

21B A STUDY IN THE S MOBILE [PREFIX] PHENOMENON AND ITS CONNECTIONS TO HEBREW ROOTS AND TO THE TOWER OF BABEL EVENT

An extensive demonstration of what scholars refer to as THE S MOBILE LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT PHENOMENON –which is, in plain talk – the fact that there appear to exist, within the body of the European languages, a number of words that appear in a given language – that begin generally with the either the letter P – T – C/K –M – L or W – while another synonymous word that is very similar structurally/ morphologically exists in the same language or in another European language – but that other word possesses instead the letter S] or Gmnc. SCH] in front of that aforementioned base word. Some examples of this word pair phenomenon are - Spanish pared [wall, room divider] and Eng. Sporadic [at separate times] – Also - English weak & German weich [soft] matched with the Ger. Schwach [weak]

In many cases, The experts do not know if an originally shorter subject word developed its S prefix later in time – or if the original word initially came into being with the S at its head – and that S was eventually dropped within the invention of its corresponding similar word. I have compiled a list of approximately two hundred such European language word pairs, many of which have not even been recognized as word pairs by the experts. And in more than half of these S MOBILE word pairs, I have shown that the base word involved was fashioned out of a Hebrew word – and later prefixed by the S . It is also my contention that in virtually all the word pairs in the list herein [with a handful of exceptions] – the original word did not begin with an S – and that the S was prefixed – either within the Tower of Babel event – or at some later point.

Another of my entries – an entry titled – The Hebrew ש shinn apheresis [omission] does detail a number of word pair specimens, wherein the beginning letter ש shinn or sinn of a biblical Hebrew word – was dropped during the Tower of Babel event – to yield an English or European word of the same or similar meaning as the original Hebrew word – but without an S or SH sound at its head. See shinn apheresis

In many of these word pair specimens both of the words – the one that begins with an S and the other that doesn't – both derive from the same Hebrew source – and in some of those cases a related listed word that lacks the S prosthesis is also a direct link between the S prosthesis word and its Hebrew source term . Also with transliteration

SEE ALSO SHINN APHESIS ENTRY pg...

S MOBILE CHART - LIST CONTAINING MOSTLY HEBREW WORDS WHOSE TRANSFORMATION FROM HEBREW INTO WORDS OF OTHER LANGUAGES INVOLVED THE PREFIXING OF AN S [along with other seeming specimens of the S – mobile word phenomenon - including instances the prefixing was of an SH sound]

I assume that an S prothesis phenomenon was an element of the initial immediate Tower of Babel language confusion event, but it seems reasonable to assume as well that the phenomenon was programmed by G-d to continue forward for a number of centuries. This assumption may be supported by the fact that the Russian, Czech and Slovenian terms for ‘end’ are of the form – konce – koncie – konchet – from Hebrew קץ keitz– while Polish has an end term -skonczienie – bearing an S prefix

* Indicates that the word in the plain derivative column is probably instead a result of the aphasis [dropping] of the S of the seeming S prefixed word – that word being in reality the earlier original and non-prefixed word¹

Hebrew word	transliterated	meaning		Plain derivative	S prefix derivative	Explanation / comment
דֶּרֶךְ	dorakh	Tread, walk, path		Tread, troll, trail	Stride ² , stroll ³	Also – trek, ⁴

¹ For example – the word שִׁמְעָה shemetz [calumny, disgrace, small bit, smidgen, blemish, suspicion, rumour] yielded the words schmutz {Ger. dirt} smut – smidgen – besmirch – smudge. It also spawned the dirt words – Lat. macula and mendum – and the Span. Mancha – by aphasis of the first letter שִׁ shinn

² Or tread, tritt, stride and schritt could derive from צֶעַד tza’ad to step, pace – for the צ tzade has often been withered into a T sound and also into an ST.

³ Alternately – troll & stroll may be derivatives of טֵיל tayel –[stroll] also by S prothesis

⁴ Perhaps also trolley

דרך	derekh	Path, way		Track, trail	Street, Ger. strasse	See also חוץ חוצה
פגע	pogah	Poke, stab, hit, meet		Pike, piquant, punch, poke, pick [n] peg	Spike, spokes, spicate	Also Lat. spicare, spica ⁵ - Ger. speiche [spoke]
פסע	posah	Pace, step		Pace, Span. paso	Ger. spazier, Lat. spatior	= to stroll - Also Span. Paso [step]
תקע	tokaa	Insert, Stick in, pierce ⁶		Tuck, tack, touch	Stick [v], stuck stoke, stake, sting, stitch	Also sting – Grk. stigma [puncture] Ger. stechen, ⁷ stange [stave] Old Fr. taque, tache [nail tack, pin] ⁸⁹ see next
תקע	tokaa	תקע Usage as tent peg stuck in yielded a usage as a support			Ger. stengel ¹⁰ , stock ¹¹ , stalk	See previous

⁵ = point, spike, ear of corn

⁶ The that means – to blow a שופר shofar [ram' horn] may derive from the idea of a sharp sound piercing the quiet

⁷ From which also the stork – which uses its sharp beak to pierce prey – Also Eng. Stab and stave

⁸ But Ger. stuck [piece] is from Hebrew חתך khotakh [cut up] in the sense of – a cutting of

⁹ See chart _קע

¹⁰ Stalk, stem that holds up a flower.

¹¹ As in financial support shares – rifle stock, soup base stock etc.

גרב	Gorav skin ailment ¹²	Scurf, Covering –		Eng. greave, carpet – Lat. Carpatinus, carbatinus ¹³¹⁴	Scurf – scurvy, Ger. skorbut ¹⁵ Pol. Skarpet [sock]	Also Mod. Hebrew gerev – Turk. chorap [sock] ¹⁶¹⁷¹⁸
בלע	Bawla, vola	Swallow, envelop		wallow ¹⁹	Swallow, swell ²⁰²¹	Also OE swelgan – Ger. Schwelgen [swallow]
גרד	gorred	scratch		Ger. kratz, - Eng. grate	scratch	
גרב	girav PBH	scrape			Scrape, scrub	Ger. schurfen [scrape] See next
גרף	goreif	Scrape, sweep ²²			Scrape, scrub, scraps	Ger. schurfen [scrape] See next

¹² Levit. 21:20

¹³ Shoe, foot covering

¹⁴ Turk. Corap – Middle eastern jerab [socks]

¹⁵ Disease involving scaling of the skin

¹⁶ Likely also – glove – garb – perhaps also garment

¹⁷ Lat. crepida [slippers, sandals]

¹⁸ Carapace – tortoise shell

¹⁹ Also willow – a tree that consumes large amounts of water O. Sax wilgia – and whale & balenos [Grk. whale] an animal that swallows huge amounts of water

²⁰ Some scholars link to these the word swill – albeit that swill could also have derived from בלל volal [blend]

²¹ Possible etymon of the bird swallow name & Ger. Schwalbe – a bird that consumes insects voraciously

²² גרף is also the base of אגרוף egrof [fist] of which were fashioned the words – grip – grab – grasp – grapple – grope – agrafque – Also Eng. Carpal [wrist] Lat.

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, bother, struggle, trouble, disturb		Truck, drag, dredge, Lat. trica ²³ - OE dreogan ²⁴	Struggle – Russ. staratze ²⁵	Ger. tracht = strive – Ger. trage[n] = carry
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, bother, struggle disturb		Con-trive, travail, Span. Trabajo	Strive, Ger. streben	Contrive [devise, spend time]
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, bother, struggle disturb ²⁶		Lat. tero, terere ²⁷	Ger. / Dutch stor[en] ²⁸ , Eng. stir	See above – see next ²⁹
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, bother, struggle disturb		Lat. tero, terere ³⁰	OE styrien ³¹	See also stir
לשון	lashon	Tongue, leash, strap		Lath ³² , lash, leash, lace, Ger. latte	slat	Also slate

²³ Trick, perplexity – Also – Lat. tricari –[make trouble]

²⁴ Work, suffer, endure

²⁵ Try hard

²⁶ Apparent source of Talmudic טרק torak [shake, stir]

²⁷ Rubout, triturate

²⁸ To disturb

²⁹ It seems possible that some of the STR usages in the sense of disturb may derive instead from the טחר root of טחורים hemorrhoids as those are blockages in the anal canal

³⁰ Rubout, triturate

³¹ Agitate stir, disturb, trouble

³² Thin strip of wood – see calathus in CA chart

Base פכ	Pakh/ fakh	Alternate, change reverse, vary		Vicar, vicarious	Span. suegra, Ger. schwieger ³³	Cf. faking ³⁴ See next
Base פכ	Pakh/ fakh	Alternate, change reverse, vary		Lat. vicis ³⁵ - Eng. fickle, vacillate	Switch, sway, O.N. svigi ³⁶³⁷	See next ³⁸
Base פכ	Pakh/ fakh	Alternate, change reverse, vary ³⁹		Wing ⁴⁰ - wicker ⁴¹	swing	Also Ger. schwingen – swing, wave, sway See next
Base פכ	Pakh/ fakh	Alternate, change reverse, vary ⁴²		Ger. fonkel ⁴³	Swinkelstein [name]	Yiddish name Finkelstein = twinkling stone ⁴⁴
Base פכ	Pakh/ fakh	Alternate, change reverse, vary ⁴⁵			Ger. schwenk	Change one's mind, change sides – swing, swivel ⁴⁶

³³ Both denote – mother in law

³⁴ Faking = To lay down rope forward and backward, alternately

³⁵ = change, alternation, vicissitude

³⁶ = switch

³⁷ But the switch that means slender flexible wooden twig or vine used as a whip derived as follows – Hebrew שני shnei two to Aramaic תני tnei two – to Aram. trei תרי two to Gmnc. zwei [tzvei] two – to Ger. zweig twig – to MDutch swijch and Eng. twig – to Eng. switch

³⁸ Faking = To lay down rope forward and backward, alternately

³⁹ Faking = To lay down rope forward and backward, alternately

⁴⁰ Bird's wing flaps up and down

⁴¹ Which is woven in and out

⁴² Faking = To lay down rope forward and backward, alternately

⁴³ = twinkle, scintillate, glimmer

⁴⁴ Whence also twinkle.

⁴⁵ Faking = To lay down rope forward and backward, alternately

⁴⁶ See also pg...

