Hebrew (Bantu) Language Studies Pt.2 (Yiddish)

The purpose of this document is to edify all who read it on the true Hebrew Language, the Falsehood of Yiddish, and the corruption of the true Hebrew language by the dialect of what is alleged to be Modern Hebrew. The alleged Hebrew of the state of Israel today, which is also called Yiddish, is a corruption of the Hebrew language with East European accents. In fact, the language spoken in the State of Israel today is a combination of Hebrew, German, Latin, Cyrillic, Coptic, and Slavonic languages according to multiple sources and linguistic research. Renowned author, Arthur Koestler, wrote about the origin of the Yiddish language in his book exposing the illegitimacy of the modern Jewish nation as real Jews. In the book "***The Thirteenth Tribe***," He wrote:

"Yiddish is a curious amalgam of Hebrew, mediaeval German, Slavonic and other elements, written in Hebrew characters." **Pg 172**
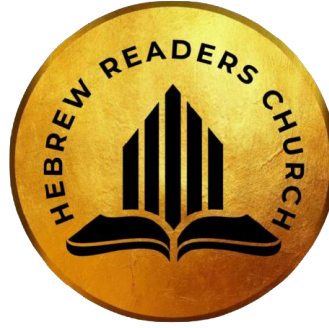
According to his research, he understood that the Yiddish speakers merely use Hebrew characters, but don't actually speak Hebrew. His research in regards to their linguistic history pertaining to Hebrew is true. They are speaking a different language while using Hebrew characters. This research can be easily accessed on the Internet and books on world history:

Google definition of Yiddish: a language used by Jews in central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust. **It was originally a German dialect with words from Hebrew and several modern languages**, and still has some 200,000 speakers, mainly in the US, Israel, and Russia.

- **Dialect:** a particular form of a language, which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
- **Vernacular:** the language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region as an adjective, (of language) spoken as one's mother tongue; not learned or imposed as a second language.

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yiddish

"**Yiddish** (יִידִיש, ייִדיש or אידיש, *yidish*/*idish*, lit. "Jewish", pronounced [ˈjɪdɪʃ] [ˈɪdɪʃ]; in older sources ייִדיש-טײַטש *Yidish-Taitsh*, lit. **Judaeo-German**[3]) is the historical language of the Ashkenazi Jews**.** It originated during the 9th century[4] in Central Europe, providing the nascent Ashkenazi community with a High German-based vernacular fused with elements taken from Hebrew and Aramaic as well as from Slavic languages and traces of Romance languages.[5][6][7] Yiddish is written with a fully

vocalized version of the Hebrew alphabet. "The earliest surviving references date from the 12th century and call the language **לשון־אשכנז** (*loshn-ashknaz*, "language of Ashkenaz") or **טייטש** (*taytsh*), a variant of *tiutsch*, the contemporary name for Middle High German.."

- (The definitions are subtly telling the truth that Yiddish is a High German language fused with Hebrew and other languages. It is not Hebrew itself, but is a German dialect. Yiddish is written with a fully vocalized version of the Hebrew Alphabet, but it is not the original Hebrew Alphabet since they have corrupted it with the vowel points. They use the Hebrew alphabet indeed, but they are not speaking the Hebrew language. The 12th century referenced the language correctly by calling it '**the language of Ashkenaz**,' which is Germany, because that is the origin of the dialect they are speaking. The fact that the modern people in Israel are from the Caucus Mountains is in their High German, Slavic, and East European dialect.
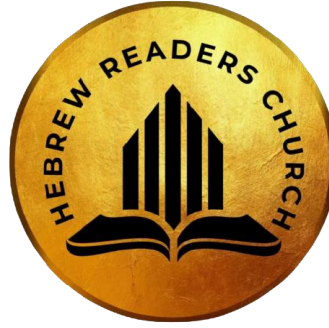
The **_Zondervan Bible Dictionary_** corroborates the fact that the Yiddish speakers are not true Hebrew speakers by the fact that they invented *vowel signs* in the 6th century and later (Later being after their conversion in 740AD) on pg. 82, under "Bible," he has documented as follows:

Bible (subtitle: Languages):
*"The ancient Hebrew text consisted only of consonants, since the Hebrew alphabet had no written vowels. Vowel signs were invented by the Jewish Masoretic scholars in the sixth century and later."***Pg.82**

Now we must tell you, Zondervan's dictionary is a mixture of truth and lies. It is true the Masoretic scholars invented vowel signs for the Hebrew letters around the 6th century and later, we can see that by the time frame of the conversion of the Khazarian Empire to Talmudic Judaism around that time. However, It is not true that "*Hebrew consisted only of consonants and no written vowels.*" This can easily be seen in the fact that ([א]a), ([ו]o,u), ([ע]i,e), are letters that make vowel sounds naturally, which substantiate that Hebrew already had written vowels, not just consonants. Also, ([י]Y),([ו]w) and ([ה]H) are phonetically known as semi-vowels(glides).

