

Spelling

Introduction

The truth movement is a necessary reaction against the tidal wave of lies that emanate from the establishment in all its forms today. The world is awash in disinformation,¹ misinformation² and malinformation.³ The structures of society established to promote the truth have all been compromised and polluted: the media, schools, universities, think tanks, the government, the civil service – and so it goes on.

So the truth movement, anarchic by necessity, seeks to hold society to account and publishes the truth about all sorts of subjects. However, the very anarchic nature of this movement throws up oddballs of all sorts that jump on the bandwagon.

The establishment calls the truth movement ‘conspiracy theorists’ so as to dismiss them. Truthers combat this saying that they explain conspiracies, based on fact not theories. The problem is that the hangers on of wacky ideas jump on the truth movement bandwagon and they are into theories, which they publish as truth. Thus we have flat earthers, reptilian monarch theory, hollow moon theory, all sorts of New Age occultism – the list is endless.

One of these theories being pushed very hard at the moment is that of ordinary spelling being based on the casting of spells (incantations). Wrong etymologies are given to basic words and a new occult meaning is given to them claiming that this comes from a Babylonian occult root celebrating some deity. This is then combined with various occult beliefs and before long followers are drawn into Gnosticism, Hermetism, Alchemy, magic or some other form of occultism.

Even a cursory examination of the claims about these words shows that the whole issue is facile. The claims are full of non-sequiturs.⁴ Arbitrary meanings and superficial derivations are given to words with no evidential support. Often a meaning is given just because a word sounds like something else that it is not related to etymologically.

This needs a little explanation to give you fair warning.

The proponent / proposals

Proponent

I am using, for the source for this paper, an interview by Richard Vobes with a girl called Kali Spell [I’m certain that is her real name :)] whose website is Dark Matters. She is not the originator of this philosophy but is an active YouTube proponent of it.

Kali is a pleasant, winsome Bolton, down-to-earth character who is clearly enthused with all of this. You can’t help but like her but her teaching on words is pretty appalling.

¹ Deliberate lies.

² Accidental lies.

³ Lies intended to corrupt.

⁴ An inference or conclusion that does not follow from the premises. An absurdity that has no meaning relative to what precedes it.

Her ideology is also worrying. It is clearly occult, Postmodern and New Age. She espouses the following:

- We are gods.
- We are Christs.
- We are the Magi (i.e. magicians).
- She quotes magician Freemason Manly P Hall.
- She relies upon Kabbalistic Gematria.
- She espouses 'our truth', not absolute truth (Postmodernism).
- She believes in the Anunnaki, which she claims, are reptilian inter-dimensional beings (see my paper debunking this idea).
- She is also deeply into the opposition to Maritime law and the contract conspiracy theories behind all this. This has some basis in truth but is far too complicated for the average person to understand or utilise.

In short, she seems to be espousing a modern New Age form of occult Theosophy, Kabbalism and magic. While she is opposed to the Elite cabal she does not understand that she is following a number of their philosophies.

I genuinely feel sorry for her and pray that she will be brought to see the light of the Gospel.

Proposals

- Spelling means casting spells (incantations).
- This is done through merely saying the words. When we say words we are casting a spell (or hex).
- 'Cursive' means a curse. Saying words can also mean issuing curses.
- Saying these words, due to historic etymology, means that we are engaged in Babylonian idol worship. The English language is ultimately Babylonian worship.
- The vowels A, E, I, O, U refer to a Babylonian god. [This is false; there is no such major or minor god in Mesopotamian mythology.]

First principle

Kali teaches that English (and other languages) are human creations based on esoteric principles with a purpose to deceive and control people. Our language is a means of trapping us into a controlling Babylonian system run by the Elite cabal.

This is a fundamental mistake.

The origin of languages is clearly taught in the Bible to be a judgment on God for idolatry, pride and rebellion. The basic form of all languages was given by God to different groups of people. These then gathered together and went off to form a country of like-speaking people. Thus we have the great post-deluvian migrations from the Levant into all the regions of the world.

The origin of language (at its most basic form) is God and not man. Languages then adapted and evolved even more over time. Some languages vanished, others reformed into a new type. Akkadian, for example survived as Semitic languages, such as Hebrew and Aramaic.