פנה	Ponah, fonah	To wane, come to an end		Wane, vanish ⁴⁷	Low Ger. swinnen – Ger. schwinden – Swed. svinna ⁴⁸⁴⁹	= Diminish, disappear, shrink, vanish – may be source of squander ⁵⁰
חפר	khofer	dig		Pol. kopac ⁵¹	Anc. Grk. skap-tein ⁵² – Pol. skopac ⁵³	To dig
קץ	keitz	End		Russ. konchat	Pol. skonczyc	Finish, end ⁵⁴
טבע	Tawva, tawba	sink		Deep, delve, dip ⁵⁵	Steep in [liquid]	
גור	gur	Scare, frighten			scare	
פרץ	poratz	Burst forth, break through		Breach, burst, prance, breast pierce, birth	Sprint, spurt ⁵⁶ spritz	
פרש	Porash	Separate, be aloof, depart			Separate	

⁴⁷ Ger. wenig is few

⁴⁸ Whence also Eng. swindle

⁴⁹ Also Ger. schwindle [dizziness]

⁵⁰ Also etymon of dwindle

⁵¹ Kopach – dig, kick

⁵² = dig, delve

⁵³ Skopach – dig. kick

⁵⁴ There is also a hapax legomenon קנץ in Job that means – end, finish

⁵⁵ Or dip may derive from biblical טבל tovel [dip, bathe] which is likely a spinoff root from טבע

⁵⁶ May also be involved in – spray – spritz - spurt

פרד	porad ⁵⁷	Divide, part, dis-perse, separate		Part, portion, fritter- pared ⁵⁸ purdah ⁵⁹ - frond	Sporadic – Lat. sporadicus ⁶⁰ – Eng. separate	
פרש	poras	Spread, spread out, extend, scatter			-spers, sparse, spread – Anc. Grk. sporas ⁶¹	
פרס	porass	Spread, split, break, divide		parse	Parse, -spers	
מכה	makeh	Hit, strike, blow, kill		Lat. macco ⁶²	smack	
מכה	makeh	Hit, strike, blow, kill		Lat. macto ⁶³	smack	
פרח	Porakh, ferakh	Blossom, flower, sprout		Lat. virga ⁶⁴ Eng, burgeon	Sprout, sprig, spring	Also Ger. spross [sprout, sprig, shoot] Lat. brassica ⁶⁵
מרץ	meretz	intensity ⁶⁶		march		Intense walk – see next

⁵⁷ Porat פרט which is of similar meaning is an alternate etymon candidate

⁵⁸ Span. Wall, room divider

⁵⁹ Persian/ Urdu curtain, screen

⁶⁰ = scattered

⁶¹ = scatter, disperse

⁶² Bruise, batter, crush

⁶³ Kill, destroy

⁶⁴ Twig, shoot, branch

⁶⁵ cabbage

⁶⁶ A Talmudic term מרזו marzu [strengthen, intensify, make more severe] is apparently a derivative of מרץ

מרץ	meretz	intensity		mirth ⁶⁷		Intense gaiety & laughter, whence merry ⁶⁸⁶⁹ see next
מרץ	meretz	intensity		march	smart	Very intelligent see next
מרץ	meretz	intensity		march	Smart [v] Ger. schmerz	Intense pain
חלט	kholet	Decide, conclude boil, act irrevocably		Lat. cludo, claudio ⁷⁰ Ger. schloss ⁷¹		All derive ultimately from חוט line in sense of – crossing a line - See also caldus – see next
חלט	khalut	boiling		Lat. Caldus & calidus ⁷² caulderon	scald	From base חט [line, thread] in sense – going over the line see also cludo
קרע	koraa	tear		Lat. –cerp, carpo ⁷³	Dutch scheur - shred	& Ger. schroten -To tear, shred
עקרב	akrav	crab		crab	Scarab, scorpion ⁷⁴	

⁶⁷ Cf. מרץ eretz [earth] to earth - רוצה rotzeh [desire] to rather - פרץ poretz [burst forth] to birth, firth - חציר khotzir [grazing vegetation] to heather - קץ keitz [end] to Lat. Canthus.

⁶⁸ מרץ may also be the source of Pol. Bardzo [very]

⁶⁹ מרץ is probably related to root רוצ [run i.e. an intensified and it walking] may also be related to root רצה [want, desire]

⁷⁰ = Close, shut, conclude

⁷¹ Lock, shut, decide

⁷² Hot, warm

⁷³ tear

⁷⁴ An alternate candidate is - שרף srof

חרף	khoreif	Sharp, bitter		sharp	Lat. scrupus	Small sharp stone
כפ base	Kaf base	Bent, bend		Grk. kampe	Ital. scampo	Prawn [bent shrimp]
ברק	barak	Lightning bolt, spark, flash		bright	Spark, sparkle	Also spangle ⁷⁵ , bangle ⁷⁶ see next
ברק ברקת	Barak to bareket	Lightning, spark, flash to emerald		Bright, Skrt. marakata ⁷⁷	Smaragdus ⁷⁸ , esmeralda	Whence Eng. emerald – by B/M labial interchange
פנה	poneh	Turn, face ⁷⁹			Spin - spindle	Also אפן wheel ⁸⁰
פגל	Pogel, fagel	Spoil, befoul		foul	spoil ⁸¹	
פתאם	Pis'oem	sudden			Spasm, Lat. spasmus	
פנק	fonak	Pamper, overly indulge		Fancy, finicky	swank	
כתב	Kotab, kosav	write		Anc. Grk. graph-ein ⁸²	Scribe, script, scribble, scrawl	Ger. schreib – by rhoticism

⁷⁵ As for spangle's change of a reish into an N Cf. חרף khoreikh [scorch, singe] to siNge – and חרך kharakh [crack, lattice hole] to chiNk.

⁷⁶ Probably also spank as in spanking clean – for sparkling clean

⁷⁷ Sanskrit emerald

⁷⁸ Grk. emerald – also Lat. smaragdus emerald

⁷⁹ Hebrew אופן ofan is a wheel

⁸⁰ This shares the same פנ base as פנה

⁸¹ Via spoigl ? - Cf. poignant from פגע

⁸² To write

פלוס	peless	Flat, even		Plinth,	splint	Grk. plinthos - Lat. plata, platea, plantia planca, palatum, pluteus [flat & flat board items]
לוז	looz ⁸³	Slant, crooked, perverse		Anc. Grk. loxos ⁸⁴⁸⁵	slant ⁸⁶	Loxos – loxon source of PBH לוכסון diagonal
עבר	ovar	Pass, pass over, cross over		Over, Ger. uber	Lat. supra & super ⁸⁷	Over, above, beyond & over above, upon
פה	peh	mouth		Bay ⁸⁸ , puke	Spew, spit ⁸⁹ , Lat. aspuo ⁹⁰ spuo	Probably also Eng. spa
פלג	polag ⁹¹	Divide, split, cleave, part		flinder ⁹² flank	Split, splinter Ger. spalt	
קלף	klof	Peel, husk, scrape		Lat. calvus ⁹³⁹⁴	scalp	

⁸³ The לוז luz tree [almond tree] often grows slanted

⁸⁴ slanting

⁸⁵ Maybe also - lean

⁸⁶ Cf. לעז la'az to slander

⁸⁷ Also super, soprano

⁸⁸ Cf. bay cities – Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth

⁸⁹ But the spit for roasting is from שפוד shpud [spit]

⁹⁰ spit

⁹¹ See Gimmel to T transformation doc.

⁹² Also flitch [side of a hog]

⁹³ = scalp, skull

⁹⁴ May also relate to גלב golav [shave]

קרא	koraw	Call, call out, shout		Cry, crow – Anc, Grk. garus ⁹⁵	Scream, Ger. schrei ⁹⁶	Also Eng. skirl [cry out]
כילף	kilaph	Hatchet, graving tool		To clip	Lat. Scalpel, scalprum	Another candidate is חלף kholaf [knife]
פלד	peled	flame		Flame, blaze fulgeo ⁹⁷	Splendor, splendeo ⁹⁸	
פלך	polekh	Hand spindle that joins flax strands into thread		implico ⁹⁹ & plecto ¹⁰⁰	splice	MDutch. Splissen [splice]
קשה	qosheh	Hard, difficult		caseus ¹⁰¹	Squash [n]	קישוא kishuah Is Hard gourd, squash
גביע	goviah	Goblet, cup		, goblet	Lat. scyphus ¹⁰²	
שור	shor	Ox, bull		Lat. Taurus Span. Toro Dan. tyr ¹⁰³	Steer Ger. stier	Via Aramaic תור toer [ox, bull]

⁹⁵ = to shout, call

⁹⁶ Perhaps also – shriek whence Ger. Schreck fear, terror ?

