

THE ORIGIN OF SPEECHES

INTELLIGENT DESIGN IN LANGUAGE



FROM THE LANGUAGE OF EDEN
TO OUR BABBLE AFTER BABEL

ISAAC E. MOZESON

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For information write to:

Lightcatcher Books
842 Kissinger Ave.
Springdale, AR 72762
479-306-4459

or visit our website: www.lightcatcherbooks.com

*“I will restore to the peoples a pure language,
that they may all call upon the name of the Lord,
to serve him with one consent.”*

– Z e p h a n i a h 3 : 9

*“The stone rejected by the builders
shall become the keystone.”*

– P s a l m s 1 1 8 : 2 2

One of the possible renditions of this verse is that Biblical Hebrew, the intelligently designed foundation stone of language, and thus of thought and humanity itself, had been spurned by the builders of a flawed science known as historical linguistics – but the language of Eden shall ultimately resume its primary position.

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P r e f a c e

NOTE: It was initially intended that the E-word CD Dictionary be attached to this book, since The Origin of Speeches often refers to entries in the E-Word. The CD will be available both at Lightcatcherbooks.com and edenics.org, with a discount for those ordering the two Edenics resources together.

Before introducing the text of *The Origin of Speeches*, here is an Op Ed piece solicited by *The Jerusalem Post*, January 2005. It presents an overview and some background information behind the Edenics thesis.

Language: The Chattering of Chimps or Babble from Babel?

Both options seem strange. Since Darwin's *The Origin of Species* (1859) science assumes that, after millions of years of evolving mutations, some grunting apes became the gesturing Neanderthals, which led to Shakespearean sonnets. Happily, the floating, uniquely human hyoid throat bone also appeared, helping this species survive by lying, crooning, yodeling and rapping. (The world's oldest hyoid bone was unearthed in Haifa, Israel).

Secularists have always considered it mythic that some divine engineer would factory-install a language program at Eden, creating the first modern humans. And that multi-national history was then to have been neurolinguistically kickstarted at the Tower of Babel, with 70 spin-offs which have since de-evolved into our 6,000 tongues.

Linguist Noam Chomsky proved that the human brain is hard-wired for language. He recently suggested that some super-intelligent alien engineered language. And recent linguists DO conclude that all Earth languages came from one universal language. But NOT that "recent West-Semitic language" called Hebrew.

The Establishment Eurocentrists still support "origin unknown" for LAD (boy), even though Hebrew *yeled* and Arabic *walid* mean "boy," and the root of birthing is Lamed-Daled (L-D). Genesis 11:1 has "*kol aretz saphah echat*" – coincidentally like WHOLE, EARTH, SPEECH, EACH (like "one"). The new science of Edenics now has over 23,000 such "co-incidences." Edenics works with a Proto-Semitic, "Edenic"

vocabulary where each root letter has the “genes” for the wide diversity of the world’s words.

Edenics doesn’t use kabbalistic formulae, only bread-and-butter stuff already used to link, say, French with Italian. So, Daled-Resh-Kahf, *derekh* (way, road) is echoed in the words for “road” in Russian (*doroga*), Australian Aborigine (*turingas*) and 40 other languages in the “DIRECTION” entry of our *E-word CD Dictionary*. Moreover, the Gimel of *garon* (throat) can shift harder to a hard C or softer to an H. This is why EGRETS, CRANES and HERONS are all long-throated birds.

There are only a few hundred English-Edenic links as easy as *rageel* (usual) and ReGuLar. If one shifts the position of a letter instead of its sound, one knows why ReLiGion is about a spiritual path becoming a ReGuLar routine.

Instead of the divine dance of sense among sound, scholars assume that words are merely chaotic noises that we assign meaning to. But words traced back to Eden AREN’T meaningless sounds. Take mysterious animal names. In English, names like 1) GIRAFFE, 2) SKUNK, 3) GOPHER, and 4) HORSE are mere sounds. But in Biblical Hebrew, (Sephardic) Ayin-Resh-Phey, *ghoref*, means neck. 2) *Tsokhen*, stinker, gave the Indians that delightful creature’s name, 3) *Khopher* means digger, and 4) *Horaish* is plover.