Lastly, ([ה]H) is known as a voiceless vowel in some words like "**h**onor, **h**our, Hanna**h**" too. **The fact that the Hebrew alphabet already had its own natural vowels and vowel sounds from the beginning has uncovered the real reason the Masoretic scholars added the vowel signs to the Hebrew letters. The sad**

fact is, "they did not speak Hebrew," hence they had to invent signs for them to assimilate the Hebrew letters to their High German language, so that they could pronounce words in their own German accent and dialect. The agenda was to make a new language all together, which would, and did keep the world ignorant of the true Hebrew dialect and accent spoken by the Bantu of Sub Saharan Africa predominantly. The aboriginals of Americas, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Polynesian Islands, and Caribbean Islands had remnants of Hebrew in their dialects as well, but not as easily seen, understood, or obvious as the Igbo language of Nigeria among the Bantu speakers. After reading the information provided on the "Bantu-Hebrew Word Study," you the reader, will also understand and know that what is called "Bantu languages" is actually Hebrew. The reality of the natural vowels sounds and letters always existing in the ancient Hebrew to represent those sounds also exposes the mistake of the Israelite groups in America that have created their own new language similar to the Yiddish speakers.
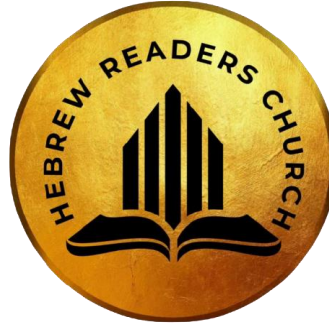
The Israelites in America have created a language with 'a' sounds between the original Hebrew letters in an attempt to speak a consonant only language, but the letter 'a' is a vowel itself, so it is impossible to speak a consonant only Hebrew. They have corrupted the tone, pitch, and accent of the ancient Hebrew language, which they predominantly spoke before coming to the Americas. Sadly, both the Yiddish speakers and American Hebrews, have corrupted the ancient Hebrew language by what they have done respectively. We pray that anyone of any nation who find this document take the opportunity to search out the matter and learn the true Hebrew dialect and accent by the grace of Ahayah to call upon him in truth and serve him with one consent.[Zeph 3:9] We would suggest prayer unto the Alahayim for guidance in Truth, thoroughly read the entire document, then pray unto Ahayah in the name of Yache, for Him to confirm unto you what is true and not true. We trust that he shall magnify his name in his people of the Jews and Gentiles.

Understanding Consonants and Vowels

For starters, We will look at some quick edification on Linguistics and Phonetics, so that we may better understand the fact that Hebrew letters are not all consonant sounds, but are comprised of both vowel and consonants sounds naturally.

Definitions:

- **Consonant**: a basic speech **sound in which the breath is at least partly obstructed** and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable.
- **Vowel:** a speech **sound which is produced by comparatively open configuration of the vocal tract, with vibration of the vocal cords but**

without audible friction, and which is a unit of the sound system of a language that forms the nucleus of a syllable. Letters representing vowel sounds are *a, e, i, o, u.* and sometimes *y* with *w* as semi-vowels.

- **Semi-vowel/ glide:** In **phonetics** and phonology, a semivowel or **glide**, also known as a non-syllabic vocoid, is a sound that is **phonetically** similar to a vowel sound but functions as the syllable boundary, rather than as the nucleus of a syllable. Examples of semivowels in English **are** the consonants *y* and *w*, in **y**es and **w**est, but they are vowels in funn**y** and fo**w**l.

- **Semivowel/glide:** A sound that has the quality of one of the high vowels, as (ē(or (o͞o), and that functions as a consonant before or after vowels, as the initial sounds of ***y**ell* and ***w**ell* and the final sounds of *co**y*** and *co**w***. Also called *glide*.

- **Voiceless vowel:** A **voiceless vowel** is a **vowel** that is produced with no vibration of the vocal folds. /h/ is a voiceless vowel in **h**onor, **h**our, Hannah

https://linguistlist.org/ask-ling/message-details1.cfm?asklingid=200312726
"Vowels are sounds of language. In an alphabetic writing system such as most English literates use, these letters commonly represent vowel sounds, The letter "y" represents a vowel sound at the end of words and in such words as "rhythm", and "Bryn Mawr". Now, the letter "w" in English orthography almost always represents a glide. At the beginnings of words and syllables this glide is very consonantly -- but following a vowel, this glide seems to be a part of the vowel complex itself. Examples of the latter include these "awful, awe," Note that the same sound is represented by "au" in the name of the state university in Alabama, Auburn. The only words I can think of in which "w" represents a vowel all by itself are borrowed into English from another language, usually Welsh. My mother's maiden name ..... was LLwyd. Pronounced with a voiceless lateral [l-] and a long [u:] vowel as in "boot" and a schwa like glide. It got Anglicized to Lloyd. In Welsh orthography, "w" represents a long "u" when it comes between two consonants."
Joseph F Foster, Ph D
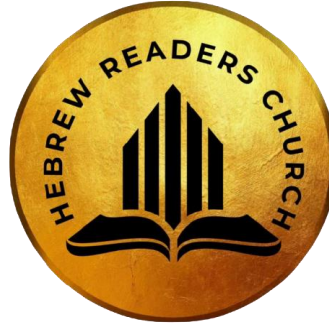Assoc. Professor of Anthropology &
Director of Undergraduate Studies
Dept. of Anthropology

