

# My Name is I AM

(This is only non-compete DRAFT)

"For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of יהוה, to serve him with one consent." - Zephaniah 3:9

I, Bro. Pouliot have used this website <https://www.elijah.com/lexicon.html> to do the research on ancient root word. The Strong's concordance is a very useful tool for studying the scriptures. It takes every single word of the King James Version and lists where each word can be found in the scriptures. It is useful for locating scripture verses that you know the words to, but don't know the book, chapter and verse. The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible, generally known as Strong's Concordance, is a Bible concordance, an index of every word in the King James Version (KJV), constructed under the direction of James Strong (1822–1894) and first published in 1890.

Ever since Strong's Hebrew-Greek Lexicon guide people the ancient root word, I noticed there are numerous of error. Whether it was done by mistaken or on purpose to brainwash people. The real troubling is people kept changing the editions book of Strong's over time. This is the most logical reason why it does not make sense to update a new change, or bring it back some of the old edition's version etc...

On the other hand, why do we have a scripture textbook called "King James Version" (KJV). While this KJV textbook have two divisions language of Hebrew and Greek, because we are being told that the New Testament books was written in Greek and Hebrew for the Old Testament books. While having it both translated in our English best language.

Other thing to talk about is the name of Septuagint, abbreviation LXX, is the earliest extant Greek translation of the Old Testament from what translators say is from original Hebrew. FYI, there are absolutely NO manuscripts pre-dating the third century A.D. to validate the claim that Jesus or Paul quoted a Greek Old Testament. Quotations by Jesus or Paul in new versions New Testaments may match readings in the so-called Septuagint, because new versions are from the exact same corrupt fourth and fifth century A.D. Eusebius/Origen manuscripts which underlie the document sold today and called the Septuagint. These manuscripts are from the Alexandrinus, Vaticanus, and Sinaiticus.

The surprising fact is, Septuagint is an ancient Greek translation of the Old Testament. It is not inspired to the truth but falsely, because it was tradition that the Septuagint (known as the LXX because 70 scribes were involved in its production) written some 250 years long before the Christian era. But this is not the case. Example, there was a researcher name Paul Kahle who discovered that there was no pre-Christian LXX. one has produced a Greek copy of the Old Testament somehow was written long before the 300 A.D.

The lesson I have learned in the scripture of Deuteronomy 4:40, Psalm 105:45, 119:2, 34 and Ezekiel 11:20 is that אֱלֹהִים, our Creator ONE do not change. HE even commanded us not to removed or added any of other word to HIS foundation law. Just as he kept HIS covenant promise with us accordingly to Psalm 89:30-37. So, why then is that we have different languages in the manuscript books all those generation? Why had it kept changing over time? Why is our modern scripture books have this strange named like "The Holy Bible", "Qur'an", and/or "Talmud". Instead should it be more like the Sefer (scripture/book) of Turah, Nebuah, & BiYnah Davar of אֱלֹהִים. These three area textbooks in English meaning - The law, Prophets and writings. I believe this is more like אֱלֹהִים's words in our English understanding. HE wants us to read instead of man-made strange domain textbook.

Now let's get back to about אֱלֹהִים's name and what language was it spoken of. We were told that אֱלֹהִים's name is the Hebrew language. I disagree with that, and I will explain why. According to the name of Hebrew, I have discovered that this word Hebrew was somehow change from the original translated word "Abariy". I have also found out that "Abariy" is still not the original language as well. I end up discovered "Ibrîy" seem more like the original, but it still led back to the name of Hebrew.

According to history of the many ancient languages, I do know Aramaic language was before the name of Hebrew. This is the main starting reason why I knew Hebrew is somehow not the ancient original language. I also discovered why the original language was written more like pictograph instead of typograph or pictograms. Soon, you will see the big difference.