Modern Hebrew has some bone-headed new animal names. When the guardians of Modern Hebrew had to coin a word for that crustacean, the CRAB, they went to the Old High German *krebitz*. This word is thought to mean “scratching,” even though crabs don’t scratch. The Academy then named the crab *sartan*, for scratching. (Samekh-Resh-Tet is the source of SERRATED). The scholars should have noted other creatures with exoskeletons, like the *aqrab* (scorpion). From *qeren* (horn) and Aramaic *karpaf* (skull) they should have seen a K-R subroot of hardness. Koof-Resh-Bhet means battle and encroachment. So, nature’s lumbering, armored tank, the CRAB, should have been called a *qarebet*.

It was an animal, a little birdie, that whispered the whole Edenic concept into my ear back in 1978. I was a doctoral literature student, a published poet, stuck with a boring linguistics requirement at New York University. The professor demonstrated the genius behind reconstructing the so-called “Indo-European root” for the generic bird word. This never-spoken laboratory reconstruction was to show how Aryans emerged from a separate troop of well-groomed apes, without any (shudder) relationship to the “inferior” races, peoples and languages.

That theoretical, generic bird word was SPER. In second grade I knew a similar generic word for bird... *tsipor*. At the “SPARROW” entry one sees the Tsadi-Pey behind bird-related words for floating, spying, being covered (as in feathers), a talon, and chirping.

In Edenics every two consonants make a sound. Sound is energy. This is a science now, no more Humanities myths. Every sound carries sense. Therefore, if we examine the simple three-letter word for flower, Pey-Resh-Het or *perakh*, we can see that it is a combination of 1) P-R (botanical things, as in *perot* / FRUIT) and 2) the R-K element of fragrance, seen in *reyakh* (smell) or English REEK.

Here are two examples from the upcoming Japanese book. The SAMURAI, a storied warrior, was a royal guardsman. A guardian in Hebrew is a *shomer*. More often, the Japanese reverses the Hebrew. KARATE is an unarmed martial art. Therefore, *kara* means empty and *te* (pronounced tay) means hand. Reverse Hebrew *raik* (empty) and *yad* (hand) to get *kara-te*.

Are we naked but gabby gibbons, or have we divinely enhanced brains (Genesis 2:7) above an ape's body? Were we engineered for speech, for literacy, perhaps even for Revealed moral instruction (G-d forbid)? Stay tuned. In our 21st Century culture wars, we will weigh in with the new science of Edenics.

I n t r o d u c t i o n

Back in Cold War days there was a spy-comedy TV show called “Get Smart.” The good agents worked for Control, the bad guys for Chaos.

A decade later in college, I realized that much of human thinking can still be divided into Control vs. Chaos.

In doctoral studies at New York University in the Seventies, I began to perceive that historical linguists were agents of Chaos. There was an impressive amount of study in the field, but the accepted theory was that words evolved by the caprice of human usage. Words were considered the meaningless sounds that we use to signify things. Any patterns, especially between “unrelated” language groups, were mere coincidence.

Even back then there was a minority of rebels (taken up in Chapter One) who dared to suggest that there was “monogenesis of language,” that much of, perhaps all of, the planet’s humans once spoke a common language. Such thinking was attacked vehemently. Sixties ideas of universal brotherhood did not jive well with the tenets of linguistics that first emerged in the heyday of German nationalism.

In the decades that followed, my independent studies of language pointed to the thesis that language is all about patterns – that sound is sense, and that there are no coincidences. With the internet came a small community of global researchers who would demonstrate that an Edenic common source was not merely an Old World phenomenon. Half of them were busy physicians, so after my career-ending disability in 1977 I had the time to captain Edenics and be keeper of the data base.

This book will introduce much of this patterning that we uncovered, both between “unrelated” languages and within the meaningful music of vocabulary. Perhaps “recovery” is more appropriate than “discovery.” The Sanhedrin allegedly required members to know something of the world’s 70 ur-languages (see Genesis 10 and Deuteronomy 3:8 with Genesis 46:27), so much ancient historical linguistics may have been lost. Medieval grammarians probably charted all of the Semitic word-science that is touched on here. But much of this is lost or inaccessible.

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Perhaps by next century, the radical (pun intended) thesis of this book will be taken for granted, and this book's crude innovation will only be of historical value. Perhaps people will marvel how, back in the Early Communication Age, no one on Earth even knew why EARTH was the reverse of *terra* (Latin earth). And they'll wonder how dictionaries in 2000 did not know that EARTH was ultimately from *AReTZ* (earth) in the language of Eden, "Edenic" (Proto-Semitic as best documented in Biblical Hebrew).

