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Veda vs. Tetragrammaton: Decrypting the greatest Enigma in History

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Abstract
Since times immemorial man`s experience and perception of the world have been encoded by and stored primarily in the words of human language. Thus, neither genetic DNA analysis nor archeological artifacts, but only the words of human language can decode the true history and evolution of man, his beliefs, religious ideas and philosophical concepts. The collection of Sanskrit texts called the Veda or the Vedas being the most comprehensive source of authentic ancient knowledge, it provides the missing clues for deciphering enigmas and mysteries of the bygone eras, of which the greatest is known as the Tetragrammaton.

Key Words: YHWH, heaven, aśman, šamayim, Dyava, Yava, Iove

Introduction
In Hebrew tradition the proper name of god has been mystified by the four letters YHWH called the Tetragrammaton, due to the ancient Hamito-Semitic custom of recording only consonant sounds in writing, which presents the main difficulty in decoding its authentic spelling.

The Revelation of Tetragrammaton
According to the Book of Exodus 3: 14, God allegedly introduced himself to Moses by the phrase `ehyeh 'ašer 'ehyeh which means "I AM WHO I AM" and afterwards revealed his proper name "I appeared unto Abraham, Isaac and Jacob as God šadday but by my name YHWH I made me not known to them" (Exodus 6:3).
However, the latter statement apparently is false one because it is written in Genesis 13:4, "Abraham called there on the name of YHWH" and Genesis 15:1,
"And the word of YHWH came unto Abraham in a vision".
Moreover, the name of Moses' mother begins with the digrammaton YW, the authentic Ugaritic form of the name of the Jewish God YHWH, viz. YWḤBD in consonantal Hebrew script, and pronounced Yo-ḥebed, meaning "Yahweh is Glory "containing no H-sounds. In the Ugaritic Cuneiform Texts KTU 1.1.IV 14. it is written in consonantal script, e.g. SM.BNY.YW.ILT. viz. "The name of the son of god, YW (Yahweh)". In the Jewish Magical Papyri from Egypt the name of the Hebrew God is spelled Yava and Yave, and in an Ethiopian Christian text it is also spelled Yawe, with no H-sounds at all. How it came to the intrusion of H-sounds into this name?
It should be borne in mind that Moses was educated as an Egyptian prince (cf. Acts 7:22, "And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and deeds") after he became adopted by the queen Hatshepsut as her own son (cf. Acts 7:21: And when he was cast out, Pharaoh`s daughter took him up, and nourished him for her own son"). That it actually happened in the time of the queen Hatshepsut it is clear from the First Book of Kings, 6:1, "Solomon began to build Yahweh`s temple 480 years after Israel left Egypt". In the Acts 13:20 it is mentioned that "It took about four hundred and fifty (450) years." Hatshepsut was a daughter of Thutmose I, but also the wife of his son Thutmose II. Besides, at that time most noble relatives of the Pharaoh bore the compound names of which the last component was "*mose*" meaning "born of, viz. child, son or daughter"(naturally of some of the Egyptian Gods), e.g. the mother of the queen and pharaoh Hatshepsut was called Ahmose, viz.

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"Born of the Moon/Daughter of the Moon". Hence not surprisingly, Hatshepsut named the fatherless child found in the waters of the Nile also "*moses*", but since she found him in the waters and knowing not his father she most likely called him *Net-moses* or *Mu-moses* meaning "Born of the Water or Child of the Water"(*Net* denotes "a ripple of water" whereas *Mu* denotes "water" generally). In the latter case, the initial syllable "*Mu*" simply elided due to haplology (viz. the omission of one of two similar adjacent syllables in a word). Thus, Moses being raised and educated among the offspring of the Pharaoh, he used naturally and quite expectedly, to transcribe proper names in a manner similar the Egyptians would do. Now, note that on the famous Egyptian Rosetta-stone, the name of the queen Cleopatra was inscribed not in customary Hamito-Semitic consonantal script but in full Nine Letter Form, representing both consonants and vowels, viz. K L Y W P ' T R ' the apostrophe " ' " standing for the hieroglyph Vulture which had the phonetic value of Glottal Stop, thus representing Vowel "A".

It is a well-known fact to every phonetic expert that a vowel when is pronounced as an isolate sound, it begins with Glottal Stop, then follows the body of vowel itself and gradually it fades out in a frictional hiss (hhhhh), e.g. "Glottal Plosion + vowel A + frictional HHH".

