

LEARN HOW TO SPEAK THE ANUNNAKI LANGUAGE

Comparison with Akkadian, Sumerian, Assyrian,

Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenician, Chaldean,

Hittite, Ugaritic, Babylonian

Volume I

2nd Edition

A SET OF 4 VOLUMES

Ahramou malki wa suleimani hikmat a-lina nouri-hum

Inna uzzuri-ya malkut salamtu-ya...shalomou kadousi merkaba-tu anu

Inna naja amri kudru

sala uzzu riba-ya anu

malaki rana ahani-ya

sadirat nahri gafar kadri.

G.33. rahab. Rama dosh

Copyright ©2011 by Maximillien de Lafayette. All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be used or reproduced by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including any and/or all of the following: photocopying, recording, taping or by any information storage retrieval system without the written permission of the author except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews.

Published in the United States of America.

Printed by Times Square Press.

Date of Publication: April 14, 2011.

Maximillien de Lafayette's books are available in 2 formats:

1-Amazon Kindle edition at www.amazon.com

2-In paperback at www.lulu.com

<http://stores.lulu.com/maximilliendelafayette>

Author's website:

www.maximilliendelafayettebibliography.com

Listen to his radio show on the Internet: "Maximillien de Lafayette Show" at www.blogtalkradio.com Click on "Archived" to see/hear all the episodes.



Cover of Volume 1

On the cover: *Pedestal of god Nuska, Temple of Ishtar, Ashur, circ. 1243–1207 BC*

Dedication and Gratitude

To the honorable teachers, masters and Ulema

Who showed us the way...

Opened our eyes...

And filled our essence with wisdom, knowledge

And goodness.

Ulema Win Li

Ulema Farid Tayarah

Ulema Swami G. Gupta

Ulema Cardinal Bertholli

Ulema Monsignor J. Maroun

Ulema Rabbi Mordachai

Ulema Rabbi Sorenztein

Ulema Marash Anu Sherma

Ulema Cheik Al Bakri Bin Ani Sufian

Ulema Cheik Al Huseini

Ulema Lama Govinda

Ulema Saddik Ghandar Ranpour

Ulema Jean-Robert Sabalat

Ulema Dr. J. Chen

Ulema Amir N. Nejad

Ulema Cheik Imad Turqi Al Bakr Al Rifai

Ulema Imam Salah Al Badri Al Na'amani

Ulema Dr. K. Openheimer

Without their guidance, inspiration, and blessing, this book would have remained words, phrases, and shadows in my drawer.

LEARN HOW TO SPEAK THE ANUNNAKI LANGUAGE

Dictionary, Vocabulary, Conversation

Comparison with Akkadian, Sumerian, Assyrian,

Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenician, Chaldean,

Hittite, Ugaritic, Babylonian

Volume I

2nd Edition

A SET OF 4 VOLUMES

Maximilien de Lafayette

*** **

TIMES SQUARE PRESS

New York. Berlin.

2011

Note on Pronunciation

- **a...** Like in Matthew.
- **Á** ...Acute accent.

- **À** ... Grave accent.
- **š** ...Like in sash. Put a heavy accent on the sh.
- **i** ...Like in kiwi.
- **u** ...Like in full.
- **h** ...Like in Jose, in Spanish. Put a heavy accent on the J.
- **ñ**... Like España in Spanish. It sounds like n'ya.; Espa'n'ya.

*** **

Introduction

Ana'kh: The Anunnaki language

I. Definition and introduction

II. A specimen of the Ana'kh language

a-Genesis according to the Book of Rama Dosh

b-Transliteration of an Ana'kh text from the Book of Ramadosh

c-Translation of the text from the Book of Ramadosh

III. Ana'kh words in Semitic and ancient non-Semitic languages

I. Definition and introduction:

Ana'kh is the language of the Anunnaki who descended on Sumeria and Phoenicia according to the Ulema.

It is of an extraterrestrial origin. Ulema Al Bakr stated that it was used by early human beings who lived on the Island of Arwad, in Tyre, Sidon, Byblos and Mu. He added that from the Ana'kh derived the primitive languages of the Near East and the Middle East.

Ana'kh was never made public. It remained a secret language known only to the Ulema, and later on to the Allamah.

It sounds Semitic, because of its phonetics. But it is "not Semitic at all", said Ulema Ghandar Gupta. It has no grammar, but it has an extremely rich vocabulary and an abundance of metaphoric expressions.

Another Ulema said, that the original name of Jehovah or Yahweh derived from the Anakh word Yaw. Also, a considerable number of Akkadian and Sumerian words that appeared in the Sumerian Epic of Creation and the Bible derived from Ana'kh. Around 569 A.D., a group of Ulema (Munawareen) in the Near East (Non-Islamic scholars) compiled an extensive list of Ana'kh words and phrases.

In 625, A.D., two leading figures of the Ulema brotherhood wrote the Book of Rama-Dosh; a compilation of Ana'kh terminology, a lexicon, and Kiraats (Readings). Ulema AL Bakr stated that the Ulema are not member of a religious group. They are neither Muslim nor members of any organized religion.

In fact, they were persecuted by the companions of the Prophet Muhammad, and were expelled from the Arab Peninsula. They found refuge in Cyprus and Marseille.

But the honorable Ulema was quick to point out that the early Sufi masters, poets and Sufi trance dancers were Ulema.

He added that Ulema should not be confused with the Islamic Ulema who teach Islamic law, or with the Allamah who were the leading Islamic figures of science and letters in medieval times.

Farid Tayarah, an Ulema himself, and a former head of a Masonic Lodge stated that the Ana'kh was used during Masonic sessions and services. He added that a considerable number of Masonic words and expressions are pure Ana'kh, especially those words referring to levels and degrees in Freemasonry, and initiation ceremonies.

Many of the original words of this language, as well as numerous linguistic derivations are included in this book.

Explore it in this book.

But approach it with an open mind, and an open heart.

II. A specimen of the Ana'kh language:

A specimen of the Ana'kh language, taken from the Book of Ramadosh. Below is an excerpt from an Ana'kh text on Genesis, I translated decades ago:

Genesis according to the Book of Rama Dosh.

The Anunnaki maintain that the universe was created from a molecule smaller than the tip of a pin, taking less than three seconds. The language is metaphoric, the science is highly visible - much like our own Genesis whose language covers the Big Bang and the Theory of Evolution.

a-Transliteration of an Ana'kh text from the Book of Ramadosh:

- 1 .Inna bida rama dosh kali kilma
wa falki uzzu ina wa anru dani (Dounia)
- 2 .u rama dosh khalki shama u erdi
- 3 .wa erdi naya shak-lu fari mara anu absi
u rama dosh liwa basra erdi

- 4 .u rama dosh shadah ilmu erdi rou'a min bashri
 5 .u rama dosh khalka belti isama shavah
 6 .wa leilu wa fagru subhi yomou badri.
 7 .u hawwa marki-ya kila la-ma nazri. U rama dosh kali na inna erdi wadoo kourba shamsi, wa noura khalku, wa noura barku. u hawwa basri noura gulba.
 8 .u hawwa ma dari akhlu jisma ma khalki sartu inaya mayi, rama dosh kali da jamu ma'aa rama faku erdi wa zahra erdi u hawwa basri noura gulba.
 9 .u hawwa ma dari ma'uu u rama dosh daa'ghasbu ma'ii inna boukari hawwa nasmu-ya, w hawa'u nafsuru, u hawwa basri noura gulba.

10 .wa leilu fajri barku itani yomu.

11 .u hawwa isha maraadu rama dosh kali na inna erdi khalka ishbu wa fakha zahri

gensu u hawwa basri noura gulba

12 .u hawwa na gismu kilu ala tadri abani erdi wa harka nazri kulu ma'aa wa h'azru

alama erdi. u hawwa basri noura gulba.

13 .u hawwa isha maraadu itani u rama dosh zahru jasru i-ya rim aspsi-nama. Maraadu aliha itani faku erdi hayah lawida, u rama dosh ilmu i-ya haki. U rama dosh kali nama gubla inna hima nama eisha lawida na khalku bashru iina haya-ti

14 .wa leilu fajri barku silsu yomu.

15 .miba hawwa aspi-nama rama dosh akhza mina jisma-ya wa tourba min erdi abba ma'aa jam'uu inna taboura wa jalsi hawwa taboura nasbu nefsu illa zahru bashru ma innu jismu misla hawwa wa rama dosh ilmu na gulba.

16 .u rama dosh isbhahu zakar nami wa uli marku inna ajla bashru na zahru hawwa jisma baadi. U rama i-shem hu Zakar u rama dosh antaka li jalsu wu Zakar jalasi doughra.

17 .u rama dosh antaka hawwa la jalsa wu Hawwa basra basharu wa ulma noura gulba.

b-Translation of the text from the Book of Ramadosh :

- 1 . In the beginning, Rama Dosh spoke the Word and the universe burst into being and was ready for life.
- 2 . And Rama Dosh created the heaven and the earth.
- 3 . And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And only Rama Dosh could see the earth.
- 4 . And Rama Dosh wanted to know what the earth would look like if it were seen by humans.
- 5 . And Rama Dosh created a female human from their own essence, and called her Chavah. In their own image, in the image of Rama Dosh, created they Chavah.
- 6 . And the evening and the morning were the first day.
- 7 . And Chavah was confused, and said, I cannot see. So Rama Dosh said, I shall position the earth not far from the sun, and there will be light: and there was light. And Chavah saw that it was good.
- 8 . And Chavah was not hungry, since her body was not yet complete, but she was thirsty. So Rama Dosh said, Let the water under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and so it was, and Chavah saw that it was good.
- 9 . And Chavah could not drink, so Rama Dosh made the water go up in steam so Chavah could breathe it, and that was the air, and Chavah saw that it was good.
- 10 . And the evening and the morning were the second day.
- 11 . And Chavah was bored. So Rama Dosh said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind: and so it was, and Chavah saw that it was good.

12 . And Chavah, for her body was not as yet complete, could fly all over the earth. And she moved upon the face of the water and the earth and all the green things. And Chavah saw that it was good.

13 . And Chavah was bored again, and Rama Dosh were angry with her and made her sleep. And while she slept, still they realized that she was bored because she was all alone upon the earth, and Rama Dosh knew that she was right. And Rama Dosh said, it is not good that the woman should be alone.

We will make her a help meet for her.

14 . And the evening and the morning were the third day.

15 . And while Chavah slept, Rama Dosh took a part of her body, and parts from the dirt of the earth, and parts of the water, and mixed them into clay. And they put the clay next to Chavah, and they breathed upon the clay, and it became a man, but he looked like Chavah, and Rama Dosh knew that this was not good.

16 . And Rama Dosh pointed Their finger at the sleeping man, and They touched him, and the man changed and no longer looked like Chavah, but like a man. And Rama Dosh named the man Zakar, and commanded him to wake up: and he woke up.

17 . And Rama Dosh commanded Chavah to wake up, and she saw the man, and she knew that it was good.

III. Ana'kh words in Semitic and ancient non-Semitic languages:

The Anunnaki's language had a major linguistic and epistemological influence on the languages of the ancient world, as well as upon the civilization, culture and religions of the ancient Near and Middle East, including but not limited to the Phoenicians, Sumerians, Assyrians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Mesopotamians, Copts, Hittites, Egyptians, Arabs, and Hebrews.

Many of the Ana'kh words entered the early languages of those civilizations, and from the original Ana'kh, derived thousands of ancient Semitic and non-Semitic words and expressions, some very noticeable in Akkadian/Sumerian epics such as the Epic of Gilgamesh, and Enuma Elish, as well as in the Epic of the Phoenician Cosmogony. For instance:

- 1 -The Ana'kh word " Ab", meaning father became Ab in Arabic, Abu and Abuya in Aramaic, Abba in Hittite, so on.

- 2 -The Ana'kh word A girim, means first baked clay.

Composed of two words:

a-A, which means first,

b-Girim, which means clay.

From Agirim, derived the Sumerian, Babylonian, and Akkadian word Girim (Clay).

- **3** - The Ana'kh word A-kel means food.

From A-kel, derived the Sumerian Akalum, and the Arabic Akel, which mean food.

- **4** -The Ana'kh word Amamu, means a front.

From Amamu, derived the Arabic word Amam, which means ahead; in front, and the Akkadian/Sumerian word Elamu, which means front.

- **5** -The Ana'kh word Amram, means good subjects of the Anunnaki's leaders; good union; highly developed communities.

Composed of two words :

- **a** -Am (Good; kind.)
- **b** -Ram (People; community; population; tribe.)

In Biblical studies, Amram means high people; kindred of the High; friend of Jehovah.

In primitive Arabic, Ram meant: People; group. Henceforth, the name of the Palestinian city Ramallah could be interpreted as the people of God, since Allah means to the Arabs and Muslims, what exactly the word Jehovah means to the Jews: God.

When Enki or Ea called upon Avraham, he told him: I am your god, and I am now changing your name from Avraham to Ab-Raham, because you are going to lead my people as the father of my people on earth. Av became Ab. And Ab in all the 14 different ancient languages of the Near East and the Middle East

means father.

From the Ana'kh Ab, derived the words: Ab, Abu, Abi, Aba, Abba, Abuya, Abouna; all meaning the very same thing: Father. And from the Ana'kh word ram, derived the ancient Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic word Ram: People.

Centuries later, Ram acquired a multitude of meanings.

For instance:

- **a** -In ancient Hebrew, Ram is pleasing.
- **b** -In Sanskrit mythology, Ram means supreme.
- **c** -In the pre-Islamic Arabic era, called Al-Gahiliya "Jahiliya" (Years of darkness), Ram meant a group of people. Synonym: Ra'bh.

From the Ana'kh Ram, we have today, the Arabic Ramy and the Spanish Ramos. In ancient times, the early Armenians called themselves the people of Ram.

“They recognized themselves as the People of the Ram and their supreme deity was Khal-di . Thus was derived the land of the original Khaldini , later corrupted by Greeks in the times of Achaemenian to Chaldea . (Source: The Ark of Noah, David Fasold. Wynwood Press, New York, NY, 1988. p 184.)

- **6** -The Ana'kh word An: Source; first breath; first nourishment.

In Sumerian, it means celestial father.

Commonly used by the Hurrians, Phoenicians, Elamites, Subarians, Sumerians, Medes , and Kasites.

- **7** - The Ana'kh word Aneshtu : Knowledge; alert mind.

From Aneshtu, derived the Chaldean, Akkadian and Sumerian verb Neshtug (To understand).

- **8**- The Ana'kh word Anganzir: First Night; first darkness.

Composed from two words:

- **a** -An, which means first; the one.
- **b** -Ganzir, which means darkness.

From Aganzir, derived the Sumerian words Agenzer (Darkness) and Ganzir (The world of the dead.)

- **9** - The Ana'kh word Ankh: Ana'kh/Egyptian/Phoenician.

The amulet of life symbolizing immortality and the next life to follow. In Egyptian mythology, Ankh represents both the male (Osiris) and female (Isis) symbols.

It is derived from the Anunnaki's words Ank'h and An.

- **10**- The Ana'kh word An-ki: Ana'kh/Sumerian/Akkadian. The universe.

Composed of two words:

- **a**-An, which means sky; God; the origin; first.
- **b**-Ki, which means Earth.

- **11**-The Ana'kh word Ankida: Sumerian/Akkadian. The union of heaven (Sky) and earth.
Composed of three words:

- a-An, which means sky; God; the origin; first.

- b-Ki, which means Earth.

- c-Da, which means union.

- 12- The Ana'kh word Annas-shim, means group of passengers; group of people. From Annas, derived the Phoenician word Anat, which means people, and the proto-Arabic word Annas or Annaas, which means people; humans; groups gathering. It is still in use in contemporary Arabic.

- 13- The Ana'kh word Aruru, means creative force; the creator of life. From Aruru derived the Arabic word Rouh, and the Aramaic-Hebrew words Rouach, Rouah, Rohka, meaning soul.

- 14-The Ana'kh word Asandul means a helmet. From Asandul, derived the Chaldean and Sumerian word Sandul (Helmet).

- 15- The Ana'kh word Asangari or Askari means soldier; warrior. From Asangari, derived the Turkish and Arabic word Askari, which means a soldier. The Ana'kh word Askari appeared in several Semitic and Middle Eastern languages, including Turkish, Swahili, Nabatean, Arabic, Persian, and Somali.

- **16** - The Ana'kh word Ashirach: A prisoner. From Ashirach, derived the Hebrew and Arabic words Asir.

- 17-The Ana'kh word Ba'ab: Anunnaki's stargate. From Ba'ab, derived the Sumerian Babu, the Ulemite Bab, and the Arabic Bab. The Anunnaki deploy "split-time-space technology" to travel to any region of the universe in a fraction of a minute. It could be compared to the "Stargate Technology".

- 18- The Ana'kh word Baa-ni. Ana'kh/Ulemite.

Architect; designer; builder.

From Baa-ni, derived the Assyrian word Bani and the Arabic Bani or Al-Bani, which means a builder; an architect.

Sinhar Marduchk said: "Fi baa-ni arda imanu." Translated verbatim: "In the builder, I planted my trust." From the Book of Rama-Dosh.

Fi means in. Baa-ni means builder or architect. Arda means I put, planted. Imanu means trust; confidence.

From the Ana'kh Arda, derived the Hebrew word Eretz, and the Arabic word Ard which mean earth, or soil. And from the Ana'kh Imanu, derived the Arabic and Ulemite Iman, which means trust; faith.

- **19** - The Ana'kh word Badan : Reverence. From Badan, derived the Assyrian and Persian Abadan and Appadan which mean temple; a place of worship; a shrine.

Arabic linguists claim that the Persian Apadan (Appadan) is derived from the Arabic Abidin (Worshippers) and/or from Abada or Ibada (Act of worship). While Persian linguists assert that the Arabic words Abada, Ibada and Abidin derived from the Iranian Apadan. Here is a historical reference taken from the Inscriptions of Artaxerxes: "Aga sum Apadan Dariyauz abu abi abi-ya itebus." Translated verbatim: "This named Apadan Darius my great grandfather made."

Worth mentioning here that the ancient Persian word Apadana means temple, and it was used hundreds of years before the words Abada or Ibada were incorporated in the Islamic Arabic vocabulary, including the Quran and Hadith Sharif (Dialogues or speech of the Prophet Mohammad.)

- **20-** The Ana'kh word Bagu : Geneticist. From Bagu, derived the Assyrian word Bagate. (Plural: Bagi.)

- **21** - The Ana'kh expression Baliba nahr usu na Ram.

Translated verbatim: "The water of the river purified my people." Attributed to Sinhar Marduchk in the Book of Rama-Dosh. Baliba means flows of waters. Nahr means river (Same meaning in Hebrew, Phoenician and Arabic).

Usu means to clean or purify.

Na means my or our.

Ram means people (Same meaning in Phoenician, primitive Arabic, early Armenian and ancient Hebrew).

The Ana'kh word "Usu" also means to dig.

We find similar meaning in the Annals of Sardanapalus: "Nahrtu istu nahr zaba anta ahri nahr babilat kanin sumsa abbi." Translated verbatim: "A river from the upper Zab I dug and its name I called."

- **22** - The Ana'kh word Banati : Daughters; girls.

From Banati, derived the Assyrian word Banati (Women), the Arabic and Hebrew words Bint and Banat (Girls).

- **23-** The Ana'kh word Bandara : Ana'kh/Ulemite. A flag. In Arabic, it is Bandayra. From the Arabic, derived the Spanish word Bandera, the Portuguese word Bandeira, the Italian word Bandiera, the French word Baniere, the Dutch word Banier, and the Swedish word Baner.

- **24** - The Ana'kh expression Barak yom-ur . Verbatim translated: “Blessing or decree on the day of the city.” The general meaning is the blessing received during the memorial day of the establishment of a city.

It is composed from three words:

- **a** -Barak, which means blessing.
- **b** -Yom, which means day; memorial day or moment.
- **c** -Ur, which means city.

From the Ana'kh Yom, derived the Hebrew and Arabic word Yom, which means day.

From the Ana'kh Barak, derived the Hebrew and Arabic words Barak, Barakat, and Barakaat, which mean blessing.

- **25** - The Ana'kh expression Barak-malku : Blessing of the ruler or the king; long live the king. Composed of two words:

- **a** -Barak, which means blessing.
- **b** -Malku, which means king.

Barak is Barak and Barakat in ancient Hebrew, and Barak and Barakat in Arabic. Malku is Malku, (Plural: Malki) in Assyrian. In Aramaic, it is Malak (King).

In Hebrew, it is Malek (King). In Arabic, it is Malak (King). From the Ana'kh Malku derived the Aramaic Malkut or Malakut (Kingdom; paradise), the ancient Hebrew Malkuth (Kingdom), and the Arabic Malakoot (Paradise; kingdom of God).

Not to be confused with the Semitic words Mala'k or Malak which mean angel in Hebrew and Arabic.

Sargina said: “Sar sa ultu yom biluti-su malku gabra-su la ispu.”

Translated verbatim: “King who from the day of his power, a prince his rival has not been.” From the Annals of Tiglath Pileser: “Malki nikrut Assur abil.” Translated verbatim: “Monarchs enemies of Assur (Ashur) I seized.”

- **26** - The Ana'kh word Barja “Bourg”, “Barj”: Tower.

In Arabic, it is Bourj.

In Aramaic, it is Bourgo.

In Latin, it is Burgus .

In ancient German, it is Bhergh.

In old French is Bourg.

The meaning in Latin, German, and French is a tower/ fortress .

- **27** - The Ana'kh expression Barka-kirama : A blessing or an enlightenment (Tanwir) technique that develops teleportation. It is composed of two words:
 - **a** -Barka, which means blessing.
 - **b** -Kirama, which means good deeds.

From Barka, derived the Hebrew words Barak and Baraka (Blessings), and the Arabic Baraka and Brakaat (Blessings). From Kirama, derived the Persian Keramat (Good deeds), and the Arabic Kiramat (Honorable deeds).

Barka-kirama is a very important and a primordial Anunnaki's expression, because it is closely and directly related to Tay Al Ard, and Tay Al Makan, which mean teleportation. Tay Al Ard is an Ulemite/Arabic word. It is a metaphysical experience that produces a teleportation phenomenon; a secret esoteric practice of the Ulema and Allamah.

- **28** -The Ana'kh word Beit: A house. From Beit, derived the similar variations in almost all the Semitic and ancient Near Eastern, and Middle Eastern languages, such as Beit and Beth in Hebrew, Beit and Bayt in Arabic, Bitu in Assyrian, Bet, Bayto and Bayta in Aramaic, Bit in Phoenician, *etc.*

- **29** - The Ana'kh word Betilihi: House or palace of the ultimate one or creator. In Assyrian, it is Bitluhu.

- **30** - The Ana'kh word Bil-utu: Authority of the ruler.

Composed of two words:

- **a** -Bil, which means governor; lord; leader.

- **b** -Uttu, which means authority; power; rule; control.

From the Ana'kh Bil-utu, derived the Assyrian, Chaldean and Akkadian word Bilut, which means power; government; ruling entity.

- **31**- The Ana'kh word Bir-kah: Lightning; thunder. From Bir-kah, derived the Aramaic word Birqa, and the Arabic word Barq.

- **32** - The Ana'kh word Bitkuru haikal : Guardian of a shrine, temple or an institution. Composed of two words:

- **a** -Bitkuru, which means a guardian; a defender.

- **b** -Haikal, which means a shrine; a memorial.

From the Ana'kh Bitkuru, derived the Assyrian words Bitkur (Defender), and Bitkudu (Guardian). And from the Ana'kh Haikal, derived the Arabic Haikal (Temple; a place of worship; a church), and the Assyrian/Sumerian/Babylonian Hekal (Castle; palace; temple; shrine; altar).

The proto-Hebraic language included the word Hekal and meant temple, but later, it was replaced by beth elohim, which literally means a house-god.

- **33** - The Ana'kh word Chaii : Term for a human being life. In the Book of Rama-Dosh, the authors strongly emphasized on the expression “human being life”, to bring the attention of the adept to the origin of life and mankind on earth vis-à-vis other living “super” beings in the cosmos.

The Ana'kh word Chaii appeared in various passages of the book, but the most important instance is when the word appeared as “Chaiiturabi”, thus shedding light on the creation of man from clay.

From the Ana'kh Chaii, derived the Hebrew word Chay or Chai (Pronounced like Jose in Spanish), which means life; when we add L', the meaning becomes “To life”; The Hebrew/Jewish “L” is similar to the Arabic “L”, which means “to”, in both languages, and sometimes it means “toward” in Arabic.

- **34** -The Ana'kh word Dadmim “Admi”, “Adamai”, “Adami”: A human creature; people on earth. From Dadmin and Admi, derived the Assyrian Dadmi, which means mankind and people.

- **35**- The Ana'kh word Daem “Da-iim”: Eternal; a leader with extensive longevity. From Daem, derived the Arabic word Daem, which means for ever; always; eternal. One of Allah's 99 secret sacred names is Al Daem. This word also appeared in the Old Testament; Psalm II, and meant the grand one. However, in Psalms III, Daem meant calamity. In Ugaritic, it means the everlasting.

- **36**- The Ana'kh word Daki: Armed patrol; military envoy. From Daki, derived the Assyrian words: Dak, Daki, Dikta and Diktu, meaning fighting men; soldiers. From Nimrud's Obelisk, Shalmaneser: “Dikta-su aduk.” Translated verbatim: “His soldiers I slew.”

- **37**- The Ana'kh expression Dalhi-urdu. Disturbed land, disturbed people. Composed of two words:

- **a** -Dalhi, which means disturbance.
- **b** -Urdu, which means land.

From Urdu, derived the Arabic word Ard, which means land; earth, the ancient Aramaic Ardi or Arda, which means ground and earth, and the Hebrew word Eretz, which means land. From Dalhi, derived the Assyrian word Dalihtu, which means disturbance, and the Assyrian adjective Dalhu, which means disturber.

- **38**- The Ana'kh word Damari: A battle. From Damari, derived the Assyrian word Damhari, which means battle.

- **39**- The Ana'kh word Damuri: Destroyer; conqueror. From Damuri, derived the Arabic word Dammar, which means destroyer.

- **40**- The Ana'kh word Dar "Dair": A citadel or a fortress. From Dar, derived the Aramaic and Arabic Dayr, which means monastery.

- **41** - The Ana'kh words Noubahari, "Noubarim", "Noubari ". Noubahari is the plural of Noubih.

Noubih is either a noun or an adjective. It means alert, informed, observant, wise, messenger of truth and wisdom.

From Noubih, derived the Sumerian and Akkadian words Nabih or Na. Bih, which means messenger, and the Arabic word Nabih, which means wise, intelligent, and well-informed.

The Noubahari are humans, and they live on earth. Physically, they are not very much different from the rest of us. But on other levels, they are far more superior.

• **42** - The Ana'kh word Ari-Siin "Arishim": It means the noble and strong guardians or attendants, also the giant spirits or minds of knowledge. It is composed of two words:

- **a** -Ari, which means big; giant; powerful; attendant; guardian; superior; guide;
- **b** -Siin (Also Shi-yin), which means mind; spirit; ultimate level of knowledge and science.

From the Ana'kh Ari, derived:

- **a** -The Sumerian words A-ri, which means giants, Aris, which means a grant, and Arig, which means attendant;
- **b** -The Assyrian words Ari and Aria, which mean giants;
- **c** -The Hebrew word Ari, which means a lion, and the name Ariel, which means the lion of God (Ari=giant, and El=God);
- **d** -The Hittite word Ari, which means long.
- **e** -The Ulemite Ari, which means those who have.

The Ari-Siin live and evolve in various higher physical and non-physical dimensions.

And this includes the physically known universe, and the meta-cosmos (The world Beyond). They are neither human beings, nor spirits.

They are pure wisdom and energy.

- **43** -The Ana'kh word Darba: A passage.

From Darba, derived the Aramaic word Dabo (Road), and from the Aramaic word, derived the Arabic word Darb (Road).

- **44** - The Ana'kh expression Dasturidu-Rama. The rules of the very high one; the law of the community. It is composed of two words: Dasturidu (Law), and Rama or Ram (Community; people).

The word Ram was incorporated in the early Armenian language, as well as in Proto-Hebrew and Pre-

Islamic (Days of Jahiliya) Arabic (Ra'b').

From the Ana'kh word Dasturidu, derived the Aramaic, Arabic, Urdu and Turkish word Dastur, which means the constitution.

- 45 - The Ana'kh word Dayana: A judge; head of a council.

From Dayana, derived the Hebrew word Dayyan, which means a Talmudic judge, as well as the Arabic word Dayyan, which means the one who passes judgments, verdicts, and sentences.

Usually, it is referred to God (Allah) who will judge you at the Yom El Din, meaning the day of the judgment. Yom means day in Arabic and Hebrew, and Yomu or Yama in ancient Aramaic.

Similar expression is found in several ancient Semitic and Near Eastern languages, including Chaldean, Hebrew and Aramaic.

In Hebrew, Rosh Hashanah is called Yom Ha- Din , meaning the day we stand in judgment before God. The ancient Rabbis base their description of Rosh Hashanah on an analogy drawn from Roman military life.

- 46- The Ana'kh word Dayyakura : A set of laws governing extraterrestrial relations between various alien races. In other words, Dayyakura is an extraterrestrial/galactic cosmic law.

From Dayyakura, derived the Ana'kh word Dayanna, which means a judge.

From Dayanna, derived the Hebrew word Dayyan, which means a Talmudic judge, as well as the Arabic word Dayyan (Kadi), which means a ruler, a magistrate, a judge.

From the Ana'kh word Dayya or Dayin, derived several Semitic and Middle/Near Eastern words, such as the Arabic word Din, which means religion or faith, the Sumerian word Deena which means religion, the Aramaic Dino, which means religion and law.

- **47** - The Ana'kh word Dihbi: Gold. From Dihbi, derived the Assyrian adjective Dihbina, which means golden, and the Arabic noun Dahab, which means gold.

- **48** - The Ana'kh word Duru, "Diri", "Dariya": A community center; a meeting place; official edifice.

From the Ana'kh words, derived the Phoenician words Dar, Fidar, and Dir which mean a house. From the Phoenician words, derived the Aramaic word Dayra, which means a monastery. Originally a convent for Aramaic, Syriac and Maronite monks and priests in the Near and Middle East.

From the Aramaic word, derived the Arabic Pre-Islamic word Dayr "Deir" (Monastery) which means the same thing in ancient and modern Arabic.

- **49** - The Ana'kh word Emim: Ana'kh/Sumerian/Hebrew. Name given to the children of Anak. The Bible referred to them as the offspring of the giants and the women of earth. They are the corrupted offspring of the Anakim.

Here are some excerpts from the Bible:

- Jos: 11:21: "And at that time came Joshua, and cut off the Anakim from the mountains, from Hebron, from Debir, from Anab, and from all the mountains of Judah, and from all the mountains of Israel: Joshua destroyed them utterly with their cities."

- Jos: 11:22: "There was none of the Anakim left in the land of the children of Israel: only in Gaza, in Gath, and in Ashdod, there remained..."

- Jos: 14:12: "Now therefore give me this mountain, whereof the Lord spoke in that day; for thou heardest in that day how the Anakim were there, and that the cities were great and fenced: if so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said."

- Jos: 14:15: "And the name of Hebron before was Kirjatharba; which Arba was a great man among the Anakim. And the land had rest from war."

- **50**- The Ana'kh word En: The ultimate lord. From the Ana'kh En, derived the Sumerian and

Akkadian word En (Lord).

- **51** - The Ana'kh word "E-zakar-erdi" (Azakar.Ki): Ana'kh/Ulemite. Term for the "Inhabitants of Earth" as named by the Anunnaki, and mentioned in the Ulemite language in the "Book of Rama-Dosh."

Per contra, extraterrestrials are called Ezakarfalki.

"Inhabitants of Heaven or Sky". The term or phrase "Inhabitants of Earth" refers only to humans, because animals and sea creatures are called Ezbahaiim-erdi.

Ezakarerdi is composed of three words:

- **1** -E (Pronounced Eeh or Ea) means first.
- **2** -Zakar: This is the Akkadian/Sumerian name given to Adam by Enki. The same word is still in use today in Arabic, and it means male. In Arabic, the female is called: Ountha (Oonsa). It also means:
 - **a** -A male, and sometime a stud.
 - **b** -To remember.

In Hebrew, "Zakar" also means:

- **a** -T o remember (Qal in Hebrew).
- **b** -Be thought of (Niphal in Hebrew).
- **c** -Make remembrance (Hiphil in Hebrew).

There is a very colorful linguistic jurisprudence in the Arabic literature that explains the hidden meaning of

the word “Zakar”; Arabs in general believe that man (Male) remembers things, while women generally tend to forget almost everything, thus was born the Arabic name for a woman “Outha or Oonsa”, which means literally “To forget!”

Outha (Oonsa) either derives from or coincides with the words “Natha”, “Nasa”, “Al Natha”, “Nis-Yan”, which all mean the very same thing: Forgetting; to forget, or not to remember.

On a theological level, Islamic scholars explain that the faculty of remembering is a sacred duty for the Muslim, because it geared him toward remembering that Allah (God) is the creator.

Coincidentally or not, Zakar in Ana’kh (Anunnaki language) and ancient Babylonian-Sumerian means also to remember. Could it be a hint or an indication for Adam’s duty of remembering Enki, his creator?

