

Student: _____

Class **3**

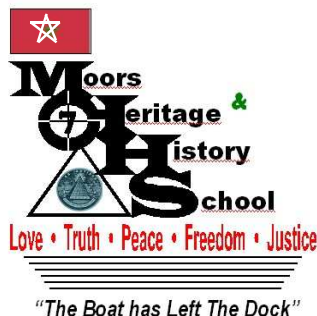
Etymological Studies

MORPHIC SCIENCE

w/**Kemitu Bey**

ETYMOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC METHODOLOGY

Etymology and its linguistic methodology will reveal to the reader the functions that apply to vowels, letters, syllables, words, and sentence syntactics. On page-2 are words of etymology and linguistic methodology. There are many Moor words of linguistic methodologies, to be fact proving to the reader, how important it is to comprehend Morphic Science, and the terms of GramMar. Our Matriarchal Mother Linguistic Science had been past down to the Nations of the World as a MetaLanguage, and MetaLinguistic Culture. One good example on page - 3: the God of Reading, Writing, and Speech/Speak is applied science of signs, symbols, letters, and phonetics from the hieroglyphic philosophy of philology, is attributed to Tehuti who the Greeks called Thoth, which gave rise to the Word Thought, Taught. If you have no thought one cannot be taught how to read, write or utter speech, "these things saith the Amen".



Third Class:

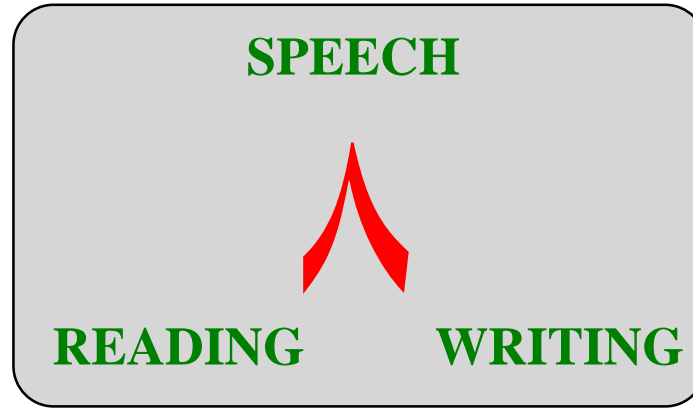
21st day of
October, 2009



Classes every Wednesday
Doors Open 6 p.m. until 10 p.m.
National "Black" Theatre
125th and 5th Harlem, New York

- 1) **Opocope** = in Philology, the loss of the last syllable or letter of a word.
- 2) **Syncope** = in Philology, the loss of a medial syllable, letter or sound as in damsel from damosel.
- 3) **Aphaeresis** = a Phonetic process through which an initial letter or syllable, usually an unaccented vowel, is gradually lost, as cheat from escheat.
- 4) **Prosthesis** = a figure of etymology in which an expletive syllable is prefixed to a word, as adown from down.
- 5) **Epenthesis** = in phonetic, the insertion of a letter or sound that was not present in the original form of a word, as p in empty, b in slumber, such letters and sounds are called excrescent.
- 6) **Paragoge** = the addition of an expletive letter or syllable to the end of a word. In some languages this represents a grammatical device or historical growth but in English is chiefly colloquial, as deary from dear.
- 7) **Anagram** = to write letters, and words in oppositional position or direction.
- 8) **Metathesis** = the transposition of letters and sounds in a word or between words.
- 9) **Morphic** = combining form or shape.
- 10) **Metamorphic** = characterized by, causing, formed by metamorphism.
- 11) **Metamorphosis** = transform, transfigure, change of form, shape, structure, or substance, transformation by magic or witchcraft.
- 12) **GraMMar** = that part of study of language which deals with the forms and structure of words (morphology), with their customary arrangement in phrases and sentences (syntax), and now often with language sounds (phonology), and word meanings (semantics). GramMar School, in Brit. Usage, and the occult sciences as assoc. with the learning, see GraMarye, GlaMour.

TEHUTI -THOTH –THOUGHT - TAUGHT



The Qur'aanic Science as history recorded that an Angelic Supreme being named Jabra'il – Gabri –El **taught** Muhammad how to ik'raa, meaning to read, and the Kalligraphy, Kufic or Kursive script of Qur'aan is Arabic. Tracing the history of the Arabic Language will lead us to Ancient Egypt, it is therefore a logical step to acknowledge the standard of the Ancient Egypt Language, as it relates to the later formulated [**Morphic**] Arabic language.

The Ancient Egypt – Providence called Moabi region is regarded as the home of the Mudar Language, the forerunner of Arabic. The name Mudar is an abbreviated form of the Ancient Egyptian term, Medu-Neter, meaning the words/language of angels/gods, there is no doubt that Moslems say that Arabic is the “language of angels” by wit it is a branch of the Ancient Egyptian Medu-Neter. The people (Moabi) of this Egyptian High Kulture spoke and wrote their Ancient Egyptian Language, the scripts found in the Moabi region is exactly the branch of Ancient Egyptian Demotic/Hieratic style of writing.