

YaHU'aH
SACRED NAMES
AND TERMS
GLOSSARY
EYEF

GLOSSARY OF SACRED NAMES & TERMS

Glossaries typically present definitions with little context — but this glossary must stand apart. Due to the great deceptions surrounding language, the twisting of Hebrew terms, and the deep misunderstanding of sacred identity, we must anchor each term in historical, prophetic, and linguistic truth. Without context, names are just sounds. But with truth, they become keys to identity and authority. Especially in this prophetic season, when many are awakening, the world demands more than surface knowledge — it demands the restoration of what was stolen.

English, once a tool of deception, now becomes a vessel of truth when the original sacred meanings are preserved. That is why this ministry strictly uses the letters 'A' and 'U' in sacred transliterations. These are not style choices; they are covenant convictions. The ancient Ibrim language had **no** letter 'E' or 'I' — and certainly no 'J'. **The sacred names written with 'A' and 'U' retain the true breath, tone, and authority of the original Name** — the Name that delivers.

A personal testimony confirms this truth: Just as YAHU'aH has always called His prophets and malakiym — not through crowds, councils, or confusion, but through direct, undeniable moments of encounter — this testimony bears witness to the same pattern. In Scripture, every messenger is called by YAHU'aH's own voice or by a malak sent from His presence. No one names themselves. No one chooses the office. It is always appointed by YAHU'aH.

In the same way, I did not choose to question the name I had always called upon. I called “Jesus” in a moment of spiritual battle — but there was no power. That name, man-made and historically constructed, had no authority because it had no origin in truth. It was not given by YAHU'aH. It was concocted by men. But when I was told in the midst of the battle, “Don’t call Him Jesus — His Name is Yahusha,” the shift was immediate. As I spoke Yahusha — syllable by syllable — the bondage broke. That was not theology. That was a revelation.

The Name Yahusha was not imagined, inherited, or restored. It was divinely revealed to me in **a moment of deliverance**. And in that moment, it proved itself: not as a theory, but as power. That is the pattern of all true callings. When I was set free, it wasn’t because I had earned anything — and it wasn’t because the name 'Jesus' became effective. It was because I was chosen, and in that choosing, YAHU'aH revealed the Name that was always His: Yahusha.

This divine unveiling fulfills [Canok \(Enoch\) 104:8](#): even though men created their own books and twisted the truth, the true Name — Yahusha — was revealed back to me in the language I understood. Not through doctrine, denomination, or tradition, but through revelation. I did not search for an alternative. I was shown the Name through battle, and confirmed through Scripture. YAHU'aH has never revealed His Name or appointed anyone to carry it through



scholars, camps, churches, or internet searches. Every prophet and malak in Scripture were called by YaHU'aH Himself or through a malak (messenger) sent from His presence — never by human systems. That same pattern is confirmed today. reveals His Name and appoints those whom He calls and sends only confirmed what YaHU'aH had already revealed: the truth was not lost. It had been preserved.

The vision was not given to promote doctrine but to confirm the pattern: YaHU'aH calls His own by Name. He allowed His Name to be revealed to me in the same consistent, divine pattern. This is not the exception; it is the standard. The Name that delivers must be the Name that was given — not by tradition, but by shamayim. The truth does not rest on etymology — it's about authority, identity, and deliverance from on High — solidified by a contextual life of testimony.

This glossary does not present "restored names" — it reveals the **pure, original form** of covenant names and terms stripped of Roman, Greek, or rabbinical corruption. English, as spoken by many scattered Ibriym today, is the tool — but the **truth is Hebrew** at its root — waiting to be fully restored to the elect and righteous in the hour in which YaHU'aH has deem.



YaHU'aH

Definition: The one and only true Name of the Most High — the eternal **Creator** and AL'uah of Abraham, Yitshaq, and Ya'aqob.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יְהוֹה (Yod-Hay-Uau-Hay).

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): יהוה (Yod-Hay-Waw-Hay) — the post-exilic block script form used in Torah scrolls and modern Hebrew texts.

Aramaic Equivalent: ܝܫܘܗ (Yod-He-Waw-He) — the script used in ancient Semitic texts such as the Targums and Peshitta.

Though visually smaller in modern typeset, this form reflects the same Name in Aramaic script, preserved among Eastern Hebrews. — the eternal AL'uah of Abraham, Yitshaq, and Ya'aqob.

Meaning: “He who is” or “The Existing One” — derived from the ancient Hebrew verb “hayah” (to exist, to be).

Why This Matters: YaHU'aH is not a title, but His **personal, covenant Name**, revealed to Moshah (Exodus 3:15) and preserved through prophecy for the elect. All other titles (such as AL, AL'uah, AL'mighty) are identifiers of His role and being, but **YaHU'aH** is His Name forever ([Shemoth \(Exodus\) 3:15](#)).

Sacred-Name Note: The transliteration uses only **A** and **U** — no “E” or “O” — preserving the original breath and tone of the Hebrew language as confirmed in [Hanok \(Enoch\) 104:8](#) and [TsaphanYAHU \(Zaphaniah\) 3:9](#).



Sham

Definition: The word for “The Name” — specifically referring to the Name of YaHU’aH. It carries authority, identity, presence, and reputation. To call on the Sham is to invoke His identity and covenant.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שׁמ (Shin-Mem)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): שׁמ (Shin-Mem)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܫܡܐ (Shma)

Clarification: Modern religion often uses “name” loosely or replaces it with titles. Sham means the actual, declared Name — and in scripture, only one Sham was ever given: YaHU’aH.



AL'uah

Definition: The correct sacred title for the Most High, replacing pagan-infused terms like god, el, or elohim. It means “Mighty One” and directly honors the authority and esteem of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֵלֹהִים (Aleph-Lamed-Uau-Hay)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): אֱלֹהִים (Aleph-Lamed-Vav-Heh)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܐܠܗܐ (Aluha) — used throughout Aramaic scriptures and older prayers.

Clarification: EL, Elohim, and God are generic and often shared with pagan deities. AL'uah is set apart and tied only to YaHU'aH.



AL'aluYaHU'aH

Definition: The highest word of praise, meaning “Exalt YaHU’aH” or “Lift up YaHU’aH.” This is the pure form, not corrupted by the phrase “Hallelujah” which includes pagan syllables.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אָלֵלּוּיָהוּ (Aleph-Lamed-Aleph-Lamed-Uau-Yod-Hay-Uau-Hay)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): אלהלוי־הוה (Aleph-Lamed-Hay-Lamed-Vav Yod-Hay-Vav-Hay)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܐܠܠܘܝܗܘܐ (ALaluYaHU'aH)

Clarification: This term is only to be used in reverence. It reflects the set-apart lifting of the Name of YaHU’aH with no compromise, distortion, or mixture with other languages or deities.



Yahusha

Definition: The true Name of the Anointed Son of YaHU'aH, meaning "YaHU'aH is Deliverance." This Name was divinely given, not translated or invented by man. It reveals both the identity and mission of the Messiah — to save and deliver the remnant of Yashar'al and all who call upon His true Name.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Yod-Hay-Uau-Shin-Ayin)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): יהושע (Yod-Hay-Waw-Shin-Ayin) — the script used in scrolls post-exile, often misrepresented or re-pronounced through Greek and Latin influence.

Aramaic Equivalent: ܝܫܘܥ (Yod-He-Waw-Shin-Ayin) — the preserved Aramaic spelling, confirming the Name in Eastern Semitic texts.

Clarification: This Name was not and cannot be "Jesus," which holds no etymological or spiritual connection to the Hebrew mission or identity of the Messiah. The letter "J" did not exist until the 1500s. Yahusha is the only Name with authority, identity, and deliverance — confirmed through Scripture, personal revelation, and prophetic vision.



Ruach ha'Qodash

Definition: The Breath of YaHU'aH — often mistranslated as “Holy Spirit” — is the living presence, power, and guidance of the Most High operating through His people. “Ruach” means breath, wind, or life-force; “ha'Qodash” means the set-apart or purified. This term affirms the divine energy and purity that fills, teaches, convicts, and leads the righteous.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: רֹחַ אֱלֹהִים (Resh-Uau-Ayin-Het / Hay-Qof-Dalet-Shin)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): רוּחַ הַקּוֹדֵשׁ (Resh-Vav-Ayin-Chet / Heh-Qof-Dalet-Shin)

Aramaic Equivalent: רֻחָא דְּקֻדְשָׁא (Rucha d'Qudsha) — a direct translation used in ancient Aramaic texts, maintaining the original concept of breath and set-apartness.

Clarification: The term “Holy Spirit” dilutes the Hebrew essence of this divine force. The Ruach ha'Qodash is not merely a spirit-being but the actual breath and active power of YaHU'aH in motion, always aligned with His Word and purpose.