⁹⁷ Lat. shining, bright, dazzle

⁹⁸ Lat. shine, be bright, gleam

⁹⁹ Entwine, entangle, join together

¹⁰⁰ To plait, braid, interweave

¹⁰¹ Cheese [hardened milk]

¹⁰² Goblet, cup

¹⁰³ = bull

פנה	ponah	To free up, empty		pawn	Spend, spawn ¹⁰⁴	See next
פנה	ponah	To free up, empty		pawn	Ger. [aus] -schwenk	= rinse out ¹⁰⁵ see also..
גרון	garon	Throat		LLat. Gorges – OE gorge ¹⁰⁶¹⁰⁷	Irish scornach ¹⁰⁸	
מחה	mokhaw	Wipe, wipe away			Anc. Grk. smekhein ¹⁰⁹	Whence Grk.& Lat. smegma & Lat. smectica ¹¹⁰ ,
מור	moer	myrrh			Lat. smyrna ¹¹¹	
חולצה ¹¹²	khultzah	Outer garment		kirtle ¹¹³ , kilt	skirt	Cf. biblical מחלצה - See next
קצר	kotzor	Short, shorten, cut short		Kirtle, Lat. Curto, curtus ¹¹⁴	skirt	A short garment ¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁴ Shed, spill, pour out

¹⁰⁵ The ה H letter of פנה is phonetically related to the K and the G

¹⁰⁶ = throat – by reduplication

¹⁰⁷ Also gargle, regurgitate – gargen [cow's throat disease]

¹⁰⁸ = throat

¹⁰⁹ = to wipe off

¹¹⁰ = detergent, cleanser, abstersive [they wipe away dirt]

¹¹¹ = myrrh

¹¹² Base חלצה [put out]

¹¹³ From OE cyrtle [tunic, skirt] possibly from Hebrew חלצה khultza [outer garment]

¹¹⁴ Short, shorten

¹¹⁵ By metathesis – K-TZ-R to K-R-TZ – Cf. also Ger. Kurz [short, brief]

לשון	lashon	Tongue, lash		Lat. lingua, lingula ¹¹⁶	sling	Metathesis of לשון lashon [tongue, lash, strap] ¹¹⁷
לחך לקק	Lokhakh, lokakk	To lap up; swallow greedily			Ger. schluk [en]	= lap up, swallow see next
				Lat. lingua ¹¹⁸	Yiddish shlingen ¹¹⁹	The tongue is involved in swallowing process ¹²⁰
דום	dom	Silent, restrained		dumb	Ger. stumm	Dumb, mute, silent ¹²¹
כתש	kotash	beat, crush, shatter		Lat. quatio ¹²²	scutch	
				whirl	swirl ¹²³	From Hebrew ערביל irbeil [whirl]
קנה	konaw	Reed, rush		Lat. canna	Lat. schoenum schoenus	All denote – reed, rush, cane

¹¹⁶ Tongue, little tongue

¹¹⁷ But the sling that means throw may derive instead from שלך sholakh [throw, cast]

¹¹⁸ Tongue – a permutation of לשון lashon [tongue]

¹¹⁹ swallow

¹²⁰ Or alternately shlingen could be a derivation of Ger. schlucken [swallow] see previous

¹²¹ A lesser candidate is סתם sotam [to block]

¹²² = beat, strike, shatter

¹²³ Or swirl may derive instead from שבל root of שבילת shibolet [swirling water]

לקה	lokoh	Strike, smite		A 'licking'	Schlag ¹²⁴ Ger. Eng. Slug, slog, sledge	Blow, hit, knock – also schlegel [mallet, club], slay
לקק	lokak	Lick, lap		lick	Ger. schluck	Sip, gulp, draught
מוך	mukh	Be lowered in status		meek	Ger. Schmiege[n]	Bevel – yield, cringe, bend
נפף	No-fahf	Wave, waver		Wobble, wave waffle	Ger. schwabble	Wobble, flop about
פנה	Fonah, ponoh	Turn, face toward		wing ¹²⁵	Ger. swinge	Wing, pivot ¹²⁶¹²⁷
פרך & פרק	Porakh & porak	Both mean - break		Break, fracture	Ger. sprung	Crack, break, split
דער	Do'akh	Douse, extinguish		douse	Stinguo stinguere	Put out, extinguish, ¹²⁸ quench
פנה	Fonah, ponah	Turn [so bend]		Ger. wange ¹²⁹	Ger. schwanger ¹³⁰¹³¹	
תאם	T'oem	Twin, match, suit		team	Ger. stimm	Match, reconcile, agree

¹²⁴ Hit, strike

¹²⁵ Birds use wings to turn their bodies in flight

¹²⁶ The sounds G & K are phonetically related to the Hebrew ה heh [H]

¹²⁷ See also swing – pg...

¹²⁸ Also via stinguo

¹²⁹ A cheek – which bends frequently

¹³⁰ Be pregnant – so with a bent belly

¹³¹ The ה H letter of פנה is phonetically related to the K and the G

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LIST # 2

				OSlav. malu ¹³² Pol. maly	Small Ger. schmal ¹³³	Antonym of מלא moleh [full]
				light	slight	Reverse of קל kal [light] to Gmnc. leucht > light ¹³⁴
פרץ	poratz	Burst forth		Force, burst, breast - Lat. fortis ¹³⁵	Ital. sforza ¹³⁶¹³⁷	
ברח	Borakh, vorakh	Flee, escape		Lat. fugo, fugit ¹³⁸	Ital. sfugo ¹³⁹	With elision of reish
רך	rakh	Weak, soft		Weich, weak	Schwach, ¹⁴⁰ suave, ¹⁴¹ soft	Whence Eng. sick and soft see next

¹³² = small

¹³³ narrow

¹³⁴ This also yielded verb to slight someone [belittle, disrespect] Cf. קל which was exoanded to קלס [jeer] and even to קלל [curse]

¹³⁵ = strong

¹³⁶ Force, compel, exert, strive, break

¹³⁷ Some experts assume the verb sforzare to be a derivative of an undocumented VLat. Ex-fortiare

¹³⁸ Flee, chase away

¹³⁹ escape

¹⁴⁰ Ger. weak

¹⁴¹ But the Lat. Suavis, suave that means sweet, pleasant may be instead a permutation of דבש dvash [honey]

פוג	fug	Weak, faint ¹⁴²		Weich, weak	Schwach, ¹⁴³ suave, soft	
פנה	Ponah, fonoh	Wane, lessen		wane	Ger. schwinden	Lessen, decline, dwindle, wane – see next
חרב	kharev	sword			Sword, Ger. schwert	sword
				Lime*	slime ¹⁴⁴	
				Lat. limax. – Ital. lumaca ¹⁴⁵	Pol. slimak	Snail, slug
				lanky ¹⁴⁶¹⁴⁷	Ger. schlank - Ital. slanciato ¹⁴⁸	Slim, slender
				lean	slender	?
				Loam, Lat. lama ¹⁴⁹	schlamm ¹⁵⁰	mud
				loop	Ger. schleife	Loop, noose

¹⁴² An alternate candidate is רך rakh [soft, weak]

¹⁴³ Ger. weak

¹⁴⁴ Slime may derive from the Hebrew base חלם that denotes slimy items Cf. חלמות

¹⁴⁵ These are probably results of Hebrew זחל zokhel [slither on the belly] transposed to lozakh and also withered to lomakh

¹⁴⁶ Perhaps related to - lean

¹⁴⁷ Or perhaps derived from לקה lokaw [beaten]?

¹⁴⁸ Slender, slim – perhaps from Aram. לא איכא laikaw [there is not – contraction of לא איכא there is not] Compare to svelte which may constitute a contraction of es fehlt [there is lacking, it is missing] in that plumpness was regarded as healthy and attractive in past generations - Another possibility is לקה [beaten]

¹⁴⁹ Mire, bog

¹⁵⁰ Perhaps related to Eng. slime, Ger. schleim

דרג ¹⁵¹	dorag	Gradate, step		tier	Stratum ¹⁵² & stratus, story ¹⁵³ , stage	Also Ger. steegen [stairs] & steig climb up, ascend - stairs ¹⁵⁴
				Pin, Lat. pinna ¹⁵⁵	Czech spendik Catanese spingula ¹⁵⁶	
מלג	PBH moleg	Melt off, usufruct ¹⁵⁷		Melt, malt, mulch, omlette, moult, amalgam	Smelt, smalt. Schmaltz	
חדר	kheder	Four walled room		Quadr- ¹⁵⁸¹⁵⁹	Squad, squadron ¹⁶⁰	Whence Eng. square ¹⁶¹
גלגולת	gulgoles	Skull, head		calvus ¹⁶² , calvaria	skull	From root גלל and base גל[round]
				cramble ¹⁶³	scramble	
חרך	khorakh	Scorch, singe ¹⁶⁴			scorch ¹⁶⁵	

¹⁵¹ דרג = steps, stair, ladder - מדרגה = step, rank, acclivity

¹⁵² A covering –pavement – to level, spread out – Lat. stratio is a laying of cloths

¹⁵³ Also as storey

¹⁵⁴ By elision

¹⁵⁵ Pin, spike, peg [pointy items]

¹⁵⁶ Both mean pin

¹⁵⁷ Cf. Talmudic נכסי מלוג nikhsei m'loog [usufruct]

¹⁵⁸ Square, four sided

¹⁵⁹ Spanish cuadro = frame, painting, chart, board, square – all four sided items

¹⁶⁰ Some experts assume the word squadron to be a derivative of an undocumented VLat. Ex-quadrare

¹⁶¹ Kheder is also the source of Ancient Grk. tetra [four]

¹⁶² = scalp, skull

¹⁶³ Clumsy gait

¹⁶⁴ This חרך term derives from base חר of חרה חר that means burn – but the חרך that means – cracks, lattice holes derives from the word חור that means hole – and that is in my opinion a metaphysical secondary form of the base חל of חלל that signifies hollow, hole

¹⁶⁵ But scorch could also derive from שחור shakhor [black]

				tramp	strumpet ¹⁶⁶	
				Crumple	scrumple	
פרץ	poretz	Burst forth		firth ¹⁶⁷ fjord – Lat. brochus ¹⁶⁸	sprocket ¹⁶⁹	
				quelch ¹⁷⁰	squelch	Both from כבש kovash [conquer]
				Prussia	spruce	Tree native to & identified with Prussia
				curl ¹⁷¹	scroll	
קלס	kelles	Mock, deride			scold	??
קלט	koleit	absorb			Russ. sklad	Warehouse, storehouse ??
ערף	oref	Back of neck		crewels ¹⁷²¹⁷³ _ cravat ¹⁷⁴	scruff	& scrofula [neck disease] ¹⁷⁵¹⁷⁶
טרח	torakh	Exert, bother, effort		Grk. thorubos & Lat. turbo = whirl	Strefesthai Grk= whirl & Grk. strobos ¹⁷⁷ .	
דק	dahk	Very Thin, exactness		dagger ¹⁷⁸	stickle ¹⁷⁹	See next

¹⁶⁶ May derive from Lat. Turpis [disgraceful, base] which may in turn derive from Hebrew טרף toref – [wild behavior, madness, confusion, violence]

¹⁶⁷ Extended Strip of sea water extending into a land area

¹⁶⁸ A projecting

¹⁶⁹ (a) teeth/ projections upon the rim of a wheel – (b) flared extension at the base of a roof - [(c) a wedge]

¹⁷⁰ Also quell

¹⁷¹ Probably a derivative of כרע koraa [bend, bow, curve] – Or from גל curved object, wave

¹⁷² [neck disease]

