

		פ PEI	EPENTHESIS		
גן	To guard, attend to	גפן	A carefully tended [grape]vine	The garden term גן derives from this same idea of tended to, guarded	
חור	hole	חפר	dig	See base chart	May be related to the base that פר means – break in that digging entails breaking the ground surface
חוץ	out	חפץ	Desire, want	You usually want something that is presently outside of your dominion or out of your experience	Maybe related to חפש [seek, search]
על	On, up	עפל	To ascend, a height	In Num. 14:44 ויעפלו denotes either ascending or arrogant [uppity] behavior	Some scholars assign this instead to אפל that denotes darkness ⁶²⁸
ער	Awaken, stir up, arouse	עפר	Dust, which is stirred up by the wind, and by feet		ער may also involve the base פר that signifies - break, separate ⁶²⁹
צד	side	צפד	Attach, cleave ⁶³⁰		

⁶²⁸ So likely also related to אפל [dark] and also intending instead – They acted in a dark [bad] way or – they blinded themselves to the reality of the situation – see also ערפל

⁶²⁹ May also relate to base עפ [fly] in that dust flies in the wind?

⁶³⁰ Metaphysically related to צמד

צח	Succeed, facilitate	צפה	Jug – which facilitates transport of liquids ⁶³¹		See base chart
שכ	Let down to rest, subside- descent to a point of rest	שפך	Spill, pour down	???See base chart	Another possibility is ש-פך of the base פכ [change] because spilling often entails the tilting or overturning of a container – which is a changing of position
שר	continuity	שפר	improvement	⁶³²	See base chart
שת	Place, set down	שפת	Put in proper place, set out ⁶³³		שפת may also be related to שפר [beautify, improve] by ת/ר relationship ⁶³⁴
תר	A row, line, pole	תפר	To sew I.e. a row of stitches ⁶³⁵		???

⁶³¹ But a צפח that denotes flatness, flat items may relate to a פח that denotes flatness

⁶³² There appears to be a base שפ that denotes improve – beautify – and in light of the presence of other שפ bases of different meanings it would also seem that this particular שפ base is a secondary form or a metaphysical spinoff of the base טב that denoted – good. This שפ will be the base of שפע abundance, overflow - שפט adjudication, decide - שפת set in proper place - שפה trim, smoothen - שפי ease, comfort - שפץ improve, repair - שפוי sanity, moderation - - and in our present case – the base of – שפר to beautify – and of שופר shofar – the magnificent ram's horn – and – antlers – Also אשפר a goodly portion [of meat] -Note that in the languages of some Middle Eastern nations the word Shuf means - good

⁶³³ Or this שפת might be a secondary form of שות to place

⁶³⁴ Cf. עור עות – אחר אחת קצר קצת פתר פתת also - עשר עשת – שבר השבית - חרר חרות - קשר קשת - סור סות - תחר תחת – סכר סכת - חבר חבת

⁶³⁵ Or תפר sew may relate to the base תפ [drum] in that a thimble is a miniature drum

קד	Head, so to intend, put one's mind to...	קפד PBH	To be particular, to mind ⁶³⁶	Cf. שקד to put one's mind to	But in its sense of getting angry קפד might be a פ infix into a קד base of יקד [to ignite, burn] ⁶³⁷
קה	take	קפה	To rob, steal		Talmudic קפש [grab, snatch, clench] is apparently related as well
רד	Descend, down	רפד	Spread bedding, recline, rest	Also upholster ⁶³⁸	
אויז	Press, rush to a goal	אפיץ	Talmudic press, squeeze, contract ⁶³⁹		
כש	A force against ⁶⁴⁰	כפש	To force down		See base chart
רס	Break, break in bits	רפס Talmudic	Shake, shatter, ⁶⁴¹ tremble ⁶⁴²	Cf. הרס destroy, raze – רסיס a fragment – PBH רסק break, crush	Also רסן [reins] the brakes of a horse
כר	Circular, round	כפר	villlage ⁶⁴³		See base chart

⁶³⁶ Possibly related to Talmudic אכפת [be concerned, be bothered by] albeit that some relate אכפת to the אכף of Job 33:7 – Cf. קטף [resinous trees] which could be a combination of קא טף that denotes – it drips – base of נטף

⁶³⁷ Or it קפיד could constitute Aramaic קא פיד wherein פיד means fire – Cf. חרון anger which derives metaphorically from חרה חרר burn

⁶³⁸ Related to רבד see pg.. Maybe also related to רבץ [spread oneself out]

⁶³⁹ Reuven Brauner has – contiguous, fix closely, adapt exactly

⁶⁴⁰ See pg...

