

## **OBRY Pronunciation (instructions and guidance for reading and speaking)** **by: Jonathan Machtemes**

It is not the intent of this guide to be a commentary on the OBRY language past acquainting the speaker/reader with the tools necessary to move through it. Yes, the terminology is not what one would come to expect in/from language, (based on our current understanding of language); however, I must insist that the reader/hearer of these words consider the motive behind all this author's work in OBRY... understanding.

It is my belief, and thus "operandi", that we are witnessing a language within the characters (called "letters") themselves. They would therefore be "ideographs" instead of mere "letters". This shift in understanding what we once believed was "Hebrew" and it's subsequent "letters" has produced a need to re-understand it at the fundamental level. It is a "new" language in the sense that it won't be understood if persistently held up to Masoretic "Hebrew" for comparison.

Furthermore, due to the massive confusion bred through the majority of English transliterations of proper OBRY words, using them is not an option. Somewhere down the line, our scholars were successful in convincing us not only that Greek was an acceptable overlay of the "Old Testament" (i.e. the Septuagint or LXX), but that the "New Testament" was originally written in Greek and that 1600 years later YEUE ordained English as an acceptable overlay of Masoretic Hebrew and Classical Greek. The Composition of English itself should give us pause, as it is Germanic, but only about 26%, with the rest being a hodge-podge of Romance and other languages, (including percentages of both Greek and Latin). It would be a great disservice to OBRY, and the reader, to simply continue this tradition of transliterating OBRY words phonetically.

Both the Early and Latter Covenant scriptures are rife with transliterations, (and entirely altered words, i.e. m'ts~rym becomes Egypt). Bear in mind, I'm well aware of various "New Testament" proper noun equivocations that seem to be authentications; however, the subject of the Greek will be addressed in subsequent articles. These bad representations are fundamental in maintaining a system of misunderstanding, denominations, and confusion. Because of this, they cannot be allowed within The OBRY Projekt's context.

This precipitates a demand for all readers to acquaint themselves with the OBRY character set or "alphabet" and the basics for pronunciation. The guidelines for pronunciation found herein are based on Germanic/English phonetics along with observation of repetition within the text itself. I'm not claiming perfection; although I am claiming superiority to "Hebrew" and subsequent English translation and transliteration. This is a guideline to help the student move through ideas as we all journey closer to a full understanding of our Father's Word.

The purpose to language is to transfer ideas in the most expedient and accurate way from the mind of the bearer to the mind of the hearer/reader. The terms currently employed, or that will be employed in the future, are just means to an end. That end being an imparted understanding and renewal of mind of the elect. May our  $\forall L W \Delta^2$  "al sh'dee" guide the my (and all His children's) mind and hands in this endeavor.

("singing" characters are what are commonly called "vowels". "walking" characters are what are commonly called "consonants".)

$\forall$ - as English short A: most commonly "ah"	(singer)
$\sqcup$ - as English B	(walker)
$\neg$ - as English G: always hard "garage" not "garage"	(walker)
$\Delta$ - as English D	(walker)
$\Psi$ - as English short E: most commonly "eh"	(singer)
$\Upsilon$ - as English double O: most commonly "oo"	(singer)

z	- as English Z	(walker)
⊠	- as English H	(walker)
⊗	- as English Th	(walker)
z	- as English Y: most commonly "ee"	(singer)
∨	- as English K	(walker)
L	- as English L	(walker)
ㄹ	- as English M	(walker)
ㄱ	- as English N	(walker)
ㅍ	- as English S	(walker)
○	- as English long O: most commonly "oh"	(singer)
ㄱ	- as English P	(walker)
ㅍ	- as English Ts: "hats" - "tsyun"	(walker)
Φ	- as English Q: most often like "qu" but more subtle	(walker)
ㄹ	- as English R	(walker)
W	- as English Sh	(walker)
×	- as English T	(walker)

Examples: (syllables are divided thus: (-) longer syllable space, (') shorter syllable space, (~) obligatory vocalization between "walking" characters

z4y4 - ee-eh'oo'eh  
 ㅍㄱㅍㅍ - ts'bah'oot  
 ㅍㄹㅍ - ah'r~ts  
 ㅍΔㄹ - ah'd~m  
 ㄱㄹㅍ - p'r~t  
 ㅍL OL z'y - ahl oh'lee'oon  
 zR⊠ - z'r~h  
 ΦΔW - kw'd~sh  
 zㅍ⊠Φ - ee-ts'h~kw  
 ⊗yㄱ - thoob  
 W× - sh~t

Keep in mind:

- The above words demonstrate a long and more proper way of OBRY pronunciation. Over time, many of our fathers reduced these to the point where "ee-ts'h~kw" would have been "eets'ock". There is an advantage in having a full understanding of the language, it's roots, and the way in which words are built. Then pronunciations may be more fluent without the hearer's loss of understanding.
- Φ has the most subtle rounding after it... not a full "qu" sound. This character also falls under the previous statement. Although ∨ is not Φ, like with English phonetic redundancies (C, K, Q... E, I, Y), in a culture and context wherein all have an inherent understanding of the words, these pronunciations would have tended towards being quicker and more fluent.
- Certain "walking characters" or consonants must have an obligatory breathy vocalization to move from the one to the next. (') and (~) are employed above. Do not emphasize the vocalization. Its only a bridge from one consonant to the next. It may often occur that an involuntary vowel sound will be produced when moving from ㅍ to ㄱ as in ㅍㄱㅍㅍ above, or ㄱ to ㄹ to ×, as in ㄱㄹㅍ above.



5. Compound Roots can often be recognized for what they are and expressed as either a typical three character with an added two or three character in quick succession:  $\text{ʌ} \Delta^{\text{m}} \Delta^{\text{m}} = \text{ah'd} \sim \text{m'd} \sim \text{m}$ , thus  $\text{ʌ} \Delta^{\text{m}}$  root w/ prefix, plus  $\Delta^{\text{m}}$  root. Another, just for example w/o an etymological debate:  $\text{ʌ} \text{R} \text{W} \text{ʌ} = \text{p} \sim \text{r'sh} \sim \text{g}' \sim \text{n}$ , thus two subsequent two character roots followed by a truncated "un" suffix, (or, in the case of nouns, is said to mean "their" in context). The practical arguments aside, one should see the pattern of OBRY pronunciation by this point.

Once again, allow me to stress the importance of this document for the Bible student and researcher. This guideline is not meant to be the beginning and end of the process of re-learning our linguistic origins, but it is a good measure, and will equip all who are willing and apt to gaining understanding for reading, hearing, and dialogue within the context of OBRY. Every little device or piece of software comes with instructions. I can't count the hours I've spent learning the language of computer aided graphics, video, word processing, web design, browser use, hardware use, and it goes on and on. This will take a bit of time. Its so very worth it.

Along with this document, I've posted an OBRY beta3 character set with their English letter equivalents. Masoretic names, such as alef, beyt, etc are not employed and should always be avoided. If one wishes to refer to a character, use it's sound, (ah =  $\text{ʌ}$ , or zh =  $\text{z}$ ). This is not uncommon among some other extant languages and its my contention that even naming our Ay, Bee, Cees is a modern phenomenon. The OBRY beta4 font is soon to be completed and will be an expression of OBRY that brings it a slight step closer to our Germanic/English modern languages without loosing the pictorial integrity of the character. There will be no "getting used to it" as the adjustments are miniscule.

Enjoy the language of the Bible!

All who wish to use a copy of OBRY beta3 TT (for personal use only) contact us via the contact form and we'll email you a TT file.