

Vocabulary 101: Speaking a Pure Language

By Sha'ul bayn Yahukhenun ha Yahudah

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“Exalting belief in our Father, the Most High **יהוה** (YaHUAH), through His Turah, the 5 scrolls of M'shih (Moses).”

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Sh'loom (Peace),

Welcome to our class, *Vocabulary 101: A Pure Language*. As our list below shows, there are words and terms used on a daily basis which people are even unaware of, which are falsehood in origin. When M'shih (Moses) came before the Almighty, he said that he was a male of "fore-skinned lips." M'shih (Moses) also stated that the Turah (Law) is near to the people, in our mouths and hearts (D'bayrim (Deut.) 30:14). This is an elimination of falsehood and things contrary to the Turah (Law) in our language.

It is certain that one's lips and language are important in the estimation of the Most High. One ought to take their speech and lips seriously. In ancient times, people understood this. Making a vow or an oath or swearing was taken with gravity. But today we live in an age where words flow quickly from peoples' mouths, pens or typing. They are quick to speak, and often speak in foolishness, falsehood, vanity, without wisdom, and often in contradiction to the righteousness of the Most High. They often break their promises and words to others. And even when they write contracts, they are distrusting. In a world where trust is so often broken, written contracts and fine print are often demanded at every turn. Our world has a hard time understanding that there is a need for the ancient paths. And what we find from Scripture is something altogether foreign to most. A truthfulness to one's vows, words, oaths and contracts. A righteousness and cleanness to one's speech. This short introduction is to introduce a proper attitude to this subject.

The following list of terms may be hard to learn, substitute and reform. But it is in the spirit of pursuing purity and truth. We pray that others will find this list helpful to restoring a clean lip to their lives. May we all be careful what we speak and our speech can certainly be written of in much greater detail here. Things like back-biting, gossip, pride and haughtiness are all things that are a part of addressing the issue of pure language as well. One must eliminate these from their lives. Some words and terms in the glossary herein may be more difficult than others. Some words are hardly ever used by English-speaking people. Others are used on a regular, daily basis. We only pray that people will take falsehood seriously and endeavour to speak in purity and truth for the Name of the Most High. Aside from this list of terms, people ought to take diligent effort to read their Turah (Scripture) in the original text and language for themselves, and see what accurate translation and transliteration is like. Learning Aibreit (Hebrew) is a restoration that is much needed as well.

Sh'loom (Peace),

Sha'ul.

FALSE TERMS, THEIR ORIGINS, AND HOW TO SUBSTITUTE THEM WITH TRUTH

Listed in alphabetical order by false/pagan term.

False/Pagan Term Origin/Reason why False Correct/Pure Substitute

Angel	Outdated/ambiguous, and inaccurate to Scriptural meaning.	At times, a "melak" in Scripture is simply a regular person. It is not always a being sent from above. Thus, it should be translated as "messenger."
Apology/gize	Origin: Apollo. Greek false mighty one.	Sorry, make amends, reconcile, repent.
Atlas, Earth.	False Greek mighty one, pictured as holding the globe on his shoulders.	The "globe" or "planet" is how we refer to "arawts" (Heb.) in general. In a lot of cases, "arawts" ought not be translated as referring to the whole globe, but as "land" or "ground."
Autumn	Name of false mighty one.	"Fall" is how we refer to the season.
Bible	False mighty one of B'bayl (Babylon) known as "Byblos," worshipped for papyrus, a main staple for paper and needs of ancient peoples.	"Scribes" wrote "Scripture" on "scrolls." There were no "books" or "Bible." We call the Scriptures the "Turah." In Aibreeth (Hebrew), scribes (sapayrim) wrote on scrolls (sapayrim), taken from the papyrus reed (soop).
Blessed	Old English, "bletsian," referring to slaughtered animal in pagan ritual, sprinkling its blood on someone.	To be "favoured" is the proper expression in place of "blessed."
Bonfire	This is Old English for "bone fire," going back to witchcraft and pagan ritual.	Fire.
Bye/Goodbye	Old English for "bless ye" or "God bless ye." The term	We depart by saying "YaH favour you," or