U of Cincinnati, Ohio, USA 45221-0380

https://linguistlist.org/ask-ling/message-details1.cfm?asklingid=200401961
"H is very much like a voiceless vowel. That is, in pronunciation it keeps or takes the tongue position of the adjacent vowel (the stressed one if it occurs between
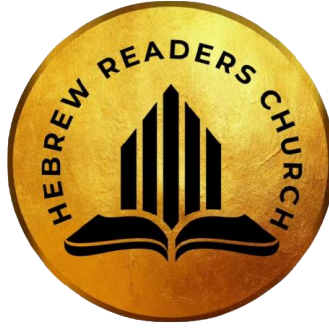
vowels)…Now, since it is voiceless, this makes it a rather unstable segment, and in many languages it tends to get lost, that is, it either assimilates to the vowel completely, gets voiced and, depending on the sound system of the language, can result either in a long vowel in some cases, or just the plain vowel (that is, it effectively gets deleted). This seems to be a universal tendency." (This article, in plain English, is saying that "h" is usually a silent vowel in most words when next to a vowel like hour, honor, ghetto, Hannah, hence H is like a voiceless vowel.)

A simplified recap of what was just shown: consonant sounds are sounds that affect the flow of air straight out of your mouth like "/b/-/c/- /d/ sounds" and vowels are sounds that do not hinder your natural air flow out of your mouth like '/a/-/ i//o/." Semi-vowels are sounds that can be used as both consonants and vowels sounds like "y" in yellow^{consonant} and rythm^{vowel} . "W" in show^{vowel} and week^{consonant}

Understanding H: The "H" is a silent vowel sound in "hour" and consonant sound in hat. The funny thing is, according to the definition of what a vowel is, /*H*/ has a vowel sound, not a consonant, because it does not create any friction when the sound is made, nor does it impede your breath like the b, d, or k consonant sounds. It is very easy to validate this for yourself. Make the sounds of these letters,"ba, ca, da,fa, ga." Did you notice how it messed up your natural airflow to do it? That's why they represent consonant sounds. Now make the sounds of the letters "a, e, i, o, u." Notice how the airflow had no hindrance? Now make an /h/ sound, ha. It does not impede the flow of air, thus making it a vowel sound.

History of W: The /w/ letter has an interesting history. In *Classical Latin*, the /w/ sound was represented by the letter "**v**" initially. Then as the letter "**u**" grew in usage, to distinguish the sound of "**w**" from the "v" or the up and coming "u", a double form of "u" was taken to represent the original *Classical Latin* "v", written as '***uu***.' *Compound letters used to represent phoneme are called a digraph*. This is why /w/ is literally "**double u**." The letter /w/ was used by the 7th or 8th century, by the earliest writers of Old English and **Old High German**, and in German, the /w/ is pronounced as a "v." For example "BMW" is pronounced "Bey-em-vey" in German. This helps us understand why the Yiddish corrupted the Hebrew with the "v" sounds of their German language because, linguistically, they come from a Germanic background, not Hebrew. Their very speech to this day attests to the fact that they are not the original Hebrew speakers, nor are they speaking true Hebrew today. Since the /w/ comes from the vowel sound of u, it

helps us understand why it makes the /o/ and /u/ sound in all the words it is used in. In Hebrew, [ו] represents the "o, u, and w".
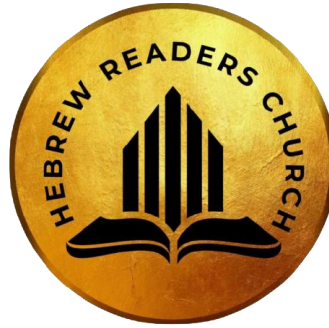
Now that we have a basic understanding of some Linguistics in what letters can represent a vowel sounds, consonant sounds, semi-vowels, and voiceless vowel sounds, we can look into what letters in English makes consonant, vowel and semivowel sounds: **English has 26 letters, 20 consonants 6 vowels, 2 semi-vowels, and 1 voiceless vowel**.

- Consonants:B, C, D, F, G, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, *W*, X, *Y*, Z.
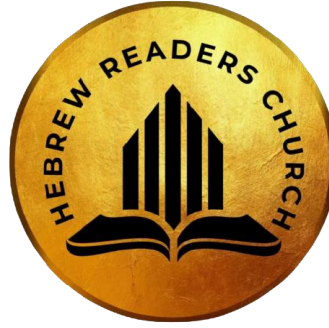- Vowels: A, E, H, I, O, U
- Semi-vowels: W, Y
- Voiceless-Vowels: H

Now that we have gotten a basic understanding of letters that make vowels and consonant sounds, we can assess and see if indeed "*Ancient Hebrew text consisted only of consonants, since the Hebrew alphabet had no written vowels*" as Zondervan's research says or "**were there already characters in the 22 Letters Hebrew Alphabet that make vowel sounds naturally**."