Kali claims that English derives from Phoenician or Canaanite and ‘phoney’ derives from ‘Phoenician’; thus English is phoney. This is not true. The alphabet is based upon Phoenician (the numerical system is Arabic) but the language is not Phoenician.

The origin of the English alphabet goes back to the Phoenician system of the 2nd millennium BC, from which the modern Hebrew and Arabic systems are ultimately derived.

Another big influence on English is Latin. The Greek alphabet, which emerged in 1000–900 BC, developed two branches, Cyrillic (which became the script of Russian) and Etruscan (from which derives the Roman alphabet used in the West).

English belongs to the West Germanic group of Indo-European languages, though its vocabulary has been much influenced by Norman French, Greek and Latin. English derived from the Germanic tribes, which conquered Celtic England: Saxons, Jutes, and Angles (Old English). It is possible that ‘England’ derived from ‘Angle-land’. To this would be added the original Celtic people that no doubt influenced the development of the language. Celtic forms appear in Welsh, Irish (Gaelic) and Cornish.

The Celts migrated from southern Turkey (Galatia) across Europe. They came from Gomer, eldest son of Japheth.

Gomer was the father of Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah (Ge 10:2,3) whose descendants formed the principal branch of the population of South-eastern Europe. He is generally regarded as the ancestor of the Celtae and the Cimmerii, who in early times settled to the north of the Black Sea, and gave their name to the Crimea, the ancient Chersonesus Taurica. Traces of their presence are found in the names Cimmerian Bosphorus, Cimmerian Isthmus, etc. In the seventh century B.C. they were driven out of their original seat by the Scythians, and overran western Asia Minor, whence they were afterwards expelled. They subsequently reappear in the times of the Romans as the Cimbri of the north and west of Europe, whence they crossed to the British Isles, where their descendants are still found in the Gaels and Cymry. Thus the whole Celtic race may be regarded as descended from Gomer.

Easton’s Bible Dict.

The Teutonic tribes were also not connected to the Phoenicians. They too derived from Japheth (father of Europeans).

The sons of Japheth *were* Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras. The sons of Gomer *were* Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah. The sons of Javan *were* Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. From these the coastland *peoples* of the Gentiles were separated into their lands, everyone according to his language, according to their families, into their nations. Gen 10:2-5

The Phoenicians were a Canaanite branch of the race of Ham (Gen 10:6, ‘The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan’) and are frequently called Sidonians, from their principal city of Sidon. The Phoenician alphabet was derived from the Mineans (admitting the antiquity of the kingdom of Ma’in,). Thus the Phoenician alphabet ceases to be the mother alphabet (Easton’s Bible Dict.).

So English is not derived from the Phoenicians at all but chiefly from Germanic languages influenced by French, Greek, Latin and Celtic (and to some extent Norse, especially in Northern England dialects).

Some definitions

Source: The New Oxford Dictionary.

Homonym

Each of two or more words having the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

- E.g. pole: a long, slender, rounded piece of wood or metal.
- Pole: either of the two locations (North Pole or South Pole) on the surface of the earth (or of a celestial object) which are the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation).
- Pole: a person from Poland.

[In biology: a Latin name which is identical to that of a different organism, the newer of the two names being invalid.]

The origin is the late 17th century via Latin from Greek *homōnumon*, neuter of *homōnumos* 'having the same name', from *homos* 'same' + *onoma* 'name'.

Homophone

Each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling (e.g. new and knew).

Homograph

Each of two or more words spelled the same but not necessarily pronounced the same and having different meanings and origins (e.g. bow [a knot], bow [as in archery], bow [for playing violin], bow [to bend the head]).

Synonym

A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase noun in the same language, for example *shut* is a synonym of *close*.

[Biology: a taxonomic name that has the same application as another, especially one which has been superseded and is no longer valid.]

The origin is the late Middle English, via Latin, from Greek *sunōnumon*, neuter (used as a noun) of the adjective *sunōnumos*, from *sun-* 'with' + *onoma* 'name'.

Antonym

A word opposite in meaning to another (e.g. *bad* and *good*).