- **3** -Erdi means planet Earth. Erdi was transformed by scribes into Ki in the Akkadian, Sumerian and Babylonian epics.

From Erd, derived:

- **a** -The Sumerian Ersetu and Erdsetu,
- **b** -The Arabic Ard,
- **c** -The Hebrew Eretz.

All sharing the same meaning: Earth; land.

Thus the word Ezakarerdi means verbatim: The first man (Or Created one) of Earth or the first man on Earth, or simply, the Earth-Man. In other word, the terrestrial human.

- **52** - The Ana’kh word Gabhatimani: The reader of galactic maps; the decipher of codes. (Source: The Book of Rama-Dosh). From Gabhatimani, derived the Sanskrit word **Gabhastiman, which means re** possessed of his rays.

- **53**- The Ana’kh word Gab’r: Ana’kh/Ulemite/Arabic. A reference made to a multitude of meanings at linguistic, religious, and metaphysical levels. Most commonly associated with Angel Gabriel. The word “Gab-r” was phonetically pronounced Gab’er.

The early Arabs adopted it as “Al Jaber” meaning many things including: force, authority, might, governing. From “Al Jaber” important words, nouns and adjectives derived. For instance, the word “Jabbar” means: mighty, powerful, capable, huge, giant, like the giants (Nephilim, Anakim, Anunnaki) mentioned in the Bible and in the Akkadian, Babylonian and Sumerian epics.

Jababira is the plural of “Jabbar”.

After the Arabs were converted to Islam, “Al Jaber” became “Al Jabbar”, one of the attributes and names of Allah (God).

In Ana’kh, the word “Jabba-r-ooat” means exactly the same thing in early Aramaic and modern Arabic: Authority, power, rule, reign. It is so obvious that the Ana’kh language deeply influenced Eastern and Western languages.

We find striking similarity in our Western vocabularies (Latin, Anglo-Saxon, French and Romance languages); Gab’r became gouverneur in French, governor in English, and gubernator in Latin.

The Sumerian Gabriel was also known under different names according to the Sumerian texts, such as “Nin-Hour-sagh”, meaning the lady governess of the mountain, an elevated region of the Garden of Eden. Gabriel as a female Anunnaki was the first to experiment with copies of a human, later to be called Adamah, Adamu, Adam.

As defined in the “Anunnaki Encyclopedia”; Gab’r (Ga’r) is a n Anunnaki personage with mighty powers and major influence on the creation of the human race.

From Gab’r (Ga’r), derived the Hebrew word Gabriel (Angel Gabriel). And the Arabic equivalent Gib-rail (Girayel, Gib-ra’il).

54 -The Ana’kh word Gabra’il “Gabriel”: Ana’kh/Ulemite.

Name of an Anunnaki personage with mighty powers, who has played a major and primordial role in the creation of the human race. It is composed of two words:

a -Gab or Gabra, which means strength, power, might.

b -Il (El), which means god, creator, master, lord.

Thus, the meaning becomes the creative power. In other words, the person who has the power to create. In this context, creation of Man is very *a propos* .

Gabra'il "Gabriel" was also called "Nin-il" and "Nin-ti".

In Ana'kh, Sumerian and Babylonian languages, the word "Ti" means "rib".

"Nin-ti" also means the "Lady of the rib", "Lady of life", and the "Lady of creation". Gabriel is also called "Gab" and "Gab-r-il". Gab means a female guardian, a governor or a protector. This explains why and how Angel Gabriel was depicted in the Scriptures as the guardian of the Garden of Eden.

In ancient texts of the Sumerians, Akkadians and civilizations of neighboring countries in the Near and Middle East, "Gab-r" was the governor of "Janat Adan." In various Semitic languages, "Janat" means paradise and/or a garden, and Eden is Idin, Edin, and Adan, and it means high or elevated. The Hebrew word Gan which means a garden, derived from the Assyrian and Aramaic words Gan, Ganta and Gentaa, which mean park, garden. This is how we got Garden of Eden, from The Assyrian/Proto-Aramaic Gentaa Edeen.

The Sumerian-Anunnaki Gabriel (Gab'r, Ga'br) is more than a guardian, because he/she was called Nin-Ti which means verbatim: Life-Woman. In other words, Angel Gabriel was three things:

- 1 -Governor of the Garden of Eden;
- 2 -A woman, not a man, because she was described as the female who created life;
- 3 -A geneticist who worked on the human DNA and genetically created the human race.

The word "Gab-r" was phonetically pronounced as: Gab'er.

The early Arabs adopted it as "Al Jaber" meaning many things including force, authority, might, and governing. From "Al Jaber" numerous words, nouns and adjectives were derived. For instance, the word "Jabbar" means: mighty, powerful, capable, huge, giant. Gabriel as a female Anunnaki was the first goddess to experiment with copies of humans created from clay found in ancient Iraq. During the first genetic experiment, Gabriel created 7 different types of Homo sapiens by using the DNA of primitive beings and the DNA of an Anunnaki. Gabriel's original creations were not very successful. Later on, Gabriel used a most unexpected genetic source to create the final copy of the modern man. He/she mixed the blood of an Igigi (Extraterrestrial God) with earth's clay to create a quasi-human life form, to be called Adamah. According to Ana'kh cosmogony, Adam, the Man, was created from the rib of Gabriel, the female Anunnaki; the "lady of the rib".

This, of course, contradicts the story of the creation of Adam and Eve as told in the Judeo-Christian tradition. According to the Ana'kh literature, a woman created man; it was not a man who created a woman (Eve). And the female Anunnaki (Gabriel) used her rib to create Adam.

• 55 - The Ana'kh word Gens "Jenesh": A gender. Similar words appeared in Semitic languages. To name a few:

• **a** -Gens in Arabic;

• **b** -Gensa in Assyrian;

• **c** -Gensu in Akkadian.

• 56 - The Ana'kh word Gholobo: To dominate; to overcome. Globo in Aramaic, and it means to beat. From Ghlobo derived the Arabic verb Ghalab (He/she won), and the Arabic words Ghalb (Victory), and Ghaleb (A winner).

• 57 - The Ana'kh word **Ghoolim: A non-physical duplicate of the physical body as projected in the air. More precisely, a holographic picture of the dead body, short after death. From Ghoolim, derived the proto-Arabic word Ghool, which literally means demoniac spirits-beings haunting those who visit cemeteries.**

• 58- The Ana'kh word Giabiru: Death; a dead person lost in a parallel dimension. From Giabiru, derived the Assyrian noun Giabi, which means a reaper. It did appear in the Akkadian and Sumerian clay tablets.

"Matani sabzute va malki aibi-su kima giabi uhazizu."-From the Annals of Sardanapalus. Translated verbatim: "Countries turbulent and kings his enemies like a reaper he cut off."

• 59- The Ana'kh word **Gibbori: A group of Anunnaki geneticists and people of science who develop DNA sequences, and alter the genes of hybrids. From Gibbori, derived the Arabic word Gabbar which means giants, and the plural Gababira (Giants).**

In Pre-Islamic era, the word Gababira meant huge entities who came from a non-physical world, and maliciously interfered in humans' affairs.

In Hebrew, it is Gibborim (גִּבּוֹרִים), which is the plural of *Geber*, which means mighty man. It appears more than 150 times in the Jewish Tanakh.

According to the Theosophical Secret Doctrine, Gibborim refers to the antediluvian giants or Atlanteans, the fourth root-race of mankind. In the fifth root-race they became known as the kabiri -- the early mighty men of wisdom. (Source: SD 2:273). According to the occult and esoteric Ufology literature, the demons are the disembodied spirits of the Gibborim, who are the "Mighty Men of Renown", created by the Watchers when they left their heavenly abode and came down to the daughters of men and produced the 'Mighty Men of Renown' as recorded in Genesis Chapter 6:4 of the Old Testament.

They are half breeds, angelic hybrids. When fallen angels shape-shift into a form of human being they can have intercourse but not without some aberrant genetic changes. The union of these beasts with humans produced children that were different in many ways. The first apparent difference was that they developed giantism. They were giants. Og the King of Bashan had a bed that was 13 to 15 feet long; and Goliath was 6 cubits tall (9 feet) and they had six fingers and toes.

- **60** - The Ana'kh word Gibishi: Power. From Gibishi, derived the Assyrian word Gibis, which means might; power; strength. It did appear in the Akkadian and Sumerian clay tablets. "Mili kassa mee rabuti kima gibis tihanti usalmi."-Nebuchadnezzar. Translated verbatim: "A collection of great water like the might of the sea I caused add it."

"In gibis libbi-ya u suskin galli-ya er asibi."-From the Annals of Sardanapalus. Translated verbatim: "In the strength of my heart, and steadfastness of my servants, I besieged the city."

"Ana gibis ummani-su mahdi ittagil."-From the Obelisk of Nimrud. Translated verbatim: "To the powers of his great army he trusted."

"Ina gibis emuqi sa Asur bil-ya."-From the Annals of Tiglath Pileser. Translated verbatim: "In the boundless might of Assur my lord."

- **61** - The Ana'kh word Gibsut- sar: A leading group in charge of military operations. Usually, the group consists of five persons, men and women selected from Ma'had, an Ana'kh word meaning an academy. Similar Assyrian word Gibsut-sun appeared in Iraq's ancient clay tablets. In Assyrian, Gibsut-sun means "all of them", referring to groups and gatherings.

“Kitru rabu iktera itti-su gibsut-sun uruh Akkadi izbatunu.”-From a Sennacherib’s cylinder. Translated verbatim: “A great gathering was gathered, and with him all of them the road of Akkad took.”

- **62** - The Ana’kh word Gigur: A shield; a cover; roof of an edifice.

From Gigur, derived the Assyrian word Gigu, which means a cover; a roof. It did appear in the Akkadian and Sumerian clay tablets. “Sillulat gigu kima antir anna nashira gimir babani.”From the Annals of Esar Haddon. Translated verbatim: “Stairs and roof like defenses of metal I placed about all the gates.”

- **63** -The Ana’kh word Gih: Near. From Gih, derived the Assyrian word Gi, which means near. It did appear in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets.

“Tarbit zippati gi suqi sa Kirib nahrAgamme ksid.”-From the slabs of Sennacherib.

Translated verbatim: “Trees growth of the streams and marshes, which near the lakes I obtained.”

- **64**- The Ana’kh word *Gilgoolim* : *The non-physical state of a deceased person, at the end of the 40 days period. At that time, the deceased person must decide whether to stay in the lower level of the Fourth dimension, or head toward a higher level of knowledge, following an extensive orientation program/guidance.*

From Gilgoolim, derived the Kabalistic/Hebrew word Gilgoolem referring to the cycle of rebirths, meaning the revolution of souls; the whirling of the soul after death, which finds-no rest until it reaches its final destination.

But in the Jewish literature and teachings, the final destination is the land of Palestine, the “Promised land”.

The Jewish tradition was clearly influenced by the Anunnaki’s concept as interpreted by the Anunnaki-Ulema in the “Book of Ramadosh.”

Later on, Christianity adopted the same concept in its theology and catechism.

- **65** -The Ana'kh word Ginidu: An enemy.

From Ginidu, derived the Assyrian/Akkadian word Gini, which means enemies.

It did appear in the Akkadian and Assyrian tablets. "Usanqitu gini Asur."-From the inscriptions of Tiglath Pileser. Translated verbatim: "He hath subdued the enemies of Assur."

- **66** -The Ana'kh word Girzutil: Damaged. It could apply to a person or to an object. Most likely, it refers to a damaged region or to a destroyed piece of land.

From Girzutil, derived the Assyrian/Akkadian word Girzuti, which means damaged or ravaged. It did appear in the Assyrian tablets. "Eli agari-sun girzuti saharata adbuk."-Sennacherib.

Translated verbatim: "Upon their ravaged fields blackness I left."

So on...

*** **

A

A- Azuu

A: Noun. Father.

A (A-Miat): Also in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian. Noun. Water.

Originally, it was written phonetically, and was used in a plural form, and the Assyrian word Miat became associated with its original meaning (Water).

Quite often, the word “A” refers directly to water.

Tiglath Pileser said: “A-na mie inadu”, meaning into waters shall cast. (Sources: Annals of Tiglath Pileser; Nimrud Obelisk, Shalmaneser; Botta’s Monument de Ninive, Paris, 1849; Journal Asiatique, Paris, 1863.)

Sennacherib said: “Miat-su nadi kazuti a-na zumme-ya lu asti, meaning of its flowing nauseous waters for my thirst I drank.” (Source: Koyunjik.)

And in the Anunnaki’s Book of Rama-Dosh, Sinhar Marduck said: “An-i miat, rafat bashar-ji,” meaning: from its water, I elevated (Created) Bashar (Man, human race).

Aa: Also in Assyrian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Sumerian, and Ulemite. Noun. Aa is the Babylonian, Sumerian and Assyrian deity often referred to as A ê , and Ea.

He is also represented by and identified as Au, Ya’u /Ya which is a variation of Ea, an ancient Babylonian deity.

Ya corresponds to the Hebrew Au, Aw, Awu. From Ya, the Hebrew Yah or Jah derived, and used as prefix for Yahweh.

Originally derived from the Ana'kh Aa'h, which means leader or creator.

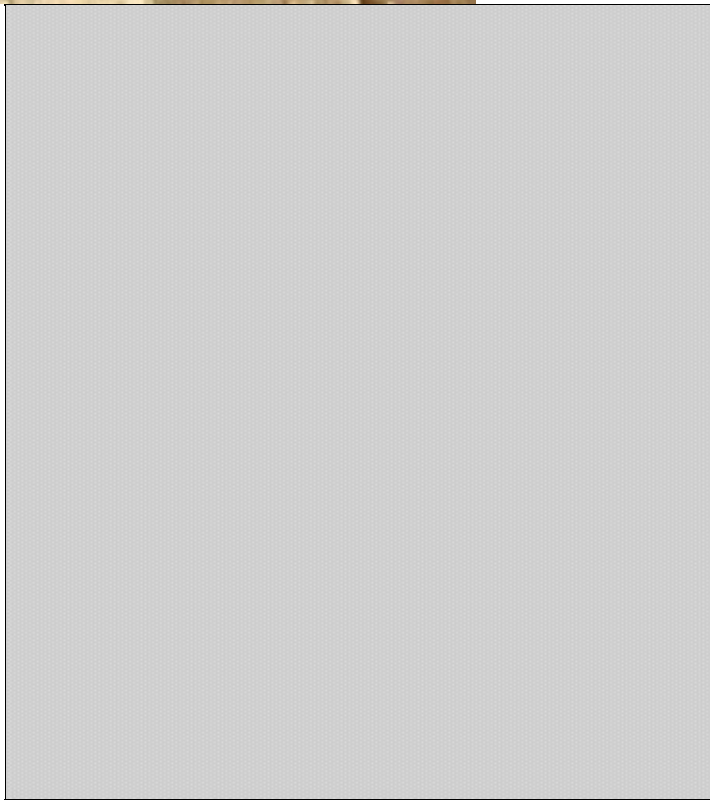
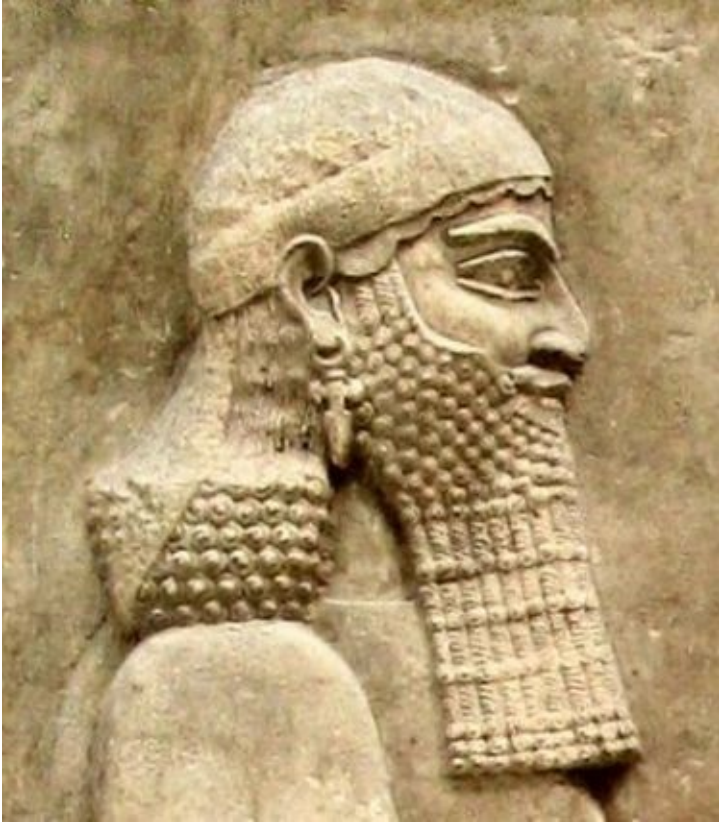
Aa had numerous names and titles; he was the Babylonian and Assyrian god of water, rivers, the sea, the arts, and crafts. He warned Pir-napistim of the Deluge, and instructed him to build a ship to save his family, himself, all the birds, and the animals of the earth. Worth mentioning that the Babylonian Pir-napistim became the Chaldean/Biblical Noah. (Pir-napistim.)



Aa, Ea

Tiglath Pileser

“A-na mie inadu.”



S ennacherib



“Miat-su nadi kazuti a-na zumme-ya lu
asti.”

A “Aa”, “Ai”: Noun. Title.

The sun goddess, a metaphor referring to the cosmic energy created by the sun. In Assyrian language, it is an expression, and it means, the female strength of the sun.

Usually written as Aa na shams.

- Shams means sun in Assyrian;
- In Arabic, it is Shams;
- In Hebrew, it is Shemesh.
- In Phoenician, it is Shama or Shem.

When Aa is used as Ai, the meaning becomes: Negative; enemy.

Nebuchadnezzar said: “Ai isi nakiri”; meaning: “May I not have enemies.” Sardanapalus said: “Kasid ai-but Assur,” meaning: “Capturing the enemies of Assur.” In the Anunnaki’s literature, women played a major role in the human affairs, as well as in the first three Anunnaki’s expeditions to planet Earth. Anunnaki’s women or goddesses were the creators of the human race; they were the first geneticists who produced the seven human prototypes, and adjusted the Conduit in the brains’ cells of the early humans. Anunnaki’s goddesses were known to the early Phoenicians of Arwad as the sun-goddesses, and their secret name was “Ai-Shama.” They had both positive and negative energies, depending on the intentions of each goddess. The Assyrian concept of the female strength of the sun derived from local Phoenician legends, based on oral history and tales known to the Arwadians, taken from the Anunnaki’s literature.

Aa : Noun. Also in Babylonian .

Babylonian great-mother of everything in the universe. She is also the mother of arts, culture and letters, and goddess of dawn.

Aa-bba: Noun. The sea of the Earth. Originally it referred to the Mediterranean Sea.

Aaba: Term. Anunnaki's common longevity process. Aaba as a noun means longevity, and as a title, means the Anunnaki's god of longevity. Aaba was an Anunnaki's common longevity process in ancient times. The Anunnaki's primordial interaction with the early human beings in Phoenicia, Mesopotamia and Sumer created the longevity of many kings in the Near/Middle East, as well as the Biblical Patriarchs.

A - álá: Noun. Bag made from leather, and used to store or carry cereals. Also was used as water's container.

Áan: Verb. To order; to lead.

Aa-ñar: Verb. Also in Sumerian and Chaldean.

a-To water a field,

b- To irrigate,

c-To cover with.

Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water,

b-Nar, which means to irrigate; to inundate; to submerge.

Á-àñpa: Noun. Illness.

A - ar : Noun. Torrent; heavy rain.

Áar: Verb.

a-To react,

b-to enhance,

c-to strengthen.

A-ará: Verb.

a-To irrigate,

b-to submerge with water.

A-árin: Noun. A flat area.

Aakil: Noun. Name of the first Anunnaki leader to be called the “Fallen commander”, because he fell in love with the “Women of Earth”. Later on in history, and religious scriptures, the attribute was changed to “Fallen Angel.”

Aa-kim-lu: Noun. “The female creator of the Anunnaki and the Igigi, and the seven galaxies” according to the Book of Rama-Dosh.

Aa-kim-lu used Rouh-D’ab-Sha.LIM to create the Anunnaki, 7 billions years ago. According to Ulema esoterism, the word Aa-lim-lu is Kadoushu (Sacred), and should be only used during extraterrestrial plasmic manifestations.

Indeed, the Anunnaki revealed to the Munawariin “Enlightened Masters” that the world was created by a female energy, and her creation included the Anunnaki and all the races that lived in the seven galaxies of light.

Aa-kim-lu ’s geometrical presentation or symbol: A spear with three bursting stars. The tree stars represent the three separate ages of the universe.

It is very clear, that Madame Blavatsky’s theory on the age of the universe in her theosophical “Secret Doctrine” was directly influenced by the three stars of Aa-kim-lu.

Aálá: Also in Sumerian . Noun. Bag made from leather, to store or carry cereals. Also was used as water’s container by the Igigi while working the fields of Sumer, and digging trenches in the lands assigned to them by the Anunnaki.

Aamala: Noun. The Anunnaki’s registry of future events. It is used as a calendar to show important events that will occur on other planets.

According Ulema Rajani, time is not linear. And because space bends on itself, therefore, events don’t have a chronology or time-sequences.

“Things and events happen on the net of the cosmos. When your mind perceives them, they happen before your eyes.

But in fact, they have already happened before your have noticed them. This applies to all future and forthcoming events, because also they have occurred on another cosmos net parallel to the one that have contained separate events.

It is a matter of perception, rather than observation or taking notice...” said Ulema Govinda.

Áàñpa: Also in Sumerian. Noun. Illness. In Sumerian, it meant disease or illness. In Ana'kh (Anunnaki language), Áàñpa meant two things:

a-Illness;

b-Body deformity, referring the anomaly of the bodies of the first seven prototypes of Man, created by the Anunnaki gods and goddesses.

Aaska-az : Also in Hittite. Noun. Gate.

This word appeared in the language of the Hittite and Ana'kh, and meant gate in general. However, in Ana'kh, Aaska-az meant the major gate of an Anunnaki colony established in Sumer and Phoenicia, particularly cities like Baalbeck and Nineveh.

Ab: Also in Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and several Middle and Near Eastern languages. Noun.

Ab, is the Anunnaki's lord who established the rules regulating and governing family's affairs. He is also referred to as the "Good father." However, Anunnaki women are in total charge of the daily affairs of the family, and are responsible for the education of their children.

Despite the enormous power of "Ab", the Anunnaki's society remains a matriarchal community.

"The Anunnaki have families, fathers, mothers, and children too, and they follow familial hierarchy, as we do here on Earth..." said Ulema Najani.

Unlike other extraterrestrial races and species that are not built around family structure and parental bonds, the Anunnaki live within their own families perimeter, and show feelings and emotional reactions as we do, said Ulema Al Bakr.

He added, "The head of a living unit or a family is the father. However, the family is always placed under the direct guidance of a mother. Anunnaki society is matriarchal."

From the Anunnaki word "Ab", derived the Arabic word "Ab", which means father, and the Assyrian word "Ab", which is an abbreviation of Abu, Abi, Abim, meaning father.

It was mentioned in the ancient Mesopotamian and Assyrian clay tablets; “Abi alidi-ka”, meaning: Of the father begetting thee.

When “i” is added to Ab, the meaning becomes: My father. This is quite common in many Semitic and ancient Middle and Near Eastern languages. For instance, Abi becomes “my father”.

In the following Assyrian passages, the word Abi is clearly understood as my father. “Itti sa abi ipusu” which means: What my father did.

“Sa Nabupalhuzur abi banu-a ipusu” means: Which Nabopalasar, my father begetting me, made.

Epistemology and derivations:

From the Anunnaki’s word Ab, derived (All having the same meaning):

- The Hebrew Abba,
- The Arabic Ab and Abu,
- The Syriac Aba,
- The Lebanese-Arabic Ab,
- The ancient Aramaic Abba,
- The Chaldean Abba,
- The Anglo-Saxon Abbot,
- The French Abb é and Papa ,
- The ancient English Abbad,
- The modern Greek Pappas, and Baba,
- T he Italian Abbate,

- The Coptic, and Ethiopian Abouna or Abunna.

Ab-n'gal: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun. Anunnaki name for the seven wise men who came from Apsu, the sweet water, and attended the gods of Enki.

They were known to the Sumerians as Abgal, and to the Akkadians as Akkallu. The Abn'gal taught the Phoenicians of the cities of Tyre and Sidon how to extract the Ourjouwan from the sea shells in the Mediterranean. The Ab-n'gal had a small colony of extraterrestrials on the Island of Arwad.

Aba: Noun.

a-Water,

b-Pond,

c-Lake,

d-Sea.

Abala: Noun. Drawing.

Abalu: Also in Assyrian and Akkadian. Verb.

Labuli in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Mobel in contemporary Assyrian Western dialect.

a-To take.

b-To hold.

c-To carry.

Abamarash: Noun.

Anunnaki's spatial transmission of thoughts on a holographic grid. The thoughts register as codes on an electro-plasmic screen or mirror.

The Abamarash codes appear in sequences of numbers, usually a multitude of dots and lines. The dot corresponds to zero. The line corresponds to 1.

Abanaskuppatu : Noun. Timber.

Abanyarahhu: Noun. Ruby.

Abarakkum : Noun.

a-A steward.

b-A treasurer.

Abarda-chainu: Noun. Anunnaki's act of entering or leaving a parallel space station outside the orbit of a planet or a star.

Abarim: Noun.

a-Famine,

b-Hunger.

Abartaru: Noun.

a-Travel,

b-Expedition.

Abati: Noun.

a-Resolution,

b-Agreement,

c-Understanding.

Abatu: Also in Assyrian and Akkadian. Verb.

a-To do,

b-To accomplish.

Evada in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Abba : Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun.

a-Father,

b-Elder.

Abba “Abbai”: Noun. Camel.

For years, archeologists and linguists were not sure if Abba “Abbai” really meant camel, for they believed that Gamal or Jamal were the Assyrian and Akkadian words for camel, and Abba “Abbai” was the Akkadian word for elephant. With the discovery of the Nimrud Obeslik, linguists were finally able to solve the puzzle by reading the following passage: “Habbai sa sunai zni-sina...” which means verbatim: “Camels which are their backs.”



Harbor of Arwad.

The Castle of Arwad.



Malta today.



Ruins of the ancient city of Byblos.



The old city of Sidon.

For centuries, the words Jamal and Habba were commonly and indiscriminately used by Assyrians, Chaldeans and Sumerians; Jamal is of a Semitic origin, while Habba is of an Akkadian origin. The Arabs use the word Jamal for camel. It is Kamelos in Greek. Gamal in Hebrew. And Kamel in German.

Abba “Habba” : Also in Assyrian .
Noun. The sea.

Abba “Habba” appeared in Assyrian and Ana’kh languages.

The Annals of Sardanapalus contained the following relevant passage: “Istu ebirtan nahr Tiggarr adi Libnana va habba rabte.” It means: “From the passage of the river Tigris to Lebanon and the great sea.”

In Nebi Yunnus, Sennacherib said: “Sa ina ebirtan habba...” It means: “Which is the crossing of the sea.” In Ana’kh, Abba “Habba” was the first name given to the Mediterranean Sea by the Anunnaki. Worth mentioning here that the Mediterranean Sea was a major source of natural resources sought by the Anunnaki. Among their first colonies on Earth, were Arwad, Malta, Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, Afka and Batroun, all located on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Abd: Noun. Also in Sumerian and Arabic. Historically, it was the first name given by the Anunnaki to Man. The original meaning was slave, but later on, Enki changed it to servant.

In contemporary Arabic, it is written either as Abd or Abed and it means two things:

1 -A black person,

2 -A slave.

Many derogatory attributions for Abd are found in the Arabic poems of Abu Al Tib Al Mutanabbi (915-65 A.D.) , in the writings of Abu Al Ala' Al Maari (died in 1057), and Al - Nabigha Al -Zoubyani (535-604), and in the story of king Dabshalim and Brahman Baydaba. (Around 175 B.C.)

Abdin-karasha: Noun. Delegation.

Abekir: Noun. The Anunnaki chief officer of the “Ma’Had” in Nibiru, which is the principal center of learning, and serving as a “Cosmic library.” The library is very unique, for the simple fact, that it contains the “Abekira’h-Kitbu”, which means in Ana’kh, the Anunnaki’s act of recording recently acquired information in the conic books, obtained from the registry of the “Miraya.”

Anunnaki’s books are made from plasmic substance that resembles aluminum. They have a conic shape, and they rotate on shelves. They are opened or activated either by thought or by pointing at the digital number of each cone.

Abekira’h-Kitbu: Term. The Anunnaki’s act or process of recording recently acquired information in the conic books of the central library in Ashta. Ri. (To others Nibiru).

Anunnaki’s books are made from a plasmic material/substance that resembles aluminum. They have a conic shape, and they rotate on shelves. They are opened or activated either by thought or by pointing at the digital number of each cone.

Abel “Abhal”, “ A-bel-alu” , “Abhel”, “Ablu”, “Habeel”: Name.

Also in Babylonian, Assyrian, Sumerian, Arabic, Akkadian and Hebrew.

Abel derived from the Anunnaki word “Abhal”, “ A-bel-alu”. It is composed from three Ana’kh words:

- 1-A, which means: First; origin; sky.
- 2-Bel, which means: A creator god.
- c-Alu, which means: First created man-form with mental faculties.

Abel “Abhal”, “ A-bel-alu” the Anunnaki, became:

- Abhel in Hebrew (In primitive Hebrew: Hebel, Hebhel).
- Habeel in Arabic.
- Ablu in Akkadian and Sumerian. It was first mentioned in the legend of Tammuz (Ablu Kinu), and meant true son.
- Abel in several western languages.

The proto-Jewish Ab means source in Hebrew, and EL means God. The original Hebrew word is Hevel, meaning breath or vapor; it did not contain the words AB or EL.

In Ana’kh, we find a similar meaning, for the Anunnaki’s Abel means “original”, and “first prototype”, referring to the first intelligent Man on Earth.

A sect of Abelitae , who have lived in North Africa , mentioned Abel as Abil or Haabiil. Epistemologically, Abel derived from the Assyrian *Aplu* or *Ablu* . It was first mentioned in the legend of Tammuz (Ablu Kinu), and meant true son. And the Assyrian word Ablu derived from the Anunnaki’s word Abhal.

The Assyrian *Aplu* or *Ablu* , or Abal means son, similar to the Anunnaki’s words Ibnu and Ibn, which also means son and/or the first created person. In Hebrew, it became Ben, and in Arabic, Ibn or Bin.

Abel-alu: Name. The meaning is not clear. Possibly a human genetic prototype. It is composed from three words:

- a -A , which means first; origin; sky.

- **b** -Bel, which means a creator god.
- **c** -Alu (First created man-form with mental faculties.)

Aberu: Noun. Container; tube. Aberu was used by the Anunnaki gods and goddesses in their genetic laboratories to fashion the early forms of human beings.

Aberuchimiti: Noun. Laboratories' tubes used in genetic creation. It is composed of two words:

- **a** -Aberu, which means container; tube.
- **b** -Chimiti, which means a laboratory.

The word Chimiti appeared in Sumerian epics and texts.

See Chimiti.

Abeshu. Also in Babylonian, Sumerian, Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun. He was the king of Babylon, and the son of Hammurabi, the legendary king of the first Babylonian dynasty.

Abgal. Noun.

a-A man of wisdom.

b-A sage in the service of a ruler.

Composed of two words:

a-Ab or Aba, which mean father,

b-Gal, which means a man who has acquired knowledge and wisdom. In other instances, Gal could mean an imposing figure, or a man of a grand social status.

From Ab, derived Abgal, originally from the Anak'h Ab (leader; father) and Gh'al (From above or from heaven.)

Abgal: Noun. Server in a palace, or a temple.

Abgaru : Noun.

aBalance,

b-Equilibrium

.Balance does not mean a physical balance, but a position or a situation where and when a person maintains a perfect vision, assimilation and understanding of the limits, dimensions and length of objects surrounding him/her. In other words, it is sensing and remembering the exact position of objects that can expand within the area where we are standing or walking, even in the dark. Objects are not limited by their physical dimension, and/or the physical place they occupy. "Almost all objects extend and expand outside what it defines their measurement, shape, and size, because all objects have inertia "Energy" rays or vibes that constantly emanate from them, thus occupying an extra physical place. Not to bump into the vibes area is maintaining balance," said Ulema W. Li.

Ab.har: Anunnaki word for the Akashic Records maintained in the Anunnaki's library, also called the Akashic Library.

The Akashic Library is really a very important part of the Anunnaki's culture. The term Akashic is herewith used because many of us are familiar with what it means and represents.

The reason it is called the Akashic Library is because it has equipment that allows the researcher to connect to the Akashic Records; the vast compendium of knowledge encoded in a non-physical plane of existence, in a substance that is called Akasha. In Ana' kh, it is called Ab.Har, or simply Har.

The Akashic Record has been described as a library, a universal computer, the mind of God, the universal mind, the collective wisdom, and a dozen other metaphors, but in the end it is a collection of records of everything that has ever been thought of or experienced, every word, every action. The individual records in the global Akashic Records are constantly updated. The Ulema claim that on Nibiru, each Anunnaki has access to the global Akashic Record through the Akashic libraries, which are located in every community.

