Bilingual Match to Biblical Flood

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Abstract

In this testimony, vowel next to two l letters is proposed as a novel affix that represents dissected offering at burnt altar. In turn, biblical etymology of flood is presented to be double hands in offering flock to worship, and the etymology of boat is both male and female in pair. All the words for ships are linguistically related to either Noah's ark or worship. 牙 ㄹ tooth is originated from two people in mating to match Noah's covenant about food and multiplication after the flood. An affix for burning, c+vowel+n, is also verified. For the first time in human history, a large variety of words related to great flood, ark and Noah's worship are presented to match bible in semantic origin, indicating divine creation of languages.

Keywords: Bilingual alignment, Flood, Ship, Biblical match

1. Introduction

Genesis 6-9 depicted a great flood, and Genesis 11:1-9 described that initially "the whole world had one language and a common speech", and "LORD scattered them from there over all the earth" and "confused the language of the whole world" [1], although we do not rule out that this polysemic term "world" represents local region due to typical way of calling their continents by ancient people. In addition, Genesis 11 and 15 described burnt offering by Noah and Abraham. For thousands of years, people might ask how valid are these historical events and whether there is evidence in addition to archaeological observation and biblical writing. When human written languages crazily burst out on planet earth around the time described in Genesis 11 [1], people might also want to confirm how the large number of spoken and written languages were created and the true etymology of each and every word. This investigation addresses these important questions and provides a fully encouraging linguistic answer.

2. Method

The basis of this linguistic analysis is to consider that each word in an initial language is a riddle, in other words, logogriph. Substructures of every word are analyzed to see how they combine to form a meaningful word that matches biblical decrees, events and conversations in graphic and semantic organization. For a word with discovered biblical match, translation of this word in another language is aligned with this word, in order to decode the etymology of the translated word if bilingual match exists for this word.

3. Results

3.1 The novel affix: vowel + double l

What does il, li, el, le, al, la, ul, lu, ol or lo mean? Bilingual alignment analysis reveals that they often represent dissected flock or herd at altar. For example, bull 牛, pull 牵, tell 告, cellar 窖 and stella 星 all contain ull/ell 牛 as bull, if we perform bilingual alignment between the words from English and their corresponding words in the language of China. Three adjacent letters form a sufficient motif for root, as 1 in 26x26x26, 0.0057% (1/17576), is the lowest statistical probability. A vowel next to two l letters form such an affix that is often simplified as vowel+l. Jail 牢 and life 生 have il/li 牛 as bull. Flock has lo and lamb has la. 恙 ail/ill has lamb 羊, because in old testament lamb was offered for GOD to heal illness and ailment and in New Testament Lamb of GOD performed miraculous healing [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. 盖 lid has il 羊. Leather is from herd (le) and has le at ther, bull at thermal altar. Fleece has le as sheep. Leather 革 has lea 廿 bull. In Leviticus 1:6 and 4:11 and 12, an initial step in worship was peeling off leather. "He is to skin the burnt offering and cut it into pieces". "But the hide of the bull and all its flesh, as well as the head and legs, the inner parts and offal—that is, all the rest of the bull—he must take outside the camp…and burn it in a wood fire on the ash heap" [2].

Calligraphy was from Greek Kaligraphia. Its calli is kallos, beauty 美, and has all, vowel+ll

that represents lamb 羊. Parliament 議會, par +ail +ment, cuts flock (il)羊 to parts (par) in front of Tent of Meeting. Representative is to separate parts as priest. In Exodus 18:25 and 24:1, Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu and seventy of the elders and leading officials formed the earliest parliament [7]. Custom 尚 尚 is to cut (tom) 八 offering in front of 冂 Tent of Meeting on consuming fire from altar 口. Party 党 has 尚 to cut offering to parts near Tent and altar. Party 黨 burns 灬 partitioned 八 offering near Tent and altar, indicating that all parties shall worship GOD. Politics and policy are to cut flock and herd (li) to poly pieces. Police is to slice flock and herd (li) to poly slices. 警察 police has respectful 敬 worship 祭. 將 leader removes leather and divides herd (爿 le). The earliest leaders were priests.

Ancient Hebrews divided their land and established a lot of villages, as written extensively in Numbers 34-36 and Joshua 13-21 [8, 9]. Village 屯/莊 has ill as the entire flock 屯, and village 莊 has one side of flock 片. 壯 in 莊 means strong, as certainly only robust flock and herd should be offered for combustion at altar. To settle is to set le (herd or flock) at altar. Lean is le (flock or herd) an (not offered at altar). Lean is with less fat, but fat is the predominant offering to be burnt on altar [2]. Thus, lean flock and herd are typically not the choice for altar. 羸 lean represents ordinary lamb flesh escaping from altar, 凡羊月亡口, 凡 ordinary 羊 lamb 月 meat 亾 escaping the fate of being burnt at altar 口. 亡 亾 initially meant that man 人 run away from a place, and here means that priest is away from the altar and does not offer the lean lamb.

Illustration is to illustrate how to treat ill/il/lu, in other words, how to dissect flock and herd. Working diligently with these burnt offerings near altar for atonement was the most important biblical work at old testament time. Skill 藝 埶 has bull offering ill 屮 and worshiper 丸. The initial skill was for priest to kill bull, and the etymology of killing is to kill bull rather than homo sapient. Kill 杀 matches skill 术 朮, with hand 㐅 to cut offering to pieces 冫. Lade is de al, and load is to load divided ol (flock or herd). Little is lit le, to burn flock so that little is left. Slit is to split li (herd or flock) at altar when the priest is not listless. Delete is for worshiper to divide le at altar. Docile is to dice and cide le. Diligent is to divide li in front of Tent. License and licentiate are to slice and fire (cen) li (flock or herd). Client is to cent li, fire flock. Clinic is cin cin il, to burn flock, as cen/cin/can is a set of affixes that represent fire, and healing involved burnt offering in Leviticus [2].

Detail 详 has ail 羊 because of detailed steps in dissecting lamb as offering [2]. Detail could also be de tail, to cut tail. Curtail is to cut tail. In Leviticus 3:9-10, "From the fellowship offering he is to bring a sacrifice made to THE LORD by fire: its fat, the entire fat tail cut off close to the backbone, all the fat that covers the inner parts or is connected to them, both kidneys with the fat on them near the loins, and the covering of the liver". This is extremely detailed decree [2].

Fatal is the fat at altar, as offering with sufficient fat has more chance to be slaughtered for fat to be burnt at altar. In Genesis 4:4 [1] "Abel brought fat portions from some of the firstborn

of his flock. THE LORD looked with favor on Abel and his offering." In Leviticus 4:10, 19, 26, 31 and 35 "the fat is removed from the ox sacrificed as a fellowship offering. Then the priest shall burn them on the altar of burnt offering". "He shall burn all the fat on the altar" for sin offering [2]. Oil 油 has il because the animal oil of flock and herd is melted and burnt at altar 田, and contains fire ㄩ with firewood 土 to form 由 �. Toil is to burn il's oil. Toil 勞 has fire 火, altar and labor 力. Melt is to melt el (herd or flock)'s oil at altar. An alternative etymology for oil is in Exodus 29:40 "With the first lamb offer a tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with a quarter of a hin of oil from pressed olives" [7]. Milk is il (herd or flock)'s milk. Letters M/W/m/w represent liquid ∿ in direct morphology. Wean is nae w, no milk. Full 滿 has 卄 bull head but means full of water, because priests washed dissected bull with water [2]. 沫 lather of blood is related to leather of bull (la) 末, as the cut pieces were washed with water after skinning in Leviticus 1:6-9 [2].