¹⁷³ These by ע ayin to C/K transformation – See entry

¹⁷⁴ Necktie

¹⁷⁵ Cf. ערב oreiv raven to Lat. Corvus, Corvinus and Eng. crow

¹⁷⁶ The ע ayin to C/K principle – including this entire ערף entry, learned from Isaac E. Mozeson [also, giraffe – long necked animal]

¹⁷⁷ whirlwind

¹⁷⁸ Sharp pointed knife

¹⁷⁹ A sharp point, a prickle

דק	dahk	Very Thin, exactness		Dikduk, דקדוק m'duyak מדויק ¹⁸⁰	stickler	One Who demands precision, exactness
עור	oer	Skin, hide		Lat. corium ¹⁸¹ Grk. chorium ¹⁸²	Lat. scortum ¹⁸³¹⁸⁴	By ayin to C/K change ¹⁸⁵ - see chart
חזBase of חזא	khaz	Hold, take		Lat. haesi, haereo ¹⁸⁶	Lat. scytanum ¹⁸⁷	Also Lat. [pre]- hendo [grasp, seize, take]
פל Base of נפל	fal	fall		Fall – OFr. avalare ¹⁸⁸ plummet	Grk. sphallein, sphallo ¹⁸⁹¹⁹⁰	Also Grk. ballaw, ballein [fall]
קד Base of יקד	kad	burn		Skrt. Candra –Lat, candeo ¹⁹¹	Skrt. scandra	all = shine, glisten – see next
קד Base of יקד	kad	burn		Lat. candentia excandeo ¹⁹²	Lat.scandula ¹⁹³	

¹⁸⁰ Hebrew exact, exacting

¹⁸¹ Skin, hide

¹⁸² Membrane of a foetus

¹⁸³ Hide, leather

¹⁸⁴ Maybe also source of scrotum

¹⁸⁵ Also OCS scora [skin] – Ital. scorza [peel; bark]

¹⁸⁶ Hold, adhere, hold firm

¹⁸⁷ Color mordant

¹⁸⁸ Descend, go down, lower – whence avalanche

¹⁸⁹ = fall, cast down, stumble

¹⁹⁰ Perhaps also – a spill [fall] from a horse – although that may derive instead from שפך shophakh [to spill, pour]

¹⁹¹ ExCandeo and candentia also mean – to whiten

¹⁹² To whiten

¹⁹³ Very white corn

				Prate, prattle, preach, Dutch praat - parrot, parakeet ¹⁹⁴	Ger, sprach whence Eng. speak, speech	Also Dutch praat [speak] ¹⁹⁵ Ger. wort ¹⁹⁶ Eng. word – transposition of דבר speak
				lax	Slack, slake ¹⁹⁷	Reverse of קל kal ¹⁹⁸
				Lat. nato, natare	Skrt. snati	Both = swim
				Lat. nurus	Ger. schnur	Both = daughter in law
				Lat. pica ¹⁹⁹ picus ²⁰⁰	Ger. specht ²⁰¹	
				foam	Lat. spuma	= Foam, scum
				Grk. tegos – Lat. toga	Grk. stegos	Roof, cover
כתש	kotash	Crush, pound, shatter		crunch	scrunch ²⁰²	A development of crush – with rhoticism of ת and infix of N -
				purge	spurge ²⁰³	
פעל	Po'eil	Work, act		play	Ger. spiel ²⁰⁴	
קטן	katan	small		Ger. kind ²⁰⁵	Scant, scanty	All by KTN > KNT metathesis

¹⁹⁴ Parrots and parakeets can be taught to talk

¹⁹⁵ Hebrew דבר daber = speak and דבור davor = word – In the Tower of Babel event these were transposed to B-R- D and W-R-D form to yield these listed words

¹⁹⁶ Pronounced vort

¹⁹⁷ = lazy, indolent, loosen, lull in activity, no stress -

¹⁹⁸ Another candidate is a S-L-K permutation of KHaLaSH [weak]

¹⁹⁹ magpie

²⁰⁰ woodpecker

²⁰¹ woodpecker

²⁰² Intensive form of crunch

²⁰³ Plant with emetic and purgative characteristics

²⁰⁴ Game, play

²⁰⁵ Small child – whence Eng. – kid

				tumble	stumble	
				Grk. pnigein. pnigos ²⁰⁶	Grk. sphingein ²⁰⁷	Also Grk. sphincter – anything that binds tight ²⁰⁸
				Till, until	Still [yet]	Both denote - to a future point in time ²⁰⁹
סחף	sokhaf	sweep		Wipe*	sweep ²¹⁰ swipe, swoop, swab	??
				Lat. lapsus ²¹¹ – Eng. lapse, leap	slip	Both reversals of Hebrew base פל of נפל nofal [fall]
מרח	morakh	Smear, rub		marrow Ger. mark	Smear, smarm Ger. schmier	See next
משח	moshakh	Anoint, smear			Smear, smarm Ger. schmier	See next
מרח	morakh	Smear, rub		Marrow Ger. mark	Polish smarka	snot, mushy
קץ	keitz	End, edge		canthus ²¹²	askance	Out of the corner of the eye see next
קץ ²¹³	keitz	End, edge		Ger. kante ²¹⁴ Lat. canthus ²¹⁵	squint ²¹⁶	Hebrew קרץ [squint] is a קץ derivative

²⁰⁶ Choke, strangle

²⁰⁷ Bind, squeeze

²⁰⁸ Probably from Hebrew חנק khonak [choke, strangle]

²⁰⁹ Note that the relationship between these two similar terms is analogous to that of the Hebrew עד ahd [till] and עוד oed [still, yet]

²¹⁰ From סחף sokhaf sweep – but wipe could also have come from גרף goraf [wipe]

²¹¹ = fall, slip

²¹² Ring around a carriage wheel – so an edge

²¹³ There is also a hapax legomenon קנץ konatz in Job that means - end

²¹⁴ = edge

²¹⁵ Corner of the eye

²¹⁶ Eyeballs moved to the corners

				correr ²¹⁷ Lat. curro ²¹⁸	Scurry ²¹⁹ - skirr ²²⁰ scour ²²¹	Reversal of base רצ rtz [run]
כפ	kaph	bending		cup	scapula ²²²	
חתל	khotal	Swaddle, wrap			Swaddle	See also pg..see next
חתל	khotal	Swaddle, wrap			swathe ²²³	
קצר	kotzar	Cut off, shorten ²²⁴		Cut – Lat. curtare ²²⁵ & Pol. krotko ²²⁶	scut ²²⁷ - Pol. skrot ²²⁸	Also – Eng. curt, curtail Span. Corto [short]
בעט	Bo'at/ vo'at ²²⁹	Kick, hit		Beat, bat, bunt	swat ²³⁰	
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. cutis	Grk. skutos	Both = hide, skin [outer layers]
עבר	Ober, oveir	To pass		Lat. porto, portare	Lat. Asporto Eng. To sport	Both = carry, bear
פגל	Pagel, fageil	Spoil, contaminate		Foul, foil	Lat. sphacelus	Decay, gangrene

²¹⁷ Span. To run

²¹⁸ Run, move quickly

²¹⁹ Possibly source of squirrel, animal that scurries away

²²⁰ Move rapidly

²²¹ ibid

²²² = shoulder bone, a bent bone – note that the shoulder term כתף koteif constitutes the epenthesis of a ת into that same base כפ

²²³ A shortened form of swaddle – to wrap - but a swathe that means – to bind, to bandage is either a sense development of swaddle [wrap] – or it may derive instead from חבש khovash [to bandage, to bind] ?

²²⁴ Of base קץ [end] as cutting short entails making a new end

²²⁵ ...by mild metathesis

²²⁶ short

²²⁷ M.E. cut short

²²⁸ Short, abbreviate

²²⁹ Alternate source is חבט בט element of חבט

²³⁰ Or might instead derive from חבט [beat]

פחת	pakhos	Less, few		fault ²³¹	svelte ²³²²³³	With L infix – see also lanky
נעל ²³⁴	Na'al	To close, finish off		See note ²³⁵	Ger. schnalle ²³⁶	
ענה	onaw	Answer, respond		Ger. antwort ²³⁷	Sponsor, respondeo ²³⁸²³⁹	> Eng. [s]pon[sor] – re - spond ²⁴⁰ by ayin to P change
נפח	Nofakh [na-pakh]	Blow, breathe		Puff, buffet ²⁴¹	Ger. schnauben	Pant, puff, blow, breathe heavily – see next
נפח	Nofakh [na-pakh]	Blow, breathe		Puff, buffet ²⁴²	Ger. schnaufen	Pant, gasp, breathe heavily
פכ Base	Pakh/ fakh	Alternate, change reverse, vary		Lat. vicis ²⁴³ - Eng. fickle, vacillate	Anc. Grk. spakelos ²⁴⁴	
קלע	kolaa	carve			sculpt	See next
כילף	kilaf	Carve, chisel tool		clip	sculpo	Carve, chisel, fashion
נחר	nekhhor	Snore, snort		nose ²⁴⁵ Ger. niesen	Ger. schnauzer, Eng. snout, sneeze	= nose

²³¹ = lack, deficit

²³² However, an O.N. svelte meant to starve, put to death – Goth. Sviltan [to die]

²³³ = slender, very thin – so a lacking in substance

²³⁴ Denotes - נעילה last prayer or meal - נעל shoe - נעול lock, seal off

²³⁵ נעל Is the etymon of Eng. finger nail, carpenter nail - newel, navel, nape, Ger. nagel [nail] Lat. umbilicus [bellybutton] – all sealants or otherwise finishing touches

²³⁶ Fasten, buckle, clasp, latch

²³⁷ = answer, respond

²³⁸ Lat. spondeo means – to assume obligation – give assurance – and thus implying – to answer to

²³⁹ See Latin ayin to P/F/V change chart

²⁴⁰ ...probably unrelated to the ancient Grk. Sponde, spendein [libation, drink offering] with apparently derives from Hebrew שפך shopakh pour, spill]