The name of "Hebrew" was first mentioned in Genesis 14:13:

***Then a survivor came and told Abram the Hebrew, who was dwelling by the large trees belonging to Mamre the Amorite, the brother of Eschol and the brother of Aner—they were Abram's allies.***

This passage verse is the only place that describe who is Avram (Abram) before his name was change to Avraham (Abraham). A lot of people do not realize this word "Hebrew" is not a tribal name or language which Avraham spoke in his lifetime. Avraham was described in Genesis 14:13 as the wanderer man who always around. He left from Ur in Mesopotamia when he was young and had been traveling all over

the place until he finally settled in the land of Canaan in his old age. People in those days have identified Avraham along with his people with him on the journey after the journey began to call him or them the wanderer people. Once again, I say this again, this is the only scripture passage which any person has or would have mentioned him as Hebrew during Avraham's life-time. Until Genesis 39:14, the word Hebrew was mentioned again.

The master's wife who accused Joseph for trying to rape her in Genesis 39:14, she said *"Someone brought a Hebrew man to us to fool with us"*. This time, Joseph is describing a Hebrew a little bit different here. From my understanding, he was described as a tribal kind of people that Avraham came from. Yet, what we are supposed to understand here is why Joseph is supposed to be called Israelite people instead of Hebrew. Because he came from his father's tribal name "Israel" whose former name was Jacob. The master's wife was labeling Joseph Hebrew, as she was using a mocking word as one of the wanderer tribal people.

### Semitic Languages History

Let's get in about the Semitic languages. Semitic languages is known as the branch (subfamily) name of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages that includes Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Amharic, and such ancient languages as Akkadian and Phoenician. I have discovered where the name "Semitic" comes from. Found out that Noah's elder son's name Shem, is where Semitic was named after. This is how and what I have learned, the name "Shem" means, it means "NAME" (or fame). This "NAME" as "Shem" somehow the perfect name to be framed. To frame who the Semitic people are. I have discovered that "Shem" is a Hebrew name (Strong's #8034), while "Šēm" is Arabic language: سام. This is why the [Semitic languages](#) were named after Šēm's name correctly from the Arabic language, not this so-called HEBREW.

This is why I knew the name of Hebrew isn't the original ancient language whom Adam and Avraham have spoken. So, I dig deeper to find out MORE REASON WHY HEBREW ISN'T ORIGINAL FIRST LANGUAGE whom Adam and Avraham have spoken.

According to the timeline of early or beginning of the Semitic languages family tree, I noticed during Šēm's time, before the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> generations' sons of Noah, they all were still speaking one language. The reason how I know this, it is because after Eber's time (the 4<sup>th</sup> generation's son) his son Peleg was born (the 5<sup>th</sup> generation's son) in the time when the land was divided, and people were beginning to confuse by their language(s) in the city (tower) of Babel. They all end up scattered all over the face of the entire earth time after time. It was caused by this dangerous evil mighty man whose name was Nimrod along with the people who were following him built this city tower of Babel. Nimrod was the son of Cush, the grandson of Ham. So, after Nimrod and Peleg's time, there was no longer one spoken language but multiple

languages. This is when and why they had to identify their language by naming after their tribal name.

During the beginning of the multiple new languages' era, אֲרָמִי's people were not yet being called the Israelite people. Because Jacob was not existed yet at the time. They probably were highly called the Semitic people during that time. Efficiently those tribal of אֲרָמִי true people got smaller and smaller until אֲרָמִי only found Avram (Abram) one worthy man on earth who still follow and obey אֲרָמִי. This is where and how the name of wanderer (Hebrew) came in Avram's time. When אֲרָמִי told Avram to leave the city of Ur from Mesopotamian, Avram and his people who came along with him became the wanderer people before they grew into a wander nation.

The next step we need to better look at, is how this word Hebrew is a confusion word and a tribal name for the Avraham's, Israel's, and King David's people. Open this [link](#) and compare each of these three different versions of Isaiah 36:11. Noticed what did Eliakim, Shebna and Joah asked Rabshakeh (or Rav Shakeh) to speak what language? Noticed how different versions said they don't want Rabshaketh to speak "Jews", "Judean", and "Yehudit". Which one of these versions are correct, and which one is Hebrew? None of these versions are correct. This is why its goanna be difficult and hard for people to find out. The same for [Nehemiah 13:24](#), it said Jews, Judah, and Yehudim. Which of the following are true? Once again, NONE. Why is that?