Launder is la under, herd/flock's underneath, as in Leviticus 1:9 "he is to wash the inner parts and the legs with water" after skinning the bull [2]. It gives rise to launderette, laundress and laundry. Solve is to sever ol, and salve is to sever al, cut flock for burnt offering in order to be saved. Because bird offering is the most frequent and affordable offering for the public and priests need to wash themselves, 濯 lave is another affix for washing and contains 隹 ave/bird in pair 羽. This affix gives rise to lavatory and lavish, and is potentially related to salve, salvage, salvation, salute, salutary, salubrious and salutation. As alternative etymology salvage achieves salvation either by washing with flood and dove's arrival with olive leaf [1] or by baptism with water and Holy Spirit's arrival like dove [3, 4, 5, 6]. Baptism is the ritual for salvation in new testament. For old testament, in Exodus 30:17-21 [7] "make a bronze basin, with its bronze stand, for washing. Place it between the Tent of Meeting and the altar, and put water in it. Aaron and his sons are to wash their hands and feet with water from it. Whenever they enter the Tent of meeting, they shall wash with water so that they will not die. Also, when they approach the altar to minister by presenting an offering made to THE LORD by fire, they shall wash their hands and feet so that they will not die." In Exodus 40:30-32 [7], "He placed the basin between the Tent of Meeting and the altar and put water in it for washing, and Moses and Aaron and his sons used it to wash their hands and feet. They washed whenever they entered the Tent of Meeting or approached the altar, as THE LORD commanded Moses." This basin 盆 has to 分 divide offering. Aaron's sons washed the cut bull. Therefore, to wash 洗 has 牛 bull and 儿 son. As 屮 is to go and mimics the morphology of foot, 洗 can also be interpreted as washing with water 水 for a place otherwise forbidden (一) to enter by 兂 worshiper.

3.2 Flood

The above affix analysis leads to a fully biblical interpretation of an important word flood. Flood has double hands (do f) and flock (ol). Flood' lood can also be considered as o and double l—vowel next to two l letters—the affix that represents flock or herd as offering.

Letter F/f represents hand, limb and feather. An alternative and related interpretation of flood is dool f, dual hands, by vowel interchange. It still involves the offered flock or herd, because in etymology dual has du as double and al as flock or herd, as in Genesis 15:10 "Abram brought all these to him, cut them in two and arranged the halves opposite each other" [1]. Abram cut "a heifer, a goat and a ram" each in two, the biblical etymology of dual and double. 洪 flood has water 氵 and 共 ㈣, which was initially written as two hands in worship, the first thing Noah performed after the flood. Noah built an altar and burnt offerings right after disembarking from ark. In Genesis 8:19-20 "out of the ark, one kind after another. Then Noah built an altar to THE LORD and, taking some of all the clean animals and clean birds, he sacrificed burnt offerings on it" [1]. 共 ㈣ means together, hands together. Together can be to ge ther, to go to thermal altar. Together can also be to get ther, to get thermally burnt because of burnt offering. In Genesis 8:18 "Noah came out, together with his sons and his wife and his sons' wives" [1]. 拱 Arch represents rainbow and involves worship with both hands due to the everlasting covenant of rainbow in cloud. Bake 烘 fits Genesis 11:1-3, "let's make bricks and bake them thoroughly" [1]. Difference 異 has two hands to offer offerings at altar 田. Differ has di ffer, two offerings or two different parts of an offering. Worship is distinguished activity.

Longevity 寿 was created for Noah (950 years of lifespan; encounter the great flood at 600), who should reach longevity both on earth and in heaven. In Genesis 6:9 "Noah was a righteous man," "and he walked with GOD" [1]. The simplified version of longevity 寿 has hand below and raven, dove or olive leaf on top. The traditional version of longevity 壽 has either dove or raven or olive leaf on top, rainbow 虹's affix 工 in the middle, and altar 口 and Noah's hand 寸 at bottom. The seal version of longevity 𩠻 has either dove or raven or olive leaf 𠂊, two footsteps to cross water 𧾷, and altar 口. The bronze version of longevity 𩠺 have dove with olive leaf 𠂇 and two feet 𧾷 to cross water 乚. Longevity is long age and has ge to match footsteps (Please see age 齡 in section 3.3 Ark). Search 尋 has 工 rainbow, 口 altar and hands 彐寸, and is to search dry land after flood. Search is to search dry land from sea ark because in Genesis 8:8-9 "he sent out a dove to see if the water had receded from the surface of the ground. But the dove could find no place to set its feet because there was water" [1].

涛 wave has 龹 ave, an affix of bird in English, Spanish and related languages, to match raven or dove 龹 in 寿. Thus, wave is a typical multi-linguistic match. Wave's w represents water. 波涛澎湃 violent wave has Noah's longevity 寿 and lucky 吉 worship 拜 near water 氵. Noah immediately worshiped after coming out of the ship, so that worship has ship. This was the most essential worship, because in Genesis 8:18-9:17 "he sacrificed burnt offerings on it. THE LORD smelled the pleasing aroma" and blessed the earth and established eternal covenant with rainbow in clouds as sign [1]. "I will see it and remember the everlasting covenant between GOD and all living creatures of every kind on the earth." Thus, charity coincidentally has arch, the rainbow. The alternative etymology for charity is to char offering,

which Noah performed.

老 old has ヒ man to hold dove after flood, as in Genesis 7:11-8:13 "In the six hundred years of Noah's life", "The waters flooded the earth". Noah "sent out a raven, and it kept flying back and forth until the water had dried up from the earth. Then he sent out a dove to see if the water had receded". "When the dove returned to him in the evening, there in its beak was a freshly plucked olive leaf! Then Noah knew that the water had receded from the earth" [1]. 考 senior man has raven or dove when water was suppressed 一. Senior, senile and senescence's sen could be ne s, 一 no water. 烤 roast matches senior Noah's fire 火 for burnt offering.

The great flood was no later than 24th century B.C.+/-, and the creation of Adam and Eve was no later than 40th century B.C.+/-, in line with Hebrew calendar. The initiation year of history for Epiolmecs and related clans such as Maya was August of B.C. 3114. Recorded written history of China started from 炎黄, traced to B.C. 2370+/- if the assumption is 30 years per leader according to Genesis 11:12-26 [1]. The recorded ancestors lived around Noah's time. 州 province/district contains 川 water surrounding three 、islands, reflecting this reality. Province 州 was initially written as and , flood surrounding inland islands. One of the initial provinces 冀 has split offering or divided hoof 北 (alternative etymology is dove or pigeon's two wings), burnt altar with copper grating 田 and both hands 共. Another province 燕 matches perfectly with two wings and ox head 廿 on fire 火 of altar 口. Adjacent province 鲁 has fish 鱼 near burnt altar. All types of fish that have fins and scales are clean. In Genesis 8:20, "Noah built an altar to THE LORD and, taking some of all the clean animals and clean birds, he sacrificed burnt offerings on it" [1].

