

The Complete SDH System

RESEARCH

Development and implementations Notes

The Retranslated Ancient Hebrew Texts

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In the Beginning

In 2009, The Chronicle Project revealed a discovery of immense proportions. It was called Self Defining Hebrew. It is not a system created by the project, but the one that the language of ancient Hebrew was built on. With this discovery, a world of information came to light regarding the Hebrew scriptures, which has the ability to reshape the very way we look and think about the very beginnings of mankind as a race, and our potential future. Here, are some of these findings.

Ancient hebrew is a language of unequalled precision in the following areas:

1. It's size

Developed using only 22 words, or glyphs (a symbol for a single word) it is a language of precision. Any concept can be delivered, by the grouping of a set of these glyphs. Using these alone, there are well over 6000 glyph sets for words, and more can be introduced as needed.

2. It's veracity

With the base language constructed of actions (verbs) instead of nouns, the language cannot be changed, modified or adapted for other meanings. In English, the word "cool", should mean an item which has lost heat, but has also become slang for one who is "stylish". So a stylish person can be described as, cool, hot, smokin', sweet, etc. And so the word loses it original meaning, and over time, the concept of the word itself is lost and the language evolves. Someone attempting to read English from 1000 years ago, would barely understand any of the words, and 500 years from now, the words as we speak today will also become archaic.

Original Hebrew does not suffer from this problem.

If we used the Hebrew method, instead of having the noun "cool", we would have the description "to lose heat". So if someone wished to attach this to a stylish person, it would not function, because it is not the description which was attempted. With this in mind, one might create a "new" word using the Hebrew, but could not change the original ones.

3. Ease of learning

With only 22 original words to learn, with one symbol each, the time to learn the language is greatly decreased. Add to that, the mental pictures from the descriptions which come with each glyph set, and the speed at which a person picks up the language is accelerated.

4. Immunity from change

Unlike other languages, ancient Hebrew cannot suffer from the dilution of it's base through the introduction of exterior words from other cultures.

With the structure of the language, a word from another culture would have no understanding to one using the Hebrew language, because although the sound could be transferred, the meanings of those sounds would form a gibberish concept. Take for example the word "bottles". Let us say we introduce "bottles" to the ancient Hebrew culture and tell them they are called "bottles".

In Hebrew those sounds are **b - t - l - s**, which means: **amid, to organize, toward, to enclose. Gibberish.**

So, in order to have a word for an unknown item, one must be developed using the 22 glyphs in order to make sense to the Hebrew listener who is listening for a description, not a name.

With this in mind, it becomes obvious that ancient Hebrew, did not evolve upwards from the surrounding cultures, as other languages do. It show a logic construct, unlike any spoken language we have. It is adaptable, yet unchangeable, and gives evidence that supports the Jewish claim that this was not a language created by humans and could not have evolved. If anything, it supports the concept that it is, and was, the beginning central language, and that other cultures absorbed the words into their languages from the Hebrews.

Discovering SDH

The Hebrew language, was originally believed to have been a combination of other older languages, which evolved into the Hebrew dialect.

The breakthrough in our understanding began with the concept that rather than an evolved language, it might be exactly as it described itself, the language of Creator.

It was with this premise in mind, that the chronicle research team approached the language, for several reasons.

1. If Hebrew was a mix of older languages around it, then the first five books of Moses, the Torah (as most believe) are a mere compilation of older legends, collected and handed down through the generations. If so, then as a holy writing, they hold no more validity then any other legend. Why? Because they contradict the story of their own creation, which states that they were given to us by Creator at Mount Horeb.

2. If, Hebrew was as described in the opening statement, given of Creator, then the rules from other man made languages, used to interpret the Hebrew language, were not applicable. Their use would cause wide spread error in the translation.

And so the question was posed;

If this truly is the language of higher beings, given to man, should it not show evidence of this?

With this in mind, the team began searching for unified rules, set patterns that would occur in such a language.

The first breakthrough came from Kim, examining the Hebrew word "to tear up" (#5420 in the Strong's Dictionary) She noticed that the following words in the list, held the same concept of "to tear", but the direction changed when the third letter changed. So by this, it became apparent that the first two letters carried the main concept of the idea, and the next letter gave description to the concept. As follows:

-tear up

-tear out

-tear down

-tear off

-tear asunder

-tear away

The team then began to check other words, and found this same common pattern.

With this in mind, a two word list of what the team believed were the root words, was assembled, to see if a common pattern for the added letters could be found.

After eighteen month and multiple attempts, a successful list of the 22 letters and their affect on the root words were assembled.

It was at this time considered that the two letter root words were not words at all, but that each letter, or glyph shape was its own concept.