Yashar'al

Definition: The covenant name of the twelve tribes descended from Ya'aqob (Jacob), renamed by YaHU'aH. It means "Upright of AL" or "Straight with AL'uah." It is the true name of the chosen people and their descendants scattered across the earth.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יֹד־שִׁין־רֶאֱ-אֵי־לָמֶד (Yod-Shin-Ra-Ayin-Lamed)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): יִשְׂרָאֵל (Yod-Shin-Resh-Ayin-Lamed)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܝܫܪܐܝܝܠ (Yasra'il) — used in Eastern texts but with varying dialectical pronunciation.

Clarification: The term "Israel" is a mispronounced, colonial distortion used in political, religious, and geographical confusion. Yashar'al carries the prophetic and covenant identity given by YaHU'aH alone.

Twelve Tribes of Yashar'al

- **1. Re'uban** (ראובן / רֹאֵן): "See, a son!"
- **2. Sham'auan** (שמעון / שִׁמְעֹן): "Heard" or "Listening"
- **3. Luwi** (לוי / לֵוִי): "Joined" or "Attached"
- **4. Yahudah** (יהודה / יְהוּדָה): "Praise YaHU'aH"
- **5. Dan** (דן / דָּן): "Judge"
- **6. Naphtali** (נפתלי / נַפְתָּלִי): "My wrestling"
- **7. Gad** (גד / גָּד): "Troop"
- **8. Ashar** (אשר / אֲשֶׁר): "Happy" or "Blessed"
- **9. Yashakar** (יששכר / יִשָּׁכָר): "He brings wages"
- **10. Zabulun** (זבולן / זְבֻלֹן): "Dwelling"



- **11. Yahusaph** (יהוסף / יְהוֹשֻׁעַ): “YaHU’aH has added”
- **12. Binyamin** (בנימין / בְּנִימִן): “Son of the right hand”

In English, these tribes are commonly known as: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, and Benjamin. However, the transliterated forms above are preserved in their prophetic purity, not distorted by modern vowel shifts or Greco-Roman influence.

These names carry prophetic meaning and are preserved in the true transliterated sound to honor the covenant and identity of the original nation of Yashar'al.



Shalum

Definition: More than peace — Shalum means completeness, restoration, harmony, and right standing in covenant. It represents the wholeness of walking with YaHU'aH and is a greeting of covenant acknowledgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שָׁלָם (Shin-Lamed-Uau-Mem)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): שָׁלוֹם (Shin-Lamed-Vav-Mem)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܫܠܡ (Shlam) — retaining the base concept of covenantal peace.

Clarification: Often reduced to a greeting or vague peace wish, Shalum is an active state of restoration through obedience to the covenant. Not interchangeable with shallow greetings.



Ahmayn

Definition: A covenant-true affirmation meaning “so be it” or “truth confirmed.” Unlike “Amen,” Ahmayn carries no pagan etymology and remains linguistically tied to belief, agreement, and trust in YaHU’aH’s Word.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אָהֵמֶן (Aleph-Het-Mem-Nun)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): אֶחֶמֶן (Aleph-Chet-Mem-Nun)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܐܡܢ (Aman) — still used in Aramaic texts, though pronunciation varies.

Clarification: The word "Amen" traces to Amun-Ra of Egypt and was adopted into Greco-Roman religion. Ahmayn retains set-apart integrity in covenant speech.



Qodash

Definition: Set-apart, pure, distinct, and clean — Qodash is the state of being separated for the purpose of YaHU'aH. Wrongly translated as "holy," which carries European and pagan overlays.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קדש (Qof-Dalet-Shin)

Biblical Hebrew (Ketav Ashurit): קדש (Qof-Dalet-Shin)

Aramaic Equivalent: ܩܕܝܫ (Qadish)

Clarification: Qodash implies covenantal purpose, not just spiritual purity. It is a position granted through obedience and nearness to YaHU'aH — not through religious titles or appearances.



All Prophets and Their Original Sacred Names (Transliterated with "A")

This list includes the known prophets and messengers found throughout the sacred texts, each rendered in their transliterated sacred-name form according to original Ibriym (Hebrew) sound, replacing all "e" with "a" where appropriate. Each name includes the ancient Hebrew script, Aramaic form, and a brief truth-based context — never fabricated.

Adamah (Adam)

Definition: The first man formed by YaHU'aH from the ground, the beginning of mankind.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אָדָם (A-D-M)

Ketav Ashurit: אָדָם

Aramaic: אָדָם

Note: Though not a prophet in the formal sense, Adamah was given the first instructions directly from YaHU'aH.

Chanok (Enoch)

Definition: A righteous man who walked with YaHU'aH and was taken without seeing death.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חֲנוֹךְ (Ch-N-K)

Ketav Ashurit: חֲנוֹךְ

Aramaic: חֲנוֹךְ

Note: YaHU'aH revealed visions and future truths to Chanok that shaped prophetic understanding for all generations.

Noach (Noah)

Definition: A righteous man who found favor with YaHU'aH and was chosen to preserve life through the flood.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נֹחַ (N-U-CH)

Ketav Ashurit: נֹחַ

Aramaic: נֹחַ

Note: Noach was directly spoken to by YaHU'aH and instructed to build the ark.



Abraham (Abraham)

Definition: Called out of Ur by YaHU'aH to become the father of many nations.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אברהם (A-B-R-H-M)

Ketav Ashurit: אברהם

Aramaic: ܐܒܪܗܡ

Note: YaHU'aH appeared to him, made a covenant, and changed his name from Abram.

Yatschaq (Isaac)

Definition: The promised son of Abraham, named by YaHU'aH before birth.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יצחק (Y-TS-CH-Q)

Ketav Ashurit: יצחק

Aramaic: ܝܨܚܩ

Note: YaHU'aH affirmed His covenant through Yatschaq.

Ya'aqob (Jacob)

Definition: Chosen son of Yatschaq whose name was changed to Yashar'al after wrestling with a messenger of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יעקב (Y-A-Q-B)

Ketav Ashurit: יעקב

Aramaic: ܝܥܩܒ

Note: Received direct visions from YaHU'aH and was affirmed as heir of the covenant.

Yahusaph (Joseph)



Definition: Son of Ya'aqob, given dreams and interpretations directly from YaHU'aH; preserved Yashar'al during famine.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יהושפ (Y-H-U-S-P)

Ketav Ashurit: יהושפ

Aramaic: ܝܫܘܫܦ

Note: Guided by YaHU'aH through dreams; elevated in Mitsrayim by divine favor.

Yahoshua (Joshua)

Definition: Successor of Moshah; led the people of Yashar'al into the Promised Land.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יהושע (Y-H-U-SH-A)

Ketav Ashurit: יהושע

Aramaic: ܝܫܘܫܥ

Note: Appointed by Moshah through command of YaHU'aH (Bemidbar 27:18–23).

Moshah (Moses)

Definition: Chosen deliverer of Yashar'al, called through the burning bush.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: משה (M-SH-H)

Ketav Ashurit: משה

Aramaic: ܡܫܗ

Note: Called directly by YaHU'aH from the burning bush (Shemoth 3:4).

Aharan (Aaron)

Definition: Brother of Moshah; appointed high priest of Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אהרן (A-H-R-N)

Ketav Ashurit: אהרן

Aramaic: ܐܗܪܢ

Note: Chosen by YaHU'aH to serve as priest and speaker (Shemoth 4:14–16).



Kalab (Caleb)

Definition: Faithful spy of the land, stood firm in belief when others feared.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קלב (K-L-B)

Ketav Ashurit: כלב

Aramaic: ܟܠܒ

Note: Followed YaHU'aH fully and received personal inheritance (Bemidbar 14:24).

DabaryAHU (Deborah)

Definition: Prophetess and judge over Yashar'al; led military victory through Barak.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דבֿרֿיהוּ (D-B-R-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: דבורהיהו

Aramaic: ܕܒܪܝܗܘ

Note: Called by YaHU'aH to deliver rulings and deliverance (Shophetim 4:4–7).

Samu'AL (Samuel)

Definition: Last judge and prophet who anointed kings Sha'ul and Dawid.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שִׁמְעוֹן (S-M-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: שמואל

Aramaic: ܫܡܥܝܠ

Note: Called by YaHU'aH as a child through direct voice (Samu'AL 1:3:4–10).

Dawid (David)

Definition: Chosen as king after Sha'ul, anointed by Samu'AL.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דָּוִד (D-W-D)

Ketav Ashurit: דוד

Aramaic: ܕܘܕ

Note: Anointed by Samu'AL under command of YaHU'aH (1 Samu'AL 16:12–13).