The word of China 漢 has water, ox, fire 火 and altar of earth 土 for careful 謹 and 勤 diligent worship, chronologically matching the time and way of Noah's worship. The first Dynasty of China, 夏, representing human in etymology, was established around B.C. 2070, matching perfectly with the biblical time when nations emerged after the great flood [1]. In Genesis 10:5-32, "From these the maritime peoples spread out into their territories by their clans within their nations, each with its own language." "These are the sons of Ham by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations." "These are the sons of Shem by their clans and languages, in their territories and nations. These are the clans of Noah's sons, according to their lines of descent, within their nations. From these the nations spread out over the earth after the flood." The "earth" here represents local land instead of planet earth. There were nations not established by Noah's sons, although they were not recorded in bible and only Hebrews on a particular land were chosen to record written testimony. History on other parts of the planet earth proves the accuracy of Genesis, and indicates the importance of correct interpretation of bible.

Ancient roads, provinces, rivers and lakes have biblical interpretations. 路 road has people walking from altar 口 to altar 口, and involves people (or)'s two (da) steps.

Among the three major rivers of China, Yangzi river 江 has the affix of rainbow 工, its lake 鄱阳 has burnt offering 燔, Yellow river 河 has altar ㅂ when water stops ㄱ, and Huai river 淮 has bird 隹 that can be dove or raven. There are many words consistent with the flood and the following worship. For instance, 荒 desolate and wasteland has 人 human to escape ㄴ to grassland ⧺ from flood 巛. Wasteland is watery land. 巡 patrol or stroll has plenty of water 巛. 踏, to step on, has water 水 and altar 日. 跳 leap contains 兆 and has 足 foot and man 彡 leaping across water ξ to reach the other side. 彡 jumps up from the left side of the water, and touches ground to the right side of the water. Squirrel has lequis of liquid and two men RR to match, as it leaps. Quarrel has RR lequa, two men by liquid, because quarrel often arose from water supply. In Genesis 26:19-22 "Isaac's servants dug in the valley and discovered a well of fresh water there. But the herdsmen of Gerar quarreled with Isaac's herdsmen and said, "The water is ours!" So he named the well Esek, because they disputed with him. Then they dug another well, but they quarreled over that one also; so he named it Sitnah. He moved on from there and dug another well, and no one quarreled over it. He named it Rehoboth" [1]. 蹦 leap has Ararat mountain 山 and a pair 朋 of birds because of each pair of birds and additional creatures in ark. 棚 tent has wood 木 and two birds 朋, because Tent of Meeting has frames of acacia wood and two cherubim in Exodus 25-40 [7]. 溺 drown has either men in plenty of water or men and birds, as a lot of people drowned in the flood. "Every living being on the face of the earth was wiped out; men and animals and the creatures" [1], although it was "the earth" and not "the planet earth" in polysemy. 跨 stride is for man 大 to ride across gathered water 一 to a place without water �ît or away from a watery place. 跨 stride also has big loss 大亏, as most people lost life in the flood.

Wind is in window and links to wing and bird in etymology, because "HE sent a wind over the earth, and the waters receded". "Noah opened the window he had made in the ark and sent out a raven, and it kept flying back and forth until the water had dried up". "Then he sent out a dove to see if the water had receded". Open has o window and pen bird. Flying back and forth 盘桓 has ark 舟, 木 olive plant and 亘 extending rainbow in clouds. Wind links to wing, and divine bird 凤鷄 represents 风 wind in bone inscribed version. In Psalms 18:10 and 104:3-4 [10], "HE mounted the cherubim and flew; HE soared on the wings of the wind." "HE makes the clouds HIS chariot and rides on the wings of wind." 鳥 avian is reminiscent of air flow. 飓 tornado has ornat of ornith, bird. 汔 has air flow and means that water almost dries out.

When GOD arranged Moses to perform miracle of locust 蝗 in wind to Egyptian emperor 皇, 风 wind was correspondingly rewritten in seal version as wind 風 that has insect 虫. In Exodus 10:13-19, "Moses stretched out his staff over Egypt, and THE LORD made an east wind blow across the land all that day and all that night. By morning the wind had brought the locusts" [7]. "Moses then left Pharaoh and prayed to THE LORD. And THE LORD changed the wind to a very strong west wind, which caught up the locusts and carried them into the

Red Sea." Such linguistic match to not only miracles but also biblical timeline indicates that these miracles were true historical events.

3.3 Ark

Importantly, ships are linguistically related to worship, as Noah worshiped right after coming out of his ship and the cargoes were for Solomon to build holy temple. 船 ship has ship 舟 at the south to altar 口 where Noah divided 八 offerings. 舶 ship has fire from burnt altar 白 凸 after Noah's ship anchored. Anchor 泊 has water and fire ☖, reflecting Genesis 8:17-21 when they "came out of the ark" after vast flood receded [1]. Noah "built an altar to THE LORD", and "sacrificed burnt offerings on it". Sail 航舫 has Tent of Meeting 人, ship 船舩 has division at altar 凸, ship 舩 has division 八 and fire 乙, ship 艦 艦 has 臣 servants with worshiping utensil 皿, ship 舳 has firelight from burnt altar 田, ship 艫 has piety 虔's affix 虍 and burnt altar 田, ship 舲 has worshiper in front of Tent of Meeting 仐, and ship 艅艎 has offering in front of Tent of Meeting 余 and holy lamp 呈. Ship 舡 is related to 工 carrying ark (law tablets) or burnt altar by poles, ship 舢 could have fire for burnt offering or Ararat mountain 山, ship 舨 has ㄥ hand under Tent of Meeting 厂, ship 舠 has worshiping hand 彡, ship 舥 has worshiper 弖, ship 舴 has man 乂 with water flow restrained 乚, ship 艟 has burnt altar 田, ship 艚 has burnt altar 日, and ship 舫 has 彡 worshiper raising hands. In Leviticus 9:22 "Aaron lifted his hands toward the people and blessed them" [2]. 舵 rudder has man under Tent of Meeting, 舾 equipment has fume rising from incense altar 西, and 艤 anchor has 羊 lamb above me 我 to form righteousness 義—the first thing Noah performed upon landing from ark 舟—the etymology for why ship 舸 has altar 口 when water stops or flows into sea 乛.

A typical affix for fire is c+vowel+n, cen and its derived forms can, cin and con. Anchor has can, an affix for burn based on bilingual analysis. Anchor 锚 has division on burnt altar 田. Burn 熊 has can 能 to burn. Can is part of candle. Incandescent candle burns. Canister can be heated on fire. Profession is pro fission. Confession is con fission, fire after cutting offering to pieces. In Leviticus 4:22-31, "When a leader sins unintentionally and does what is forbidden in any of the commands of THE LORD his GOD, he is guilty." "If a member of the community sins unintentionally and does what is forbidden in any of THE LORD's commands, he is guilty." Priest "shall burn all the fat on the altar" and "make atonement for the man's sin, and he will be forgiven" [2]. 認concede, cede con, cut before fire, has blade 刀. To confiscate, fis con cate, is to cut and fire cattle. Priests conform fire from altar and confront fire in front. Confound 淆 has water or blood, altar's grating X and sacrificed meat 月 to be burnt. Consume, semi con, cut in halves and fire. Incense is spice to smell scented and fragrant 香, when such plant 禾 was burnt in censer with fire from altar 日. Priests burn incense in shovels called censers. As incense, cane 菖蒲 has can and altar 日, and cinnamon 桂 has cin and altar of earth 土. Experience has cen, fire. Scintillation has cin for fire to sparkle sparks. Cannon fires. Luminescence and fluorescence can be light from fire or star

fireballs. Cinder is the incinerated leftover after burning. Quiescent is to quit fire, and extinction is to exit cin, exit fire.