Lets take a look at the Hebrew alphabet:

Ancient Semetic/Hebrew/Igbo							Modern Hebrew			Greek		Latin
Early	Middle	Late	Name	Picture	Meaning	Sound	Letter	Name	Sound	Ancient	Modern	
𐤀	✝𐤀	א	Alopho	Ox head	Strong, Power, Leader	a,e,i,į, o,ọ	א	אלף	Ah-loh-fo	A	A	A
�	𝄇	ב	Beyeta	Tent floorplan	Family, House, In	ba,be,bo gb	ב	בית	Bay-ye-ta	B	B	B
✓	ר	ג	Gameolu	Foot	Gather, Walk, **Burden**	ga,ge,gh gw,gb,go	ג	גמל	Gah-meh-olu	Γ	Γ	C G
D	Δ	ד	Dalota	Door	Move, Hang, Entrance	da,de,do, du,dọ,dụ dị,di	ד	דלת	Da-lo-ta	Δ	Δ	D
Ψ	₹	ה	Hey	Man with arms raised	Look, Reveal, Breath	ha,he,ho hu,hụ	ה	הוא/הי היא	Hey	E	E	E
Y	₹	ו	Wo	Tent peg	Add, Secure, Hook	wa,we,ọ,o u,ụ	ו	וו	Woo	F		F
𐤆	𐤆	ן	Zunu	Mattock	Food, Cut, Nourish	zu,zụ,zo,zọ za	ז	זון	Zu-nuu	Z	Z	Z
𐤇	𐤇	ח	Cheta	Tent wall	Outside, Divide, Half	ch,k,che,ke cho,ko,ka	ח	חתה	Keh-ta	H	H	H
⊗	⊗	ט	Teyata	Basket	Surround, Contain, Mud, **Sticky**	te,ta	ט	טיט	Te-yah-ta	Θ	Θ	
∽	𐤉	'	Yoda	Arm and closed hand	Work, Throw, Worship	ya,y,i,į,e	י	יד	Yoh-tah	I	I	I J
𐤊	𐤊	ך	Kopho	Open palm	Bend, Open, Allow, Tame	ka,ko	כ	כף	Ko-pho	K	K	K
∠	𐤋	ל	Lomade	Shepherd Staff	Teach, Yoke, To, Bind	l,la,le,li,lu lo,lị,lụ,lọ	ל	למד	Loh-mah-dey	Λ	Λ	L
𐤌	𐤌	מ	Miyim	Water	Water, Liquid, Juice, Life	me,mo,mu ma,mi	מ	מים	Mee-yim	M	M	M
𐤍	𐤍	נ	Nwanw	Seed	Continue, Heir, Son	n,nw,nu,na no,ń,ny	נ	נון	nWah-woo	N	N	N
𐤎	𐤎	ח	Simeko	Thorn	**Hold, Support, To, Prop**	s,sh,ch	ס	סמך	Si-meh-ko	Ξ	Ξ	X
⊙	○	ע	Iyin	Eye	Watch, Know, **Source**	i,į,a,e o,ọ,u,ụ	ע	עין	Ee-yeen	O	O	O
𐤐	𐤐	פ	Peh	Mouth	Blow, Scatter, Edge, **Piece**	p,ph,f	פ	פה	Peh/Feh	Π	Π	P
┗	₥	ץ	Tsode	Trail	Journey, chase, hunt, **adversary**	z,s,t,tch	צ	צד	So-deh	M		
𐤒	𐤒	𐤒	Quphu	Sun on the horizon	Condense, Circle	q,kw,k	ק	קפא	Qu-fu	Q		Q
𐤓	𐤓	ר	Roishi	Head of a man	First, Top, Beginning, Head, Tilt	r	ר	ראש	Ro-eeshi	P	P	R
𐤔	w	ש	Shin	Two front teeth	Sharp, Press, Eat, Two	sh,s,ch	ש	שן	Chiin	Σ	Σ	S
+	×	ת	Otu	Crossed sticks	Mark, Sign, Signal, **Oath**	t,to,tu,ta	ת	אות	Oh-Two	T	T	T

Hebrewreaders@gmail.com

Already as you can see, the very letters of the English language, that represent vowel sounds are derived from the Latin letters that represent vowel sounds, which are derived from the Greek letters which represent vowels sounds, which are derived from the Hebrew letters that represent vowel sounds, thus already showing us that Hebrew already had and has letters that make vowel sounds naturally, therefore making the "alleged reason the Masoretic scholars invented vowels signs with the Hebrew letters was not true," but in fact, as Ahayah has shown, "it's an agenda to corrupt the Hebrew language, so that world would not find out the Bantus and aboriginals speak Hebrew." If they had left the Language unscathed in dialect and accent, it would have been evident that the slaves were speaking Hebrew. Hopefully with this information, anyone who may have learned either the American Israelite Hebrew or Yiddish, now has the foundational information to know that neither of those creations are the true Hebrew language.

