

## COMPREHENSIVE CHES CHART – Abraham S. Shajnfeld June 2020 YES

### 35B \*COMPREHENSIVE n CHES CHART –

A List of more than 2,500 words that they – and/ or usually their ancestor forms – were fashioned by G-d out of Hebrew word proto- types within the Tower of Babel Event stated in Genesis chapter XI - and wherein each of the Hebrew base words in this list features the Hebrew letter n CHES/ CHET . Approximately 50% of this list are English words and the other 50% includes words of French, Spanish. Latin, Ancient Greek, German, Italian, Gaelic, Polish, Russian, Aramaic, Scandinavian languages, Balto- Slavic, Sanskrit, Akkadian, and others – Albeit that I have limited the scope of this list mainly to the European languages with a smattering of Semitic and Sanskrit included. And I have not included any words of the African – Oriental – Native American – Polynesian or Austronesian language families.

Please understand that I have limited myself herein to include only Hebrew base words that featured the letter CHES - only for the reason that - If I had not limited myself thusly – the list would have comprised close to twenty thousand derivative words and it would have taken me at least another three years to compile. Note also that my selecting of this letter n is due to the fact that the ches was involved in the invention of a greater amount of Tower of Babel derivative words . My use of the ches as a subject letter is otherwise basically random and does not intentionally involve,– any possible mystical or metaphysical meaning that the letter n ches may possess individually

In the first 88 pages, the derivative words are listed according to category [ Ches changed to an H, Ches changed to a G etc.] Pages 89 – 95 feature derivatives that involve metathesis of the Hebrew source words. It is a partial list of more than a hundred words that are the results of permutations/ transpositions of Hebrew words that feature a CHES

THESE are followed by pages 95 – 261 which contain more straight method Ches word derivatives – only these are not sectioned by category – unlike those in the first 88 pages.

Also – on pg. 261 – 263 - an additional partial twenty word list of Akkadian Hebrew word derivatives –

As much as 15% of the more than twenty five hundred<sup>i</sup> word pair offerings and word origin explanation specimens that are mentioned in this work have been carefully selected and

borrowed from the lists of others, mainly from those of Robert DeBruyn — Isaac Mozeson<sup>1</sup>, Etienne Guichard<sup>2</sup> [ ] - John Parkhurst [ ] - Wilhelm Gesenius<sup>3</sup> [ ] - Frances Valpy [ ]<sup>4</sup>. ii Another 10% or 15% were also mentioned by these and other experts – but they were recognized by myself independently . The remaining 70% or 75% of the material mentioned herein is, I believe, exclusively of my own suggestion and discovery.

A very minute/ negligible amount of the words listed in this paper may be direct borrowings from the Bible or Hebraisms that seeped into the occidental languages over the centuries – and a handful are Aramaic terms that I have not traced back to Hebrew. But the vast, overwhelming majority of my word specimens, however – are either the original words that G-d and/or His assigned angels fashioned out of original Hebrew words – by various methods of witherings or modifications - in the Tower of Babel event – or words that are descendants of such initial Tower of Babel event transformations of Hebrew lemma.

Note as well that I have also included a minute percentage of Post Biblical words – and/or of Mishnaic or Talmudic words in these lists – and I have scrupulously taken care to advise the reader that those words are not recognized as documented biblical words. The reasons for my having included such words are mainly – (a) – That many of those presumed to be PBH words are - in reality in my opinion – likely undocumented Hebrew words of the biblical era that simply were not incorporated into scriptures / Tanakh from one reason or another – and – (b) because even those PBH or Talmudic words that are not themselves of the biblical era – are nevertheless still close derivatives of biblically documented words – and therefore still of great

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<sup>1</sup> Please do not be misled by the number of suggestions by these other scholars that I have mentioned herein as secondary to my own. And although it happens to be the case that I have also rejected entirely a considerable amount of their suggestions – the final reality is that – I have borrowed many of their suggestions to serve as first rate offerings in this work –and especially so in the cases of DeBruyn and Mozeson

<sup>2</sup> Note that I only sought out a fraction of what Guichard had to offer in reality, because his book is only available in the original French and Latin and because the print is in the old type [1607] and very difficult to read - and even more so his Greek involved entries. Academia very much needs to convert it all into modern type print, in my humble opinion.

<sup>3</sup> Although I have gleaned a number of Hebrew to Grk. and Lat. connections from Gesenius's lexicon – and I am sure that I will find many more if I execute a thorough search, nevertheless Gesenius is the only of these abovementioned sources who clearly did not attribute the other language words to a Hebrew origin – Instead, he listed the words pairs only as cognate to each other

<sup>4</sup> ...including Ernest Klein and Samuel Lysons. With the exception of DeBruyn – these scholars did also in turn attribute significant measures of their conclusions to the works of earlier and/ or contemporary scholars. The combined contributions of these earlier theorists amount to more than one hundred items, to the effect that the true input of each of them exceeds the few instances wherein I have noted their names with regard to an individual word pair connection. With regard to all of these source material sites – I have only searched through their lists of words that begin with a ches. And in the case of Gesenius - I have to date only reviewed about fifty percent of his entries that begin with ches. E. Klein is, incidentally, the only one of these scholars that has not suggested at least the existence of a significant cognate relationship between Hebrew and Ancient Grk. – let alone the probability that much of ancient Grk. was directly derived from Hebrew in the Tower of Babel event

revelance to this study – and thus they do still serve as reliable indicators of etymological linkage between biblical Hebrew terms and European words.

I have included in my main wordlist less than ten specimens that involve simple common metatheses – metatheses of the type wherein some people would sloppily have said a word aks in place of the word ask. I have also included in a separate list – on pg... about a hundred words whose development from Hebrew was made by means of more radical – unnatural type permutations – which were intended by G-d to be encryments of the original Hebrew words. I believe that The true ratio of such permutation encryment words to words that were made by means of simple witherings is surely greater than what is indicated by my two word lists [the withered words to the encrypted words] but I only wanted to demonstrate in this work that encrypted words were also derived from Hebrew sources within the European languages. I assume that The percentage of encrypted words is much greater with regard to the oriental languages and the African languages – and it seems obvious that the methods of ecryption are much more radical than mere permutation with regard to those non-European tongues.

Although it is near to impossible to avoid error entirely in a massive work such as this – I have taken great care avoid the type of – shall we say – stupid mistakes – that novices and autodidacts such as myself often make. I believe that my level of definite error is not more than five percent at most – and I have attempted to avoid any amount of careless error at all – because I suspect that there will be no lack of conventional lexicographic and linguistic experts who would delight at the prosect of using even as little as one or two percent of erroneous material as a proof that my entire work is a failure, if they could – and who would unconscionably do so even though they realized that the vast majority of the specimens that I have offered as proofs are probably correct or – at the very least – entirely reasonable.

## CHES TO H

Hebrew word	Transliterated	meaning		Derivative word	Meaning and/or explanation
חוש	khush	sense		hunch	
חן	khein	Nice, charm		Hansom, handsome, <sup>5</sup> enhance	
חרם	kherem	ostracism		hermit	
חרד	khareid	shudder		Horror, horrid, abhor – Lat. horresco, horreo, horridus <sup>6</sup>	That causes shuddering, quake, trembling, terror, dread <sup>7</sup>
חלל	khalal	hollow		hollow	Also Ger. hole [hollow – vacant – empty] <sup>8</sup>
חציר	khatzier	vegetation		Heather, OE hathir, OHG heida	חציר does itself from base חוץ [out] = a herbal outing from the earth
חוף <sup>9</sup>	khof	beach		Lat. haphe	Sand, dust

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		hosiery	Outer garment <sup>10</sup>	
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<sup>5</sup> Handsome is a development from hansom [as in hansom cab] by intrusive D

<sup>6</sup> Although the author is basically an autodidact, I realize that that the D of horrid most probably does not answer to the dalled ד of חרד

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Lev. 26:6 – ואין מחריד

<sup>8</sup> Another biblical חלל usage as corpse of a slain person may derive from the idea of ‘the life emptied out’.

<sup>9</sup> It seems to me that Rabbi Pappenheim relates this to the root חפה [cover] by regarding the beach area as a covering over a part of the sea that indents into the land???

<sup>10</sup> כסה Kisah [cover] is an alternate possible etymon

חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Hasta, asta, hastille	Lat. spear, dart > hastate
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Protect, care for		house <sup>iii</sup>	& hut, Ger. haus – Span. Hacienda Dutch huis
חווה	khavoh	Village, tent, encampment		Lat. habito	Dwell, reside > inhabit, habitat <sup>11</sup>
חיש	khish	hurry		haste <sup>12</sup>	Also Dut. Haas = hasten
חרם	kherem	destroy		harm	
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Skrt. hetih	projectile

חד	khad	One, unite		huddle	
חסה	khosaw	Care for. protect		Heed & Ger. auf-hutten <sup>13</sup>	Guard, be cautious
חורשה	khurshaw	thicket		hurst	Eng. Bush, thicket
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		hustasos	Anc. Grk. = the last one
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		hedge <sup>iv</sup>	See also pg...
חוף	khof	Coast, bank		haven	OE haefen, M.Dut. haf –

<sup>11</sup> See also pg...

<sup>12</sup> Mozeson suggested instead the חן base of נחץ nokhutz [urgent, pressing] and of נחץ

<sup>13</sup> Also – Yid.op-heeten

					OLG haff – MLG hap <sup>v</sup>
base חז - אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		hutch	A chest

חרם	kherem	ostracize		harem	
חרש Plow and/or- חרץ furrow <sup>14</sup>	khoreish	plow		Harrow	Also - hearse <sup>15</sup> , ME herse
חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	Destroy, sword		harpe	Sickle type sword
base אחז חז	Okhaz – base is khaz	Hold, seize		Pre-hendo <sup>16</sup>	Seize, grasp, take < Grk. Khandano = hold, contain
אחז base חז	Okhaz – base is khaz	Hold, seize		hod	Receptacle carries bricks holds coals
חכה and/or חוח - חח	Khakaw or khoekh	Fish hook – or - hook		Hook, hake	Also OE hoc, hace - OSax. Haku = hook M.Du. haca, hoc
חור	khur	white		Hoar, hoary	= white, greyish white <sup>17</sup>
חרם	kheres	sun <sup>18</sup>		Horus	Egypt. Pagan Sun deity

<sup>14</sup> Also חרף [sharp] גרף [scraper] [khofer [dig]]

<sup>15</sup> Apud. Mozeson – See Harper's OED

<sup>16</sup> Whence apprehend – comprehend – reprehensible – Span. Comprendo - apprender

<sup>17</sup> ... of old age

<sup>18</sup> This חרם term was in my opinion fashioned metaphysically by The Almighty out of the חר base of the roots חרר - חרה that denote 'burn' in that the sun is known to constitute a ball of burning/ flaming gasses. And G-d knew this too – being that it was He who created the sun – along with the rest of the universe.

חן	khein	Charm, nice		hind	Graceful female deer <sup>19</sup>
חלוץ	khalutz	Frontline man, pioneer		held	Ger. hero, warrior
חך	Khaik-h	palate		huig	Dutch uvula–
חרף	khareif	Sharp, biting		hrop	O.N. slander, insult
חוג & חוג	Khug & khutz	Circle & outer		Hegge, hegen	M. Dut. – encircle, make hedge
חום	khum	Brown, dark		hum	Old Norw. - darkish
טרח	torakh	Disturb, exert effort		Traho, trahere <sup>20</sup>	Lat. draw, drag, pull <sup>21</sup> extract <sup>22</sup>
חלל	khalal	hollow		hull	Hollow part of ship <sup>23</sup> bottom <sup>24</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Cf. the Ger. male deer term which is – Hirsch – that I have determined to derive similarly from the Ger. word ‘herr’ = master, sir – in that the male deer is a masterly looking creature – and especially so in light of its antlers – to the effect that it came to be called ‘hirsch’ because it is a herr-ish creature. This does indeed also accord with the biblical Hebrew word for the deer - צבי tzvee – which derives from the צב base of the root נצב nitzav – that means – stand – in that the male deer is a stately – or statuesque looking creature – as John Parkhurst has indeed noted in the 18<sup>th</sup> century . And this צב base is indeed the etymon of many English - Grk. and Lat. stand related terms such as stand – stature – status – stable – standard etc. And to reveal a bit more yet about this word – the Ger. word herr [master, sir] does itself derive from a Hebrew word as well – namely – from the word שר sar that denotes – officer – minister of – prince - by Hebrew ש Sinn to H fricative withering – as occurred also in the cases of - שער sa’ar [hair] to Eng. hair - שונא soneh [hate, enemy] to OFr. Haine [hatred – whence heinous] and in סוס suss [horse] to Eng. horse among others . Hebrew שר is indeed also the source of Eng. sir/ sire and of Old Egyptian hry [one who is in charge] . Note also that the Hirsch term is the source of the Yiddish names – Hersh/ Hershel / Heshy – and of the fem. names Hindeh/ Hindy.

<sup>20</sup> However, the שר that denotes ‘draw – obtain - extract – derive – and other meanings can also have derived from Hebrew דרך dorakh - Cf. דרך כוכב מיעקב

<sup>21</sup> ...whence also ‘portray’ .

<sup>22</sup> Said to be the source of distract, distraught

<sup>23</sup> Along similar lines Robert DeBruyn has the Hebrew root נבב novav [hollow] as the source of the ship terms – Anc. Grk. naus – and Lat. navis – in that ships entail the element of hollowness .

<sup>24</sup> ...and likely also Eng. hulk [n] the frame of a ship

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		hatch	The outing of a chick
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		hatch	An egress on a ship
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Hide [n] & Ger. haut	Outer skin covering <sup>25</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Fris. & Norweg. hud	Outer skin covering
חרף	khareif	Sharp, biting		harpoon <sup>26</sup>	A sharp pointed hunting spear <sup>27</sup>
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Span. trajer	Pronounced – trahair = carry, bring
חרר	Khorar	burn		Slov. horiet	Burn, flame
חווה	khavoh	Dwelling area		hive	
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		hog	Round, fat pig
חייך PBH	Khiyeikh	smile		hyena	Smiley faced animal <sup>28</sup>

<sup>25</sup> kissah [cover] seems a lesser candidate.

<sup>26</sup> But O.Fr. harpon [clamp, clasp] – from harper - [grapple, grasp] derives from hand involved Hebrew גרף goraf [sweep away – shovel – wipe] source of grip – grope – grab – grasp

<sup>27</sup> An alternate candidate is חרב kherev [sword]

<sup>28</sup> Apud I.E. Mozeson



א חז <sup>29</sup>	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, seize		L.Lat. Hutica French huche	Chest, bin, coffer <sup>30</sup> > Eng. hutch
ח	Khet - khes	8th Hebrew letter – denoting eight		Persian # hasht	= eight

We find a ח / ה relationship already even in biblical Hebrew itself Cf. קשה קשה both of which mean ‘hard’.