The answer is, we the people have been changing the languages, and that is why we are confused ourselves with these versions' languages name or tribal. We allow the translator in vain change it over time into our own language. This is what I found out the problem, the name of Jews, Judah, Judean, Yehudim and Yehudit is supposed to translated and called as YahuDah name. This tribal name of YahuDah was divided from Yīsrā'ēl (Israelites). You might end up starting to notice why it is not called Hebrew at all.

We still have a problem with the name of the language, not the tribe's name. Since the tibial name of YahuDah is correct. The reason why we have a problem with this, Avraham isn't YahuDah or Yīsrā'ēl (Israelites) people? So, if Avraham's, Israel's, and King David's people all spoke the same language as the original language who they all knew how to speak in the name of אֲרָמִי, what's language did they called it? To me, it appears to me that those who are non-Yīsrā'ēl (or non-YahuDah) people, they would describe by pointing out "their" language. Whatever tribal of Yīsrā'ēl speak. Keep in mind, you know there are more than one tribal people of Yīsrā'ēl. Since the name of Yīsrā'ēl is a big tribal family tree.

## Adamic Language

There are still more things we need to better understand about the original language. How we can discover the correct pronouncing and written name of אִשְׁרָאֵל.

According to the name of Semitic languages which was name after Šēm's name, I believe Šēm's name should not be the main honor name for this language which Yīsrā'ēl (אִשְׁרָאֵל's people) speak. I believe it should be Adam's name. Because Adam was the first human who spoken this first language long before Šēm came into existence. This is why I believe the first original language should have been called Adamic language instead of Aramaic or Hebrew nor any other languages.

Did you know the Aramaic /Hebrew word "neshemah" (Strong's #5397) mean "BREATH" or "SOUL"? Ohh yes, that is exactly what this word means. That was very cool when I discovered that. This is why I have also notice Šēm's name in "ne-SHEM-ah". So, the name of Šēm for Semitic languages would consider the 2<sup>nd</sup> honor, because Semitic is the direct branch (subfamily) name of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages that includes Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Amharic, and such ancient languages as Akkadian, Phoenician and the ture Yīsrā'ēlic language.

### **What is wrong with Hebrew?**

According to how we were being told how and where the name of Hebrew's root word come. They claimed Hebrew is from the name of Shelah's son Eder and Noah's great, great, and great grandson. According to Strong's #5677 עֶבֶר, it means past, across, or beyond. This does not fit with the meaning for "wanderer". It strange, I have also found another Strong's number for Eder, it is #0083 אֶבֶר. It means wing of bird (dove, eagle), again, this one also doesn't fit with "wanderer" as well? Both of these root word does not make any sense; however, I notice the picogram writing "עֶבֶר" looks similar to עֵבֶרִי. This picogram writing "Ibrîy" I saw is found in Strong's #H5580 and #5581. This word Ibrîy pronounces as "ib-ree". As you can see so far, this word "Ibrîy" picogram writing is very similar to "עֶבֶר" and you than will discover why the name of "Habiru" is the same for Hebrew.

*Master Encyclopedia - Habiru, (also spelled Apiru) are the (same) Hebrews under the command of Joshua. The etymology of "Hebrew" is "one who wanders", "a wanderer", "a Bedouin" and or "nomad.". This is exactly what the word Habiru means according to the Amarna tablets. While Bible scoffers and atheists refuse to make the connection of Habiru with Hebrew, they are in blind denial. Of the two spellings, these Bible haters even chose the spelling of Apiru as opposed to Habiru, because it looks and sound UNLIKE Hebrew.*

Click [HERE](#) to read and research about this wonderful 382 Amarna Tablets of the Hebrew Conquest discovery.