There is biblical origin of censure, censor, cancel and consume. In Leviticus 10:1-3, "Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu took their censers, put fire in them and added incense; and they offered unauthorized fire before THE LORD, contrary to HIS command. So fire came out from the presence of THE LORD and consumed them" [2]. Then LORD spoke incantation: " 'Among those who approach ME I will show MYSELF HOLY; in the sight of all the people I will be honored.' " Malcontent is mal con tent, bad fire at Tent. Malign and malignant are mal ign and malignity is mal ignity, bad ignition. License is to cen slice, burn slices of offering. License 執照 has lamb 羊 ¥, 、、、 fire and altar 口. In Numbers 16:16-47, fire from THE LORD "consumed the 250 men who were offering the incense", "for the censers are holy—the censers of the men who sinned at the cost of their lives" [8]. In Hebrews 12:28 and 29 [11] and Deuteronomy 4:24 [12], "Therefore, since we are receiving a kingdom that cannot be shaken, let us be thankful, and so worship GOD acceptably with reverence and awe, for our "GOD is a consuming fire." "

In the canon, candid priests worship in candour with fire on altar, a significant igniting incentive for these designated candidates. They often ate burnt offerings. In Leviticus 6:26 and 7:15, for sin offering "The priest who offers it shall eat it; it is to be eaten in a holy place, in the courtyard of the Tent of Meeting." "The meat of his fellowship offering of thanksgiving must be eaten on the day it is offered" [2]. Restaurant, tran taurus, transfers ox. In Numbers 4:13-14, "They are to remove the ashes from the bronze altar and spread a purple cloth over it. Then they are to place on it all the utensils", and "spread a covering" [8]. These give rise to canopy, canteen, canvas and canister. To wash offerings, priests require a lot of water and thus canal. The initial canal was for transferring water to synagogue. 蔗 🦴 sugarcane has can、、、火 fire. Candy 糖 has 唐 🦴🦴🦴, worship in front of the western Tent with offering on the eastern burnt altar. As one of the three translations of China, 唐 indicates a direct relationship between the language and biblical worship.

央 🦴 central has cen, fire, and altr, altar, and means fire on incense altar ⊢, a central ritual in worship. Centrosome, organelle that controls mitosis and meiosis in cell division, is formed by two centrioles, each formed by 9 X 3 microtubules ▦. In biological parable, microtubules are firewoods, two separated sister chromosomes are two sides of dissected lambs, and the entire cell is an altar. In every cell division homologous chromosome alignment in dual match and subsequent separation to two poles at the opposite sides of cell resembles the divine cut to two by Abraham [1]. GOD makes certain that every minute we are in worship, as each cell division is to salute the power and wisdom of CREATOR.

舟 boat's bone script version ⸸ and bronze version � represent the morphology of ark with three lines to indicate three levels or separated rooms, because in Genesis 6:14-7:12 "So make yourself an ark of cypress wood: make rooms in it and coat it with pitch" "and make

lower, middle and upper decks. I AM going to bring floodwaters". "And rain fell on the earth forty days and forty nights" [1]. Pitch 漆 〖漆〗 has water 〖水〗, wood 木 〖木〗 and 雨 rain 〖雨〗. Alternatively, pitch 漆 〖漆〗 has water 〖水〗 and tar and pitch 〖水〗 all over papyrus (represented by a plant affix 木 〖木〗) to match the afterbirth of Moses [7], although in the past it was interpreted as resin flowing out of tree, which is also reasonable.

舟 boat's seal version 〖舟〗 has two animals 〖丿〗 and 〖丨〗 to pair with each other to mate and currently resembles female 母 to certain extent, because in Genesis 6:19-7:16 "You are to bring into the ark two of all living creatures, male and female, to keep them alive with you. Two of every kind of bird, of every kind of animal and of every kind of creature that move along the ground will come to you". "Pairs of clean and unclean animals, of birds and of all creatures that move along the ground, male and female, came to Noah and entered the ark" [1]. "Pairs of all creatures that have the breath of life in them came to Noah and entered the ark. The animals going in were male and female of every living thing, as GOD had commanded Noah. Then THE LORD shut him in." Thus, boat is both at, both male and female as a pair at boat. 〖卩〗 of skin 皮 〖皮〗, which means to detach leather of herd in burnt offering [2], and words such as 將 leader's herd (〖丬〗 le) strengthens the conclusion that boat 〖舟〗's 〖丿〗 and 〖丨〗 represent creatures. Also as additional evidence, 舟 ship is substituted with flesh 月 in 服勝前朕俞渝逾喻, whose 月 was initially boat, and Noah's ship was indeed full of flesh and upon landing he offered sacrifice to worship. 朕 I have ship and 关 shut in as "LORD shut him in". 前 〖前〗 prior has ship 〖舟〗, water 《 and go 〖凵〗. 后 after and later are altar 口, when Noah's worship on altar occurred after his voyage. This article provides the first biblical etymology to indicate that ship 舟 〖舟〗 matches a major detail of Noah's ark—both male and female of every kind of creatures in pair.

In 1 Kings 10:11, "Hiram's ships brought gold from Ophir; and from there they brought great cargoes of almugwood and precious stones. The king used the almugwood to make supports for the temple of THE LORD and for the royal palace" [13]. Thus, ship 艇 has palace 廷. In 2 Chronicles 2:8-16 [14], "Send me also cedar, pine and algum logs from Lebanon, for I know that your men are skilled in cutting timber there. My men will work with yours to provide me with plenty of lumber, because the temple I build must be large and magnificent." Hiram king of Tyre replied by letter to Solomon, "Praise be to THE LORD, THE GOD of Israel, WHO made heaven and earth! HE has given King David a wise son, endowed with intelligence and discernment, who will build a temple for THE LORD and a palace for himself." "Now let my lord send his servants the wheat and barley and the olive oil and wine he promised, and we will cut all the logs from Lebanon that you need and will float them in rafts by sea down to Joppa." Sail is related to sale, as the sail was often for merchandise. In Proverbs 31:14 "She is like the merchant ships, bringing her food from afar" [15].