When recorded on tape and played reversibly, the vowel sounds as "H + body of vowel A + glottal stop (ending abruptly)".

Thus, there is no doubt that Glottal Plosion and Frictional HHH (hissing) both in fact represent the non-vocalic parts of a vowel, hence they may be used alternatively to represent VOWELS in consonantal scripts.

The two "h" letters in Yahweh are just matres lectionis, used only as the guidance for proper spelling, like in English, e.g. the instruction for spelling of the word *manipulation* is given as *muh-nip-yuh-ley-shuhn*, written with three non-existent "h" sounds!

Common Origin

What is the real meaning of the name of Hebrew god can be easily detected from the Book of Genesis, chapter 2. It was German linguist Paul Kretschmer (1892) who discovered an obvious etymological connection between the Hebrew terms for Man (*Adam*) and Earth (*Adamah*) and the common Indo-European root *dhghom or *ghdhom (with metathesis) meaning "soil, earth, ground" from which derived Albanian *dhe*, Latin humus, Greek *khthon*, Slavic *zemlia*, and Sanskrit *ksam, gmas, jmas*, etc. all denoting Earth.

Unfortunately, Kretschmer was not able to perceive the whole picture in a wider perspective, namely, Man is considered an offspring of Mother Earth in Indo-European tradition, e.g. Latin word for "man" *homo* is derived from *humus* "Earth". Besides, Heaven is considered Man`s Father. The same is observable in the Book of Genesis (or the 1st Book of Moses) chapter 2, viz. Man or Adam was made of the dust of the ground (Adamah), by his Heavenly Father YHWH (Yava or Yave). Thus quite naturally, the term YHWH cannot but mean here "Heaven" and is akin to Indo-European words for Heaven, e.g.

Sanskrit *Dyauh, Dyava, Dyave* etc. Greek Zeus, originally pronounced *Dzeus < *Dyeus* (with the elision of the initial *"D"* in late and modern Greek), and especially to the Latin forms *Ivppiter* or *Iove* Pater (viz. Jupiter), since the Latin form *IOVE* matches exactly the Hebrew *Yahweh*, while displaying the same phenomenon of elision of the impermanent initial "D" sound (a phonetic phenomenon

observable in many other words). Keep in mind that ancient Romans were the newcomers on the Apennine peninsula and that they were originally the descendants of the people of Troy, the neighbors of Ugarit.

The previous conclusion is supported by the fact that Man as the "offspring" of Heaven and Earth is designated in biblical Hebrew by the term "*nefeš*" which is beyond any doubt related to the common Indo-European words for "offspring", and is especially akin to the Germanic forms of the word, viz. German *Neffe,* Old English *nefa* (New English *nephew*) cognate with the Latin *nepos*, Slavic *netjak* from *nept-jak,* Sanskrit *napat* (masculine) and *napti* (feminine). And the whole concept of the creation of Man presented in the Hebrew scripture is essentially the same as in all other Indo-European languages and traditions.

Thus, the authentic form of the name of the Jewish, viz. Hebrew, viz. Israelite God YHWH originally must have been *DYave or *DYava, in its short forms *Dya, *Dyu/Dyo and *Dyau!

Even Moses postulated a common origin of all languages, cf. Genesis, chapter 11.: "The whole world had one language and the same words."

Apparently influenced by the above biblical passage German linguist Arnold Wadler (1935) came with the idea of a single origin of all languages in the world, bringing numerous correspondences between Hebrew (and Semitic in general) and Indo-European languages.

Nonetheless, both Wadler and Kretschmer made their efforts in proper direction undoubtedly, since all researches point to the common origin of Hebrew and other Aryan or Indo-European languages.

There is no doubt that the initial Biblical Hebrew concept of man, god and the universe and the terms used to describe it are the same as in other Indo-European traditions.

Hence, the explanation offered by the Encyclopaedia Britannica (Yahweh, q.v.) "…the name Yahweh, which originally may have been (in its short form Yo, Yah, or Yahu) a religious invocation of no precise meaning evoked by the mysterious and awesome splendor of the manifestation of the holy" is a mumbo jumbo mystification due to apparent deficiency in knowledge on the side of Britannica editors.

Thundering Heaven

Another proof that YHWH authentically meant and represented "Heaven, Sky" can be found in the Book of Exodus, chapter 24, verses 9-11, where it is written: "Then went up Moses, Aaron, Nadab Abihu and seventy elders of Israel. And they saw the God of Israel and under his feet as it were a pavement of a Sapphire Stone as clear and blue as the sky itself."