This was the quantum leap that we had been looking for.

Each letter of the Hebrew language, was not a letter after all, but rather a symbol for a word, just as the Egyptians have (see Hebrew glyph table) But, with a stunning difference. The complete language was formed using only 22 glyphs, which by simple combination, could create any idea that one wished to convey.

Interestingly, the first compilation of the work, was completed on the first day of purim 2009

With the list of the 22 glyphs, the team was now able to approach the Book of Genesis, to read what was actually there for the first time in over 1500 years.

And the first word which as long as any one can remember has read..."In the beginning", became;

To amid - to envision - to manifest (make visible) - to continue along...

In simple English, the action of taking something from the mind, and writing it down so that it might continue.

So the book of Genesis begins with this word:

To chronicle

Overcoming the Barriers to Translation

The Chronicle researcher team had to overcome three obstacles even with the discovery of SDH:

1. Finding a single concept that ran through all of the words containing the base two glyph set.
2. Spelling errors that occurred because of a misunderstanding of how the language worked, and so listing the word in a different area of the strong's dictionary.

An example would be the two glyph concept set שר meaning station, with a ׳ in front of it, and it being treated as a new word, ׳שר when it is simple the word "so" in front of the word station.

3. Intentional or unintentional errors in the translation of the word.
The latter, being more evident then one would hope.

Intentional Error

Places as an example, where a word appears twice together and two separate words, words spelled completely differently, with rules constructed to explain this practice.

Unintentional Error

As an example the word אשר translated as any word or concept which was necessary to complete the sentence as follows:

To be level, right, happy, to go forward, be honest, prosper, blessed, go, guide, lead, relieve, who which, what, that, when. where. how, because, in order that, and a whole list of variant ideas.

Now ask yourself this question.

If this is the language of Creator, why is it such a mess, would Creator not use one word for one idea?

If the answer is yes, it is Creator's language, then our understanding of the concept is where the error lies.

Fixing the Error

The word using our system is defined as follows א/שר the first two glyphs that follow after a suffix are always the main concept. In this case, it is:/

א to begin and שר to station

So the glyph set אשר in a single English word means "to establish. One who is established, fits all of the above words used by the translators, as one established, experiences many of the words they used.

The ones that don't apply are where words used to fill the sentence such as ...which, who etc.
When you take this concept back to the hebrew and insert it, it radically changes how the sentences read.

Deconstructing Hebrew

Let us now look at the actual process used to find the correct meaning of a Hebrew word.

The word is שר׳

Defined in English as: To wriggle, swarm, creep, creepeth etc.

The problem is, that the separate glyphs say שׁ to project ר to spread out ך to set down. This is not a description of ...wriggle, swarm, creep or any of the other uses of this word. Hence, the translation is incorrect.

To find the correct translation, we must first find a single concept that ties all of the words which begin with the two glyph set שר which as you have seen, means...to station

In the strong's concordance, the two letter set is defined as:

- שר A prince, captain, steward, a person of any rank or class. Also an umbilical cord
- שרא To unload animals, begin, reside, dwell
- שרב A mirage
- שרג To wrap, a wreath
- שרד To remain, service
- שרה To have power (as a prince might) A mistress, queen, noble woman, lady, Abraham's wife's name
A fortification, a bracelet, a wall
- שרח Overflowing
- שרט cut in pieces, pieces
- שרי Abraham's wives old name Sarai
- שרץ Creep, swarm, crawl,...(the one we are working on)

Now these are not all of the combinations. We have shortened the list here for ease of understanding. There are also four and five glyph word sets, but it increases the complexity for the first time reader.

Once the list has been assembled, one must then look for the overriding concept that runs through all of the above words used.

First using the 22 word glyph list provided earlier, you must identify what the **third** glyph is in each of the above sets.

In order they are as follows:

- א to begin
- ב amid
- ג to compound
- ד to over
- ה to define
- ה to reflect
- ט to organize
- י to manifest
- ץ to position

So let us go through the list of each of the concepts and see if "to station" is the central concept:

- שר A prince, captain, steward, a person of any rank or class. Also an umbilical cord
- (1. Class distinction, your station in life... 2. the feeding station or point)

שָׂרַח To unload animals, begin, reside, dwell
(To station, activity or in English, the activity of stationing things)

שָׂרַב A mirage
(A station inside...a mirage is to see an oasis, which is a watering station for desert travelers)

שָׂרַג To wrap, a wreath
(As in a headdress, worn by the wealthy or upper class, those of higher station)

שָׂרַד To remain, service
(to station over)

שָׂרַה To have power (as a prince might) A mistress, queen, noble woman, lady, Abraham's wife's name
A fortification, a bracelet, a wall
(The object of station or all classes, from a mistress to a queen. A fortification which is built when one stations themselves. A bracelet which shows wealth or station etc.)