#### CHES TO K/ HARD C

חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy		cripple	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Coast, cote	
חרץ	khoratz	Dig out		Grk. chrysos – Lat. chrysus	Gold <sup>31vi32</sup>
חרך #1	Kharak / kharak-h	Crack, chink		crack	חרך #1 a metaphysical extension of חור = hole <sup>33vii</sup>
חרך	Kharak/ kharak-h	Crack, chink		Crevice, crevasse	

<sup>29</sup> חסה Khosah [protect] is a lesser candidate

<sup>30</sup> Incidentally, Coffin and coffin derive from the Hebrew root כפש kofish [press down, make bent] that is also the source of the PBH כפיש [wicker basket]. An alternate etymon is קח kach [take]

<sup>31</sup> The experts have correctly attributed the Grk. khrysos gold term to the Hebrew gold term חרוץ kharutz – which they probably recognized as deriving from the חרץ sense of – dig out

<sup>32</sup> Cf. כתם gold which likely relates to כסם [clip off]

<sup>33</sup> See also חרך #2 [singe]

חלק	kheilek	Part, divide, allot		clique	
חלק	kheilek	Part, divide, allot		Clock #1	Divides day into hours <sup>34</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Cord, <sup>35</sup> chord <sup>36</sup>	

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Coat, <sup>37</sup> coatings	
חמד	khomad	Pleasant, desireable		comedy	
חלוק	khaluk	cloak		cloak <sup>38</sup>	
חתול	khatul	Cat, feline		Cat & Lat. catus [n.]	= cat <sup>viii</sup>
חפץ	khofetz	desire		Lat. cupere cupio cupisco > Cupid, <sup>39</sup> cupidity, <sup>ix</sup>	= to desire, wish, yearn
חד	khad	sharp		Lat. catus adj.	Sharp, deft, sly, whet, sharpen, shrew, sagacious <sup>40</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Whence also Fr. cloche , Pol. Klosz [bell shaped covering]

<sup>35</sup> But the Lat. filum [thread, string, cord] is a streamlined derivative of Hebrew פתיל ק' sil [thread, string, cord]

<sup>36</sup> Ancient Grk. χορδή khordeh [string – catgut – tripe – string of lyre] Latin corda – chorda have same usages plus straight line

<sup>37</sup> Or from כסה kisah = cover

<sup>38</sup> But the ancient Grk. cloak term – khlamys derives from the Hebrew גלם [to enwrap with a mantle – II Kings 2:8]

<sup>39</sup> A lesser etymon possibility will be by permutation of כסף [to yearn for, crave] – by K-S-P to K-P-S > K-P-D

<sup>40</sup> ...but the Lat. catus that means – armor featuring metal scales derives instead from the Hebrew flat scale denoting קס / קש kos base of קסת סופר and קשקשת. See also catus adj. pg...

חלה <sup>41</sup>	kholeh	sick		cholera		
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הם	khom	Hot, warm		cauma	Lat. heat
הם verb חם	Khom – verb khomeim	Hot, warm – verb – to heat		Caminus, camino	Lat. furnace, forge, stove, hearth – whence chimney
חרג & חרק	Khorak – or khoreg	Gnash teeth; grind		creak	Via Talmud. חרגא Khargah = rough sound <sup>42x</sup>
חרג & חרק	Khorak – or khoreg	Gnash teeth, grind		Croak	Via Talmud. חרגא Khargah = rough sound <sup>43</sup>
חלף	khalof	change		knife	It turns living into dead - Also – cleave[r]? <sup>44</sup>
חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy		Crumble, crumb	Or these may derive from חרם with intrusive B
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		truck	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trinket	Due to its intricacy <sup>45</sup>

<sup>41</sup> The חלה [sick] root may be related to the יחל [wait, hope] root in that a sick person waits and hopes for a healing

<sup>42</sup> Type of sound made by grinding of teeth. חרג Khoreg may derive from חג base of חוג khug [circle] in that grinding of the teeth involves circular motion

<sup>43</sup> Type of sound made by grinding of teeth. חרג Khoreg may derive from חג base of חוג khug [circle] in that grinding of the teeth involves circular motion

<sup>44</sup> Apud I.E. Mozeson. A lesser candidate is חנית khaniš [spear]

<sup>45</sup> However – it can also have derived from the biblical word חוּך khoekh [brooch, ring, buckle] by means of ches to THR withering. See pg...

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Intricate, extricate	Via Lat. intricare = entangle, perplex
חלק	kheilek	Divide, part		class <sup>46</sup>	
חלק	khalak	smooth		calcium	
חלק	khalak	smooth		Calculus, calx	Lat. Smooth pebble <sup>47</sup> , limestone
פח	pakh	pocket		pocket <sup>48</sup>	
צחה	tzakhah	parch		Span. seco <sup>49</sup> Lat. sicco, siccus	Dry > Eng. dessicate
חדש	khodosh	new		cadet <sup>50</sup>	
חרב <sup>51</sup>  חרבן <sup>52</sup>	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy		Lat. carbo - Carbonis <sup>53</sup>	= charcoal – produced by <i>destructive</i> distillation of wood etc,

base חליץ of מחלצה	kholatz	Shirt, outer garment		Ital. calze	Hosiery, socks <sup>54</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		cost	‘how much are we out?’

<sup>46</sup> Class can also have derived by means of חלק to חלק tower of Babel permutation – KH-L-K > K-L-KH

<sup>47</sup> Perhaps also source of Anc. Grk. χαλαζα khalaza [hail].

<sup>48</sup> Probably also the pocket terms – L. Ger. fobke – OHG fuppe – and Eng. fob

<sup>49</sup> Alternate source is שחט sokhat [dry by squeezing out moisture]

<sup>50</sup> I remember distinctly having encountered as late as 2007 an Eng. word cadette or kadette that denoted – newly matured insect but this term appears to have become obsolete even in ‘entomological’ circles.

<sup>51</sup> Also possible etymon of – hurt – harm – shrivel and Span. Herido [injured] חרם is more likely the source of harm

<sup>52</sup> Signifies destruction

<sup>53</sup> ...whence also carbuncle [coal]

<sup>54</sup> Also Span. Calzones [pants]. The lexicographers assign this term to Lat. calx, calcis [heel]. According to Harper’s OED the Italian food calzone was so called because of its resemblance to a trouser leg.

חלף	khalof	Change, exchange		caliph <sup>55</sup>	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Fr. cote	Coast, side
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Costa #1	Span. coast
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Costa #2	Span. cost <sup>56</sup>
חלק	khalak	smooth		caulk	
חד	khad	One, unite		cuddle	

חרף	khareif	sharp		Craft, crafty	& OE craeft <sup>57</sup> & Ger. kraft
חבל # 1	khevel	rope <sup>58</sup>		cable	Rope, string
חלק	kheilek	Divide, part		Clock #2 <sup>xi</sup>	A design that divides a solid ground
חשב	khoshev	Think, reckon		cogit	
חפה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		cape	
חרד	khareid	shudder		cradle	Bed that rocks from side to side <sup>59</sup>
א חז	Okhaz – base is khaz	Hold, seize		case	
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Care for, protect		kest	Yid. Provided room and board

<sup>55</sup> Apud John Parkhurst

<sup>56</sup> Note that the Span. Words for coast and cost are the same

<sup>57</sup> Ability, power

<sup>58</sup> This חבל belongs to the חב base family that denotes – bind, connect – Cf. חבר connect, friend - חבק embrace – חוב debt, obligation - מחבת [stick to a pan] inter alia. The other חבל term that denotes harm, damage belongs to the בל base family whose meaning is - prevent – deny - negate

<sup>59</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is ערש [bed]

סחף	sokhaf	sweep		Scoba, scopa	Lat. broom – see sweep
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Cateia, cateja	Lat. dart, spear
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Coutre, coudre	Fr. Sew – whence couture = fashion - accoutrement
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		cutis	Lat. – outer layer of skin <sup>60</sup> > cuticle
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		Africa <sup>61</sup>	
חמד	khomad	Pleasant, desireable		accomodate	
חפה	khofah	cover		Coif, L.Lat. coifa <sup>62</sup>	Hood, cap <sup>63</sup>
חרד	khareid	shudder		Kradainein, κραδαω kradau	Anc. Grk. For vibrate, swing, shake

נחש	nakhash	snake		anaconda	
חוס	khus	Protect, take care		Castus <sup>64</sup>	Lat. chaste – also Lat. castigo castigate,

<sup>60</sup> An alternate etymon is כסה kisah [cover]

<sup>61</sup> Apud Mozeson

<sup>62</sup> Also Ital. cuffio – MHG kupfe – Span cofia among others

<sup>63</sup> An alternate candidate is כובע [hat]

<sup>64</sup> See also צח pg...

					chastise See also next
חסד	khissed	Rebuke, scold, shame		Lat. castigo	Chastise, reprove, correct
חד	Khad	one		cada	Span. 'each'
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>65</sup>		Lat. cludo – claudere – & claus base terms	Close – conclude – lock – bar – enclose – shut
חז <sup>66</sup>	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, seize		Anc. Grk. kiste	Box, chest
ריח	rayakh	odor		Reek, OE reocan <sup>67</sup>	See also...
חך	Khaik-h	palate		kake	MLG palate
חם	Hot, heat	Hot, warm		kaminos	Grk. fireplace
חסה	khosoh	Protect, care		Lat. cassis, casside, cassida	helmet <sup>xii</sup>
חסה	khosoh	Protect, care		Lat. cassis, cassida	helm <sup>68</sup>
מח	mokh	marrow		Mucus, mucous	מח is the base of Hebrew words denoting – mucus – fatty – sap – melt – brain see next
מח	mokh	marrow		Grk. myxa	Mucus, slime

<sup>65</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 ויחלטו הממונו they decided / concluded [from his greeting]

<sup>66</sup> Or base חס that denotes contain, possess - חסה Khosah [protect] is a lesser candidate

<sup>67</sup> To smoke, reek

<sup>68</sup> Other helm terms are gubernaculum, rego

חרבה <sup>69</sup>	khorovah	Arid land		Karph[os]	Anc. Grk. Dry, parched
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Protect, take care		Lat. casa – Span. Casa Eng. cottage	= a place of shelter <sup>70</sup> cottage, cabin house <sup>71</sup>
חסר	khoseir	Lack, absent		cassus <sup>72</sup>	Lat. lacking. Deficient, devoid, barren, wanting empty
חיל חילה <sup>73</sup>	Khill khilah	Anguish, pain, pang		Ger. qual – Dut. kwelen	Also OHG quellan – to make suffer - torment anguish <sup>74</sup>
חיל חילה <sup>75</sup>	Khill khila	pang		kvol	O.N. suffering
חרב	kherv	Sword, destroy		kropion	Grk. Scythe, sickle

<sup>69</sup> Also חרבון kharbon [drought, heat of summer]

<sup>70</sup> The Span. Casa [house] spawned the Span. Words casamiento [wedding] and casarse [to marry] – this being similar to the Jewish custom as referring sometimes to a man's wife as ביתו beiso [his house]

<sup>71</sup> ...whence also - casino

<sup>72</sup> Not to be confused with Lat. cassis [helmet] that derives from חסה chosoh [protect] or with cassis [snare, hunter's trap] that derives from the קש kash base of נקש / יקש [snare]

<sup>73</sup> See also חבל pg...

<sup>74</sup> DeBruyn writes also that it meant – lasting ailment – in which case it seems to me that חיל may be related metaphysically to the חלה term that means 'ill'

<sup>75</sup> This חיל may be an alternate form of the word חבל that denotes pang [o childbirth] in Hos. 13:13 – by ב/י interchange. Other specimens of this ב/י interchange phenomenon include - חיק [bosom] & חבק [embrace] - זית [olive] & זבת [seepage of, flowing of] - קיץ [time of summer harvest] & קבץ [to gather together] - דבש [honey crushed out of a honeycomb] and דיש [threshing]. My book manuscript also analyzes the ב' and/or relationships to the ו vav – as occurred in the group זית and זוית.



חרדל and חרד 76	Khareid & khardal	Shudder & mustard		cress	Type of pungent or, mustard plant
נחת	nakhes	rest		Noctis & Span. noche	Lat. night <sup>77</sup>

תחת	Takhas/ takhat	In place of, under		token	Symbolic item given in place of <sup>78</sup>
חולק	kholek	Divide, allot		Clark, clerk, 79	Also - cleric
חלף	khalof	Exchange, knife		[s]calpel	< Lat. [s]calpum – knife
חרך	khoreikh	singe		scorch	See also שחור
טוח	Tu'akh	Daub, smear plaster		Ital. stucco, Ger. stuck	= plaster to cover walls
פחת	Pokhos, pokhot	Less, minus		Poco, pocito	Span. = a little, few
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	Less, minus		picayune	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Fr. Cotes	ribbing <sup>80</sup>

שחור	shokoer	black		scotom	Lat. dimness of vision
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<sup>76</sup> Chardal חרדל the PBH term for mustard was derived from חרד [shudder] because the bitterness of the mustard plant's leaves causes shuddering. However – Julius Furst regards it instead as related to the thorny plant חרול and Jastrow links it to חד [sharp]

<sup>77</sup> Night is the time of rest – That is incidentally why it was originally called – nighttime

<sup>78</sup> ...an alternate candidate is דיק in its usage as indication – in the sense that a token is an indication of

<sup>79</sup> Or from חלק via permutation to Grk. Kleros [lot, allotment, destiny] or khleros – CH-L-K > K-L-CH > kler

<sup>80</sup> ...said to be source of ribbed material term - corduroy

חל base of נחל <sup>81</sup>		river		Dutch kill [Schuykill – Catskill]	Stream - river
חלל	khalal	hollow		koilos	Anc. Grk. = hollow
שחור	shokhoer	black		scorch	See also חרך
חלק	khalak	Smooth – lashon khalak = smooth talk -flattery		Kolakeyein -	Anc. Grk. – flatter, adulate <sup>82</sup>
חלק	khalak	Smooth – lashon khalak = smooth talk -flattery		kolax	Anc. Grk. – Smoothness - flattery

חליץ base of מחלצה	kholatz	Outer garment		kilt	
חליץ base of מחלצה	kholatz	Outer garment		Culotte <sup>83</sup>	
חלף	khalof	Exchange, change		Anc. Grk. kollubos > Lat. collybus	Money-changer <sup>84</sup>
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Care for, protect, seek refuge		Lat. custos	watchman guardian, keeper > Eng. custodian
חליץ base of מחלצה	kholatz	Outer garment		Clothes, clothing	& Ger. kleid [dress] > Eng. clad

<sup>81</sup> It has been suggested that the נחל term derives from חלל [hollow] because it refers to a body of water that flows within a hollow channel [Parkhurst]

<sup>82</sup> Incidentally – adulate probably derives from the verb גדל ל' – gaddeil '[to make great] – in the sense of תגדל – [May His name] be magnified. And thus the word adult [the big one, full grown] would also derive from גדול gadol [large, great]

<sup>83</sup> Perhaps also Russ. Kolgotke [tights, leotard]

<sup>84</sup> ..whence PBH kolbon קלבון [moneychanger]

חול	khoel	sand		Cobble[stone] <sup>85xiii</sup>	Water worn stones set in sand for paving
חשב	khoshev	Think, reckon <sup>86</sup>		koruphe	Anc. Grk. head <sup>87</sup>
חרד	khareid	shudder		Anc. Grk. kardamon	Type of cress/ mustard

חפה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		coping <sup>88</sup>	
חלץ see next	khalotz	Extract, take out from		Eklytos – εκλυτος	Anc. Grk. Release, liberate <sup>89</sup>
חלש	kholash	weak <sup>90</sup>		Eklytos – εκλυτος	Anc. Grk. = weak, limp <sup>91</sup>
טוח	Tu'akh / tukh	Daub, plaster, besmear		thack <sup>92</sup>	Roof patching
חלב From base חלב	khelbonah	galbanum		Eng. cleave unto & ...	Adhere to
חלב From base חלב	khelbonah	galbanum		Ger. kleben	Glue, paste, adhere to

<sup>85</sup> The kholum ׀ vav is treated as a consonant ׀ vav and hardened into a B – as occurred also in the case of חול to Lat. sabulum [sand]

<sup>86</sup> The word reckon, incidentally, probably derives from the Hebrew ערך orakh [to arrange] in the notion of setting up a reckoning, assessment in one's mind

<sup>87</sup> ...with rhotacism . Cf. Lat. cerebrum

<sup>88</sup> An alternate candidate is צפה

<sup>89</sup> Apud Liddel & Scott

<sup>90</sup> Prof. Mozeson recognized that weak and Ger. weich [soft, tender ]derive from Hebrew רך rakh = soft, tender, weak]

<sup>91</sup> Apud Woodhouse Eng. Grk. dict. Lidell & Scott offer – light, easy to let go

<sup>92</sup> See also pg...