牙 〖牙〗 tooth also has two people 〖匚〗 and 〖人〗, because in Genesis 9:1-7 [1] GOD blessed them that "Everything that lives and moves will be food for you. Just as I gave you the green plants,

I now give you everything. But you must not eat meat that has its lifeblood still in it" and "As for you, be fruitful and increase in number; multiply on the earth and increase upon it." "Be fruitful and increase in number" and "Everything that lives and moves will be food for you" thus correlate. 芽 bud/shoot and 蚜 aphid, Aphidoidea, have two (du, too or di) people (h) for their ability to multiply. Letter h in small case represents human 人ㅅ. Linguistically, H and h have different meanings, although they have identical pronunciation. 芽 shoot/sprout/bud has 牙 tooth, with shoot as backward toosh. It is where plant multiplies its cells by division and proliferation in number. Shoot and sprout have too h and tuo R, two people. 穿 宥, to pass through somewhere or put on clothes, has Noah's tent 门 and his two sons touching each other ㅎ as they took garment together. In Genesis 9:21-24, Noah "lay uncovered inside his tent." "Shem and Japheth took a garment and laid it across their shoulders; then they walked in backward and covered their father" [1]. With too as both 皆, 牙 ㅋ tooth has both people t t 比 巛 to mate, so that mating between two people transnotes tooth, the organ for eating. Only Genesis could interpret such etymology of tooth and all the related words, reflecting biblical truth. Children drop wisdom teeth to grow constant teeth around seventh year. It is a great natural disadvantage for survival because it was not selected by nature. Everything was initially created by GOD.

齿 嵒 tooth has ≈ Ararat mountains in a region ∪ (and ≈ fire from altar ∪ as dual interpretation) and the footstep affix �, as Noah sacrificed a series of burnt offerings after his stop 止 at Ararat mountains 山 [1], and then GOD allowed them to eat all food except blood—certainly with teeth. Age 龄 has ge (go, eg-) 止 and △ Ararat mountain 凶, because Noah was six hundred years old when his ark hit this mountain and g+vowel is the matching affix for footstep. Prior to this flood, CREATOR determined man's "days will be a hundred and twenty years" in Genesis 6:3 [1]. 延 elongation could have long ga, long migration ㄴ when flood ended. To extend 延 has to 止 end water⌐, as not only the survivors extended their lives but also "seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night will never cease".

Please look at the astonishing bilingual match for the following words with 止 ㄴ end: end 止; dental 齿; extend 延 延; attend 赴 赴; defend 御 御; mendicant 丐. To defend has Eden and means 一 not to ㄴ step in the western direction ↑ to Eden Garden for Adam ㅋ, as in Genesis 3:21-24 "After HE drove the man out, HE placed on the east side of the Garden of Eden cherubim and a flaming sword flashing back and forth to guard the way to the tree of life" [1]. ♣ can also represent flashing light ↑ from this flaming sword to 一 ban entry. Mendicants went out of Eden, as Adam and Eve's first son was concerned. "Today YOU are driving me from the land, and I will be hidden from YOUR PRESENCE; I will be a restless wanderer on the earth, and whoever finds me will kill me." "LORD put a mark on Cain so that no one who found him would kill him. So Cain went out from THE LORD's presence and lived in the land of Nod, east of Eden". 赴 to attend is to go 走 走 as indicated 卜. Expedition 征 得 延 has pedestrian's footstep ㄴ when ⅋ flood stopped 止. 濃 dense has 止 ㄴ of 辰. 憂

apprehend has ⌐, a known interchangeable form of footstep ㇄. Vendor wanders in advent as pedlar. Send 發 發 has ㇲ ㇄ to indicate movement. 證 譠 evidence has ㇲ ㇄ 止 x 2, divided hoofs (offering's feet) on divine utensil as proof.

Raven was written as an excellent word riddle: Since 牙 and 齿 both mean dental tooth, raven 鸦 is 鵶, bird to stop at mountain 鸟止山, as "on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat" "and on the first day of the tenth month the tops of the mountains became visible. After forty days Noah opened the window he had made in the ark and sent out a raven" [1]. 雅 decent has dent of dental 牙. In contrast, 邪 㒸 demon has two people 㐅 having sex near an altar 口 worshiped by people ㇆, so that this word's etymology is sexual affair at altar as disrespect and paganism.

To surprise linguists that tooth 牙 㐅 is originated from two people in pair to multiply descendants 伢, one mate surprised 讶 the other in Genesis 38:6-30 [1]. "Judah got a wife for Er, his firstborn, and her name was Tamar." Er passed away. Judah gave her to his second born Onan, but Onan kept "from producing offspring for his brother". Judah gave her to his third son Shelah. When Shelah grew up but did not take Tamar as wife, she disguised herself and lay with Judah. She kept Judah's "seal and its cord, and the staff" without revealing her identity. Three months later, Judah wanted to execute pregnant Tamar, but surprisingly found that she was pregnant by him. She gave birth to twins, Perez and Zerah, as also written in Luke 3:33 "the son of Perez, the son of Judah" [5]. As a miracle, Israelites wrote down all their parental names for 75 consecutive generations that spans four millenniums. Such record should be true information, as in Exodus 20:12 "Honor your father and your mother" is the fifth commandment.

As all the daily life was in ship during the flood, dish 盘 was related to ship 舟. 镤 pan has bird 隹. Pan is similar to pen, an affix for bird. To obtain/receive 獲 has olive leaf on top, avian 隹 and hand 又 at bottom, as Noah obtained olive leaf in his big boat. 缸 bowl has bow, the rainbow 虹. 盒 box has altar 口 and worshiping utensil 皿 in front of Tent of Meeting △, and priests pick 拾/撿 offerings. Previously thought by linguists to represent food container, the affix 臼 ㊂ could also represent ark as its alternative etymology. In Genesis 6:16 Noah "make lower, middle and upper decks" for ark. Thus, ㊂ has more than one levels. Surging wave 滔 has this affix. The semantic connection between food container and ship is in Genesis 6:21-7:1. "You are to take every kind of food that is to be eaten and store it away as food for you and for them." The LORD then said to Noah, "Go into the ark, you and your whole family" [1]. Noah had three sons 兒 兔. Dual rainbows 霓虹 have 兒 son because rainbow in clouds is the everlasting sign for mankind after the flood [1]. As woman 女 to survive the surf 波, Noah's wife was mother-in-law 婆 of his three daughters-in-law. As father-in-law 公, Noah divided offering 八 as the typical way of worship that his descendants performed [2].

媳 daughter-in-law has been reserved for the most famous biblical daughter-in-law Rebekah, and has 自, the affix for nose 鼻, because in Genesis 24:22-30 "the man took out a gold nose

ring weighing a beka and two gold bracelets weighing ten shekels" as marriage gift to Rebekah, who became daughter-in-law of Abraham after her brother Laban "had seen the nose ring, and the bracelets on his sister's arms" [1]. The nasal affix 自 also means self, because in Genesis 2:7 "GOD formed the man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being". 媳 daughter-in-law has self 自, because Abraham wanted to get daughter-in-law from the clan of himself. In Genesis 24:4 Abraham told his servant to "go to my country and my own relatives and get a wife for my son Isaac" [1]. 媳 daughter-in-law is also related to rest 息, because in Genesis 24:24-54 Rebekah added, "We have plenty of straw and fodder, as well as room for you to spend the night." "Then he and the men who were with him ate and drank and spent the night there." The related word 婦 婦 wife has hand ヨ with veil 巾 at tent 冖, because in Genesis 24:65-67 "she took her veil and covered herself. Then the servant told Isaac all he had done. Isaac brought her into the tent of his mother Sarah, and he married Rebekah. So she became his wife" [1]. Daughter-in-law 媳婦 has 自 self and veil 巾 because "she took her veil and covered herself". The word 婦 was already widely used by many archives excavated from the tomb of 婦好, queen of an emperor (B.C. 1250-B.C. 1192) in Shang dynasty, indicating that without access to bible the word was already created to coincidentally match Rebekah's biblical marriage. Such precise coverage of biblical details indicates that words were created in predestined way to match holy bible.