That Yahweh is indeed Heaven it is literally confirmed in the Book of Genesis, chapter 24:7, "Yahweh 'Elohe haš-Šamayim" which means "Yahweh is God of Heaven"!

It should be noted that the Hebrew word used to denote the Sky in the previous passage in the consonantal script is ŠMYM, now pronounced "šamayim", fairly resembling the Sanskrit form *aśman* meaning "a precious stone (Rig Veda V 47.3) and the firmament (also Rig Veda V 30.8, V 56.4 and VII 88.2)".

In every Indo-European tradition as a rule the Thunder-god is opposed by an adversary of the serpentoidal character, e.g. the Vedic Thunder-god *Indra* (the successor of *Dyaus*, of which a cognate is Hebrew *Yahweh*) furnished with *aśanimat,* viz. a bolt like his father Dyaus, is said in Rig-Veda IV 17:13. to have slayed the Dragon with it. Yahweh too is said to slay

the Dragon, (cf. the Book of Isaiah 27:1) " with his sore and great and strong sword will punish Leviatan the fleeing Serpent, even Leviatan that crooked Serpent, he will slay the the Dragon that is in the sea." And he throws bolts and lightnings (cf. Psalm 18), "Yahweh thundered from Heaven! He shots his arrows and scattered the enemy, With great bolts of lightning he routed them".

The ancients undoubtedly knew something about atmospheric electricity. According to some reports, ancient Greeks installed a lightning rod on the Temple of Zeus in order to attract his bolts and lightnings as a way of communicating with God.

There is a biblical story about the prophet Elijah and how he used to attract bolts and lightnings to the sacrifice, (cf. I Kings chapter 18), Elijah repaired the altar of Yahweh...and he dug a trench around it large enough... and arranged the wood, cut the bull into pieces and laid it on the wood. Then he said to the people "Fill four large jars with water and pour it on the offering and on the wood. Do it again... do it a third time. The water ran down around the altar and even filled the trench.

At the time of sacrifice, Elijah stepped forward and prayed...Yahweh, answer me, so that people will know that you are God...Then the fire of Yahweh fell and burned up sacrifice, the wood, the stones and the soil, and also licked up water in the trench."

Elijah, being a solitary recluse hermit he used to spend most of the time in the wilderness, and was sensitive to weather changes.

He must have felt that some change might occur in the evening, expecting bolts and lightnings.

So he made a trench around the sacrificial offering and filled it with water, which is a superb conductor of electricity in order to attract bolts and lightnings. This is corroborated further in the text, for it is written (chapter 18:41-46).:

"Elijah said to Ahab, Go, eat and drink, for there is the sound of a heavy rain... Elijah climbed to the top of Carmel, bent down to the ground and put his face between his knees. Go and look toward the sea, he told his servant...The seventh time the servant reported, A cloud as small as man`s hand is rising from the sea...Meanwhile, the Sky grew black with clouds, the wind rose, a heavy rain started falling**..."**

Naturally, Moses who was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians undoubtedly knew something about electricity, for he constructed the Ark of the Covenant of wood covered with gold, a superb electrical conductor too, making of it some kind of electric accumulator, which reportedly caused death to anyone who touched it (cf. II Samuel, 6:3-7.: "David and his men put the Ark on a new cart...Uzzah and Ahio were guiding it...but the oxen stumbled. Uzzah reached out for the Ark and grabbed it...so God struck him and killed him there").

Primaeval Divine Pair
As is evident from the Book of Genesis, chapter 2, the initial common Indo-Euro-Hebraic concept of the divine was one of Integral Dualism comprising the Divine Pair Heaven and Earth, viz. Heavenly Father and Mother Earth. However, apparently on the model of the Egyptian God *Ptah* (the term is reconstructed as **Pitah,* being undoubtedly related to the Sanskrit "*pitah*" viz. Father, since the Egyptian *Ptah* was considered the Father of both Gods and men, incidentally other main Egyptian deities are cognate with Sanskrit Vedic ones, e.g.

Osiris is related to Father Asura, Isis to Usas, Horus to Aghrni, Šu or Šyu to Dyaus, etc.

American mathematician Abraham Seidenberg in his Origins of Mathematics, 1978, showed that the elements of ancient geometry found in Egypt and Babylonia stem from a ritual system of the kind found in the Vedic śulba-sūtras, e.g. the algorithm for building the pyramid shaped funeral altar of the god Prajapati, and naturally Egyptian and Vedic gods are cognates).