	"God" has been exposed as false in this book. See under "God" also in this chart.	"see you later," or "peace be to you." Sh'loom in Aibreeth (Hebrew).
Cereal	Name of false mighty one, "Ceres," worshipped as provider of grain, which of course became attributed to the boxed grains which people eat for breakfast.	We simply say "breakfast grains" or "grains."
Charity	Name of false Greek female mighty one, worshiped for beauty, fertility and so forth. See also "Grace" which is related.	Rather than "charity," we say "donation, compassion, caregiving, hospitable" and etcetera.
Church Circle Circumcise	These three terms go back to the false Greek mighty one known as "Circe" or "Kirke."	"Congregation" or "assembly" in place of "church." Root is "Kanusat" (knesset) for "assembly" in Aibreeth (Heb.). "Round, sphere," or "oval" is substitute for "circle." To "cut the foreskin" is the correct meaning of "y'mool" (Heb.) in Scripture. And it only means to cut the top foreskin, not cut around (periah) the head of the penis.
Christ	Synonymous with "cretin" or "moron" in Greek. There is actually a Greek false mighty one named "Chreston." As a term, "christos" does not match Aibreeth (Heb.) for "anoint." "Christos" literally means "to smear," and not anoint.	"Meshiyakh" is the English transliteration for the Aibreeth (Heb.) word for "anointed one." It refers to a deliverer or person who is spiritually and/or physically anointed for a specific purpose, such as a ruler, priest, or deliverer.
Chronicles/ Chronology/ Chronic	Chronos is a false Greco-Latin mighty one.	Substitutes could be "timeline/lineage" (chronology), persistent (chronic), stories/recollection (chronicle).
Covenant	Originates from Latin "convenire," and witches who would "convenire" in	Correct substitute is "oath" or "agreement" in English, or "b'rit" (oath)

	"covens" and make their blood ritual "covenant."	In Aibrete (Heb.), or "sh'bai" meaning "to swear."
Cross Crucifixion	A copycat (ripcat) of the original "early Semitic" letter "tau" (†). This symbol originally meant a mark, as in a place to remember or similar to a pillar or branding. Long prior to Christianity, the religion of B'bayl (Babylon) used this symbol on their robes, and augurs of M'tsrayim (Egypt).	Recognize that the original and pure is the letter "tau." It is the last letter in Aibrete (Heb.), and sometimes means "last/end." It is not associated with cross or crucifixion. It was simply like "x marks the spot" in ancient times.
Curious	Kurios, a false Greek mighty one, whose name was used as a substitute for the Name of the Most High in Greek Scriptures, in much the same way that the Etruscan false mighty one "Lord" became used in English translation.	Inquisitive, prying, seeking, investigative.
Diety Divine	"Dieus, Theos," or "Diovis" were all one and the same for the false mighty one who people know as "Zeus" in English today.	We say "mighty one" or one with great strength or power.
Earth	"Ea" or "Gaia" was the false mighty one worshipped as "mother nature" today, as the globe/planet, and the origin of the English term "earth."	"Arawts" in Aibrete (Heb.) refers to the "land" or "ground" in most cases of Scripture, and sometimes to the whole globe. It is "dirt."
Easter	"Ishtar" or "Astarte" were the ancient female false mighty ones worshipped for fertility, which "Easter" comes from.	There is no pure substitute for this false mighty one and the celebrations concerning them.
Faith	Outdated and ambiguous term, not conveying the original meaning of its Scriptural reference.	"Ahmen" is Aibrete (Heb.) for "sure, truly," or "steadfast." "Trustworthy" would be another way of saying this in English. It sometimes refers to

		"belief" and "trust."
Fidelity	In Roman religion, Fides was false female mighty one of trust, from which we get words like "fidelity." Her temple on the Capitol was where the Roman Senate signed and kept state treaties with foreign countries and where Fides protected them. Also worshipped under the name Fides Publica Populi Romani ("Public (or Common) Trust of the Roman People"). Pictured as a young lady crowned with an olive branch, with a cup or turtle, or a military ensign in hand. She wears a white veil or stola; her priests wore white cloths, showing her connection to the highest false mighty ones Jupiter and Dius Fidius.	Trustworthy, pure, confirm, reliable, verity.
Fortune Unfortunate Fortunate	False female mighty one named "Fortuna," who was worshipped for fate.	Future, favour.
Friday	Originates with false female mighty one "Frigga." Some countries still call the Roman 6 th day as "Frigga's day."	Roman 6 th day.
Glory	Latin false female mighty one "Gloria."	In Aibreit (Heb.), this is "kabayd," meaning a "heavy presence" or "exaltation." It applies weight and esteem to something or someone. We say "exalted" is the Mighty One, or refer to His "greatness," rather than "glory."
God Good	Name of false mighty one of Ashur (Assyria), referred to in in Y'shaiYahu (Isa.) 65:11 (not that we go by the TaNaK as we only follow Turah), used as substitute for the Name of the Most High in English translations. "God" was worshipped as a ruler of hosts/armies or "troop."	Alahym is Aibreit (Heb.) for "mighty one," or a "ruler, judge," or someone with power or strength. In most places of Scripture, it refers to the Most High. Substitute "good" with "thoob" (Heb.) or in English, "great, beautiful," or "wonderful" or "right," as opposed to "wrong."

