

8B THE צ TZADE TO LETTER F TRANSFORMATION

צ TZADE TO F TRANSFORMATION

A list of mostly English words wherein the Hebrew letter צ tzade was transformed within the Tower of Babel event into the fellow fricative letter F – e.g. ציד tzayid [food, provisions] to Eng. Food

It appears to me that the following צ > F inter fricative transformations occurred within the Tower of Babel event –

() Hebrew צום tzom is ‘to fast’ and צמא tzomeh is ‘thirst’. The French faim ‘hunger’ – whence famine, famish – apparently derives from these.

() Hebrew צורה tzurah means – ‘form, shape’ and יצר yotzar is ‘to create, to fashion’. צורה is the etymon of – form, firm, frame, and fromage [cheese i.e. a hardening of milk]^{cxli}

() Heb. ⁴⁷⁸צידה tzaidah [food supplies, provisions] became the Eng. ‘food, fodder’. ^{cxlii}צידה

() Heb. צהב tzahov [yellow] yielded the Lat. flavus and fulvus^{cxlii} [yellow]

() The Hebrew צאן tzone [sheep, herd animals] may be the ultimate source of the New Lat. fauna that is said to be akin to the ancient Grk. thaunon^{cxliii} [wild animal, beast] which is very similar to the צאן term – and also the source of the deer word ‘fawn’^{cxliv}

() Heb. צבע tzevah [color, dye] apparently spawned the Ger. farbe [color, dye]^{cxlv}

() Heb. חוץ out – Eng. chaff – the husks that are ‘outed’ from the wheat grains during the threshing and winnowing processes^{cxlvi}

() Heb. צפון tzifon [viper] > Eng. viper^{479cxlvii}

() Heb. יסוד Soed > Lat. funda[mentum] ?

() Heb. צוף Tzuf [honeycomb] > Lat. favus [honeycomb]

Perhaps also - צלם tzelem [image] > film ??

Frenum freno Lat. bridle curb limit restrain from צר

PBH ציב סיב fiber – fibrous aggregates – tuft, tassel

Fretum – strait, narrow channel from צר

⁴⁷⁸ סעך succor is an alternate candidate

⁴⁷⁹ The Hebrew root זול [to flow] similarly yielded the Eng. word - flow

Talmudic צלֹא [leather hide, pelt] is Ger. fell [hide]

And so – bearing in mind this connection between the צ and the F sound – please note the German word ‘gefallen’ [to please, be pleasing to] and the related Yiddish ‘gefell’ – [to be appealing to, pleasing to, to be attractive]. The Ger. ‘das gefällt mir nicht’ means – ‘I don’t like this’ [Lit. this does not appeal to me]. Years ago, I heard from a Hasidic matron [in Yiddish] – ‘Ah kallah maidel mus gefellen!’ – a young lady of marriageable age should appear attractive].

And thus it is apparent that the gefell /gefalle word’s sense of ‘to attract’ is the result of the צל base’s צ > F transformation in the sense of ‘giving off an attraction’ – so that it צל became the ‘falle / fell element of gefalle / gefell terms [the ‘ge’ particle being only a formative prefix and thus non - radical].

And later – the further fortition [hardening] of the [ge] falle’s F into a P yielded the Eng. appeal^{cxlviii} in the sense of ‘giving off an attraction’⁴⁸⁰ – Cf. ‘this coloring doesn’t appeal to me’.

צלע Is the source of ancient Grk. pleura, pleuron [rib, side, flank of an army] – just as צל [shadow – something thrown off from] is the source of peal of bells – and of Ger. gefallen [appeal to, please]

Also צול to flow – Lat. fluo, fluere

Perhaps also felly – the rim of a wheel – from צל

⁴⁸⁰ In Hebrew, the phonetic relationship between the F and P sounds is attested to by the fact that both are represented by the same character - פ - the P sound represented by the פ with a dagesh – and the weaker F – by the פ without a dagesh.