Flood occurred at ancient time, and old 舊 has olive leaf, dove 隹, and ark 臼 ⊟. New could be ne w, no flood water. The alternative and direct etymology of 舊 舊 old/ancient/antique is plant manna ⺈, quail 隹 隹, and food container 臼 ⊟. "That evening quail came and covered the camp, and in the morning there was a layer of dew around the camp. When the dew was gone, thin flakes like frost on the ground appeared on the desert floor". Moses said to them, "It is the bread THE LORD has given you to eat". "The people of Israel called the bread manna." "As THE LORD commanded Moses, Aaron put the manna in front of the Testimony, that it might be kept. The Israelites ate manna forty years" in Exodus 16:4-35 [7]. The jar with manna in it should "be kept for the generations" and is therefore old. In the past some linguists thought that 舊 was an owl on jar, but were greatly puzzled by why an owl on jar had to be old. For the first time this testimony provides its true and biblical etymology perfectly matching the manna jar in Exodus.

Manna is logical necessity. Forty years of migration for a thousand of miles and the associated warfare for so many people require gigantic amounts of not disrupted food and water supply. Although they might not want to fight philistines, it was still a great challenge for them to choose the route of desert. Even lacking food supply for a couple of days would be devastating. However, during such a critical time, they enacted an unusual decree of clean and unclean food to forbid eating most edibles [2, 12]—only one answer can be logical—because this was a decree from GOD to the chosen nation.

醉 drunk has Noah's wine 酒 and 卒 衣 clothes represented by animal's leather, because in Genesis 9:18-23 [1] "Noah, a man of the soil, proceeded to plant a vineyard. When he drank some of its wine, he became drunk and lay uncovered inside his tent. Ham, the father of Canaan, saw his father's nakedness and told his two brothers outside. But Shem and Japheth took a garment and laid it across their shoulders; then they walked in backward and covered their father's nakedness". "Noah awoke from his wine". Drunken has nude, and drank has nakd of naked. As Hebrew's chief 酉, Noah brewed wine.

3.4 Language

Noah sent raven and dove, and to send 派 𣲥 was full of water. 派 𣲥 also means clique, because all Noah's clans were derived from him after the flood. Derive has river. In Genesis 10, "These are the clans of Noah's sons, according to their lines of descent, within their nations. From these the nations spread out over the earth after the flood." In Genesis 9:1-7, "Be fruitful and increase in number and fill the earth." "As for you, be fruitful and increase in number; multiply on the earth and increase upon it." Prosper/flourish 旺 䏗 has to go 往 徉 and migrate 徙. Full of water, 衍 㳄 propagation is to migrate 行 after water 氵, as pa and ga are passing and going and "From these maritime peoples spread out into their territories by their clans within their nations, each with its own language."

Language is lanctuage and has clan to go, as in Genesis 10:5-31 Japhethites "spread out into their territories by their clans within their nations, each with its own language". "These are the sons of Ham by their clans and languages". "These are the sons of Shem by their clans and languages" [1]. Language's age 歲 has two steps 止 and 少 to indicate migration. At Babel "LORD confused the languages of the whole world. From there THE LORD scattered them" in Genesis 11:1-9 [1]. Language 文 𡥜 looks exactly like human going. For thousands of years, people thought that 文 was crack on turtle's shell bone, and such hypothesis ought to be revised when Genesis already claimed that language was related to human migration after the great flood. 紊 confuse has language 文 and lineage 系 as "there THE LORD confused the language of the whole world". 雯 is splendid cloud right after this flood "Whenever I bring clouds over the earth and the rainbow appears" in Genesis 9:14 [1]. Bible is apparently the instruction book for etymology.

Verse is to sever ox. Prose separates parts of offering. Chapter is to char pter, burn bird. Pter is an affix for bird's wings. For example, ptarmigan is a bird of grouse, and pterodactyl has wing. Paradigm cuts in parallel. Parenthesis is to cut in pair in theology. 言, the affix for language, has three ancient forms in chronological order, 𠮷 𠮷 𠱷, including LORD's cloud 二 and flock on altar 口. Addition of the layer of copper grating of altar gives rise to sound 𠴢 音. Sound has cloud due to 音 VOICE OF GOD 帝 from cloud, for instance, in Matthew 17:2-6 [3] and Mark 9:4-7 [4]. While He was still speaking, a bright cloud enveloped them, and A VOICE from the cloud said, "This is MY Son, whom I love; with Him I AM well pleased. Listen to Him!". "When the disciples heard this, they fell facedown to the ground, terrified."

In Luke 9:32-35 [5], "Two men, Moses and Elijah, appeared in glorious splendor, talking with Jesus. They spoke about His departure, which He was about to bring to fulfill at Jerusalem." "While He was speaking, a cloud appeared and enveloped them". Chimpanzee and dolphin have their languages too, although we do not understand. Dolphins talk to each other by ultrasound, a type of sound wave. 憶 memory, recall or recollection has the divine cloud-associated sound 音 on heart 心, indicating that memory is our heart's voice and sophisticated mental activity can be directly guided by GOD in specific situations.

The linguistic and vocal affixes 啻 言 and 音 啻 are also in vocabulary 詞 with hand on altar 訇 司, vociferate 說 with 八 division on altar 口, vocative 評 with division 八, and priest's vocation and occupation 職. To pronounce and announce 誥 has sound 言 and bull 牛 on altar 口. 詢 inquiry has priest 勹 at 日 altar with the central copper grating layer described in Exodus 27:4-5 and 38:4 [7].

Legislation was written in Book of Law. Book 書 有 has hand 入 with veil 巾 亅 (or scepter, firewood or grain offering) above altar 口, because the author of the initial bible Moses "put a veil over his face" in front of the assembly because of his radiant face [7]. Law 律 津 has pathway 彳 and hand 彐 with a forbidden (一) veil (朩), because whenever he entered THE LORD's presence to receive instruction such as all the detailed laws, "he removed the veil until he came out", as described in Exodus 34:34 [7]. Scripture 書 has picture 畫, including the affixes for law 律 and division at burnt altar 田. In Deuteronomy 31:9-26 and 17:18-20, "After Moses finished writing in a book the words of this law from beginning to end, he gave this command to the Levites who carried the Ark of the covenant of THE LORD: "Take this Book of the Law and place it beside the Ark of the covenant of THE LORD your GOD. There it will remain as a witness"". "When he takes the throne of his kingdom, he is to write for himself on a scroll a copy of this law, taken from that of the priests" "to read it all the days of his life so that he may learn to revere THE LORD his GOD and follow carefully all the words of this law and these decrees and not consider himself better than his brothers and turn from the law to the right or to the left" [12].

Graph 画/畫 has part to be cut for altar 田. 画 chart chars offering at altar. Diagram is to cut ram to two. Consistent with ancient culture, charts and tables were illustrated on parchment, the skin of flock. Parch chars par. Illusive was Jacob's goatskin and has ill as an affix for flock, as in Genesis 27:11-36 "She also covered his hands and the smooth part of his neck with the goatskins." Jacob went close to his father Isaac, who touched him and said, "The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau." He did not recognize him, for his hands were hairy like those of his brother Esau [1].