Shalamah (Solomon)



Definition: Son of Dawid; given wisdom and kingdom.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שְׁלֹמֹה (SH-L-M-H)

Ketav Ashurit: שלמה

Aramaic: ܫܠܡܐ

Note: YaHU'aH appeared to him in dream with offer (1 Melakim 3:5–14).

Ahyahu (Ahijah)

Definition: Prophet during the reign of Yarab'am.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֶחְיָהּ (A-H-Y-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: אחיהו

Aramaic: ܐܚܝܗ

Note: Spoke judgment from YaHU'aH (1 Melakim 11:29–31).

AlYahu (Elijah)

Definition: Bold prophet who called down fire and opposed Ba'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֵלִיָּהּ (A-L-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: אליהו

Aramaic: ܐܠܝܗܐ

Note: Directly sent and fed by YaHU'aH (1 Melakim 17:1–6).

AlYasha (Elisha)

Definition: Successor of AlYahu; performed many wonders.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֵלִישָׁה (A-L-Y-SH-A)

Ketav Ashurit: אלישע

Aramaic: ܐܠܝܫܐ

Note: Called through mantle and personal appointment by AlYahu (2 Melakim 2:9–15).

YashaYAHU (Isaiah)



Definition: Major prophet who saw the esteem of YaHU'aH and warned Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יֵשַׁחְזָקִיָּהּ (Y-SH-A-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: ישעיהו

Aramaic: ܝܫܥܝܗܘ

Note: Saw YaHU'aH seated on the throne and was called directly in a vision (YashaYAHU 6:1–8).

YarmiYAHU (Jeremiah)

Definition: Prophet to the nations; warned of Babylonian captivity.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יֵרֵמְיָהּ (Y-R-M-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: ירמיהו

Aramaic: ܝܪܡܝܗܘ

Note: Called by YaHU'aH from the womb and appointed a prophet to the nations (YarmiYAHU 1:4–10).

YahazqAL (Ezekiel)

Definition: Prophet of visions and judgment; saw the wheel within a wheel.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܝܚܝܐܩܐܠ (Y-H-Z-Q-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: יחזקאל

Aramaic: ܝܚܝܐܩܐܠ

Note: Called while among the captives; heavens opened and visions came (YahazqAL 1:1–3).

HushaYAHU (Hosea)

Definition: Prophet of covenant betrayal and restoration.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܝܫܥܝܐܬܐܢܐ (H-SH-A-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: הושעיהו

Aramaic: ܝܫܥܝܐܬܐܢܐ

Note: YaHU'aH spoke directly and told him to marry a harlot as a sign (HushaYAHU 1:1–2).

Yahu'AL (Joel)



Definition: Prophet of locust plague and promise of outpouring.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: לְחֻלָּה (Y-H-U-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: יואל

Aramaic: ܝܘܐܠ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came directly to him (Yahu'AL 1:1).

AmatsYAHU (Amos)

Definition: Shepherd called to prophesy judgment against Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֲמָצַח (A-M-TS-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: עמוסיהו

Aramaic: ܐܡܨܝܚܐ

Note: Called from tending sheep and sycamore fruit (AmatsYAHU 7:14–15).

AbadYAHU (Obadiah)

Definition: Prophet who spoke against Edom.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֲבַדְיָהוּ (A-B-D-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: עובדיהו

Aramaic: ܐܒܕܝܗܐ

Note: Vision of YaHU'aH given directly to AbadYAHU (AbadYAHU 1:1).

Yonah (Jonah)

Definition: Prophet sent to Nineveh, resisted at first.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יוֹנָתָן (Y-W-N-H)

Ketav Ashurit: יונה

Aramaic: ܝܘܢܐ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to Yonah (Yonah 1:1).

MikYAHU (Micah)



Definition: Spoke judgment and restoration to Yarushalayim and Shomeron.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מִיכַיִּהוּ (M-Y-K-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: מיכיהו

Aramaic: ܡܝܚܝܐ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to MikYAHU (MikYAHU 1:1).

Nachum (Nahum)

Definition: Spoke of Nineveh's fall and comfort for Yahudah.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נַחֻם (N-CH-M)

Ketav Ashurit: נחום

Aramaic: ܢܚܡ

Note: A vision concerning Nineveh given directly to Nachum (Nachum 1:1).

Chaḇaqquq (Habakkuk)

Definition: Questioned YaHU'aH's justice and received vision of faith.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חַבְבֻּקֻּק (CH-B-Q-Q)

Ketav Ashurit: חבקוק

Aramaic: ܚܒܩܩ

Note: The burden which Chaḇaqquq the prophet saw (Chaḇaqquq 1:1).

TsafanYAHU (Zephaniah)

Definition: Prophesied judgment and future restoration.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: צְפַנְיָהוּ (TS-W-N-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: צפניהו

Aramaic: ܨܦܢܝܐ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to TsafanyAHU (TsafanyAHU 1:1).

Chaḡai (Haggai)



Definition: Encouraged rebuilding of the Temple.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: םחג (CH-G-Y)

Ketav Ashurit: חגי

Aramaic: ܡܚܓ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came through Chaḡai (Chaḡai 1:1).

ZakarYAHU (Zechariah)

Definition: Had apocalyptic visions and prophesied restoration.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: זכר יהו (Z-K-R-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: זכריהו

Aramaic: ܙܚܝܐ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to ZakaryAHU (ZakaryAHU 1:1).

MalakYAHU (Malachi)

Definition: Last prophet before silence; rebuked priests and foretold messenger.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מלאך יהו (M-L-K-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: מלאכיהו

Aramaic: ܡܠܚܝܐ

Note: Burden of the word of YaHU'aH to Yashar'al by MalakyAHU (MalakyAHU 1:1).



The Books of Scripture (Torah and Beyond)

Barashiyth (Genesis)

Definition: The beginning of creation, mankind, and the covenant with the chosen seed.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: בִּרְשִׁית (B-R-SH-Y-TH)

Ketav Ashurit: בראשית

Aramaic: ܒܪܝܫܝܬ

Note: YaHU'aH's acts of creation, the fall of man, and the first covenants.

Shamuth (Exodus)

Definition: The deliverance of Yashar'al from Mitsrayim and the giving of the Torah.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שְׁמֹות (SH-M-U-TH)

Ketav Ashurit: שמות

Aramaic: ܫܡܘܬ

Note: YaHU'aH calls Moshah and shows His power in signs and wonders.

Wayyiqra (Leviticus)

Definition: Instructions for the priests and people regarding set-apartness and offerings.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: וַיִּקְרָא (W-Y-Q-R-A)

Ketav Ashurit: ויקרא

Aramaic: ܝܩܪܐ

Note: YaHU'aH speaks from the Tent of Meeting to instruct His people.

BaMidbar (Numbers)

Definition: The wilderness journey of Yashar'al, marked by testing and numbering.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: בְּמִדְבָּר (B-M-D-B-R)

Ketav Ashurit: במדבר

Aramaic: ܒܡܕܒܪ

Note: Chronicles obedience, rebellion, and the next generation prepared for the land.



Dabariym (Deuteronomy)

Definition: Final words of Moshah, reviewing the Torah and covenant.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דבר־ימים (D-B-R-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: דברים

Aramaic: ܕܒܪܝܡ

Note: Moshah's farewell address and YaHU'aH's charge to choose life and obedience.

Yahoshua (Joshua)

Definition: Successor of Moshah; led the people of Yashar'al into the Promised Land.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יהושע (Y-H-U-SH-A)

Ketav Ashurit: יהושע

Aramaic: ܝܗܘܫܥ

Note: Appointed by YaHU'aH to lead after Moshah; name means "YaHU'aH is deliverance."

Shophatiym (Judgas)

Definition: Record of the leaders raised up by YaHU'aH to deliver Yashar'al between the time of Yahoshua and the reign of kings.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שופטים (SH-PH-T-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: שופטים

Aramaic: ܫܘܦܬܝܡ

Note: YaHU'aH raised deliverers when the people turned from Him and cried out in distress.

Ruth (Ruth)

Definition: Story of a Mo'abiyt woman who clung to Naomi and became part of the lineage of Dawid and Yahusha.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: רות (R-U-TH)

Ketav Ashurit: רות

Aramaic: ܪܘܬ

Note: Ruth's loyalty and righteousness brought her into the covenant line.



Samu'AL Ri'shon (1 Samu'AL)

Definition: Begins the account of the prophet Samu'AL and the first kings of Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שמואל (SH-M-A-U-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: שמואל

Aramaic: ܫܡܘܐܠ

Note: Samu'AL heard YaHU'aH's voice as a child and anointed both Sha'ul and Dawid.

Samu'AL Shaniy (2 Samu'AL)

Definition: Chronicles the reign of Dawid as king and the covenant made with him.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שמואל (SH-M-A-U-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: שמואל

Aramaic: ܫܡܘܐܠ

Note: Reveals the favor and failures of Dawid as well as the promise of a lasting throne.