The origin is the mid 19th century from the French *antonyme*, from *ant-* (from the Greek *anti-* 'against') + Greek *onuma* 'a name'.

Idiom

A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. 'over the moon').

2 The dialect of a people or part of a country.

3 A characteristic mode of expression in music or art: 'they were both working in a neo-impressionist idiom'.

The origin is the late 16th century from French *idiome*, or via late Latin from Greek *idiōma* ‘private property, peculiar phraseology’, from *idiousthai* ‘make one's own’, from *idios* ‘own, private’.

Anagram

A word, phrase, or name formed by rearranging the letters of another, such as *spar*, formed from *rasp*.

The origin is the late 16th century, from the French *anagramme* or modern Latin *anagramma*, from the Greek *ana-* ‘back, anew’ + *gramma* ‘letter’.

Mnemonic

A device such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something. A pattern to aid the memory.

The origin is the mid 18th century (as an adjective): via medieval Latin from the Greek *mnēmōnikos*, from *mnēmōn* ‘mindful’.

Acrostic

A composition in which certain letters in each line form a word or words. The book of Lamentations follows an acrostic based on the letters of the Hebrew alphabet.

Origin is the late 16th century from the French *acrostiche*, from the Greek *akrostikhis*, from *akron* ‘end’ + *stikhos* ‘row, line of verse’. The change in the ending was due to association with -ic.

A fundamental point

Words have several unconnected meanings

A key point regarding spelling is that words very often have several meanings. These different meanings can be quite arbitrary having nothing to do with each other. Somehow, over time, such words gather new meanings as they are applied to new situations.

Therefore, there is no real connection in thought between one meaning and another, except that the word is spelled the same (homograph).

This is true in most languages. It is certainly true of Latin and Greek which form the basis of very many English words.

Take the word ‘bark’. This can mean the following:

- The sharp explosive cry of a dog, fox, or seal.
- A sound resembling this cry, typically one made by someone laughing or coughing: ‘a short bark of laughter’.
- To utter (a command or question) abruptly or aggressively: ‘he began barking out his orders’ [with direct speech] ‘Nobody is allowed up here,’ he barked.
- Someone's bark is worse than their bite: someone is not as ferocious as they appear or sound.
- To be barking up the wrong tree; to pursue a mistaken or misguided line of thought or course of action.
- In the US, to call out in order to sell or advertise something: ‘doormen bark at passers-by, promising hot girls and cold beer’.

- The tough protective outer sheath of the trunk, branches, and twigs of a tree or woody shrub.
- Bark material used for tanning leather, making dyestuffs, or as a mulch in gardening. Technical tan or dye (leather or other materials) using the tannins found in bark.
- To scrape the skin off (one's shin) by accidentally hitting it against something hard.
- Archaic or poetic/literary a ship or boat. Late Middle English: variant of 'barque'.

There is no connection between a dog's bark and the bark of a tree. There is no connection between the bark of a seal or following a mistaken line of thinking. There is no connection between scraping a shin and a boat. Any attempt to connect these things would be false. Over time the word 'bark' just happened to be re-utilised.

The origin of the words are, those involving a dog's bark or utterance derive from Old English *beorc* (noun), *beorcan* (verb), of Germanic origin; possibly related to break. Those related to wood, dye, or scraping skin derive from Middle English, from Old Norse *borkr*; perhaps related to birch.

Words change their meanings, sometimes very quickly

Take, for example, the word 'gay'. For centuries this word meant: jocund, happy, joyful or merry or light-hearted. It could also mean: brightly colourful, brilliant.

In the late 20th century (after the 1960s) this word dramatically changed meaning by design. Through powerful lobbying and propaganda this word was hi-jacked to refer to homosexuals, especially male homosexuals ('lesbian' being the standard term for homosexual women). This is now the primary meaning in the Oxford dictionary.

There is no connection between 'gay' as joyful or merry and 'gay' as a homosexual.

You cannot therefore examine a poem from the 1700s using the word 'gay' and interpret it as referring to a homosexual. Such a claim would be entirely false and deceptive.

Spell, spelling

It is claimed that spelling, or even saying words, is actually making an incantation, casting a spell or a curse.