שחה	shokho	bow		Lat. secundus	Subordinate – favorable - propitious <sup>93</sup>
חסך חשך	Khosek-h	Save, protect		Cask, casket	

חסך חשך	Khosek-h	Save, protect		Fr. – Span. – Galic. – Port. - casque and casca terms & Aramaic קסדא	(1) helmet <sup>94</sup> (2) skull (3) shell, husk <sup>95</sup> (4) vat, barrel, bottle (5) tree bark –all protective items
קח	kakh	take		take <sup>96</sup>	By T/K plosive interchange <sup>97</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Secundus was used to describe favorable winds and currents – which amounted to in my opinion – subservience to the will or to the well being of the mariner. This accords with my novel theory to the effect that the verb שבח that denotes – calming the raging sea – is in that rare usage a secondary form of the שוח root – by ו / ב interchange in the sense that calming the sea amounts to making it subordinate to, compliant with G-d's will. But secundus's main usage as secondary probably derives instead from Hebrew סגר sogar [close, close in behind] – or from Hebrew סגן sgan [second in command, deputy – i.e. the one who follows – or the one who is subordinate] which is itself probably related to סגר

<sup>94</sup> Helmet may derive incidentally from Hebrew הולם holaim [pound, beat] in that the helmet is a protection against blows to the head. Note that lexicographers have assigned the casca term somehow to a verb cascar that denoted – hit – crack – split among others.

<sup>95</sup> Another cascar verb sense as 'to peel, to shell' is apparently an enantiosemy development of the husk sense. See also 'husk'

<sup>96</sup> A possible נתק base of נתק [remove, take away] seems an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>97</sup> Cf. קרע karah > tear - [and reduplicate form –tatter] יקר yakar > Ger. teuer [dear, expensive] - דקל dekel [date palm] > Ger. dattelbaum – [originally deckelbaum] - חלק khalak [smooth] > Ger. glatt [smooth] - חלק khelek [portion, lot] > Eng. lot. Allot] - קום kum [rise up] > Lat. tumor [elevation, swelling] – tumulus [hill, mound] - & Eng. contumely [cheeky, insolence] - קס kas base of קסת [writing tablet] and קשקשת [fish scale] [both flat items] > tasse [Eng. metal plate] & of – PBH Hebrew טס tass [tray, platter]. Also רקב to rot – See also קח pg... For קום Cf. לב קמי [the heart of those who rose against me] קרסל karsol [ankle] > Grk. tarsos – Eng. tarsal [ankle] - & tarsus posterior part of the foot - צחק to jest, Span. Chiste - זיק > Lat. scintilla and קד base of קדד [denoting – head] and of קדם [before = ahead] > Lat. titulus [head] and Eng. tilde – However – tear could also have derived from טרף or from תח base of נתח

אחד	ekhad	One, unite		Skrt. Ekah	= one
חן	khein	Grace, nice		Skrt. kanti	grace
חץ	kheitz	arrow <sup>98</sup>		Skrt. kanda	arrow
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Dutch trekken	To pull – said etymon of trigger
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Aram. טרקא - tarka	Disturbance, stirring up
בריה	briakh	Bolt, connecting bar		Lat. bractea	Thin metal plate, gold leaf

חוט	khut	Thread, line		Akkad. Kitu, kita'um	Flax linen
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. trica	Vexation, trouble, trifles <sup>99</sup> – whence Eng. trick
חוצץ	khutz	Out, exterior		Akkad. Kiditu, kidanu <sup>100</sup>	Out, outer, outside. See also gidanu pg..
אחד	E khad	One, unite		Cod, codd	Obs. Bag, pouch, sack, scrotum <sup>101</sup> – unites contents <sup>102</sup>

<sup>98</sup> ....or from חנית khanit [spear, javelin]

<sup>99</sup> - Pl. tricae = A tangle of difficulties

<sup>100</sup> Note that base K-D accords phonetically with חץ 's KH-TZ . Probably also spawned Akkad. Kamatis [out] – by epenthesis of M

<sup>101</sup> ...whence 'codpiece'

<sup>102</sup> An alternate candidate is אחד okhez [hold]

א חד	E khad	One, unite		Brit. Cod	Legume husk Cf. pod <sup>103104</sup>
חרד	Khoreid	shudder		Scots Gael. & Ir. crith	tremble
חרד	Khoreid	shudder		Ir. Croith – Scots Gael. crathadh	shake
חלב From base חלב	khelbonah	Galbanum		Clay <sup>xiv</sup>	Sticky soil < Ger. kleb = stick to – also Eng. glebe <sup>105</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		cast	To throw
שחור	shokhoer	black		Lat. [ob]scurus	= dark <sup>106</sup>
חפר	khofer	dig		Pol. kopac <sup>107</sup>	= dig
חסה	khosaw	protect		Lat. castra	Fort, castle, army camp
אבטיח	Avatiakh	Melon, water - melon		Span. Budieca – Fr. pasteque <sup>108</sup> - Port. pateca	= watermelon
חלק	kheilek	Section, lot		claque	Band of follower
חלק	kheilek	Section, lot		Ger. klatsch	Social gathering <sup>109</sup>

<sup>103</sup> C.T. Onions OED dictionary suggests cod as the source of the cuttle element of cuttlefish – in that the squidlike cuttlefish carries its dye in a special body sack. In light of this it seems to me further possible that the word squid does itself also derive ultimately from חד via cod – for the same reason- ...see above...But see also squid pg...

<sup>104</sup> An alternate candidate is אחד okhez [hold]

<sup>105</sup> Soil, earth

<sup>106</sup> But obscurus' sense of closed, secret, unrecognized is probably from Hebrew סגור sogar [close] – and its sense of shade, shadowy is probably from Hebrew צל tzeil [shade] via Anc. Grk. skia [shade] . See skieros – pg...

<sup>107</sup> ..pronounced - kopaj

<sup>108</sup> Earlier – pateque

<sup>109</sup> Cf. coffee klatsch

זרח	zorakh	Shine, radiate. rise		Persian zargon > Eng. zircon	= shiny goldish gem <sup>110</sup>
חנַט	Khonat	to preserve a corpse, embalm with spices and perfumes		Lat. condio > Eng. condiment	1- preserve 2- embalm 3- make savory, spice up - 4- make fragrant <sup>111</sup>
חרבה	kharovah	Arid land		Carob [tree]	It is a drought tolerant tree

There appears to be a similar ח ches to K sound relationship in biblical Hebrew itself – i.e. between the ח ches and the ק kuf. Cf. נסח נסך both denote – a moving away. אנה [sigh] & אנה [groan?]<sup>112</sup> - Also נחם means console – and נקם means revenge – which is perhaps one of the choicest types of consolation<sup>113</sup>.

## CHES TO HARD G

חלק	kheilek	Part, alot		Ger. gluck	= luck, fortune Whence Eng. luck = one's lot
מחסן	makhsan	storehouse		magazine	Orig. = warehouse – Also Span. Almacen = warehouse
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		gush	
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		giesse	Ger. pour
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		geyser	

<sup>110</sup> ...whence also – M. Lat. Jargonice – Ital. giargone – Med. Eastern zarjun – zarqun - isriqun

<sup>111</sup> Etienne Guichard discovered this massive connection to the Lat. Note that the חנטה term that refers to the ripening of figs on the tree in Shir HaShirim 2:13 is even paired with the springtime fragrance of grape vines

<sup>112</sup> אנה sigh may also be related to the base נח that denotes rest – in that the sigh brings a level of comfort and release to the one who sighs. Alternately אנה [sigh] may constitute the epenthesis of a נ into the interjection אה okh! that denotes distress. Cf. also the similar interjection / exclamation אה he-okh

<sup>113</sup> ...and thus I have revealed an essential mean streak in my nature.

חנט	khonat	eviscerate		gaunt	
חזה	khozah	look		goz	Turk. eye & sight
חלב	kholov	milk		galaxy	See pg...

חלבנה	khelbonah	galbanum		galbanum	A sticky plant resin <sup>xv</sup>
חלבנה	khelbonah	galbanum		Talmudic קלבא	A sticky plant resin
חד	khad	happiness		gaudy <sup>114</sup>	See next
חד	khad	happiness		Lat. gaudia	joys
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		gaido	Langobard spear
חפר	khofer	dig		gopher	
חוצה	khutzah	Street, outskirt		Ger. gasse	= street
חוס	Khus	Protect, care for		Gasket	
חוס	khus	Protect, care for		gusset	
חוס	khus	Protect, care for		OFr. gouse	Protective shell of a nut

ק base of לקה	Kakh base of lokakh	take		cog	
שח	sokh	say		Saga, sagen	

<sup>114</sup> The experts assign gaudy to the Lat. gaudium – gaudeon that denote – joy – enjoyment – but it may relate instead to Hebrew חזה khozeh [to look at] – or to Hebrew עדה odah [ornament, decorate] MLat. Gaudia meant – showy finery – flashy trinket. Also lat. gavisus [joy]



נ צח	Ne-tzakh	Victory, eternity		Ger. sieg Dutch zege <sup>115</sup>	victory <sup>116</sup>
נ חל	nakhal	Brook, rivulet, ravine		gully <sup>117</sup>	
חוש	khush	sense		geist	Ger. Mind, spirit
שמח <sup>118</sup>	somakh	happy		smug	
חלק	khalak	smooth		Gleich	Even with – equal to – whence also - alike – like (this) <sup>119</sup> see next
חלק	khalak	smooth		calque	See above
חלק	khalak	smooth		Pol. kalka	Tracing paper see above
חלק	khalak	smooth		glatt	

פרח	perakh	Sprout, bloom		virga <sup>120</sup>	Lat. sprout, twig, branch > Eng. verge <sup>121</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		gut	To out
חן	khein	Charm, grace, nice		[Un] - gainly	< M.E. kind, beneficial

<sup>115</sup> Pronounced zekhe

<sup>116</sup> Also old indian sahan [victory] Apud DeBruyn

<sup>117</sup> Perhaps also – gulch [ whose alternate might be חרץ ]

<sup>118</sup> Gesenius regarded the Jewish name תמח Tomakh [Nehem. 7:55] as a Samaritan name denoting – laughter – in which I would assume that that תמח was a derivative of the Hebrew שמח [happy]

<sup>119</sup> Also OE gelic

<sup>120</sup> Also virgeus [twig]

<sup>121</sup> = rod, wand – Also Lat. vergola/ virgule [twig] whence – virgola [comma, punctuation mark]

חזה	khozah	Look, see		gaze <sup>122</sup>	Gaze is said to be of “unknown origin”
חרד	khoreid	shudder		Pol. Groza & zgroza	= terror, dread & horrid
חשק	khoshak	desire		gestio	Lat. desire eagerly

חיל	khayil	Valor		gallant <sup>123</sup>	
חלב	khailev	Fat [n]		Galba	Obese Roman Emperor < Celt. Galb / kalb = very fat.
חלק	kheilek	Part, divide, allot		gleich	To like – be partial to – whence also – (I) like <sup>124</sup>
פרח	perakh	Bloom, lower, sprout		spring	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		drag <sup>125</sup>	
נחש	nakhash	snake		naga	Skrt. snake
נחש	nakhash	snake		anguis <sup>126</sup>	Lat. snake

<sup>122</sup> Gazebo may thus be a result of חזה בו = look in it

<sup>123</sup> ...also Eng. galliard [valiant]

<sup>124</sup> Cf. – ‘for my part’ = what I like, prefer

<sup>125</sup> ...whence also bedraggle – although דלח dolakh [to roil by trampling underfoot] seems an alternate candidate

<sup>126</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is חנק khonek [strangle] by KH-N-K to A-N-Gu withering in that snakes often strangle their victims

חרא	kharah	Dung, filth		Gore n.	Of 'blood & gore' originally OE gor = dung, filth <sup>127</sup>
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טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		struggle	
חלדה	chulda	weasel		galeh	Anc. Grk. weasel
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Guise, disguise	
פלה	Polakh/ folakh	Heb. Slice, split – Aram. Till soil, dig		pflug	Ger. plough <sup>128</sup>
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Lat. gaesum	Spear - via Grk. Gaisos spear
חוש	khush	sense		geisis	Anc. Grk. - taste
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		gust	Outing [as of wind]
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		Ver-gessen	Ger. forget – Cf. giesse – pour out from memory > Eng. forget

חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		ingot	= pour into
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		gutter	
חלב	kholov	milk		gala	Grk. milk

<sup>127</sup> חרא may thus also be the source of OE dreor [gore, blood] by THR transformation – see below. But OE dreorig and the Ger. traurig [sad, sorrowful – whence dreary] are from Hebrew צער tza'ar [sad, sorrow] Also Span. Triste and Dutch verdriess – and Eng. sorrow and sore – and Ger. sorg

<sup>128</sup> See also pg...

חלק	khalak	smooth		Glijssen	M. Dutch polish
חרא	khoroh	Dung, filth		gier	Dutch liquid manure
חתול	khatul	cat		gato	Span. cat
חוש	khush	sense		Guess & Dutch gissen	= guess, conjecture
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Trage[n]	Ger. carry
חרט <sup>129</sup> PBH	khorat	regret		Re-gret <sup>130xvi</sup>	

חרף	khareif			Grief, grieve, grif	M. Dut. = offence
חיל חילה	Khill khila			gela	Lith. pain
חרג	khorag	Quake in terror		graigne	Fr. Anxiety, vexation
מלח	melakh	salt		Malaga	City in Spain <sup>131</sup>
חרון	kharoen	anger		Dis-gruntle	This <i>dis</i> is a frill <sup>132</sup>
חד	khad	happiness		Gatheaw, gehtheaw	Grk. γαθεω – γηθεω =

<sup>129</sup> חרט may derive from the root חוּט [line] by ר epenthesis – in the sense that regret involves a moral stepping back over the line. But Jastrow has it as a figurative derivative of חרט kheret [chisel, stylus] in the sense of a scratching or chiseling by the conscience.

<sup>130</sup> Note this brief sample list of other Eng. words wherein the prefix RE that is either pleonastic or that denotes intensity [as opposed to signifying again, repeat] – was added to Hebrew terms – perhaps only after the Tower event. גלה – regale – ירא – revere – פנה – repent, penitent [Cf. penance] – גלה – reveal – צלל – recoil – נגד – renege – קרב – regroup. Also – refine – receive – return – recluse – review – research – resume. However – in the word 'recant' the RE element denotes 'back' in the sense – to call back [cantare = to chant] .