Moses deprived Yahweh of his natural feminine counterpart and consort Mother Earth by the union with whom he made Man as their common "offspring", obviously with intent to make Yahweh equal in status with *Ptah* (since Moses was highly knowledgeable about ancient Egyptian religion).

But the initial concept of Integral Dualism comprising both Male and Female properties of the divine, it could not have been completely suppressed and eradicated, for it was unnatural and not in accord with reality as the unity of two opposite but complementary cosmic principles.

Thus, Yahweh the Creator (being deprived of his divine female counterpart) used to establish intimate incestuous relationships with his own creation, viz. the earthly women, (just like the Greek and Chinese cognates *Zeus* and *Di,* pronounced *Ti*), it is said by the ancient Greek biographer Plutarch, the mother of Alexander the Great, viz. Olympias, had a dream in the eve of the consummation of her marriage to Philip, the king of Macedon, that her womb was struck by a thunder bolt.

Philip too is said to have seen himself in a dream, securing her womb with a seal. The sealing of her womb came to be interpreted as that she was impregnated before her marriage by means of parthenogenesis and that Alexander`s father was Zeus himself.

Likewise, the Chinese supreme god *Di,* just like Greek Zeus and Hebraic Yahweh, also reportedly mated with earthly women to bear children. And those children were extraordinary men who became the great ancestors of ancient tribes.

According to the Shi Jing and the Shi Ji Annals, the supreme god *Di* (equated with *Tian,* meaning "Heaven") sent a black bird (or *xuan niao* in Chinese, naturally symbolic for Heaven) who came down when noble women were bathing, and dropped its egg in the water.

The princess *Jian Di* swallowed it, became pregnant with Di`s child and bore *Yin Xie,* the ancestor of Shang dynasty. In the view of ancient Chinese people to bring forth a child of the supreme god was indeed a glorious event.

In Slavic folk tales too Heaven is symbolically presented as a bird called *alemperka***,** viz."having feathers as of precious stone".

Bird (viz. flying) is symbolic of Heaven or Sky, for the Sky is a natural medium where and through which the birds fly, and the lightness and immateriality of Sky or Atmosphere is equated with Spirit. And "God is Spirit" (John, 4:24).

Thus, naturally the biblical god Yahweh too (viz. his Spirit) is symbolically presented as and equated with a bird, e.g. in Matthew 3:16-17,

"After Jesus was baptized (sc. by John the Baptist) he immediately came up from the water.

Suddenly, the Heavens were opened and he saw the Spirit of God coming down as a dove to him. Then a voice from Heaven said, This is my son, whom I love..."

As for Yahweh, cf. the Book of Genesis, chapter 6.: "…and the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives, And Yahweh said: My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh…"

But, it seemed that God`s Spirit continued to strive after mortal women, of which most renown example was the conception of Abraham`s son Isaac, cf. Genesis, chapter 17.17.: (Incidentally, Isaac is akin to Sanskrit *hāsaka* meaning "one who laughs")!

And the hero Samson was said to be born from such a relationship, cf. Judges, 13:2-24.:

And the birth of John the Baptist, (Luke, chapter 1), as well as the birth of Jesus himself.

Abraham the vratya

There are many other correspondences between Hebrew and so called Indo-European languages, for example, the Hebrew term "*natan*" meaning "Maker, Creator" an epithet of the God Yahweh (as in theophoric names Natan-yahu, Yo-natan and Natan-i-el) is related clearly to the Latin "*natus, natio, nascens*", viz. "being born, people, begetting (present active participle)".

As for the myth about Noah and the flood, the very name Noah is actually the same word as the Sanskrit *nauh* "ship, boat, vessel" and the Latin and Greek *nau(ta)* "navy" etc.

Thus Noah was clearly an example of tautology used to explain the less comprehensible homonymic word *tebah* "ship, ark" built as a vessel to save Man from the flood. For the myth of the great Flood is actually borrowed from the much earlier Sumerian epic of *Gilgameš* (Tablet XI describes actually how a holy man named *Utnapištim* and not Noah built a boat to escape the Flood by receiving divine instructions from gods).