We encourage you, the reader, to take some time to get familiar with the Hebrew Letters, as it will really make it easy for you to understand the Hebrew language when going into the word studies and breaking down the Hebrew words through the Bantu language.

The 22 Hebrew Letters have characters that make consonant and vowel sounds from the natural sounds they make.
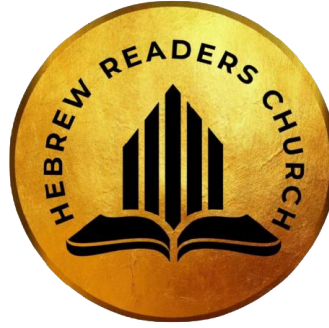
- **Consonants**:
    - [בּ]=b [גּ]=g [ד]=d [ז]=z [ט]=te [ח]=k, ch [כ]=k [ל]=L [מ]=m
    - [נ]=n [ס]=s [פּ]=p, f [צ]=tz, tch, ts, t [ק]=kw, k [ר]=r
    - [שׁ]=sh, ch, s [תּ]=tu

- **Vowels**:
    - [א]=a, e, i, o [ה]=h [ו]=o, u, w [י]=y, i, [ע]=i, e, a, o

Since we can identify that Hebrew definitely had letters that make vowel sounds, it makes what the Masoretic scholars did with the vowel points to corrupt Hebrew in accommodation of their High-Germanic dialect make sense. Thus we conclude they invented the vowel signs to accommodate their own dialects and accents since they are not the true Hebrew speakers. You can further understand that vowel signs are a tool to accommodate a foreign language to a new letter system by the fact that Igbo predates Latin, English, and all other languages, (because it is Hebrew) yet they write Igbo today using Lepsius Alphabet because of colonization, using an expanded Latin alphabet base including vowel points to accommodate the Hebrew dialects and accents. The colonizers gave them their alphabets with digraphs and vowels points to accommodate the different
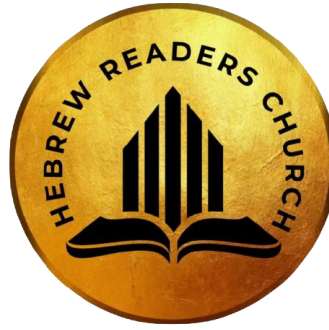
sounds the Bantu languages could make. Ahayah was gracious unto the Bantus because though they couldn't write Hebrew anymore, they still could speak it. Thus they use Latin/English letters to represent the sounds of true Hebrew words. We have to keep in mind, the 36 letter alphabet of Igbo, does not sound like the Latin letters that one might read on the document. For example, "we" in Igbo sound like **we**dding not **we**asel as it does in English. This is similar to what the Yiddish have done with the Hebrew letters. Their pronunciations are incorrect because the Hebrew is not their actual language, and they have placed the signs to speak their language in Hebrew characters. While the Hebrews that were taken to the Americas but retained their accents, cannot properly pronounce English words because their actual language is Hebrew. One can find English most strongly spoken with a Hebrew accent among the Hebrews in the Caribbean and southern states of USA. Now you have a better understanding of why Yiddish is not Hebrew with the linguistic assessment. You also have understanding vicariously of why the language created by the Hebrews in America is not Hebrew either because they added sounds that were not in the ancient Hebrew dialect based on false information from Zondervan.

History of Igbo orthography

After the Bantu lost their ability to write in Hebrew and before the existence of any official system of orthography for the Igbo language after colonization, travelers and writers documented Igbo sounds by utilizing the Orthography of their own languages in transcribing them, though they encountered difficulty representing particular sounds, such as implosives, labialized velars, syllabic nasals, and non-expanded vowels because the Igbo's spoke Hebrew, which was difficult to transcribe outside of its original Hebrew characters. In the 1850s, **German philologist** Karl Richard Lepsius published **the Standard Alphabet**, which was universal to all languages of the world, and became the first Igbo orthography after the Bantus lost their Hebrew script and were colonized. Since Hebrew was not the original language of Karl's Standard Alphabet, it contained 34 letters and included digraphs and diacritical marks to transcribe sounds distinct to Bantu languages to accommodate the dialects of the Hebrew speakers. The Lepsius Standard Alphabet contained the following letters:

- a b d e f g h i k l m n o p r s t u v w y z gb gh gw kp kw ṅ nw ny ọ s ds **ts**

That letter 'ts' and its sound came from the ancient letter ষ as evidence of the actual Hebrew dialect of the Bantu speakers. The Ewe speakers still have the letter 'ts' in their alphabet to show they have retained the sound of the ষ character in their dialect. The Lepsius orthography was replaced by **the Practical Orthography of African Languages (Africa Orthography) in 1929 b**y the colonial government in Nigeria.
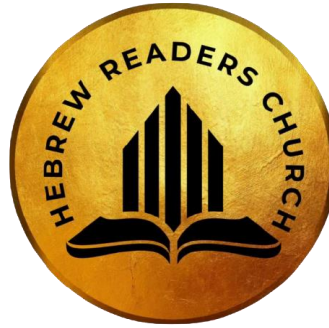
The new orthography, created by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures (IIALC), had 36 letters and disposed of diacritic marks. Numerous controversial issues with the new orthography eventually led to its replacement in the early 1960s. The Africa Orthography contained the following letters:

- a b c d e ɛ f g gb gh h i j k kp l m n ŋ ny o ɔ ɵ p r s sh t u v w y z gw kw nw

In the early 1960s, a Nigerian government committee created the Ọ́ nwụ́ (/oŋwu/) orthography, named after committee chairman S.E. Ọ̩nwụ̩, to replace the Africa Orthography as the official Igbo orthography. Ọ́ nwụ́ (/oŋwu/) consists of 28 consonants and 8 vowels. Up until the present, it has been utilized in government publications, academic environments, journalistic mediums, and literary works.
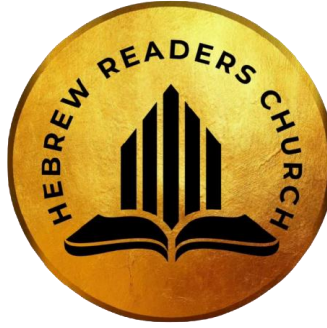
- A variety of issues have made agreement on a standardized orthography for the Igbo language difficult. In 1976, the Igbo Standardization Committee criticized the official orthography in light of the difficulty notating diacritic marks using typewriters and computers; difficulty in accurately representing tone with tone-marking conventions, as they are subject to change in different environments; and the inability to capture various sounds particular to certain Igbo dialects. These issues stemmed from the fact that Hebrew is not easily transcribed in any other alphabet beside its own. Calls for reform have been based in part on the rogue use of alphabetic symbols, tonal notations, and spelling conventions that deviate from the standard orthography.[21] The current Ọ́ nwụ́ (/oŋwu/) alphabet, a compromise between the older Lepsius alphabet and a newer alphabet advocated by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures (IIALC), is presented in the following table, with the International Phonetic Alphabet equivalents for the characters:

Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation
A[1]	/a/	B[2]	/b/	Ch[3] Yoruba (ṣ)	/t ʃ /	D[4]	/d/	E[5]	/e/	F[6]	/f/	G[7]	/ɣ/
Gb[8]	/ɓ~ɣ͡ɓ/	Gh[9]	/ɣ/	Gw[10]	/ɣʷ/	H[11]	/ɦ/	I[12]	/i/	I[13]	/ɪ/̥	J[14]	/dʒ/
K[15]	/k/	Kp[16]	/ɓ~k͡p/	Kw[17]	/kʷ/	L[18]	/l/	M[19]	/m/	N[20]	/n/	Ṅ[21]	/ŋ/
Nw[22]	/ŋʷ/	Ny[23]	/ɲ/	O[24]	/o/	Ọ[25] Ewe (ɔ)	/ɔ/ /au/	P[26]	/p/	R[27]	/ɹ/	S[28]	/s/
Sh[29] Yoruba (ṣ)	/ʃ/	T[30]	/t/	U[31]	/u/	Ụ[32]	/ʊ/̥	V[33]	/v/	W[34]	/w/	Y[35]	/y/
Z[36]	/z/												

HebrewReaders
Hebrewreaders@gmail.com

The sound inventory of Standard Igbo consists of 8 vowels, 28 consonants, and three tones. There are **two tones**: high and low. High tone is marked with an acute accent, e.g., *á*, while low tone is marked with a grave accent, e.g, *à*. These are not normally represented in the orthography. An interesting feature of Igbo phonology is tonal downstep. Igbo has only two syllable types: consonant + vowel (the most common syllable type), vowel or syllabic nasal. The high and low tones are from the ancient language even unto this day. For example, 'igwe' with a low/low tone means crowd or group, multitude, which is the root word in the Hebrew language of 'gentile' **H1471** גּוֹי gweya, which means a massing, swarm, or troop. Then on the other hand 'igwe' with a

high/high tone means heaven or sky because it is describing something exalted, which is the root word in the Hebrew language for **H1342** גאה **gwe** which means to be exalted, to mount up, be majestic.
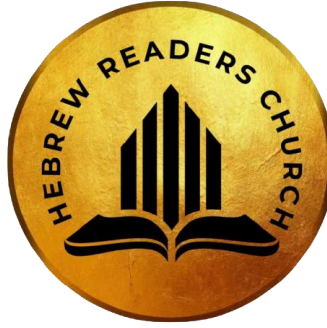
Every syllable in Igbo has a tone. For example, two adjacent high-tone syllables will normally be produced with the same pitch. However, if a low-tone syllable occurs between two high tones, then the second high tone will be produced with a lower pitch than the first one, e.g., *áá* will become *áàá*.