<sup>131</sup> OED says it was named for Phoenician malha [salt] . Ernest Klein has these from מלח

<sup>132</sup> It constitutes a pleonasm as occurs in the improper usage – irregardless. But the sound word 'grunt' derives from חרון Charoen [throat] along with groan

					rejoice – Cf. gaudio
חד	khad	Base of אחד [one] & יחד - [unite]		Gather -also - together	Assemble to one site / type of uniting
פרח	perakh	flower, bloom, sprout		פרג porag	Aram. bloom sprout <sup>133</sup>

פרח	perakh	flower, bloom, sprout		sprig	
חוג	khug	Circle, round		Goggolos	Anc. Grk. round, spherical
חוש	khush	sense		Lat. gustus > gusto	Lat. taste, try, flavor, enjoy <sup>134</sup>
א חז	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, seize		geiz	Ger. stingy, tightness
חוט	khut	Thread, line		gut <sup>135</sup>	Intestine – a linear organ, tough string <sup>136</sup>

<sup>133</sup> The Talmudic / Aramaic root פרג porag [there is no biblical פרג] offers a first rate description of the ways in which Hebrew roots were withered into Aramaic – i.e. in that פרג possesses a number of different meanings/ usages that derive from different Hebrew sources – to wit - (a) its usage as – bloom – sprout derives from the similar Hebrew פרח porach [bloom, sprout] . (b) Its usage as – break, divide stems from פרך porakh – and its meaning – (c) to redeem – pay – is from the Hebrew פרע [in its usage as - pay for, retribution] . Note also – that Jastrow's coupling of פרג 's bloom sense together with a usage as ' be glad' accords with the theory of some experts to the effect that the Hebrew שמח somakh [happy] and צמח tzomakh are related roots, which is discussed in some detail in my book manuscript. Rav Hirsch did indeed note a likely connection between vegetation and happiness – mentioning as well צוץ and שוש. It seems that he holds that true joy involves a blossoming of the spirit. Cf. also רענן and רנן . See prof. Almog – But see also pg... for more yet

<sup>134</sup> See also pg...

<sup>135</sup> ...also Calabrese gudedu [intestine]

<sup>136</sup> Cf. catgut. But Hebrew גיד gid [sinew, tendon, vein] is an alternate possibility

חן	khein	Nice, grant, charm		Gonnen, -vergonnen	Ger. to allow, grant – not begrudge <sup>137</sup>
חלף	khalof	Change, exchange		Galipette	Fr. somersault
זרח	zorakh	Rise, radiate		Lat. surgo	rise up, stand up, ascend – whence surge
זרח	zorakh	Rise, radiate		Lat. surgum, Ital. sorgo, Eng. sorghum	= a tall cereal grass

חוט	khut	Thread, line		guita	Span. string
חזיז	khaziz	Dart, flash, thunderbolt,		Ital. guizzo	Flicker, dart
חן	khein	Nice, grant, charm		Ger. gnade	Grace, favor, boon, mercy
חזה	khozah	Look, see		gazette	
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Gazelle <sup>138</sup>	Antelope with large, piercing black eyes <sup>139</sup>
חם	Warm, hot	Hot, heat		Skrt. gharma	heat
חלד	kholad			Gold	See pg...
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trigger	

<sup>137</sup> Yiddish 'nisht farginnen' is – to begrudge

<sup>138</sup> Also Akkad. Huzulu, uzulu [gazelle]

<sup>139</sup> Along these same lines the small deer term – roe – may have derived from the root טראַה [to see, look] and the female deer term - doe – may derive as well, by D/R interchange – or perhaps instead from biblical תאוּ t'oe which Gesenius renders gazelle – but Radak and others have as – wild bovine – E. Klein as – buffalo or wild sheep

חוק	khoekh	Cleft, thorn, hook		Jagg[ed]	
חרם	kherem	destroy		Russ. gromit	= destroy – whence pogrom
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Sumer. Gada, gida	Flax. linen
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		OE gad & O.Ir. gae	spear
לוח	Lu'akh	Slab, tablet		log <sup>140</sup>	also Lat. catalogus
לוח	Lu'akh	Wood planks <sup>141</sup>		[wood] Log[s]	
לוח	Lu'akh	Wood planks		lumber	Cf. לוח lubric pg...
חוצ	khutz	Out, exterior		Akkad. gidanu	outside
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		To gut v. <sup>142</sup>	= to oust the contents of <sup>143</sup>
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb,		dragon <sup>144</sup>	See pg...
זרח	zorakh	Shine, radiate		Aram. תרג Torag/ thorag	= to shine – and thus > אתרוג Ethrog – the

<sup>140</sup> ..as in ship's log – from idea of recording data on a tablet

<sup>141</sup> Ezek. 27:5. However Ibn Ezra has this term as denoting 'boat' made from two wooden planks – in that the verse deals with boats.

<sup>142</sup> Enantiosemeic of חוטי-ים [guts]

<sup>143</sup> Or alternately from גיד gid [sinew, gut] and Enantiosemeic - חנט [- embalm] is a lesser etymon candidate

<sup>144</sup> So named because it drags its body forward. Cf. Hebrew תנין - a very long and thus extended sea creature or serpent that is so named from the base תן [to give, extend]

					radiant fruit? 145
פרח	Perakh/ ferakh	Flower, bloom		Fragrance < Lat. fragrans	= sweet smelling

We find indication of ה to G relationship even in biblical Hebrew itself . Cf. אחד [one] & אנד [unite] – and פלג [divide] & פלה [slice]

## CHES TO S/ SOFT C

חול	khoel	sand		sabulum	The cholum changed to a V > B <sup>146</sup>
Base of חז אחז	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, seize		seize <sup>147</sup>	
חטה	khitah <sup>148</sup>	wheat		sitos	Grk. Wheat, grain

<sup>145</sup> It may be of note that – if we apply the THR transformation principle to the word חג chag [holiday] – we would get – throg – תרג – which is the base of ethrog – and note also that the holiday of Sukkot is the one most referred to as חג in the Torah. As for the Lat. word for ethrog – citron / citreum – it may derive from the Lat. word citra [side] that I have recognized as deriving in turn from the Aramaic/ Mishnaic word[s] סטר סטרא צטר צטרא that denote – side - and that I have recognized as deriving in turn from the Hebrew word צד tzad [side]. For the citron tree is a low tree whose banches extend very far to its sides. Cf. also Aram. ספר [border area] from Hebrew סוף [end] – and שונרא [cat] from Hebrew שן [tooth] enter alia. Also – Jastrow insinuates that oranges were also called ethrog and ethrong. Being that oranges are often perfectly round, it seems possible that ethrog originally derives from חוג [circle, globe] by the THR withering method. Note also that the Ancient Persian and Sanskrit naranga [orange fruit, orange tree] terms bear a similarity to the ethrong term. However, if the Italian orange tem – arancia – did not stem from the Persian naranga [an unlikely possibility] then an origin from חרוץ kharutz [ a gold term] seems conceivable [see pg ...]Also Aram. תרונגא taronga [ethrog] – so maybe taronga > tarancia > arancia

<sup>146</sup> Cf. also חול to cobblestone – pebble – and חור to ebur, ivory. And indeed – the phenomenon of diacritic [punctuation] vav to consonant Vav occurs even in biblical Hebrew itself – Cf. שור shoer [ox – singular] to ששוורים shvorim [oxen plural] . Also Lat. fabulus [bean] from פול pul [pulse, beans] – and probably also pabulum [food, fodder]

<sup>147</sup> I.E. Mozeson suggested instead שסה shosaw [rob, plunder]

<sup>148</sup> ...of base חט [line, thread ]



חוט	khut	Thread, line		sutra	Hindi Skrt. Thread – also – sutram – sarat <sup>149</sup> - khutra
חלק	khalak	smooth		silica	
חוש	khush	sense		Sense, science <sup>150</sup>	
בטח	Botakh/ votakh	trust		Fides #1	Lat. trust, faith > fidelity, fiduciary, faith
חלף	khalof	Change, exchange		Jalopy, Yid. khalupeh	Old vehicle etc. changed into useless- ness – whose time has passed <sup>151</sup>

חרש	kheress	earthenware <sup>152</sup>		ceramic	
חפר	khofer	dig		Sapper, sap	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		suture	
חלק	khalak	smooth		slick	
חלק	khalak	smooth		sleek <sup>153</sup>	
חתם	Khotam/ khosam	Seal, stamp		stamp	
חנק	khoneik	choke		snug	> snuggle, snuggies <sup>154</sup>

<sup>149</sup> Sarat might derive instead from Hebrew שער sa'ar [hair] or from Hebrew שורה shura [line]

<sup>150</sup> Whence Lat. sentire – sentio [feel – sense – perceive] - Eng. conscience - sensible – sensitive – sensation – consent – assent etc.

<sup>151</sup> Probably also source of Eng. sloop – Dutch sloep – Eng. shallop – Fr. Chaloupe and other similar European terms whose present day meaning is 'small boat'. But see also חלף sense of passing others – pg... swift boat overtaking

<sup>152</sup> ...so called because it was originally made by drying clay, earthenware in the sun – which is also called חרס cheres. Although the spelling is different, the sinn and samekh are known to interchange frequently. In later times earthenware was more often baked in ovens

<sup>153</sup> ...but the similar terms denoting – disengagement – slake – slag – slough – slack – may derive instead from the Hebrew שלך to cast away – which is in turn a metaphysical biblical Hebrew derivative of the inner base של that denotes 'disengage'

<sup>154</sup> Women's long undergarment

חלף	khalof	Change, exchange		swap <sup>155</sup>	
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חקר	khoker	Check, investigate		scrutiny	< Lat. scrutor = examine, search thoroughly – also inscrutable
חגר	khogar	Gird, belt		Cingo, cingulum	Lat. encompass – encircle – girdle, belt > Lat. precinctum > Eng. precinct
חגר <sup>156</sup>	khogar	Gird, belt		cinch	
חמש	khomesh	five		Cinco, cinque	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Suterer	Fr. sew
חרד	khareid	shudder		ceraidis <sup>157</sup>	Wild radish – induces shuddering
פרח	perakh	Flower, sprout		brassica	Lat. cauli- flower
נחץ	Ne-khatz	Necessary, pressing		necesse	Lat. unavail- able > necessity

חרש	khoreish	artisan		Cerdo	Artisan, workman
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<sup>155</sup> ....but switch derives from the פך base of הפך פון נפך

<sup>156</sup> ...or its base חג

<sup>157</sup> A lesser etymon candidate is Hebrew שרש shorash [root] in that the radish term is said to derive from Lat. radix [root] – which was itself derived by means of the Babel event apheresis of the first ש of שרש – as I will demonstrate amply in a coming paper – G-d willing – and as is already demonstrated in my book manuscript.

חרש	khairaish	Deaf, mute		surdus	Deaf, mute
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom, sprout		blossom <sup>158</sup>	Whence - bloom
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom, sprout		Lat. bryon	Moss, blossom of silver poplar
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	Less, minus		paucity	Lack via Lat. paucita, paucus [few, little] <sup>159</sup>
base of מאוחר - אחר		After – [base of מאוחר 'late' ]		Lat. sero & serum <sup>xvii</sup>	'late', late hour <sup>160</sup> > Fr. Soir, Ital. sera [evening]
פקח	fikayakh	Clever, sly		Fox, Ger. fuchs - vixen	The sly animal <sup>161</sup>
חנק	khoneik	choke		סנק sonak	Talm. Aram., choke <sup>162</sup> - [Some say – also to stuff, press <sup>163</sup> ]

<sup>158</sup> An alternate candidate is בלט bolat [protrude]

<sup>159</sup> ..also pauxillulus/m [very little, little bit]

<sup>160</sup> But three others Lat. sero terms are – (b) sero = sow, plant [from Hebrew זרע = sow plant.] (c) sero = join together, connect [inf. Serere] [ from Hebrew שורה shura = line, series] . (d) sero = fasten with a bolt [probable withering of Hebrew סגר sogar [to close]

<sup>161</sup> The word 'sly' derives from שועל shu'al – the Hebrew term denoting 'fox'

<sup>162</sup> Cf. 'snug' . Jastrow lists also סרנק forms denoting – suffocate – and – close, stop

<sup>163</sup> ..albeit that סנק term senses as press and stuff may be instead an aramaic form of a lost צנק of the base צק that signifies pressure. Another סנק term that denoted – push away, clear away, remove is either a derivative of the base סח that signifies move away – or more likely a derivative of the base סק that means remove – move away – which is probably related to the סח base metaphysically - see pg... There is also a Talmudic אנק that meant – choke, that derives from חנק – but a Talmudic אנק that meant press could be from חנק or from אוץ via interchange of צ/ק by אנץ . Jastrow also listed a סנק that meant – heap up, pile [perhaps a derivative of ענק in the sense - העניק תעניק לו ]

חטה	khitah <sup>164</sup>	Wheat, grain		PBH סיטון sitoen	corn/grain merchant <sup>165</sup>
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חן	khein	Nice, charm		Slovak snost	grace
נה נחת	Nakh, nakhas	rest		Nest, nestle	
חוש	khush	sense		scent	
חן	khein	Nice, grant, charm		Gaelic sonas	Good fortune

חן	khein	Nice, grant, charm		Gaelic sonsy	Comely, pleasant
קרח	kerakh	Ice, frost		Crystallus > Eng. crystal <sup>166</sup>	Lat. ice, crystal
חד # 2	khad	sharp		Lat. sudis, sudes	Spike, barb, pointy stick
חלק	khalak	Smooth, even		Lat. silex	Pebbles, flint i.e. smooth stone
א חז <sup>167</sup>	Okhaz - base is khaz	Hold, seize		Lat. cista	Box, chest

חסה	khosah	Care, protect		Fr. Souci	Care, concern > sans souci, insouciant
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<sup>164</sup> ...of base חט [line]

<sup>165</sup> Via Grk. sitos – Grk. wheat, grain – source of Mod. Hebrew סיטונות [wholesale]

<sup>166</sup> Consider also PBH קרש keresh [congeal, become solid, contract, freeze] which may itself also be a קרח derivative

<sup>167</sup> חסה Khosah [protect] is a lesser candidate – Other candidates are - כס base of כסא that denotes – contain – Also קח kakh [take]

סחי	S'khee	Filth, dung		Span. sucio	Dirty & Port. Sujo - dirty, unpleasant <sup>168</sup>
פלה	Polekh/ folekh	Cut, slice – see pg...		phyllassos <sup>xviii</sup> phylassein	Guarding, security, keep
לחי	lekhee	cheek		Sloven. Lice Irish leiceam Manx lieckan	All = cheek
לה	lakh	Moist, wet		OE leacian	Moisten, wet, water, irrigate
חטא	kheit	Sin, offence		Sontis, sons	Lat. criminal, guilt, male- factor <sup>169</sup>
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Ussos/ hyssos	javelin
טרה	torakh	Disturb, exert		Trounce	16th. Cent. - to trouble, beat afflict, harass
טרה	torakh	Disturb, exert		Trounce	Trudge, tramp
מחה PBH	mokhaw	Soften by soaking		Lat. macerare > Eng. macerate	Soften by soaking
חקר	khokair	Examine, investigate		Aram. Sokair סקר	Look at, gaze review
רתה	Rothaiakh	Boiling, agitated		Anc. Grk. erathismos εραθισμος	Burning fever excitation

<sup>168</sup> The biblical word שמץ shemetz [blemish] that is the Tower of Babel event etymon of the words – smudge – smidgen – smut – besmirch – Ger. shmuz etc. is an alternate candidate – by elision of the memm

<sup>169</sup> Alternate candidate is דרז zeid [evil, malice, sin] – and perhaps טס sot [stray from correct path, deviant]

CHES TO J / SOFT G

חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		jet	Rapid streaming forced out of small opening
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		jut	
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		jetty	
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. Jacere, jactare	= hurl – throw out – boast .> ‘ject’ also Span. Echar [emit, throw]
יחד	yakhad	together		Juggle, jugular	
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		jettison	
חוש	khush	sense		gist	

פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		Lat. virga > virgin	A new shoot, sprig > virgin > new, fresh <sup>170</sup>
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		burgeon	
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		cajole	

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<sup>170</sup> Note that – just as the Latin V-R-G terms denote both ‘shoots / blossoms’ and also ‘maiden, virgin’ – the ancient Grk. talis denotes – ‘maiden / woman of marriageable age’ and the similar Lat. ‘talea’ means ‘twig – sprig – shoot – rod’

שח	sokh	say		presage	
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		dirge <sup>171</sup>	Cf. also Anc. Grk. Threinos = dirge
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		tragedy	
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		drudge	But trudge is likely a com- bination of טרה & דרך
חוט	khut	Thread, line		jata	Hindi = hair

חוט	khut	Thread, line		jute	Skt. Fiber from bark of Indian tree <sup>172</sup>
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	Worse, less		pejor	Lat. worse <sup>173</sup>
בריה	briakh	Connecting bar		bridge	SEE pg...
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		dredge	
לקח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		engage	
לקח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		cage <sup>174</sup>	
אחד	E khad	one		jeden	Slavic lang. = one
חלד	kholad			jaunde	See pg...