Ah, the "B" word! So this is a fundamentalist treatise for bible believers? Not so fast. Some secular geneticists have recently concluded that the wide variety of modern humankind emerged from the gene pool of a single woman. These scientists were not afraid to refer to this hypothetical first modern woman as "Eve."

The evidence in this study called "Edenics" similarly points towards the wide variety of human vocabulary deriving from a neurolinguistic mix-up of an original language – to be called "Edenic." The letters of Edenic words are like the genes of one proto-canine that was to diversify into a proto-wolf, proto-fox, proto-hound, etc. which were to further diversify and become our present-day menagerie of hundreds of dog breeds.

Did one antediluvian canine diversify due to Darwinian random mutation and survival of the fittest? It may not necessarily be so. The title of this book suggests an alternative to Darwin's *The Origin of Species*. Nature, or the force behind nature, is pro-diversity. Adaptation, or "mutation" can be pre-programmed by an intelligent designer who wanted migrating canines to survive in various environments. A better parallel to the Tower of Babel's language diversity would have some intelligent designer, after the Deluge, diversifying the ur-canine into a wolf, fox and hound, which would then go on to develop into sub-species suited to survival in new habitats. Interestingly, world words for wild dogs are from the generic Edenic *KeLeBH* (dog – see the Animal Names, Chapter 9).

This thesis of planned diversity clearly recalls the scenario of Genesis 11 where the one Earth language of Eden was diversified at the Tower of Babel (in one Big Bang whose aftershocks still reverberate). The geneticists who demonstrated that we all come from one woman's gene pool ("Eve"), make it unnecessary, and perhaps absurd or racist, to believe that any human stock accidentally mutated an advantageous skin color or shape of nose. When we take up the versatility of Edenic letters, we will see that the

Tsadi's (TS) ability to morph into an S or T, and any letter like them, is like having an Eve or an ur-canine with all the genes for future diversity.

It is suggested that The Tower of Babel story is a myth invented to explain why there are so many foreign languages. Even before you read this book there are reasons to question this easy dismissal as “myth.” Parallel legends in Chinese, Mayan and other remote and ancient lore suggest that there was some similar primeval linguistic trauma experienced by these isolated peoples. **An original, universal language is widely reported as having been broken up.** How did such a neuro-linguistics disturbance work to diversify language? This book begins to confront the question, but neurology may provide more answers than linguistics.

An abnormal aspect of this marvelous language program that we seem to have had factory-installed involves glossolalia, the rare but documented ability of people in altered states of consciousness to speak in languages that they have never learned. Did some electromagnetic or other disturbance cause a unified community of humans in prehistoric Shinar (later Babel) to suddenly speak in different languages? Did the proto-Indo-European (IE) speakers, for example, then migrate north and east, with clans forming according to who spoke a similar Sanskrit, Hellenic or Slavonic? We may never know.

But this book outlines how that diversification appears to have happened. A study of comparative grammars is not our focus. We will deal here only with vocabulary – with words. This is about the poetic and musical sides of linguistics, the sound of sense. I stumbled upon the science of linguistics only because it was a requirement in a doctoral literature curriculum. Some of the science of linguistics, like all science, was artistic. This book, then, involves both the arts and sciences. It is about the dance of the music of meaning among the tonalities that we call letters. And that music of *sound and sense* begins with the earliest language... which we shall call “Edenic.”



Could there have actually been a first modern human, a *homo sapien* named Adam with a blown-out cranial cavity (Genesis 2:7) whose larger brain enabled him to name some animals (Genesis 2:19-20)? Let us investigate the possibility without prejudice. After reading the chapter on animal names, and the rest of the book, some readers may want to speculate on the wider Genesis scenario and its implications. But an agnostic should be able to read this book without pain.

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The heart of the book's thesis is that all humans are in one choir, and that language is the music of meaning. It took several millennia, but now this book comes along to try and breathe life into this ancient thesis.

Prominent contemporary linguists have established that human language is hardwired into our species' unique brain. How that wiring job came to be is not a concern of science. After reading this book, one should be more inclined to accept the fact that our uniquely-speaking species has language software and hardware that were intelligently designed for each other.