²⁴¹ With aphesis of the formal nunn נ prefix – leaving the base פח

²⁴² With aphesis of the formal nunn נ prefix – leaving the base פח

²⁴³ = change, alternation, vicissitude

²⁴⁴ = spasm, convulse

²⁴⁵ Also Lat. naris [nose, nostril] by metathesis

גרד	goreid	Scratch			Lat. scarifo, scaripho	Scratch open, scarify ²⁴⁶ ? Also Czech skrabat
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb, work, trouble		Anc. Grk. trepein, trope ²⁴⁷	Anc. Grk. roots streb – strep – streph – strob - strophe	All denote in aggregate – turning, spinning, twisting, whirl ²⁴⁸
				wait	swither ²⁴⁹	?
כבש	kovash	Conquer, capture ²⁵⁰		OE cwysan ²⁵¹ Yid. kvetch ²⁵²	squeeze	But See next
שחט	Sokhat, sokhath	Squeeze, press out			squeeze	
				trunk	Ger. strunk	= trunk, stump
קלף	kolaf	Peel, husk		Lat. glubo ²⁵³	Ger. schlaube	husk
תחת	takhas	bottom		tush	Ger. steiss	Buttocks, rump
				thrum ^{254*}	strum ²⁵⁵	
				Lat. funda	Anc. Grk. sphendo-	Both mean - sling
גער	Go'ar	Rebuke, scold		jeer	scorn	? ²⁵⁶

²⁴⁶ An alternate candidate is חרט khoret [stylus]

²⁴⁷ Denoting - turn

²⁴⁸ Also Grk. Strombus [spiral]

²⁴⁹ Hesitate, vacillate

²⁵⁰ Perhaps also involvement of Hebrew קבץ kiveitz [gather] or קמץץ komatz [clench]

²⁵¹ = squeeze

²⁵² Or perhaps instead - חבץ compress

²⁵³ Peel, shell, bark

²⁵⁴ = to play a stringed instrument

²⁵⁵ I believe that strum is a variation of stroke and that both terms derive from the Hebrew שרק soreik that means comb – along with the words strake – stirgil – strigate in that all of these terms possess the comb- like element of parallel lines emanating from a common base. In stroke you have the five fingers coming out of the palm – and If you will view a photo of the STRG sturgeon fish you will see the same comb-like effect in the stripes running from the sturgeon's front end through the rest of its body.

²⁵⁶ Cf. בער to burn [פער to porn?]

חרוב	khoruv	destroyed		Anc. Grk gruteh ²⁵⁷	Lat. scrutum – Eng. scruta	All mean – broken items, trash, frippery
לשון	lashon	A tongue, long strip, leash		Leash – Lat. lingua ²⁵⁸ & lacinia ²⁵⁹ , lash	N. English slang	= a small strip of land - see next
לעג	La'ag	mock		Laugh [at]	slang	19 th cent. to abuse verbally
חנק	khonak	Choke, strangle, hold very tightly		Anc. Grk. pnigos ²⁶⁰	Anc. Grk. sphinkter ²⁶¹ sphingein ²⁶²	Whence Eng. sphincter - see next – See note for corroboration of נ ches to Grk. P phenomenon ²⁶³
חנק	khonak	Choke, strangle, hold very tightly		Anc. Grk. pnigos ²⁶⁴	Grk. Sphinx ²⁶⁵	Mythological monster that strangled its victims
לעז	Lo'az	PBH to slander		lasterer ²⁶⁶	slander ²⁶⁷	
				lack ²⁶⁸	slack	
תקע	tokaa	Insert, clap, touch		Lat. tango ²⁶⁹	Eng. sting	
גל	gol	Waves, billowing		gale	squall	Strong winds cause waves to billow - and dense foam

²⁵⁷ Source of Talmudic גרוטי trash, frippery

²⁵⁸ Tongue, tongue of land - With metathesis

²⁵⁹ Small strip of land, a lappet

²⁶⁰ choke

²⁶¹ Contractile muscle – anything that holds tight see next

²⁶² = squeeze – bind tightly – embrace – press together

²⁶³ Cf. חוש to pathos - חסה to pistis - חסס to piesthai - חמש to pente - חספס to psephos - חור to poros [pore] All Grk. results

²⁶⁴ choke

²⁶⁵ Means – the strangler

²⁶⁶ Ger. slanderer

²⁶⁷ Cf. לוז luz to slant

²⁶⁸ The word lack may derive from Aramaic לִיכָּה laikoh [there is not] that is made up of the Aramaic לֹא אֵיכָּה lo eekah –that means there is not

²⁶⁹ Touch, strike, beat, poke

פֶּסַח	posah	Pace, step		Pace, Span. paso	Space, Lat. spatium ²⁷⁰	
פִּנָּה	Ponah, fonah	To wane, come to an end		Wane, faint ²⁷¹	swoon	
				birrus ²⁷²	Ital. sbirro ²⁷³	Apud. C.T. Onions, wktionary
				Lat. conchylum ²⁷⁴	Ital. scungilli	
				crimp ²⁷⁵	scrimp ²⁷⁶	Dan. skrumpen ²⁷⁷
				Polish wasy [vonzi] ²⁷⁸	Ger. schwanz [shvonz] ²⁷⁹	Wasy = moustache i.e. tail under the nose – from trans-position of זנב [tail] Z-N-V to V-N-Z
				Skr. Naga ²⁸⁰	snake	Both from נחש nakhsh [snake] snake by N-KH-SH > S-N-K
תִּישׁ	tayish	Male goat		Grk. tragos ²⁸¹ - tragacanth ²⁸²	astragalus ²⁸³	

²⁷⁰ = room, area, distance – Cf. רוץ run to ארץ [land] - קום stand to מקום [place] -

²⁷¹ Be weak, feeble – Earlier faint also had a meaning as - fade

²⁷² Hooded cloak, raincoat

²⁷³ policeman

²⁷⁴ shellfish

²⁷⁵ To contract, to wrinkle – MDutch & Low Ger. krimpen = to shrink, crimp

²⁷⁶ To make very small, pinch

²⁷⁷ To shrink, shrivel

²⁷⁸ moustache

²⁷⁹ tail

²⁸⁰ snake

²⁸¹ goat

²⁸² Span. Term for gum derived from the astragalus plant. The canth element denotes thorn and obviously derives from the Hebrew koetz [thorn] – The plant is also called goats-thorn

²⁸³ A plant that grows in Turkey and Iran. It has the whitish color of goatskin fur

פגע	pogah	Meet, strike, afflict		Punch, poke, pinch	spank ²⁸⁴	See next
פנך	panokh	To speed, drive on			spank ²⁸⁵	
				lug ^{286*}	slug	Metathesis of Z-Kh-L [slither] to Z-L-Kh
עגל	agol	Round, circular, cycle			Lat. saeculum – Span. siglo ²⁸⁷²⁸⁸	Via Grk. kyklos to Lat. cyclus [circle, cycle]
טרד	torud	Stir up, troubled, restlessness, drive		Lat. Tero, teredo, tritura ²⁸⁹	Ger. strudel	= whirlpool, eddy ²⁹⁰
טרח	torakh	To trouble, distress, disturb, exert		Trouble, turn travail, Ger. drang ²⁹¹	Stress	? See note pg...
טרח	torakh	To trouble, distress, disturb, exert		Trouble, turn travail, Ger. drang ²⁹²	strain	?
מליץ	meletz	Pleasant, smooth, sweet		Mild, mellow ²⁹³	smolt ²⁹⁴	Also Ger. Smolz lovely, beautiful
				track	streak	?

²⁸⁴ Or from ספוק sopak [strike, slap]

²⁸⁵ Travel with vigor and speed

²⁸⁶ Large marine worm

²⁸⁷ Century – cycle of 100 years

²⁸⁸ Actually more likely that these terms do instead constitute transformations of עגל 's ayin into a C or S – rather than being a S prefix to עגל

²⁸⁹ Trouble, agitate, to weary, continuous drip, drive away

²⁹⁰ The strudel term that denotes a type of pastry may be a metaphor of this term – or it may derive from the verb טרח torakh that denotes disturbance, exertion

²⁹¹ = stress

²⁹² = stress

²⁹³ Also Lat. Mollis - Gentle, mild, pleasant, smooth

²⁹⁴ U.K. – serene – bright – calm – fine – fair – OE peaceful, smooth, mild

				tamp ²⁹⁵	stomp	
				Ger. putzen ²⁹⁶	Ger. spitze ²⁹⁷²⁹⁸	Perhaps a reversal of צפה tzipah [to coat, top, overlay] ²⁹⁹
כבש	kovash	Conquer, subdue		quench	Squinch [obs.] ³⁰⁰	
				thump ³⁰¹	Stomp, stamp ³⁰²	?
תקע	tokaa	Insert, clap, touch		Lat. tango ³⁰³	Lat. Instigo, stigo	Goad, prick whence instigate
קלחת	kalakhat	pot		culinary ³⁰⁴	scullion ³⁰⁵	
לוח	luach	Board, slab, tablet		Grk. lobos ³⁰⁶ & Eng. lobe – also - log ³⁰⁷	Slab & slub ³⁰⁸	?
				Yiddish lappe ³⁰⁹	slap	
עקל	okeil	Crooked, bent		angle	Anc. Grk. skolios	Bent, curved ³¹⁰
				Lock, OE lucan	Ger. schloss ³¹¹	?

²⁹⁵ To ram down hard

²⁹⁶ To polish [clean / improve the top surface of]

²⁹⁷ The top part, tip, point of

²⁹⁸ Maybe related to pointed [building] spire

²⁹⁹ Or from שפץ shipeitz [to improve]

³⁰⁰ = repress, slake

³⁰¹ Thump is likely echoic / imitative

³⁰² It seems to me conceivable that the base תפ tof/ toep that denotes drum and that is the etymon of tympanic may be involved in stomp, stamp in that the act of stomping produces a noise

³⁰³ Touch, strike, beat, poke

³⁰⁴ Of cooking, of the kitchen

³⁰⁵ Kitchen servant

³⁰⁶ A lobe [The etymologists imagine a LG origin for lobe]

³⁰⁷ Also lacuna [panel]

³⁰⁸ Perhaps also sliver – silver [which is mined in slabs] – slip - sliver ?