<sup>171</sup> Cf. the word mourn that derives from Hebrew מר mar [bitter]

<sup>172</sup> Harper's OED has jata – braid of hair – and Skrt. Juta – matted hair Cf. Hebrew expression כחוט השערה [to the fineness of a hairsbreadth] - שיערה = hair

<sup>173</sup> Whence Span. Pejor, Eng. pejorative

<sup>174</sup> The biblical word קוח denotes – prison, bondage [Isa. 61:1]

חגג	khagag	Celebrate, dance		jig	
סחי	S'khee	Filth, dung		Port. Sujo	= dirty, unpleasant
חגג	khagag	dance		jiggle <sup>175</sup>	
דלח	dolakh	To roil, make dirty		dingy	Greyish and dirty looking – L/N shift
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		O.Fr. jeter	To throw <sup>176</sup>
חבל	Khoveil	To damage, destroy		javelin	Cf. hopla, hoplite etc.- Cf. kubelis pg... <sup>177</sup>
חסה	Khosoh	Rely, support		joist	Support beam/ timber – OE giste <sup>178</sup>

We find indication of this relationship in spoken Hebrew as well – in that some branches of the Jewish race pronounce some gimmel occurrences as jimmel J. This phenomenon may also have been indicated by the fact that the gimmel sometimes appears featuring a dagesh, and other times without.

## CHES TO VOWEL A – E – I – O – U LENITION

<sup>175</sup> See also חגג

<sup>176</sup> ...whence Fr. Jeton – Amer. Slang – jitney

<sup>177</sup> Cf. Hebrew כיד destruction and כידון javelin Also חרב khorev destroy > חרב kherev sword

<sup>178</sup> The Hebrew ישר yashar [straight] and אחז okhaz [seize] seem lesser candidates



חלה	kholeh	ill		ill	
חלה	kholeh	ill		ail	
חרש	khoreish	artisan		Artisan, art	
חצי	khatzee	half		Ides, idus <sup>179</sup>	Median dividing point
חרי - חרון		Anger, rage <sup>180</sup>		Ire, irate <sup>181</sup>	Ultim. from inner base חר = burn > Lat. ira, iratus = rage anger, passion, violence
חפץ	khofetz	Desire, want		Lat. aviditus > Eng. avid	desire <sup>182</sup>
The letter ח chet -8 <sup>th</sup> letter of Aleph-bet	Khes - khet			eight	Also Ger. acht =8 – Span. Ocho – Lat. octo – Fr. huit
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		aug	Ger. eye - This indicates Gmnc. input in Lat.
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Lat. Augur	From Gmnc. aug. = eye ‘sees’ the future
חווה	Khavah <sup>183</sup>	Eve, wife of Adam		Eve, eva	

חוג	khug	Circle, globe		egg	
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<sup>179</sup> Macrobius listed an Etruscan / Latin verb – iduare [to divide]

<sup>180</sup> These words were fashioned poetically by The Almighty out of the חר base of the words חרה חרר that denote – burn – in that anger is a burning passion/ sensation

<sup>181</sup> ...perhaps also - irritate

<sup>182</sup> This may be unrelated to Lat. aveo [I desire] which may derive instead from Hebrew חוואw [consent, want]

<sup>183</sup> The Torah states that Adam called his wife khava, Chava because she was אִם כָּל חַיִּים the mother of all [human] life [ Gen. 3:20] . And so it appears that she – who ate of the tree against the prohibition from G-d - was the model for the mythological character Pandora- who opened the box of evils [Pandora’s box] contrary to a divine prohibition – and whose name Pan- dora means – giver of all .

שח	sokh	say		say	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Utter #1	Emit sound, words
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Utter #2 & utmost	To the extreme outer limit
פלה	Polakh/ folakh	Slice, split		Plough, plow	See pg..
פתח	Potakh/ posakh	open		patio	
חלק	kheilek	Divide, part		ilk	
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		August	Venerable, magnificent – so making an impression on the eye [Gmnc. aug]

מרח	morakh	smear		Marrow & OE maerg, maerh - Dut. Merg MDut. Morch	Also – Ger. Mark – Czech morek - Russ. mozg[marrow]
חור	khur	white		Ivory, Lat. ebur	shuruk became vav <sup>184</sup>
חדר	kheder	chamber		atrium	
פתח	Potakh/ posakh	open		Lat. pateo <sup>185</sup> patens	= be open, accessible, stretch <sup>186187</sup>
חרש	khoresh	artisan		ars	Lat. art, craft

<sup>184</sup> Or alternately חור to bur – with E prefix

<sup>185</sup> Also Lat. pando – lay open, be open

<sup>186</sup> See also pateo & passus – pg...

<sup>187</sup> With possible involvement of פור poraz [lie open, unwall] as well

חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Oscan Akno	= year > Lat. anum
חתלת	khaselet	cat		ocelot <sup>188</sup>	Chatul = cat
א חד	E khad	one		Odd #1	i.e. one of a kind

אחד	E khad	one		Odd #2	Number that constitutes one unit above an even number <sup>189</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Out & oust	Ger. Aus = out. M.Dut. uut – ute - wt
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Ex-	= Lat. out of
חנק	khoneik	strangle		Ankhein ankho αγγω	Grk. To strangle, throttle > angina
חרף	khareif	Sharp, bitter		Ital. / Span. arpone	A spear
חרש	khoreish	plowing		earsh	Plowed land
חלב	kholov	milk		Alphos – albus – alba > alibi	Grk. White leprous lesions – Cf. Lat. albus = white <sup>xix</sup>
חליל from חלל	Khalil from khalal	Flute – from hollow		Aulos & alox	Anc. Grk. hollow tube, flute, pipe <sup>xx</sup>

<sup>188</sup> C.T. Onions traces this word to an Aztec term. The Aztecs also got their language via the Hebrew – along with just about everybody else.

<sup>189</sup> Or that yields a remainder of one when divided by two

חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	Destroy		ereipo	Grk. Tear down, raze, destroy
חדר	kheder	chamber		Anc. Grk. εδρα edra	Grk. dwelling <sup>190</sup> -
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for		Asa,	Lat. home, refuge – see next
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for		asylum	Lat. refuge
חרר - חרחר		Burn, arid <sup>xxi</sup>		arid <sup>191</sup>	Deut. 28:22
מחה	mokhaw	Erase, wipe out		mow	
פלה	Polakh/ folakh	Slice, split		fallow	Plowed but not planted
חרר - חרחר		Burn, arid		Lat. areo <sup>192</sup>	dry

חרר	Khorar	burn		Lat. uro	Burn, dry up, sting
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Aram. תרי [tray, tareya ] > Eng. tray	Tray - It does the work for you <sup>193</sup> see next
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trunk	Carries many things in one
חרד	khareid	shudder		ordure	A horrid item, dung
חלק	kheilek	Divide, allot		allot	

<sup>190</sup> It may also be related to the base דר that means – to dwell

<sup>191</sup> root of חרבה [arid land] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>192</sup> root of חרבה [arid land] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>193</sup> Jastrow quotes Fischer et Guthe – handkarte [tray]

חור	khoer	hole		Orificium	Opening, orifice
חג	khag	festival		Oscan akno	Holiday - See pg...
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		Ger. eng	Ger. = tight, cramped
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		Lat. angō <sup>194</sup> angere, anguere	Strangle, throttle choke – torment – distress > Lat. anxius <sup>195</sup> > anxious, anxiety <sup>196xxii</sup>

חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		OE enge OSax. Engi Iceland - ong	narrow <sup>197</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		Anc. Grk. ankho – ankhein – angchein – agkhein αγγειν – αγγων <sup>xxiii</sup> – αγγω -	Press tight, choke, Throttle, strangle > Eng. angina
חספס	khuspos	rough <sup>198</sup>		Lat. asper <sup>199</sup>	Rough, harsh, uneven
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		OHG engi	narrow

<sup>194</sup> Latin angō also denoted – distress – pain – torture – vex - These are thus either – (a) Sense developments of strangle – (b) metathesis of Hebrew יגון yagon [= agony, sorrow - whence also – agony] – (c) derivatives of ענק [pressure, oppression]

<sup>195</sup> = uneasy, troubled in mind. The root עצב otzav [sad, distressed] is an alternate candidate

<sup>196</sup> A few scholars mention the words anger – anguish – angst – as possibly related to these, as well

<sup>197</sup> Also Breton and Luxembourg enk and Cymric yng/ ing

<sup>198</sup> i.e. according to some of the experts

<sup>199</sup> ...whence Eng. exasperate

חור	khoer	hole		Lat. Oris – or [gen. of os]	Opening, Mouth, entrance
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		os	Boldness, impudence, express
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		ostens	Display, present, expose, hold out, point out <sup>xxiv</sup>
חלק	kheilek	Divide, part allot		Skrt. aloka	section

חוק	khok	Rule, law		Lat. axioma	Rule, principle > Eng. axiom
אח	akh	brother		uncle	= a parent's brother <sup>200</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		Anc. Grk. engys/ engus & Lat. angustum, angustus <sup>201</sup>	narrow
חרש	khoreish	plowing		Arotron / arotehr	Plough/ plowman
חרד	khorad	shudder		Anc. Grk. awrrawdeaw ωρρωδεω –	Tremble, shrink from – from fear <sup>202</sup>

<sup>200</sup> Uncle is indeed said to derive from Lat. avunculus [mother's brother] – But the Lat. word avus that denotes grandfather apparently derives from Hebrew אב [father, ancestor]

<sup>201</sup> Lat. angustia denoted narrow place – strait – neck, distress. Its usage as neck – and even the others as well – might derive instead from the similar and metaphysically related - ענק [neck]. Lat. coangusto = restrict, contract. See pg...

<sup>202</sup> Apud John Parkhurst. Parkhurst suggested also that the Eng. heart and Grk. kardia [heart] might derive from חרד in that hearts sometimes palpitate – but I see these terms deriving from קרב kerev – the innermost part – i.e. the heart of.

				orrawdeaw – ορρωδεω	
חרד	khorad	shudder		Anc. Grk. ordawdeaw	To fear
חזה	khozeh	See, look		Eidon, idawn –ειδον ιδων	Anc. Grk. see behold – perceive
חרץ	khoretz	Cut, cut in ground, sharp instrument		Anc. Grk. oryXis ορυξις & oryX ορυξ	= a digging & a pickaxe See also oryX #2
חרץ	khoretz	Cut, cut in ground, sharp instrument		Anc. Grk. orussaw ορυσσωτ	Dig a trench or canal
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		asta	Lat. spear, dart
חזה	khozeh	See, look		Lat. osse	eye <sup>203</sup>
חפז	Khofaz/ khopaz	Hurry, hasten madly		Span. Apur[ar]	Hurry, be disconcerted
סרח	sorakh	Drag behind, overhang <sup>204</sup>		Anc. Grk. στωρω suraw σπειν surein <sup>205</sup>	Drag or trail along
חזר	khozeir	Return, repeat		Lat. iterum itero	= again > Eng. reiterate, repeat

<sup>203</sup> A few 19th cent. Grk. studies mentioned – old Greek. –words okos okkos denoting ‘eye’- but Woodhouse and Lidell Scott do not have either one. If they did exist at some point they would likely have derived from חוג – However – the Hebrew root אחז [to hold, seize] could be an alternate source of okkos – see חזה pg...

<sup>204</sup> סרח may be metaphysically related to the phonetically similar verb שרע sorah [to stretch]

<sup>205</sup> Ernest Klein adds – sweep away

חרף	khorif	sharp		Anc. Grk. oryX is ορυξίς & ορυX ορυξίς #2	a pickaxe <sup>206</sup> See also oryX #1
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חוצ	khutz	out		Norse ut, Dutch uit	out
חוצ	khutz	out		Czech od	Separation, movement away from
חמש	khomesh <sup>207</sup>	Human belly section		Omasum, omassum	3rd stomach of a ruminant – Lat. bullock's tripe
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		edge <sup>208</sup>	
חתר	khotar	Dig, excavate		Lat. antrum	grotto, cavity

We find a relationship between the ח ches and the א and ע - when they appear at the head of a root<sup>209</sup>. Cf. איל חיל [both denoting strength] - חרר חרה [fire] & חר אור [furnace, fire] - חסם [to block] & חטם [muzzle] – and in חנק חנק [both neck related]

#### CHES ELISION [OMITTED] or UNVOICED

<sup>206</sup> OryX / Orys is also regarded by many as the name of a species of Lybian antelope – so named because of its pointed horns

<sup>207</sup> II Samuel 2:23

<sup>208</sup> A lesser candidate is קץ keitz [end]

<sup>209</sup> ...and perhaps also when they appear correspondingly in the other root positions, as well



גחל	gakhah	coal		coal	
פתח	Potakh/ posakh	Open		Span. empazar	To begin
רחק	rokhak	Far, distance		Ger. rucken	To move i.e. to distance
רחק	rokhak	Far, distance		Ger. Verrucked	Deranged [far out]
רחב	rokhav	wide		rove	Whence also roam – by M/B labial interchange <sup>210xxv</sup>
פלה	Polakh/ folakh	Aram. Plow <sup>211</sup> , plowman		pagus	Lat. peasant, village <sup>212</sup>
חסם	khosam	muzzle		Kehmo[s]	Anc. Grk. Muzzle – κημος > Lat. camus [muzzle] <sup>213</sup> bridle
לחץ	lokhatz	Press, oppress		lathe	Shaping machine whose operation entails pressing

לחץ	lokhatz	Press, oppress		Last [n.]	shoemaker's lathe
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	Less, minus		Petty, petite	

<sup>210</sup> Ramble is either an extension of roam – or a different withering of רחב wherein the B derived directly from the ב of רחב . Cf. דחף to dump – And this רחב is probably also the etymon of Eng. ream [to enlarge or widen a hole] – Also - ME reme – and ryman – OHG rumen – OSax rumian – OFRis. Rema which signified – widen – enlarge – extend – and Ger. raumen [make room, widen] and thus apparently also the source of the Eng. room

<sup>211</sup> פלה 's Aramaic usage as plowing derives from Hebrew פלח to slice – in that plowing entails slicing the soil surface

<sup>212</sup> Aram. פולה Plowman is related to the Mod. Egyptian fellah [peasant]

<sup>213</sup> See also χαβος pg....