Our lexicographers occasionally publish mere hunches for etymologies, but they sometimes settle for the designation "origin unknown." One such unknown origin belongs to the word LAD (boy). *YeLeD* is a boy in Biblical Hebrew; *walid* is a boy in Arabic. Lamed-Dalet (L-D) is the root of birthing throughout Semitic. Once some anachronistic 19th Century, racist myths about different races and languages evolving from separate simian ancestors are discarded, many such language mysteries are solved. The Old School of linguistics maintains that human vocabulary is a man-made, chaotic mess. The new discipline of Edenics attempts to demonstrate that words are worlds – beautifully arranged into solar systems and galaxies.

This book is merely the newly-cleared tip of an immense iceberg. Both those who were taught that Hebrew is a late branch of West Semitic and those who were taught that Adam and Eve spoke Hebrew are predisposed to reject some aspects of Edenic theory. The academic camp must realize that the rule of simpler-means-later does not apply for the original language program – and Hebrew is the closest relative to Edenic. The religious camp must realize that a lot of water has flowed down the Tigris from Adam's Edenic to Abraham's Hebrew – so that Hebrew is merely the closest relative to Edenic. Readers from both camps are asked to scale this iceberg step-by-step, and to reserve conclusions until after they have attained the perspective of the summit.



The origin of species and of speeches – this book does not take on all of Darwinism, but if a case can be made for intelligent design in language, then the argument for extreme atheism is surely weakened. There's something out there that wanted humans to be able to speak and read. Perhaps there is something out there that instantly turned slow-moving mammals into oceanic creatures that could survive the Deluge. There may be better I.D. ways to explain the leg bones in porpoises, and, at any rate, I am unqualified to discuss biology.

At most, there are parallels to be suggested between the diversity of speeches **and** species. One must certainly assume that the spectacular variety of butterflies indicates that the species diversified and adapted on their own to different environments. It must be pondered if this was accidental Darwinian mutation and survival of the fittest, or if the butterfly's genes were naturally programmed or intelligently designed to survive by adapting.

As for the diversity of speeches, the reader here will discover how the Edenic letters are uniquely versatile. This special alphabet, or Aleph-Bet, contains the “genes” for the diverse vocabularies of what is now over six thousand languages. A language is a dialect which eventually became incomprehensible to the speakers of the parent language. A simple illustration of how new “languages” were spun off from Edenic, and from its spinoffs, appears in the chart at the end of this introduction.

Is the human species more or less “fit” for survival with our diverse languages? How natural or accidental was this linguistic breakup? If a “Creator of speech” (Isaiah 57:19) did purposefully scramble an original language (Genesis 11), then why project towards an ultimate time when our disunited nations finally arrive back to a state of knowing a linguistic and deistic Oneness (Zephaniah 3:9)? This book addresses such difficult questions, both with speculation that readers may reject, and with data that readers may confirm.

Darwin's 1859 classic, *The Origin of Species* offered a consistent thesis of Chaos. Since this book explores biblical modes of Control, it has to deal with several difficult problems, with some of the “whys” of religion, and not just the “hows” of science. WHY then would the Proto-Earth tongue be diversified? How could Abram the Chaldean become Abraham the Hebrew-speaker? Why is it unlikely that the traditional Torah letters evolved from hieroglyphs? How do the shapes of this Aleph-Bet (software) point to the engineering of the human mouth (hardware)? Such questions are addressed.

A small fraction of this book involves theory. Most of it involves data that supports the hypothesis of this newest, oldest theory of language origin. This book begins to document how the Babel-babble at the Babylonian valley of Shinar-Sumer (traditionally dated 1996 years from Adam) might have allowed what became English and other languages to spin-off and de-evolve from an original, universal Edenic language.

In one word, then, this book is about etymology. On the semantic surface, this merely means word history. But etymology is from the Greek *etmos*, truth. So searching and researching word history may bring about a revolution in something much larger: truth itself.

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Edenics claims that *etmos* resulted from a slightly scrambled Edenic EMeT, Aleph-Mem-Tahf – truth. An entire chapter is devoted to this phenomenon of rearranged root letters, known as *metathesis* in linguistics. Our current reference books and college curricula are correct to consider *etmos* a meaningless sound arbitrarily used to fill a semantic need. With only access to Hellenic “truth,” it is no wonder that so many people feel that words are meaningless accidents. If E-T-M or E-M-T do mean the same thing from sheer coincidence, then who is to say that the Greek term is not the older one? History aside, Edenics will offer the reader structural reasons why EMeT is the original “truth.” (See the Metathesis chapter.)