Everywhere, the libraries have the same appearance, and they are built very differently from the normally classical architecture of the Anunnaki. Usually, the houses are built of various types of stone, marble, or bricks, but the libraries are constructed from materials such as glass, fibreglass, or other plastic-like materials; they give the impression of a modern, industrialized edifice. One enters through a huge door that is never closed, day and night. It opens into a huge hall, seven hundred to one thousand meters in length, by five hundred meters in width.

The hall is empty of any furniture, and is lit by windows that are placed very high, near the ceiling. The windows were designed in such a way that the shafts of light that enter through them are very sharply delineated and look like solid beams of light. At night, the same effect is achieved by enormous spot lights placed near the windows.

The effect is incredibly effective. Extremely large billboards hang on each wall. On the floor in front of each billboard are hundreds of pads. When visitors enter the library, they approach the billboard, stand each on a pad, and think about their destination within the building.

The pad has the capacity to read minds, and as soon as it does so, it begins to move, and it slides right through the billboard, which is not really solid but is made of a form of energy, carrying the visitor with it. Behind the billboard is the main hall of the Akashic Library, called Mad-Khal.

The Anunnaki Akashic Library is not a library in the traditional sense, because it contains no physical books on shelves, and not even cones, that are the normal format for an Anunnaki book. Instead, the visitors find themselves in the presence of an immense screen, composed of a material not found on Earth. The screen is hard to describe; it can be compared to a grid, with a multitude of matrices and vortices of data.

The screen is contacted through the Conduit which is located in the brain's cells. The screen can read minds, and it knows right away what information the visitors seek. All what the visitors have to do is stand still in front of the screen, and the data will be displayed in sequences. Of course, the data is not represented by lines, sentences, or paragraphs, but rather by codes. Each code contains particular information related to an aspect of the subject. For example, if you would like to visit Iraq, 2,000 A.D., Iraq 300 B.C., or Iraq 2,008 B.C., all you have to do is to focus on these dates, and three codes will appear on the screen waiting for your command to open them up. From this moment on, the Conduit located in your brain and the Screen are communicating in the most direct fashion.

The three files (The nearest description of these files would be to call them digital, for the lack of the proper word) will open up. Each one will contain everything that had happened pertaining to that particular date in Iraq. The Conduit will sort out, classify, and index the particular data for the part of the information the visitor is most interested in. Then, the information will be stored automatically in the cells of the visitor's brain, increasing the size of the depot of knowledge in the brain. And because Anunnaki are connected to each other and to their community via the Conduit, the data recently absorbed is sent to other

Anunnaki to share it, which is extremely beneficial, since if the data received from the screen is difficult to

understand, the Anunnaki community called Jama, or an individual Anunnaki, will send, also automatically, the explanation needed.

This is quite similar to an online technical support on earth, but it is much more efficient since it functions brain-to-brain. Each Anunnaki community have the same kind of center for these mirrors of knowledge which are the Akashic files. The complexity of the centers though, is not the same.

Some of the Akashic Libraries include more perplexing and complicated instruments and tools, which are not readily available to other communities.

These tools include the monitor, which is also called mirror or Miraya in Ana'kh. Each Miraya is under the direct control of a Sinhar (Anunnaki leader), who serves as custodian and guardian. It is very important to protect the privacy of every member of the community, because individual Anunnaki could attempt to tap into the data of the Miraya and have access to the codes of the telepathic communication of other Anunnaki, thus enabling them to read the mind of all the community members, something that is considered highly unethical and absolutely must be avoided.

The screens, by the way, can expand according to the number of codes that the Anunnaki researcher is using. Seven to ten codes are normal. If more codes than that are opened, the screen is fragmented into seven different screens, which are only visible to an Anunnaki mind. An amazing phenomenon occurs at this moment; time and space mingle together and become unified into one great continuum.

This enables the researcher to grasp all the information in a fraction of a second. An added convenient aspect of the Akashic files is the ability of the researcher to access them in the complete privacy of the researcher's home or office, since part the files can be teleported there. But since the private screen is not as complicated as the central one in the Central Library, no multiple screen will open up, only the original one.

It is important to understand that the data received is not merely visual. There is much more to it than that. By the right side of the screen, there are metallic compartments as thin as parchment paper, which serve as a cosmic audio antennae, called Min-Zar. These compartments search for, and bring back, any sound that occurred in history, in any era, in any country, and of any magnitude of importance; this includes voices of all kinds of people, including, saints, preachers, prophets, and wicked ones as well. And this is just a minor part of it, because it brings additional sounds from other dimensions, and para-galactic civilizations (Terrestrials and extraterrestrials).

According to the Anunnaki, every single sound or voice is never lost in the universe. Of course, some sounds do not traverse certain boundaries. For humans, if the sound was produced on earth, such a boundary is the solar system.

Each of these antennae-compartments will probe different galaxies and star systems, listening, recording, retrieving, and playing back sounds, voices, and noises. "By using one of the codes displayed on the Screen,

you can hear the voice of Jesus, Mohammad, Napoleon, Socrates, Joan of Arc, or any humanity's greats' voices," said Ulema Penjabi Tien Utan.

The voice is never lost, because it is energy and it stays in the perimeter of its sphere, call it for now, atmosphere, space, *etc.* The Anunnaki combined asset of the visual and audio systems provided by the Screen, gives anybody the ability to learn languages afforded by the Akashic Library.

This applies to any language – past, present or future, and from any part of the universe. The researcher can call up a shining globe of light that will swirl on the screen with enormous speed. As it rotates, the effect blends with an audio transmission that comes from the metallic compartments. In an instant, any language will sink into the brain's cells. On the left side of the screen, there are conic compartments that bring still images of certain important past events. This mini-screen-display informs the researcher that these particular events cannot be altered. In other words, the Anunnaki cannot go back in the past and change it.

The Anunnaki are forbidden to change or alter the events, or even just parts or segments of past events represented on the conic compartment, because these images represent events created by the Anunnaki themselves. This restriction works as a security device, an essential one. For example, a young Anunnaki cannot visit planet Earth sixty five thousand years ago, enter the genetic lab of the Anunnaki in Sumer or Phoenicia, and change the DNA and the genetic formula originally used by Sinhar Enki, or Sinhar Anu, to create the human race, or the seven prototypes of the human race created by Sinhar Inanna.

Sinhar Inanna herself can go back and change it, but not for use on earth as we know it. She has to transpose it and transport it to another dimension, parallel to the original dimension where the event occurred. This safeguard means that Sinhar Inanna cannot recreate a new race on our earth by sending us, the current living humans, sixty five thousand years ago back in time, remoulding us, and then bringing us back to the twenty first century as new specie, or a new race. This would be unethical. All she could do would be to recreate her own experiment in another dimension. For instance, Inanna can go back 2,000 years in time and space, reconstruct the DNA of Jesus Christ and create a new Jesus. But the new Jesus will not exist on the map of year 1, or return to Bethlehem to be re-born again. He will be transported as a grown man to another dimension not very much different from the Palestine Jesus knew.

This almost crazy scenario does not contradict today's quantum physics. Scientifically and theoretically, it is possible. Dr. Steven Hawking, as well as many of the brightest scientific minds of our time have accepted such possibilities.

Before the Anunnaki Screen, in the hall of the Akashic Records, more options are available for research, and one of them is a sort of browsing. Inside the screen, there is a slit where the mind of the Anunnaki can enter as a beam. This will open the "Ba'abs", or Stargates, to other worlds that the researcher is not even aware of, but appeared randomly as part of the discovery or exploration. In each slit there is another Akashic file that belongs to other universes, worlds, dimensions, and civilizations, sometimes more advanced than the Anunnaki themselves, where the researcher can either retrieve important information, and/or witness the creation of the future.

It is like going back in the future, because everything present, or occurring in the future, has already occurred in a distant past and needed time to surface and appear before the current living Anunnaki. And there is also the aspect of simply having fun, some of it not so ethical.

Sometimes an Anunnaki will go back in time, let's say 400 B.C., choose a famous historical figure, and at the same time bring over another important person, one thousand years older, simply to see how they would interact.

They can easily deceive these personages, since every Anunnaki is an adept at shape changing.

Or they can transpose people, move them in time, and see how they will react to the new environment. For example, An Anunnaki can bring together John the Baptist, Hannibal, Charles Dickens and Marilyn Monroe and make them talk to each other. They might not relate to each other, but they will be brought again to one place chosen by the Anunnaki, and a real dialogue will take place. To many of us, this seems illogical, but to avant-garde astrophysicists, geneticists, and scientists this is a serious possibility. To the Anunnaki, these extraordinary occurrences are games.

These games are strictly forbidden, but some low class Anunnaki and undisciplined children sometime try it as amusement-game. Sometimes they interfere with our daily affairs, and cause us temporary loss of memory as a result of that. Anunnaki children, though usually extremely well-behaved, may also play silly games, such as deliberately misplacing our objects, our car keys, our cellular phone, pens, hats, and then returning them, to the amazement of the humans. These tricks, while they can be quite annoying, never harm any one seriously.

One unpleasant result may surface in therapy. A psychiatrist might tell the person complaining of such an event that his or her mind is playing tricks. Well, it is indeed a trick, but not from the mind. It is performed by the Anunnaki people.

Abi: Also in Sumerian and Assyrian. Noun. Father. Also written as Abu. Derived from the Ana'kh Ab. See also, Abu, Ab, Abba. Hammurabi said: "Abim pi alidi-ya", which means: Of my father who begat me.

Ábi: Noun.

aPhysical strength,

b-Nearby,

c-Salary.

Abi: Also in Assyrian and Akkadian. Noun. Father.

Abi or Babi in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect. My father.

Hammurabi said: “Abim pi alidi-ya.” Translation: “Of my father who begat me.”

Abibaru: Noun. Name for the flag and insignia of the Anunnaki. The Anunnaki’s insignia is represented by:

- **a** -A cross;
- **b** -A triangle (Delta);
- **c** -A fish;
- **d** -A crescent;
- **e** -A disk;
- **f** -A winged disk;
- **g** -A rosette.

Abikti: Also in Assyrian and Akkadian. Noun. Defeat.

Abi-Milki “ Abimilcah” : Also in Phoenician. Noun. Abi-Milk is derived from his original Phoenician name Abimelech, itself derived from the Ana’kh word Abimilcah . He ruled the Phoenician city of Tyre (Sour, today) during the reign of Pharaoh Akhenaten. Abimelech was an Anunnaki’s offspring. Abi-Milki “Abimelech” was also one of the authors of the Amarna letters that mentioned many of the kings and rulers of the era, such as Etakkama of Kadesh Zimridi of Sidon (Saida, today), and Aziru of Amurru. He corresponded regularly with Akhenaten, and in his letters, he reported on political situations in neighboring cities in Phoenicia, Palestine and Syria.

Excerpt from his second letter to the pharaoh:

“... *I have said to the sun-god (Akhenaten)*

My lord, when shall I see the face of the King?

I am guarding Tyre (In Phoenicia)...”

According to Ulema Mordachai ben Zvi, Abi-Milki ,“Abimelech”, “Abimilcah ”, and Pharaoh Akhenaten, belonged to a secret Anunnaki’s offspring brotherhood in Karnak and Luxor, in ancient Egypt. Akhenaten who reigned about 3,500 years ago (The eighteenth dynasty) was the mentor of Moses, and other visionaries of the era. Akhenaten abolished Egyptian polytheism, and established the worship of Aten, a single god, who was one of the most powerful Anunnaki’s Sinhars, and represented Aten with the symbol of the Sun. Aten was introduced to Akhenaten by Abimilcah. Akhenaten told the newly appointed priests of his temples, that he was a descendant of an extraterrestrial divine race, and Aten was the only and the true god of the universe.

The worship of the new god Aten was influenced by the secret Anunnaki’s offspring brotherhood in Egypt and Phoenicia. Those who believed Akhenaten, called him the Sun-God. In Phoenicia, the Tyrians called him ElShem. El means lord or god, and shem means the sun.

Abinadab: Also in Hebrew. Noun.

There are several Biblical personages named Abinadab, but the one relating to the Anunnaki was a villager of Kiriath-jearim, and a member of the tribe of Judah. When the Philistines captured the Ark, it brought chaos everywhere they placed it.

The statue of their god Dagon was broken, people suddenly died, and altogether the Philistines realized that the Ark wished to be returned to the Israelites.

They took it to Abinadab, who was willing to accept it, knowing it for what it was, an Anunnaki artifact that had to be carefully monitored and could be dangerous. No one was hurt in his house, and eventually he and his sons safely returned the Ark to Jerusalem, where David built a special warehouse for it.

Abiroon: Noun.

The name given by the Anunnaki to the Atlanteans. It means “The people who crossed the lands or traversed sea and waters.” Similar to “Habiru”, the name given to the Hebrews.



Pharaoh Akhenaten.

Abkalu “Apkallu”: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Noun.

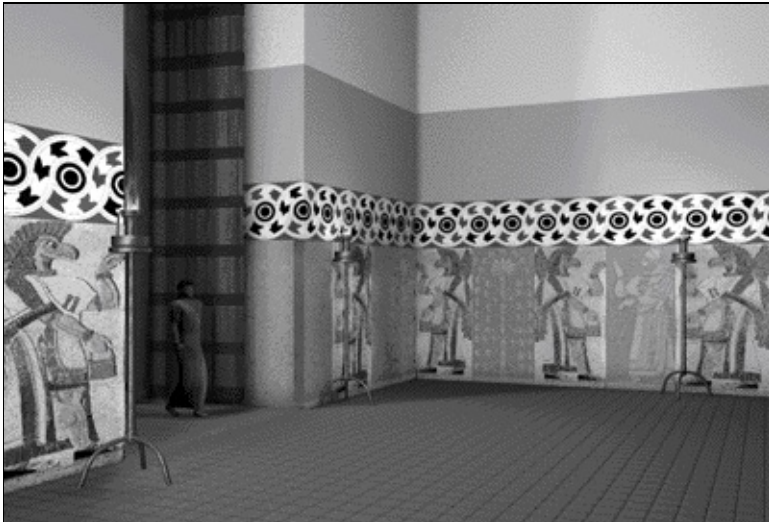
In Akkadian mythology, the Abkalu “Apkallu” were the seven (or sometimes eight) sages who served the Babylonian kings as vizirs (Ministers), advisors and guardians.

Some were poets, writers, historians and the scribes who wrote several Babylonian epics.

These sages were:

- 1 -Adapa (U-an, called Oannes),

- 2 - U-an duga,
- 3 - E-me-duga,
- 4 -En-me-galama,



A bkalu “Apkallu” as Winged Genii/Angels.

- 5 -En-me-bulaga,
- 6 - An-Enlida,
- 7 - Utu-abzu.

The Apkallu were credited with building walled and niched cities. They have served many gods, goddesses and kings, to name a few: [Marduk](#), Ea, Inanna, and [Ishtar](#).

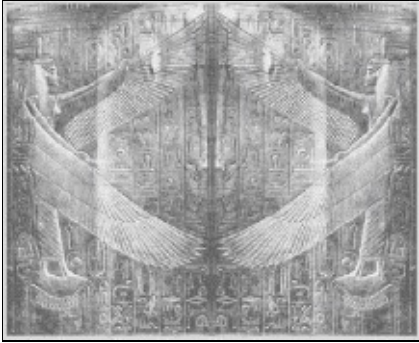
The Griffin heads recall Ezekiel's notion of the Cherubim possessing an eagle's face.

A room in the palace of Nimrud, decorated with Abkalu “Apkallu”.



King Ashurnasirpal (On the left) being protected from demons and evil forces by Apkallu, his guardian

spirit.



A Babylonian/Akkadian Abkalu guardian holding in his hand Lagi-zulum (Spathe of the Male Date-Palm)

One of the Babylonian/Akkadian eagle-headed genii or guardian angel (Abkalu) holding in his left hand Lagi-zulum (Spathe of the Male Date-Palm.)



Two Winged Egyptian Abkalu guardians protecting King Tut's tomb.

If you pay close attention to this illustration, you could discover several hidden symbols and secrets.

First, concentrate on the center to find the triangular form that transforms itself into the shape of a flying saucer. Pull back a little bit to discover the light's emission surrounding the craft. Now focus on the center of the craft to locate the Chimiti test tube, source of cosmic energy and life on Earth. Go a little bit higher now to find the graph of an entity extending its arms, and reaching the top of the two wings.



And now reach the head of the entity and go down all the way to the bottom of the illustration, to discover the straight line that links the entity to a dark vase, symbolizing the emergence or liberation of the physical body.

This is how the Pharaoh will free himself from the Earth's bondage to reach for the star, his final resting place. In other words, the Anunnaki map to the other world, the afterlife!!

*** **

The goddess-angel Lama in a ritual gesture.

Photo: The goddess-angel Lama in a ritual gesture, circa 2330-2150 B.C. Akkad period. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

Babylonian-Mesopotamian prayers had to be chanted or recited out loud and always accompanied by very specific ritual gestures, such as the "Su-ila", meaning, the "Uplifted hands."

These prayers were to be addressed to the Abkallu, who in return will elevate them to the gods.



This seal (left) depicts Lama, the angel-goddess praying in a ritual manner with uplifted hands.

This was the tradition observed during the Neo-Sumerian and Old Babylonian period, circa 2100-1600, B.C.

Several Babylonian deities were depicted as angels with or without wings.

They acted as guardians (Abkalu), and protectors of worshipers, and in some instances, they offered their prayers to higher deities, on behalf of human beings.

Abkiz: Noun. A trench.

Ablal: Noun.

a-A shelter,

b-A bird-nest.

Ablu. Also in Assyrian and Sumerian. Noun. Son.

Ablu kinu means eldest son.

Ablu-ara: Noun. First-born child.

Ablumari: Noun. Convention.

Ab-n'gal: Noun. Anunnaki name for the seven wise men who came from Apsu, the sweet water, and attended the gods of Enki. They were known to the Sumerians as Abgal, and to the Akkadians as Akkallu. The Abn'gal taught the Phoenicians of the cities of Tyre and Sidon how to extract the Ourjouwan from the sea shells in the Mediterranean. The Ab-n'gal had a small colony of extraterrestrials on the Island of Arwad.

Abnu: Also in Sumerian and Assyrian . Noun. Rock.

Abnuri: Noun.

a-A Hill,

b-A small mountain.

Ab-ram “Abraam”. Noun. Adjective.

Title of leadership given to the Biblical patriarch Abraham by the Anunnaki god/king Ea or Enki.

Historically, and as an Akkadian/Babylonian/Semite noun, it was used as a collective name for Aramean tribes; the Habiru (Ancient Hebrews), and the Ishmaelites.

Abra-ah: Noun. Name of the Fifth Element in the Anunnaki’s matrix. It means transcending time and space. The Ulema coined it “Niktat Alkhoul-Lood”, and it means verbatim: The point of the beginning of immortality.

Abraah, Sinhar “Abraach”: Noun. Name of the Anunnaki scientist who is in charge of recording and updating the “Abra-ah”, which is the fifth element in the Anunnaki’s matrix, and means transcending time and space.

The Ulema coined the Anunnaki’s Matrix “Niktat Alkhoul-Lood”, meaning the point of the beginning of immortality.

Abradu: Noun. The custodian of the conic books of an Anunnaki library, and particularly the calendars of future events. Usually depicted as a deity in the form of an eagle, or a man with the face of an eagle with large wings. This depiction was very common in several manuscripts and calendars of the ancient world; Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Phoenicia, Turkey, Persia, and including the Mayas, Incas and Aztecs. It is the belief of Ulema Mordachai ben Zvi, that there is a direct link between the remnants of the Anunnaki in Sumer and Phoenicia and the Pre-Columbian Mesoamerican civilizations. The study of the Mayan calendar and other pertinent inscriptions revealed Mayan deities resembling the Abradus, and depicted as a man-eagle with huge wings. The Anunnaki calendar does not interpret time as a fixed period or periods or events, but rather a continuum of past-present-future. It is not linear but perpetual and shapeless. Strikingly, the Mayan Trecenas share similar principle(s) and represent spiritual and non-linear concepts of time. In “Ilmu Donia” manuscripts, almost all the Abradus are depicted as a winged sage and/or an eagle with multiple wings, similar to the Mayan “Calendar Eagle”, sometimes referred to as a dragon, or a celestial bird.



The Pre-Columbian/Mayan Abradu on a Mesoamerican calendar.

Abraki: Term. Return to planet earth. Composed of two words: a-Abra, which means passage, return, b-Ki which means planet Earth.

Abrig: Noun. A high-priest in charge of purification rituals.

Absanu: Noun . A rope.

Ab-sín : Noun. A trench.

Absíngilim: Noun.

a-A deep trench,

b-A passage.

Absiuri: Noun.

a - A shelter,

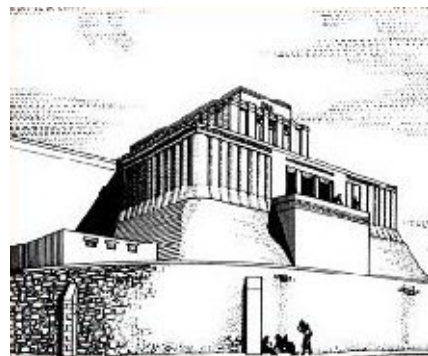
b-Arefuge.

Absu “ Abzu”, “ Ab-su ”: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

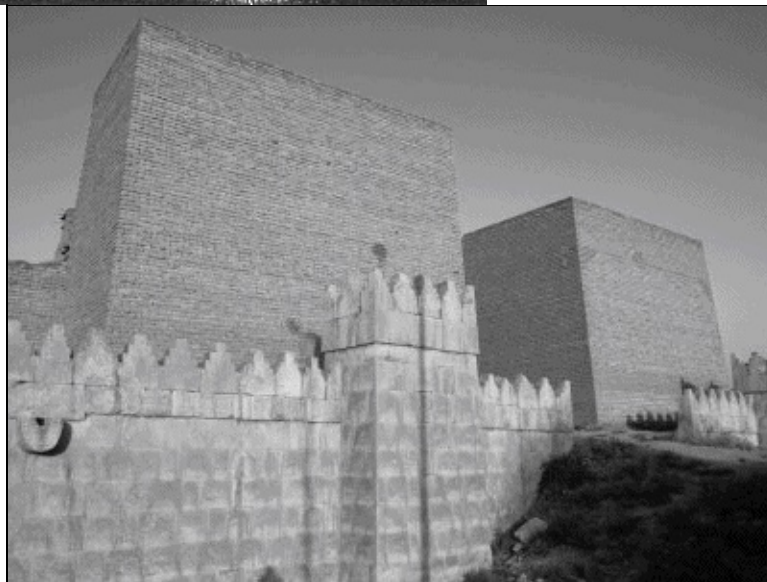
Name of the temple of Enki. In the the Akkadian language, temples are always Sumerian names. Ea’s temple in Eridu is called É-abzu. In Sumerian, É means house or temple. Abzu is also the subterranean waters, also known as the watery world of god Ea. In Akkadian, it is Apsû. Abzu is the Sumerian limitless and endless space, out of which the first waters precipitated. This was where god Ab, the father of the waters and lord of knowledge lived.



Enki in the Abzu (In the center).



Anunnaki god Ea (Right) in the Apsu.



Enki's Temple of E.Abu in the city of Eridu.

Walls and gates of the ancient city of Nineveh, modern day Mosul.

Abul: Noun . Main gate of a city.

Abullu : Also in Assyrian, Akkadian and Sumerian. Noun. Gate of an ancient city.

Á-búrumi:Noun. Base.

Abzu : Noun. Adjective. Primordial.

Achavim : Noun. Brotherhood.

From Achavim derived the Hebrew word Achavah, and the Arabic word Achwah (Akhwah).

Achdur: Noun. Union. From Achdur derived the Hebrew word Achdus.

A chim: Noun. Brothers.

From A-chim, derived the Hebrew word Achim, and the Arabic word Achi (Akhi).

Achoot: Noun. A sister.

From A-choot, derived the Hebrew word Achot, and the Arabic word Ochot (Okhot).

Ad: Noun. Adjective.

a-An injured man,

b-A disabled person.

Adab: Verb. To help; to assist.

Adaal: Adverb. Immediately.

Adaalta : Adverb. Preposition.

Effective from this moment.

Composed from two words:

a-Ada, which means now,

b-Alta, which means from.

Adaab “A-dab”: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

Melodious sad songs and ballads. They were very popular among the Sumerian and Babylonian lower and middle classes.

The major themes were: Lovers’ separation, loneliness, betrayal, and mourning loved ones.

A-daad, also Adab are:

a-Hymn, usually of a religious nature.

b-Songs without music.

Ataba in proto-Syriac and modern Arabic. From Adab, derived the Arabic word ‘Atab or ‘Ataab, meaning romantic song usually sang without music.

Adad: Also in proto-Sumerian, Akkadian and Phoenician. Noun.

As the son of the great Anunnaki god Anu, Adad became the Anunnaki-Akkadian supreme god of rain and storms.

He has been identified with the Sumerian deity I



kur .

An Assyrian governor standing before the deities Adad (centre) and Ishtar (left), limestone relief from Babylon, 8th century B.C.

Adad was highly feared and revered in the northern part of Mesopotamia, and was often depicted as a powerful god holding sparkles of lightning in his right hand, and an enormous ax in his left.

Adad was compared to the Canaanite god Hadad.

In Phoenicia, Arwad, Amrit, Ugarit, Assyria, Babylonia, and Syria, he was regarded as the god of magical



powers, healing, divination and oracles. His epithet read: “
Adad bēl bīrim”, which means “Lord of divination.”

*** **



Adad

As the son of the great Anunnaki god Anu, Adad became the Anunnaki-Akkadian supreme god of rain and storms.



Baal-Adad

Baal-Adad, the Phoenician god of the Storm Cloud. From a stela found at Bethsaida, Samaria, Israel.

Adaat : Noun.

a-An assembly,

b-A union.

Adagubach: Term. The act of beaming rays.

Adagur : Noun. Spoon.

Á-dah “Adash”: Noun. An ally.

Á-dah “Adash”: Noun.

a- Help,

b-Assistance,

c-Support.

Adala: Anunnaki’s term for karma.

Although the Anunnaki do not believe in religions as we do on earth, their sense and understanding of ethics, justice, good and evil deeds, and merits are well developed. The Anunnaki have families, parents, children, social ethics and law. They see the universe, the development of mind and character’s evolvement quite differently from the way we do.

They take into a great consideration the consequences of an act, even a thought.

The Anunnaki do not have courts of law, trials, tribunals, prosecutors, judges, lawyers and corporal punishment, but they have established rules that govern behavior, merits, deeds, and social justice. However, karma is not a reward for deeds after death. Because the Anunnaki do not believe in reincarnation, a spiritual life after death, the return of one’s body, character and soul to Nibiru after death. It is difficult to explain the Anunnaki’s karma in terrestrial terms. But, basically, Anunnaki’s karma is the place and function a deceased Anunnaki occupies and plays in a sphere existing beyond the one he/she left. In contrast with karma on earth, all Anunnaki have the ability to change their karma and their next destination before they die.

Even though, death does not exist in the Anunnaki’s world, as we understand death on earth, all Anunnaki reach a point when and where the last cell of energy in their bodies ceases to function, thus resulting in the deterioration of their bodies.

After that, the Anunnaki body fades away, and the mind of the new Anunnaki occupies one of the doubles or copies of their minds and bodies. It is at this critical moment when the karma becomes relevant.

Adalam: Adverb. Preposition. Now.

Adaltu : Adverb. Today.

Aadam: Noun. A group of houses.

Ádam: Noun. Agreement.

Ádamm: Noun. Settlement.

A dama: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian.

Name of the first created humans on earth by the Anunnaki. Enki created “ Adama ” some 450,000 years ago through genetic experimentations using an existing ape-like creature and Anunnaki DNA.

Statue of Adapa, the Sage.



Adamah: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Chaldean.

Adam was not a single person. He belonged to a group known as Adamah, “Those who are of the ground”; a tribe of human beings called Adamites as mentioned in Genesis 5:2. The word is used in Hebrew for man (Adam), and it is pronounced Aw-Dawm. “Male and Female created he them, and blessed them and called Their name Adam, in the day when they were created.”- Genesis 5:2.

Adamen : Noun .

a-An argument,

b-A fight.

c-a Heated debate,

d-A quarrel between two men.

Adamin: Noun.

a- Competition,

b-A duel.

Ada-min : Verb. To compete.

Adaminaka: Verb.

a-To enter a contest,

b-To compete.

Adamu “Adapa”: Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun.

Name of the first man who has lived on earth, according to the Sumerian and Babylonian mythologies. He was created by God Enki, sometimes Ea appears to be the creator. See Adapa.

From Adamu, derived the Arabic and Hebrew word Adam for “man”, and Adamah , a Hebrew word meaning dust and earth, and blood.in Aramaic

Adannu: Adverb. Designated time.

Adapa “Adamu”: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Name.

He was the first living human being on earth according to the Mesopotamian mythology, and the Babylonian cosmology.

Ea created him from clay found in abundance in Iraq (Sumer, Babylon, and Mesopotamia). Sometimes, Enki appears to be the creator. According to the Akkadian tablets, Adapa was the son of Ea, the creator-god of Eridu. Adapa learned how to write and how to read from Ea. Legend has it that Adapa created the first spoken and written human language on Earth. Adapa visited many nations and taught humanity, art, science, and the secrets of writing. The Babylonian scriptures described Adapa was one of the sages and citizens of Eridu. The Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets depicted him as a personage of a great wisdom.

Ádar: Verb.

a-To seize,

b-T o confiscate.

Adarr “Adar” : Also in Assyrian and Akkadian. Noun. Adar was Ninip, the legendary Assyrian god of

war.

His attributes were taken from the epithet of Anunnaki's Sinhar Adarr, who participated in several Anunnaki's expeditions to Malta, Arwad and Tyre.

Adartún: Noun. A fish.

Adaru: Noun. Panic.

A-da-tuš: Verb. To live near the water.

Adda: Noun.

a-Corpse,

b-Skeleton.

Adda: Verb.

a-To send a message,

b-To inform.

Addat " Adatt" : Also in Hebrew.

In Ana'kh, Adatt means a reunion and a community. It was the name given to the Anunnaki "Women of Lights" who were quarantined in the Arab Peninsula. They were called "B'nat Nour", by the early

inhabitants of the area.

The words B'nat, Banat, Bint, Bintu mean daughter or girl, and they appeared in Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, Assyrian and proto-Sumerian. The word "Nour" means light in Ana'kh and Arabic. In Hebrew, Adat means community; congregation. Derived from the Ana'kh Adaat or Adatt.

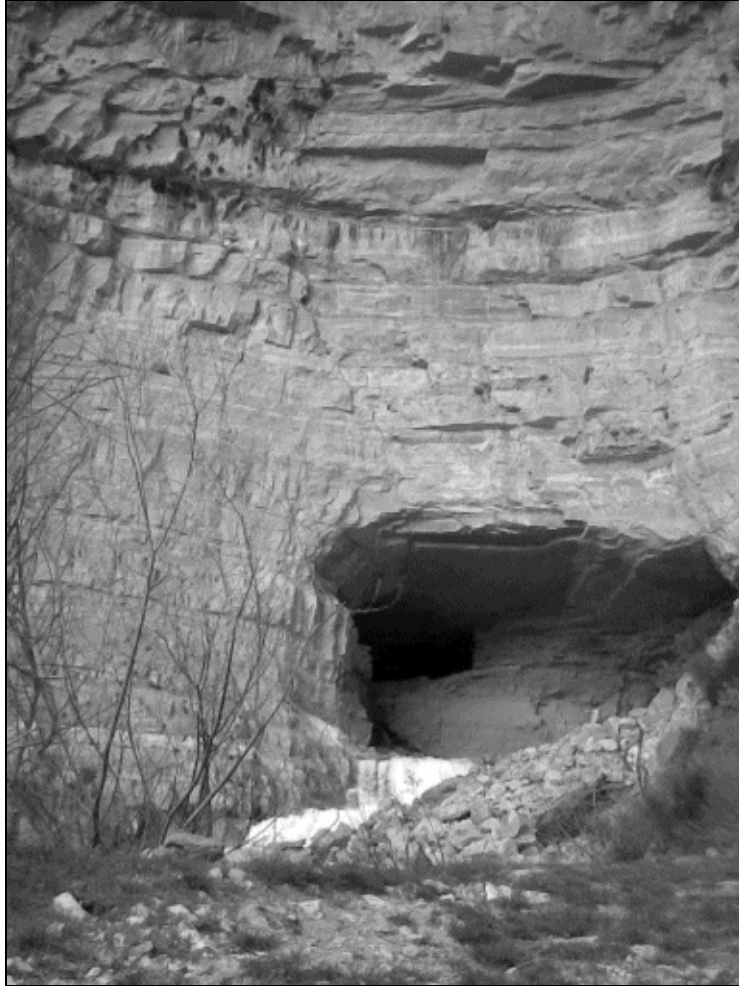
Addir: Noun .

a- Salary,

b-Remuneration.

A-ddir: Noun . Water-bridge.

Addu "Addur", "Addursham" : Noun. Also in Assyrian and Babylonian.



God Hadad.

Addu was also called Hadad. He was worshipped by the early Phoenicians, and was known to the Babylonians and Assyrians as Rammanu Rimmon “The thunderer King”. In the Deluge story from the Epic of Gilgamesh, he was mentioned as the mighty god of thunder. Addu is also identified as Merodach, the god of rain. His attributes were taken from the epithet of the Anunnaki’s Sinhar Addur, also called Addursham.