Malakiym Ri'shon (1 Kings)

Definition: Records the reign of Shalamah and the division of the kingdom after him.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מלכים (M-L-K-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מלכים

Aramaic: ܡܠܟܝܡ

Note: Begins with Shalamah's wisdom and ends with a divided Yashar'al.

Malakiym Shaniy (2 Kings)

Definition: Continues the narrative from 1 Kings, detailing the fall of both kingdoms.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מלכים שני (M-L-K-Y-M SH-N-Y)

Ketav Ashurit: מלכים שני

Aramaic: ܡܠܟܝܡ ܫܢܝ

Note: Records the spiritual decline and exile of Yashar'al and Yahudah.



YashaYAHU (Isaiah)

Definition: Major prophet who saw the esteem of YaHU'aH and warned Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יֶשְׁעִיָּהּ (Y-SH-A-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: ישעיהו

Aramaic: ܝܫܥܝܐ

Note: Saw YaHU'aH seated on the throne and was called directly in a vision (YashaYAHU 6:1–8).

YarmiYAHU (Jeremiah)

Definition: Prophet to the nations; warned of Babylonian captivity.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יֵרֵמְיָהּ (Y-R-M-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: ירמיהו

Aramaic: ܝܪܡܝܐ

Note: Called by YaHU'aH from the womb and appointed a prophet to the nations (YarmiYAHU 1:4–10).

YahazqAL (Ezekiel)

Definition: Prophet of visions and judgment; saw the wheel within a wheel.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יְחֶזְקֵאל (Y-H-Z-Q-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: יחזקאל

Aramaic: ܝܚܙܩܐܠ

Note: Called while among the captives; heavens opened and visions came (YahazqAL 1:1–3).

HushaYAHU (Hosea)

Definition: Prophet of covenant betrayal and restoration.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: הוֹשֵׁעַ (H-SH-A-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: הושעיהו

Aramaic: ܠܗܫܥܝܐ

Note: YaHU'aH spoke directly and told him to marry a harlot as a sign (HushaYAHU 1:1–2).



Yo'AL (Joel)

Definition: Prophet of locust plague and promise of outpouring.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יואל (Y-H-U-A-L)

Ketav Ashurit: יואל

Aramaic: ܝܘܐܠ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came directly to him (Yahu'AL 1:1).

AmatsYAHU (Amos)

Definition: Shepherd called to prophesy judgment against Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אמצח (A-M-TS-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: עמוסיהו

Aramaic: ܐܡܨܚ

Note: Called from tending sheep and sycamore fruit (AmatsYAHU 7:14–15).

AbadYAHU (Obadiah)

Definition: Prophet who spoke against Edom.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אבדח (A-B-D-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: עובדיהו

Aramaic: ܐܒܕܚ

Note: Vision of YaHU'aH given directly to AbadYAHU (AbadYAHU 1:1).

Yonah (Jonah)

Definition: Prophet sent to Nineveh, resisted at first.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יונה (Y-W-N-H)

Ketav Ashurit: יונה

Aramaic: ܝܢܗ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to Yonah (Yonah 1:1).

MikYAHU (Micah)



Definition: Spoke judgment and restoration to Yarushalayim and Shomeron.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מִיכַיִּהוּ (M-Y-K-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: מיכיהו

Aramaic: ܡܝܚܝܐ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to MikYAHU (MikYAHU 1:1).

NaḥamYAHU (Nahum)

Definition: Prophet who foretold the fall of Nineveh.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נַחֲמִיָּהוּ (N-H-M-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: נחמיהו

Aramaic: ܢܚܡܝܐ

Note: A vision concerning Nineveh was revealed to NaḥamYAHU (NaḥamYAHU 1:1).

Ḥabaqquq (Habakkuk)

Definition: Prophet who questioned injustice and was shown the vision of faith.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חֲבַקּוּק (H-B-Q-Q)

Ketav Ashurit: חבקוק

Aramaic: ܚܒܩܩ

Note: Received a vision and dialogue with YaHU'aH (Ḥabaqquq 1:1–5).

TzaphanYAHU (Zephaniah)

Definition: Prophet who warned of YaHU'aH's coming day of wrath.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: צַפַּנְיָהוּ (TS-P-N-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: צפניהו

Aramaic: ܨܦܢܝܐ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came to TzaphanYAHU in the days of YoshYAHU (TzaphanYAHU 1:1).



Haggai (Haggai)

Definition: Prophet who urged the rebuilding of the House of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חגַי (H-G-Y)

Ketav Ashurit: חגי

Aramaic: ܚܓܝ

Note: Word of YaHU'aH came through Haggai to Zerubabab (Haggai 1:1).

ZakaryAHU (Zechariah)

Definition: Prophet of visions, restoration, and the coming Branch.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: זכרְיָהוּ (Z-K-R-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: זכריהו

Aramaic: ܙܚܪܝܐ

Note: Received multiple visions and messages from YaHU'aH (ZakaryAHU 1:1–8).

MalakYAHU (Malachi)

Definition: Final prophet before silence; warned of corrupt offerings and future refining.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מַלְאכִי (M-L-K-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: מלאכיהו

Aramaic: ܡܠܚܝܐ

Note: Message of warning and promise of a messenger to come (MalakYAHU 1:1–3:1).

DivraYamim Rishon (1 Chronicles)



Definition: Historical record of the lineage, reign, and priesthood duties of Yashar'al.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דְּבָרֵי יָמִים שְׁנֵי (D-W-R-H Y-M-Y-M R-SH-W-N)

Ketav Ashurit: דברי הימים ראשון

Aramaic: ܕܒܪܝ ܝܡܝܡ ܫܢܝ

Note: Chronicles the house of Dawid, tribal genealogies, and set-apart service.

DivraYamim Shaniy (2 Chronicles)

Definition: Continuation of the historical account through the reigns of kings, ending with exile.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דְּבָרֵי יָמִים שְׁנֵי (D-W-R-H Y-M-Y-M SH-N-Y-W)

Ketav Ashurit: דברי הימים שני

Aramaic: ܕܒܪܝ ܝܡܝܡ ܫܢܝ

Note: Ends with the Babylonian exile and the proclamation of Cyrus.

Azra (Ezra)

Definition: Priest and scribe who led a remnant of Yahudyim back to Yarushalayim.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֶזְרָא (A-Z-R-H)

Ketav Ashurit: עזרא

Aramaic: ܐܙܪܐ

Note: Focuses on Torah restoration and rebuilding the altar.

NaḥamYAHU (Nehemiah)

Definition: Governor who rebuilt the walls of Yarushalayim amidst opposition.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נְחֻמְיָא (N-H-M-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: נחמיה

Aramaic: ܢܚܡܝܐ

Note: Joined with Azra to reestablish Torah obedience and covenant.

Aystar (Esther)



Definition: Hebrew queen used by YaHU'aH to deliver His people from destruction.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֶשֶׁר (A-SH-T-R)

Ketav Ashurit: אֶסְתֵּר

Aramaic: ܐܫܬܪ

Note: Does not mention YaHU'aH's Name, but reveals His hand of deliverance.

Ayub (Job)

Definition: Righteous man tested severely, who never cursed YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֵיּוֹב (A-Y-W-B)

Ketav Ashurit: אֵיּוֹב

Aramaic: ܐܝܘܒ

Note: Deep testimony of suffering, integrity, and divine justice.

Tahilliym (Psalms)

Definition: Praises, songs, and prayers of Dawid and others.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תְּהִלִּים (T-H-L-Y-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: תְּהִלִּים

Aramaic: ܬܗܝܠܝܡ

Note: Declares the esteem, mercy, and sovereignty of YaHU'aH.

Mashaliym (Proverbs)

Definition: Wisdom sayings primarily by Dawid's son Shalamah.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מִשְׁלֵי (M-SH-L-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מִשְׁלֵי

Aramaic: ܡܫܠܝܡ

Note: Teaches discernment, fear of YaHU'aH, and righteous living.

Qahalath (Ecclesiastes)



Definition: Reflections on vanity, time, and divine purpose.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קהל (Q-H-L-T)

Ketav Ashurit: קהלת

Aramaic: ܩܗܠܬ

Note: Written by Shalamah in his later years, weighing life without YaHU'aH.

Shar HaSharim (Song of Songs)

Definition: Set-apart love poem expressing covenant intimacy.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שר השרים (SH-R H-SH-R-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: שיר השירים

Aramaic: ܫܝܪ ܫܝܪܝܡ

Note: An allegory of YaHU'aH's love for Yashar'al.