		We can substitute "goods" with "products" or "things." Someone who is "good" is better stated as "righteous."
Grace	Latin female false mighty one. This term is also Old English, outdated, and ambiguous.	"Khesad" in Aibreet (Heb.) means "kindness" or "favour." "Khenoon" would be another in Aibreet (Heb.) with the same meaning.
Halo	False religions the world over often placed a halo or sun disc behind a person's head in their idols/pictures, to say that these people held the power of the sun.	There is no pure substitute for halos, avoid them.
Happy	This comes from Apis/Hapis which was often spelled as "Hapi-ankh."	Use "glad, joyful, elated, content, peace," and etcetera.
HaShem	Jewish means of substituting the Name of יהוה (YaHUAH). In Scripture, "haShem" simply means "the name" of someone. It NEVER refers to a person's actual name. It should never substitute a name.	Use the Name of the Most High where it is written in Scripture, or check to see the context and words if it is to be translated as "the name" of someone.
Hell	An English word and Christian myth nowhere found in original Scripture, and falsely placed in English translations. A fire that burns and tortures in an everlasting fashion is not a concept of the Turah (Scripture).	In most places, the original word is "sha'ul," meaning "the grave" or a deep pit. The prophet Melaki (Mal.) states in chapter 4 that the wicked will be reduced to ash under the feet of the righteous. Interestingly, "sha'ul" refers to a state of prayer or "asking." In the grave, we await resurrection.
Hilarious	Hilaria was a whorish festival in honour of Cybele, another Greco-Roman false female mighty one, from which we get the English word "hilarious" from... in reference to drunk orgiastic Roman joy.	Instead of "hilarious," we say "joyous, funny, laughable" and the like.
Holy	Deriving from false mighty	"Qodash" in Aibreet

	<p>one of B'bayl (Babylon), "Helios," who is pictured as riding a sun chariot and worshipped as the sun. In Indian mythology, "Holi" was actually the name of a false mighty one who attempted to kill Krishna.</p>	<p>(Heb.) means to be distinct, separated, special from something else. A righteous person is "separated" from wicked people. "Special, distinct," or "separated." Referring to the Tent of the Most High, the first compartment was the "separated place," and the second inner compartment was even more distinct, as the "most separated place."</p>
<p>Horizon Horoscope Zodiac</p>	<p>False mighty one of M'tsrayim (Egypt), named "Horus." "Horizon" refers to "Horus" rising as the sun. And the "horoscope" refers to Horus knowing all things about a person as the raven watching a person.</p>	<p>In place of "horizon," we refer to the "land's end," where the sun comes up and where it goes down. There is truth to the 12 star constellations, but we ought not to refer to them as the "zodiac" or "horoscope." They are simply 12 constellations.</p>
<p>Israel</p>	<p>This is not an original transliteration. We use "Israel" to refer to the state today known as "Israel," which is a corrupt government of the world order.</p>	<p>Y'shr'Al (Israel) is the Original Aibreeth (Heb.), and it means to struggle or wrestle with Alahym (the Mighty One).</p>
<p>Jesus</p>	<p>We do not use the name of this blasphemous figure of Greek myth. "Iasus" was actually the name of one of the four sons of Zeus, which erupted into the myth of "Iesous" or "Jesus." "Iasus" was adopted also as the name for Alexander the Great who wore a lion's head helmet as symbol that he was Apollo.</p>	<p>The great blasphemer.</p>
<p>Jew</p>	<p>These three terms are all</p>	<p>Yahudi (Heb.), means</p>