³⁰⁹ A hand, paw

³¹⁰ A lesser candidate is Hebrew base גל gol [curve, rounded]

³¹¹ Close, lock, decide, conclude, shut

גם	gom	also		gum	scammony ³¹²	גם[=also] embodies the concept of elasticity
כל base of יכל	Khol base of yakhol	able		could	skill ³¹³	
פתח	potakh	Open, expand		Lat. pando ³¹⁴	spandrel ³¹⁵ , spandex	
כתש - כתת	Kotesh, koteit	Crush, pound, beat		Lat. quatio ³¹⁶ crush	Squatten [obs]	
כתש - כתת	Kotesh, koteit	Crush, pound, beat		Lat. quatio ³¹⁷ crush, quash	squash	
פכ Base	Pakh, fach	Alternate, vary		Wag, wiggle	swagger ³¹⁸	
חלט	kholet	Decide, conclude boil, act irrevocably		Lat. cludo, claudio ³¹⁹	Eng. seclude	All derive ultimately from חוט line in sense of – crossing a line - See also caldus
חרק ³²⁰	khoreik	Make a sharp noise, creak		Creak, croak	screech	
נגע	nogah	Touch, touch upon		Neighbor, nag nigh	snag ³²¹	
חוט	khut	Line, Windrow?		gut	Swathe, swath	Talmudic חוט = border, line see next

³¹² A type of resinous gum

³¹³ May also involve שכל saikhel [intelligence]

³¹⁴ = open, expand, spread

³¹⁵ Corner space in an arch

³¹⁶ Beat, strike, shatter

³¹⁷ ibid

³¹⁸ Perhaps also squiggle [make wavy or writhing movements]

³¹⁹ = Close, shut, conclude

³²⁰ Hebrew חרג khoreig has a similar meaning

³²¹ However, there is also an Old Norse base – snag – that denoted – sharp edge, projecting point [that may have derived from Hebrew שן shonen [sharp, whet]]

חוט	khut	Line, Windrow?		gut	strath	Wide track of low lying land – See note strath
גרב	goreiv	Scabby skin disease			Scabies, scah	See next
גרב	goreiv	Scabby skin disease			Lat. squarrosus	Scabby, scurfy
				nip	Snip* ³²²	
תוף	toph	drum		Thimble, tympany	stoup	Pail, bucket ?
חיש	khish	Hurry, rapid		Haste, quick, also quitch ³²³	squitch ³²⁴	
חיש	khish	Hurry, rapid		Haste	scuttle ³²⁵³²⁶	Also scud – move briskly
חתך	khotakh	Cut, incise		Ger. stuck ³²⁷	Scuttle ³²⁸ , escoter	Cut, cut out, cut a hole ? see next
גז	goz	Base of ³²⁹ גזר & ³³⁰ זגזג		Cut	Scuttle, escoter	Cut, cut out, cut a hole
פגע	pogaa	Touch, poke, afflict		Fungus – also funk, punk ³³¹	spunk ³³²	Also Gaelic spong [tinder]
				Lat. naris ³³³	Snore, sneer	From Hebrew ³³⁴ נחור By metathesis

³²² However, nip actually derives from snip – which means – to cut off the end piece – and it derives from סוף [end]

³²³ Couch grass – a very fast growing grass

³²⁴ Couch grass – a very fast growing grass

³²⁵ Run quickly

³²⁶ A connection between קטל kotel [kill] and scuttle [sink a ship by making a hole[s] in it seems doubtful

³²⁷ A piece, a cutting out

³²⁸ Wherein the third radical ך of חתך was withered to the L of scuttle

³²⁹ To cut, cut off

³³⁰ To shear

³³¹ Touchwood – rotten wood affected by fungus – used as tinder

³³² Touchwood – rotten wood affected by fungus – used as tinder

³³³ Nostril - nose

³³⁴ Nose, nostril

				Ger. prall ³³⁵	sprawl	Stretched out fully
נתן base of נתן	Base tein of notein	Give, extend to		Lat. tendo ³³⁶	Ital. stendersi ³³⁷	Stretch, extend
קרב	karov	Near, close		Lat. crebro ³³⁸ croupier, harbinger	shrivel ³³⁹³⁴⁰	
				Blot, blotch	splotch	
				pin	Lat. spina ³⁴¹	These may derive from פגע pogaa [to poke, touch] see spica
לשון	lashon	Tongue, strip, leash		lash ³⁴²	slash	?
דגם	degem	Example, model		Grk. deigma, deiknynai ³⁴³	Grk. Stigma #1	A mark - See next
תקע	tokaa	Insert, Stick in		Tuck, tack, touch	Grk. Stigma #2	A mark made by a pointed object ³⁴⁴
שרך	srokh	Shoestring, lace		Lat. corrigia ³⁴⁵	scourge	
פלוס	Feles, peles	Straightness, balance evenness		file	Ital. sfilata ³⁴⁶	

³³⁵ Fully, billowing

³³⁶ Stretch, extend

³³⁷ A development of Lat. extendere

³³⁸ Close one after another, frequent

³³⁹ One sense is to contract

³⁴⁰ Perhaps also influenced by חרב khoreb [destroy]

³⁴¹ Thorn, prickle

³⁴² From Hebrew לשון lashon [tongue, lash]

³⁴³ To show, exhibit, represent

³⁴⁴ Likely influenced by stigma #1 above

³⁴⁵ Thong, shoelace

³⁴⁶ parade

				Grk. phragellion ³⁴⁷	Ital. sferza ³⁴⁸	
				Lat. pons	span	Both mean bridge
טיל	teyeil	stroll		troll	stroll	See also stroll pg....
פתח	potakh	open		Lat. pando ³⁴⁹	Span [v] ³⁵⁰	
נחר	nekhhor	Snore, snort		Neeze, Ger. niesen	sneeze	
קו	kav	line		[corn] cob – cob[web] – [Cos] Cob ³⁵¹	skiver ³⁵²	See next
קו	kav	line		Queue, quay ³⁵³	skewer ³⁵⁴	Form of skiver
נחר	nekhhor	Snore, snort		Lat. naris ³⁵⁵	snarl	
פרץ	poratz	burst		pert	sprightly ³⁵⁶	Lively, brisk
				Lat. perna ³⁵⁷	Spurn – Lat. sperno ³⁵⁸ – O.N. sporna & OE spurnan ³⁵⁹	Cf. בעט bo'at [kick of foot, despise] & recalcitrant ³⁶⁰ from Lat. calcitrare – kick from Lat. calx [heel] from

³⁴⁷ Whip, scourge

³⁴⁸ ibid

³⁴⁹ Open, expand, spread out

³⁵⁰ To stretch, span

³⁵¹ Straight strip of land jutting into the sea

³⁵² Long metal or wooden pin

³⁵³ Also Span. Cayo [shoal, reef]

³⁵⁴ Long metal or wooden pin

³⁵⁵ Nostril, nose

³⁵⁶ Whence spry

³⁵⁷ Leg – possibly from Hebrew פֶּעַם po'am [foot, pace]

³⁵⁸ Reject, despise, scorn

³⁵⁹ Kick away – drive away with the feet – strike against

³⁶⁰ Be disobedient – Lit. kick back

						Hebrew עקל okeil [bent] see next
פרם ³⁶¹	poram	tear			Lat. sperno spernere	Separate, sever see also pg...
שמץ שמצה	Shemetz, shimtzah	blemish		Span. Mancha*	Smudge, smut be-smirch, smidgen	
טל Base of נטל	Tal base of notal	Take, remove, carry off, lift		Aram. Tluma טלומא ³⁶² ?	steal	?
גזם	gezem	Swarming locust species			swarm	SEE NOTE**
				Lat. fundus, fundo ³⁶³	Ital. sfondo	background
				OFr. plurel ³⁶⁴	splurge ³⁶⁵	
טרד	thorad ³⁶⁶	Expel, drive away			Ital. sfratto	Evict ?
חוץ	khutz	out			swatch	A sample piece cut out of the material roll
				Lat. Plen, plenus ³⁶⁷	Lat. Splen, splenis – the spleen ³⁶⁸	Possibly a M > P labial transformation of מלא moleh [full]
חלף	kholaf	change		Lat. Collybus ³⁶⁹ ,	scallop	Shell with wavy surface ³⁷²

³⁶¹ Or פרך or פרט [separate, divide, split off]

³⁶² Wrongdoing, oppression

³⁶³ Foundation, bottom

³⁶⁴ = more than one

³⁶⁵ Splurge has had a number of usages, all of them involved with multiplicity

³⁶⁶ For tess to TH Cf. לאט אט to ease

³⁶⁷ Full, filled

³⁶⁸ Spleen stores blood, replenishes the blood supply

³⁶⁹ moneychanger

³⁷² An alternate etymon candidate is צדף tzodaf [seashell]

				caliph ³⁷⁰ , Fr. gallipette ³⁷¹		
ח[טן] עטין	otein	[n] bucket, breast [v] pack a vat		Tank, tankard	stank ³⁷³	Each A receptacle, storage for liquid ³⁷⁴
פרח	porakh	Blossom, bloom		Burgeon, virga	Ital. sbocciare ³⁷⁵	Blossom ³⁷⁶ , bloom
				Lat. nix	Pol. snieg	Both = snow ³⁷⁷ *
ספינה	sephina	Ship, boat		Pinnace, pink ³⁷⁸ Span. pinaza	OFr, spinace ³⁷⁹	* ³⁸⁰
				wilt ³⁸¹	swelter ³⁸²	Maybe from kholaf חלף [change into death, pass on] ³⁸³
פעל	Po'el	work			Brit. Eng. spalpeen	laborer
טבע או טבל	Tova or toval	Sink or dip		Deep or dip	To steep	To soak, cast down

³⁷⁰ New ruler

³⁷¹ sommersault

³⁷³ Brit. Pool, pond

³⁷⁴ See D/T suffix document – pg...