MatithYAHU (Matthew)

Definition: Account of Yahusha's life, teachings, and fulfillment of prophecy. **Ancient Hebrew**

Letters: מתי (M-T-T-Y-H-U) **Ketav Ashurit:** מתתיהו **Aramaic:** ܡܬܝܬܝܗܘ

Note: Written to show Yahusha as the promised Sovereign and Redeemer.

Marqus (Mark)

Definition: Action-driven record of Yahusha's miracles and authority. **Ancient Hebrew Letters:**

מרקוס (M-R-Q-S) **Ketav Ashurit:** מרקוס **Aramaic:** ܡܪܩܘܨ

Note: Focused on Yahusha's deeds and servanthood.

Luqas (Luke)

Definition: Detailed account for accuracy, highlighting Yahusha's compassion. **Ancient Hebrew**

Letters: ܠܘܩܐ (L-Q-S) **Ketav Ashurit:** לוקס **Aramaic:** ܠܘܩܐ

Note: Written to Theophilus to set truth in order; includes parables and healings.



Yahuchanan (John)

Definition: Declaration that Yahusha is the Word made flesh, Son of AL'uah. **Ancient Hebrew**

Letters: יְהוֹחָנָן (Y-H-U-CH-N-N) **Ketav Ashurit:** יוחנן **Aramaic:** ܝܫܘܥܢܢ **Note:** Emphasizes belief and eternal life in Yahusha's Name (Yahuchanan 20:31).

Ma'asah (Acts)

Definition: Deeds and works of the sent ones after Yahusha's ascension, showing the power and direction of the Breath.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מַעֲשֵׂה (M-A-S-H)

Ketav Ashurit: מעשה

Aramaic: ܡܥܫܐ

Note: The acts are not theatrical but literal events testifying of Yahusha's power working through the chosen ones. The title reflects true Ibriym meaning of "deed" or "work" — not Greek drama.

Romiyim (Romans)

Definition: Letter to the Hebrews and believing strangers living in Rome, correcting sin and revealing righteousness by belief.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: רֹמִיִּים (R-M-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: רומים

Aramaic: ܪܡܝܝܡ

Note: Clarifies covenant by belief, not by tradition or bloodline.

Qorintiyim Rishon (1 Corinthians)

Definition: Letter correcting division, immorality, and restoring order to the assembly in Corinth.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קוֹרִינְתִּים (Q-R-N-T-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: קורנתים

Aramaic: ܩܘܪܝܢܬܝܡ

Note: Emphasizes order, discipline, and the esteem of the body.



Qorintiyim Shaniy (2 Corinthians)

Definition: Letter of comfort, defense of Sha'ul's authority, and deeper insights into giving and endurance.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קרנתים (Q-R-N-T-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: קורנתים

Aramaic: ܩܪܢܬܝܡ

Note: Explains hardships in service and the reward of steadfastness.

Galatiyim (Galatians)

Definition: Letter exposing the error of returning to tradition over truth and stressing liberty through Yahusha.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: גלתיים (G-L-T-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: גלתיים

Aramaic: ܓܠܬܝܝܡ

Note: A defense of deliverance by belief, not works of Torah.

Aphsiyim (Ephesians)

Definition: Letter about the unity and esteem of the Body of Mashiach.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אפשיים (A-P-SH-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: אפסיים

Aramaic: ܐܦܫܝܝܡ

Note: Describes the armor of AL'uah and inner authority in Yahusha.

Philippiyim (Philippians)

Definition: Letter of joy, perseverance, and humility in Yahusha.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: פלפיים (P-L-P-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: פלפיים

Aramaic: ܦܠܦܝܝܡ

Note: Written while Sha'ul was imprisoned to encourage endurance.



Qolasiyim (Colossians)

Definition: Letter upholding the supremacy of Yahusha and rejecting vain philosophy.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קולסימ (Q-L-SH-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: קולסים

Aramaic: ܩܠܨܝܡ

Note: Focuses on the fullness of the Anointing in Yahusha.

Thasaloniqiyim Rishon (1 Thessalonians)

Definition: Letter of encouragement regarding the return of Yahusha.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תשלונקימ (T-SH-L-N-Q-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: תשלונקים

Aramaic: ܬܫܠܘܢܩܝܡ

Note: Speaks of hope, belief, and the gathering of the righteous.

Thasaloniqiyim Shaniy (2 Thessalonians)

Definition: Correction regarding false rumors about the Day of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תשלונקימ (T-SH-L-N-Q-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: תשלונקים

Aramaic: ܬܫܠܘܢܩܝܡ

Note: Emphasizes standing firm and avoiding lawlessness.

Tasloniqayim Rishon (1 Thessalonians)

Definition: A letter of encouragement and instruction to the believers in Thessalonica regarding steadfastness, purity, and the return of Yahusha.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תסלונקימ (T-S-L-N-Q-Y-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: תסלונקים

Aramaic: ܬܫܠܘܢܩܝܡ 1

Note: Sha'ul writes to commend their faith and remind them of the promise of Yahusha's return (Tasloniqayim Rishon 1:9–10).



Tasloniqayim Shaniy (2 Thessalonians)

Definition: A follow-up letter urging endurance under persecution and clarifying end-time deception and judgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תסלניקאימ שני (T-S-L-N-Q-Y-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: תסלניקאים

Aramaic: ܬܫܠܢܝܩܝܡ ܫܢܝܝܐ

Note: Warns against false teachings about the day of YaHU'aH and encourages steadfastness (Tasloniqayim Shaniy 2:1–3).

Timotheus Rishon (1 Timothy)

Definition: Guidance for young Timotheus in leadership, sound doctrine, and conduct among the assembly.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: טימותיוס (T-M-T-H-U-S)

Ketav Ashurit: טימותיוס

Aramaic: ܬܝܡܘܬܝܘܫ

Note: Instructions on prayer, modesty, elders, and righteous teaching (Timotheus Rishon 1:1–7).

Timotheus Shaniy (2 Timothy)

Definition: A final letter of exhortation to stand firm, preach the word, and endure hardship in faith.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: טימותיוס (T-M-T-H-U-S)

Ketav Ashurit: טימותיוס

Aramaic: ܬܝܡܘܬܝܘܫ

Note: Sha'ul's final words of courage, endurance, and faithfulness before his execution (Timotheus Shaniy 4:6–8).

Titus

Definition: Instruction on setting elders, teaching sound doctrine, and living uprightly in wicked times.



Ancient Hebrew Letters: ט׳ ך׳ ך׳ ך׳ (T-Y-T-U-S)

Ketav Ashurit: טיטוס

Aramaic: ܬܝܬܘܫ

Note: Sha'ul directs Titus on leadership and community purity (Titus 1:5–9).

Philemon

Definition: A personal plea for mercy and brotherhood, urging Philemon to receive back a runaway servant as family.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נ ך׳ ך׳ ך׳ (P-L-Y-M-N)

Ketav Ashurit: פילימון

Aramaic: ܦܝܠܝܡܘܢ

Note: Emphasizes compassion, restoration, and unity in Yahusha (Philemon 1:10–18).

Ibrim (Hebrews)

Definition: Letter encouraging perseverance and belief in the Anointed One, written to the Ibrim (Hebrews).

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מ ך׳ ך׳ ך׳ (Y-B-R-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: עברים

Aramaic: ܥܒܪܝܝܢ

Note: Emphasizes the superiority of Yahusha and the renewed covenant.

Ya'aqob (James)

Definition: Letter emphasizing works with belief, addressed to the twelve tribes scattered abroad.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ב ך׳ ך׳ ך׳ (Y-A-Q-B)

Ketav Ashurit: יעקב

Aramaic: ܝܥܩܒ

Note: Written by the brother of Yahusha; teaches righteous action.

Kapha Alaph (1 Peter)



Definition: Letter to the sojourners encouraging steadfastness through trials.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קפח (K-P-H)

Ketav Ashurit: כפה

Aramaic: ܟܦܗ ܡܒܬܐ

Note: Written by Kapha (Peter), a chief emissary of Yahusha.

Kapha Sheny (2 Peter)

Definition: Warning against false teachers and reminder of coming judgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קפח (K-P-H)

Ketav Ashurit: כפה

Aramaic: ܟܦܗ ܡܒܬܐ ܕܝܚܢܐ

Note: Second letter by Kapha to strengthen the believers.

Yahuchanan Alaph (1 John)

Definition: Letter teaching love, obedience, and discernment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܝܚܢܐܢܐܠܦܐ (Y-H-U-H-N-N)

Ketav Ashurit: יוחנ'

Aramaic: ܝܚܢܐܢܐܠܦܐ

Note: Written by Yahuchanan the beloved emissary.

Yahuchanan Shaniy (2 John)

Definition: Brief letter encouraging love and warning against deceivers.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܝܚܢܐܢܐܠܦܐ (Y-H-U-H-N-N)

Ketav Ashurit: יוחנ'

Aramaic: ܝܚܢܐܢܐܠܦܐ

Note: Personal letter to the elect lady and her children.