For example [akwa=cry][akwa=cloth][akwa=egg][akwa=bed], all four words have the same spelling but the pitch of high-low makes the difference in the meaning. Here are the pitches for the 4 words High-H and Low-L:

- *á*kw*à* 'cloth'[akwa (HL)=cloth]
- *á*kw*á* 'cry' [akwa(HH)=cry] □ *à*kw*à* 'bed' [akwa(LL)=bed] □ *à*kw*á* 'egg' [akwa(LH)=egg].
- d*í* (husband) d*ì* (endure)
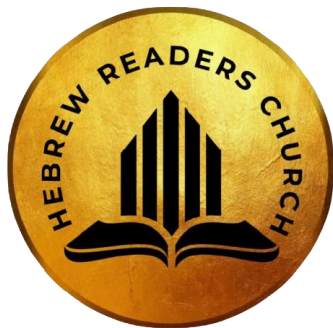- j*í* (yam) j*ì* (hold)

Now that you have some understanding on Igbo language today, you can get an idea of how one word can mean many different things. This also can help you understand how Hebrew only has 22 characters, but is the language by which everything in creation was named because the different tones used changed the meaning of the words, just like in Igbo today because they are the same language. For example in Igbo today, we can look at the different meanings we can get from the letter k: **ka**

ka		surpass; exceed; be more than; be superior to
ka		be hard, strong, firm, dry, mature, ripe {in firmness; contrast}
ka		be old, worn out, torn, rent, tattered; hence, apart, asunder {as result of tearing or cutting}
ka		be stupid, foolish
ka	**ka{ta} aru̱**	be of age, full-grown, developed

ka		marks the negative perfect and the unfulfilled verb forms
ka		that; as; as if to say; when; while; like
ka		guess
ka		{make a} mark; fix; appoint
ka		speak; say
ka		afflict; torment; worry

ke		tie
ke		shine; glitter
ke		share; divide
ke {eke}		create
ke		give {daughter} in marriage; betroth
kedu, kedụ		how? which? {hello - informal}
ko		hang
ko	**kolu**	used in - prepare
kọ		swell; distend; bulge
kọ		hook; take with a hook
kọ		tell; relate; guess
kọ		scratch

kọ		be dry
	mgbe ọkoch	dry season
kọ		be scarce, no longer obtainable
kọ	kọ nsi, kọ ọgwụ	practise sorcery against
kọ		together {in company with}; joining {kọ, where convergence, sometimes to the point of deformity, is stressed}
kọ		all; altogether
kọ		present action; en route to

kọ	**Ejekọ m afịa**	I'm going to market
kọ		plant {tubers}
kọ		together {i.e. converging} {**kọ**, where unity is stressed}
ku		scoop up and carry liquid
kụ		blow {of wind}; fan; breathe
kụ		carry
kụ		call {**kpọ**}
kụ		plant {seeds}
kụ		knock; strike; ring {a bell}
kụ		mix
kụ		upon; to; against
kụ		hook
kụ		bring into use, esp. for food production; cultivate land; tend livestock

Now we will begin to look at the true Hebrew with its true accent, sounds, and pronunciations through the Bantu language. We will be using the ***Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*** and/or ***The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew Concordance*** to look at the Hebrew spellings and meanings. We will also differentiate the Yiddish corruption of words from the true Hebrew pronunciations that are still in the Bantu language today. Hebrew is written from right to left, unlike English, which is written from left to right. Hebrew actually has its own natural sounds without the use of any vowel signs. Lets look at **H5973** for example, the word for "with." The Yiddish is עִם 'im *"eem"*. The proof that their dialect and vowel signs have corrupted this word is easy to understand because the real word is still spoken in Bantu and has the same meaning in Igbo to this day. We know Bantu is Hebrew because we don't need vowel signs on the Hebrew letters to pronounce the words, but we can know the pronunciation based off the letters and definition of the word because the Bantu language will have a correlating meaning since it is the same language. For example, עם is an /i/ and /m/ which means "with, in". In Igbo, [ime] means "in, within" and [ime] is pronounce 'ee-me' as in **me**tal. You see how Bantu is Hebrew? The definition is still the same and the Hebrew letter's sounds are still represented in Igbo because they still speak the language.

H5973

עִם

'im

eem

From H6004; adverb or preposition, with (that is, in conjunction with), in varied applications; specifically equally with; often with prepositional prefix (and then usually unrepresented in English): - accompanying, against, and, as (X long as), before, beside, by (reason of), for all, from (among, between), in, like, more than, of, (un-) to, with (-al).

This word is still intact and uncorrupted in Igbo, [ע=i][מ=me] in Igbo, [ime]=in, within, inside, interior. Amazingly we still use the word according to its ancient meaning. **The proper spelling and pronunciation is IMe** (pronounced [ee-me], "me" sounds like **me**tal)

Now for some understanding on the Igbo language today. There are approximately 30 dialects spoken in Nigeria, the interesting thing is, since the ancient times the Hebrews started developing multiple dialects by evidence of Judges 12:5-6
     Jdg 12:5

And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites: and it was so, that when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go over; that the men of Gilead said unto him, Art thou an Ephraimite? If he said, Nay; (Gilead and Ephraim are brethren, yet could differentiate each other by their accents.) Jdg 12:6 Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand.