³⁷⁵ With elided reish

³⁷⁶ Probably also from פרח

³⁷⁷ However, this possible word pair contradicts my theory to the effect that snieg is a derivative of שלג sheleg [snow]

³⁷⁸ Small boat

³⁷⁹ Small boat

³⁸⁰ In this case* the terms that do not start with the S are aphetic derivatives of ספינה sephina

³⁸¹ Fade, droop, wither

³⁸² Faint from heat, near death from heat

³⁸³ Or from חלש kholash [weaken]

צור	tzur	Rock, firm, support		Lat. Duro, durus ³⁸⁴	sturdy ³⁸⁵	
חרקא	kharoka	Talmudic – cut in notches, irregular edged ³⁸⁶		Crag, craig ³⁸⁷	scrag ³⁸⁸ [n]	
				Ger. kragen ³⁸⁹	Scrag [v]	To throttle
				lather	slather	?
				finch	spink	
לאט	L'ot, l'ath	Slowly, ease		Lat. lentus ³⁹⁰	sloth	
דרך	dorakh	Draw out		draw	Lat. stringo	Draw a weapon
טרח	torakh	Disturb, exert effort		Trouble, Lat. tero ³⁹¹	Lat. stringo ³⁹²	?
טרח	torakh	Disturb, exert effort		traffic	strafe	
נטר	noter	Guard, protect			סנטר santeir [Aram.]	The chin, which does buttress the jaw against stresses
כשל base of מכשל	Kosheil base of mikhshol	Fail, stumble base of stumbling block, temptation to sin			Lat. scandalum ³⁹³	Via Grk. Skandalon ³⁹⁴

³⁸⁴ Strong, hard, firm

³⁸⁵ But the ST of sturdy might be instead a withering treatment of the tzade צ of צור

³⁸⁶ Likely related to Hebrew חרק khorek [gnash teeth]

³⁸⁷ Rough rock

³⁸⁸ Rough projection, tree stump

³⁸⁹ Neck, collar

³⁹⁰ Slow, sluggish, easy, calm

³⁹¹ Rub out, triturate

³⁹² rub, scratch, brush

³⁹³ stumbling block, temptation to sin K-SH -L > sKnD-L

³⁹⁴ stumbling block, trap for an enemy, cause for offense

קד Base of יקד	Kad base of y'kod	Ignite, burn		Lat. candeo ³⁹⁵ candesco	Eng. Scandal	Figuratively a burning issue ? see note ³⁹⁶
נטר	noteir	Guard, watcher			sentry	
				tough	stiff	?
קח	kakh	take		Cog, coax, coquette, Span. coger ³⁹⁷ & escoger ³⁹⁸	Ital. sceglio ³⁹⁹	
בעה	Bo'aw, vo'aw	Consume ⁴⁰⁰ , lap up, desire		Anc. Grk. Phagos, phagein ⁴⁰¹⁴⁰²	Anc. Grk. Sphagai, sphageh ⁴⁰³	? Cf. etymological link between gullet and glutton
				throw ⁴⁰⁴	strew ⁴⁰⁵	? both may share element רז
מחץ	mokhatz	Shatter, smash		Mince, mash	smash	
Base of בט & חבט ⁴⁰⁶ בעט ⁴⁰⁷	Baht base	Hit, beat ?		Beat, Ital. battere	Ital. sbattere	Beat, bang
בחל	bokheil	Reject, abhor			Ital. sbagliò	Error, mistake ?

³⁹⁵ Glow, shine, red hot, white hot

³⁹⁶ But Ger. Schande [disgrace] and Eng. Scandal [damage to reputation] may derive from Hebrew שמצה shimtzah [blemish, dirt, damage to reputation]

³⁹⁷ To take

³⁹⁸ To choose

³⁹⁹ I choose

⁴⁰⁰ Cf. מעבה animal laying bare a crop

⁴⁰¹ Eat, consume

⁴⁰² Some experts regard the ayin ע and the G sound as phonetically related

⁴⁰³ throat

⁴⁰⁴ Likely from זרק zorek [throw]

⁴⁰⁵ From זרה zorah [strew]

⁴⁰⁶ Beat with a stick

⁴⁰⁷ kick

דרך	dorakh ⁴⁰⁸	To lead		Duco, ducere ⁴⁰⁹	seduce ⁴¹⁰	?
				lick ⁴¹¹	slick ⁴¹²	? both may share element לק of לקק lick, lap up
פכ	Fakh, pakh	Base denoting change, alternation		Faking ⁴¹³ , Ger. wanken ⁴¹⁴	Ger. shwank ⁴¹⁵	?
				tip	steeple	Both related to Ger. zipfel ⁴¹⁶
				Whelp – Ger. hwelf ⁴¹⁷⁴¹⁸	Yid. Shvelbel ? ⁴¹⁹	?
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb		Travail, trabajo ⁴²⁰	Latvian stradat	To work ⁴²¹
תקע	tokaa	Insert, stick in		tangle	Ger. stange ⁴²²	
קן	kon	Nest, socket		Lat. cuna ⁴²³	sconce	?
טין טינא	Tin, teena	Aram. Mud, clay			stain	? From Hebrew base טא [dirt]

⁴⁰⁸ In hipphil הדריך hadrich [lead]

⁴⁰⁹ To lead – with elision of the reish

⁴¹⁰ Lead astray

⁴¹¹ From לקק [lick]

⁴¹² From חלק kholak in its sense as – smooth. Zulu language has a word kotha [to smoothen by licking] It possesses among its various usages – the meaning 'to smoothen a thing by licking of remaining impurities - apud - A Zulu English Dictionary with notes etc... by Alfred Bryant

⁴¹³ Laying down rope back and forth

⁴¹⁴ vacillation – fickle – changeable – to reel, totter

⁴¹⁵ Pliable, flexible, swing, wave, rock

⁴¹⁶ = tip

⁴¹⁷ Young of a dog, wolf or of some other wild animals

⁴¹⁸ These terms can have originated from Hebrew בלע volaa [swallow] or from Hebrew כלב kelev [dog]

⁴¹⁹ Yid. Term referring to an infant, toddler

⁴²⁰ There many other similar Romance language terms of these form and meaning. See Logos Conjugator Mult website

⁴²¹ Via Old Slavic stradati – work, strive, suffer

⁴²² = a stave – pole stuck into the ground , from which developed plain usages as pole, staff

⁴²³ Nest, cradle

דרך	dorakh	Tread, walk, path		Tread, trail	streel	Trail along carelessly – see next
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb, bother		Drag, trawl, draw	streel	Be drawn ⁴²⁴
				treiben ⁴²⁵	strobe	?
קח	kakh	take		Coop, keep	OE skep	Basket, hamper
& פקה ⁴²⁶ פוק ⁴²⁷	Pokah & pook	Both in idea of outward motion			Ital. spiccare	Jump, leap – stand out – issue an order – spread wings
חרס חרש	kheres	Earthenware			Lat. scarus	Wrasse – fish featuring earthenware coloration
				Well, Ger. wohl	Eng. Slang - swell	
כרע	korah	bend		Pol. kurcz	Pol. skurcz	Both mean - cramp
קשב	koshev	Listen, pay attention			Span. escuchar	To listen, hear ⁴²⁸ ?
מרט	morat	pluck		Talmudic martut מרטוט ⁴²⁹	Aram. Smartut סמרטוט – Yid. Shimata to Pol. szamata	All denote - rag

⁴²⁴ Or may instead derive from a דרך dorakh that meant – to draw

⁴²⁵ To drive onward, push – from root חוב [obligate?]

⁴²⁶ protuberance

⁴²⁷ Go Out! [imper]

⁴²⁸ The experts trace escuchar back to a Lat. Ausculto, auscultare [listen] – probably correctly

⁴²⁹ Tuft of plucked wool – coarse garment

Note that in a few of the aforementioned cases, the form that is without the S may instead be an apheresis of the form that has the S.

Note – In cases of נפל נפח נפך I have shown results that involved the apheresis [dropping] of the first radical nunn

Perhaps also figuratively moulder & smolder From Hebrew מלג molag [melt off] ? – nosh and snack? Brit. Sprague, sprake [lively, brisk, energetic] and Eng. sprightly - from פרץ poratz [burst out] – Also buff and spiffy ? Hebrew שק sok [bag] to Eng. sack, sock - Grk. theca [bag]⁴³⁰ and Ger. tasche [bag, pocket] - to Amer. slang – stash?⁴³¹

And there are also a number of cases wherein an S was prefixed to a word whose first letter נ ches was transformed into a THR / TR sound – [see chart...] Among these see next.....

Dutch schieten [skeeten] to shoot and scheute [skuyt] a shoot, sprout are from Hebrew חוץ khutz

If the Roman basket porta was a portable basket with holder attached then it will have derived The Lat. porta [carry] that derives from Hebrew עבר ovar – to pass over, through

- חנק choke – throng and sTRanGle

חוץ street [an outside term to בית house/ inside]– Ger. strasse & Eng. street – trude – thrust – thresh

חשל straggle – straggle

חת threat – [strike fear] – threat & dread - Pol. Straszyc [threaten]

חת threat – [strike fear] - threat & dread - startle

חוט - thread, [line] – thread strand⁴³²

חוס protect, have consideration for – trestle [support structure] - strut [supporting brace]

⁴³⁰ Whence PBH תיק tiq [bag, satchel]

⁴³¹ C.T. Onions suggested sporran [Scottish pouch] from Lat . bursa [purse, pouch] – Also the plant sclarea / clary .

⁴³² The strand that means – shore reflect a shortening of 'shore – LINE' – The verb stranded means – left alone upon the shore

חפה cover – drape, tarp[ulin] - Ger. strumpf [stockings] Swed. Strumpa [sock]

חוט – line, windrow – strath – wide track of low lying land

חוץ out – Lat. trudo – thrust forward – put forth – push - trude – thrust – thresh - OE strutian - Stand out – swell – bulge out⁴³³

חוג round, circular - Anc. Grk. Strongolos strongulos – spherical, round

חזק strong – Eng. strong – by STRaZK to strong - and Ger. stark [strong] by STaR – z-K – also Yid. traske [a forceful throwing]

Perhaps also Hebrew חץ kheitz [arrow] to Aram. תרץ teiratz [straighten] – which may also be source of Eng. straight – Cf. straight as an arrow⁴³⁴ -

חרץ [groove, trench] to S plus THR-R-TZ to Lat. strix [furrow, groove, channel] ?

Hebrew חשף khosaf means to strip, denude. If you apply to it the S-TR method the result will be STR-S-P which is probably the source of – strip [with elision of the sinn]

Perhaps also scrounge [to scrape together with difficulty] from גרד gorad [scratch] – Also – scuncheon – an architectural item term said to be related to the French root coin that denotes corner – via V. Lat. Corna [corner] and the PBH word קרן keren meant , projection, corner. קרן is the source of Lat. conus [cone] and Eng. cone

חז khoz base of אחז akhoz [hold] – This khoz is the source of Ger. hals [neck, throat] because the neck is the holder of the head. In this case, the same חז base was transformed into throaz – which became English throat – and also – Romagnolo stroza and the Dutch strot by S pro-thesis – In the word צוואר tzavor [neck] the צו element is a secondary form of base צב that denotes – stand – in that the neck is the ‘stand’ of the head.