Yahuchanan Shaliyshiy (3 John)



Definition: Letter encouraging support for true emissaries.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יְחֻנָּן (Y-H-U-H-N-N)

Ketav Ashurit: יוחנן

Aramaic: ܝܚܢܢ

Note: Written to Gaius, commending him for his faithfulness.

Yahudah (Jude)

Definition: Warning against corrupt men and reminder of judgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יְהוּדָה (Y-H-U-D-H)

Ketav Ashurit: יהודה

Aramaic: ܝܗܘܕܐ

Note: Written by the brother of Ya'aqob, urging believers to contend for the belief.

Ḥazon (Revelation)

Definition: Prophetic visions revealing the end of days, given to Yahuchanan.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חֲזֹן (Ḥ-Z-U-N)

Ketav Ashurit: חזון

Aramaic: ܚܙܢܐ

Note: Final revelation given while exiled on the island of Patmos (Ḥazon 1:1–9).



Apocryphal Collections

1 Makkabiym (1 Maccabees)

Definition: Historical account of the Hasmonean revolt against Seleucid oppression.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מ ק ב י מ (A-M-K-B-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מקבים א

Aramaic: מַקְבִּיִּם א

Note: Chronicles the priest MattathYAHU and his sons, especially Yahudah Makkabi, rising to defend the covenant and cleanse the Temple.

2 Makkabiym (2 Maccabees)

Definition: Retelling of the Makkabiym uprising with emphasis on resurrection and martyrdom.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מ ק ב י מ (A-M-K-B-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מקבים ב

Aramaic: מַקְבִּיִּם ב

Note: Focuses on righteous suffering and eternal hope; includes the famous account of the mother and her seven sons.

3 Makkabiym (3 Maccabees)

Definition: Misnamed work recounting persecution of Yahudim under Egyptian King Ptolemy IV.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מ ק ב י מ (A-M-K-B-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מקבים ג

Aramaic: מַקְבִּיִּם ג

Note: Although not involving the Makkabiym directly, it illustrates preservation under extreme persecution.

4 Makkabiym (4 Maccabees)

Definition: Philosophical treatise on reason's rule over emotions using martyrdom as a lens.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מ ק ב י מ (A-M-K-B-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מקבים ד



Aramaic: ܡܕܢܗܐ (Mdnah)

Note: Highlights strength of the covenant through disciplined reasoning and faithful martyrdom.

TobYAHU (Tobit)

Definition: Story of TobYAHU's righteousness and the guidance of a messenger in exile.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܬܒܝܗܘ (T-B-Y-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: טוביהו

Aramaic: ܬܒܝܗܘ

Note: Reflects faithfulness in captivity, marriage covenant, and divine intervention through Malak Rafa'AL.

Yahudith (Judith)

Definition: A widow who uses wisdom and courage to save her people.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܝܗܕܝܬ (Y-H-D-T)

Ketav Ashurit: יהודית

Aramaic: ܝܗܕܝܬ

Note: Though debated, this book honors a brave woman who deceived an enemy general to deliver Yashar'al.

Baruk (Baruch)

Definition: Scribe and disciple of YarmiYAHU who calls for repentance and records the exile.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܒܪܫܝܬ (B-R-U-K)

Ketav Ashurit: ברוך

Aramaic: ܒܪܫܝܬ

Note: Contains letters and prayers of repentance, including warnings to the exiles in Babel.

Sirach (Ecclesiasticus / Wisdom of Ben Sirach)

Definition: Wisdom sayings and moral teachings from Yahusha son of Sirak.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܣܪܚ (S-R-K)



Ketav Ashurit: סִירָךְ

Aramaic: ܫܝܪܟ

Note: Offers practical wisdom rooted in Torah, honoring the covenant and those who walked in it.

Additions to Dany'AL (Bel and the Dragon / Susanna)

Definition: Narrative extensions affirming Dany'AL's righteousness and discernment. **Ancient**

Hebrew Letters: דַּנְיֵאל (D-N-Y-A-L) **Ketav Ashurit:** דניאל **Aramaic:** ܕܢܝܐܠ **Note:** Exposes falsehood among idol worshipers.

Prayer of AzarYAHU (Azariah)

Definition: A fervent cry to YaHU'aH from the midst of the fire. **Ancient Hebrew Letters:**

אַזַּרְיָהּ (A-Z-R-Y-H-U) **Ketav Ashurit:** עזריהו **Aramaic:** ܐܙܪܝܐ **Note:** Spoken in the fire with HananyAHU and Misha'AL.

Chokmah of Shalamah (Wisdom of Solomon)

Definition: Reflections on righteousness, immortality, and wisdom. **Ancient Hebrew Letters:**

שְׁלֹמֹה (SH-L-M-H) **Ketav Ashurit:** שלמה **Aramaic:** ܫܠܡܐ **Note:** Honors wisdom as the breath of YaHU'aH.

Prayer of AzaryAHU

Definition: The humble plea of AzaryAHU (Abed-Nego) inside the fiery furnace, calling on YaHU'aH's compassion.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אַזַּרְיָהּ (A-Z-R-Y-A-H-U)

Ketav Ashurit: עזריהו

Aramaic: ܐܙܪܝܐ

Note: This text shows faith in distress, revealing YaHU'aH's power to deliver even from fire (Daniel 3:24–50 LXX).



Prayer of Manasseh

Definition: The repentance prayer of Manasseh, king of Yahudah, while in captivity in Babel.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מנשח (M-N-SH-A-H)

Ketav Ashurit: מנשה

Aramaic: ܡܢܫܚ

Note: A powerful example of turning back to YaHU'aH with sincerity after great wickedness.

2 Baruk (Apocalypse of Baruk)

Definition: A prophetic vision given to Baruk after the fall of Yarushalayim, revealing end-time judgment and hope.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ברק (B-R-K)

Ketav Ashurit: ברוך

Aramaic: ܒܪܟܐ

Note: This scroll confirms the preservation of the righteous and the coming judgment against the wicked.

Susanna

Definition: The story of a righteous woman falsely accused, who was delivered by the wisdom of a young prophet.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שושנה (S-W-SH-N-H)

Ketav Ashurit: שושנה

Aramaic: ܫܘܫܢܐ

Note: A witness to purity, judgment, and justice through discernment and boldness.



Key Covenant Terms (Set-Apart)

Amat (Truth)

Definition: What is firm, unchanging, and rooted in the Word of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אמת (A-M-T)

Ketav Ashurit: תמא

Aramaic: ܐܡܬܐ

Note: The Torah is amat (truth) — Tahilliym 119:142.

Shalum (Peace)

Definition: Wholeness, completeness, and covenant security from YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שלום (SH-L-U-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מלש

Aramaic: ܫܠܡܐ

Note: Often spoken as a greeting or parting in righteousness.

Sham (Name)

Definition: Identity, authority, and character — especially of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שם (SH-A-M)

Ketav Ashurit: מש

Aramaic: ܫܡܐ

Note: “Those who know Your sham (name) put their trust in You” — Tahilliym 9:10.

Ahaba (Love)

Definition: Covenant loyalty, sacrifice, and set-apart affection.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אהב (A-H-A-B)

Ketav Ashurit: אהבה



Aramaic: ܐܚܒܐ

Note: “You shall ahaba (love) YaHU’aH with all your heart...” — Dabarim 6:5.

Shamayim (Heaven)

Definition: The expanse above, dwelling place of YaHU’aH and His messengers.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שָׁמַיִם (SH-A-M-A-Y-I-M)

Ketav Ashurit: שָׁמַיִם

Aramaic: ܫܡܝܐ

Note: First created in Barashith 1:1, representing the dwelling above all creation.

Raqa (Firmament)

Definition: The expanse created on Day Two to divide the waters. **Ancient Hebrew Letters:**

רָקִיעַ (R-Q-A) **Ketav Ashurit:** רָקִיעַ **Aramaic:** ܕܡܫܬܪܐ **Note:** The division between the waters above and below (Barashith 1:6–8).

Chukim (Statutes)

Definition: Set-apart decrees of YaHU’aH, often without human reasoning. **Ancient Hebrew Letters:**

חֻקִּים (CH-Q-M) **Ketav Ashurit:** חֻקִּים **Aramaic:** ܠܗܘܬܐ **Note:** To be guarded regardless of understanding (Wayyiqra 18:4).

Mishpatim (Judgments)

Definition: Right-rulings or ordinances based in justice and equity. **Ancient Hebrew Letters:**

מִשְׁפָּטִים (M-SH-P-T-Y-M) **Ketav Ashurit:** מִשְׁפָּטִים **Aramaic:** ܡܫܦܬܝܡ **Note:** These reveal YaHU’aH’s expectations between man and man.