⁶⁴¹ Usage as shatter may be a withering of רמס

⁶⁴² E. Klein lists also a PBH רפס that means – be weak, frail – which I assume will derive from רפה [weak] - But the senses of the biblical רפס and רפש are as mire, mud, to soil by trampling

⁶⁴³ Early villages may have been circular. There is a theory to the effect that the base דר denotes round and that it also denotes dwell because early dwellings were arranged in circular patterns.[Gesenius]

עש	Base of עשש = rot, decay, waste away, weaken	עפש	Mould, decay	Cf. also עבש [mold – shrivel?]	
טוח	Daub, smear – i.e. a type cover- ing, overlay	טפח	Biblical טפח - (a) מטפחתkerchief – (b) טפח a coping, ceiling, eaves	Both are coverings	??
שוט	Whip, baton, mace	שפט	To judge, PUNISH ⁶⁴⁴	Items used in corporeal punishment	See base chart
שח	Bow, subservience	שפחה	maidservant	Also משפחה [family]	But also related to ספח [attachment]
אס	restraint	אפס	(a) nothing – i.e. a restraint to existence (b) but only!		See base chart ⁶⁴⁵

Also From the related bases כס and כת that denote – contain – possess -

⁶⁴⁴ Apud Yehoshua Steinberg [Milon HaTanakh]

⁶⁴⁵ However an אפס that means – an end – an extremity may derive from a base that means extremity – Cf. פס רגל – and כתנת פסים - It is also possible that the אפס that denotes – nothing and but only is conceptually related to the אפס that means end, extremity. It is also possible that an אפס root is a metaphysical blend of bases פס [end] and אס [restraint] Cf. אפסי עולם

כפס	Rafter, connecting item ⁶⁴⁶	כפת ⁶⁴⁷	To connect, bind ^{648xcv}	= כפתור a point of connection - in the stick of a menorah ⁶⁴⁹ - and in the capital [top part] of a pillar/ column - כרפס = strands of flax connected into linen thread, fabric ⁶⁵⁰ - ⁶⁵¹ 652
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Perhaps חפש khipeis [search, seek] is related to the root חוש [sense] even though חפש has a sinn and not a shinn – The root לפת [to coil around, twist] may be related to the root לוש [to knead]? - צפן [to hide] which probably derives from the root צפה [to cover, to top] may also relate to a base צנ that denotes – protect [see pg...] by פ infix- In its usage as – jump - קפץ may relate to קץ [end] in that jumping is an extension of the jumper's end point when he is stationary. זפת [pitch, asphalt] may be related to the זות root of the word זית [olive]?

The word שפחה maidservant could derive from the base שה [to be subservient, to bow] and it could equally relate to the word ספה [attachment] which derives from the base ספ [end] – but the word משפחה [family] will much better relate to the ספה term – which thereby speaks against a possible שה connection involvement. Perhaps a connection lies in the usual feeling of obligation to one's family

Some theorists regard the כפתור term as the result of a פ epenthesis into the root כתר but it is in reality an extension of the word כפת that denotes – connection, connecting .

⁶⁴⁶ Jastrow failed to notice that this is apparently the source of Talmudic רכפס [joined timber]

⁶⁴⁷ Appears in Biblical Aramaic in the Book of Daniel – and also in PBH Hebrew

⁶⁴⁸ Talmudic כופתא = prisoner stocks - כפיתה = binding, collar band for animals - כפת = to tie, knot - The כפתור term is a Hebrew Torah term but the pure כפת form does not appear in Biblical Hebrew

⁶⁴⁹ However the כפתורים of the מנורה menorah in the mishkon [tabernacle] were only included for the sake of beauty as that menorah was made out of a single piece of gold and not pieced together as regular menorahs are

⁶⁵⁰ ...whence Lat. carbasus [linen]

⁶⁵¹ The concepts of connection – joining – attachment – are conceptually related to the concept of – possess – to the effect that כפס כפת may derive from the bases כס כת that denote contain, possess by פ infix?? This theory is supported by the fact that כפס and כפת both signify connection – and also by the fact that the biblical verb רכס denotes – connecting – binding together – fastening. Note that the רכס term that denotes conspiring [Psalm 31:21] is also related to the רכס connection term – in the sense of a negative banding together – as we find also in the use of the word קשר [to connect, tie together] to denote conspire

⁶⁵² The כרפס fabric was made of hemp which is a narcotic – I assume that this narcotic factor was transferred into the name of a mildly narcotic wild lettuce or to a mildly narcotic wild celery that was the vegetable originally used for the Passover seder כרפס

It is possible that נפל amounts to the infix of a פ into a base נל that denotes an ending condition. See base chart

Jastrow listed also a רפה [blow, swell] The רה base means – to widen – but the פה base is to swell, blow