ענה onoh [answer, respond] became Grk. root spon of sponsor and respond by means of an ע to P change [see chart #...] along with an S prefix – [see chart #..]

⁴³³ Probably related to Eng. strut [bold walk] – which may also involve root דרך to tread and related to trot

⁴³⁴ However, the experts link straight to OE streccan [draw out full length] – Ger. strecken [stretch, draw out] and to Eng. straught [stretch] – Scots straucht [stretched out] which may derive from - Hebrew שרע soraa [stretch] or from סרח sorakh [stretch, extend, widen] - and they also link to Scots straughten [straighten] Yet another candidate is Lat. dirigo – dirigir – to make straight – which may derive may the Hebrew דרך derekh [path, lead]

The root חרף khoreif denotes sharpness – denoting biblically – danger – shame – insult – risk – curse and in PBH – quickness – sharp – acute – pungent – grinding – So it seems reasonable to assume that חרף also yielded Eng. strafe and Ger. strafe [punish, curse, damage]

Maybe חרג khorag [creak, rough noise] to strident – [creak, rattle, buzz, shrill or harsh sound]⁴³⁵

The word spine might derive from פנה ponah in its sense of turn [= bend]⁴³⁶

Perhaps also דחף dokhaf [push] to Ger. stopfen [stuff in, ram] Eng. stuff - מוחץ mokhatz smash, shatter to mince, mash & smash⁴³⁷ These words involved the lenition of the middle ches

The base חצ generally denotes – out, outside . However it appears to me that in the word נחוץ [extreme need] and in לחץ [oppression, pressure] which both involve pressure from the outside, the חצ base may have sense developed from a meaning of outside – to a meaning of - pressure from the outside. Also - חבץ is to compress - If this is so, then that חצ base can have been transformed into a word – tress by means of the THR principle – and then by means of an S prefix – that tress would have become the word stress

** גזם SWARM note – It is known that the G and the W interchange in European lemma [words] – Cf. guard – warden - Guerra – war - win – gain - Span. Ganar - William – Span. Guillermo - Lat. cygna [swan]⁴³⁸ to – swan - wile, wiley – guile - -wise – guise - wince OFr. Guenchir [turn aside]⁴³⁹. Likewise, the Hebrew ג gimel did become a European W in a few instances – Cf. גלגל galgal [wheel] to wheel - גזל gozal [thief] to weasel – a predator that steals eggs and baby chicks - Note that the Lat. word for ferret – furis – also means thief – Also גרע goraa [worsen] to –

⁴³⁵ Another candidate is חד khad [sharp]

⁴³⁶ But some scholars link spine and Lat. spina [spina] to pin

⁴³⁷ Or alternately, these words could have resulted as transpositions, with the ches becoming an S

⁴³⁸ From Hebrew צח tzakh [white, pure]

⁴³⁹ Also deluge and [ante]diluvian - suave and assauge

worse - גרש gerash [expel, chase out] to O. Sax. Wrekkio [expel, banish] - and גילה gilaw to [re[-veal⁴⁴⁰ - wafer gaufrette – Eng. Welter and ON velta [roll] from גלל golel roll⁴⁴¹ - gadget widget -

And thus it seems to me that what transpired here is - גזם gezem – a swarming locust - initially became – WaZem – a swarm – And afterward wazem [swarm] became SWaZem [a swarm] by S prosthesis - which was soon rhotacized into SWARM [voila!]

And now, a few more points of interest concerning these terms, if you please

O. Sax wrekkio from גרש is also suggested by some as related to the source of French garcon

German gestern [yesterday] may be related to Eng. western – west in that yesterday became yesterday when the sun set in the west

The גזם locust term initially derives from the base גז GZ that denotes – to cut off – in that the locusts cut off [devour] the crop grain inflorescences – There is also a Talmudic term גזם that means – to cut off [branches, etc.]

A swarm of locusts is an amorphous and constantly changing thing that is otherwise very difficult to define exactly – And so G-d made from it the Aramaic term גוזמא guzmah that denotes (a) exaggeration / hyperbolae – in that that is not an exact truth - and He made from it (b) a threat – in that you are often not able to know for sure if the one who threatens can make good his threat – or if he even intends to carry it out in reality – To the effect that exaggerations and threats are inexact statements . And from this גזם term was also developed the English slang term – gizmo – which denotes an item that the speaker is unable to describe exactly. So that the גזם term was used by G-d to create words that denoted things that were difficult or impossible to define otherwise

Rabbi Matisyahu Clark did incidentally attribute to Rav Hirsch the interpretation of גזם as swarm of locusts

A ג gimmel to V/W transformation may have been involved in - גרסה to version - גלגל to volve - גרף אגרוף to wrest, wrist - גזר PBH [block, log, stock] to Lat. Vacerra [block, log]

Maybe also חרד khored [shudder, tremble] to – squirm ?

⁴⁴⁰ Also גרף goraf > wipe ?

⁴⁴¹ Consider also – own eigen – bow beigen – dawn OE dagian – Ger. tagen

HOWEVER - NOT all words that start with SP or ST involve S prefix. Consider - שפך spill, pour to – spigot – spout – spill - siphon – shower – spate - Polish sypac [shower] sparge - Also Span. chaparron & chubasco [shower, downpour] Hebrew words that begin with שר or זר yielded words of the form STR...- See # . The Hebrew tzade often became an ST sound in the European languages – Cf. Hebrew base צב that signifies – stand yielded words like –stand – stable – statue - . Hebrew חתך cut a piece - yielded Ger. stuck {shtook} [piece]⁴⁴² and חתם spawned – stamp – Also – the Hebrew ש shinn and the Ger. Sch both yielded derivative SC/SK sounds – Cf. שורה shura [row, line] to Eng. score [underscore]

Also – or example - the Eng. word swap may seem to be an S mobile word – but it is really instead a direct straight-forward derivative of Hebrew חלף kholaf [to change, exchange] – Note also that the חלף change term] also denotes sometimes – to pass by ahead of a nearby vessel etc. in the idea that when you have passed by/ overtaken a nearby vessel, you have exchanged positions with it. And from the idea of changing positions with a parallel vessel in a race – by sailing more quickly than that other vessel – was developed from the same חלף root the word – swift – by the same method as the word swap⁴⁴³

See also my ש shinn apheresis chart

I am certain that a person who is familiar with the Slavic languages – or who has the bit of time it would take to do the necessary research, will find a great amount of S mobile word pair examples – and that either that person or I myself could attach many of those Slavic word pairs to Hebrew word origins. Also for Italian – there are many Italian words that begin in SF wherein the S is a prefix⁴⁴⁴

Stretch from טרח torakh is a possibility, but שרע [stretch] seems a more likely etymon candidate. Squirm may derive from חרד khorad [shudder]

List of SN words related to the nose

⁴⁴² Whence stucco

⁴⁴³ Note also that in the case of the word swamp the process was as follows – Hebrew סוף suf [reeds] taken instead as S-W-P [with the shuruk vav read as a V / W consonant] and then later with an M addition to yield – swamp.] Swamps contain reeds – and reeds are called suf סוף from the word סוף sof [end] because they grow at the edges of bodies of water]

⁴⁴⁴ Albeit that in many others of those the S prefix has the function of intending – not, un, anti

– snore, sneer, snooze, sneeze, sniff, snuff, snivel, snicker, snub, snob, snout, snot, snooty, schnoz, snap at, snoop, snorkel, snort, snitch, sniffle, snarl #2 [basically from Mozeson]. The Ger. schnabel [bill, beak, nozzle, snout] and the Eng. ‘snipe’ [a long billed bird] apparently also relate, as do the Ger. schnauben and schnaufen [pant, snort] and other similar terms – and as do also the Ger. term shmek = smell - and ‘smell’ itself. OE snyte = blow nose. Eng. snit means state of agitation – fit of temper – and it corresponds to the Hebrew חרון אף

Hebrew itself did also experience a שShinn prosthesis – that resulted in what is known as the שפעל verb form – Its specimens include the biblical שלהבת from להבת [flame] and the assumed to be post biblical שחרר liberation and שעבוד subservience from עבד - among others

Note that the Hebrew ה heh is a good transformation partner for the letters G and K in that many experts regard the H and the G and K as members of the same Velar phonetic family - and I believe that the heh was transformed into a G or K sound even in cases wherein it was unpronounced within the Hebrew root. Note that many Russian immigrants pronounce the H as a hard G. [e.g. they pronounce high as – guy]

I Believe that there is a European base wang that denotes – bending and that derives from the Hebrew root פנה ponah/ fonah in its sense as – turn. The proponents of the mostly - erroneous P.I.E. language theory did themselves correctly acknowledge the existence of a European base weng that denoted – bend, curve. For example - Ger. Wange means cheek – [an item that bends]⁴⁴⁵ - Ger. Schwanger means – pregnant [having a bent belly] – Ger. Zwange means to coerce – force [bend another’s will to comply with yours]⁴⁴⁶ - Ger. Schwank [pliable, flexible] - And in light of this I suggest that the Eng. Word swage [tool used for bending metal] derives from this same wang base –from פנה

⁴⁴⁵ Slavic cheek terms correspond to the Hebrew שחה shokho [bow] -

⁴⁴⁶ Cf. כפה [to force] that derives from the base כפ that denotes - bend

שרע	soraa	Stretch, extend		OE reccan ^{447*}	OE streccan ⁴⁴⁸⁴⁴⁹	Or from PBH סרח sorakh to be or make wide, overhang ⁴⁵⁰
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NOT A TRUE S MOBILE SPECIMEN

⁴⁴⁷ Stretch, extend

⁴⁴⁸ OE streccan [draw out full length] – Ger. strecken [stretch, draw out]

⁴⁴⁹ Likely from Hebrew שרע soraa [stretch] or from סרח sorakh [stretch, extend, widen]

⁴⁵⁰ Which may itself also be a derivative of שרע