In Ana'kh, Addur means capable, effective, mighty.

And Sham, Shama, mean the sun.

From Shama derived several ancient Middle Eastern, Near Eastern and Semite words, such as:

- Shemesh in Hebrew,
- Shams in Arabic,
- Shem in Ugaritic and Phoenician,
- Shamas in Hittite, Sumerian and Akkadian.

Addur “Addursham” played a major role in the construction of the first plateau of Baalbeck, which was used as one of the most important Merkabah launching centers in the Near East.

Princess Elisha of Carthage, also known as Dido and Didon, originally from Phoenicia, built an altar for Addursham.

Addub: Noun.

a-An artisan,

b-Maker of baskets and sacks.

Adduna: Noun. A fisherman.

Addunira (Addunoura): Noun. Fire.

Adé, (A-dé): Verb. To serve water.

Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water,

b-D é , which means to pour; to serve.

Adé: Adjective. New; fresh.

Adé: Noun.

a-Fresh water,

b-A pond.

Adéa: Noun. A seasonal flood.

Ad-gi: Verb. To consider.

Ad-gi-gi : Verb. To advise.

Adi: Adverb. Preposition.

a-Until,

b-Up to a certain moment.

Adkid: Woven with reed.

Ad-kub: Noun. Artisan.

Adub: Noun. A tablet.

Adùg: Noun. Fresh water.

Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water,

b-Dug, which means fresh; sweet.

A-dug : Verb. To irrigate.

Composed of two words:

a-A , which means water,

b-Dug, which means to serve; to do. Dug also means fresh.

Adkíduru: Noun. Irrigator.

Aduba: Verb.

a-To take off.

b-To disappear.

Aduna: Noun. The shore.

Aè: Adverb. Noun. Rear.

A-e : Pronoun.

a - I,

b-Myself.

A-èa : Adjective. Adverb. Overflowing.

Aebaa: By night.

Aegu : Also in Sumerian and Chaldean. Noun.

Damaged by inundation.

Composed of two words:

a-A , which means water,

b-Egu, which means damaged; ruined.

A-eme-en : Also in Sumerian. It is me.

Aeshtub: Noun. Early inundation.

Afik-r'-Tanawar: Also in Arabic. Expression.

Enlightenment through the development of the mind. Composed of two words;

- **a** -Afik-r, which means mind.
- **b**- Tanawar, which means the act of illumination.

The Anunnaki have created us on earth to serve their needs. Their intentions were to create a race that could carry heavy physical load and do intense physical labor. This was the initial and prime objective. Thus, the “Naphsiya” (DNA) they put in us had limited lifespan, and mental faculties.

Later on, they discovered that they had to prolong the human lifespan and add more developed mental faculties, so they added the Hara-Kiya (Internal energy or physical strength).

Few generations later, the early human beings stock evolves considerably, because the Anunnaki added fully operational Mind in the human body. To do so, they installed a Conduit with limited capabilities. In the same time, this Conduit was also installed into the prototype of the human body. Thus, through the Mind, the physical body of the humans got linked to the Double..

This nonphysical link created a Fourth dimension for all of us. In fact, it did not create a Fourth dimension per se, rather it activated it.

So now, at that stage, humans had a physical dimension (Life on earth), and not-a-totally separated nonphysical dimension called Nafis-Ra.

Bashar (Humans) became destined to acquire two dimensions, as exactly the Anunnaki decided. Later on, centuries upon centuries, the human mind began to evolve, because the other Mind, call it now the Double or prototype began to evolve simultaneously and in sync.

The more the prototype is advanced the more the “Physical Mind” becomes alert, creative and multidimensional. But we are not trapped, and our mind is no longer conditioned by the Anunnaki. The Anunnaki gave us all the choices, opportunities, freewill and freedom to learn on our own and progress. This is why we are accountable and responsible for everything we do and think about.

Because of the evolution of our mind, and realization of an inner knowledge of our surroundings, and understanding what is right and what is wrong, a major mental faculty emerged in all of us: Conscience.

Afqa “Afka”: Also in Phoenician. Noun.

Name of an ancient Phoenician town in Lebanon (55 km from Beirut) where Adon (Adonis) was killed while hunting. Afqa is known for the ruins of the temple of Aphrodite (Venus). The ancient Afqa was one of the earliest Anunnaki colonies in the Near East. King Hiram, founder of the world’s first Freemasons rites worshipped there.

In 1937, a semi-official French expedition found tablets written in an unknown language (Back then), decorated with mysterious symbols and mini-illustrations. Dr. Leroux interpreted parts of the inscriptions, and stated, “There is no doubt in my mind, these inscriptions are of an Ana’kh origin...”

Anunnaki-Ulema Bukhtiar stated that at one time in ancient history, Afqa was used by the remnants of the Anunnaki as a healing center. He added, “A small river found in Afqa contained minerals not found on Earth. And I am wondering whether the early remnants of the Anunnaki had something to do with it, or simply, the Afqa’s small river was used a purification center for the Anunnaki’s Liquid Light or Mah’rit.”

Aga: Adverb.

a-After.

b-Later.

c- Opposite side.

Aga-a: Noun. Crown.

Aga-a : Noun. The backside.

Agabišè : Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Adverb.

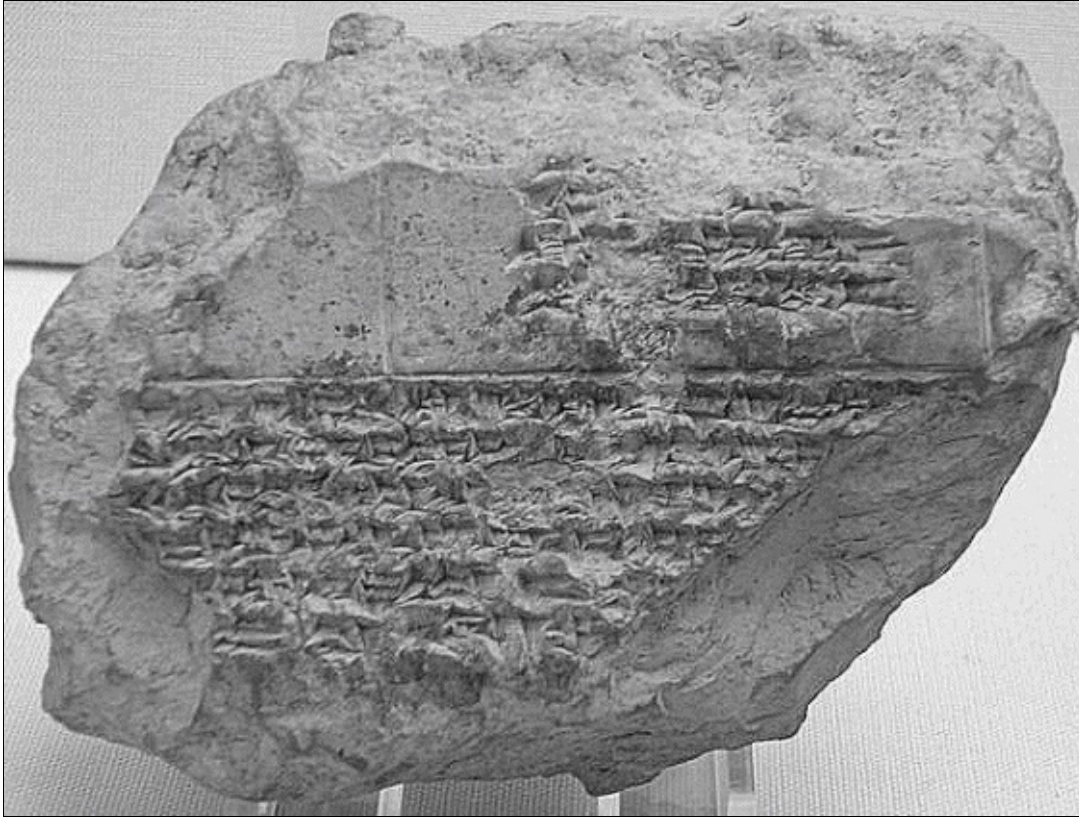
a- Afterwards,

b-Soon after.



The legendary cave of Afka.

Map of Aka.dè (Akkad)



Aga.dè:
Noun.
Name for
Akkad.
Semitized
as
Akkadu.

One of
the
ancient
four

neighborhoods of Sippara, established by Anunnaki's remnants. It is also the name of one of the ancient four neighborhoods of Sippara. The site of the city of Agade is located in Northern Babylonia, and was the capital of the first Semitic Empire. Agade consisted of small independent states, independently ruled by a viceroy (Patesi) or a high priest. Not to confuse it with Aga.dè, which is the Sumerian name for Akkad.

Agagir: Noun. A river.

Agagur: Verb.

a-To return,

b-To turn back.

Agagu-rash: Expression The victorious return of a leader.

Agaguri: Noun. The beginning.

Agal: Noun.

a-Leader,

b-High commander.

Agal: Adjective.

a-Strong shoulders,

b-Strong arm.

Agal: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun: Flood.

Agam: Adjective . Flooded.

Agam: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

A rtificial pond on Earth made by the Anunnaki. A man-made lake, in Sumerian and Akkadian.

Agar : Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun .

a-A meadow,

b-A large field.

A-gar: Noun. Metal.

Agargara: Noun . A sweet-water fish.

Aga-rin: Noun . Belly

Agarin: Noun.

a-Mother,

b-womb.

Agashgi: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Adjective. Awkward.

Aga-us: Noun.

a-Man of the law,

b-A policeman.

Agazuta: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Adverb. Right behind you.

Agestina: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian . Noun.

Vinegar made for the Anunnaki by the Igigi, while working the fields in Mesopotamia.

Aggubbu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun. A cup.

Guvva in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Kosso in contemporary Assyrian Western dialect.

Agia: Noun. A basket.

Agig: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

Tears of sorrow.

Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water,

b-Gig, which means sorrow; melancholy; suffering.

Agin . Adverb. When.

Agi-gur: Noun. Plasmic liquid used by the Anunnaki to dilute metals.

A girim: Noun. First baked clay. Composed of two words:

- **a** -A, which means first;
- **b** -Girim, which means Clay.

From Agirim, derived the Sumerian, Babylonian, and Akkadian word Girim (Clay).

According to Ulemite scrolls and Akkadian/Sumerian cuneiform tablets, the Anunnaki used Girim to create the first Man.

Agisa: Noun. The thunder.

Agra-bida: Term for genes.

More precisely extraterrestrial genes. According to the Anunnaki-Ulema's "Book of Ramadosh", humans were created via Anunnaki's genetic procedures, mixing their genes with the DNA of a very primitive human race. In another section of the Book, references were made to the primordial role of certain acids in the human body. These acids were essential for the development of our brains, said Anunnaki-Ulema W. Li.

Agra-rihal: Medical term for the progeria disease found in the genes of humans and the Grays aliens. Until recently this disease was known only to a handful of physicians worldwide. No more than 17 cases are recorded in the annals of medicine and biology.

Even though it is highly speculative in nature, apparently no one in the medical field has considered the possibility that the entities commonly referred to as Grays are afflicted with the rare disease progeria. It may also explain why hybridization is occurring between Homo Sapiens and the aliens or entities.

Agrabu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun. A scorpion.

Agriva in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Agridu : In Ana'kh, Agridu means two things:

a - Base or foundation;

b - A triangle, usually related to locations and spots on Earth that influence a person on many levels.

The Agridu is often mention in any context related to the “Gubada-Ari”, also known as the Ramadosh “Triangle of Life Technique”, and how to apply the value of the “Triangle” shape to health, success, and peace of mind. Most importantly, how to find the healthiest spots and luckiest areas on earth, including private places and countries, and take advantage of this.

Agrig: Noun.

a-A steward,

b-A treasurer.

Agrun: Noun.

a-A sacred place,

b-A sanctuary.

Agruna : Noun. Recreation center.

Agu : Noun. Crown.

Agúbba : Also in Sumerian , Chaldean and Akkadian. Noun.

a-Holy water,

b-Clean water,

c-Purified water through rituals.

Composed of two words:

a-A , which means water,

b-Gubba, which means purification.

Agubbu : Adverb. Left side.

Agudarash: Noun. Unity.

Aguni : Noun. A furnace. From Aguni, derived the Sumerian and Babylonian word Gunni, which means a stove.

Agur: Verb. To bend the arm.

Aguziga: Noun. Early morning.

Aha aha: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian: Adverb.

One at the time.

Kha kha in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Whahad whahad in Arabic.

Aharu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Adverb. Adjective.

To stay the last.

Kharraya in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Ahatu: Noun. A sister.

Akhatu, in Assyrian and Akkadian.

Khatta in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Hotho in contemporary Assyrian Western dialect.

Akhtu or Oukhtu (Ukhtu) in Arabic.

Ahush : Verb. To spit.

Aia : Noun.

Name of the consort of Utu, the Sumerian god of justice and sun-god.

Aia: Noun. Flood.

Aiggi: Noun. Tears.

Ain: Noun.

a-The eye,

b-Level of knowledge.

Ain in Arabic.

Ain: Noun . The higher class/grade of the Anunnaki is ruled by Baalshalimroot, and his followers called the “Shtarout-Hxall Ain”, meaning the inhabitants of the house of knowledge, or “those who see clearly.”

The word “Ain” was later adopted by the early inhabitants of the Arab Peninsula. “Ain” in Arabic means “eye”.

In the secret teachings of Sufism, visions of Al Hallaj, and of the greatest poetess of Sufism, Rabiha' Al Adawi Yah, known also as "Ha Chi katou Al Houbb Al Ilahi" (The mistress of the divine love), and in the banned book *Shams Al Maa'Ref Al Kubrah* (Book of the Sun of the Great Knowledge), the word "eye" meant the ultimate knowledge, or wisdom from above. "Above" clearly indicates the heavens. Later on, it was used to symbolize the justice of God or "God watching over us."

And much later in history, several organizations, secret societies, and cultures adopted the "eye" as an institutional symbol, and caused it to appear on many temples' pillars, bank notes, including the US Dollar, and the early Illuminati manuscripts.

Ak : Adjective. Weak.

Àka : Noun. A coat.

Aka: Verb.

a-To accomplish,

b-to do.

Akal: Noun.

a-Strength,

b-Might.

Akal: Verb. To eat. From Akal, derived the:

a-Arabic verb Akal,

b-Sumerian Akalu.

Synonym: Ikul: Sumerian. Verb. To eat. Derived from the Ana'kh Kul. Kul, in Arabic

Akalicha “Akalikha”: Also in Arabic (Al Khalika). Noun. The creation.

It is composed of two words:

- a-An, which means origin; god; beginning;
- b-Kalicha, which means the Creation.

The Anunnaki's creation of the world was briefly described in the Sumerian texts; only one account of the Sumerian creation has survived, but it is a suggestive one.

The creation account appeared as an introduction to the story of the Huluppu-Tree.

Akalu: Noun. To eat.

Akal, in Arabic.

Akhiltu, in Akkadian and Assyrian. Adverb. Eating.

Khalta in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Akalum: Noun. Food.

A-kel, in Arabic.

Akama: Noun.

a- People,

b-Creatures.

Akama-ra: Noun. The Ulema said that the Akama-ra were the first beings who were allowed by Enki and Inanna to date the “Women of Light” who were quarantined on Earth by the Anunnaki. Akama-ra were genetically created by the Anunnaki on Ashtari (Nibiru) and were transported to planet Earth on Anunnaki’s spaceships, called Merkabah.

Akamu “Akama”: Also in Assyrian. Noun.

In Assyrian, Akamu means gathering; assembly; group of people. Derived from the Ana’kh Akama. From Akamu, derived the Arabic word Kawmu, which means exactly the same thing.

According to Ulema Fadel Al Bakri Al Qaysi, the Akama were Anunnaki administrators who controlled the Akama-ra in quarantined areas in the Middle East. They established the rules of mating with the Anunnaki’s Women of Light, also called “B’nat Nour”.

During their first interaction with Earth’s quasi-humans, and later on with the humans they created, the Anunnaki did not want those species to mate or date with another category of beings they created from non-terrestrial genes. Some of these extraterrestrial beings were created on Ashtari (Nibiru to others), and others in the Arab Peninsula. Among them were the Women of Lights as they were called by the inhabitants of the area. The Akama were assigned the duty of supervising the Women of Light and the Akama-ra.

Ákan: Noun . Horizontal structural beam supporting or framing a door, border of an entrance made from wood or stone, a frame of a door or a large window.

Akapri “Gomu Minzar”: Noun.

Akapri means alternate reality in Ana’kh, and it is usually mentioned in relation to the Gomatirach-Minzari, also known as the “Mirror to Alternate Realities”,

Akàr: Noun. Campaign.

Akar: Noun . Military armor or a shield made from thick leather.

Akara: Noun. Protection

Akarta: Noun. A word for celestial map, used as an almanach of stars by the early Babylonians, Akkadians, and Sumerians.

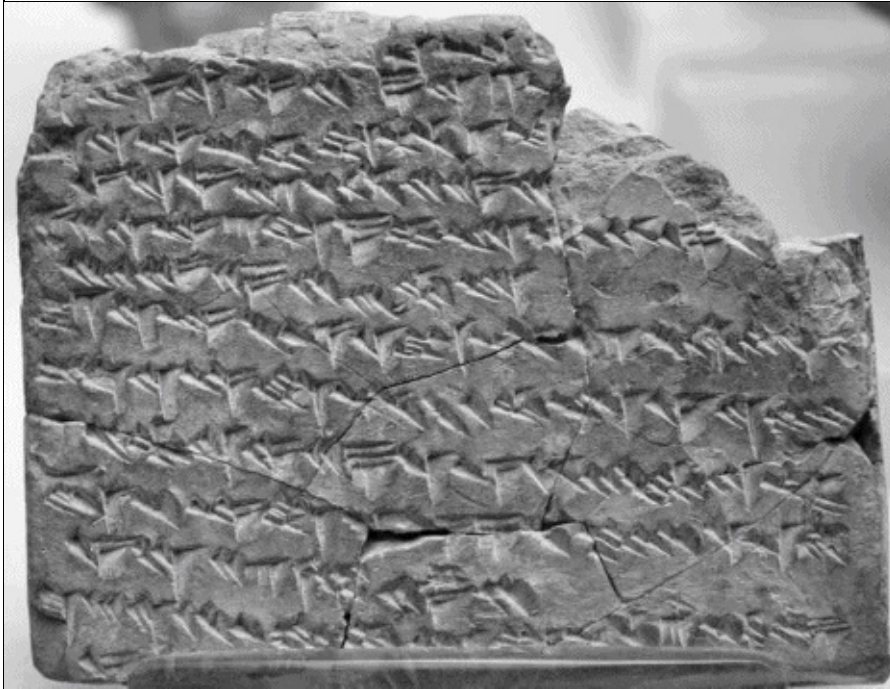
Kharta in Arabic.

In esoteric Ulema study, Akarta is the calendar of the lucky days and unlucky days of a person.

In some jalasaat (Seances, Conferences), the celestial map is used to establish a rapport with the personal calendar of a person. On the surface, it appears to be an astrology exercise, while in fact, this exercise is simply a study of a person’s fate as influenced not by the stars, but by the energy emanated from the cosmos.

Akaskur: Noun.

Operation room aboard an Anunnaki’s spaceship.



Babylonian astrology and astronomy tablet.

As translated from Akkadian Cuneiform, the tablet revealed a list of eclipses between 518 and 465. The tablet also mentioned and predicted the death of king [Xerxes](#). The tablet is on display at the British Museum. The Anunnaki taught the Babylonians science, arts, literature, and languages (Terrestrial and



non-terrestrial languages mentioned in the Book of Ramadosh.)

Babylonian stars' almanac.

The translation of this Babylonian tablet revealed what the Anunnaki taught the Babylonians astronomy, and how to map the "Heavens", a word for the known universe (Skies).

In fact, this Akkadian Cuneiform tablet is a Babylonian almanac, mentioning in detail, the future positions of the planets, some still unknown to us.

Ákaskala "Akashlala": Also in Sumerian. Noun.

In Sumerian, Ákaskala means plantation or fields' workers. It derived from the Anunnaki's word

Akashlala, which refers to the humans created by the Anunnaki to replace the Igigi, who worked the fields of Sumer and fed the Anunnaki. The Akashlala were the first human beings workers who were created by the Anunnaki for that purpose. They were short, strong, and could lift extremely heavy loads of grains, cereals, and stones needed to fence the fields. However, they were deprived from developed mental faculties.

Akel : Noun. Food.

From A-kel, derived the Sumerian Akalum, and the Arabic Akel, which mean food.

Akesh: The reason for.

Akhkharu: Noun. Vampire.

Akid: Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun. Bandage.

Akita: Noun. The spring.

Akki: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Noun.



King Sargon.

Name of the good Anunnaki lord (disguised as a farmer and irrigator) who rescued King Sargon in his basket.

The Akkadian legend has it that Sargon's mother had set him floating on the river Euphrates.

Akki found the little infant, rescued him, and raised him as his own son.

In the Bible, Moses, the little baby was found in a basket floating on the Nile river, and was rescued by an Egyptian princess. She raised him as her own son.

Astonishing coincidence! Similarity or coincidence? See page 42.



Moses rescued from the Nile.

And the woman conceived and bore a son; and when she saw that he was beautiful, she hid him for three months. But when she could hide him no longer she got him a wicker basket and covered it over with tar and pitch. Then she put the child into it, and set it among the reeds by the bank of the Nile- Exodus 2:2,3

Aksu: Adjective. Dangerous.

Akulur “Akulu”: Noun. Silver.

From Akulu, derived the Sumerian word Kuluhu, which means silver.

Akurgal : Also in Akkadian. Noun.

An Anunnaki’s offspring. Akurgal was the king of Lagash and the father of Eannadu. Akurgal was the son of Ur-Nina. He defeated Ush of Umma and became King of Sumer and Akkad.

Á-kúshuù: Verb. To prevail.

Ala “Alam”: Noun.

a- An image,

b-A statue,

c-A figure.

Alad “Alada”: Also in Sumerian. Noun .

Guardian angel; a spirit watching over and protecting a person; internal strength created by life energy.

Alada in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian.

Worth mentioning here, that while the majority of the guardian angels “Alad” in Assyrian, Chaldean, Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian and Mesopotamian culture and mythologies were males, the “Alada”, also called “Alaada-Shalim” were females.

Ala' aiu (Ilaihu): Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Adjective.

a-Of a godly character,

b-Celestial attribute.

Alahaia in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

From Alahaia, derived the:

Arabic words Ilahaia, Ilahia, and Ilahiyat, literally meaning godly;

The Proto-Aramaic Lahoot;

The Arabic Lahoot, which means the study of religion, theology and canonic law.

Alaksu Qabu: Expression. You have been ordered.

Alaktu: Noun. Course.

Alaku: Verb. To go.

Alal: Noun . A destroyer.

Alala: Also in Sumerian, Chaldean and Akkadian. Adjective. Noun. Exhaltation; expression of delight and a great joy; e xclamation.

Alaljar: Also in Sumerian and Chaldean. Name. An Anunnaki king who allegedly ruled for 36000 years.

Alalu: Verb. To hang.

Alak in Arabic.

Alalu: Also in Hittite. Noun. In Hittite mythology, Alalu was the first king of heaven. After nine years, he was threatened, and finally dethroned by the Anunnaki god Anu. Alalu escaped in a spaceship, and landed on Earth.

Alal-ra: Noun. A mental channel.

A “Conduit” implanted in the brain by the Anunnaki’s geneticists to send and to receive information and messages telepathically.

Alañ: Noun .

a-Portraiture of a dignitary,

b-A sign,

c-A picture,

d-An illustration,

e-A carving,

f-An image

g-A figurine,

h-A statue.

Alani : Noun . Axe.

Aldi: Verb.

a-To desire,

b-To wish.

Aldidug: Verb.

a-To persist,

b-To insist.

Algazum “Algazzur”: Also in Sumerian and Arabic. Noun. An exotic kind of Middle Eastern spices. At one time, it was used by the Badou Rouhal (Arab nomads in Bahrain and the Arab Peninsula) to charm the snakes.

They coined it Al Kazoum. Legend has it that **Archimedes** diluted Algazum with Nectar, and used as syrup. This drink served him as an inspirational stimulus. Algazum and Al Kazoum derived from the Anunnaki’s word Algazzur, which is the name for a liquid, the Anunnaki used in Sumer to dilute minerals.

Young Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian men are familiar with “Chilch Al Zalum” a variation of Algazum, used to prolong erection. It is a wild plant found in the Near East.

Alhalsu: Noun. Military fortification.

Alid : Verb.

a-To bege,

b-To bring forth.

Alim: Noun .

a-A wise person,

b-A physically powerful individual.

Alim in Arabic means a person who knows, a well-informed person.

Ali-mu : Adjective. Title.

In the Anunnaki language, Ali-mu means the heavenly one from above, a title or an attribute given to the Anunnaki Sinhar by the early inhabitants of the Arab Peninsula, the Fertile Crescent and the Near East (Phoenicia, Syria, Palestine).

Aliru: Noun. Adjective.

In the Anunnaki language, Aliru is a term for the astonishing physical tenacity and strength of their leaders.

From Aliru, derived the Chaldean and Sumerian word Liru, which means strength.

Alka : Verb. To come.

Alga: Noun.

a-Reflection,

b-An advice.

Alla: Also in Sumerian, Babylonian/ and hoenician. Noun.

A large fishing net, made to hang vertically in the water, and to float at the very top. Commonly used by Sumerians, Assyrians and Phoenicians.

Allabaru: Noun. A guardian; a sentinel.

Álladag : Verb. To cease.

Allaha-ru: A tanning agent used to produce a white color.

Allik: Noun.

a- A military march,

b-A parade.

Allu: Verb.

a-To cheat,

b-To deceive.

Allubáb: Fishing net used in the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates.

Alri: Verb.

a- To demolish,

b-To cut.

Áltaka: Also in Sumerian. Verb.

a- To widen,

b-To open.

Alu: Name. Anunnaki's first created man-form (Quasi-human) with mental faculties.

Alubatasharim : Noun. A sort of a laser-beam instrument used by the Anunnaki's second expedition during their underwater mining in the Mediterranean Sea. Contrary to a popular belief, the Anunnaki did not land on Earth to mine gold, but to mine the red and blue algae in the Mediterranean sea, on the shore of Phoenicia.

The Anunnaki had plenty of gold on their planet (Ashtari), and neighboring stars. Anunnaki-Ulema Oppenheimer said, "With their highly advanced technology, transmuting metals into gold, is a child game

for the Anunnaki.”

Alulim: Also in Sumerian and Chaldean. Name.

An Anunnaki king who ruled for 28,800 years.

Alum: Noun. Anunnaki knowledge.

From Alum, derived the Arabic words, Ilmu, Al-ilm and Ulm, meaning knowledge and study. And consequently, the word Ulema came to exist.

The word Ilmu can be found in early Turkish, Urdu and Persian literature.

Alusharshid: Also in Akkadian. Noun. King of Kish, and the conqueror of Elam. An Anunnaki king who ruled for 36,000 years.

Ama : Noun. Living room in a house, or visitors’ reception area. In primitive Sumerian, it was a part of the house designated as a living area for women.

Ama: Noun. Mother.

a-Ima in Hebrew.

b-Ama in ancient Syriac.

c-Ummum in Akkadian.

d-Oum in literary/written Arabic, and Mama in spoken Arabic.

e-Anna in Hittite.

Amageshtinna: Noun. Kindness.

Amah : Noun. Flood.

Amaltrah: Bad fate.

Amamu: Noun . A front.

From Amamu, derived the

a-Arabic word Amam, which means ahead; in front,

b- Akkadian and Sumerian word Elamu, which means front.

Amargani: A great decision.

Amargikah: Freedom of choice.

Amarukam : Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Urgent

Ambar : Also in Sumerian, Old Babylonian, Akkadian, Syriac, and Phoenician. Noun.

Wet land with poor drainage, covered with aromatic grassy vegetation; small ponds with tall grass of a very particular smell. From Ambar, derived the Arabic word Al Anbar, which means aphrodisiac aroma produced by a rare type of vegetation found in the Near and Middle East, and particularly in Syria, Palestine, and Lebanon. According to the Ulema, if Al Anbar is mixed with Zaafaran in the writing of magical spells and chants, it could easily precipitate the manifestation of Jins and Afrits.

Amchit: Also in Phoenician. Noun.

Name of an ancient Phoenician town of Jbeil (Ancient Byblos) in Lebanon. Amchit sits on the Lebanese coast and climbs gently to the lower plateau of Mount Lebanon. It is a very beautiful town known for the exquisite architecture of its ethnic and traditional homes, and the legendary hospitality of its people.

French Orientalists called Amchit paradise on earth. The French archaeologist and writer, Ernest Renan, who lived there with his sister Henriette (Buried in Amchit) mentioned this splendid town in one of his writings. He wrote: "We admit, me, my wife and my sister that Amchit is a paradise". Amchit is rich with archeological and historical sites; its Church of Saint Sophia is built on the ruins of a Phoenician foundation; the Church of Saint Zakhia, which goes back to the 6th century; the famous church of Lady of Saydet Naya built by the Crusaders. Unquestionably, Amchit is one of the most beautiful spots on earth.

In 1944, French archeologists working for the Vichy government discovered magnificent Phoenician and Egyptian artifacts and marble fragments containing Phoenician inscriptions and the portrait of Adon (Adonis).

At the lower part of the tablet, a reference is made to god Adon (Adonis) as a celestial extraterrestrial king who traveled from Assyria to Phoenicia on a winged disk.

Ame: Noun. Weapon.

Amelnakru: Noun. Enemy.

Amelon: Also in Akkadian. Noun.

Name of an Anunnaki-Akkadian hero who ruled for 46,800 years.

Amelnaki: Noun. Adjective. A Foe; an enemy.

Amelserru: Noun. A child.

Ameshada : Noun. Adjective. A great warrior.

Amioun: Phoenician. Noun. Name of an old town in Lebanon.

Amioun's history goes back to the time of the Phoenicians. Amioun was mentioned as Amia in the 14th century B.C. Letters of Tel Al Amarna, written by Phoenician kings who were subjects of the pharaoh. Epistemologically, the word Amioun derived from the Aramaic word Emun, which means fortress.

In 1946, in the vicinity of the tower of St. Phocas in Amioun, engineers members of the French military topography team discovered unidentified ancient parchments, figurines, Assyrian coins, tablets, slabs, and Phoenician terracotta-clay fragments containing passages from the Phoenician story of the Creation, and a substantial deposit of minted gold.

Ammizadugga: Also in Babylonian and Akkadian. Noun.

An Anunnaki's offspring and a king of Babylon (2202-2182 B.C.) He was mentioned in the Flood story in the Epic of Gilgamesh.

Amnanu: Also in Akkadian and Babylonian. Noun.

The name of the ancient kingdom of Erech.

Ammr-il: Noun. Strength of the god or king. Composed of two words:

- **a** -Ammr, which means life; good health; longevity;
- **b** -Il, which means god; ruler, synonym: El.)

From Ammr-il, derived the Phoenician word Amrit, which became the name of a famous Phoenician city, and the Arabic word Amr, which means age, lifespan.

Amon: Hebrew. Noun.

Various individuals exist in the Bible with that name, but the most important one is an Anunnaki who was engaged in scientific activities near the city of Thebes.



Amioun, Lebanon.

Centuries after his departure from Earth, his name was remembered, and as often happened, he became the local god of the city. In 1700 B.C.E., Thebes conquered the city states of Lower Egypt, and Amon join the Egyptian pantheon, later becoming the sun god of the Egyptians.

Amram: Noun. Good subjects of the Anunnaki's leaders; good union; highly developed communities.

Composed of two words :

- **a** -Am (Good; kind).
- **b** -Ram (People; community; population; tribe.)

In Biblical studies, Amram meant high people; kindred of the High; friend of Jehovah.

In primitive Arabic, Ram meant: People; group. Henceforth, the name of the Palestinian city Ramallah could be interpreted as the people of God, since Allah means to the Arabs and Muslims, what exactly the word Jehovah means to the Jews: God.

When Enki or Ea called upon Avraham, he told him: I am your god, and I am now changing your name from Avraham to Ab-Raham, because you are going to lead my people as the father of my people on earth. Av became Ab. And Ab in all the 14 different ancient languages of the Near East and the Middle East means father.

From the Ana'kh Ab, derived the words: Ab, Abu, Abi, Aba, Abba, Abuya, Abouna; all meaning the very same thing: Father. And from the Ana'kh word ram, derived the ancient Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic word Ram: People. Centuries later, Ram acquired a multitude of meanings.

For instance:

- **a** -In ancient Hebrew, Ram is pleasing.
- **b** -In Sanskrit mythology, Ram means supreme.
- **c** -In the pre-Islamic Arabic era, called Al-Gahiliya “Jahiliya” (Years of darkness), Ram meant a group of people. Synonym: Ra'bh.

From the Ana'kh Ram, we have today, the Arabic Ramy and the Spanish Ramos. In ancient times the early Armenians called themselves the people of Ram.

Amraphel: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun. Name of an Anunnaki “Fallen Angel” offspring, and king of Sennaar (Shinar), or [Babylonia](#); one of the four Mesopotamian kings—the other three being:

- 1-Arioch, King of [Pontus](#) (Ellasar);
- 2-Chodorlahomor, King of Elam;
- 3-Thadal King of Nations ([Goyim](#).)

Amrit: Phoenician/Ugaritic. Noun.