Edenics words are like chemical compounds, and readers will be amazed to discover that words (in their pristine form) are organic chemical compounds that are loaded with unique meaning. This book cannot be mistaken for just another discussion of word origins. Readers can view much newly uncovered data in deciding for themselves between the forces of Chaos and Control, evolutionary chance or intelligent design.

Only a few, easy technical terms are used in this book. The only unavoidable, newly coined terms here are **Edenic** (the language) and **Edenics** (the field of study).

This book attempts to demonstrate that Edenic is the original, universal Earth language spoken at Eden. It was subject to a Big Bang of diversification begun at the Tower of Babel. Traditionally, the initial trauma created seventy spinoffs. These were languages like Sanskrit, Quechua (Inca), Basque and Hellenic. More of these will be identified by more skilled Edenic researchers of the future. These proto-languages continued to split off in a process that has peaked at 6,000 “languages” (advanced dialects). Mass media may get the planet back down to seventy languages in two generations.

That singular and unique Proto-Semitic language of Edenic is most like Hebrew, but is different from Modern Hebrew. There are important roots of Edenic that are preserved in other Semitic languages. Many of these roots or words are not clearly visible in the Hebrew Bible. Citations from the Bible are used because they offer the most accessible and fully developed literary context from which to understand a word. A brief, isolated fragment from some other Semitic archeological artifact can barely compare.

Anthropologists agree that agriculture began in Israel and Jordan some ten thousand years ago. If you find a language without agricultural words, you are welcome to call it pre-Edenic. **The oldest human set of remains ever found with the hyoid bone (in the throat) for speech was unearthed in the**

Carmel Caves near Haifa, Israel. The hyoid is the bone stuck in the throat of Edenics deniers. All the hard evidence points to Proto-Semitic being earliest. We are a few decades past the time when it was taught that everything good came from dead white men from Greece and Rome. It is expected that some old school Eurocentrists will defend Atheism and Classicism from this book's brash assault.

Amid the fractious skullduggery of anthropologists digging up skulls in Africa and Asia, nobody has found an older skeleton with a hyoid bone anywhere outside of Semitic turf. The burden of proof is on scientists to prove that actual speakers, not just tool-using knuckle-walkers, might have begun civilization and literacy somewhere other than in the Middle East.

Edenics is the term coined for this new science. Internally, Edenics is concerned with the many patterned phenomena seen within Edenic that reveal language to be a hard science, much like chemistry and physics. Externally, Edenics focuses on how, with these phenomena, the Edenic language links together all subsequent human languages.

All words are cognates; all men are cousins. Edenics adds up to an understanding of universal brotherhood, but this is not an anthem to globalism or to a bland, new one-world order that threatens individuality. On the contrary, Nimrod of Babel, the original Saddam, wanted to be the species-wide dictator. Perhaps this is why the Genesis account focuses on a work stoppage on Nimrod's Tower of Babel, his Kremlin of centralized mind control. It was at this critical moment that multi-national human history was kick-started with the initial Big Bang of neuro-linguistic diversity that this book has begun to study.

This book is for intelligent lay readers, not for linguists who want complex phonetic codes. To further level the playing field, there are no foreign fonts used here. Everything is transliterated in familiar European letters, and no background in Semitics or linguistics is necessary.

Words and letters are sounds; sound is energy, so this is a book introducing a new natural science. It is not another humanities study about etymology or linguistics.

Apparently, nature, or a force behind all natural sciences, dislikes mindless uniformity and favors a diverse approach to perception. History has had to work for millennia to arrive at an Eden-like synthesis. Our Babel of discord has often been painful, but getting back to the garden may be our task. In terms of kabbalah, this job is gathering the sparks of shattered vessel fragments. In terms of Edenics it may be described as ingathering the world's words exiled from

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Eden. They are both ways of taking up the classical Jewish task of “repairing the world” – *TiKOON* [O]aLahM.

Or, TINKERING with the world... since TINKER is a *metathesis* (root-letter switch) of *TiKOON* (to repair, tinker). Current dictionaries either offer “origin unknown” or provide a typically awkward etymology that reflects neither the music nor the meaning of the word TINKER.