Aratz (Earth)

Definition: The physical realm below, where mankind was formed and placed.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֶרֶץ (A-R-A-TZ)

Ketav Ashurit: אֶרֶץ

Aramaic: ܐܪܥܐ

Note: Formed by YaHU'aH and filled with life — Barashith 1:10.

Aur (Light)

Definition: The first spoken creation of YaHU'aH, representing order and goodness.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אֹר (A-U-R)

Ketav Ashurit: אֹר

Aramaic: ܐܘܪܐ

Note: “Let there be aur (light)” — Barashith 1:3.

Chashak (Darkness)

Definition: Absence of light; often used symbolically for deception or judgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חֹשֶׁךְ (CH-SH-K)

Ketav Ashurit: חֹשֶׁךְ

Aramaic: ܚܫܝܟܐ

Note: Separated from aur (light) by command — Barashith 1:4.

Yachad (Unity)

Definition: Oneness in purpose, harmony in covenant among the people of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יַחַד (Y-CH-D)

Ketav Ashurit: יַחַד

Aramaic: ܝܚܕܐ

Note: “See how good and pleasant it is when brothers dwell in yachad (unity)” — Tahilliym 133:1.



Dabar (Word)

Definition: The spoken or written communication of YaHU'aH's will.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דבר (D-B-R)

Ketav Ashurit: דְּבַר

Aramaic: ܕܒܪ

Note: “Man does not live by bread alone but by every dabar (word)...” — Dabarim 8:3.

Yasha (Deliver)

Definition: To rescue, save, or bring to safety — especially by the hand of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יָשָׁא (Y-SH-A)

Ketav Ashurit: יָשַׁע

Aramaic: ܝܫܐ

Note: “Call upon Me in the day of trouble; I will yasha (deliver) you” — Tahilliym 50:15.

Qanah (Jealous/Zealous)

Definition: Deep protective passion, righteous jealousy, or fervent devotion.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קָנָה (Q-N-H)

Ketav Ashurit: קָנָה

Aramaic: ܩܢܐ

Note: “YaHU'aH is a qanah (jealous) AL'uah” — Shamoith 20:5.

Ruach (Breath/Wind)

Definition: The living breath or wind of YaHU'aH, often referring to His presence.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: רוּחַ (R-U-CH)

Ketav Ashurit: רוּחַ

Aramaic: ܪܘܚܐ

Note: “The ruach (breath) of YaHU'aH moved upon the face of the waters” — Barashith 1:2.

Qodash (Set-Apart)



Definition: Distinct, pure, and separate for the purpose of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קדש (Q-D-SH)

Ketav Ashurit: קדש

Aramaic: ܩܕܝܫ

Note: “You shall be qodash (set-apart), for I am qodash” — Wayyiqra 11:44.

Amunah (Belief/Faith)

Definition: Steadfast trust, loyalty, and confidence in YaHU'aH's promises.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אמונה (A-M-N-H)

Ketav Ashurit: אמונה

Aramaic: ܐܡܘܢܗ

Note: “The righteous shall live by amunah (belief)” — Hab'aquq 2:4.

Ahmayn (Truly/So Be It)

Definition: A confirmation of truth or agreement in belief.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אמין (A-M-N)

Ketav Ashurit: אמין

Aramaic: ܐܡܝܢ

Note: Often used at the close of declarations to affirm the truth. Preferably used as “Ahmayn” to avoid corrupted forms.

Anav (Humility)

Definition: Lowliness of heart, meekness before YaHU'aH, not exalting self.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אנו (A-N-U)

Ketav Ashurit: אנו

Aramaic: ܐܢܘܐ

Note: YaHU'aH esteems the anav (humble) and brings down the proud — Tahilliyim 138:6.

Tamiym (Blameless/Complete)

Definition: Whole, without blemish or corruption, walking in covenant integrity.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תמים (T-M-Y-M)



Ketav Ashurit: תמימים

Aramaic: ܬܡܝܡܝܢ

Note: Noah was found tamiym before YaHU'aH — Barashith 6:9.

Torah (Instruction)

Definition: The teachings and commands of YaHU'aH for righteous living.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תורה (T-U-R-H)

Ketav Ashurit: תורה

Aramaic: ܬܪܗ

Note: "Your Torah is truth" — Tahilliyim 119:142.

Yir'ah (Reverence/Fear)

Definition: Deep awe and righteous fear of YaHU'aH's power and esteem.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ירא (Y-R-A-H)

Ketav Ashurit: ירא

Aramaic: ܝܪܐ

Note: "The beginning of wisdom is yir'ah of YaHU'aH" — Mishlai 9:10.

Sha'ar (Gate)

Definition: An opening or access point, often symbolic of authority and judgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שער (SH-A-R)

Ketav Ashurit: שער

Aramaic: ܫܥܪ

Note: Wisdom is heard in the sha'ar — Mishlai 1:21.



Zakhar (Remember)

Definition: To recall, mark, or keep in covenantal memory.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: זכר (Z-K-R)

Ketav Ashurit: זכר

Aramaic: ܙܚܪ

Note: "Zakhar the Shabbat to set it apart" — Shemoth 20:8.

Darak (Way/Path)

Definition: A direction, course of life, or conduct walked before YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: דרך (D-R-K)

Ketav Ashurit: דרך

Aramaic: ܕܪܟܐ

Note: "He leads me in darak of righteousness" — Tahilliym 23:3.

Chanan (Favor/Compassion)

Definition: Graciousness, mercy, and kindness shown by YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: חנן (CH-N-N)

Ketav Ashurit: חנן

Aramaic: ܚܢܢ

Note: YaHU'aH is gracious and full of chanan — Tahilliym 86:15.

Racham (Mercy)

Definition: Tender compassion and deep pity, often expressed through covenant faithfulness.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: רחם (R-CH-M)

Ketav Ashurit: רחם

Aramaic: ܪܚܡܐ

Note: YaHU'aH is full of racham (mercy) and shows compassion to those who fear Him — Tahilliym 103:13.



Taqan (Restore/Repair)

Definition: To make upright, fix, or bring something back into order or alignment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תקן (T-Q-N)

Ketav Ashurit: תקן

Aramaic: ܬܩܢ

Note: YaHU'aH taqan (restores) the paths for His people — YashaYAHU 58:12.

Kaphar (Atonement)

Definition: Covering over sin through substitution or redemption.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: כפר (K-P-R)

Ketav Ashurit: כפר

Aramaic: ܟܦܪ

Note: "It is the blood that makes kaphar for the being" — Wayyiqra 17:11.

Shavat (Rest/Desist)

Definition: To cease, stop, or dwell quietly — root of Shabbat.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שבת (SH-B-T)

Ketav Ashurit: שבת

Aramaic: ܫܒܬ

Note: YaHU'aH shavat (rested) on the seventh day — Barashith 2:2.

Shaqat (Stillness/Quiet)

Definition: To be calm, silent, or undisturbed; peace after conflict.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שקט (SH-Q-T)



Ketav Ashurit: טקט

Aramaic: ܬܡܬ

Note: YaHU'aH gives shaqat (stillness) to the land after deliverance — Shophatim 3:30.

Taqwa (Guard/Observe)

Definition: To watch over, preserve, or protect with diligence.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: תקוה (T-Q-U-H)

Ketav Ashurit: תקוה

Aramaic: ܬܩܘܐ

Note: "Blessed are those who taqwa (guard) His witness" — Tahilliym 119:2.

Qarah (Proclaim/Call Out)

Definition: To cry aloud, summon, or declare openly.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קרה (Q-R-H)

Ketav Ashurit: קרה

Aramaic: ܩܪܗ

Note: "Qarah (proclaim) a set-apart gathering" — Yo'AL 1:14.

Shafat (Judge/Rule)

Definition: To govern, decide, or execute justice righteously.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שפט (SH-P-T)

Ketav Ashurit: שפט

Aramaic: ܫܦܬ

Note: "YaHU'aH shafat (judges) the peoples with equity" — Tahilliym 96:10.

Natsar (Keep/Guard)

Definition: To preserve, protect, or watch with covenant loyalty.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נצר (N-TS-R)

Ketav Ashurit: נצר



Aramaic: ܒܬܝܢ

Note: "Blessed are those who natsar (keep) His witness" — Tahilliym 105:45.

Qavah (Wait/Hope)

Definition: To expect or bind together with hopeful anticipation.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קוה (Q-U-H)

Ketav Ashurit: קוה

Aramaic: ܩܘܗ

Note: "Those who qavah (wait) on YaHU'aH renew their strength" — YashaYAHU 40:31.