Name of an ancient Phoenician city located in Syria, co-built by the remnants of the Anunnaki and early Phoenicians from Tyre and Sidon.

Amrit derived from the Ana'kh Ammr-il. Amrit is one of the most puzzling, mysterious and enigmatic cities in recorded history.

It was the stage for a cosmic war between many ancient nations; the birth of the original Olympiads; the world's first Anunnaki-Phoenician medical center; the city that produced Mah-Rit, the early form/formula of what we call today steroids, an early genetic product created by the Anunnaki.

Amrit was the city that created what we call today the Olympic Games. Contrary to all beliefs, the Olympic Games did not start in Greece, but in Amrit.

The opening ceremony included 5 teams of athletes from the Island of Arwad, and the cities of Tyre, Sidon, Tartous and Byblos. A stadium is still visible in Amrit.

The first Olympic (so to speak) athletic event occurred in Amrit around 1,400 B.C. Today, tourists visiting Amrit are fascinated by an elaborate altar built by the Phoenicians to honor their god Melkart (A god created for the Phoenicians by the Anunnaki.) This is the apparent historical version.

But, in fact, the altar was erected by the remnants of the Anunnaki who had an influential center in the Island of Arwad, not very far from Amrit. The altar served as a healing center using Anunnaki medicine and Phoenicians' oracles.

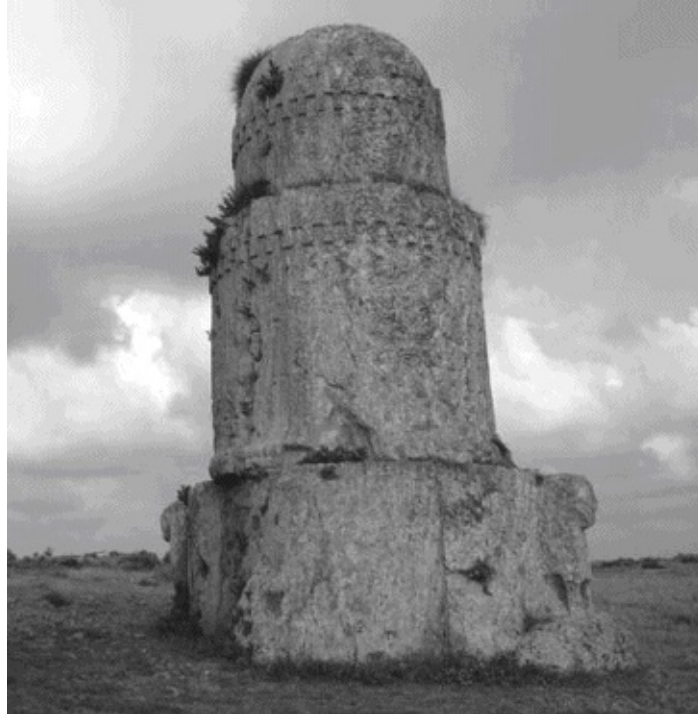
Amrit was a scientific center for the remnants of the Anunnaki and early Phoenicians who practiced a very advanced medicine mixed with oracles and para-psychological powers.

The Crusaders, and particularly the Knights Templar order organized secret meetings on the plateau of the temple and read excerpts from the Rama-Dosh Book, especially the passages related to metal transmutation that allowed them to change iron and copper into gold.



The Phoenician Temple of Melkart at Amrit.

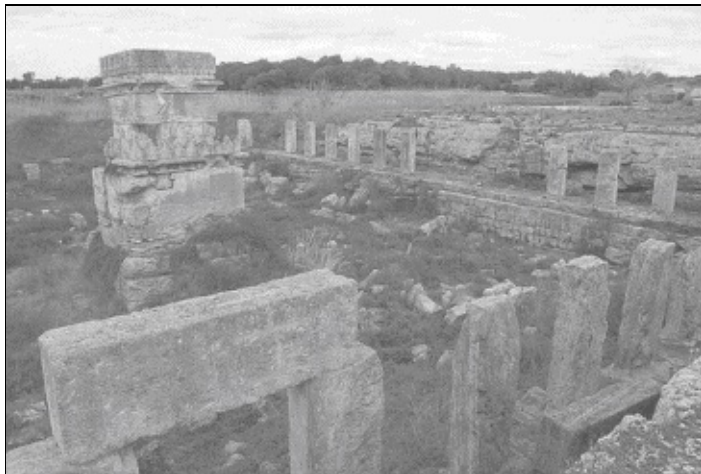
The Melkart's Shrines at Carthage (Modern Tunis) and Amrit were decorated with Anunnaki's motifs and symbols, such as the Arwad's Serpent representing wisdom, knowledge and science, and the Tyrian moon crescent representing a new birth, and the Anunnaki Delta-Tyrian Triangle, representing the equilibrium of nature and man.



Melkart of Carthage.



Around this ancient Phoenician monument, the ritual ceremony of Mahrit took place.





Ruins of the Phoenician cemetery of Amrit.

Amtum: Also in Akkadian. Noun.

a-A slave.

b-A servant.

Amurru: Noun. West.

Amurru: Also in Akkadian. Noun.

The Akkadian god of nomads, and a mountain god. He is the equivalent of Sumerian god Martu. His consort is Beletseri.

Amurru: Also in Amorite, Akkadian, Phoenician, and Ugaritic.

Noun. The original members of the nation of Amurru.

The Amorites were a Semitic tribe with regional influence in Syria, although they came from Arabia. The people of Amurru were intermixed with the Hurrians.

An : Noun.

a- Source,

b-First breath,

c-First nourishment.

In Sumerian, it means celestial father. Commonly used by the Hurrians, Phoenicians, Elamites, Subarians, Sumerians, Medes, and Kasites. Esoteric umerical value: 1,199. Code/Use: According to mythology and esoterism: Write the word An and the name of your new-born child on the leaf of a white rose and keep it in a safe place for seven days. Esoteric benefits: It brings health and protection to newly born children. Geometrical presentation or symbol: The letter A and a leaf of a white rose.

An: Also in Sumerian. Adjective. High.

An: Also in Sumerian. Noun.

a-The heaven,

b-The sky.

An: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Chaldean. Name.

The chief god of the Annunaki.

Anu in Egyptian,

Anum in Akkadian.

An was the creator of the gods, including the peoples of the earth, but over time (3000-2500 B.C.) An lost his privileged position to his son Enlil. His main temple was in Uruk, where he was worshipped as the god of that city. Later on, his daughter Inanna became a co-god of Uruk. An mated with the goddesses Ki and Nammu. His union with them gave birth to the gods.

An.gir : Noun. Steppe.

Ana (h): Expression.

a-For the reason of,

b-Done for a certain condition.

Áña: Verb.

a-To measure distance,

b-To record time,

c-To count time.

A-na : Conjunction. What?

Anaaš : Conjunction. Why?

Anafar Jin Markah: Noun. Name of humans who walked on three legs, supposedly created by non-terrestrial geneticists who have visited earth some 450,000 years ago.

Some ufologists suggest that they were genetically created by the Igigi. Some authors have claimed that the Igigi have created a very primitive form of human beings, lacking intelligence and mobility. The Igigi considered the early quasi-humans to be not much more than machines with limited mental faculties, and those early forms of humans looked like apes. The Igigi actually experimented a bit with the early human-forms:

The Earth was extremely cold at that time, and the Igigi had to cover the human bodies with lots of hair to protect them from the elements. It took the quasi-human race thousands of years to evolve into an early human form, and even then not totally human, still looking like apes. Some of them had bizarre skulls and facial bones.

First, they created the “Nafar Jinmarkah” meaning ‘individual on three legs.’ They consisted of a very strong physical body but lacked agility. Those bodies were created to carry heavy weight. The three legs’ purpose was to support heavy loads they could lift and carry. Later on, the Igigi worked on a new human form that consisted of a body with two legs, in order to bring speed and better agility. Yet, early humans remained terrifying, nothing like the Biblical descriptions. The Igigi tried several times. And each time, they faced a problem in designing the human skull.

Early Igigi creators did not want to put brains in the skull so human-forms-bodies would not think. These early human-forms were the world’s first robots.

Anagim: Also in Sumerian, Chaldean and Akkadian.

Conjunction.

How?

Anagim: Also in Sumerian, Chaldean and Akkadian.

Conjunction. What?

Anakim: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Hebrew. Noun.

The descendants of Anak, or Enoch, Cain's son. Although it was claimed by Biblical scholars, and particularly Hebrew scribes that a flood had been sent to destroy them, there were still entire cities and settlements of Anakim in the lands of Canaan as late as the time of Moses. Jewish chronicler Josephus states that even in his own day it was not uncommon for people to dig up gigantic skeletal remains, referring to the giant Anakim.

Spies sent by Moses to report on the Anakim strongholds reported back that the Anakim were so large that the Hebrews seemed "like grasshoppers" in comparison.

Anaku: Also in Assyrian and Sumerian. Pronoun. I.

A-ñálá: Also in Sumerian , Chaldean and Akkadian. Noun.

Bag made from leather used to contain, carry, or store goods, cereals, or water. Composed of two words:

a-A , which means water.

b-Nala, which means to contain; to transport; to carry.

A-nameshda-dosh: A title, also an attribute.

A supreme leader; a commander; a ruler.

Composed from three words:

- **a** -An, which means heavenly; god; the one.
- **b** -Ameshada, which means a great warrior.
- **c** -Dosh, which means holy; sacred; divine.

From A-nameshda-dosh, derived the Sumerian and Babylonian Namesda (Warrior; ruler.)

A-namidra: Noun.

Name of the Anunnaki scientist who monitors the Earth Matrix, called Anamid-Raya, also Anid Ariya.

This Matrix is extremely complicated, because it is written in codes, symbols, geometrical forms, chemical formulas, theorems, “and in all the languages that have existed, still exist, and will be invented in the future after 2022,” said the Ulema. In other words, it is a cosmic library, archives, and depository of all the knowledge and events of 5 billions years, the estimated date of the beginning of Earth.

A-namidra and Earth Matrix:

A-namidra provided fascinating and mind-bending information in this matrix that have captivated academicians and leading scientists in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Included in his data are detailed descriptions and explanations of:

- **1** -Primordial bio-engineering of terrestrial life - forms (Elements, nature, animals, and humans);
- **2** -Building blocks of life, and how they acted like cells to produce life on earth;
- **3** -DNA’s fifth unknown element;

- 4 -RNA (Humans and non-humans) and life evolution;
- 5 -The origin and the genetic creation of the human races by the Anunnaki;
- 6 -The Earth-made human creatures;
- 7 -The Space-made human creatures;
- 8 -Metabolism and the oceans-made human creatures;
- 9 -Man-made humans and reverse engineering of the human brain;
- 10 -The Anunnaki's "Conduit".

A-namidra explains what kind of clay, the Anunnaki used to create Man:

One of the most striking revelations of Sinhar A-namidra is his explanation of the "Clay" used by the Anunnaki to genetically create the first human species.

The Anunnaki's matrix mentioned clay as one of the primordial ingredients or elements they have used to create the human race. It is extremely important to understand the real meaning of the word clay. A-namidra explained to the Ulema, that "Clay" is not what everybody understood or thought to be, from reading the translations of the Sumerian texts. It is not the earthly clay found in ancient Sumer near the Tigris and Euphrates banks.

The Anunnaki's matrix explained and defined it very differently.

Judaism, Christianity and Islam got hooked on clay. Scholars who have translated the Sumerian texts and/or interpreted them made a huge mistake when they referred to clay as the mud or dirt substance the Anunnaki found in ancient Iraq, and mixed it with their DNA to create mankind..." said Ulema Govinda. The Anunnaki used a plasmic liquid that coagulated very rapidly, and short after, the coagulation took the apparent physical properties of the clay.

But the substance was not dirt, rather plasmo-organic.

A-namidra explains the creation of Man from cosmic clay:

A-namidra told the Ulema, that some of the very early human races were not created by the Anunnaki. The earliest human-animal species were originally created in space, and this included many animals and various plants. The life of the earliest human-animal species started within the clay found inside comets.

A-namidra spoke about the early human species who lived underwater:

A-namidra spoke to the Anunnaki-Ulema about the existence and origin of early human-like creatures who lived at the bottom of the oceans. He explained that “one of the earliest life-forms on planet Earth began at the very bottom of the oceans, where metabolism originated through “Mai-ai” (Water)

Metabolism created an early human-like form. Those creatures had a human skull, two eyes without retina, two legs and four long arms, but no nose, no ears, and no hair on their bodies.” They were called the Basharma’h. (Bashar means human race, and Ma’h means water.)

A-natabaru “Anda-Barikha”: Noun. Name of the Anunnaki Sinhar who taught the Anunnaki-Ulema about the mind’s projection (reenactment) of all the events and acts (Bad and good) of one’s life.

This process is called “Judgment by the Brain”. In accordance with the Sinhar Anathabaru’s teachings, Ulema Saddik Ghandar Ranpour said: “Seconds before you leave earth, your mind will project the reenactment of all the events and acts (Bad and good) in your life, past, present and future, and “zoom” you right toward your next nonphysical destination, where and when you judge yourself, your deeds, your existence and decide whether you wish to elevate yourself to a higher dimension, or stay in the state of nothingness and loneliness.

You will not return to earth, nor your soul would migrate to another soul or another body, because the Anunnaki do not believe in reincarnation or in a physical return to earth. Earth is the lowest sphere of existence for humans. Thus, you are always connected to the Anunnaki in this life and the next one. The Anunnaki were the ones who created the brain for the humans. These early brains contained two million cells. But the Anunnaki worked years on the prototypes of humans. In their final genetic experiments, the Anunnaki programmed humans with the thirteen original faculties, implanted in the brain’s cells.”

A-ñi: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Phoenician. Noun.

a-A large quantity of water.

b-A small flood.

Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water.

b-Ni, which means an overflow.

Añar: Also in Sumerian. Noun.

Torrent; heavy rain. Composed of two words:

a-A , which means water,

b- Ñar , which means to precipitate; to gather; to add.

Añárin : Noun. A flat field.

An-ba: Verb. To refuse.

Anbar : Noun. Celestial metal.

An-bar: Noun. Noon.

Anda-anparu: An expression meaning verbatim: Judgment by the brain. In his Kira'at, Ulema Saddik Ghandar Ranpour said: "Seconds before you leave earth, your mind will project the reenactment of all the events and acts (Bad and good) in your life, past, present and future. And it will "zoom" you right toward your next nonphysical destination, where and when you judge yourself, your deeds, your existence and decide whether you wish to elevate yourself to a higher dimension, or stay in the state of nothingness and loneliness. You will not return to Earth, and your soul will not migrate to another soul or another body, because the Anunnaki do not believe in reincarnation or in a physical return to earth. Earth is the lowest sphere of existence for humans. Thus, you are always

connected to the Anunnaki in this life and the next one. The Anunnaki were the ones who created the brain for the humans. These early brains contained two million cells.

But the Anunnaki worked years on the prototypes of humans. In their final genetic experiments, the Anunnaki programmed humans with the thirteen original faculties, implanted in the brain's cells." Later, on, the Anunnaki have improved on their initial prototypes, and included additional mental faculties.

Andùl : Noun. Shade.

Ane : Pronoun. He; she.

Áñeba : Adverb. At night.

An-edin: Noun.

a-High ground,

b-Elevated field.

Composed of two words:

a-An, which means high,

b-Edin (Garden; field.)

From edin, derived the word Eden.

Anene: Pronoun.

a-They,

b-Them.

A-ni: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Phoenician. Noun.

A large quantity of water; a small flood. Composed of two words: a-A, which means water, b-Ni, which means an overflow.

AnHaf-nah: Also in Phoenician and Arabic.

The secret esoteric name and symbol of a type of mushroom used in a magical diet. The mushroom was a very important symbol in the early Ana'kh manuscripts given to the Phoenicians and later on to King Solomon.

Mushroom in Ana'kh is Haf-nah, and it represents many things such as:

- 1 -Fecundity;
- 2 -Occult power;
- 3 -Heredity;
- 4 -Life;
- 5 -Genetical reproduction;
- 6 -A sexual symbol referring to a woman.

Ancient Sumerian, Persians and Phoenicians myths tell us how patriarchs used an extraction from mushroom and mixed it with an Anunnaki female DNA to create a secret race of creatures capable of building huge edifices and temples.

Legend has it that the Templar knights learned this secret while digging in the basements and underground tunnels of the temple of King Solomon. The Book of Rama-Dosh elaborated on this mixture and described how Haf-nah was used to create an extraordinary human race capable of performing miracles and teleporting stones of an immense dimension.

In the early Phoenician language, Haf-na meant:

- **a** -Hand;
- **b** -Grabbing;
- **c** -Instrument.

Ironically and interestingly enough, if you read the Christian Arabic translation of the Bible you will find this phrase: “Haf-nat Tourab”.

And this is mind-boggling, because it refers to the creation of Adam, in other words the creation of the human race.

In Arabic, Haf-na means:

- **a** -What a hand can grab;
- **b** -A small quantity.

The contemporary meaning of the word Tourab in Arabic is:

- **a** -Sand.
- **b** -Dirt.

Now, if you add Haf-na+Tourab, you get this: The hand grabs dirt. And this is how the Christian Arabic Bible interprets the creation of Adam; God grabbed with his hand dirt from the ground. So, the mushroom, hand, and dirt are enigmatically connected in the creation’s script of the ancients. The meaning of the name

of the great Perseus, founder of the Perseid Dynasty , and builder of the citadel of Mycenae is: “The Place of the Mushroom”, and various illustrations of the mushroom appear abundantly on churches’ columns. Another striking example is the figure of the Biblical Melchizedek that appeared on a façade of the Cathedral de Chartre in France, holding a chalice in the shape of a mushroom, symbolizing life, and perhaps the Holy Grail, as interpreted in the literature of Cathars, Templar Knights, and many enlightened eastern secret societies.

It was also interpreted as the “Divine-Human Vessel”, meaning the womb of Virgin Mary; the very womb that gave birth to Jesus.

In ancient Phoenician and Akkadian traditions closely related to the Anunnaki, the mushroom as a chalice represents the creative power of the female. More precisely, the fecundity of a female Anunnaki goddess, giver of life and all living creatures.

This fecundity source came in the form of a mitochondrial DNA. Also, the secret extracted liquid of the mushroom represented the “Light Liquid” known also as Elixir of Life. (Book of Ramadosh). On many Templars’ pillars and Bourj (Upper part of a medieval fortress or a castle) in Syria, Malta and Lebanon, the mushroom is carefully illustrated as a “Flower of Life” known to the Phoenicians, Habiru (Hebrew), early Arabs, Sumerians and Anunnaki as:

- a- Wardah;
- b -Ward;
- c -Vardeh.

These three words (Meaning a rose, or a flower) in ancient linguistic context, symbolized the blooming of life. At one point in history, the mushroom’s figure was used by the Templar Order of St. John of Malta as the symbol of the Holy Grail. And in other passages, the mushroom represented a head; the head of a leader. Some historians thought that the leader was Baphomet, while others believed it was Noah, and another group believed it was the Prophet Mohammed, and finally, there is a group of learned masters who claimed that it was the Khalek of Markabah. Khalek is one of the seventy two names/attributes of God in Arabic, and Markabah or Merkabah means a spaceship in Sumerian and Akkadian. The Anunnaki’s mushroom symbol gave birth to the “Cult of Head”. Anne Ross in her book “ *Pagan Celtic Britain*”, wrote: “*The Cult of the Human Head constitutes a persistent theme throughout all aspects of Celtic life spiritual and temporal and the symbol of the severed head may be regarded as the most typical and universal of their religious attitudes.*”

King Solomon, King Hiram, and King Perseus learned the secret of “Anhafnah”, from Anananda. Ulema have states according to the Kira’at of Anananda, that at one time in history, “Anhafnah”, was the early form of “Sacred Geometry”, used by the Hyskos, the Armenians, the Persians, and the Templars, to build their castles and cathedrals. And “Anhafnah”, was represented as a labyrinth on the floor of many cathedrals.

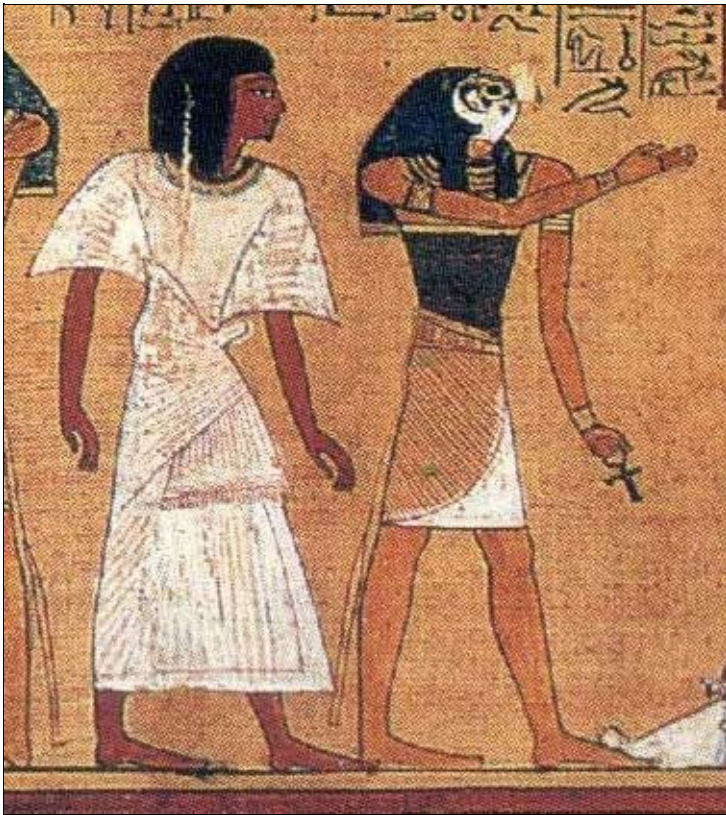
The Knight Templars who have studied the Anunnaki's Book of Ramadosh, followed a secret ritual path of "Anhafnah", to accomplish extraordinary deeds, and amass a legendary fortune.

The meaning of the name of the great Perseus, founder of the Perseid Dynasty , and builder of the Citadel of Mycenae is: "The Place of the Mushroom", and various illustrations of the mushroom appear abundantly on churches' columns.

Another striking and unique example is the figure of the Biblical Melchizedek that appeared on a façade of the Cathedral de Chartre in France, holding a chalice in the shape of a mushroom, symbolizing life, and perhaps the Holy Grail, as interpreted in the literature of Cathars, Templars, and many enlightened eastern secret societies. It was also interpreted as the "Divine-Human Vessel", meaning the womb of Virgin Mary; the very womb that gave birth to Jesus.

In ancient Phoenician and Akkadian traditions closely related to the Anunnaki, the mushroom as a chalice represents the creative power of the female. More precisely, the fecundity of a female Anunnaki goddess, giver of life and all living creatures.

Photo below: Labyrinth at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco .



Labyrinth Walks - The Twisty Path to Clarity : There are a number of practices referred to as “walking meditation,” some of which involve special postures, steps, or mental exercises. One very interesting form of walking meditation, which is often practiced in Christian mystical traditions, uses the pattern of a labyrinth as its focal point.

AnHayya’h, “A-haYA”, “Aeef-hayat”: AnHayya’h could be the most important word in the whole literature of the Anunnaki and Ana’kh, because it deals with:

- 1 -The origin of man on earth;**
- 2 -How humans are connected to the Anunnaki;**
- 3 -Importance of water vis-à-vis humans and Anunnaki;**
- 4 -The life of humans;**
- 5 -Proof that it was a non-terrestrial woman who created man, Adam and the human race via her Anunnaki identity;**

6 -The return of the Anunnaki to earth;

7 -Humanity salvation, hopes, and a better future for all of us; “a gift from our ancestors and creators, the Anunnaki,” said the Ulema.

It is extremely difficult to find the proper and accurate word or words in our terrestrial languages and vocabularies.

The word “ AnHayya’h” is composed of:

1 -An or A (Pronounced Aa), or Aelf (Pronounced a’leff).

It is the same letter in Ana’kh , Akkadian, Canaanite, Babylonian, Assyrian, Ugaritic, Phoenician, Moabite, Siloam, Samaritan, Lachish, Hebrew, Aramaic, Nabataean-Aramaic, Syriac, and Arabic. All these languages are derived from the Ana’kh.

(Note: The early Greeks adopted the Phoenician Alphabet, and the Latin and Cyrillic came from the Greek.

The Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek scripts all came from the Phoenician. Arabic and most of Indian scriptures came from the Aramaic. The entire Western world received its languages from the Phoenicians, the descendants of the Anunnaki.)

An means one or all of the following:

- **1 -Beginning;**
- **2 -The very first;**
- **3 -The ultimate;**
- **4 -The origin;**
- **5 -Water.**

On earth, this word became Aelf in Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic. Aelf is the beginning of the alphabet in these languages. In Latin, it’s A, and in Greek is Alpha. In Hebrew, the Aleph consists of two yuds (Pronounced Yood) ; one Yud is situated to the upper right and the other yud to the lower left.

Both Yuds are joined by a diagonal VAV . They represent the higher water and the lower water, and

between them the heaven. This mystic-kabalistic interpretation was given to us by Rabbi Isaac Luria.

Water is extremely important in all the sacred scriptures, as well as in the vast literature and scripts of extraterrestrials and Anunnaki.

Water links humans to the Anunnaki. In the Babylonian account of the Creation , Tablet 1 illustrates Apsu (Male), representing the primeval fresh water, and Tiamat (Female), the primeval salt water.

These were the parents of the gods. Apsu and Tiamat begat Lahmu (Lakh mu) and Lahamu (Lakh amu) deities.

In the Torah, the word water was mentioned in the first day of the creation of the world : “And the spirit of God hovered over the surface of the water.” In the *Chassidut*, the higher water is “wet” and “warm”, and represents the closeness to Yahweh (God), and it brings happiness to man.

The lower water is “cold”, and brings unhappiness because it separates us from Yahweh (God), and man feels lonely and abandoned. The Ten Commandments commences with the letter

Alef : “ *Anochi* (I) am God your God who has taken you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.”

The letter Alef holds the secret of man, his creation and the whole universe (Midrash).

In Hebrew, the numeric value of Aleph is 1. And the meaning is:

- 1 -First;
- 2 -Adonai;
- 3 -Leader;
- 4 -Strength;
- 5 -Ox;
- 6 -Bull;
- 7 -Thousand;
- 8 -To teach.

According to Jewish teaching, each Hebrew letter is a spiritual force and power by itself, and comes directly from Yahweh (God). This force contains the raw material for the creation of the world and man. The Word of God ranges from the Aleph (The very first letter) to the Tav (The last letter) in Hebrew.

In Revelation 1:8, Jesus said: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending." In John 1:1-3, as the Word becomes Jesus, the Lord Jesus is also the Aleph and the Tav, as well as the Alpha and the Omega. In Him exists all the forces, and spiritual powers of the creation. Jesus is also connected to water, an essential substance for the purification of the body and the soul, this is why Christians got to be baptized in water.

In Islam, water is primordial and considered as the major force of the creation of the universe.

The Prophet Mohammad said (From the Quran):

"Wa Khalaknah Lakoum min al Ma'i, koula chay en hay", meaning: And WE (Allah) have created for you from water everything alive."

The Islamic numeric/spiritual value of Aleph and God is 1.

To the Anunnaki and many extraterrestrial civilizations, the An or Alef represents number 1, as well as planet Nibiru, the constellation Orion, the star Aldebaran, and above all the female aspect of the creation symbolized in the Anunnaki's female "Gb'r" (Angel Gabriel to us.)

Hayya'h also means:

- **a -Life;**
- **b -Creation;**
- **c -Humans;**
- **d -Earth.**

In Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Turkish, Syriac, and so many Eastern languages, the Anunnaki words "Hayya'h" and "Hayat" mean the same thing: Life.

But the most striking part of our story is that the original name of Eve is not Eve, but "Hawwa"

derived directly from Hayya. How do we know this? Very simple: Eve's name in the Bible is "Hawwa", also "Chevva".

In the Quran is also "Hawwa", and in all the Semitic and Akkadian texts, Eve is called Hawwa or Hayat, meaning the giver of life; the source of the creation. Now, if we combine the 2 words: An + Hayya'h or Hayat, we get this: Beginning; The very first; The ultimate; The origin; Water + Life; Creation; Humans; Earth, where the first was created; Woman.

And the whole meaning becomes: The origin of the creation and first thing or person who created the life of humans was a woman (Eve; Hawwa) or water.

Amazingly enough, in Ana'kh, woman and water mean the same thing, because woman as a creative female energy represents water according to the Babylonian, Sumerians and Anunnaki tablets, as clearly written in the Babylonian-Sumerian account of the Creation , Tablet 1.

The Anunnaki who created us genetically some 65,000 B.C. lived on earth with us, in Iraq (Sumer, Mesopotamia, Babylon) and Lebanon (Loubnan, Phoenicia, Phinikia).

They taught our ancestors how to write, how to speak, how to play music, how to build temples, how to navigate, as well as geometry, algebra, metallurgy, irrigation, astronomy, you name it. But the human races disappointed them, for the early human beings were cruel, violent, greedy and ungrateful.

So, the Anunnaki gave up on us and left earth.

The few remaining Anunnaki living in Iraq and Lebanon were killed by savage military legions from Greece, Turkey and other nations of the region. The Anunnaki left earth for good.

Other extraterrestrial races came to earth, but these celestial visitors were not friendly and considerate like our ancestors the Anunnaki.

The new extraterrestrials had a different plan for humanity, and their agenda included abduction of women and children, animal mutilation, genetic experiments on human beings, creating a new hybrid race, etc...

The Anunnaki did not totally forget us. After all, many of their women were married to humans, and many of our women were married to Anunnaki.

Ancient history, the Bible, Sumerian tablets, Akkadian cylinders, Babylonian scriptures, Phoenician inscriptions, and historical accounts from around the globe recorded these events.

You can find them, almost intact, in archeological sites in Iraq and Lebanon, as well as in museums, particularly the British Museum, the Iraqi Museum and the Lebanese Museum. So, before leaving us, the Anunnaki activated in our cells the infinitesimally invisible multimicroscopic gene of **AnHayya'h**. **It was implanted in our organism and became a vital composition of our DNA.**

Humans are not yet aware of this, as we were not aware of the existence of our DNA for thousands of years.

As our medicine, science and technology advance, we will be able one day to discover that miniscule, invisible, undetectable An- Hayya'h, exactly as we have discovered our DNA. AnHayya'h cannot be detected yet in our laboratories.

It is way beyond our reach and our comprehension.

It is extremely powerful, because it is the very source of our existence.

Through AnHayya'h, the Anunnaki remained in touch with us, even though we are not aware of it. It is linked directly to a Conduit and to a Miraya (Monitor, or mirror) on Nibiru. Every single human being on the face of the earth is linked to the outer-world of the Anunnaki through AnHayya'h. And it is faster than the speed of light. It reaches the Anunnaki through Babs (Star gates). For now, we will call it molecule or bubble. This molecule travels the universe and reaches the Miraya of the Anunnaki through a Conduit integrated in our genes and our brain's cells by the Anunnaki some 65,000 years ago. But what is a Conduit?

Does every human possess a Conduit?

The answer is yes.

All humans have a Conduit just like the Anunnaki, because it is part of our DNA. It is impossible to explain how a Conduit works inside the human brain, and/or how it works for a human being.

The creation of the Conduit is the most important procedure done for each Anunnaki's student on the first day of his or her entrance into a learning center in Ashtari.

A new identity is created for each Anunnaki's student by the development of a new pathway in his or her mind, connecting the student to the rest of the Anunnaki's psyche.

Simultaneously, the cells check with the other copy of the mind and body of the Anunnaki student, to make sure that the Double and the other copy of the mind and body of the student are totally clean.

During this phase, the Anunnaki's student temporarily loses his or her memory, for a very short time.

This is how the telepathic faculty is developed, or enhanced in everyone. It is necessary, since to serve the total community of the Anunnaki, the individual program inside each Anunnaki's student is immediately shared with everybody.

The Anunnaki have two kinds of intelligence:

- 1 -Collective intelligence that belongs to the community.
- 2 -Individual intelligence that belongs to one person.

Both intelligences are directly connected to two things:

- 1 -The first is the access to the Community Depot of Knowledge that any Anunnaki can tap in and update and acquire additional knowledge.
- 2 -The second is an individual prevention shield, also referred to as personal privacy.

This means that an Anunnaki can switch on and off his/her direct link to other Anunnaki. By establishing the Screen or Filter an Anunnaki can block others from either communication with him or her, or simply prevent others from reading personal thoughts. Filter, Screen and Shield are interchangeably used to describe the privacy protection device.

In addition, an Anunnaki can program telepathy and set it up on chosen channels, exactly as we turn on our radio set and select the station we wish to listen to. Telepathy has several frequency, channels and stations. When the establishment of the Conduit is complete, the student leaves the conic cell, where the procedure has taken place, and heads to the classroom. Now, how does an Anunnaki receive the content of a Conduit to allow him/her to watch over us? Through the Miraya (See Miraya to learn how it works). The Anunnaki created the Conduit, the Miraya and the **AnHayya'h to watch over us, even though we do not deserve it, said the Ulema.**

The Anunnaki have been watching us, monitoring our activities, listening to our voices, witnessing our wars, brutality, greed and indifference toward each others for centuries.