Genesis 11’s Eden-Babel scenario is often easily dismissed as a tribal myth. The evidence suggests that it is neither Hebraic nor fictitious. One must look at the wide belief in an aboriginal planetary language, and at the data analyzed here and collected in *The Word* dictionary (SPI Books, 1989, 2000) and in the subsequent *E-Word CD Dictionary* (available at www.lightcatcherbooks.com or www.edenics.org). In a couple of years the database should appear as a multi-volume book, *The Edenic Dictionary*.

This book asks you to take a second look at Genesis 11:1. Don’t just look at a translation, listen to the original: “1) *KoL* 2) *AReTS* 3) *SaPHaH* 4) *AK[H]aT* 5) *D[V]aR(iM) AK[H]aD(iM)*.”

You can now hear that the 1) **WHOLE** 2) **EARTH** had 4) **EACH** [like one]. 3) **SPEECH** and a 5) **UNIQUE VOCABULARY** – [begin from Da(V)aR, word, and put the first root letter, D, at the end, so that it reads V-RD, like the German “word,” *wort*, and the English **WORD**].

This book hopes to introduce you to a former and, hopefully, future world of unity, clarity, and meaning in our thought and spoken words.

This book will demonstrate Edenic to be the axis on which languages spin (and keeps spinning new dialects). In the final chapter of this book, the world’s most commonly used, thus the oldest words, are neatly fit to Edenic. After the charge of “coincidence,” critics have said and may continue to say that Edenics is merely using words borrowed from other languages. But the Easter Islanders didn’t trade with the Eskimos and Slavs. The massive data does not allow these easy dismissals. We are talking about a planet on which all spoke Edenic at the dawn of time.

We might soon be able to recognize all foreign words as cognates, and all foreign people as cousins – equally descended from our Edenic ancestors. But *viva la difference*. Edenic is no Esperanto. We can understand where others are coming from by knowing what Edenic word that culture was thinking with.

Most of the cultures/languages/peoples created at Babel have a sexist term for “woman” – even the immediate source of QUEEN, Old English *cwene*, means woman, prostitute and wife. The Edenic woman, by contrast, is simply the feminine of the word for man. There is far more than an upgraded etymology to be gained from Edenics.

In graduate linguistics we learned that unrelated languages can have as many as thirty words with similar sound and meaning by sheer coincidence. Back in 1989 when there were only 22,000 mostly English words linked to Edenic, some agents of Chaos dismissed the young project as fantasy mixed with some newly discovered borrowings and pure coincidences. By 2006 the evidence is far larger, and the theory is more articulated. The “coincidence” charge can seem stronger, however, when the reader discovers that there are only **seven basically different sounds made by the human mouth**. So, with letters shifting sounds, and letters shifting locale within the three-letter consonant roots of Semitic, perhaps this slight-of-hand is easy to do? Maybe the critics are right that Edenics is just some elaborate alchemy?

But this argument is flawed. World vocabulary is divided into many thousands of meanings. Any word link to Edenic must share sound AND SENSE. A GRiLL and a GiRL have some sound correspondence, but if they are equally attractive to a young man, he needs help. It is statistically difficult to match up words in different language families that share music AND meaning.

Do the math. If Edenics is sleight-of-hand, try tracing Navajo to Greek. Good luck.

Others will dismiss Edenics when seeing that Hebrew *HaR* (mountain) has nothing to do with the English word MOUNTAIN. But they should consider that HILL is only a *liquid shift* of Resh/R to the letter L. Surely a hill and a mountain are closer than a hole and a mint. And if they search the Edenics reference, they will see that the Czech mountain is *hora* and the Russian and Polish is *gora*. (Both easily forms of *HaR*, mountain, hill.)

The conveyors of Chaos also taught us that, given enough time, a monkey banging at a keyboard will accidentally write a Shakespearian sonnet.

I will settle for a haiku. The core issue here is Chaos vs. Control. The Chaos agents assume that words have no intrinsic rhyme or reason. If different words, especially from different language groups, echo with a similar ring – it is from pure coincidence.

This book posits the thesis that language is the symbiosis of sound with sense, music with meaning. If a word means GIRAFFE, this is no accident of

agreed usage. In the wide world, this sound can only signify one unique creature. Very few words could be accepted as a source. 99.99% of all words would be irrelevant to giraffeness, no matter how good the sound correspondence. The dictionaries give an embarrassingly poor etymology for GIRAFFE (see the Animal Names chapter). What does Edenic offer? Ayin-Resh-Phey, *GHoReF*, means the scruff of the neck.