מחק	mokhak	Erase, obliterate		[aus]mecken	Yid. & Ger. delete, erase <sup>214</sup>
פחת	Pakhas/ pakhat	pit		pit	= depression / lacking in ground surface <sup>215</sup>
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Coassa = co-axis	Lat. joining of boards
דחק	dokhak	press		Dock [for ships]	= ships press against it <sup>216</sup>
אחור	okhoer	Backward, after		Anc. Grk. oura / oyra ουρα	Tail, rear
נחץ	nokhatz	Press, urge, hurry		need <sup>217</sup>	Cf. לחץ to - load

Elision also occurred in the cases of other letters as well . Cf. פסגה Pissgah to peak / פצל potzeil to peel / עפר ofor to ore / - among many others, as you can find in my chart entitled....

## CHES TO F / V<sup>218</sup>

<sup>214</sup> Just as a Tower of Babel antonym transformation phenomenon changed נבל [low class, base] into its opposite – Lat. nobilis [noble, excellent] and פחת pokhos pokhot [less] into Lat. plus - and into ancient Grk. pakhys [large, massive]- mokhak was changed into the Lat. marc[am] – to mark. A G-d willing - forthcoming paper will reveal about thirty specimens of antonym transformation

<sup>215</sup> פחות means – less, minus

<sup>216</sup> Or alternately - dock may relate instead to the words deck and decken that denote covering – in that the dock is a covering over the water. See pg...

<sup>217</sup> Cf. דחף pg...

<sup>218</sup> Note that (a) the F and V are similar sounds. (b) The F sound of Eng. singular nouns often converts into a V in the plural form – Cf. wife – wives – self - selves

פוח or נ פח	Naw -fakh or pu'akh	Blow, breathe		puff <sup>219</sup>	Perhaps also piffle [ nonsense, talk ineffectively <sup>220</sup> ]
חור	khoer	hole		Fores, foris <sup>221</sup>	Lat. opening, door <sup>222</sup>
גלב or גללה	Golakh or golav	Shave or barber		calvus <sup>223</sup>	Lat. bald, hairless <sup>224</sup> bare, naked <sup>225</sup>
חם	khom	Hot, heat		fomentum	Warm, hot application, compress- Lat. fomes = kindling wood
חיש	khish	hurry		vite	Fr. hurry
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		kauf <sup>226</sup>	
חשך	Khoshek-h	dark		fuscus	Lat. dark > obfuscate <sup>227</sup>
חלד	kheled	world		Welt [velt] <sup>228</sup>	Ger. world – pronounced velt <sup>229</sup>

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		travail	
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<sup>219</sup> But the puff that means a small cloud [as in puff of smoke] is probably an ayin to P derivative of Hebrew עב ov [cloud]

<sup>220</sup> Cf. salesman's puff and full of hot air

<sup>221</sup> But there are also foris and foras terms that denotes instead – outdoors – out of doors – abroad – outside. These derive from Hebrew בור bor/ vor [outdoors] and they are the source of Eng. foreign via foraneus [foreign]

<sup>222</sup> An alternate candidate will be a permutation of פתח P-S-KH [door, opening] to P-KH-S > F-R-S

<sup>223</sup> Another candidate is Hebrew קרח kerakh [bald]

<sup>224</sup> ...but another possibility is גלב

<sup>225</sup> ...but the usages as bare – naked probably derive from similar גלה goloh [expose, reveal]

<sup>226</sup> Also Eng. chap [purchase]

<sup>227</sup> ...also = hoarse, dusky, indistinct

<sup>228</sup> A radical Tower of Babel metathesis of תבל Taivel [world] is an alternate possibility . T-V-L > V-L-T

<sup>229</sup> The Eng. word welt derives from Hebrew בלט [protrude, bolt] – The Dutch veldt [field] is from the Hebrew פלס peles/ pheles in its sense of 'flat, even, balanced' – as is 'flat' itself – An obsolete Amer. Eng. usage of welt as – roll, revolve apparently derived from Hebrew גלל [roll]. Also derived from פלס are the uniform layer terms – fleece – pelt – plating – flesh – Also plaza. Ger. wald [forest] also derives from פלס peles as a layer atop the ground from an overhead view – and the Lat. sylva [forest] is a permutation in the same sense. Grk. phloios [tree bark] Lat. vellus [hide, pelt, fleece]

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		travel <sup>230</sup>	
חלד	kheled	world		world	
חלש	khalosh	weak		fluxus	Lat. weak, frail <sup>231</sup>
חלש	khalosh	weak		flaccus <sup>232</sup> flacceo	Lat. weak, languid, faint, flabby
חיל	khayil	valor		Valor, valiant	
חם	khom	Hot, heat		foment	
חל base of יחל	yikhal	Wish for, expect		Volo - volen <sup>233</sup> voluntas	To wish for, to will - willing <sup>234</sup> , choice, desire
חרץ or חרש	Khoretz or khoreish	To cut a trench – to plow		furrow <sup>235</sup> & Ger. furch <sup>236</sup>	

חור	khoer	hole		Foro forare	Make hole bore, pierce, perforate
חור	khoer	hole		Fores, foramen	Opening, hole, aperture Orifice – see also pg....
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Vision, video videre	Lat. visus, visum =

<sup>230</sup> Perhaps also - a trip, A lesser candidate is דרך derekh [a path]

<sup>231</sup> A fluxus usage as flow, pour forth derives from Hebrew זול zol [flow]

<sup>232</sup> ...likely source of to flag –[ be weak, feeble, limp] also un-flagging

<sup>233</sup> Also Eng. will and Ger. wollen

<sup>234</sup> Cf. psecos from צק base of יצק pg...

<sup>235</sup> Another candidate is פלח [slice, cut and PBH plow] . See also חפר pg...

<sup>236</sup> = furrow

					sight, vision, appearance <sup>237</sup>
Talmud. חרגא	Kharogah	Rough sound, creak		Frog	See also חרק חרג pg..
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Fides #2	Lat. gut – chord, string of music instrum. > fiddle – & Lat. vitula, fidula <sup>-238 xxvi</sup>
חי <sup>239</sup>	khaiy	live		Vi base = life - viva <sup>240</sup>	Reduplicate form = life - also – vita, & Eng. viable <sup>241</sup>
חי	khaiy	live		Vis	Lat. strength, essence, nature
חם	khom	Hot, heat		furnace	Lat. furnus/ fornus [furnace]? <sup>242</sup>

חם	khom	Hot, heat		formus	Lat. warm <sup>243</sup>
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<sup>237</sup> ...whence also – advise, advce i.e. to show a way

<sup>238</sup> Note that violins are called 'strings'. Note also that in like fashion – guitar from חוט via Span. string guita – and Ind. Sitar from חוט via Skrt. Sutra [thread] . The Grk. string instruments cithara & kitharos [perhaps the same item] apparently derive from the חוט root as well. However – some of these terms can also have derived collaterally from the Hebrew כנור kinor [harp] by N/L dental consonant interchange [E. Klein notes that כנור/כינור denotes violin in Mod. Hebrew]

<sup>239</sup> Also in plural form חיים khayim – [life] . Rabbi Jonathan Rietti has suggested that חיים has the plural form because life is full of vicissitudes – and that the word for face פנים ponim is also in the plural form because facial expressions are constantly changing.

<sup>240</sup> Note that the letter V was affixed to both the חי derivatives - viva and thrive. See pg...

<sup>241</sup> ..also viand – vital – vivacious – Span. Vida [life] – vivid – Lat. vivus [alive] victual

<sup>242</sup> Or from vo'er בער burn

<sup>243</sup> ...related to Lat. formus [warm]

חרז	khoraz			Verse < Lat. versus <sup>244</sup>	Writings stringed in a line <sup>245</sup>
<sup>246</sup> סלח	solakh	Loosen, forgive <sup>247</sup>		Solvo <sup>248</sup>	Lat. dissolve, loosen, release, dismiss – whence also absolve, solve <sup>249</sup>
חן	khein	Nice, charm, grace		Lat. venia	Good will, favor – grace, leniency <sup>xxvii</sup>
חם	khom	Hot, heat		fornax <sup>250</sup>	Lat. oven, kiln > furnace
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Fathom [n] xxviii <sup>251</sup>	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		faden	Ger. Thread – Yid. fudem
חתר	khotar	Dig, scoop out		Fodere, fodio	dig <sup>xxix</sup> See also חדר

חוט	khut	Thread, line		vitta	Lat. Band, fillet, ribbon <sup>252</sup>
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<sup>244</sup> Line, verse, row. However verse might derive instead from Lat. vert [turn] which likely derives from Hebrew ירט yorat [turn downward]

<sup>245</sup> Perhaps also source of garland [wreath, string of flowers, etc.]. In Cant. 1:10 חרוזים [string of pearls, beads] is paired with תור – which some translate as garland, circlet

<sup>246</sup> I will G-d willing explain the metaphysical origin of סלח in a future presentation.

<sup>247</sup> Cf. pg... מחל

<sup>248</sup> See also pg... שלח

<sup>249</sup> But I.E. Mozeson suggested instead a derivation from Hebrew שלף sholaf – pull off – draw out – untie

<sup>250</sup> Also figuratively Lat. fornix [brothel] whence Eng. fornicate

<sup>251</sup> Also related to Eng. fother [specific weight or measure]

<sup>252</sup> See also pg...

מלח	melakh	salt		Lat. Malva, malvus <sup>253</sup>	.> mallow <sup>254</sup> - Also Anc. Grk. Malakhei – mallow > mineral term malachite <sup>255</sup>
חרות Base of חור	Khor base of khairus	Freedom. liberty		Free,	Ger. frei = free <sup>256</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		sphinx	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Strive	
פחד	pakhad	fear		Pavor, paveo & pavid <sup>xxx</sup>	Lat. fear, trembling
קח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		quiver	Arrow container – Ger. kocher

שלח base of שלחן <sup>257</sup>	Sholakh base of shulkhan	Shulkhan = table		shelf	A type of table set into a cabinet, etc. <sup>258</sup>
שלח base of שלחן	Sholakh base of shulkhan	Shulkhan = table		Yiddish shahnk	= cabinet - by L/N dissimilation <sup>259</sup>

<sup>253</sup> Plant that thrives near salty marshes

<sup>254</sup> Apud Ernest Klein

<sup>255</sup> Apud E. Klein

<sup>256</sup> lesser candidates are פדה podoh / fodoh [to redeem, liberate] & פרע porah [loosen, unbridled]

<sup>257</sup> שלח denotes – agent, messenger [a type of servant - שליח] and the שלחן table is figuratively a servant / agent – in that it holds things for you so that you can have your hands and your attention free to use for other matters

<sup>258</sup> Tables and shelves act as our agents שליח in that they hold things for us. Also OE sylfe – MHG schelf – M.Dutch scelf [shelf] – ON skjalf [ledge]

<sup>259</sup> ...likely from an early Gmnc. Form that eventually yielded the Mod. Ger. cabinet term – schrank

שחה	shokho	bow		Croat/Serb saviti – Bulg. Zavoi - & Slovene zavoj	= bend
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	In place of, under		Aram. טפזא	See pg...
חלל	khalal	hollow		Lat. valles	= hollow, valley > Eng. valley <sup>260xxxi</sup> - vale
חוט	khut	Thread, line		OHG faso	=Fibre > Ger. faser [fiber, thread] <sup>261</sup>
חמץ	khomeitz <sup>262</sup>	Leaven, ferment		Ferment???	Fe(r)me(n)t
חזה	khozah	See, look		Russ. vidam	View, sort, look, type
א חד	khad	One, alone		Lat. vidua, viduus <sup>263</sup>	= widow, widower – also - unmarried
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Lat. facies	Face, visage, form, shape, outward appearance, pretence <sup>264</sup> - whence Eng. face <sup>265</sup>

<sup>260</sup> Cf. Eng. bevel [a hollowed out indentation] which I assume to have derived from the בב [VV] base of the roots נבב and ביב [hollow]. חלל probably also the source of fluted, fluting

<sup>261</sup> Presumed source of Eng. frazzle

<sup>262</sup> חמץ is an extension of חום heat because heat increases fermentation

<sup>263</sup> ...related to Eng. widow – Ger. witwe [widow] - Dutch wedwe – OE widewe. See also pg...

<sup>264</sup> This usage as pretence connects well to חוצ out – as it denotes – something that is only on the outside

<sup>265</sup> Cf. Lat. vultus [face – countenance – mien] – which similarly derives from the biblical era root בולט that means to protrude – bolt out – that is the Babel event source of many out moving denoting terms including - blatant - bloat – bleat – bluth – blatt - bolt – blurt – bold face - balcony among others




## CHES TO P

קח	Kakh base of lokakh	Take		Capio, capere	Lat. take – seize – hold -capture – contain, accept <sup>266</sup>
חוס	khus	pity		pity	Whence - pittance
אחר	akheir	other		apres	
חור	khoer	hole		pore	
חזה	khozah	Chest [human]		Span. Pecho Ital. petto	Chest - Also Lat. pectus [breast, stomach]
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		kup	Polish = buy
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		coop	Via - Khofo/ khopa
חמש	khomesh	five		Anc. Grk. pente πεντε	= five > penta part. Of pentagon, penta-teuch

<sup>266</sup> Google translate lists approximately 60 translations. The ones that are in the take and choose categories derive from קח - but others derive instead from כבש [capture] - קב [ base of קבל = accept, receive] - and גרף [fist, grab] . Also the חז base of אחז seize in a PSI treatment into Lat. capsa

חוס	khus			Pietatem	Lat. piety, loyalty, duty
חוש	khush	Sense, emotion		Pathos <sup>267</sup>	Grk. To feel, suffer > empathy, sympathy <sup>268</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		pnigo	Grk. choke
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, rely		Pisticus	Lat. genuine < Grk. Pistos = true, reliable <sup>269</sup> see next
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, rely		pistis	Grk. pledge, surety
חוש or חשב	Khoshev or khush	Think or sense		Putare, puto	Lat. think, reckon, count <sup>270</sup> , esteem <sup>271</sup>
חמש	khomesh	five		panj	Pers. five
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Protect, care for		Auf-passen	Take care, watch out
[חרך or חרחר]		Parch [or singe]		parch	

<sup>267</sup> The Grk. usages of pathos in the sense of suffering and also as illness can have constituted a conceptual withering sense development of the original sense of – feeling - But pathos could also have derived from Hebrew עצב etsev [sadness, grief] along with Grk. penthos [sorrow, grief] – by ayin to P transformation – as is demonstrated in my video entitled ....

<sup>268</sup> Seems to me the probable source of Lat. pati, patiens & patior [suffer] [whence Eng. patience] – in its senses of undergo, experience

<sup>269</sup> But the words – piston and pestle derived from Hebrew PTS form פטיש patish [hammer] by metathesis

<sup>270</sup> Whence – compute – impute – dispute – repute etc. . But the Lat. putare that denotes to prune –lop – derives from the Hebrew בצר botzar in its more rare biblical usage as ‘to clip’ . See also חלד pg..

<sup>271</sup> Cf. aestimo pg...