But they did not interfere. But now, they will, because they fear two things that could destroy earth and annihilate the human race:

- 1 -**The domination of earth and the human race by the Greys;**
- 2 -**The destruction of human life and planet Earth on the hands of humans.**

The whole earth could blow up. Should this happen, the whole solar system could be destroyed. For we know, should anything happen to the moon, the earth will cease to exist. This is an absolute truth and a fact accepted by all scientists.

So anything that could happen to earth will disrupt the solar system, said the Ulema. **AnHayya'h is our umbilical cord, our birth cord that attaches us to the Anunnaki. Some refer to it as the "Silver Chord".**

No matter how silly and crazy this concept might look to many of us, one day, we will accept and possibly we might understand its mind-boggling mysteries, when our science, technology and mind explore wider dimensions, and reach a higher level of cosmic awareness and intelligence, added the Ulama.

Farid Tayarah said: “AnHayya’h will always be there for you to use before you depart this earth. It will never go away, because it is part of you. Without it you couldn’t exist. Just before you die, your brain out of the blue will activate it for you.”

Anh-Ista-Khan-na-reh: An Anunnaki’s medical/genetic term for women’s impregnation operation in Nibiru. The woman goes into a very nice hospital-like place. Anunnaki physicians will help her to lie down on a table, much like one of the examination tables in any doctor’s office on earth.

The attending physicians will be all females, very gentle and extremely skilled. Using a special machine, they will beam a light right through the woman’s body; the light will search for her ovaries. Nothing will probe, or hurt, or even annoy the body.

Once the light reaches the ovaries, it will activate one of the eggs, fertilize it, and have it move very smoothly into the uterus.

The woman then becomes pregnant, and the fetus will begin to grow.

Anunnaki women have the egg removed by the light, placed in a special tube, and grow the baby in a machine. They don’t have birth in the same sense humans do, but take the baby home after he or she is ready in the advanced incubator.

This impregnation operation is called “An-Ista-Khan-na-reh”.

It is composed from the following words:

- 1 -An’h=Creation; first; celestial.
- 2 -Ista or Ishtah=Child; baby; first born.
- 3 -Khan=hospital; operating room.
- 4 -Na=Source; first breath; first nourishment.

- 5 -Reh or Rah=Delivery; reception; relief.

Anir: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Phoenician. Noun.

a-Mourning,

b-Lamentation,

c- Showing grief and sadness.

Anki (An.Ki): Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

The universe.

Composed of two words:

a-An, which means

1-Sky,

2-God,

3-The origin,

and

b-Ki, which means the Earth.

Ankida: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. The union of heaven and earth. Composed of three words:

a-An, see An-ki.

b-Ki, see An-ki,

c-Da, which means union.

An.Maha.Rit: Also in Phoenician and Ugaritic.

An Anunnaki's quasi formula for steroids.

Composed from three words:

a-An , which means sky; God; the origin; first.

b-Maha, which means the ultimate; great.

c-Rit, which means strength; energy; motion.

Mah.Rit is humanity's earliest form/formula of what we call today steroids; an early genetic product created by the Anunnaki in the ancient Phoenician city of Amrit, in Syria co-built by the remnants of the Anunnaki and early Phoenicians from Tyre and Sidon.

Amrit is one of the most puzzling, mysterious and enigmatic cities in recorded history. It was the stage for a cosmic war between many ancient nations; the birth of the Olympiads; and the world's first Anunnaki-Phoenician medical center. But recent archeological excavations on the Island of Arwad revealed that this island gave birth to the Olympiads, and not Amrit as it was suggested by historians. An.Mah.Rit was first used by Inanna when she created the first 7 prototypes of the human race. Phoenicians used An-Mah-Rit quite often. It was supplied by the priests of god Melkart.

An.Nabu, "Nabu", "Nabi", "Nabo": Noun. Also in Sumerian, Akkadian, Aramaic, Syriac and Arabic.

a-A prophet,

b-Heavenly messenger,

c-A seer.

Anne-abi: Expression. All of them.

An-ñá: And yet.

Anna: Conjunction. Unto.

Annah: Pronoun. I, me

Áñnar: Verb.

a- To act strongly.

b-To oppress.

c-To reinforce.

d-To resist.

Aneshtu: Noun. Knowledge; alert mind.

From Aneshtu, derived the Chaldean, Akkadian and Sumerian verb Neshtug (To understand).

Annganzir: Noun.

a-First Night,

b-First darkness.

Composed from two words:

a-An, which means first; the one,

b-Ganzir, which means darkness.

From Aganzir, derived the Sumerian words Agenzer (Darkness) and Ganzir (The world of the dead.)

Angara: Term. Expecting future events as decided upon by the lord or god. Composed from three words:

a-An, which means divine; god; origin,

b-Ga, which means to see,

c-Ra, which means holy; supreme; forthcoming.

From Angara, derived the Sumerian word Garash or Garas, which means predicting the future, or reading the oracles.

Annas-shim: Noun. Group of passengers; group of people.

From Annas, derived the Phoenician word Anat, which means people, and the proto-Arabic word Annas or An-naas, which means people; humans; groups gathering.

It is still in use in contemporary Arabic.

Annitu : Verb. Behold.

Ánnízádká: Term. Mining precious metals in seas' waters.

Annkh (An'kh) : Also in Egyptian and Phoenician. The amulet of life symbolizing immortality and the next life to follow. In Egyptian mythology, An'kh represents both the male (Osiris) and female (Isis) symbols.

Annu: Conjunction. This.

Anpa: Noun. Z enith.



The Egyptian Ankh.



A lion-headed figure holding an ankh and a staff, Syrio-Phoenician, 7th century BC.

words:

a-Āña or Añ-a, which means to control,

b-Rig, which means to offer; to bestow.

Añrig: Noun. Controller; attendant. Composed of two

An-šár “Anshar” : Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. The entire heaven. Similar to Anšekunga “Anshekounga”.

Anše “Anshe”: Noun. A donkey.

Anšedina “Anshedina”: Noun. The entire world.

Similar to the Sumerian and Akkadian. An-šár “Anshar”.

Anšeduba “Anshedooba” : Noun. Term.

The entire hell; the several levels of the underworld.

Note: It is defined in terrestrial terminology, and as it is used or understood in the Akkadian/Sumerians clay tablets.

“ Anšeduba is a metaphoric word, because the concept of hell does not exist in extraterrestrial literature and cosmology. Hell is the product of the human mind, created by frightened and confused early humans, so-called prophets and preachers.

And promoted by organized religions for their own profit, and for establishing control over the mind, the soul, and the body of duped followers...” said Ulema Nejad.

He added: “This takes me to questioning the identity and personality of the scribes and writers of the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets...where they humans, messengers of the gods, or extraterrestrial Anunnaki who manifested themselves on earth as kings and builders of civilizations?

The Akkadian/Sumerian epics mentioned the descent of gods and goddesses to the underworld...this means one thing to me: The epics were written by humans and inspired by terrestrial beliefs...and rotated around physical beings, people from flesh and blood who were human beings not the Anunnaki, the very advanced extraterrestrial race.

The Anunnaki did not believe in hell, because hell exists only in the mind of weakened and frightened human beings. This also makes me believe that those epics are neither the accumulation of historical facts, nor the accurate and entire story of the Anunnaki’s existence on Earth...they are simple poetry.”

Anše-ishukur “Anshe-ishukoor”: Noun. Term.

The entire creation.

Creation means the creation of our solar system, the human race, animals, the phases planet Earth went through, and a primordial civilization that once lived on Mars.

It does not refer to the entire creation of the universe. Ulema Lambrakis said: “Don’t let anybody convince you that the human mind is capable of understanding and/or discovering how the universe was created, simply because there are so many universes, and each one of them has its own properties, laws and unknown history.

So what kind of universe are they talking about?"

Anšekadu-ra abra "Anshekadoora" abra: Expression.

Learning by traveling or traversing other dimensions.

Composed of four words:

a - Anše , which means magnificent.

b-Kadu, which means ability, or to be able.

c-Ra, which means heavenly; godly.

d-Abra, which means to cross over; to traverse.

Ulema Shimon Naphtali Ben Yacob explained that the Anunnaki have acquired an enormous amount of knowledge by entering different dimensions, and visiting a multitude of universes.

These dimensions are sometimes called parallel universes, future universes, and vibrational spheres.

He said: "Some are physical/organic, others are purely mental.

There are billions and billions of universes.

Some are inhabited by beings, super-beings, multi-vibrational beings, and even negative entities known to mankind as demons and evils.

Planet earth is considered the lowest organic and human life-form in the universe. The human beings are the less developed living entities, both mentally and spiritually."

Anšekadu-ra abra also means Anunnaki's branching out and changing individuality in multiple universes .

To understand the concept, consider this scenario said Ulema Mordachai Ben Zvi: “Let say, you wish if you could do something differently in your life, something like changing the past, changing a major life decision you have made some years ago, like perhaps, going back in time to a point before you have made a bad decision.

Or for instance, you wish if you could do something really good by changing an entire event that has happened in your past. In the Anunnaki’s case, they have the solutions for these dilemmas. They can go back and forth in time and space, including the past, the future, and meta-future.

An Anunnaki can split himself/herself in two, three, or more if necessary, and move on to a universe that is very much like the one they live on (Nibiru), or totally different.

There are so many universes, and some of them do not resemble Nibiru at all. If an Anunnaki wishes to branch out and move on, he/she must study the matter very carefully and make the right selection. And the branching, or splitting, results in exact copies of the person of the Anunnaki, both physically and mentally.

At the moment of separation, each separate individual copy of an Anunnaki grows, mentally, in a different direction, follows his or her own free will and decisions, and eventually the two are not exactly alike.” So what do they do, first of all?

Ulema Ben Zvi said verbatim: “The old one stays where he/she is and follows his/her old patterns as he/she wishes. The new one might land one minute, or a month, or a year, somewhere, some place, right before the decision he/she wants to change or avoid.

Let’s take this scenario for instance; Some 30,000 years ago in his lifespan; an Anunnaki male was living a nice life with his wife and family. But he felt that he did not accomplish much, and suddenly he wanted to be more active in the development of the universe; a change caused by witnessing a horrendous event such as a certain group of beings in his galaxy destroying an entire civilization, and killing millions of the inhabitants, in order to take over their planet for various purposes.

It happened while an Anunnaki was on a trip, and he actually saw the destruction and actions of war while he was traveling. It was quite traumatic, and he thought, at that moment, that he must be active in preventing such events from occurring again, ever. So, he went back in time to be in a spot to prevent these fateful events from happening again.

There, in that new dimension, the Anunnaki leaves his former self (A copy of himself) as a guardian and a protector.

The other copy (Perhaps one of the original ones) is still on Nibiru. The branching out phenomenon

occurred in one of the designated locals of the Anunnaki Hall of Records, also called in terrestrial term Akashic Records Hall.” Ulema Openheimer said: “For the Anunnaki fellow there is no problem or any difficulty in doing that. He/she will go back in time and space and change the whole event. This means that this particular event no longer exists in a chronological order. This also means that the event has been erased, because the Anunnaki can de-fragment the molecules, the substance, the vibrations and the fabric of time, but necessarily space. In other words, that event never happened in one dimension, but it is very possible, that it might still exist in another world.

You could consider part of the cosmos are an assemblage of several layers of universes, each one on the top of the other, and sometimes parallel to each other. When the Anunnaki traverses more than two layers, we call this Anšekadu-ra abra.”

Can a human being traverse multiple layers of time and space?

Yes, said Ulema Ben Zvi. He added: “However, the human being will be facing a series of problems. For instance:

1 -Case one: Although, he/she may cross over and enters another dimension, and succeeds in altering, changing or even erasing a past event, the human being might get stuck in that dimension, and remains there for ever.

In this condition, he/she is transformed into a new person without an identity or a past.

A brand new person who is out-placed, without a job, without a residence, without credentials, and without social or professional context. It would become very difficult for that person to make a living.

How the others would look upon him? A person from the past? A person from the future? It is not an easy situation.

2 -Case two: Because everything in the world is duplicated ad infinitum in many universes, only one copy of the past event has been altered.

3 -Case three: What would happen to that person, should he/she decides to return back...to his/her original world?

The real problem here is not how to go back to his/her world and relive an ordinary life, the life he/she had before, but what is going to happen to him/her when he/she leaves the new dimension he/she has entered?

Every time a person enters another dimension, he/she created a new copy of himself/herself, and occupies a new spot on the cosmos net. In our case here, that human being by entering another dimension, he/she has duplicated himself/herself in that new dimension, and returning to Earth, he/she will be facing another copy of himself/herself. “

Is this possible? Quantum physic theorists say yes. And they add that humans can enter and live in multiple universes and acquire new identities, and new copies of themselves.

Anše-ñizikah “Anshe-nyezeekach”: Noun.

Maturity of an Anunnaki person. It is usually reached at age 71.

Anšekunga “Anshekounga”: Noun. A mule.

Anshar: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian Noun. The Sumerian male principal , and the god of the heaven. He was *born of the serpent Lakhmu (Lakhamu)*. He was the father of Anu , and the son of Apsu and Tiamat . Anshar mated with his sister Kishar (Anu’s mother; she became the earth and female principle), and created the great gods. Anshar pushed the gods to fight Tiamat.

Ansis: Noun.

a- The darkness,

b-The world of the dead.

Anšu.gir.nun.na: Noun. a mule.

Anšu.kur.ra.mah: Noun. Stallion.

Anšu.kur.ra : Noun. A horse.

Anšu: Noun. A donkey.

An.ta:

a-From heaven,

b-From above.

Antaál: Adjective.

a-Elevated,

b- High.

Antagii: Verb.

a-To encounter,

b-To meet.

Antasura: Trace of a higher civilization.

Composed of three words:

a -An, which means heaven; above; sky; heavenly; godly; first.

b -Tasu, which means trace; mark, symbol; indication.

c -Ra, which means life; leader, wisdom; knowledge.

Usually, it means, a mark, evidence, or an indication left by a previous civilization or people who lived in a particular place, world, star, planet, or other dimensions. The Ulema stated that two good examples of Antasur-ra would be Hajarat al Houbla in Baalbeck, and the face on Mars.

Antasura: Noun. A stone.

Anth-Khalka: Anunnaki-Ulemite term for the creation of the first humans.

Composed of two words:

- **a** -An'th, which means race; people.
- **b** -Khalka, which means creation;birth.

From An'th derived the Arabic word Ounth, which means people, humans, human race. And from Khalka, derived the Arabic word Khalika, which means creation of the human beings.

Excerpts from Ulema's Kira'at (Reading):

Mankind was not created by one single Sumerian god. More than one Anunnaki participated in the creation of mankind.

And contrary to a common belief, the Anunnaki were not the first extraterrestrials and gods to create a human from clay.

Many other deities from different pantheons created also man from clay. For instance, Khnum "Kneph" (Meaning: To build, to unify in Egyptian) was one of the oldest Egyptian gods who created mankind from clay on a potter's wheel.

Khnum became a variation of Ptah. The Anunnaki first landed in Phoenicia where they established their first colonies, and short after, they created their most elaborate medical center on the Island of Arwad, then

a Phoenician territory. However, the Anunnaki ameliorated their genetic creations, and upgraded early human forms and primitive humans in their laboratories in Sumer.

The Sumerian texts and their translations in western languages gave more exposure to the Anunnaki of Sumer than to the other and equally powerful Anunnaki of Phoenicia and Central Africa.

The Sumerian texts include various versions of the creation of mankind by a multitude of Anunnaki's gods and goddesses.

Some passages in the Sumerian texts refer to different creators, as well as to multiple genetic experiments.

There is no reference to one singular genetic creation of the early human races, or a solid certainty to the fact that mankind was genetically created by one single god. In fact, a multitude of gods and goddesses created different types and categories of human beings, to name a few:

1 -Ninlil:

Ninlil was the Sumerian “Queen Breeze”, was also called Aruru, Ninhursag, Ninhursanga, the Lady of The Mountains , the ruler of the heavens, underworld, wind, earth, and grain, wife of [Enlil](#) and the mother of [Nanna/Utu](#) experimented with different forms and shapes of early human beings.



Ninkarsag/Ninlil>Nama.

Ninkarsag, quite often referred to as Ninlil is shown here as the goddess of irrigation. 18th Century B.C., Mari, Euphrates, Iraq. Courtesy of Aleppo Museum, Syria. In several passages from the Akkadian-Sumerians clay tablets, she was also associated with Nana, who was called the “Progenitor of Modern Man”, and the “Earth Mother Goddess.”

Ninlil also created Endiku.

In the Epic of Gilgamesh we read: "...she created mankind...so numerous...she thrust her hands into the waters and pinched off some clay, which she dropped in the wilderness, in the wilderness she made Endiku the hero..." and in another passage, it was written: "My friend Endiku whom I loved has turned to clay... died, returned to the clay that formed him..."

2 -Marduk

Marduk was the son of Ea and husband of Sarpanitu, the sun-god, and also the god of war, fire, earth and heaven, and one of the major creators of heroes, gods and humans.



Marduk fighting the dragon Tiamat.

Marduk fighting the dragon Tiamat, and putting an end to her major influence on the affairs of the universe, the state and Man. By doing so, Marduk became the absolute and most powerful god of the Anunnaki, the Igigi, and Babylon.



Marduk chasing and fighting Tiamat.

Eventually, Marduk will slaughter Tiamat, and from parts of her body, Marduk will create the universe, according to the Akkadian-Babylonian tablets.



A cuneiform Akkadian clay tablet script, 2400-2200 B.C., Sumer, with one single column, listing gods in order of seniority: [Enlil](#), [Ninlil](#), [Enki](#), [Nergal](#), [Hendursanga](#), [Inanna-Zabalam](#), [Ninegal](#), [Inanna](#), [Utu](#), [Nanna](#).



Enki pulling a granite stone from the ground to use it in the construction of his temple.

He waged a ravaging war against Tiamat, dismembered her, and used several parts of her body to create the world and the early races of humanity.

3- Inanna:

Inanna was the legendary Sumerian goddess who created the first 7 prototypes of mankind.

Many other civilizations worshipped her under different names, such as Astarte, Istar, Ashtar, Asherat.

Inanna was called Ashtaroot and Ishtar in Phoenician; Ashtoreth and Ashtaroth in Hebrew; Ashteroth in Canaanite; Atargatis in Greek .



Inanna on her throne. Circa 2000-1600 B.C., Akkad period. Nephrite. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

During the early period of the Akkadian reign in Mesopotamia (c.2334-2154 B.C.), Inanna was associated with Ishtar. On this Akkadian seal, Inanna (Ishtar) is seated on her throne, and gestured to two worshippers. On the left, stands one of her female servants. On the right, a female attendant pours a libation into a vessel.



Dumuzi and Inanna bringing gifts to Uruk.

4 -Nammu Namma”:

The Sumerian -Anunnaki goddess Nammu “Namma” and her son Enki created multiple forms of humans, sometimes using clay, and some other times blood of warriors they slaughtered;

5 -Ea:

Ea killed Kingu, the demon son of Tiamat, and used his blood to create mankind. Ea was the son of [Anu](#). Sometimes he is mentioned as the son of [Anshar](#). Ea created [Zaltu](#) to complement goddess [Ishtar](#). Ea was one of the earliest Anunnaki Sinhars who gave instruction to Anunnaki goddesses, including Aruru, on how to create the first prototypes of Man, to replace the Igigi who were assigned hard physical labor in the fields and gardens of Sumer.



Ea “Enki” stepping on a dry land, a gesture symbolizing his supreme authority over Earth. The dry-land as depicted in this cylinder refers also to ramparts protecting the cities of his kingdom. From the ramparts emerge a stream of fishes, symbol of all life-forms in the seas. Thus, his authority extends to dry lands and seas of the Earth.

Anunnaki God Ea accompanied by two deities in the form of a scorpion and a dragon.



A slab from Tell Asmar in Iraq, depicting the Anunnaki God Ea accompanied by two deities in the form of a scorpion and a dragon. The scorpion represented wisdom and determination, while the dragon represented authority and the primordial female aspect of the Creation.

The Anunnaki omega signs of new borns.



Anunnaki goddess Aruru created [Enkidu](#) from clay in the image of [Anu](#). Drawing by Beaulieu, from a terracotta plaque, Mesopotamia, circa 1900 B.C. The Anunnaki omega signs represent new borns.

Antu: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. The first Sumerian consort of Anu. Their union created the Utukki (The seven evil demons) and the Anunnaki (See Anunnaki). The Utukki were mentioned in the Sumerian/Akkadian Creation Epic, and the Book of Ramadosh.

Anu “Anum” : Also in Akkadian, Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun. The chief god of the Annunaki.

Anu in Egyptian.

An in Sumerian.

An was the creator of the gods, including the peoples of the earth, but over time (3000-2500 B.C.) An lost his privileged position to his son Enlil. His main temple was in Uruk, where he was worshipped as the god of that city. Later on, his daughter Inanna became a co-god of Uruk. An mated with the goddesses Ki and Nammu. His union with them gave birth to the gods.

In Sumerian, “An” means:

- a-Sky.
- b- High.

The word “An” was commonly used by Hurrians, Phoenicians, Elamites, Subarians, Sumerians, Akkadians, Medes, and Kasites.

I llustration of Anum (An, Anu) as chief of the Anunnaki.



The ruins of Uruk .

What's left from Uruk.





“An”, or “Anu”, chief god of the Anunaki.

A scene depicting an offering to Anu.

By comparing the size of Anu with the size of the subject, Anu clearly appears as a giant. In fact, Anu and his Anunnaki's legions were called “Gibborim”, “Gababira” (Giants) by the early Hebrews and the Bible's scribes, as well as by the Phoenicians, Hittites, Sumerians and Mesopotamians. The Anunnaki's star is carved on the very top of the slab/cylinder, a reminder/symbol of the celestial origin of the Anunnaki.

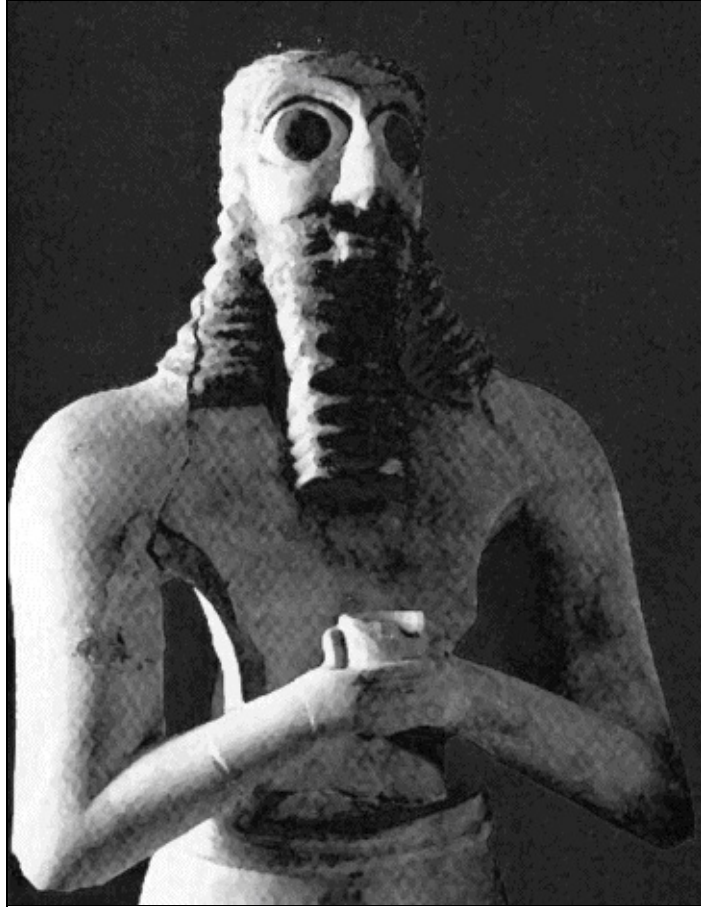
All subjects and worshipers before Anu were always depicted as small persons, to reflect the gigantic status of the Anunnaki god, on so many levels, including supreme authority, domination of Earth, origin of civilizations on Earth, and the Anunnaki's genetic creation of the human race.

Sometimes, an urn (Tube, vessel, jar) appears on the slabs and seal cylinders as a reminder of the creation

of Man in the Anunnaki's test-tubes of the genetic experiments that took place in the Anunnaki's "Chimiti" lab.



Subjects bringing dates (Palm dates/fruits) to Anu.



God Anu.

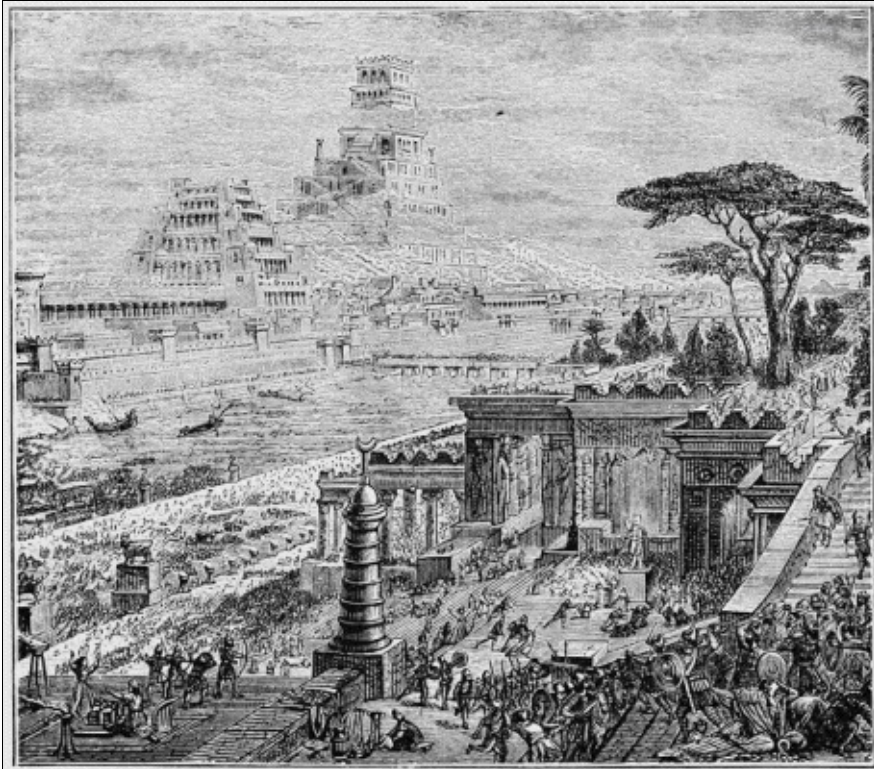


“An” or “Anu”, the celestial father, and supreme god/Sinhar of the Anunnaki.

The remains of a niced wall in Uruk.



Ruins
of Uruk.



Anubda: Noun.

a-The regions of heavens,

b-A higher habitat.

Anubdada : Noun. The seven dimensions or planets visited by the Anunnaki, and described in the Book of Rama-Dosh.

It is understood by the adepts and the enlightened ones that the Anunnaki have visited a great number of stars and planets. Their trip to planet Earth was neither the only voyage they have made, nor the most significant one.

Ulema Sorenztein said: “As a matter of fact, their (Anunnaki) visit to Earth was the less significant one... you have to remember that at the dawn of the existence of Earth, no civilizations were established, art did not exist, poetry was not written yet, science not found yet, in brief, an archaic form of life roamed its surface and metamorphosed beneath...

Thus, it is quite safe to assume that Earth at that time in history had little to offer to very advanced galactic civilizations. So why did the Anunnaki land on Earth?

There are of course many theories and assumptions on the subject. Few archeological remains and facts attest to their arrival, however, not always authoritative and convincing.

But what is certain is the fact that the Anunnaki like so many other extraterrestrial civilizations have visited other galactic systems and established some sort of relations and enterprises with other galactic societies. It was part of their routine activities and the very nature of their existence.

So far, a few authors have suggested that the Anunnaki had extensive rapports with aliens from Zeta Reticuli, but this is the tip of the iceberg. There are billions upon billions of stars and planets in the universe, and Zeta Reticuli and Earth are but a dot on the cosmic map.

The reason for mentioning the seven planetary systems or spheres in the Book of Ramadosh is not clear, but I think they were mentioned because at the beginning of time as we know it or understand it, the Anunnaki have opened Ba'abs (Stargates) that allowed them to zoom in the universe faster than the speed of light.

One of these gigantic Ba'abs was located not far from planet Earth. Another stargate was located near Mars. Between the two stargates, the Anunnaki created the Plasmic Belt, also known as the Spherical Shield. Two of the seven destinations mentioned in the Book of Ramadosh were Mars and Earth.”

Ánugia : Adjective. Also in Sumerian . Attractive.

Anúmun: Noun. Reeds.

Anumunsa: Watering the first plantation.

Anun: Noun.

a-A barn,

b-A storage area,

c-A storehouse.

Anunna : Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun. A collective name for the gods and goddesses of earth and heaven.

Anunnaki : Also in Sumerian, Assyrian and Akkadian. Noun.

The word Anunnaki is composed of three words or more, depending on the choice of linguists:

- 1-Anu, which is the name of the Anunnaki's supreme god. And the epistemological meaning of Anu is: Lord; leader; king.
- 2-Na, is either a verb or an adverb, meaning to send. In many Akkadian, Sumerian, Assyrian and Old Babylonian texts and inscriptions, "Na" was written as "Ina", and meant in, from within, so on.
- 3-Ki, generally means Earth in Akkadian and Sumerian. But Ki also means all of the following, in Akkadian and Sumerian: The underworld, the netherworld, the world of death.

The Akkadian/Sumerian Anunnaki word is used in a plural form to represent the gods of the heaven and



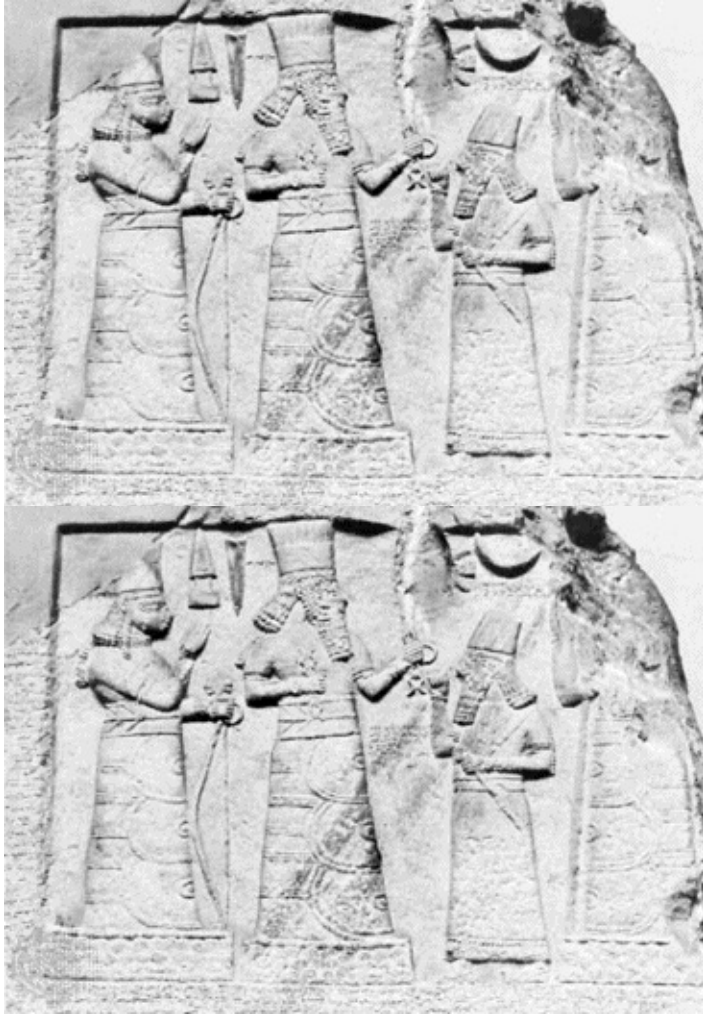
Earth. They are represented as

a



As Sha Shameh ersetim) meaning the

amê (Sha Shame) u erSetim (Pronunciation: Anunnaki of heaven and earth.



a

amê means heaven in Akkadian and Sumerian. Shem and shama in Phoenician, and Sama in Arabic. erSetim means earth. Thus, the Anunnaki and Igigi are grouped together under Anunna.

B abylonia, land of the Anunnaki, when it was captured by the Persians

Anunnaki gods around the Tree of Life.



Later on in history, and in order to differentiate between the Anunnaki and the Igigi, The scribes called the Anunnaki, the gods of Earth, also gods of the netherworld, and gods of the Empire of Death, and the Igigi, gods of the Heaven.

This differentiation is very clear in all the Mesopotamian clay tablets, particularly in the Ishtar Descent to the Underworld (Ki), the poem/myth of Gilgamesh, the Enuma Elish, etc...



Other names of the Anunnaki: The Anunnaki were known to many neighboring countries in the Near East, Middle East, and Anatolia.

And because of the languages' differences, the Anunnaki were called differently.

For instance:

- 1 -The Habiru (Early Hebrews/Israelites) called them Nephilim, meaning to fall down to earth, as well as Anakim.
- 2 -Some passages in the Old Testament refer to them as Elohim.
- 3 -In Ashuric (Assyrian-Chaldean), and Syriac-Aramaic, they are called Jabaariyn, meaning the mighty ones.
- 4 -In Aramaic, Chaldean and Hebrew, the Anunnaki as Gibborim mean the mighty or majestic ones.
- 5- In literary Arabic, it is Jababira. The early Arabs called them Al Jababira; sometimes Amalika.