The words 'spell', 'spelling', 'spelled', refer to writing the letters that make up a word in the correct sequence.

'Spell' can also mean 'recognisable as a sign or characteristic of', as in 'she had the chic that spells fashion'; or 'he spelled trouble'; or 'his plans spelled disaster'.

A third meaning is to explain something in detail: 'I'll spell out the problem again'.

A fourth meaning of a short period: 'I want to get away from racing for a spell'.

A fifth meaning applies to cricket for a series of overs during a session of play in which a particular bowler bowls.

Finally, there is the sixth meaning of an incantation, a magic spell or a state of enchantment caused by such a form of words. Figuratively from this it can also mean an ability to control or influence people as though one had magical power over them: 'she is afraid that you are waking from her spell'; i.e. putting someone under a spell.

The origin of the word comes from the Middle English as a shortening of the Old French *espeller*, from the Germanic base of 'spell'.

In American English it can mean to allow someone to rest briefly by taking their place in some activity: 'I got sleepy and needed her to spell me for a while at the wheel'. The origin of this is the late 16th century variant of the dialect *spele*: to take the place of, of unknown origin. The early sense of the noun was shift of relief workers.

There is also the noun 'spell' meaning a splinter of wood. This derives from the late Middle English word that was perhaps a variant of '*speld*' meaning a chip or splinter.

There is no connection between these word meanings other than the actual common word. You cannot take spelling words in English to have the meaning of casting incantations. There is no connection. In any case spelling (writing letters of a word) is not speaking. One has to speak to create a hex. Speaking is not spelling. The whole concept is stupid.

Misuse of etymology

The proponents of spelling being based upon magic make much of etymology; but they use this science deceptively.

They delve into the origins of words and try to identify roots that are based in occultism and then claim that the modern word has this occult root meaning today. So the word 'spell' derives from a Germanic root word which can mean a magic spell; an incantation; a hex. [In fact 'hex' originates from mid 19th century (as a verb), from the Pennsylvanian German *hexe* (verb), *Hex* (noun), which stems from the German *hexen* (verb), *Hexe* (noun).] Thus they claim that to spell today means to cast an incantation or hex. When you spell you are doing magic.

Modern words mean what modern usage has made them. Modern usage is not necessarily determined by the original root word, which may have had a different meaning thousands of years ago.

2 Cor 9:7 states that 'God loves a cheerful giver'. The word cheerful is the Greek word *hilaros*, meaning cheerful or joyous. This word was adapted over time to become the modern word 'hilarious' meaning extremely amusing. Fools that do not understand Bible exegesis have claimed that God loves a hilarious giver; someone who gives in an extremely amusing manner. This is not what Paul meant when he used *hilaros*; he meant cheerful, i.e. not giving grudgingly. This is confirmed by the thrust of the whole verse, 'So let each one give as he purposes in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity; for God loves a cheerful giver'.

This is an example of how wrongly using a root word and giving it a modern meaning is deception, an exegetical fallacy. The same is true the other way round, giving a modern word an archaic meaning.

The meaning of words today is determined by modern usage. This is the context that demands the way in which we interpret language. If this were not the case then there would be anarchy. Since words can have many meanings, some archaic, some out of use, some marginal, how would we determine what people mean if modern usage was eliminated or cast into doubt?

Just because the ancient root of the English word 'spell' may have been a Germanic word for an incantation, that does not mean that using spelling today is casting a hex.

Crazy interpretations

As a result of this desire to make modern words mean something esoteric (understood by only a small number of people with a specialised knowledge), arcane (a mysterious secret) and occult (hidden) proponents end up making wild claims about words in common use. If this were not a serious matter (it ruins communication) it would be very amusing. I will give some examples used. [It would take a very large book to analyse all the assumptions made by Kali; I will limit myself to some of those mentioned in the interview.]

Politics

The word means the study and practice of governance or a set of political beliefs.

The basis of this word is the ancient Greek word for a city-state (*polis*), especially as considered in its ideal form for philosophical purposes. The governing of the *polis* became 'politics'.