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Post-age??	Cf. Span. Echar carta = post a letter
חזר	khozar	Return, go back		Anc. Grk. apsorros	Back, backward
חזה	khozeh	See, look		opsis	appearance <sup>272</sup>
חול	khoel	sand		pebble	With cholum as consonant = V / bh <sup>273</sup>
מ - חספס	[m] khuspos	Grainy, flaky, rough		psephos <sup>274</sup>	Anc. Grk. = pebbly, grainy
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of, bottom		dupa	Pol. Derriere
חוס		Protect, care for		putamen	Lat. shell, husk [protective coverings]
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		Pauper,	Lat. small, scant, meagre poor > Lat. paupertas = damage
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		Lat. paula, paullus, paulum	Small, little
חוש	khush	sense		Passion – Lat. pati	To undergo, to experience = to sense

<sup>272</sup> ...whence Eng. synopsis from Grk. syn and opsis = a seeing together – a seeing all at once

<sup>273</sup> Cf. Lat. sabulum [sand] and Eng. cobble[stone] from . Also – Hebrew שורה [row] to Ger. sauber [orderly] and לוט to Lat. labdanum. שורה [line, row] To sewer

<sup>274</sup> However – the psephos usage as voting can have derived from the fact that pebbles were used as ballots – but it could also have derived via a צ tzade to Psi treatment of the צבע base of אצבע [finger] in that voting can also be done by a show of hands and in that the later Hebrew term for voting is indeed הצבעה .



חן	khein	Nice, grace, charm		winsome	Cf. wynn
חווה	Khavah	Wife of Adam		wife	Ger. Weib = wife
חבל #2	khibeil	Damage [v]		weevil	See note...
חלד	kheled	world		world	> 'world' יושבי חלד
חזר	khozar	Return, repeat		wieder	Ger. again by D/Z interchange
חן	khein	Nice, grace, charm		Eng. wynn & Ger. wonne	OE pleasant, delight
חד	khad	sharp		whet <sup>xxxii</sup>	

חד	khad	sharp		whittle	
חד base of אחד	khad	One, unite		wad	
חד base of אחד	khad	One, unite		wed	
חד base of אחד	khad	One, unite		weld	
חם	khom	Hot, heat		warm	
חיל	khayil	wealth		Weal, wealth	
סחף	sokhaf	sweep		sweep <sup>278xxxiii</sup>	

חרב	khrev	sword		schwerd	
שחור	shokhoer	black		Schwarz	Ger. black <sup>279</sup>

<sup>278</sup> Also – swoop – and perhaps also swipe [but גרף is an alternate candidate]. Wipe is possible as wll – by apheresis of the samekh

<sup>279</sup> Numen Online Latin Dict. Links Ger. Schwartz – Goth. Svarts to Lat. sordeo – sordere [filthy, dirty, foul] whence Eng. sordid

שחור	shokhoer	black		swarthy	
חרד	khareid	shudder		writhe <sup>280</sup>	
חזה	khozah	Look, see		weisen	Ger. to show, point out
חוט	khut	Thread, line		withe	Twisted cord-flexible twig for binding
חוף	khof	Coast, beach		wharf	Wood structure along coastal water edge <sup>281</sup>
סחף	sokhaf	sweep		Swab	= mop
חתל	khotel	swaddle		swaddle	

Base of חש לחש	khash	whisper		Whis[per] <sup>xxxiv</sup>	Hushed talk <sup>282</sup>
חיש	khish	hurry		whisk	Sweep/ move quickly away <sup>283</sup>
לחש	lokhash	whisper <sup>xxxv</sup>		PBH לכש lekhes <sup>284</sup> -	

<sup>280</sup> Perhaps also wreathe

<sup>281</sup> ...but it may instead relate to Ger. werfen [throw] in that it is a structure where ship cargo is unloaded

<sup>282</sup> The P is an appendage. Cf. handsome > handsome – numer > number

<sup>283</sup> The use of the word whisk – to denote snatching someone or something quickly away is similar to the PBH use of the חטף [snatch] term to denote – doing something very hurriedly, quickly

<sup>284</sup> Many translate לכש - Cedar bast . Jastrow has – wooly substance of cedar twigs – used for wicks. The לכש term derives either (a) from the Hebrew word לחש lakhash [whisper] in that the burning לכש wicks emit quietly cackling and whispering sounds – or (b) it is instead related to the biblical word חשש [straw – stubble – Cf. Isa. 33:11 תהרו חשש] which in turn derives either from the base קש qash קש that denotes straw and that may derive from the קש idea of hardness - or some have suggested that חשש derives from the חיש root that denotes 'quick' in that it grows quickly – i.e. because torches were sometimes made of straw . The לחש whisper term probably relates to the root חשה [silent, quiet] that may itself have been fashioned in turn by G-d echoically out of a version of the universal silence word 'hush' . It seems to me that the Hebrew base חיש that denotes 'quick, haste' is related to the root עוש that means – quick, haste – to the effect that either (a) חיש khish [quick] is an alternate form of עוש and unrelated to the חוש root that means – sense – or else (b) the חיש that means quick is a metaphysical derivative of the חוש root that means 'sense' – in that the senses operate in super- fast manners – and to the effect that the עוש root is a secondary form of חיש [quick]. Note

				& Aram. Legesh – Anc. Grk. lychnitis <sup>285</sup> & Anc. Grk. lugos <sup>286</sup>	
חרון חרי	Kharoen, khorì	Anger, rage		Wrath, wroth	anger
חפה	khopah	cover		OE & Ger. wimple	Lady's head & neck covering <sup>287</sup> cloak, hood

## CHES TO CH [TSH]

also – Radak has חשש as thin straw – but E. Klein renders – chaff. The fact that Straw was used for torches supports the hypothesis that חשש is the source of לכש. Another possible source for the חשש term is the fact that it emits a whispering sound when burned. There is a wick manufacturing business named – Whispering Wicks of Geneva Nevada. Note also that the Eng. word wisp – that is similar to whisper – denotes – bundle of hay, straw, grass, etc. used for burning – sweeping or as a cushion [or for grooming, drying off a horse] to the effect that this wisp term as well likely derives either from the whispering sound of burning straw or bast – or from the חנ base of the חשש straw – stubble term. Note also that small brooms [which often feature straw fibers] were called ‘whisks’ – C.T. Onions states that the original meaning of will of the wisp – was – ‘bundle of hay used for a torch’ – Another Aramaic form of לכש is לגש

<sup>285</sup> ...plant used for wicks

<sup>286</sup> Willow twig, pliant twig

<sup>287</sup> Also, baby bunting with a hood

חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Protect, care for		chaste	
חזה	khozah	Chest [human]		Chest <sup>288</sup> [human]	
פח	pakh	Trap, snare		pouch <sup>289</sup>	
א חז <sup>290</sup>	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, take		Chest [box]	
חרד	khareid	shudder		chard	
חלק	khalak	smooth		chalk	
חלק	kheilek	Divide, part		chunk	L/N dissimilation <sup>291</sup>
חקר	khoker	Check, investigate		Check v.	

חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		choke <sup>292</sup>	
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		Chock [full]	
חטא	Khait/ khata	sin		cheat <sup>293</sup>	-& itself is from חוט [line] in sense – going over the line <sup>294</sup>

<sup>288</sup> Because it contains organs

<sup>289</sup> Also – poached eggs – eggs cooked in a pouch

<sup>290</sup> חסה Khosah [protect] is a lesser candidate

<sup>291</sup> Cf. level/ nivel – bannister/ balustrade

<sup>292</sup> It seems of note – in light of the fact that the ע ayin and the ח are phonetically related sounds – that the word ענקה anakah denotes necklace – and note also that one type of necklace is called ‘choker’.

<sup>293</sup> However, the dictionaries offer a reasonable alternative etymon. Another possible derivative is - jilt

<sup>294</sup> Cf. Hebrew עבירה aveirah [sin] = a sin, transgression from Hebrew עבר to go over – and ‘transgression’ does itself also mean – to cross over [a moral / legal line] . However, חטא may also be viewed as the prefixing of a ח to the base טא that denotes – dirt – unsightly blemish in that sin is a blemish upon the soul. It seems to me that both understandings are corrected and so intended by G-d. The sin term פשע pesha may relate to the word פשע



חם	khom	Hot, heat		chimney	
חקר	khoker	Check, investigate		ciekawy	Pol. curious
שמח	somakh	happy		usmiech	Pol. Smile, smirk
שחור	shokhoer	black		Pol. czarny	black

חוט	khut	Thread, line		chaeta	= lock of hair – Grk. Chaite = hair <sup>295</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Chitterlings, chitlins – Ger. kutteln	Pig intestines tripe
חוצץ	khutz	Out, outer		chassis	Outer frame
חזה	khozah	See, look		Choose, choice <sup>296297</sup>	Exod. 18:21 – ואתה תחזה מכל הים <sup>298</sup>
חד	khad	sharp		chide <sup>299</sup>	Scold, nag, rail
ק Base of לקה	Kakh base of lokakh	take		coach	Its takes one to his destination
טוח	Tu'akh / tukh	Smear, daub		thatch <sup>300</sup>	
אחד	ekhad	one		each	

pessah [step, pace] in the sense of – misstep . The term doe also appear once in Tanakh in the usage of – to miss [a target].

<sup>295</sup> Cf. Hebrew expression כחוט השערה [to the fineness of a hairsbreadth] - שער = hair

<sup>296</sup> An alternate candidate is קח kakh [take] base of לקח lokakh [take]. Other examples of > CH include – קדרה > chowder / קוף > chimpanzee / יקר > cher

<sup>297</sup> Note that the Lat. opto which means choose, select is similar to the Grk.opt that denotes - eye

<sup>298</sup> ...for alternate possible intent – seek out

<sup>299</sup> An alternate candidate is חטא khait [sin] Cf. vile > revile, Hebrew זדון zadon crime, evil > Yiddish zeedle [scold, jeer] See also pg...

<sup>300</sup> See also pg..

חפר	khofer	dig		chamfer	Eng. Make a groove, bevel
חפר	khofer	dig		Chafer [beetle species]	A pest called – the gnawer <sup>301</sup>
חפה	khopaw	cover		Eng. chape	Metal plate covering
טחן	tokhan	To grind, mill		Churn	= tshurn
טחן	tokhan	To grind, mill		chew	= tshew

## CHES TO B

חזה	khozah	chest		Bosom, buxom	
פחד	pakhad	fear		Phobos	.phobia
חן	khein	Nice, charm, grace		Bonus, boon, bonum - <sup>302</sup>	Gracious, favorable, kind, good bounteous
חור	khoer	hole		bore	
חן	khein	Nice, charm, grace		Bene - benefit	Well, kindly, rightly
חי	khaiy	live		bios <sup>303</sup>	Grk. life
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Turbo, turbare	Perturb, upset, make turbid, rotate cause

<sup>301</sup> Apud C.T. Onions OED

<sup>302</sup> Also Ital. bene – Fr. Bon - Span. Bueno – bonito – bien [good, well] – Scot. Bonnie [pretty] .

<sup>303</sup> Also – Grk. Biotos – the probable source of Lat. vita. Also – Avestan gayo – Lith. Gyvate – Skrt. Jivite – Lat. vivo

					disorder, disturb
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		Lat. phoba <sup>304</sup>	Corymb <sup>305</sup> = Flower head, inflorescence

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trouble	
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		Feeble	
base חליץ of מחלצה	kholatz	shirt		blouse	Span. Blusa also
טוח	Tu'akh / tukh	Daub, smear		Daub, adobe	
ארח	orakh	Path, track		Orbit	>Exorbitant [out of line]
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trabajo	Span. work
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		tribulo	Lat. trouble – caltrop – to exact, press, squeeze See also pg...
חבט	khovat	Beat, thresh <sup>306</sup>		Tribulum - trivolum	Lat. threshing sledge

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		tribulation	< Lat. tribulare = press, afflict
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<sup>304</sup> By elision of the ר resh – as occurred in דרך D-R-Kh to duce, duct – and ברח V-R-Ch to fuge [flee] and in eight other roots featuring #2 radical resh - as is shown in my manuscript. In this phoba case the n to B withering occurred as well

<sup>305</sup> Corymb itself seems a probable פ – ר – ח permutation of פרח

<sup>306</sup> טרח seems a lesser possibility

פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		foible <sup>307308</sup>	
חוט	Line, thread	source of Aram. חוטרא [a stick]		Batten at edge of door etc.	Strip of wood <sup>309</sup>
חוח	khoekh	trinket		bauble	Trinket – See also טרה
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Ger. streb[en]	strive
ח	Khet - khes	8th Hebrew letter – deno- ting eight		Cantonese # baht	= eight
חן	khein	Grace, nice, boon		bounty	Gift, favor bestowed freely
תחתBase of תחת תחר	Takh/ sakh	Below, under in place of		Lat. sub & sus <sup>310</sup>	Below, under, behind, beneath

There may be traces of such a phenomenon in biblical Hebrew itself. Cf. חרז [string together (through holes)] & ברז [bore] - חור [hole] & בור [pit] - חוץ [out] & inner base ב ט that denotes out – wherein the ט and צ do also interchange - ] גלב גלח - [one] and בד [of לבד - לבד (apart, separate) ] = apart

## CHES TO X

<sup>307</sup> ...probably also – fumble whose original meaning was – clumsiness, halted speech – Maybe also fib - a lesser untruth

<sup>308</sup> Perhaps also fable – from Lat. fabulus [fiction, falsehood]

<sup>309</sup> Or may derive from base ב ט that denotes – out, outer

<sup>310</sup> Or in more full form - SuBter

קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		coax	
יחד	yakhad	Together, unite		juxta	
חן - חנם		Favor - free		Anc. Grk. Ξυνο -Xuno- Xyno	Free, bounteous
נחת	nakhes	resting		nox	Lat. night [time of rest]
חרחר or חרב	Khorav or khikheir	Parch, wither		Xehros	Grk. Arid, withered, parched
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Xyston Ξυστον	Anc. Grk. Spear, lance
טח base of מטחוי [קשת] <sup>311</sup>	takh	trajectory		Tokhon / tokhikos > Eng. toxic <sup>312</sup>	Anc. Grk. bow/ arrows, archery
פלה	polalkh	Cut, slice – see pg...		Anc. Grk. phylaxis	Guarding, security <sup>313</sup> watching
נח	nakh	rest		Lat. nixus	Rest, rely

## CHES TO R

<sup>311</sup> Possibly related to the תח base of מתח [to stretch] – and/ or to the טוח verb that means smear - daub

<sup>312</sup> ...because the Greeks used to smear arrows with poison. It may be of note that the ancient Grk. word ios [aiy-os] also denoted both arrow and poison, venom. Grk. ios may be the source of the PBH terms אירס - אירס-eres, eeris [poison, venom] . ios's usage as arrow may have derived from the Hebrew חץ kheitz [arrow]

<sup>313</sup> ...whence Eng. phylactery [tefillin] Also Lat. phylaterium [amulet (also victory medal, victory chain)]

חידה	khidah	riddle		riddle	puzzle
גח	No gakh	gore		Gore v. <sup>xxxvi</sup>	
דחף	dokhaf	Push, press		durf <sup>314</sup>	To 'must' – be pressed to <sup>315</sup>
חד	khad	sharp		riddle	poke holes in <sup>xxxvii316</sup>
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	In place of, under		trade	= this in place of that <sup>317</sup>
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	In place of, under		Ver- treten	Replace, substitute
נפח	Naw - fakh	Blow		Lat. effero	Puffed up & fig. haughty
חתי	khitti	Hittite		Rhaetian	Hittite descendant language