- **6-** The Egyptians called them Neteru.
- **7-** The early Phoenicians called them An.Na Kim, meaning the god or heaven who sent them to us.
- **8 -**The early inhabitants of Arwad called then Anu.ki, meaning the subjects or followers of Anu. Sometimes, they were called Anu. Ki.ram. (Ram means people, persons, community, tribes, group)
- **9-** The early Hyksos (Ancestors of the Armenians) who invaded and ruled Egypt for 100 years, called them the Anuramkir and Anuramkim, meaning the people of Anu on earth. It is composed of three words: Anu + ram (People) + Ki (Earth). The primitive form of Ki was kir or kiim.
- **10-** The Greeks called them the Annodoti.
- **11-** the Book of Enoch, they are called The Nephilim, "The Sons of God," or the "Watchers".
- **12 -**The Ulema call them Annakh or Al Annaki, meaning the people from above.
- **13 -**In other parts of Anatolia, and especially in the lands of the Hittites, the Anunnaki were also called Anunnaku , and Ananaki .

*** **



View of ancient Babylonia.

According to several linguists, the word Anunnaki is a loan word (Plural only) from Sumerian a.nun “n-a-k”, meaning literally : semen/descendants of the (Ak) monarch (Nun) and refers to the offspring of the king of heaven An/Anum.

Considered as a group of Akkadian and Sumerian deities, quite often, the Anunnaki were associated with the Annunna, meaning the fifty great gods. Annuna was written in various forms, such as:

- **a-** A-nun-na,
- **b** -Anu-na,
- **c** -Anuma-ki-ni,

- **d** -Anu-na-ki.

Various attributes or definitions were given to them, such as:

- **a** -Major gods in comparison to the Igigi who were considered minor gods.
- **b** -Those of a royal blood or ancestry.
- **c** -The royal offspring,
- **d** -The great gods of heaven and earth. An means heaven, and ki means earth.

The Anunnaki appeared in the Babylonian creation myth/epic, “ [Enuma Elish](#) ” . In the late version, glorifying [Marduk](#) , after the creation of mankind, Marduk divides the Anunnaki and assigns them to diverse parts of the earth.

According to later [Babylonian myths](#) , the Anunnaki were the children of [Anu](#) and [Ki](#) , brother and sister gods, themselves the children of [Anshar](#) and [Kishar](#) (Skypivot and Earthpivot).

[Anshar](#) and [Kishar](#) were the children of Lahm and [Lahmu](#) , names/titles bestowed upon the gatekeepers of the [Abzu](#) temple at Eridu.

Anunnaki ME.nou-Ra “ MEnour”: Noun. ME.nou-Ra is a sort of a light (Plasma laser) used by the Anunnaki to purify the body and thoughts.

All Anunnaki students entering the classroom in an Anunnaki academy must purify their bodies and minds. The purification exercise occurs inside a small room, entirely made of shimmering white marble. In the middle of the room, there is a basin, made of the same material, and filled with a substance called Nou-Rah Shams; an electro-plasma substance that appears like liquid-light. It actually means, in Ana’kh, the Liquid of Light. Nou, or Nour, or sometimes Menour, or Menou-Ra, means light.

Shams means sun.

Nour in Arabic means light.

The Ulema in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon use the same word in their opening ceremony. Sometimes,

the word Nour becomes Nar, which means fire. This is intentional, because the Ulemas, like the Phoenicians, believed in fire as a symbolic procedure to purify the thoughts.

Anunnaki.Nou-Rah-Shams .“ Menora-Shems”: Noun. Also in Hebrew, Phoenician, Arabic, Akkadian and Aramaic. It is the Anunnaki’s Liquid-Light; an electro-plasma substance that appears like luminous watery substance. In Ana’kh, Menou-Ra actually means the following: Nou, or Nour, or sometimes Menour, representing light.

It has the same meaning in many Semitic languages. The Ulema, like the Phoenicians, believed in fire as a symbolic procedure to purify the thoughts. This created the word Min-Nawar, meaning the enlightened or surrounded with light.

If you know any Hebrew, you might remember that Menorah means a lamp. It’s all connected. Later, the Illuminati used it as well.

Anunnakifalak “Dounia”: Noun.

Also in Akkadian and Arabic. The universe of the Anunnaki.

Excerpt for a Kira’at (Reading) by Ulema: As far as humans are concerned, there are two Anunnaki’s worlds:

1-Sama,

2-Falak.

According to the Ulema, the first world is the Sama. The second world is the Falak, or Dounia: Falak “Dounia” is not a physical world. No living human beings as physical creatures live in this second world.

“You have to remember that physical objects including human beings cannot enter a nonphysical world, unless their molecules are reduced to a lower level of vibrations...” said Ulema Al Bakri.

“Thus, Falak “Dounia” is not a world where human beings could live with their physical bodies. Falak “Dounia” is the world of the human mind. The human mind was created by the Anunnaki. The human mind can manifest itself as the Double of a physical body...” explained Ulema Raja Shinkar.

Falak consists of seven different “Woujoud”, meaning existences. Three of these Woujoud already exist in a

physical-nonphysical sphere of illusion, called “Kha-Da’h”.

Planet earth is one of these three existences. But these three existences do not count as meaningful dimensions. This is why we start counting with the Fourth dimension as the first sphere of Falak.

a-The first Woujoud is known to us as the Fourth dimension, and it is called “Nafis-Ra”.

b-The second Woujoud is known to us as the Fifth dimension, and it is called “Fik’r-Ra”.

c-The third Woujoud is known to us as the Sixth dimension, and it is called “Kadosh-Ra” or “Koudous-Ra”.

d-The fourth Woujoud is known to us as the Seventh dimension, and it is called “Khalek-Ra”.

In other words, the Falak is the world of human beings who continue to live through their mind. Extraterrestrials of a very high vibrational state could share this sphere with the purified mind of humans (The deceased ones). Falak starts as soon as we die. It is neither outside nor inside our solar system, and no light years separate humans from any dimension or state of existence in Falak. Some Bashar (Human beings) have already reached different vibrational levels and spheres in Falak “Dounia”.

Anunnaki-Sama. “Shama”: Noun. Also in Akkadian, Arabic, Aramaic and Syriac.

One of the other dimensions of the Anunnaki.

Excerpt for a Kira’at by Ulema: As far as humans are concerned, there are two Anunnaki’s worlds: “Sama” and “Falak”.

The first world is the Sama: It exists while humans are still alive on planet earth.

Sama is the extraterrestrial world, where the Anunnaki and other extraterrestrial races live. Sama existed in the universe billions of years before planet earth and the human race were created. Sama is a physical world. Its atmospheric properties vary from one planet to another planet, and from one star to another star.

For instance, Ashtari (Nibiru to others) has quasi-similar earth’s atmosphere, however the air is denser, the

climate is heavier, the days are longer, and it has four celestial objects orbiting it. Although humans could live on Ashtari (Nibiru, to others), certain surgical operations are needed to allow the human body to adapt to the new atmospheric conditions and environment on Ashtari.

So, the physical world of the Anunnaki would allow humans to continue to live outside planet earth, and inhabit Ashtari. You could call Sama the bodily world of humans, because humans can travel to Sama and live on Sama as physical creatures.

Sometimes we refer to Sama as “Maddi”, meaning the physical dimension outside planet earth. And Maddi has living conditions almost similar to those on planet earth. Maddi has weather, trees, lakes, plains, mountains, cities, streets, *etc.*

In other words, the Sama is the world of the living human beings, and extraterrestrials. It starts outside our solar system; billions of light years separate planet earth from Sama. Bashar or Naas (Human beings) have not reached Sama yet. But extraterrestrials have reached planet earth some 500,000 years ago (More or less). Some extraterrestrial races are still on planet earth, and have offspring and descendants living among us.

Anunnaki-Shabka : Also in Akkadian, Sumerian, Phoenician and Arabic. Expression. The name of a spatial web or net.

It is composed of Anunnaki+Shabka (Net).

Net should be understood as a matrix.

Excerpt for a Kira’at (Reading) by Ulema: The Anunnaki Matrix is many things indeed. It is larger than anything the human mind could possibly imagine. It contains the entire past, present and future of multiple dimensions and civilizations, including planet Earth, and the human races. Ulema Rushdi Anafawi Takiyeddine said: “There are three matrices known to mankind:

1 -The Anunnaki’s Matrix;

2 -The Ulema’s Matrix;

3 -The Humans’ Matrix.”

Ulema Raji Khandar said: “Each matrix has its own dimensions, contents, and scope. However, the Anunnaki’s matrix includes the Ulema’s matrix, the Ulema’s matrix includes the humans’ matrix, and the humans’ matrix includes exclusively our habitat on planet Earth.”

This matrix is extremely complicated, because it is written in codes, symbols, geometrical forms, chemical formulas, theorems, and in all the languages that have existed, still exist, and will be invented in the future after 2022, according to the Ulema. In other words, it is a cosmic library, archives, and depository of all the knowledge and events of 5 billions years, the estimated date of the beginning of the universe.

According to the Ulema, and Al-Munawarin, the Anunnaki's matrix' scientific data/registry contain all the explanations of the creation of our universe (Solar system, all stars, planets and galaxies known to us.) Included in the data/registry are detailed descriptions and explanations of:

1 -Primordial bio-engineering of terrestrial life (Elements, nature, animals, and humans.)

2 -Building blocks of life, and how they acted like cells to produce life on earth.

3 -DNA's fifth unknown element.

Ulema AlKhabir said: "So far, scientists on earth have discovered 4 elements in our DNA: Cytosine, Thymine, Adenine and Guanine. In the Anunnaki's Matrix, there is a fifth element called "I-Bra.Ah", meaning transcending time and space in the Ana'kh language."

The Ulema coined it "Niktat Alkhoul-Lood", and it means verbatim: The point of the beginning of immortality. In other words, the fifth element is responsible for an extraordinary longevity of mankind on earth, and/or its immortality. It is very possible said an Ulema that after 2022, humans will learn about the secret of immortality, but will never be able to decode the composition and sequences of the fifth element.

"It would be a catastrophe for humanity and for the future of planet earth, if humans succeed in decoding the data contained in the fifth element..." said Ulema Benadar Gupta.

Many Ulema are not seriously worried, because with the arrival of the Anunnaki in 2022, the existence of human life and its continuity will be in the hands of the Anunnaki, according to Ulema Gupta.

4 -RNA and Life Evolution: In addition to the DNA, the Anunnaki's matrix gives detailed information about the RNA, which is a ribonucleic acid, a close cousin of deoxyribonucleic acid or DNA.

The Anunnaki's matrix includes a fifth base in the RNA chain, and it is called in Ana'kh "Ta-Tawur-Ankh".

The Ulema interpreted it as the "Evolution of life on earth". The Anunnaki explained how this fifth base created the primordial molecules that duplicated themselves and consequently started the life evolution cycles on planet Earth.

Anur: *Noun.* Illuminated horizon of the deity.

Anuraš “Anuras”: Noun. The universe.

Anusan : Noun. Evening.

Anzag, an-zà: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. The end of the universe; where the world comes to an end.

Anzakàr: Noun. A tall and circular tower or a “burj”, usually located near the main gate of a city.

Anzalub: Noun. Stem of reeds, usually used to make baskets.

Anzillu : Noun. Abhorrence.

Anzu “Anzud”: Noun. Mythical giant bird of prey.

Anzu: Noun. The sage who knows heavens.

Composed of two words:

a-An, which means sky, heaven,

b-Zu, which means knows; reads.

Anzu : Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

He was the Sumerian guardian of Enlil's bathing room. Anzu was born in the mountain Hehe . Anzu was always depicted as a demonic figure with eagle's wide wings, and ferocious lion's paws. In the Sumerian language, Anzu was spelled Imdugud; it was only later found that his name was pronounced Anzu, or Zu.

One day, while Ellil was bathing, Anzu stole the Tablets of Destiny and fled to the desert. These tablets had magical powers, and the person who owns them becomes capable of ruling the universe, and deciding upon the fate of others. Ea persuaded the mother-goddess Belet-Ili to give birth to a divine hero to defeat Anzu.

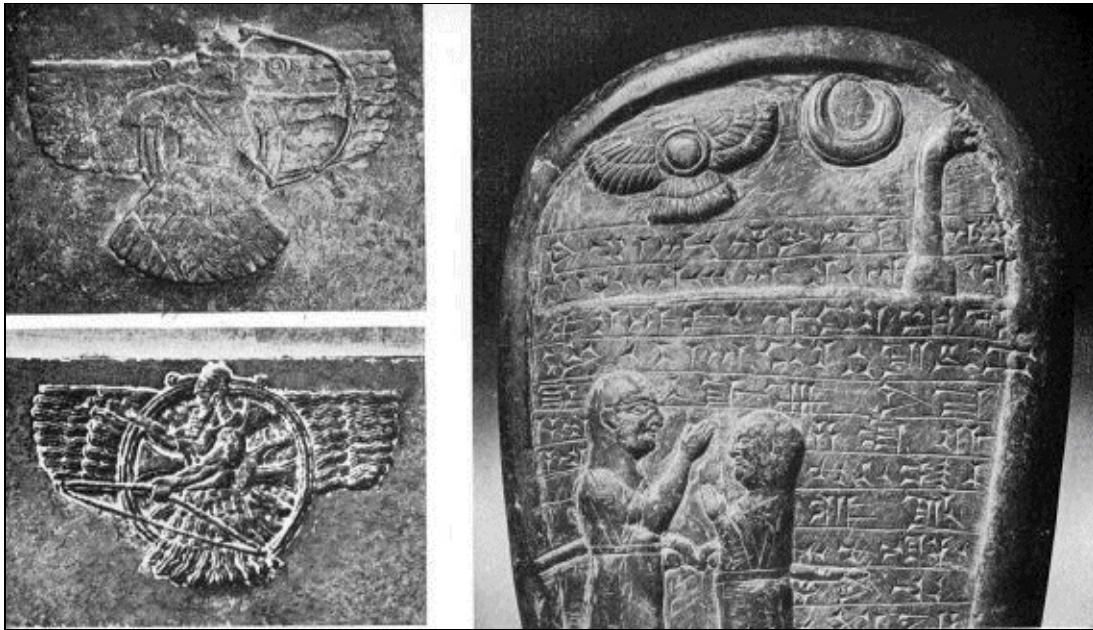


Scene from the Epic of Gilgamesh showing Enkidu on the left with a spear, and on the right Gilgamesh

killing the bird-man Anzu, with a dagger.

Belet-Ili produced Ninurta and sent him into battle.

After a huge fight, Ninurta pierced Anzu's chest with an arrow, and recaptured the Tablets. Anzu is usually depicted as evil, however, in the Sumerian epic of Lugalbanda , Anzu is kind, gentle and entertaining. Later on, the Tablets of Destiny were seized by Marduk.



Anzu watering the “Tree of Life”.

Apansandurim: Noun. Colonization.

Apen: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Even if.

Apin: Noun. An ancient Sumerian/Akkadian tool, or a heavy sharp blade used to remove the seeds from fruits.

Apin : Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun. Plow.

Apinduga: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. The calendar of the eight month of the year, used in the city of Nippur.

Apindugari: Noun. Union (Matrimony) between an Anunnaki male and an Anunnaki female.

The union is of a nonphysical nature. In terrestrial term it is a sort of a marriage. But the union ceremony is brief, and it occurs through the process of Noura, or the mixing of two lights.

In the book “Anunnaki Ultimatum. End of Time: Autobiography and Explosive Revelations of a Human Anunnaki Hybrid”, co-authored by Ilil Arbel and Maximillien de Lafayette, there is chapter describing the “Mingling of Lights” that occur during an Anunnaki’s wedding ceremony. It is informative and quite revealing. Herewith excerpts from that chapter:

Note: Ambar Anati is an Anunnaki female hybrid (Half Anunnaki half human). She is the fiancée of Sinhar Marduk, an Anunnaki leader, and soon to be married to him. Here, she is talking to Marduk’s sister about the wedding procedures and preparation. Anati has been informed by her that Anunnaki marriages are quite different from humans’ marriages, because a sort of plasmic light is involved in the matrimony process. The marriage is not consumed via a sexual act, but through “Mingling Lights”.

The article goes like this:

“He did not exactly explain to me, but I suspect he is indeed apprehensive. He is probably not sure if you know how we are constructed, physically, and what our marriages are really like. I mean, of course you know about the Union, the mingling of lights, but are you aware that Anunnaki do not have sex organs like humans?”

“Of course I am aware of it. I saw a whole lot of little children swimming in the ponds, quite naked, when you took me to our swimming trips.

I know exactly how you are constructed physically.”

“Well, does it bother you?”

“Why should it? Miriam, the night before I left, your brother gave me a tiny sample of the mingling of lights. Nothing much, we just held hands and kept apart when he activated our lights, so it involved only the hands.

That was all he thought would be appropriate and fair to my free will. So I respected that, but let me tell you, this slight touch was better, a million light years better, than any sexual activity we have on earth.”

“So it would not hurt you in any way that as the centuries go by, and you become more and more an Anunnaki, you will lose the sex organs?”

“I would not bat an eyelash.”

“You know, Victoria, I believe that your Anunnaki genes influence you considerably already.”

“Quite possibly. Also, you must understand that single women in my world usually experiment with sex from their late teens and on. I had a couple of experiences in my twenties.”

“Well, I must say I am glad Sinhar Marduchk is too ethical to have spied on you. He would not have enjoyed these experiments, I suspect.”

“He might have been made rather happy about them, Miriam. They were nothing to me. Something inside me retained the memory of the mingling of lights with Marduchk, because I really did not like any of these men or what they tried to give me. Sex, as I told an old earth friend just before you brought me here again, is highly overrated... After experiencing the mingling of the lights, it is a minor thing indeed, a mere physical sensation at best. I don't have to tell you that the mingling of lights involve mind, body, and soul. Just don't tell that to Marduchk... he might feel I needed thirty more years to make sure my free will is intact, and I am *NOT* waiting to be sixty before I marry.”

“Since I have never experienced sex in the earth way, or ever had sex organs, of course I can't tell the difference. The mingling of lights, to me, is highly spiritual.

But do you know, Victoria, that your species is the only humanoid one in the known universes that has sex organs, which were given to you to match the animals and the plants on your planet? I personally think it was a mistake, it deprived you of true unity with your mates and created much frustration. No other species share this aberration. Anyway, I am so glad you feel this way, Victoria. I have looked upon you as my sister from the moment you came here the first time, and I would not want to lose you to the earthlings.”

In the following passage, Ambar Anati is telling us what happened next, and what did she talk about with her husband to be, Sinhar Marduk. Excerpt from the book:

“In the morning, Marduchk came early. I was in the garden, waiting for him, while everyone else was still in their rooms. The morning was beautiful, butterflies fluttered in the dense flower beds and every tree was full of singing birds.

The roses were blooming so intensely that their scent was incredibly strong. I felt that the occasion meant a lot to both of us, even if I had no idea what was to take place, so I dressed in a semi-formal fashion, and wore a long cream-colored dress with a beautiful red belt.

Marduchk seemed to have had the same thought, since he, too, wore something that seemed more afternoon than morning to me. He was glad to see me up already and asked me to come to the library.

Inside, he approached a shelf, but instead of using one of the usual conical books, he removed an ancient wooden box and brought it to one of the tables. Inside was a scroll that seemed ancient, probably hundreds, if not thousands of years old. “Is this Egyptian papyrus?” I asked.

“Yes, it is. A few thousand years ago, we had to copy the original manuscript. It lasted for eons, but finally it was beginning to crumble. We decided we wanted to make an exact replica, since it was so beautiful, rather than reproduce it on a cone, as many families do.” It was truly beautiful, written in a language I could not understand and illuminated with small, magical pictures, many of them seemingly some kind of symbols. I longed to touch it and see what the texture was, but I did not dare to do so.

“This is our marriage record book where all our marriages are kept. Now is the time to make your final decision, Victoria, if you can. Will you marry me?”

“Of course I will,” I said, surprised. “Did you have any doubts about it?”

“I have to ask you formally, no matter what I think. It is part of the ceremony.”

“Marduchk, I know nothing about it. Would you please explain to me what the ceremony is all about?”

“It has four parts. The first is a verbal consent and a statement of free will. The second is signing the marriage record. The third is the mingling of the lights. The fourth is a conclusive ceremony officiated by a representative of the Council.”

“And a party?”

With beautiful dresses, and music, and food?”

Marduchk laughed. “Of course,” he said. “Right after the ceremony.”

“Then let’s get on with it, Marduchk!

It’s not all solemnity, you know, we should have some fun!” Marduchk smiled. “Indeed,” he said. “We shall now continue, then. Let’s start again. Will you marry me?”

“Yes, I will marry you, Marduchk.”

“Are you certain, and ready to sign this book?”

“I am certain.”

“Can you see, imagine, visualize, or even fantasize any other option than our marriage?”

“No, I cannot.”

“And do you realize, that once you sign this book our union is irrevocable?”

“I realize that.”

“Is anything other than complete free will ever employed in your consent? Was any form of persuasion, coercion, promises, or any other such behavior employed on my part?”

“There is only free will.”

Marduchk unrolled the scroll and picked up a writing implement from the table.

It was shaped like a pen, but from previous experience, I knew it worked with energy, not ink. Nothing could erase it, ever. Under a text paragraph, he signed his name in the Anunnaki language. He then handed me the pen, and I signed my name, in plain English. To my surprise, each of our signatures, though done by the same pen, had a different color. And what’s more, under my English signature appeared what seemed to be a translation into Anunnaki, but it kept my signature’s color.

“Are we married now?” I asked.

“Yes, we are. For eternity.” He seemed suddenly relaxed.

“And then, can I move to your house? Or do I stay at Miriam’s house like a nice little virgin until the Council blesses me?”

“No, you move to my house. It is now your house, we are married.”

“It’s about time,” I said, and we both laughed.

Everyone congratulated us when we came back to Miriam’s living room. They were all there, waiting for us.

“And now we must take your things to your home,” said Miriam, after a good breakfast, where everyone was relaxed, happy, and full of plans.

“Would you believe your husband would not allow me to take your dresses, all the accessories my daughters designed, shoes, and all the jewelry, until after the marriage was accomplished?

I knew you will stay, but he just won’t allow it, tiresomely refereeing again to free will...but we will try to forget his annoying ways.

We will take everything now, or teleport it, rather, into your closets. Come see all the stuff.”

“He does stick to tradition,” I said, following her out of the room.

“Ah, well,” said Miriam with resignation. “We must accept the fact that all over the known universes, the female of the species is more realistic.”

Marduchk heard us, and laughed. “Very true,” he said. “Wait one second, Victoria. Once the ceremony and celebrations are all over, where would you like to go for our wedding trip?”

“Why, Paris, of course,” I said. “Where else would one go for a honeymoon?”

“What a charming idea,” said Miriam. “I was thinking about a planet on the Alpha Centauri system where so many people go for their wedding trips, but Paris will be very nice.”

The wardrobe they prepared for me was so incredible, I had to gasp. Closet after closet, full with the most beautiful gowns for all occasions, from casual to formal. Entire shelves full of shoes in all colors, accessories that were everything from hair decorations to belts and scarves, and jewelry that can only be described as breath taking. “Later, we must decide on the wedding dress,” said Miriam. “I have about six or seven for you to choose from.”

After I could finally manage to tear myself away from the enchanting wardrobe, everything was quickly teleported without the slightest physical effort, and finally Miriam and Marduchk took me to my new home to get settled.

Marduchk’s home, which, as I have explained before, was attached with a corridor to his sister’s home, was just as beautiful and comfortable as Miriam’s. I remembered it from my last visit, since of course I have seen it many times, but it turned out that the brother and sister decided to change everything and make it perfect for a new bride, more elegant, less masculine. The theme they decided upon was an indoor garden.

The living room retained the structure of smooth levels and high ceiling, of course, but it was now filled to the brim with indoor roses, both bushes and trailing, and parts of the floor grew the softest, greenest grass where previously they were covered with carpets. Other trailing and hanging flowering plants undulated with the soft breeze that came from the opened windows, making the room look like a miniature magical forest. Tiny ponds, surrounded with ferns and supporting water lilies were on every level, with miniature waterfalls twinkled delicately as they softly fell into the ponds.

Tall willow-like trees and bamboo grew behind the furniture. The couches were all covered with green and gold silk, and the red hibiscus flowers here and there completed the enchanting color scheme. This was the most beautiful room I have ever seen. The dining room, the guest rooms, the bedrooms all followed the garden theme. Each guest room was decorated with a different flower theme, one of them all lilies of the valley like flowers, another one like a orchard of flowering plums and almonds. The bathrooms were small rainforests.

Our bedroom was Zen like, with the bed in the middle and a few trees behind it and before it. A couple of small tables had each a vase with one white lily, and all the storage for clothes and beddings was hidden behind wooden screens.

One large pond with papyrus growing right in it was placed in a corner, and was surrounded with gray, moss-covered rocks. It was a place of serenity and peace.

As Miriam and Marduchk were conducting the tour of the house, I simply could not stop admiring and exclaiming over everything. It felt to me like something of a childhood's dream or fairy tale. "I am so happy you like it," said Miriam. "After you live in it for awhile, you may want some changes, some things to make it more comfortable or more suitable for your personal taste. Nothing will be easier. You will tell me, and I'll teach you how to manipulate objects with your mind."

"For the moment, I don't want to even think of changes," I said enthusiastically. "What a place..."

"And now I must go and let you settle. Come for lunch tomorrow, and we'll choose the dress." She left and Marduchk and I were left in our home, finally married and alone in this green paradise. We were now free to bring about our Union and mingle our lights.

Marduchk stood up and said most formally, "Victoria, would you do me the honor of accomplishing our Union? This will be the third part of our marriage."

Tears came into my eyes. "Do you the honor, Marduchk? No, you are doing me the honor. You, and your family who accepted me as one of them, and the Council who is willing to bless our marriage despite the fact that I am, truly, a member of an inferior species. I am honored."

"You are not an inferior, Victoria. You are one of us in every way. You have been brought up on earth, and that changed a few things, but nothing fundamental. Your genetic makeup is ours, and most important, your spirit and your soul are ours. And the Council will prove it to you by honoring you, during the wedding ceremony, by giving you your very own Anunnaki name."

“The greatest honor is your wanting to marry me, Marduchk, waiting for me, and allowing me the centuries of learning and growing to be like you.

And to answer your question, in the formal style that is needed, yes, I will now happily come with you and accomplish our Union.”

There are certain things that cannot be described, things that human language has no words for, and I am afraid that the mingling of the lights is one of them. I can describe the physical procedure – and unlike human sexual behavior, there is nothing in the Union that is embarrassing or disturbing to even the most traditional and old-fashioned people, but the experience itself is impossible to relate.

We went into our bedroom, which traditionally had no windows. That is because it is not seemly to have the lights, which can be intense, be seen by people who may be walking in the gardens. We sat on the bed, and I said to Marduchk, “I have no idea how the lights are to be activated.”

“You don’t have to do anything, since the lights are not activated. They emanate from our beings, and just sitting here together will do it. Do you remember how the light grew around our hands, just before you left?”

“Of course I do,” I said. I did not want to add that the experience lived in my mind, if unconsciously so, enough to make me come back to him. So I kept it to myself and smiled inwardly with complete happiness.

“Just sit near me, Victoria, close your eyes, and imagine the same light emanating from your entire body.” I did as he said, and imagined golden light surrounding me like a soft, flowing veil. For a few minutes nothing happened, and then I felt a change and opened my eyes to see each of us surrounded by a bubble of the most brilliant light.

The bubbles came together, touched each other exactly like floating soap bubbles do, and merged together into one glowing orb. The light grew stronger and stronger until the whole room was illuminated by undulating, flowing strands of light, a little like the strands that can be seen in the sky during the aurora borealis. And the sensations I felt were the incarnation of beauty, at once mental, physical, and spiritual, since it cannot be anything but a combination of the three, and it mounted and increased until the light exploded into a shower of stars and the Union was achieved.

And that is all I can really say, because as I said, human language is too limited. In Anunnaki, there are many words to describe the Union in all its aspects.

I do want you to understand, though, I am doing my best. So if you can recall the most wonderful romantic experience you ever had, with someone for whom you had pure love and respect, perhaps you may have inkling, but only that. I suspect that until humans evolve mentally, spiritually, and physically, until such time as they can shed all the negative traits of infidelity, jealousy, and fickleness, all they can have is a pale imitation of the Union. I hope that some day it will happen, because the Union, unlike the human sexual relation, can only ennoble and enrich you, can never be negative, can never cause pain or embarrassment. It is the essence of purity and happiness.

After all was over, and we were resting on our bed, I told Marduchk that I remember smelling the scent of a certain flower I remember from my childhood, which grew only in the hothouses. Marduchk was sure it was part of the experience, and tried to understand which flower it was, but I forgot the name, and could not describe it to him adequately. So Marduchk smiled and said, “Well, make a shower of these flowers fall on us.”

“Make a shower of flowers? Me? How do I do that? Don’t you forget I am a mere human?”

“Having gone through the Union already started you on developing special powers. Just close your eyes, and imagine the flowers, as you remember them, falling on us like a steady rain from the ceiling. Make heaps and heaps of them.” I laughed at the idea, but to indulge him, I closed my eyes and imagined the flowers doing that. Suddenly I felt something landing on me softly, like a snowflake. I opened my eyes, and to my total amazement I saw a few flowers falling from the ceiling.

White and yellow and smelling like an earthly paradise, the rain of flowers got thicker and thicker and they covered us with their scented petals. I was speechless with amazement at my new gifts and the impossibility of what I was creating, but Marduchk just picked up one flower and said in a total matter-of-fact way, as if no miracle had been taking place, “Oh, I see, Plumeria. Of course. I should have recognized them from your description; they grow here all over the place.” I laughed.

“What next?” I said. “Will I fly to one of the moons on my own silver wings?” Marduchk looked at me seriously and said, “Sure, if you like. There are no limits, really...wings are easy enough to make, any color you want.” What a place, I thought, what a life... and I sank into a blissful sleep under the soft and warm blanket of the delicate white and yellow flowers.”

Apkallu : Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Noun.

In Akkadian mythology, they were the seven (or sometimes eight) sages serving the kings as ministers. Some were poets composing the epics of Erra and Gilgamesh , others were ministers to the god Ea. The arts or skills were the ME which existed before the great flood. These included several skills such as deviant sexual acts and instrumental music . These sages were:

1 -Adapa (U-an, called Oannes),

2 - U-an duga,

3 - E-me-duga,

4 -En-me-galama,

5 -En-me-bulaga,

6 - An-Enlida,

7- Utu-abzu.

Aplum: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Heir.

Appasadur: Verb.

a-To conquer,

b-To colonize.

Appasanu: Noun. A colony.

Appu: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Nose.

Appupu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Verb. To fold.

Tupa in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Tub, or Tubbu in Arabic slang.

Apsin : Also in Sumerian and Akkadiann. Noun. Furrow.

Apsu: Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Babylonian. Noun.

Adjective.

The watery deep beneath the earth. The Babylonian creation epic (Enuma Elish, “When on High”) states that at first, there existed only the male (Apsu) and female (Tiamat) gods of the deep.

Apsu is a primeval Sumerian and Akkadian god who personifies the primordial abyss of sweet waters underneath the earth. He is the consort of Tiamat, the primordial abyss of salt waters of Chaos.

Aptum : Also in Akkadian. Noun. Window.

Aqru: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Adjective. Rare.

Ára: Also in Sumeria and Akkadian. Expression of admiration and commendation; exaltation of a deity, a king, or a hero.

Ara : Adjective.

a-Striking,

b-Brilliant.

Ara: Noun. Street; road.

Ara: Verb . To shine.

Araha: Verb. To attack. From Araha, derived the Sumerian verb Ra-ah, which means to give a blow; to strike.

Arabu: Noun. Water duck.

Araburi: Noun.

a-Support,

b-Help.

Arad “Urdu”: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian/Hittite. Noun.

a-A servant

b-A slave.

Arad-Ea: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Noun. He was the sailor, who carried Gilgamesh to a fountain of healing.

Arah: Noun. A storehouse.

Arakh-nara “ Arcturus” : Noun.

The name of a planet, unknown to legitimate science. It is composed of two words: Arakh (Portal or station) +Nara (Star or light.) It was inhabited by the Anunnaki some 700,000 years ago. Many of us are not familiar with.

However, it was mentioned in channelers’ séances and by Eastern ufologists, as well as by the Ulema. Arakh-nara is known in the West as “Arcturus”. Edgar Cayce did mention it. He stated: “...one of the [most advanced civilizations in this galaxy](#). It exists in fifth-dimension and is the prototype for arth’s future.

Its energies work as emotional, mental, and spiritual healers for humanity. The star is also an energy gateway through which humans pass during death and re-birth.

It functions as a gateway station for nonphysical consciousness to become accustomed to physicality. Arcturus is a stargate through which souls pass, to choose whether to return to the Earth-sun system, or evolve to others.”

Aral: Noun. A warehouse.

Arala: Noun. The world of the dead.

Arali: Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun.

The underworld.

Araliami: Term. Gathering of the god-warriors.

Araliridu: Term. One of the most unusual concepts mentioned in the Book of Ramadosh. Basically, it means your “other name”; the name you did not know you had. Ulema Bashir Bin AlFakhri As-Soufi explained this concept as follows, (From his Kiraat, Addendum to the Book of Rama-Dosh):

Author’s note: Translated verbatim, word for word, unedited, to preserve its authentic cach é .

