

ADDENDA TO SECTION I - HEBREW TO HEBREW # 45

In reish infix – note link of smear מרח to מתח stretch – At ערל note possibility that ערל is a lammed suffix extension of עור skin

In Isa. 59:3 גאל may be a secondary form of געל

In חסא - ס - ת might relate to כסה [cover]

אטר - אסר Also אטר - אסר obstacle? - Also סקול accident, mishap

At בלט - maybe also – build [project out upward?]

At סחר ס ת take the place of > טחר hemorrhoids

כרס nibble, eat can be from כסם clip – or from כרס belly

CHES PREFIX – חשק שיקק desire -

At shinn prefix – Talmudic שבז brittle, rotten - שחץ divide, tear - [שזר twist?]

שחך - grind, pound ??? send – forward movement שדר

Also English - פלד blaze – bald - אד > haze ? - אחז to hand, Lat. Hendo - לעז to slander

At א infix - freedom comes full circle? גל גאל

BAIS – YUD

Ernest Klein has דביונים doves liquid manure excretion as דב flow of doves – wherein the דב is an Aramaism of זב [flow, secretion] . In light of this I suggest that the biblical term דיו [ink] refers to sepia, the ink that was a secretion of the squid or cuttlefish – so that that secretion דב became דיו This דיו diyo is apparently the etymon of Eng. Dye – Also at dalled / zayin

Maybe לינה לין sleep overnight – related to לבנה [moon]

שט spread – stretch – extend may be a blend of base שט and base טח

זבח to sacrifice a korbon i.e. raise it up to G-d [Cf. korbon Olah עלה = raise up] & PBH הזיח to raise up

חצן bosom חצה may be related to חזה chest

At agential reish - Maybe צנ base [protection] Cf. צנע [modest, protects ones morals] - צנה armor - In II Samuel 5:8 Artscroll has צינור as - stronghold – Rav Hirsch as door bolt – Peshitta Bible as shield. Rav Hirsch has צאן as – protected animals

צואר neck is a form of צבר of base צב [stand] – neck is the stand of the head

בקר morning from בק empty - morning the day begins empty of activity ?

At פער - source of Grk. Phaein, phanein

שט base [extend] to שטרא Aram. [line, orbit]

Base טח = move, remove – Cf. סחי - סוח refuse, filth [item to be removed] - נסח [remove, tear away] - סחב - drag - סחף sweep - also negative מסח [from moving away] > סחר travel around ? – Put at (1) agential – (2) at ches infix סחר

– wall שור line to שורה Cf. wall קיר Line to קו

?? pit בור > in it בו

צו command to ציר agent, messenger

to make narrower ? ק צר - could be instead קצר

For alternate theories in צואר see VAV infix entry

קבס to disrespect - means – to tread upon, stamp סבס

At shinn prefix - שגם (a) a joint, hinge - so – this AND also that - (b) to plane, make smooth – bump remover so now also flat, same as rest of flat surface

צער מצטער – זהר מזדהר - תלל מסתלל - שדל – Hithpael form uses letter interchange
משתדל - סבב מסתבב – זקן מזדקן

ירך – inherit ירש – ירט – ירח - ירה shoot downward ירד – – base = down יר
downward extension –

ירך - יר downward extension – at ende khof

ש prefix - שדר strive, thrust oneself forward דר = forward motion

מפך Cf. ש-פך At

ליתתAram. stir, mix [= לתש] from לוש – also לש > פלש wallow, cover, cover oneself, roll in?

At סב base revolve - סבה = reason – around which an occurrence happens / revolves.
דרא Object around which a question/ matter revolves [a stake, risk] From base
דר round

דבר lead, drive- - חדר-שדר – דגר - דרש seek examine - דר base [= forward move] –
דרדר roll ?

(1) The word סמך somakh that features the ס samekh - means ‘to support – to lean on for support - to be near – to rest or place upon’ – and it relates to the similar word תמך tomakh - spelled with a תof - that means ‘to give support to, to maintain’

And You will note that in Gen. 27:37 ודגן ותירש סמכתי - and in Psalm 51:14 ורוח נדיבה - the סמך term does indeed denote – EXACTLY – support – uphold

Most experts have the biblical bird כוס as – owl – and Radak mentions also falcon – in which case the element of possession may relate to the fact that falcons were used for hunting – but Gesenius is probably correct in agreeing with Borchart who translates כוס as – pelican – on account of its very prominent beak pouch¹. Some Pelican species do live in desert areas such as Nevada – Arizona and Arabia –for certain seasons of the year at the very least

And yet another example of the ס / ת principle can even be found in the pairing of the כס inner base with the plain old Hebrew words כת kot and כהה kitah that denote – a class – a sect – and a containment / categoryⁱ – because these are items that contain members – that possess memberships. So that a כהה is in effect – a type of container

Now – to get a little bit technical - one might think to contend with this particular hypothesis – because the כת and כהה terms are said not to be mishnaic – and not biblical — But the reality is that – in the biblical Book of Ezra - in chapter 4:7 there is an Aramaic phrase ושאר כנותיו that is translated by some – Mithradate Taba’el and the rest of his associates or companions – but it seems to me that a more correct translation will be – and the others of his class / the rest of his group.