This isn't good enough for these conspiracy proponents. 'Poli' is claimed to mean 'many' and 'tic' is claimed (with no evidence) to be a 'tick', which is a parasite; hence 'many parasites'. While this is an amusing construction it has no supporting evidence whatsoever.

This takes a supposed Greek word added to an English word to mean something else. This is an arbitrary construction. Part of the root is Greek but the other part is German; a facile unsupported link.

The Greek word for 'many' is *polloi* from *polus* meaning 'much'.

We get 'many' from the Greek prefix *polu*, which we transliterate as 'poly'. e.g. polygon (a plane figure with at least three straight sides and angles, and typically five or more). The derivation of this is the late 16th century via the late Latin, from the Greek *polugōnon*, neuter (used as a noun) of *polugōnos* 'many-angled'.

The word tick means many things but the root of 'tick' as a parasite stems from the Old English *ticia*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *teek* and German *Zecke*.

So this new derivation of 'politics' is arbitrary nonsense. It mistakes a Greek word not used in 'politics' and adds it to a Germanic root word to form something arbitrary. It is typical of the rubbish being taught in this conspiratorial faction.

Cursive equals 'curse'

'Cursive' means: written with the characters joined; as in 'cursive script'.

The origin is the late 18th century from the medieval Latin *cursivus*, from the Latin *curs*- 'run', from the verb *currere*.

'Cursive' does not mean curse.

Parliament

Kali states that 'parl' means speak; 'ment' means mind and there is a lie in the middle. Therefore, parliament means: to speak a lie to the mind.

This is just hogwash and arbitrary interpretation. She takes 'parl' to mean speak adopting this from the French word *parle*. I've no idea where she gets 'ment' to equal 'mind' apart from 'ment' being part of the word 'mental' but breaking off part of this word is arbitrary. 'Lia' in the middle does not equate to 'lie'.

The real etymology is the Middle English, from the Old French *parlement* ‘speaking’, from the verb *parler*. It means a place of speaking, referring to the debates in the House of Commons and the Lords.

Religion

Kali claims that ‘religion’ means ‘to box in’ based upon the Latin; i.e. a binding of the mind.

The origin is the Middle English (originally in the sense life under monastic vows): from the Old French, or from the Latin *religio(n-)* meaning ‘obligation, bond, reverence’, perhaps based on Latin *religare* ‘to bind’.

She is partly correct here but twists the point. The binding refers to a commitment to a vow, reverence to God, a bond with God. It does not mean a restriction or binding of the mind, a hemming in of the conscience.

Canada

Kali claims that ‘Canada’ means ‘I am Canaan’.

This is laughable. The word derives from the St Lawrence Iroquoian word *kanata*, meaning village or settlement; or possibly land or town.

Genesis

Kali claims that Genesis means genetics.

The origin is the late Old English, via Latin, from the Greek for generation, creation, nativity, from the base of *gignesthai* ‘be born or produced’.

The book of Genesis is called by the Jews *Bereshith*, i.e., ‘in the beginning’, because this is the first word of the book. It is generally known among Christians by the name of Genesis, i.e., ‘creation’ or ‘generation’, being the name given to it in the LXX. as designating its character, because it gives an account of the origin of all things. [Easton’s Bible Dict.]

California

Kali claims that this is the Hindu goddess Kali plus ‘fornication’. Why would a Spanish territory name their land after an Indian Hindu goddess, especially a violent, vengeful one? Would they even have this information in the 17th century?

The origin is debated.

One proposed origin of this word is a mythical island paradise mentioned in a 16th century Spanish romantic novel (Garci Rodriguez de Montalvo, ‘Las Sergas de Esplandian’) that involves a warrior queen named ‘Calafia’. This is the most accepted view.

Another possibility is that it is related to the word *calif*; a Spanish word referring to a leader of an Islamic community. It is derived from the Arabic, *khalifa*, meaning leader. To make the word feminine it was rendered *calafia*.

Some propose that the name comes from the Latin or Spanish phrases for ‘hot furnace’ (*calida fornax* – Latin; *caliente horno* – Spanish).

Others claim that the word is an Indian word, which in Spanish means ‘high hill’.⁵

⁵ Josefa Carrillo de Fitch, ‘Testimonies’, p76.