The reader will decide if Edenic provides superior etymologies, and a more sensible, satisfying science and world view.

On the next page is a list of the forms of Daled-Resh-Khaf from the "DIRECTION" entry in the *E-Word CD Dictionary*. You decide if there may be something to Edenics, or if this is a bunch of lucky coincidences and unknown borrowings. Chaos or Control.

Any Bible concordance will confirm that Daled-Resh-Kahf has all the meanings below. All roads lead from Babel. Here is an example of what happened to Edenic *DeReKH*:

DeReKH

D and T are "**dentals**" or the interchangeable *tooth-made* letters.

R and L are "**liquids**" or the interchangeable *tongue-made* letters.

G, H, K, Q are "**gutturals**" or the interchangeable *throat-made* letters.

Similar *dental-liquid-guttural* Terms

This list has to be kept short. Otherwise it could run into related terms like *DaRahKH*, to tread, which would lead to the Greek source of TRUCK and TRUDGE, and so on...

Forms of *DeReKH*, like Turkish *dogru* (straight), and German *Richtung* (direction, course, way...related to English RIGHT) were left out in favor of only those in perfect *dental - liquid - guttural* sequence.

<u>Language</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Spelling</u>
Edenic	(way,manner,journey, road)	De ReKH
Arabic	(highway, way)	TaRi Q
Australian	(paths)	TuRi(n) - Gas
Australian	(straight, direct)	Thoo RGool
Basque	(street)	kaL eKo
Malay: Bouton	(road)	DaRa
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
German	(through, by way of) (source of Through, Thoroughfare, Thruway)	Dur Ch
Indonesian	(direction)	a Ra H
Indonesian	(manner, way)	Tja Ra
Japanese	(journey)	RyoKo
Japanese	(fashion)	RyuKo
Japanese	(road)	Do Ro
Japanese	(street)	To Ri
Korean	(manner, way)	Ro Khe
Korean	(reversal of K-L, road, street)	Li K
Latin	(to direct; whence DIRIGIBLE)	DiRi Gere
Latin	(journey; ITINERANT)	iT eR
Old English	(reverse of RaD, a road) source of Raid, Ride and Road)	DaR
Old French	(reverse of rote, way, oath source of Rote, Route, Routine)	eToR
Old French	(track, way, course source of Trace, Track)	T RaC
Polish	(course, track)	To R
Polish	(way)	D RoGa
Russian	(road, way)	Da RoGa
Spanish	(right directions, straight)	De ReCHo
Thai	(direct, straight)	Dt RoHng

Edenicist Fernando Aedo's additions:

More R-G and R-K terms related to *LaiKH* (go) and *ReeGaiL* (to explore, tour, go on foot – see the “WALK” entry in the *E-Word CD Dictionary*).

Quechua

(Inca)	narrow lane, street, or passage.	k'ik	llu
	(Reversal of K'ikllu)	llu	kik

Dravidian (languages of S. India)

Tamil	way, road, path, means, manner method	a_	ru
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[note: The unusual Daled to S shift in Dravidian is like the Zayin to D (*dental-fricative*) shift seen in Edenic to Aramaic, see AUDIENCE from [O]ZeN (ear)]

Maithili_	road	sa	r.a	k
Sanskrit	(saraka a continuous line of road	sa	ra	ka
Gondi	road, walk	sa	rri	
Kond.a	way, path	sa	r-i	
	(pl.)	sa	r	ku
Tamil lexicon	way, road (c=ch like in change)	ca	ri	
Kota	road, path	a.d	a.ry	
	way, road, path	da_	ri	
Gujara_ti_	main (of a road)	dho	ri_	
Sanskrit	track, line		li_	kka_
Bengali	line, track, rut		li	k
Tamil	way, path, public road, rule	at	ar	
Sinhalese	crossing, road	ta	ra	
Howa_r (Dardic)	upper road	to_	ri	
Tamil	way, road, path, right mode	ta_	ri	
Telugu, Tamil	way, path	ta_	rai	
Tamil	street, highway, public road	te	ru	
Tulu	lane, footpath	o	r	n:ku
Belari	way	te	ru	vam

Was this a lucky coincidence? Is this the arbitrary manipulation of data that would really work just as well with any language? Do the 24,000 words linked to Edenic etymons (ultimate source) compare well with the theoretical Proto-Indo-European reconstructed roots that some dictionaries now cite? Edenics reports, you decide.