Ten is 十 and X (deca- or Greek deka) in digit systems of English, China and Roman. Decade is ten year. December is the tenth lunar month. Decalogue is code of ten commandments. One etymology of net/ten/ent is XX, the grating network of burnt altar. Tennis has a net 网 to play with. Plato's academy coincidentally has deca. Education coincidentally has deca too. 斅

education has altar's net ⋇ and hand ⋋. 斆 study has two hands ㇆⺊ and altar's net ⋇. In Exodus 27:1-8 and 38:1-7, "They made a grating for the altar, a bronze network, to be under its ledge, halfway up the altar. They cast bronze rings to hold the poles for the four corners of the bronze grating" [7]. Cadre is deca framework. Proceed and precede are toward net of altar. Predecessor dices offering in front of altar's network. Cedar's fragrance mimics aroma of offerings from the net. Incident and accident have to cide (cut) near net. Aware 覺/悟 (containing 彐) of altar's fire-wire XX, apprentice is new priest to practice burning on net. College is to decipher the ledge of altar, and graduate education is to investigate the grate of altar. Priests cut lamb to two (diplo- from Greek diploos), lop di, to get diploma. The two grates XX are in study 學 斈 to preach and teach 教 羖 on how to arrange offerings on altar's grating 格 XX connected at 各 each corner to altar 口. "Make a grating for it, a bronze network, and make a bronze ring at each of the four corners of the network. Put it under the ledge of the altar". Aspiration 希 爻 is to aspire after knowledge to know how to cut in pair and burn near ledge of altar, and talent has net of altar. Sparse 稀䊟/少 has par of pair and part, as ox was cut near altar by Abraham and priests led by Moses. In Genesis 15:10-17, "Abram brought all these to him, cut them in two and arranged the halves opposite each other" and "a smoking firepot with a blazing torch appeared and passed between the pieces" [1]. In Leviticus 1:6-12, "He is to cut it into pieces, and the priest shall arrange them" [2]. This linguistic analysis indicates that 教學 羖斈's etymology is to instruct and study how to worship around burnt altar's grating.

Often 常, of net, refers to the frequent burnt offering on fire of altar. Vent is from holes of altar's bronze network, and ventilation is for air to enter altar's net, although hole is the hole of rings to hold the two poles of ark or burnt altar. This is why hole is related to holy and pole. We predict that letter H can represent 工 simplified ark/altar/table with two poles for carrying them, and letter h represents the morphology of human. Hollow could have two poles l l and two rings o o. W represents water, blood or air flow through the vents. Poly is plural as there are quite a number of poles to carry worshiping utensils. Entire is the entire net wire of burnt altar. 整 whole refers to all four holes of the rings of ark, altar or table for insertion of poles. 束 朿 has dual interpretations, 木 wood pole and ring ᴏ [7], or bound "sheaves of grain" in Joseph's dream in Genesis 37:6-7 [1]. In Exodus 25-38, "Cast four gold rings for it and fasten them to its four feet, with two rings on one side and two rings on the other. Then make poles of acacia wood" [7]. Pole 杠 has 木 wood. "And he inserted the poles into the rings on the sides of the ark to carry it". "The poles are to remain in the rings of this ark; they are not to be removed." "Make four gold rings for the table and fasten them to the four corners, where the four legs are. The rings are to be close to the rim to hold the poles used in carrying the table." "Make two gold rings for the altar below the molding—two on opposite sides—to hold the poles used to carry it."

Vent 洞 涧 has altar's ledge and network 二, horns 八 at burnt altar's corners, and water 氵 from either washing basin or offerings' dissected parts washed by water. 口 is an alternative

and major simplified form of altar that includes its bottom. Burnt altars are included twice in this type of words to emphasize burnt worship. Identical 同 凬 has net to hold divided cattle on altar ㅂ for burning. Either all vents are identical, or priests carry out identical work with identical ideology. 同 same could be related to simu and semi, cut in halves, as Abraham cut heifer, goat and ram in two and burnt them together on altar [1]. With semi as halves, priests cut to two in their seminar each semester. Semantics can also have sema, cut to two. With division of offering by hand on altar 誩, 诺 promise is pro semi, to support cut to two. With simu and alt, simultaneous refers to both halves at altar. The halves are similar to assimilate after service. Some 些 has semi 二. Simile is parable in pair. To prosper/thrive 興 𣴎 𦥑 𦥑 has four hands to carry the altar together in cooperation. "The poles are to be inserted into the rings so they will be on two sides of the altar when it is carried. Make the altar hollow" [7].

Convention is convention in front of Tent of Meeting and altar's network to divide ox. Connect, con net, is to connect altar's tensile and extensive fire net in sufficient tension. Breast 胸 ought to be the part of ox on net of altar. Breast 胸脯/胸膛 has clerk 甫 to divide 八 in front of temple 堂. In Leviticus 7:30-34, priests "wave the breast before THE LORD as a wave offering" as their regular share.

Tenant is worshiper who pays rent 租 to priest, as priest keeps a portion of offering as inheritance and worships on behalf of worshipers, as described in Deuteronomy 18:1-8 [12]. "They shall live on the offerings made to THE LORD by fire, for that is their inheritance." "This is the share due the priests from the people who sacrifice a bull or a sheep". Tenement is where priests with tenure live. People thought that tenant 佃 was farmer, but current analysis proposes biblical interpretation that tenant's 田 can be burnt altar with its copper network. This is a typical word with dual interpretations. The surprising conclusion has already been written in Genesis 11, "because there THE LORD confused the language of the whole world" [1].

To read 閱 閱 has worshiper 儿 to divide (da)八 offering near burnt altar ㅂ east to door 門 of Tent of Meeting, as in Deuteronomy 31:9-13 "Moses wrote down this law and gave it to the priests" and commanded them that "during the Feast of Tabernacles, when all Israel comes to appear before THE LORD your GOD at the place HE will choose, you shall read this law before them in their hearing" [12]. In 2 Kings 23:2-3, "He went up to the temple of THE LORD with the men of Judah, the people of Jerusalem, the priests and the prophets—all the people from the least to the greatest. He read in their hearing all the words of the Book of the Covenant, which had been found in the temple of THE LORD. The king stood by the pillar and renewed the covenant in the presence of THE LORD—to follow THE LORD", "confirming the words of the covenant written in this book. Then all the people pledged themselves to the covenant". Read is also translated as 念 with 今 亼, in front of the forbidden Tent. Therefore, linguistic analysis has formed systematic logical chain to support biblical semantic origin. Accordingly, a lot of traditional interpretations are revised in etymology to

reflect their biblical origin.