שָׂרַח Overflowing
(The opposite of being stationed, a set area, is to overflow or flow out)

שָׂרַט cut in pieces, pieces
(Station made ordered, is an area divided into separate parts for ease of maintenance or overseeing)

שָׂרַי Abraham's wives old name Sarai
(An item of station, or class, hence princess)

שָׂרַץ Creep, swarm, crawl.
(And finally, the incorrect translation we were working on can be corrected to: Station set down, a defined class or type, hence species)

If the correct concept is found, then all of the glyph sets will hold the central idea, and any errors will show up and can be corrected.

Errors, are found as discussed before, when the separate glyphs do not form a matching description of the English word it has been translated as.

This procedure had to be done by the research team for over 400 two letter glyph sets, a total of 8,674 words. These two letter glyph sets can be found on the two letter glyph table.

Now that you have seen some of the obstacles to restoring the correct Hebrew, let us look at how the system of Self Defining Hebrew works, and restores the meaning of a word for us.

Translating Ancient Hebrew with SDH

A "word" in Hebrew, is not actually a word at all, but rather a collection of "words", which create a description of the concept being conveyed. This is why there is no punctuation in Hebrew, because the spaces create the breaks.

As stated, the language has 22 word symbols, which we call glyphs (See Hebrew Glyph Table)
Two of these glyphs will be used together to form a central idea, with any other preceding and following glyphs adding detail to the initial concept.

As an example, let us use the Hebrew word;

רקיע

(remember that Hebrew is read right to left)

The above "word", is composed of 4 glyphs. They are defined as follows from the 22 word glyph chart:

- 1) ר to spread out
- 2) ק to empty
- 3) י to manifest
- 4) ע to arc

In this case, the first 2 glyphs ר ק "to spread out", and "to empty", together form the main concept
This may then be checked against the two glyph concept list.

In this case, it is the concept from "to spread out" and " to empty" to form - **to hollow out**.

By adding the next 2 glyphs, י and ע and checking their meaning on the 22 word glyph chart, the description of what you have " to hollow " out becomes evident, when you know its place in the book known in English as "Genesis".

To hollow - to manifest - to arc In plain English, to make a hollow area which arcs

i) A hollow expanse, the sky

Understanding Prefixes

It should be noted that the main concept is not always found in the first two glyphs of a set. One, two and sometimes three glyphs may appear before and after the central concept, if they are the needed to convey extra information about the two glyph central concept. Glyphs that appear in front of a concept as a word separate from the main concept can be the following (prefix meanings displayed):

א to begin ה the ב amid ל to ו and (to add) י so מ that כ this
נ therefore פ to proceed

The same glyphs are also used for suffixes. NOTE If a word begins with any letter not on this list, it automatically begins the concept and is usually attached to the next glyph to form the two glyph main concept. For English purposes only, some of the suffixes have slightly different English concept from the prefixes. In the Hebrew, the concept is the same.

א to begin ה define ב amid ל toward ו being י to manifest מ those כ your
נ to follow פ to continue along with

so the glyph set **רקיע** may appear as with several prefixes:

ו/י/ל/ה/רקיע or /divided for ease of sight **ו/י/ל/ה/רקיע**

As the example above shows, they can, appear at the same time which would create - " And, so, toward, the ", and then the main concept, "a hollow expanse". Although there is probably a simple rule to how one knows, we have as of yet, not found it.

Adding the third glyph

Now, the third glyph in a set can be a suffix, but, most times is not. One concept though cannot have **more** than three glyphs, and so the fourth (not including prefixes) will be outside of the concept formed by the three glyphs.

The third glyphs following the main two glyph concept, channels the initial concept to a second concept.

The two glyphs **רא** which create the concept " to perceive ", with the addition of a **ה** " which means " the purpose of " after it changes the word as follows:

רא becomes **ראה** which now reads... to perceive, the purpose of .

The purpose of understanding or perceiving, is **to see**.

If the third glyph was a **ש** the glyph chart tells us it means " to project " as in sticking one's arm forward.

So the glyph set, **ראש** becomes... to perceive + to project, **ראש** which is the word to envision, and so from there, inference gives us the words commander, captain, etc. One to envision.

This concept is found inside the opening glyph set of the book known in English as Genesis as part of a larger word which forms...to chronicle as once again shown below..

Finding the Root Concept in a "word"

At first it will appear difficult to understand how to know what are prefix/suffixes around the main concept.