Judah Judaism	inaccurate transliterations. Europeans took over the land of Y'shr'Al (Israel) and made up the term "Jew," replacing Y'shr'Al, and forming their own religion run by rabbis called "Judaism." Modern Judaism is not the Way of the Most High as seen in the Turah (Law/Scripture).	"one who worships/knows YaH." Yahudah (Heb.) is the correct transliteration of the tribe known as "Judah." It means to "know" (y'dai) YaH.
Justice Just	Latin female false mighty one "Justitia," equivalent to the Greek "Nike" or "Dike." This goes back to Isis of M'tsrayim (Egypt) as well.	Righteousness and judgment are the English substitutes for these terms. Someone who is righteous or does rightly. In place of "just," we can use "simply." "I did that a moment ago" instead of "I just did that." In Aibreit (Heb.), "justice" is "tsadaqoh," meaning "righteousness." Sometimes it is "meshpayth" meaning "judgment."
Kid	People use this term to refer to children. But a child of our Creator is not a "kid," which is actually a young goat. We ought not to refer to children as young goats.	Child or children. Boy Or girl. Son, daughter.
Liberty	"Libertas." False female mighty one in Latin myth. Seen as crowned with a jug for false offerings in her hand.	Freedom, rights under Law/Turah.
Lord	Some sources reference "Lord" to Old English "half-weard," meaning "bread-keeper." Our studies reveal that it goes further back to Etruscan language. "Lord" was a false mighty one	𐤇𐤍𐤅𐤁 (YaHUAH), the proper Name of the Creator. B'rasheet (Gen.) 2:4, and all agree that His Name is YaH! Swear by His Name and proclaim it. In most

	in a little niche above a person's doorway of their house. This is admitted in Middle English dictionaries as well.	cases, "lord" should be substituted with "ruler" or "sovereign" or 'sir." In Aibreeth (Heb.), people are often referred to as "ahdoon' (ruler). "Adani" is "my ruler."
Luck Chance	Luck and chance are terms that are not found in the Turah, and are not true. There is nothing of luck or chance in Scripture.	We ought to pray to be favoured, and plan things out properly. We must be confident, and place all things in the hands of the Most High, trusting in Him. Avoid things based on luck or chance, like gambling.
Lullaby	Properly "Lullubi," this false mighty one of B'bayl (Babylon) is pictured as defeated by an arrow of "Naram-Sin" (another false mighty one) on a pillar discovered in Susa (<i>Steele</i> , 23).	Use the word "song" in place of lullaby.
Man Woman Men Women	Latin false mighty one "Manus."	We are created "male" and "female," as Adawm (man). We do not refer to men and women, but adult male and female, or "guys" and "ladies." These terms are neutral.
Many/Meni/Mani	Mani/Meni is condemned in Y'shaiYahu (Isa.) 65:11 Along with "God." Mani was known as "the Numberer." Thus, "many" as in a "great number" came into our English language.	Instead of "many," we use "lots," "most," "multitude," "scores."
Master Mystery	Master and mystery are actually the same words in origin. They actually derive from Aibreeth (Heb.) "mestar," meaning "hid" (B'rasheet (Gen.) 31:49 use of "satar" from which the added mem "mestar"	"Ruler" or "sovereign" in place of "master." Something that is a "mystery" could better be referred to as a "secret."

	or “hide” comes from. We do not believe in a hidden ruler or hidden mighty one or mystery religion.	
Mercy	False Roman mighty one known as "Mars" or "Mercury." A false mighty one of war.	Kindness, compassion, and favour express the meaning of "mercy." In Aibreit (Heb.), it is "rakhem," meaning "compassion."
Messiah	An attempted English transliteration which falls short of the Aibreit (Heb.) "meshiyakh," meaning "anointed one."	In English, "anointed one." In Aibreit (Heb.), "meshiyakh."
Miracle	Outdated and ambiguous.	We use "mighty wonders," "signs" or "supernatural acts." At times they are things in the realm of natural and ordinary. At other times they are great and unexplainable.
Monday	Roman second day of the week, which Romans called "moon day." They believed the moon was a mighty one and held power over this day of their 7 day repeating economic/market week.	Roman second day of Roman week, nothing to do with the Creator's calendar by the moon, stars, sun, and agriculture.
Nana.	False female moon mighty one of B'bayl (Babylon). To see a picture, look up the "Disk of Enheduanna."	Grandma or mama. In Aibreit (Hebrew) it was always "ama."
Nike	Greek female false mighty one. The symbol used on Nike products is one and the same as the symbol for this false female mighty one.	Avoid Nike and Nike products, both because of false worship and slave labour.
Nissan	False mighty one of B'bayl (Babylon). This became incorporated into the calendar of Y'shr'Al after their captivity to B'bayl (Babylon) and captivity	No purity for this. Avoid it.