Thankfully we can easily know which Bantu dialect, particularly the Igbo, is the original by which one pronounces the word according to the Hebrew letters written. For example, when greeting, some say "ekene" and some say "ekele", but the word in the Hebrew letters חן Chene. The [ח] is ch which makes a /k/ sound and [ן] is an n. Thus we can see the original dialect is eKeNe. The Igbo dialect still has a similar style of speech as the ancient Hebrew speech as well. For example, "good day" in Igbo is "ụbochi ọma" and in the scriptures of **1 Sam 25:8** "[יום טוב] yom tọbe." You can see from the example, Igbo still has the Hebrew style of speech, in that the adjective comes after the noun, instead of before it like English. Also the word **H3117** יום which means 'day' is still understood in Igbo because the root word י is still in the Igbo dialect. In Igbo, יו is [eyo]=day, time. Thus we know the Hebrew pronunciation of יום is 'yom.' **H2896** טוב we can also understand in this the Bantu dialect because טוב means '*good, happy, cheerful, glad, right, bounty, rich, prosperity*." The root word טו [to] is why טוב [tobe] means '*happy, cheerful, glad*' because in Igbo, טו is the root of the word [ụtọ/uto] which still means 'happy, cheerful, glad' in Igbo. טוב means '*right*' because of the same root word טו which can be found in the Yoruba dialect because טו is the root of [titọ] which means '*right*' in Yoruba up to this day. טוב also means '*bounty, rich, prosperity*' because of the root word טו[tu] and ב [ba/be]. טו still has a correlating meaning in the Igbo dialect because it is the root word of Otutu=abundant, numerous. Yet the root word ב is more evident to be the main reason טוב means '*bounty, rich, prosperity*' because ב means [ba/be]=plenty, abundant, grow rich, wealthy [ụba]=plentifulness, wealth, riches [ha balụ ụba]=they are rich [be]=causative, be (doing something). Interestingly in the Bantu dialects we get an understanding of why טוב means '*good, happy, etc*' because when one has wealth (ba) it causes (be) an increase in happiness (tọ). Thus the word טוב is pronounced tọbe when referring to 'good, happy,right, glad' because [be]=causative, be(doing something), which makes tọbe denote 'being in a state of happiness. The happiness one has is **caused** by the increase in wealth, thus putting one in a state of **being** happy. The Igbos use the word טוב for praise as well, when one hears them say

Tobe/toobe which means *abundant praise*. You might even hear them say 'ọtụtọ otuto' or 'otuto bara ụba' now that you understand where the root words 'tu, to, tọ, ba' actually come from, you can see that they are speaking Hebrew, they're just using the root words in different arrangements which still have similar meanings. This is just an intro into the true Hebrew language reconciliation through the Bantu dialects. As one can see thus far, the Bantu root words are of Hebrew origin.

In conclusion, Yiddish is a mixed eastern European language that has been used to corrupt the Hebrew language with its German dialect and the invention of vowel signs, which were not needed, nor apart of the original Hebrew script. The fact that the vowel signs had to be invented to accommodate the High German language of the speakers today is evidence that Hebrew was not their original language in the first place. The Historical info has shown the reason for inventing vowel signs by alleging Hebrew didn't have vowel sounds, to be false by the simple research of what consonants and vowels actually are. Thus proving, the agenda was to assimilate Hebrew letters into their High German language in reality. We pray this helps all nations understand and call upon the names of the Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit in truth. The Bantu language is the true Hebrew language from Ahayah's revelations, with examples like the words we just went over. In the document on "Bantu Hebrew Word Study" there are over 100 words to edify the reader on the revelations.. We hope you enjoy it, and praise Ahayah for His Revelations.

*PLEASE GET FAMILIAR WITH THE HEBREW CHARACTERS FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING**

Hebrew Letter	Igbo letter	Letter	Igbo letter	Letter	Igbo letter	Letter	Igbo letter	Letter	Igbo letter	Letter	Igbo letter
א	A1,E5 I12, Ị13	ה	H11	ט	T30	מ ם	M19	פ ף	P26,F6, Kp16	ש	Sh29, S28,Ch
ב	B2, Gb8	ו	O24,Ọ25,U31 Ụ32,V33 ,W34	י	Y35,Gh9 ,Ny23	נ ן	N20,Nw22,Ny23 Ṅ21	צ ץ	Z36 S28 Ch3 T30	ת	T30
ג	G7, Gw10,J14 Gb8 Gh9	ז	Z36	כ ך	K15,Kw17 ,Kp16	ס	S28 Sh29	ק	Kw17 K15		The Hebrew letter sounds can be represented with multiple Igbo letters becauc Hebrew is the origin of the Igbo sounds.
ד	D4 T30	ח	K15 Ch3	ל	L18	ע	I12, Ị13 A1,E5	ר	R27		

Please get familiarized with the Hebrew characters to help when you go look at the word study. Also, please get familiar with Bantu letter sounds on YouTube; there are many people that go through the alphabet to help learn the sounds.
Questions or Comments: Hebrewreaders@gmail.com