Let us give a quick example with the first glyph set of Genesis:

בראשית Applying what we have learned, we know that no "word" can be longer than three glyphs. We also know which letters can and cannot be prefix/suffixes.

Looking then at the word above, we know that the first letter the **ב** can be a prefix, but the next one **ר** cannot. At the minimum, the word must begin with the second letter. If we begin with the **ב** then the fourth letter is a **ש** which cannot be a suffix. This tells us that the main concept is then **ראש** and the rest are prefix/suffixes as so:

ב/ראש/ית

This is the simplest explanation for the beginner on how to divide up a word. The truth, is that this can be done on a multi dimensional scale, but we will get to that later.

So let us see what the word means:

ב amid אר to perceive ש to project י to manifest, ת to continue

Now add the ש to the אר and you have the word as shown previously as "to envision" שר

This makes sense. ב amid שר to envision (picture) י to manifest ת to continue

Our modern word would be *to chronicle or write down*, an account in the order that it happened, from someone's memory.

Again, remember that there may only be THREE glyphs per concept. Sets will appear with more, but only three or less will hold the central concept.

Now some words are easier, and some more difficult, which is why we have included the two glyph concept lists, and the dictionary with the glyph sets broken down for your benefit.

To finish, you will rarely find a single glyph without another, because most concepts, are not just one of the 22 words in the original glyphs. If they do exist, they are usually grouped with another single word, such as לך "toward your" which is formed from the ל "toward" and the ך which means "to press", as in someone pointing to "your".

This is not because it takes two glyphs to make a word, but because there are only twenty two words with single glyphs. You will notice in chapter 1 of Gen the glyph פ at the end of each day. This means *to release*, as in the end of a section and is an example of a single glyph use.

Although at first it will seem difficult to know where the two main glyphs are in a word, like any language, it becomes easier as you go. Soon it will be second nature to see the main concept. With what we now know, it is impossible to find the wrong word taken in context with the sentence. We will cover this later on.

NOTE...As stated before, there is probably a rule governing prefixes, but as of yet it has not been discovered.

Explaining the layout of our Hebrew texts in our work

When reading the chronicle project translation, you will notice that many words are divided by a /. This is done to show the division of all of the concepts in that set of glyphs, dividing the main thought from the prefix/suffixes. Here is an example for you:

א"ר is how it appears in normal Hebrew. אר / י / ך is how it appears in ours, allowing the reader to see where the main concept is (highlighted in blue) and then below them in our work, the English words are used to convey that concept. In this case: And/ so/ to perceive

You will note a lack of any other markings around our Hebrew. The markings are not original, but were created by the traditionalists. Using the original system or Self Defining Hebrew of the language, the marks are completely unnecessary.

Also note that pronunciations of the same word using different sounds are **not** original to the language and should be disregarded when found in standard material.

Explaining the Phonetic Sounds in Our Dictionary

Over the last thousand years, the sounds of the original language have been dramatically distorted. So to re-establish a simple form, which the language shows in its construction, we have replaced all of the diverse sounds in between the main glyphs with a single english short or soft "a" sound. The Aleph or first letter is a Long "A" sound. This is the most prevalent amongst the people's still living in the surrounding countries of Israel. Although this might not be the correct original sound, it brings the simplicity back. The vowel sounds being used by experts now, are simply ones they made up also.

Explaining the Final forms of Glyphs

Of the 22 glyphs in Hebrew, five of them have two forms. The shape when found inside a glyph set, and a secondary form when found at the very end.

end	inside	end	inside	end	inside	end	inside	end	inside
ך	כ	ם	מ	ן	נ	ף	פ	ץ	צ

The function of this is basic. These five, are of such sound, that it is unnecessary to sound the English short or soft "a" after them. Without the "a" on the rest, the sound of the glyph can be lost or muddled with other similar sounds.

As an example, when a word ends in a K sound, it is evident, but finish the word with an H sound, Mah (as an example). Only the Ma sound is heard. So an "a" sound is placed after the H sound so that it becomes evident to the listener that an H is present as Maha. The K - M - N - F - and TS sounds shown above can be heard at the end of a word, and so we believe the final forms are to tell the reader that the extra soft "a" sound is not needed when spoken.

The SDH multi level check

Probably the most amazing discovery regarding SDH only appeared of late. We called it the multi level check and you will see why.