¹ Cf. כוס

And this will mean that the Aramaic noun כַּנְתִּי konnit - that is the root of the Ezra word כְּנוּתִי - will be an Aramaic derivative of the Hebrew כַּתְּ [class, sect] that entails the infix of a nunn - just as the Aram. word אַחְתְּ is a form of the Hebrew אַתָּה [you, thou] by nunn infix – and just as the Aramaic word בַּנְתִּי that means daughter – is the result of a בַּ infix into the Hebrew daughter term בַּת - and just as the Aram. עֵתָא That means time – is a similarly modified form of the Hebrew word עֵת. And so this is to the effect, then that the Aramaic כַּנְתִּי konnit term proves that the Hebrew כַּתְּ terms are - really words of the biblical era that just did not make it into the scriptural Hebrew texts – for some reason or another

the biblical word מִתְּג metheg – which denotes [in four Tanakhic appearances] – a muzzle or other restricting / limiting element for animals [specifically donkeys] – and which also denotes a geographic area, a district – [in a single appearance II Sam. 8:1]. This to the effect that it is precisely the common ‘fenced off’ denominator of ‘restrict’ and ‘district’ – that links the תַּג based מִתְּג to the סָג base in the sense of ‘fenced off, border’ even more closely than noted above – and involving once again our סָג / תַּג conceptual link principle.²

סָג – in its sense of ‘a border’ - is also likely metaphysically related to the Hebrew סָגַר sogar – which means ‘to close’ - wherein a third radical ר was affixed to the סָג base³ - in that borders are items that ‘enclose’. And a similar idea may hold true in the case of the word סְגוּלָּה segulah [of the base סָגֵל = unique, exclusive] – that denotes ‘treasure’ – in that treasures are kept ‘sealed off’. The word ‘exclusive’ does indeed itself derive from the Lat. clausus [shut, close]⁴

And thus it seems to me that תִּלְם and סִלְם constitute a סָג / תַּג word pair in two ways – (a) – in that they both possess height related meanings – wherein they will derive respectively from the likewise metaphysically related height denoting bases סָל and תִּל - [See סִלְל etc. pg.... and תִּל = hill, mound pg...]ⁱⁱ and

(b) in that they both involve perfectly matching and parallel features – wherein they will both derive from the base תָּם that denotes ‘perfect, complete’ – by means of ל epenthesis – and wherein the סִלְם term is an סָג / תַּג spinoff of the תִּלְם term.

Talmudic סָפַן [to respect, regard, honor, esteem] may be a form of theoretical סָפַן תַּג - which would intend – to properly acknowledge the face of – and would derive from the word פָּנִים [face] as I believe to be the case with the word venerate – which I believe does also

² This is the source of Medieval Hebrew מִתְּג - a vertical line reading sign that indicates a stop??? It may intend – ‘keep from approaching the border of’

³ See section....

⁴ Clausus may have derived from סָגַר by a S-G-R > G-R-S > C-L-S permutation plus withering process.

And so פּוֹן paneling can also amount to פּוֹן – ס - to put on a [new] facing SEE פּוֹן
ENTRY IN HEBREW INNER BASES ⁵

And thus I have also demonstrated now an occasional case of \varnothing / η relationship wherein the η involved word does not exist in reality – but only in theory – My book manuscript contains a few more of these as well.⁸

(b) 70 remove + 7

⁶ It turns out however - that Julius Furst had also recognized this link between ער and סעד - but he regarded it as an element of a random evolutionary third root letter affixing phenomenon – and not as an element of a divinely engineered root expansion system . Along similar lines to my theory Marcus Jastrow regarded סעד as a safel form of עור

⁸ Other probable specimens of this samekh in place of tof prefix phenomenon include - סלף ער - סער ברך - סער ער - סכנ כן - סכנ נפח -- ספק פק - סרח רח - make wide, extend - as is explained in my book manuscript

- (c) סל raise with ק kuf infix
- (d) קל – ס samakh prefix - lightening, easing a path קל = light
- (e) שקל weight - enantiosemic – unweighting
- (f) תקלה obstacle - enantiosemic – unblocking
- (g) simply – ל-ק-ס
- (h) metathesis of סלק remove