The name of the tribe of *Levi,* viz. Levites the priests of Yahweh, is akin to Sanskrit *ravi* "the Sun", and Slavic *revan* < Old Slavic *revinu* "ardent, devout, zealous". Note that Yahweh, like Greek Zeus is also identified with the Sun, e.g. Psalm, 84:11.: "Yahweh is a Sun and shield". And most importantly, there is a stunning resemblance between the way of life of the biblical prophet Abraham and the Vedic vrātyas. The *vrātya* was a roaming hierophant somewhat outside of the mainstream of Vedic society, the one who obtained *vrata* "vow, promise, will" from God by means of sacrifice and self-mortification. He moved from place to place (like modern day Gypsies) in a cart, accompanied by servants and a leman (who appeared to be used for ritual prostitution).

Judging from the XV Book of the Atharva-Veda (completely devoted to the vratyas), the dignity and moral order of the vratya was very high. It is said that King, to whose house the vratya comes as a guest, should honor him as superior to himself, since from him sprung *rājanya,* viz. "royalty" (Atharva-Veda XV 8.1) and also *brahman* viz. "priesthood" and *ksatram*, viz. "warrior class" (Atharva-Veda XV 10.3).

The biblical Abraham traveled from Ur in Mesopotamia to Canaan, but because of the famine in the land he went to Egypt. But he was afraid that Egyptians would kill him because of his beautiful wife Sarah, so he asked her to tell them that she is his sister (cf. Genesis, 12.10-20).

When Pharaoh`s officials saw her they commended her to Pharaoh, and she was taken to Pharaoh`s palace. And Abraham was given livestock and servants for the sake of her. But God plagued Pharaoh because of Sarah (most likely by some sexually transmittable disease), so Pharaoh being upset, gave back Abraham his wife and sent him away with all his possessions.

Another time (cf. Genesis, chapter 20), Abraham journeyed toward south and settled in Gerar. Again he introduced Sarah as his sister, so Abimelech king of Gerar took her into the house. But God warned him in a dream not to touch her, but

to give back to the man for she`s his wife, Abraham being a prophet will pray for the king and king will live. Otherwise, the king was doomed to die. Abimelech was terrified and asked Abraham why he said that Sarah was his sister.

Abraham explained that he was afraid to be killed by the local men because of Sarah, and that she`s indeed his sister, the daughter of his father but not of his mother. Then Abimelech granted him livestock and servants and allowed Abraham to dwell in his land wherever pleased him.

But Abraham having no children wished his own heir and a land to inherit it (cf. Genesis, chapter 15). In order to obtain God`s promise that his wish to be fulfilled, he prepared sacrificial offerings (heifer, goat, ram, dove and pigeon) and when the sun was going down a deep sleep fell upon Abraham. Apparently in a dream God made *bryt* viz. a promise to (or covenant with) Abraham. In view of the above, God`s title *šadday* may well be derived from the Sanskrit *sādhaya* 2nd p. sg. imperative meaning "do fulfill (the promise)".

With regard to *bryt* it is of utmost importance to know that the Vedic vratyas were principally connected with the region of Magadha (present-day Bihar and adjacent areas), since the main characteristic of the vernacular spoken there was the substitution of every Sanskrit "v" sound by Magadhi "b", e.g. the very name of the state of Bihar derived from Sanskrit *vihāra* denoting "Buddhist monastery".

Thus, the Vedic *vrata* and *vrātya* by substituting the initial "v" by "b" would acquire the forms in consonantal scrip *brt* and *brty,* resembling the biblical *bryt.*

Significantly, the Arabic form of the term is *berāt*, and is quite close to Vedic *vrata.*

As for the name Abraham and Sarah they phonetically fairly resemble Vedic *Brahma(n),* the Supreme Divinity and priesthood, and *Saras(vati)* the goddess of speech.

In the Atharva-Veda XV 1.3-4. Vratya is indeed identified with the Supreme Being himself.

It should be noted also that Vedic religion allowed no idols and no images, and God was considered *adant Agni* "a consuming Fire" just like Hebrews did (cf. Deuteronomy, chapters 4:24, 5:8 and 7:25).

Therefore, it is plausible to conclude that Abraham and his clan in their wanderings moved from India into Mesopotamia. Abraham`s father name *Terah* or authentically more likely *Tarah*, undoubtedly related to Sanskrit *tāra* "going across, or over or beyond" (akin to Latin *trans),* denoting one who travels, viz. traveler, is another supporting evidence in favor of the preceding conclusion.

Conclusion

All the evidence points clearly to the common origin of the Aryan and Hebrew religion and language. Ironically and contrary to German Nazi theory, it supports the thesis of the Aryan origin of Abraham, and his descendants, viz. the Jews (like modern day Gypsies who are also of Aryan origin).

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