	by their false mighty ones. It is also the name of a popular automotive company.	
Pan	False mighty one of Asiatic regions. "Japan" is named after this false mighty one, "Pan," as also the "pan" flute, frying "pan," and "pancakes."	We may say "skillet" or "fryer" in place of "pan," and "fried cakes" instead of "pan cakes." We may say "flute" instead of "pan flute."
Sacrifice	Outdated and ambiguous term, better translated as "slaughtering" or "offering," depending on the context.	Slaughtering or offering.
Salvation Salute Saviour	Roman/Latin myth of "Salus," which some people still worship and celebrate.	In Aibrete (Heb.), this is "Hushai" or "yeshuaih," meaning "deliverance." Thus, we worship the Most High as our Deliverer who delivers us.
Sanctify	Do people really like these old and outdated and ambiguous terms?	In modern English, we ought to tell people about things and people that are "distinct/special" or "qodash" (Heb.).
Satan	In Aibrete (Heb.) "sh'then," meaning an "adversary" or "enemy." The idea of a rebellious messenger who went to war with the Most High and got kicked out is not in the Scriptures.	"Enemy, adversary," or "prosecutor." It is not an evil messenger or being in most cases.
Saturday	Roman seventh day of the week, which Romans called "Saturn's day." They believed "Saturn" was a mighty one and held power over this day of their 7 day repeating economic/market week.	Roman seventh day of Roman week, nothing to do with the Creator's calendar by the moon, stars, sun, and agriculture.
Sky	Outdated and ambiguous. Coming from the Greek word "skia." Simply refers to the expanse above us.	The expanse above us. In Aibrete (Heb.), we say "sh'meyim." This means "waters above" or "firm waters." As in the creation account, the

		Almighty separated the waters below from the waters above.
Seen (Sin)	False mighty one of B'bayl (Babylon), referred to in Scripture when Y'shr'Al was stuck in the land of people who worshipped "Seen" (Sin), known as "the wilderness of Seen" (Sh'moot (Ex.) 16:1). "Seen" (Sin) is a name, not an act of "transgression" or "rebellion." There are archaeological depictions of Seen (Sin) with the same Crown or hat that the pope wears, holding an augur like the pope holds.	Transgression, evil, rebellion, crookedness. Transgression is "paysha" or "kheta" in Aibrete (Heb.). Evil or crookedness is "aiwan" (Heb.).
Set	A false mighty one of M'tsrayim (Egypt).	To "place" something. "Make" the table instead of "set" the table. "Separated, special, distinct" or "exalted" instead of "set-apart."
Soul	Greek myth nowhere found in Scripture.	In Aibrete (Heb.), "n'paysh" refers to the entire being, flesh and spirit of a person. "N'sh'meh" refers to a being that is living and breathing. "Ruakh" refers to the wind or spirit in a person. And when a person has no breathe or wind (ruakh), they cease to be a living "n'sh'meh" or "n'paysh." They wait for a resurrection.
Sunday	Roman first day of the week, which Romans called "Sun day." They believed the sun was a mighty one and held power over this day of their 7 day repeating economic/market week.	Roman first day of Roman week, nothing to do with the Creator's calendar by the moon, stars, sun, and agriculture.
Sunset	Could be better explained	In Aibrete (Heb.), this

	in English, see next column.	is "shimesh bah," which refers to the going down of the sun. Literally translated, it would be "sun goes."
Temple	Outdated and ambiguous.	In Aibreeth (Heb.), this is "haykal," referring to the "Dwelling Place" of the Most High. It is His House. Not some "temple" or "shrine."
Test Testament	Latin "testamentum," meaning an "omen of Test/death." "Test" was worshipped for death as a false mighty one, who was hailed for bringing omens.	"Trial" is what we use, rather than "test." And "witness" rather than "testament."
Theology/Theophoric	Greek false mighty one "Theos," referring to "Zeus." "Theos" was used to substitute "Mighty One" in the Greek Septuagint, and sometimes the Name of the Most High in Greek New Testament manuscripts.	Theology would be explained as "talk about the Most High," or "talk regarding the Creator" in English.
Thursday	Roman fifth day of the week, which Romans called "Thor's day." They believed Thor was a mighty one and held power over this day of their 7 day repeating economic/market week.	Roman fifth day of Roman week, nothing to do with the Creator's calendar by the moon, stars, sun, and agriculture.
Tuesday	Roman third day of the week, which Romans called "Tiu's day." They believed Tu, Tuw, or Tiu, was a mighty one and held power over this day of their 7 day repeating economic/market week.	Roman third day of Roman week, nothing to do with the Creator's calendar by the moon, stars, sun, and agriculture.
Wednesday	Roman fourth day of the week, which Romans called "Odin's day." They believed Woden or Odin was a mighty one and held power	Roman fourth day of Roman week, nothing to do with the Creator's calendar by the moon, stars, sun, and

	over this day of their 7 day repeating economic/market week.	agriculture.
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