Character/word 字 ㄓ has Tent of Meeting ⌂ and person or son 子, as priests wear words in Holy Place. In Exodus 28:29 and 39:6-31 [7], "Whenever Aaron enters the Holy Place, he will bear the names of the sons of Israel over his heart on the breastpiece of decision as a continuing memorial before THE LORD." "They made the plate, the sacred diadem, out of pure gold and engraved on it, like an inscription on a seal: HOLY TO THE LORD. Then they fastened a blue cord to it to attach it to the turban, as THE LORD commanded Moses." We shall contemplate such template plate at temple. "They mounted the onyx stones in gold filigree settings and engraved them like as a seal with the names of the sons of Israel. Then they fastened them on the shoulder pieces of the ephod as memorial stones". "There were twelve stones, one for each of the name of the sons of Israel, each engraved like a seal with the name of one of the twelve tribes" on breastpiece. We predict that letter D can represent ⅅ worshiper. Word is related to worship, and s$_c$ript is related to pri$_e$st. Character has to act on charring offerings. Character/word 字 ㄓ also matches 子 Son of GOD in John 8:2-8 [6]. "He appeared again in the temple courts". "Jesus bend down and started to write on the ground with His finger". "He bent down again and wrote on the ground". In Matthew 24:35, Mark 13:31 and Luke 21:33 [3, 4, 5] He claims that "I tell you the truth", "Heaven and earth will pass away, but My words will never pass away."

Science has the affix for cut, sc+vowel/sch+vowel, and is to study how to cut offerings to two and burn them on altar as Abraham did [1]. Scissors are for cut. Schizophrenia is the mind split to two. 庠 school is to scho ol, cut flock 羊, and scholar is to cut flock to two. Moses was certainly such a scholar who had learned all Egyptian, Midian and Hebrew knowledge. In Exodus 34:29-35, Moses' "face was radiant because he had spoken with THE LORD." Therefore, "he put a veil over his face." Because Moses was chief of Israelites, we can surely understand kerchief and scarf when splitting offerings.

The reason that GOD split human languages is written in Genesis 11:4-7 [1]. Then they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, with a tower that reaches to the heavens, so that we may make a name for ourselves and not be scattered over the face of the whole earth." But LORD said, "If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them. Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other." Tone could be to build town (city) or not as one people to build tower, and tongue could be ge ton, go to town. GOD split human accent, culture, civilization and location to bring check and balance to the whole world. There is another importance in this: because the languages demonstrate predestinated coincidence and miraculous match to biblical worship and events, they are powerful indication of divine creation. For instance, tower is two er, two people, not "as one people". 塔 tower has 合 integrated as one and is woter of water, because after the flood they wanted to build Babel tower as one people. 答 answer has 合 integration as one and 个个 two types of individuals,

because after the flood they built Babel tower but "LORD confused the language", "scattered them from there over all the earth, and they stopped". From the point of view of new testament, 答 answer is everyone 个个 in union 合, when Jesus Christ has instructed the whole world to pursue unity as different parts of a body [6]. Therefore, the two testaments reflect profound wisdom in dialectic philosophy. Write 寫 🔲 has Babel tower ⌒, ark ⊖, and raven/dove 🔲. Write can be regrouped as twier, two er, two people. 瀉 pour in torrents also matches great flood. There are additional words not presented in this article due to space limitation. Because the written language of China already existed when Moses wrote his biblical books, such accuracy and extent in matching biblical events indicate that words were predesigned ahead of the time to match biblical writing: a task that only GOD could achieve!

4. Discussion

For thousands of years, people were puzzled at what boat 舟 🔲 really meant. This article provides the first biblical etymology to indicate that it matches a major detail of Noah's ark—both male and female of every kind of creatures in pair. This article also amazes linguists that tooth 牙 🔲 is originated from two people in mating to match Noah's covenant after the flood. For thousands of years people thought that 教學 🔲🔲 was education on numbers or words, but to amaze the academic world this linguistic analysis indicates that they are to instruct how to worship around burnt altar's grating.

Our evidence clearly indicates that the analyzed languages have theological origin in etymology. This conclusion is consistent with archaeological evidence. For instance, Maya and Egyptian languages were primarily privileged languages of priests. When priests were not present and no one else practiced them, the languages were extinct. Maya language has been extremely difficult to decode even by the assistance of supercomputers, indicating superior and sophisticated design. We predict that biblical etymology and bilingual match will be the main ways to decode this mysterious language.

造 creation has to tell 告, because GOD created the universe by saying. In Genesis 1, GOD said, "Let there be light," and there was light…GOD said, "Let there be an expanse between the waters to separate water from water." So GOD made the expanse and separated the water under the expanse from the water above it…GOD said, "Let the water under the sky be gathered to one place, and let dry ground appear." And it was so…Then GOD said, "Let the land produce vegetation". GOD said, "Let there be lights in the expanse of the sky to separate the day from the night, and let them serve as signs". GOD said, "Let the water teem with living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth"…GOD said, "Let the land produce living creatures". And it was so…Then GOD said, "Let us make man". "male and female HE created them". From linguistic analysis in this testimony, apparently GOD spiritually controlled the invention of initial languages.

A lot of words have the linguistic affix 言, about 251 in《Analytical Dictionary of Characters》 [16]. A significant number of these words are already not utilized. Even combined with newly generated words, the total number of words in current dictionary that include this affix has

been reduced to roughly 197 today, indicating the trend from complexity to simplicity—at least not from simplicity to complexity. In China, simplified version of its current language reflects this trend too. This does not fit the theory of gradual accumulation to evolve a language, but is consistent with systematic and global design of a language single handedly. This is also why we cannot find transitional precursors of its ancient bone inscription language. We all know that languages burst out in the world within an extremely short window of historical time. In analogy, in Cambrian period life burst out rapidly and extensively on earth with fascinating speed. Only creation can support such dramatic speed and diversity.

Africa has up to a thousand of written or spoken languages within only one continent. Even each tribe might have their own language. Inca empire and tribes in Amazon forest all had their spoken languages without the fully written version, indicating that the systematic invention of a written language is not an easy task. However, for millions of years people all over the world had all been so inert, but since six thousands of years ago all crazily invented spoken and written languages within an extremely short period of historical window. Such dramatic and fascinating speed of linguistic burst, together with the sudden burst of millions and millions of novel species in Cambrian and additional periods tens to hundreds of millions of years ago, cannot be interpreted by natural selection, which simply cannot provide such rapid speed and diversity. The phylogenic tree is actually relationship tree. The fundamental evidence actually proves Genesis of holy bible, because the order of fossils (plant on divine day three → fish and bird on day five → land creatures → finally homo sapient on day six → no more creature on day seven) matches the order proposed in Genesis perfectly well!

This analysis indicates that English letters are not only phonetic but also meaning based. The conclusion is that English is a language created according to both accent and meaning, indicating intelligent, sophisticated and systematic design. German, French, Greek, Latin-derived languages and a number of additional European languages are likely in this way too, because a lot of English words are derived from these languages. English language is also relatively hieroglyphic, although its number of letters in each word is more variable as compared to Maya language with relatively fixed graphemes per word. It is difficult to incorporate both meaning and sound in systematic scale in word design, indicating that during the time of spoken languages, pronunciation had been divinely prearranged in predestined way to match the written versions.

5. Conclusion

This testimony presents double digit number of words that match Noah's flood, which contains a novel affix that represents sacrificed flock or herd. The testimony indicates that the description about the great flood, ark and the accompanied worship is supported by extensive linguistic evidence. This observation is important for understanding the wisdom of GOD, and is also vital to understanding human civilizations and their origin. We propose that English is a relatively hieroglyphically based language, and matches bible in etymology. Our conclusion that the language of China and English exhibit mutual bilingual match to holy bible will astonish the whole world and have far reaching impact on human civilization and future.

Acknowledgement

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