Language

Kali claims that 'language' means: 'the monsters of war that protect the noble ones'. That is, language is a means used by the Elite to control people and bend them to their will.

The real origin is the Middle English, from the Old French *langage*, based on the Latin *lingua* meaning 'tongue'. 'Tongue' has been used to identify a language for thousands of years. From the Latin for 'tongue' we get 'language' via the French word '*langage*'.

Kali's claims are wild, fanciful and facile. She gives no evidence for her speculation.

Dagon

Kali makes many claims about Dagon, chiefly referring to the Babylonian worship in the Roman Church. Now there is truth in the idolatry of Rome and this has been analysed long ago by Alexander Hislop ('The Two Babylons'). Kali claims that the pope's mitre represents a fish and Dagon is the fish god. The problem here is that the mitre would be a fish head but Dagon had a fish tail.

She then links Dagon to 'dragon', then 'drako' then Satan.

In this argument she is mixing up truth with nonsense, linked by similar sounding words.

Dagon is a national deity of the ancient Philistines, represented as a fish-tailed man. The origin is via Latin and Greek from the Hebrew *dāgōn*, perhaps from *dāgān* 'corn', but said (according to folk etymology) to be from *dāg* 'fish'.

There is no connection between Dagon and a dragon.

In Revelation the dragon is Satan; that is clear. Drako is Latin for dragon and a constellation is named after this. Nothing to do with Dagon.

Sibyl

Kali also makes much about Sibyl. She links this to Isis and then Is-ra-el (claiming Isis-ra-elohim). She also connects Sibyl to a cube and to Saturn and the Kabbalah. This is full of non-sequiturs. 'Israel' is actually Hebrew for 'God prevails'.

In Greek mythology Sibyl, or Sibylla, was a prophetess, uttering predictions in an ecstatic frenzy. After the 4th century BC the number of sibyls multiplied and were localised at oracle centres, particularly in association with Apollo. Sibyl thus became a title for a prophetess. So there was the sibyl of Cumae or Delphi, and many others.

The origin of the English word is from the Middle English, via the Old French *sibile* and the Latin *sibylla* from the ancient Greek *Sibylla*. It may derive from 'divine counsel'.

There is no formal connection to Isis or 'cube'.

Imagination

This is claimed to be magi (magician) and formation (ation); the 'I' and the 'n' being obviated for some unknown reason.

In fact the origin is the Middle English, via the Old French from the Latin *imaginatio(n-)*, from the verb *imaginari* 'picture to oneself', from *imago*, *imagin-* 'image'.

Government

Kali claims that, based upon the Latin, this word means ‘to control the mind’. Again a reference to the control of the Elite over society.

The real origin is the Middle English, from the Old French *gouvernement*, from *gouverner*. ‘Govern’ stems from the Middle English, from Old French *gouverner*, from the Latin *gubernare* ‘to steer, rule’, from Greek *kubernan* ‘to steer’. It is the steering of society by the ruling power.

Democracy

Kali claims that this means ‘mob rule’.

The origin is the late 16th century from French *démocratie*, via the late Latin from the Greek *dēmokratia*, from *dēmos* ‘the people’ + *-kratia* ‘power, rule’. It means the rule of the people.

Crown

Kali links ‘crown’ to Cronus (Saturn) and also chrome (as in Google chrome). She also connects coronavirus to ‘crown venom’. She is close in this; the real meaning of coronavirus is king (crown) snake venom’. Snake venom has been identified in the Covid vaccines.

Saturn is the equivalent of the Greek Cronus (also Kronos). It derives from the Latin *Saturnus*, which perhaps stems from Etruscan. In Greek mythology, the supreme god until dethroned by Zeus.

The real origin of ‘crown’ is the Middle English, from the Anglo-Norman French *corune* (noun), *coruner* (verb), Old French *corone* (noun), *coroner* (verb), from the Latin *corona* ‘wreath, chaplet’. It has many meanings in English, notably a diadem.

Conclusion

I can spend no more time on this flippant matter.

It is nonsense like this that gives the truth movement a bad name. It is conspiratorial tomfoolery. It is facile to the point of absurdity.

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