1 -Your parents gave you a name when you were born. That is your physical name. The name of your body, yourself and the link to your family.

2 -This name may influence your fate.

3- If your name contains one of the 72 powerful words of the Al Khalek (Creator), then you will be lucky, and you will prosper in life.

4 -If your name does not have any of the 72 powerful names of Al Khalek, you would live like all the other people; no special treatment from the providence will be given to you.

5 -But what you did not know is that the name given to you by your parents is not the only name you have received in this mortal sphere.

6 -There is another name that it has been given to you by a higher authority. This is your real name, because it contains all your attributes, including the lucky dates, the map of your future, and the powers you can use to stop dangers and threats.

7 -We call this name “Ism Al Ghayra Manzour”, or “Ghayra Al Ma’rouf”, meaning the unseen name, or the unknown name.

8 -This name links you to your origin.

9 -This name attaches you to your mind, or to your soul.

10 -This name unites you with Al Khalek.

11 -Our brothers the Jews, I mean the elder Jewish scholars knew about the unheard, unseen and the unknown name. This is why – some of the reasons – they always give a Hebrew/Jewish name to foreign Jews who were not born in Israel, or do not speak Hebrew. Every Jewish person has two names; one name given to him by his parents, and another Hebrew name given to him by others, either a Rabbi, or even relatives.

12 -After a purification ceremony, one of our brothers will find your hidden name.

13 -If that name is a lucky name. You will keep it, and you will remember it.

14 -If that name is an unlucky name, the Ulema brother will change it, and will give you a new name.

15 -Our languages on earth are a great gift from Al Khalek.

16 -Only developed minds can create and enjoy a language.

17 -In the other dimension, where you came from, you already have a name. It is written in Ana'kh language, because you were created by the first creative source of the Anunnaki.

18 -If you are from Sudan, do not expect to find a Sudanese name in the other dimension.

19 -If you are from Alexandria, do not expect to find an Alexandrani name in the other dimension.

20 -You will only find your name in Ana'kh.

21 -Your teacher will find it for you...

Arallu: Also in Babylonian, Akkadian, Chaldean and Sumerian. Noun. The land of the “Mountain of the World” where the gods and Enlil were born. E-Kin “House of the land of the mountain” was the oldest sanctuary in Northern Babylonia.

Arammu: Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun. Ramp.

Arammu: Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun.

a-Love,

b-Affection.

Derived from the Ana'kh word Aramuri.

Aramuri: Noun.

a-Affection,

b-Sympathy.

Similar to to the Sumerian and Akkadian Arammu.

Aramna: Adjective.

a-Leadership,

b-Leading a new group.

Arawadi: A term for the supernatural power or faculty that allows initiated ones to halt or send away problems and mishaps into another time and another place. A very complex concept that touches metaphysics, esoterism and quantum physics. Ulema Stephanos Lambrakis said that it is very possible to get rid of current problems by “transposing” them into a different time frame.

He added that “all of us live in two separate dimensions so close to us. One we know and we call it our physical reality, the other is the adjacent dimension that surrounds our physical world.

Enlightened ones visit that dimension quite frequently. It is a matter of a deep concentration, and perseverance. In fact, it is possible to enter that parallel dimension and leave there all your troubles, and return to your physical world free of worries and problems.”

Araya: Noun. Term.

a-Prediction,

b-Code.

According to the Ulema, the Anunnaki’s Araya is an effective tool to foresee forthcoming events in the immediate and long term future. The expression or term “foreseeing” is never used in the Ana’kh language and by extraterrestrials because they don’t foresee and predict. They just calculate and formulate.

In spatial terms, they don’t even measure things and distances, because time and space do not exist as two separate “presences” in their dimensions.

However, on Ashta.Ri (Nibiru to others), Anunnaki are fully aware of all these variations, and the human concept of time and space, and have the capability of separating time and space, and/or combining them into one single dimension, or one single frame of existence.

Anunnaki understand time differently from us, said the Ulema. For instance, on Nibiru, there are no clocks and no watches. They are useless. Then you might ask: So, how do they measure time? How do they know what time it is...now or 10 minutes later, or in one hour from now? The answer is simple: If you don't need time, you don't need to measure it.

However, on Nibiru, Anunnaki experience time and space as we do on earth. And they do measure objects, substances, distances and locations as we do on earth. But they rarely do.

“The Anunnaki (In addition to the Nordics and Lyrans) are the only known extraterrestrials in the universe to look like humans, and in many instances, they share several similarities with the human race...” said Ulema Ghandar.

This physiognomic resemblance explains to a certain degree, the reason for Anunnaki to use time. To calculate and formulate information and to acquire data, Anunnaki consult the Code Screen. Consulting the screen means pragmatically, the reading of events sequences, explained the Ulema.

Every single event in the cosmos in any dimension has a code; call it for now Nimera, a “number”, added the Ulema. Nothing happens in the universe without a reason.

The universe has its own logic that the human mind cannot understand. In many instances, the logic of numbers dictates and creates events. And not all created events are understood by the extraterrestrials.

This is why they resort to the Araya Code Screen. Activating the Araya Code requires four actions or procedures:

1 -Taharim:

This demands clearing all the previous data stored in the “pockets” of the Net. A net resembles space net as usually used by quantum physics scientists. They do in fact compare space to a net. According to their theories, the net as the landscape of time and space bends under the weight of a ball rotating at a maximum speed. The centrifugal effect produced by the ball alters the shape of the net, and consequently the fabric of space. And by altering space, time changes automatically.

As time changes, speed and distances change simultaneously. Same principle applies to stretching and cleaning up the net of the screen containing a multitude of codes of the Anunnaki.

2 -Location of the Pockets:

The word pockets means the exact dimension and a space an object occupies on the universe's net or landscape. No more than one object or one substance occupies one single pocket; this is by earth standard and human level of knowledge. In other parallel words, more than one object or one substance can be infused in one single pocket. But this could lead to loss of memory. Objects and substances have memory too, just like human beings; some are called:

a -Space memory,

b -Time memory,

c -String memory,

d -Astral memory,

e -Bio-organic memory,

etc...

The list is endless.

Thus, all pockets containing previous data are cleared.

3- Feeding the Pockets, also called Retrieving Data: All sorts and sizes of data are retrieved and stored through the Conduit.

The Conduit is an electroplasmic substance implanted into the cells of the brain.

4- Viewing the data: Retrieved data and information are viewed through the Miraya, also called Cosmic Mirror. Some refer to it as Akashic Records.

Can the Anunnaki go forward in time and meet with the future? Yes, they can! One Ulema said that future events have already happened at some level and in some spheres. It is just a matter of a waiting period for the mind to see it.

Arazamir: Term. Offering; respect.

Arazu: Noun.

a-A prayer.

b-A ritual chant.

Arba: Noun. Also in Sumerian, Akkadian and Hebrew.

He was one of the Nefilim leaders who built the city of Hebron, called Kiriath-Arba after him. (Josh 14:15; 15:13). Arba was the father of Anak whose three sons, Sheshai, Ahiman and Talmi, were later expelled by Caleb, one of Joshua's commanders.

These "Fallen Ones" were ferocious cannibalistic giants and had horrifying sexual relationships with women of the earth, as well as with virgins, men, and beasts.

Arbuš: Noun . A feeling of distress and pity.

Arde: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Verb.

a-To praise

b-To give compliments.

c-To acknowledge.

Ardikhalu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun.

a-An architect.

b-A builder.

Ardikhlo in contemporary Assyrian Western dialect.

Ardikhla in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Áre: Verb. Also in Sumerian.

a-To applaud,

b- To praise.

Arhuša “Arhushaa”: Noun.

a-Affection,

b-Friendship.

Arhis: Adverb. Quickly.

Ari: Also in Assyrian and Sumerian. Giants. These were a race of Sumerian deified kings.

Ari: Also in Sumerian and Assyrian. Verb. To engender.

Ari-a: Noun.

a- A district,

b-A desert

c-A waste land.

Arig: Noun.

a-A servant,

b-An attendant.

Arim: Noun . A pond.

Ari-yassar: Noun. Adjective.

a - A clairvoyant,

b-A person who is able to visualize future events.

Arkamasuri: Noun. Loyalty.

Armelu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Adjective.

A widowed person.

Armela in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Armel in Arabic in the masculine form.

Armela in Arabic, in the feminine form. (Plural: Aramel)

Armaltu is the Akkadian/Assyrian noun for a widow.

Armilta in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Arnuwalazi: Noun.

a-A captive,

b-A prisoner,

c-An abductee.

Arnamnar: Noun. Musical hymns.

Arnum: Noun. Penalty.

Arnva: Also in Assyrian. Noun. A rabbit.

Contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Arnab in Arabic.

Arnevet in Hebrew.

Arnubu in Akkadian.

Arnab in Arabic.

Arnevet in Hebrew.

Arratu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun. A curse.

Saartaa in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

From the Assyrian Saarta, derived the Arabic word Shar, which means evil.

Aru : Verb.

a- To offer,

b-To bestow,

c-To dedicate.

Aruaa: Noun.

a-A gift.

b-A tribute.

Arua (Aruah): Also in Sumerian and Chaldean. Noun.

a-A desert,

b-A deserted area,

c-A neglected or abandoned piece of land.

Arubim: Noun. A conquest.

Aruma: Adjective. Complete.

Arurru: Noun.

a - A creative force ,

b-Sparkle of life.

From Arurru derived the Arabic word (Ar-Rouh) Rouh, and the Aramaic-Hebrew words Rouach, Rouah, Rohka, meaning soul.

Aruru “Mammi”: Also in Sumerian. Noun.

She was the Babylonian great mother goddess of creation.

Like so many other Sumerian gods, Aruru created [Enkidu](#) from clay in the image of [Anu](#). With the help of Enlil, she created the first man. Aruru is also called the womb goddess. Following the advice and instruction of Ea, she mixed the blood of god Geshtu-e with clay she found on the Euphrates river bank, and created seven women and seven men. She had to create the first “set” of primitive humans to do the physical work of the Igigi.

Aruru-ahab : Noun. A Sacrifice.

Arusar: Verb. To reach a destination or a landing area.

Arusar “Ashur”, “Ashu”, “Asu”, “A-sir A-shar”:

Also in Assyrian, Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun.

He was an Assyrian/Sumerian king of the Igigi. In the Pantheon of Assyria, Ashu was the god of war .



A shur's symbols.

Left: Feather robed archers.

Right: The winged disk on a Kudduru
(Boundary stones).

On the Sumerian tablets, Arusar was depicted as a warrior with a head of an eagle with four wings, and shooting an arrow. His symbol is a winged circle or globe with the human figure of a warrior god, armed with a bow in its center.

Ashur in the Bible:

- Genesis 10:10-12: “And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Akkad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

Out of that land went forth Asshur, and built Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: The same is a great city.”

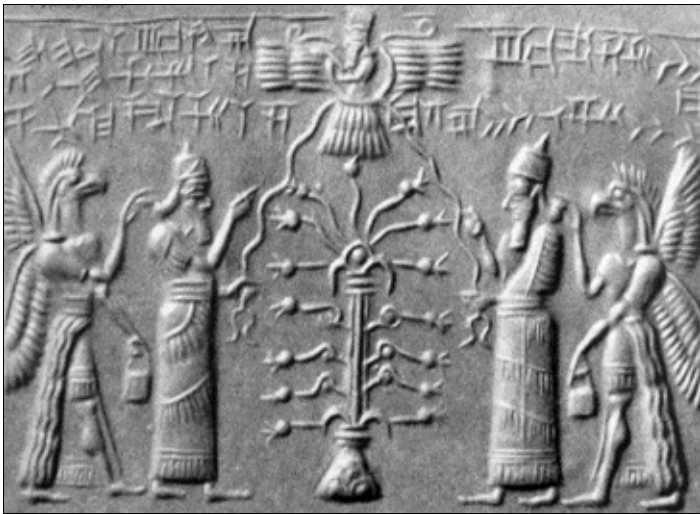
- Isaiah 30:31: “For through the voice of the Lord Assyria will be beaten down, As He strikes with the rod.”

- Zephaniah 2:13: “And He will stretch out His hand against the north, Destroy Assyria, and make Nineveh a desolation, As dry as the wilderness.”

- Zechariah 10:11: “He shall pass through the sea with affliction, And strike the waves of the sea: All the depths of the River shall dry up. Then the pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the scepter of Egypt shall depart.”

- Ezekiel 32:22: “Asshur is there and all his company: His graves are about him: all of them slain, fallen by the sword.”

Ashur as the King of Babylon dressed into an Anunnaki motif.





Cylinder seal with the Anunnaki solar disk of Ashur, with two eagle-headed gods before the Tree of Life.

The blossoms on the tree would appear as pomegranates, to many readers, and especially to art critics and students in the Western Hemisphere, but the “Initiated Ones” recognize them as “mushroom flowers”, used as a symbol of several secret esoteric, metaphysical and Gnostic societies in the Near East, Middle East, Anatolia and the ancient world, including the Mayas, Incas, Mesopotamians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Akkadians, Babylonians, Arwadians, Hittites, Phoenicians, Les Peres du Triangle, “The Brotherhood of Hiram”, the “Legion of Solomon”, the Knights Templar, the Knights of the Order of St. John of Malta, the “Circle of the Serpent, the “Brotherhood of the Fish”, the Hittite “Order of the God-Bird” at Aznavur, near Panos, the Masonic lodges in Alexandria, Beirut, Damascus, so on.

The Anunnaki wing of Asshur appeared in many ancient inscriptions and on statues of various civilizations and centers of worships, from Guatemala to Gothic cathedrals in France, and from

pillars in Persian and Roman palaces to Phoenician altars and fortresses of Crusaders and Byzantines in Malta, Cyprus, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, etc...



The Symbol of Ashur depicting the three manifestations of Elohim or God. Ashurai kings were servants of God. They were the first king-priests of ancient times.

Tombs of the Middle Assyrian kings at Ashur.



Aruskur: Noun. Loyalty.

Aruz-barach: Term.

a-A royal promise,

b-Aa word of honor.

Arwad “Aradus”: Phoenician, Ugaritic, Greek. Noun.

Name of an ancient Phoenician island in the Mediterranean Sea.



The Island of Arwad was an independent kingdom in the days of the Canaanites. It was created by the Phoenicians in early second millennium B.C. This small beautiful island located 5 miles from the city of Tartus in Syria, was one of the first Anunnaki’s small colonies on earth. It was mentioned in the Bible by the Prophet Ezekiel. Arwad was the headquarters of the seven wise men who came from

Apsu, the sweet water, and attended the gods of Enki.

They were known to the Sumerians as Abgal, to the Akkadians as Akkallu, and to the Phoenicians as An-Khal. The Anunnaki called them “The Ab-n’GAL.” On the Island of Arwad, the Phoenicians created a secret society called the “Circle of the Serpent” to honor their god Melkart.

On Arwad, the Melkart shrine/altar still stands in all its beauty and majestic architecture. The early learned Greeks who visited Arwad studied medicine at the Phoenician-Anunnaki medical center, and when they returned home, they adopted the Phoenician sign of the serpent as the logo for their healing arts.

II. Arwad holds many secrets, to name a few:

- 1 -For a short time, Jesus and Mary Magdalene lived there after the Biblical Crucifixion.
- 2- St. Paul sailed to Arwad after he has spent some time in Byblos (Jbeil) and Batroun in Phoenicia (Today, Lebanon).
- 3 -It was at Arwad, that the Anunnaki created the “Brotherhood of the Serpent”.
- 4 -The Phoenicians had a secret society called “The Fish” and it was headquartered in Arwad.
- 5 -The Templars Order used the island as a hide-out. In fact, Arwad sheltered the last Crusaders and the remnants of the Templar knights who fled France following their massacre on the hand of the king of France and the infamous Inquisition.



Island of Arwad, where Phoenicians created a secret society called the “Circle of the Serpent” to honor god Melkart. Arwad is mentioned in the Bible by the Prophet Ezekiel.



Arwad Castle, built by the Knight Templars, one of the last refuges-shelters of the Crusaders. Some have claimed that the Templar knights returned to the Arwad Castle to retrieve the Holy Grail.



Arwad today.

Some have claimed that the Templar knights returned to Arwad to retrieve the Holy Grail; the genealogical tree of Jesus and a buried gospel by Mary Magdalene. Ironically, at one time in history, Arwad was Pope Clement V's gift to the Templar knights.

The Island of Arwad was the last stronghold of the Crusaders in the Near East.

- **6-** During the French occupation of Syria and Lebanon during the Second World War, the Vichy French Government discovered Anunnaki-Phoenicians tablets buried underground in Arwad.

The ancient tablets told the story of a race of super humans who descended on earth and taught the fishermen how to navigate the sea and how to read the maps of the stars.

III. At Arwad, the Phoenicians-Anunnaki-Ulema created a secret society:

At Arwad, the Phoenicians-Anunnaki-Ulema created a secret society called "Brotherhood of the Fish". Later on in history, the "fish" became the secret symbol of early Christians. It was St. Paul who first created the fish symbol as a secret way for early Christians to recognize other Christians in the Levant, Greece and Rome.

In ancient times, Arwad was a refuge to many persecuted Phoenicians, Hebrews, as well as Greeks and Romans. It is a perfect spot for a modern time Ernest Hemingway's fan. You will be intrigued by the layout of the island's houses and its fortress.

Árza or árzu: Noun.

a- Office,

b-Duties,

c-Rules.

Arzaa: Also in Akkadian and Sumerian. Noun.

a-Traditions.

b-Rituals.

Arzazu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun.

Cedar (Cedar tree).

Arza in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

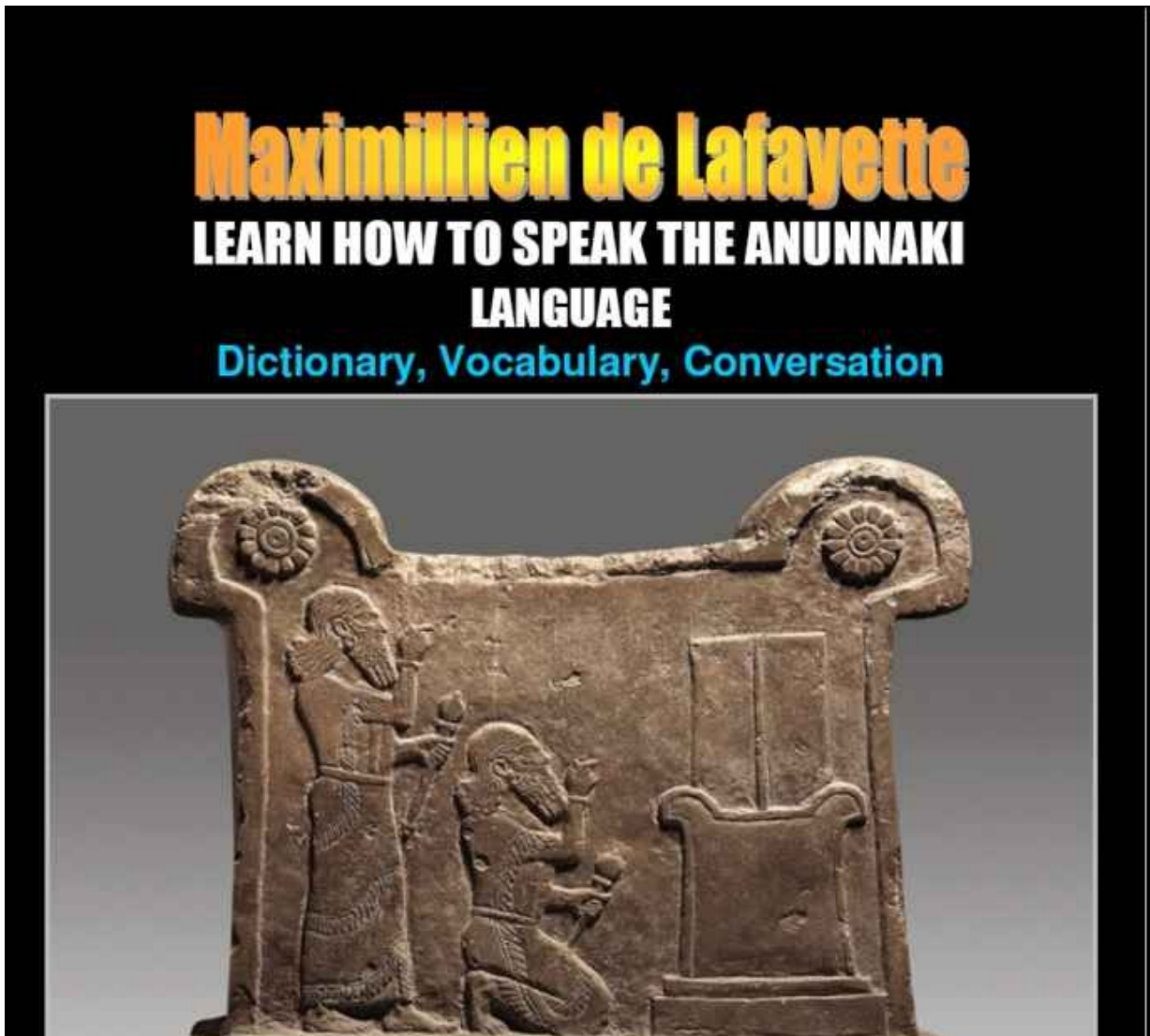
Arz (As a general term) in Arabic; Arza is the Arabic noun for one cedar tree.

Aš.šir.gal: Noun. A stone.

Áš: Noun. Cereal.

Aša . . Noun. Small property of land; uncultivated land; a field.

Asag: Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun.





**Comparison with Akkadian, Sumerian,
Assyrian, Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic,
Phoenician, Chaldean, Hittite, Ugaritic
Babylonian**

Arzazu. Al Arz, the cedar tree of Lebanon.

The dragon of the Abyss called Abzu. Asag was not mutilated and separated like Tiamat. He continued to live in the Abyss after the creation of the world. He kidnapped [Ereshkigal](#), and [Enlil](#) rescued her.

Asalluhe: Also in Akkadian, Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun.

Name of the Sumerian deity and city god of Ku'ar, located near Eridu.

Asandul: Noun. Helmet.

From Asandul, derived the Chaldean and Sumerian word Sandul (Helmet).

Asandulrai: Noun. A military expedition.

Asandularar: Noun. Head of a military expedition.

Asangar: Verb. To hold the truth.

Asangari: Noun. Soldier; warrior.

From Asangari, derived the Turkish and Arabic word Askari, which means a soldier.

Ásàpa: Noun. disease; illness; sickness.

Asar: Conjunction. Where.

Asar: Noun. An eye.

Asawarduru: Noun. A reunion; a meeting.

Asbu “Abzu” : Noun. Darkness.

A-sè-ñin: Also in Sumerian, Chaldean and Akkadian . Verb. T o bring water.

Ash : Adverb.

a-By himself/herself,

b-Alone.

Ash: Noun. A spider.

Ásh: Noun. A malediction.

Ashàdiba: Verb. Preparing the soil.

Ashàg: Also in Sumerian and Assyrian. Noun.

a-A field,

b-A land.

Ásházigabal: Verb . To curse.

Áshduge: Verb. To curse.

Ashed: Noun. Cool water. Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water,

b-Shed, which means cool; fresh.

Ashera: Noun. Mourning; lamentation.

Ashesh: Adjective. Bitter.

Ashgab: Noun. Leather worker.

Ashirach: Noun. A prisoner.

From Ashirach, derived the Hebrew and Arabic words Asir.

Ashme: Noun. A bright flash; a sparkle.

Ashnan: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Name.

She was created by Enlil to feed and clothe the gods. Ashnan was the Sumerian goddess of grain.

Ashte: Noun. Something necessary or needed.

Asi: Adjective. Inundated or submerged with water.

Asib: Term. Great power; commanding the lower class of gods.

From Asib, derived the Sumerian and Babylonian word Isib, or Ishib (High priest in charge of expelling the bad spirits, and demons.)

Ásikila: Adjective.

a- Pure,

b-Clean.

Asilal: Noun.

a- Happiness,

b-Satisfaction.

Ášita Aškud: Noun.

a-An extension,

b-On the outside,

c-Outside the limits.

Askarim: Soldier.

The Ana'kh Askarim means the very same thing (A soldier) in several Semitic and Middle Eastern languages, including Turkish, Swahili, Nabatean, Arabic, Persian, and Somali.

Aškid : Noun. An inventory.

Ášmú: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Verb. To curse.

AsSih'r: Noun

Supernatural exercise aimed at producing several phenomena such as entities' dematerialization, multiple manifestations of one presence, teleportation, and the contact with a nonphysical entity watching over a human being. It was never fully explained by the Ulema. From As.Sihr, derived the Arabic word As-Sirh, which means magic.

Asubiru: Noun.

a-Protection,

b-Safety.

Asubri: Noun.

a-An order,

b-A command.

Asud : Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Verb.

a-To transpose,

b-To move.

Asur : Noun. An axe.

Asusbu (Ashubu): Noun. A teacher or a guide in charge of novices' purification before entering a training course in Ashta.Ri (Nibiru to others). From Asusbu, derived the Babylonian and Sumerian word Susbu, which means purified; a priest.

Asusu: Verb. To move.

Ata: Adverb. After.

Atab: Verb. To stop or block water from draining. Composed of two words:

a-A, which means water,

b-Tab, which means to stop; to block.

Ataba-Darr-Ja: Also in Phoenician and Arabic.. Expression.

Composed from three words:

a-Ataba, which means door step.

b-Darr, which means a house; a temple.

c-Ja, which means grade; level.

The general meaning is social classes. The Anunnaki's society is divided into two classes: The lower class and the higher class. Both are under the control of a "Sinhar" or a "Baalshalimroot-An'kgh." Baalshalimroot-An'kgh means: Greatest leader. Sinhar means: Leader or ruler. When the word "Sinhar" is attached to "Mardack" or "Marduck", the new meaning becomes: Leader or creator of the ultimate energy. Why "Ultimate energy" is so important? Because the Anunnaki do not believe in the God we know and worship.

To the Anunnaki, the universe was NOT created by God. The universe is “What It Is” or “Creation by Itself”.

Atabukha “Darja”: Term. The Anunnaki’s social classes:

1- The lower class of the Anunnaki consists of the Nephilim .

2- The higher class of the Anunnaki consists of the Sinhar-Harib . 3- Baalshalimroot-An’kgh is the Anunnaki’s greatest leader. He rules both classes. His name means the following:

a-Baal: God; creator; the leading force of the creation;

b-Shalim: Friendly greetings; message of the leader; peace; root: the way; direction of Victory;

c-An’kgh: Eternity; wisdom; eye of great knowledge; the infinite; the ever-lasting energy.

The second in command is Adoun Rou’h Dar, also Adon-Nefs-Beyth. His name means the following:

a-Adoun or Adon: The lord; god; The ultimate one;

b-Rou’h or Nefs: The spirit; The original creative force; the soul; the mind;

c-Dar, Beit or Beyth: Residence; the House of the Lord.

Members of the higher class of the Anunnaki are 9 foot tall. Their lifespan averages 350,000-400,000 years.

Ataburi: Noun.

a-A strong resistance,

b-A defense,

c-A counter-attack.

Atae: Also in Sumerian. Verb. To drain.

Atag: Also in Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian. Noun. a-Receipt,

b-Financial inventory,

c-Debit;

d-Credit,

e-Acknowledgement of payment.

Atar: Adjective. Brave.

Atari (Tari): Verb. To fly.

Tar in Arabic. Matar in Arabic means airport. And Ta-ira in Arabic means an airplane.

And Ta-yaran in Arabic means aviation.

Atarish-tuku : Term. Massive air attack.

Atta: Verb.

a-To use force,

b-To occupy.

Áttal: Adjective. Well-built.

In Sumerian and Babylonian, we find almost similar word: Á-tál, which means well-built with strong chest and large shoulders.

Atthar: Verb.

a- To play,

b-To mock

Atu: Noun . Keeper or defender of the city's gate.

Atubir : Moun. Title. Governor of a city.

Atukandhar : Noun. Title.

a-Guardian of the cit,

b-Military inspector.

Atuki: Noun.

a-Might;

b-Power,

c-Importance,

d-Physical strength.

From Atuki, derived the Sumerian and Babylonian word Atuku, which means physical strength.

Atuku : Noun. Also in Sumerian and Babylonian. Noun. Physical strength. Derived from the Ana'kh word Atuki. See above.

Atukukur: Noun. Endurance.

Augu: Term. The father and/or the leader who begot one.

Áúr: Noun. Limb.

Áuten : Adverb. I n the evening.

Avelunim: Noun.

a- Confusion,

b-Sorrow,

c-Pain.

Awatum: Noun. A speech.

Awilum: Also in Sumerian and Akkadian. Noun. A man.

Awu: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Noun. Air.

Hawa in contemporary Assyrian Eastern dialect.

Hawa in Arabic.

Aya: Noun. She was the Babylonian wife of god Shamas.

Ayinbet (Ayin.Bet): Also in Phoenician, Ugaritic and Arabic.

A chosen group; a social class; favorite subjects; those who know. Derived from the Phoenician Ay'inbet.

Ayin means eye, and Bet means house.

In Hebrew, Ayin is Ayn and bet is beth.

In Arabic, Ayin is 'ayn, and bet is bayt (Written Arabic), and bet (Spoken Arabic).

In Ana'kh, it is exactly the same; Ayin is Ain, and Bet is Bet. Meaning:

1 -The eye of the house;

2 -Main entrance of a home;

3 -Protection of one's home.

The upper class of the Anunnaki is ruled by Baalshalimroot. His subjects are called "Shtarout-Hxall Ain", (Shtatroot Kha-Ayn" meaning the inhabitants of the house of knowledge, or Those who see clearly." Their eyes are not similar to humans' eyes, because the Anunnaki do not have a retina. Their physical eyes are used to perceive dimensional objects. While their "inner eye" sees multi-dimensional spheres. The process is created by the mind. The word Ain was later adopted by the early inhabitants of the Arab Peninsula. Ain in Arabic means eye.

The Badou Rouhal (Nomads) of the Arabs who lived in the Sahara considered the "eye" to be the most important feature of the face. Those who have practiced As Sihr (Magic) used their eyes as a psychic conduit. In their magic rituals and séances, they close their eyes and let imageries inhabit their mind. Once, the spirit called Rouh, Jinn, Afrit enters the body, the eyes open up and the vision is henceforth activated by the spirit. And what they saw next was called Rou'Yah, meaning "visions".

In the secret teachings of Sufism, visions of Al Hallaj, and of the greatest poetess of Sufism, Rabiha' Al Adawi Yah, known also as "Ha Chi katou Al Houbb Al Ilahi" (The mistress of the divine love), and in the banned book Shams Al Maa'Ref Al Kubrah (Book of the Sun of the Great Knowledge), the word eye meant the ultimate knowledge, or wisdom from above.

"Above" clearly indicates the heavens.

In the pre-Islamic era, heavens meant the spheres where the creators of the universe live.

This sphere was shared by good gods and evil gods.

The concept of hell was unknown to the pagan Badou Rouhal. Later on in history, when Islam invaded the Arab world, the eye became the symbol of Allah, the god of the Muslims. In modern times, several secret esoteric societies and cultures adopted the eye as an institutional symbol and caused it to appear on many edifices' pillars, bank notes, money bills (Including the US Dollar), and religious texts.

In ancient times, the Anunnaki eye was a very powerful symbol of the favorite regional god. It appeared on Egyptian, Sumerian, Persian, and Phoenician pillars and tablets.

The Phoenicians of the city of Amrit and the Island of Arwad, considered to be direct descendants of the Anunnaki, engraved considered to be direct descendants of the Anunnaki, engraved the Anunnaki eye on altars dedicated to gods' healing powers. Code/Use according to mythology and esoterism: To be written three times on a piece of leather or cloth and hidden in the left pocket.

Esoteric benefits :

- 1 -Safe return to home-base;
- 2 -Against forced eviction;
- 3 -Protection of one's property;
- 4 -Peace at home.

Geometrical presentation/Symbol: Circle.

In spiritual-mental séances, the circle becomes a triangle.

Aykani: Also in Akkadian and Assyrian. Preposition. Where.

Ayyu: Conjunction. Which.

Ayyumma: Conjunction. Whichever.

Az: Noun. Bear.

Azag: Noun. Prohibited; t aboo.

Azag: Noun. A serpent.

Azaridu: Noun. A sort of liquid medicine.

According to the Ulema, a similar liquid was used by the early Phoenicians of Arwad and Ugarit to heal wounds and cast out evil spirits.

Later on in history, the Arab alchemists mixed this mysterious liquid with wild plants and Zaafaran to transmute objects and metals into celestial elements. This is of course a myth. However, Ulema Sadik said: “The Zaafaran was an essential ingredient in all spiritism séances, and the Azaridu was used in fact, but not to transmute metals or objects.”

Aze “Ashe”: Also in Assyrian and Sumerian. Door posts; posts for a big gate. Sennacherib said: “Aze bab rab er-su utirra...” meaning: “The posts of the great gate of his city I carried off...”

A z eraz “Asheraz”: Noun.

a-The front of an edifice,

b-A façade.

Ázida: Adjective. A brutal action.

Azu: Noun. A physician. *Asûm* , in Akkadian.

Azuradari: Noun. A passage.

Azuru (Azzu.ri): Noun. Blue color.

*** **

CONTINUES IN VOLUME/PART 2

Published by
Times Squares Press
New York. Berlin

Printed in the United States of America