Let's use the name Abram

In Hebrew, it is four letter long and appears as this, reading from right to left:

אברם

If we split Abram using the rules that we found it would be this:

אברם to populate - those

But if you don't use the rules and split it a different way but still using the material we discovered and then read it, you obtain this:

אברם to have seed - to mass

or split it this way

אברם to begin - to produce - those

No matter how you split it, it continued to describe the same basic theme with a slight difference. If you split it using the correct rules we found, it describes the action..."to populate those". If you split it the other ways, it describes the outcome..."to have seed to mass" or "to begin to produce those".

At the time, We thought it was restricted to certain words, but then the epiphany...what if it wasn't just that word. So we began to apply it to more words. If we had the definition correct, it worked every time. If we had the definition wrong, the concepts clashed.

Suddenly this took us to a whole new level. We had the ability to check our work for mistakes, and that "ability was built right in. I have no idea how that is possible.

If you had told us you wished to build such a language, we would have told you maybe, if you had the right computing equipment and a lot of time, you might be able to, but as I said before, you cannot have a language such as this just evolve. Now if that was all, I would have been convinced without a doubt that this could not have been created by humans in our state six thousand years ago. But there's more.

Hebrew words can appear with letter in front of and after known words. They are grouped together, much like a sentence would be in English. If we take a word and apply what we showed above, you get a double check system to prevent error. Surely though if I added prefixes and suffixes onto the word, that would cease to work.

But It does not.

In this case let's start with the word..."to join", composed of the Aleph א and the Thav ת together they form the word...to join תא

Now let's put a suffix on it so that it will say...to join - those

תאם

If we split it differently then the rules dictate, it now reads:

תאם To begin to increase,

which is the outcome of..."to join those", showing we have the correct restoration of the meaning.

So once again if you correctly divide a word, you will obtain the action described in that set.

In the case above:

action - to group those

outcome - to begin to increase

The language, (and don't ask us how it was done) has a multi level built in definition correction system no matter how many suffixes or prefixes around it.

The impossible right before our eyes.

Now I'm not sure if everyone grasps the impact of this, so here it is spelled out:

1. If you have the wrong definition for a word, the action outcome will not match.
2. Using this system, it will now be impossible for anyone to uphold an incorrect definition because it will not match. That means it will be impossible for someone to translate the ancient Hebrew incorrectly without being exposed by the SDH system.
3. It will also allow us to fully hone our two glyph sets and restoration until they are all completed by showing any errors in our work.
4. Words that only appear one time who's meaning is unknown, now have a greater chance of being defined.

This is usually the point where someone begins to tell us that the Hebrew script we are using above did not exist back then. We know. The shape of the letters is not important, it's the concept. As long as you have any 22 shapes with the correct concepts attached to them, the system works.

As I previously stated, this is the part that becomes mindblowing. No human could have done this without a computing system light years beyond anything we presently have, and so I will say with absolute affirmation one more time, this language is not a planet created language. It did not and could not have evolved. This is a language created by someone way more advanced than Earth.

The Hebrews have always held that this was the first language of Earth, given by Creator. I cannot prove, who it was given by, but it was not from any Earth civilization if the conditions archeologist have shown us were at 6000 years ago.

This language now has proof positive that it did not evolve from surrounding languages as it could not have maintained its structure if any evolution was allowed.

If any language is similar, it will have developed from this one and *not* the other way around.

Still not convinced? Then let me add another layer, which we just discovered and for me, was the clincher that this language could not have been created by a bunch of sheep herders, much less modern man.

Let us look one more time at the name Abram

אַבְרָם

As you saw at the start of this section, no matter how we split it, no matter what is added for prefix or suffix when it is found in the bible, it always gives us the same concepts. So what happens if we do the same splitting and grouping, but instead of reading it from right to left as Hebrew is done, we read it backwards?

Here's what occurs, it would look like this

אַבְרָם

So let's group and split it and see what it says again using the Self Defining Hebrew System

אַבְרָם

those to multiply to begin.

This works on all words. No matter how they are split, whether forward backwards, grouped by the rules or randomly. When they are defined, they will all point to a single definition of the word making mistranslation... impossible.

So here's your dilemma at this point. If you're an evolutionist, the only way to explain the existence of this type of language is to claim that a past, human fallen civilization created it. To do so, such a civilization would require computing systems far advanced beyond what we have. Where is that civilization? Where is archeological proof they existed? Suddenly the evolutionary theory of the advancement of the human race must be called into question.

If you are a Christian or a Jew, you may think that this is the proof of the existence of the creator, which it might be. But this language self corrects and applied to the bible, shows that what we have been given as the correct translation is massively inaccurate.

This calls into question everything we believe.

This is the proof that nobody wanted. The proof of the existence of a creator, which now requires us to let go of what we believe and prepare ourselves for something we thought we already had...truth.

Welcome to the answer almost no one wanted to hear.