Zamar (Sing/Praise)

Definition: To sing, make music, or celebrate aloud in esteem of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: זמר (Z-M-R)

Ketav Ashurit: זמר

Aramaic: ܙܡܪ

Note: "I will zamar (sing praises) to Your Name" — Tahilliym 9:2.

Naphash (Refresh/Breathe)

Definition: To take breath, rest, or be refreshed from labor.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: נפש (N-P-SH)

Ketav Ashurit: נפש

Aramaic: ܢܦܫܐ

Note: "In the seventh day He naphash (was refreshed)" — Shemoth 31:17.

Avad (Serve/Work)

Definition: To labor, worship, or minister as a servant.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: אבד (A-B-D)

Ketav Ashurit: אבד



Aramaic: ܐܠܡܕ

Note: “You shall avad (serve) YaHU’aH with all your heart” — Dabarim 10:10.

Yalad (Bring Forth/Bear)

Definition: To give birth, bring forth, or cause to spring out.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܝܠܕ (Y-L-D)

Ketav Ashurit: ילד

Aramaic: ܝܠܕ

Note: “Unto us a child is yalad (born)” — YashaYAHU 9:6.

Matsah (Find/Discover)

Definition: To uncover, obtain, or encounter something hidden or lost.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܡܬܫܗ (M-TS-H)

Ketav Ashurit: מִשָּׁה

Aramaic: ܡܬܫܗ

Note: “He who matsah (finds) wisdom finds life” — Mishlai 8:35.

Binyan (Build/Establish)

Definition: To construct, fortify, or make stable.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܒܢܝܢ (B-N-Y-N)

Ketav Ashurit: בָּנָה

Aramaic: ܒܢܝܢ

Note: “Unless YaHU’aH binyan (builds) the house, those who labor do so in vain” — Tahilliyim 127:1.

Mo’adim (Appointed Times/Feasts)

Definition: The appointed times established by YaHU’aH for remembrance, gathering, and covenant renewal.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ܡܘܥܕܝܡ (M-A-D-Y-M)



Ketav Ashurit: מוֹעֲדִים

Aramaic: ܡܫܝܚܐ

Note: Includes Shabbat, Passover, Unleavened Bread, First Fruits, Shabuoth, Yom Teruah, Yom Kippur, and Sukkoth (Wayyiqra 23).

Shabua (Week/Seven)

Definition: A complete unit of seven days; also used to count toward Shabuoth.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שָׁבָע (SH-B-A)

Ketav Ashurit: שָׁבֻעַ

Aramaic: ܫܒܥܐ

Note: Represents completeness and cycles of time (Dany'AL 9:24).

Tzitzit (Fringes)

Definition: Tassels worn on garments to remember the commands of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ִצִּצִּית (TZ-TZ-Y-T)

Ketav Ashurit: צִיצִת

Aramaic: ܬܨܝܬܐ

Note: Commanded in Bamidbar 15:38–39 — includes a blue thread.

KahAL (Assembly/Congregation)

Definition: A gathered body of covenant people under the authority of YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: ִקְהָל (Q-H-L)

Ketav Ashurit: קְהָל

Aramaic: ܩܗܠܐ

Note: The KahAL was called at Mount Sinai to hear the voice of YaHU'aH (Dabarim 9:10).

Miqra (Set-Apart Gathering)

Definition: A public call to assemble during appointed times.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מִקְרָא (M-Q-R-A)



Ketav Ashurit: מִקְרָא

Aramaic: ܡܝܩܪܐ

Note: Each feast of YaHU'aH is a miqra qodash (Wayyiqra 23:2).

Qorban (Offering/Sacrifice)

Definition: A gift drawn near to YaHU'aH, expressing thanks, atonement, or devotion.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: קרבן (Q-R-B-N)

Ketav Ashurit: קָרְבָּן

Aramaic: ܩܪܒܢܐ

Note: Comes from the root qarab — “to draw near” (Wayyiqra 1:2).

Shama (Hear/Obey)

Definition: To listen with the intent to act in full obedience.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שׁמָע (SH-M-A)

Ketav Ashurit: שָׁמַע

Aramaic: ܫܡܥܐ

Note: Foundational to covenant life — “Shama Yashar'al” (Dabarim 6:4).

Taharah (Cleansing/Purity)

Definition: The state of being clean and acceptable before YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: טָהַר (T-H-R-H)

Ketav Ashurit: טָהַר

Aramaic: ܬܗܪܐ

Note: Often required before worship or entering set-apart space (Wayyiqra 15:31).



Appointed Times (Mo'adim)

Shabbat (Rest)

Definition: The seventh day set apart by YaHU'aH for rest and remembrance of creation.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שבת (SH-B-T)

Ketav Ashurit: שַׁבָּת

Aramaic: ܫܒܬܐ

Note: Commanded in the Ten Words — Shemoth 20:8–11.

Pachasch (Passover)

Definition: Commemoration of deliverance from Mitsrayim by the blood of the lamb.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: פסח (P-S-CH)

Ketav Ashurit: פֶּסַח

Aramaic: ܦܫܚܐ

Note: The lamb was slain and blood placed on the doorposts — Shemoth 12.

Matsa (Unleavened Bread)

Definition: Seven days of eating bread without leaven to remember haste of deliverance.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: מצה (M-TZ-H)

Ketav Ashurit: מַצּוֹת

Aramaic: ܡܨܐ

Note: Begins immediately after Passover — Shemoth 12:15–20.

Bikkurim (First Fruits)

Definition: The offering of the first ripened harvest as a dedication to YaHU'aH.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: בכורים (B-Q-R-Y-M)

Ketav Ashurit: בִּכּוּרִים

Aramaic: ܒܟܘܪܝܡ

Note: Waved before YaHU'aH on the morrow after the Shabbat — Wayyiqra 23:9–14.



Shabuoth (Sevens/Weeks)

Definition: Celebration of completion of seven weeks after Bikkurim; also commemorates Torah at Sinai.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: שִׁבְעָה (SH-B-A-T)

Ketav Ashurit: שִׁבְעָה

Aramaic: ܫܒܥܐ

Note: Fifty days counted — Wayyiqra 23:15–22.

Yom Taruah (Day of Trumpets)

Definition: A day of shouting and blowing the shofar to awaken and prepare for judgment.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יוֹם תְּרוּעָה (Y-M T-R-U-A-H)

Ketav Ashurit: יוֹם תְּרוּעָה

Aramaic: ܝܘܡ ܬܪܘܥܐ

Note: Memorial blast — Wayyiqra 23:23–25.

Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

Definition: A solemn day of affliction, confession, and covering of sins.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: יוֹם כִּפּוּר (Y-M K-P-R)

Ketav Ashurit: יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים

Aramaic: ܝܘܡ ܚܝܒܘܪܐ

Note: Once a year the high priest entered the Most Qodash place — Wayyiqra 16.

Sukkoth (Booths/Tabernacles)

Definition: Commemoration of dwelling in tents after the exodus; time of rejoicing.

Ancient Hebrew Letters: סֻכּוֹת (S-K-T)

Ketav Ashurit: סֻכּוֹת

Aramaic: ܣܘܚܐ

Note: A seven-day festival with the eighth as a set-apart closing — Wayyiqra 23:33–43.



Paleo-Hebrew Alphabet Chart

Letter	Paleo Symbol	Name	Sound	Meaning (Root Idea)
𐤀	Alap	A	"ah"	Ox head – strength, leader
𐤁	Bat	B	"b"	House – family, dwelling
𐤂	Gamal	G	"g"	Foot – walk, carry, journey
𐤃	Dalat	D	"d"	Door – access, path
𐤄	Ha	H	"h"	Look, breath – revelation, behold
𐤅	Uau	U/W	"u"	Peg, hook – secure, connect
𐤆	Zan	Z	"z"	Weapon – cut, nourish, divide
𐤇	Ḥat	Ḥ	"kh"	Fence – protect, separate
𐤈	Ṭat	Ṭ	"t"	Basket – surround, contain
𐤉	Yud	Y	"y"	Hand – work, deed, throw

כ	Kaf	K	"k"	Palm – open, bend
ל	Lamad	L	"l"	Shepherd staff – lead, teach
מ	Ma	M	"m"	Water – chaos, flow
נ	Nun	N	"n"	Seed – life, continue
ס	Samek	S	"s"	Support – prop, twist, sustain
ע	Ayin	A'	Silent or "ah"	Eye – see, watch, know
פ	Pa	P	"p"	Mouth – speak, edge, command
צ	Tsadi	Tz	"ts"	Hook – catch, desire
ק	Quf	Q	"q"	Back of head – behind, least
ר	Ra	R	"r"	Head – man, first, chief
ש	Sha	SH	"sh"	Teeth – press, consume
ת	Taw	T	"t"	Mark – sign, covenant