סקל To stone, lapidate

- (a) סק raise + ל genteel talk
- (b) סל raise with ק kuf infix genteel
- (c) שקל - weight - to stone with heavy stones
- (d) simply ל-ק-ס

סל from סגל סגולה ? raised, esteemed

Jastrow has טבר as having a sense of – center or highest part – so טבר [umbilical] may be a ב infix in base of טור

43A טבע dibble at

VIDEOA or VIDEOB

That which is known to have been done / accomplished is real and true. In light of this axiom, consider the following -

Hebrew base	transliterate	meaning		Term for work, do, act	Truth, real, fact word	comment

פרך	Porekh, forekh	Hard work		Ger. Wirk – Eng. work	Ger. wirklich	
עשה	osaw	Do, make		Lat. Facere factum, Eng. Manufacture, factory	Eng. fact	Ayin to F – see chart #
עבד	oved	work		Aram. עבד oved	Aram. עבדאsovdah	
עשה	osaw	Do, make		Ger. Tu-en - Eng. Doing – deed	indeed	Fortition of sinn
אך Base of לאך	Lo'akh	Work, agent accomplish		Lat. actum	Eng. actual	Actum = deed, Put into motion
AND SO -						
אך Base of לאך	Lo'akh	Work, agent accomplish		מלאכה – work, accomplishment	אך	Truly, very ⁹

Perhaps also

פרך	Porekh, forekh	Hard work		Pol. praca	Prawda, pravda	
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row דור דר and תור

– dever plague – that goes around – דבר to base [round] דר

⁹ And ye shall be truly / very happy ויהיית אך שמח

Also at bais – yud - דבר plague & PBH דיר circle, rim, crown – which may be a form of זר

שכיחא – prefix ש - שכח At

אמ אמר Cf. דב דבר At

דרע fore-arm Aram. זרוע - דרא Aram. - זרה scatter - ד - ז At

Perhaps דב base [attach, adhere] row of stones comprising a barrier – from נדבך

Also slander from base because it sticks to its victim even after proven untrue

Link between cut and decree – חק may intend – engraved in stone – Maybe חרת make a treaty – Also PBH חרץ = to decree, decide, render verdict – Maybe also מול circumcise and מלל scrape to מילא command and מלל proclaim

Words or bases that mean both cutting / lopping and deciding / decreeing ???

A - In Tanakh itself – חרת - פסג פתגם - חוק חקק - חרץ - גזר -

B – Combined Tanakh & PBH – חתך - קצב - חתך - אמר אמורים -

מלל - scrape, pluck - מלילות are cut off ears of corn - מול = circumcise – and PBH מלל is to proclaim [and to speak, utter]

C – In PBH alone – פסק -

See also חוק חקק pg..

Kuf prefix - בוס [trample, stamp] -to קבס treat with disrespect

If ברז break up/ break through is figurative of בזה [despoil] then bore, perforate, can also be from בזה - And ברזל iron can be מבזה stone by boring through it. But at same time, ברז can also be a secondary form of פרז from פרץ - of base פר [break, divide]

At resh infix - ארז may be instead - אי רזה not thin

At ספן שפון - שכר to pay, reward & סכר - כעס כעש ש - ס At סתר שתר טחורים

Some also have הלם as denoting – to thunder

At shinn/sinn עשר תעשר is homiletic

Maybe תשובה – מעשה to תפל is תפלה prayer

At hidden base אמוריא exchange - Substitute המר - Aram. מר

שפן [partially hidden] is related to צפן [hidden] and also appears as ספן

At lammed prefix לשם gem term likely denotes - for a name ל שם – likely because onyx were used for signet rings

At ערג from עג - [and צרך from צר] – Cf. Eng. Wanting [desire] from want off [dearth]

At reish suffix – maybe שתר טחורים sotar -s related to שת shott – to place – in spite of shin sinn difference ??

At ת - ס - תמר is date palm, pillar [of smoke, etc.]

שוט to Lat. scuta [whip]

At bais – yud add שיטה to שבט

PBH שרכפא shoemaker, cobbler, saddler – all involve lathe so maybe a ש prefix to base כפ that signifies – bend

שעבד – שחרר – שלהבת - שרבב – שרגג - שלפח – שפעל – שכלל¹⁰
Add to Shinn prefix doc ? –

At shinn sinn

The משורה mesurah was a biblical era measuring bowl – In spite of the fact that it features a sinn [and not a shin] – it may easily derive from the שורה shura [line] term - as such bowls most likely featured lines to indicate the exact volumes of their content – so that its name originally signified ‘the lined instrument’.

ⁱ ...apparent source of Ger. gattung [class, type, genus]

ⁱⁱ Although I have not found any strong indication to support – it is not out of the question that the תל base is the ultimate source of the Eng. word ‘tall’

¹⁰ But שכנע is modern Hebrew