חוג	khug	Circle, globe		ring	
חיש	khish	Hurry, rush		Rush # 1	רוץ [run] is an alternate

<sup>314</sup> Wiktionary lists dozens of modern and ancient Germanic words [ of Dutch – Saxon – OE- Norse – OHG – Dan. Etc. etc ] of the forms TH-R- V - / TH-R-F / T-R-B - D-R-B / D-R-F etc. [such as thearf –drov – tarv – O.N. thorf] and the like . Some of these words denote – need – necessity – privation – and some of them denote – requirement or obligation – and many of them were used for both purposes. It seems to me that a second possible source word for these is the Hebrew צרך tzorekh [need, purpose] . The צ tzade of צרך supports the hypothesis of a צרך origin for these terms – as my research indicates that the צ was often transformed into a TH sound – while the first radical D of many of these Gmnc. terms supports more likely a דחף origination instead . Nevertheless – the truth is that original TH sounds were eventually very likely hardened into D sounds – and it is also very possible that need denoting words were eventually expanded to denote also requirement/ obligation – and vise versa as well. And In the final analysis – it seems to me likely that דחף and צרך both came together to yield at least many – if not all - of these terms – Note also that the durf synonyms Eng. must and Ger. müssen probably derive from the Hebrew מצץ motzetz [to extract, suck out] – and note also that the Hebrew צרך tzorekh [need – purpose] is apparently the Tower of Babel etymon of the Ger. zweck [purpose]. Biblical Hebrew צרך Is in my humble opinion – itself likely a metaphysical derivative of the inner base צר that denotes – pressing - restriction

<sup>315</sup> יצאו דחופים Esther 3:15

<sup>316</sup> Or perhaps from חדר khodar to penetrate

<sup>317</sup> But the words trade [ a person's steady profession] and trait –[a steady characteristic or habit] – derived from תחת as well – but only by means of antonym ecryptment

חזר	khozar	Return, repeat		Retro- <sup>318</sup>	
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		dorsus	> dorsal, endorse <sup>319</sup>
פחד	pakhad	fright		Fright, fret <sup>320</sup>	
דחק	dokhak	press		Drucken <sup>321</sup>	Ger. Print, press <sup>322</sup>
צלח ת	Tzalakh -at	A plate		teller	Ger. plate
פה	pakh	Trap, snare		Pera	Lat. pouch. Purse, wallet, bag, pocket

חנק	khoneik	choke		Ring [v] <sup>xxxviii</sup>	i.e. Ring one's neck
צמח	tzemakh	Sprout, bloom		zarmier	= sprout in Romagnolo <sup>323</sup>
חורח	khoekh	jagged		Rugg[ed]	
<sup>324</sup> מזח <sup>325</sup> -	meizach	girdle		mitra	= Anc. Grk. band, girdle <sup>326</sup> ,

<sup>318</sup> The experts assign to retro the Span. Redor & rededor [surroundings, round mat] but it seems to me more likely that these derive from the Hebrew רקד roked [dance around] along with the words – rotund – rotary – round

<sup>319</sup> Cf. insurance term - underwrite

<sup>320</sup> The architectural term – fretted – that denotes parts of a structure that are set further back????- may derive figuratively from the appearance that those parts were fearful to come to the fore. This would accord with the biblical use of בשש to denote hesitate – that derives from the בש base's sense of shame. Cf. also Talmudic דחיל [fearful] that derives from דחל gastropod = snail's hesitancy in motion Or more likely from biblical פחת - a depression into the skin – which is apparently related to פחת [pit, deression]

<sup>321</sup> Also – eindruck = impression

<sup>322</sup> A lesser candidate is חקק - see THR below

<sup>323</sup> An Italian dialect. Perhaps also African Zulu chuma and Xhosa tyatyamba

<sup>324</sup> מזח was fashioned by G-d on the order of מזח = [keeps] from -moving. Biblical Hebrew possesses more than five such metaphysical compoundings

<sup>325</sup> However – the headband usage – and perhaps the headgear usage in general can have come from מצח metzakh [forehead]

<sup>326</sup> ...whence Eng. mitre. There is another Lat. mitra that means rope that might perhaps derive from Hebrew חוט khut [cord, thread]

					headband – Lat. headband, turban, coif
חגג	khogag	Celebrate, festivity, dance		rag <sup>327</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup> Cent. dance term
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Rod [a stick] <sup>328</sup>	Cf. line חוט cord - & חטר [branch, staff <sup>329</sup> ] & cord [measure of wood]
חוף	khof	Coast, beach		reef	
אחור	A khor	After, behind		Rear, derierre	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		ratling <sup>330</sup>	Thin rope
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		Turtle, tortoise <sup>331</sup>	Sticks head under shell

תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		turret <sup>xxxix</sup>	Low, covered gun emplace- ment <sup>332</sup>
דחק	dokhak	press		dreck	Dut. & Ger.. dung, excrement <sup>333</sup>

<sup>327</sup> An alternate candidate is רקד rokeid [dance]

<sup>328328</sup> Or alternately by רחט > RoD > חטר

<sup>329</sup> ...whence Aram. חוטר – stick, staff, scepter . Cf. also חוט to Hindi sutra [thread] as there appears to be a relationship between the concept of חוטר lines – strings – and חטר sticks of wood. Also – Talmud. חוטרנא Meant – striped – and thus = with lines. This חוטר חוט relationship parallels that between חוג [circle] and חגיר [gird, girdle] and between חוץ [out] and חציר [herbiage outing from the ground]

<sup>330</sup> ...later called ratline

<sup>331</sup> Also Span. Tortuga – Port. Tataruga & L. Lat. Tartarucha [tortoise]

<sup>332</sup> Turret's more popular usage is – small tower – which derives from Hebrew טיר tir [rampart] and is unrelated to this usage

<sup>333</sup> Also – mud, slime . Lit. pressed out, expressed from the body



דחק	dokhak	press		Lat. stercus <sup>x1</sup>	Manure, excrement ordure Cf. preced.
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		Traitor, betray	
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		Treachery treason	OFr. traison
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		Ger. vertreten	Replace, represent substitute
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		To duck	To go under
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	Under, in place of		A duck	Bird that ducks under the water <sup>334</sup>
דחק	dokhak	press		Lat. Torculo, torculus	A press, of a press <sup>335336</sup>
לחי	lekhee	cheek		M.E. ler	cheek
צחה - צחח	Tzakhah, tzakhakh	Parch, dry up		Eng. sere -	Dry, withered – also OE sear [dried up, withered] L.Ger. sor[en] - dry <sup>337</sup>
Base חט of חוט,	Kh-t	Line, thread		Obs. rand	Strip or long slice

<sup>334</sup> Cf. also – turtle – pg... and טפזא pg...

<sup>335</sup> Jastrow has Talmudic טרקלין traklin [store-room or oil and wine] and the Lat. torculum [cellar for storing oil] – as related to the Aram. טרקא - טרק That denoted guard – gird – bolt – tie - which Jeremy Steinberg assigns to the base טר in its sense of ‘close, guard i.e. protect’ – but these might instead derive from this torculo press term ?? Nevertheless – the Aram. טרקלין That denotes palace, castle does however likely relate to טר

<sup>336</sup> The experts link this instead to root torque – because many presses entail rotating motion

<sup>337</sup> But Eng. Sear that means extremely hot, burn by hot iron- derives from Hebrew צרב tzorav [scorch, burn, sear]

Base חט of חוט,	khut	Line, thread		reed	Cf. חטה > wheat, & rattan
Base חט of חוט,	khut	Line, thread		Malay rattan	Stringy palm leaves. See above
פחות	pakhot	Less, minus		Aram. פורתא purtah	Little - small fragment

CHES TO THR – In a number of cases the THR was eventually further withered into TR or DR

חת	Kheit / Kheis	Kheit / Kheis – son of Kham ben Noach		Thrace, Troy, Etruscan, Tyrsenian, Tarsus, Tuscan תרשיש	Hittite descendant nations <sup>338</sup>
חם	khom	Hot, warm		thermo	
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		throng	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		trash	

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<sup>338</sup> The Thracians are said to descend from a deity named Thrax whose name constitutes a perfect THR treatment of Kheis. This Thrax was also called Ares - which might amount to an A prefix before a Kheis to res withering. According to various historians, Hittite descendants likely include also – Hatti - Goths – Jutes – Chatti – Kittim – Scythian – Gaetans – Hessians

חזה	khozah	Chest <sup>339</sup>		thorax	Grk. breast, chest of creature <sup>340</sup>
חנה see חן note, pg..	khonoh	Encamp, emplace		throne	Via Anc. Grk. thronos <sup>341xli</sup> > Lat. thronus
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		dress <sup>342</sup>	Outer garment – see also address pg..
חיל	khill	pang		thrill <sup>343</sup>	חיל אחז ישבי פלשת

חב	khov	Obligate, owe		drive <sup>344</sup>	Ger. treib <sup>345</sup>
חנך	Khinok-h	Train, inaugurate, initiate		Train v.	To instruct <sup>346</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		thrust	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		thread	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outward		thrash	
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, rely		Trust, true, troth, truce, betroth	i.e. rely upon, have faith

<sup>339</sup> ... whence Mod. Hebrew חזיה chazia [brassiere]

<sup>340</sup> ...also – thorax – and breastplate. The Aram. חדין khadin meant – breast armor

<sup>341</sup> Elevated chair, throne

<sup>342</sup> To clothe the outside of

<sup>343</sup> Probably also – throes – OE throwe [pang]

<sup>344</sup> An alternate etymon for drive is the דרב dorav base of the biblical Hebrew word דרבן [an animal goad, prod]

<sup>345</sup> Also – obs. Thrave [urge, compel, press]

<sup>346</sup> The biblical חנך term may itself have been fashioned metaphysically out of the base חך [palate] as it has been suggested by earlier scholars that an idea of education is – giving one a taste for...- Another reasonable etymon candidate for ‘training’ – and probably indeed a collateral source as well is the דרך base of hiph'il form להדריך to train But in its usage as inaugurate, dedicate it may also involve חנה khonaw [to set up camp]

חב	khov	Obligate, owe		tribute	
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Dart – OE daroth & OHG tart & Anc. Grk. doration <sup>347</sup>	חץ arrow derives from chutz [out] in that arrows are shot outward – via thartz*

חת	Kheit/ kheis	Threat, dread		Threaten, dread	
חוצה	khutzah	Street, outskirt		street	& Ger. strasse <sup>348</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Strangle, choke		strangle <sup>xlii</sup>	See pg....
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		thresh <sup>349</sup> & Dutch dorsen	thresh
חוץ	khutz	Out, outer		dross	
חת	Kheit/ kheis	Threat, dread		straszyc	Pol. threaten
חוט	khut	Threat, dread		strand	
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, rely		trestle	
חת	Kheit/ kheis	Threat, dread		startle <sup>350</sup>	

חפה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		strumpf	Ger. hosiery
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<sup>347</sup> Dart, javelin. Or doration might be a diminutive form of the Ancient Grk. dory [a spear] – which may in turn derive from the Hebrew straight column term תור [tor] - like the Anc. Grk. spear terms pilum and palton – that derive from Hebrew פלס peles [level, straight]

<sup>348</sup> But strasse can also have derived colaterally from דרך derekh [path] bs S prosthesis - prefix

<sup>349</sup> דיש dayesh [thresh] to thresh is an alternate candidate for both – Cf. ביש bayesh [shame] to [em]barras – Also דורס doras [trample]

<sup>350</sup> ...also Brit. shorter form - 'a start' [a fright]

חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, rely		truss	A support item <sup>xliii</sup>
חי	khaiy	live		Thrive <sup>351</sup>	
חת	Kheit/ kheis	Threat, dread		dread	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Grk. thrasos – thrasys = bold <sup>352</sup> – audacious > Lith. Drasus = bold, daring – Ger. trotzen <sup>353</sup>	Personification of boldness, courage, impudence <sup>354</sup> / also thyraze = outdoors & thyrasi = abroad <sup>355</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Ger. draht, Yid. druid	Wire. Obs. thread
חטה	khitah <sup>356</sup>	wheat		Triticum	Lat. wheat stalk - חטה & is from the line term <sup>357</sup> חוט
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. trudere, trudo - trusso	Push – impel - thrust

<sup>351</sup> An alternate source term is חוה - Chavah – This term is the name of Eve – who gave life to all of mankind. As a verb It also means to speak, express – which amounts to giving physical life to one's thoughts – and as a noun it also denotes a village – a place where people live.

<sup>352</sup> ...whence Eng. thrasonical [given to boasting]

<sup>353</sup> = brave - defiant

<sup>354</sup> This is one of the indications listed in my manuscript that supports my theory to the effect that the Hebrew word חוצפה chutzpah – base חצף [insolence] derives metaphysically from the חץ base of the word חוצ chutz [out] . Another indicator is the Lat. word ostensus – [ to show ] that also derives from חוצ in the sense of 'putting out'. Cf. ostentatious - חוצ is also the etymon of Lat. jactare/ iactare [throw, toss out] that are related to Lat. jactans/ iactans [boastful] . Note also that Grk. thrasos is the base of Ger. dreist and of O. Saxon thristi [impudent – bold – brash] See also Grk thrys .... Pg. . Also the Eng. word bold does itself derive from the Hebrew term בולט bolet that denotes – protrude – and is also the root of [lightning bolt] along with twenty other words of protrusion and outings listed in my manuscript. See also טריז. And the Eng. boast likely comes similarly from the Hebrew base בט that denotes – out. See pg... But see also חספ חצף pg...

<sup>355</sup> Albeit that these may relate to Grk thyra [door] as opposed to relating to 'out'

<sup>356</sup> ...of base חט [line]

<sup>357</sup> The Latin wheat related term – siligo [(a) a kind of very white white – (b) winter wheat, which germinates throughout the winter – (c) a very fine flour] apparently derives from the Hebrew word שלג sheleg [snow] – because of the item's snow white color – and/ or because the item grows in the winter time]

חַשְׁרָה חֶשֶׁר	khashar	Collect, gather		treasure	
חֶזֶה	khozeh	Chest, bosom		torso <sup>358</sup>	
חֶשֶׁר	khashor	collection		trousseau	
חֶלֶם	khalom	dream		Dream, <sup>xliv</sup> Ger. traum <sup>359</sup>	
חֶפֶה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		drape <sup>360</sup>	
חֶנֶק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		Ger. drang	Press, Push, throng <sup>361</sup>
חֶפֶה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		Tarp, tarpaulin	Canvas covering
חֶן	khein	Nice, grace		throna	Anc. Grk. embroidery, pattern – herb -flowers used as charms
חֶגֶוּ	khagov	Rock crevice		Anc. Grk. trogle	Hole, crevice whence ‘trogledyte’ = cave dweller
חֶוֶט or חֶוֶס	Khus or khut	A support – or a line		Thyrsus #2	Lat. stem, stalk via Grk. thyrsos stem, stalk <sup>362</sup>

<sup>358</sup> However, some lexicographers assign torso to the Grk. thyrsos – stem – which would mean that the Hebrew base is instead חֶוֶס [support] – or חֶוֶט [line]

<sup>359</sup> Probably also – trance [dreamlike state] but see also חֶשֶׁר pg....

<sup>360</sup> via Lat. drapus – drappus – trapus [piece of cloth] – Or perhaps instead from the טַפָּח base of מַטְפָּחַת [piece of cloth, kerchief] by T-P-KH to T-KH-P > D-R-P permutation. See pg... Whence also Span. Trapo [piece of cloth] – FR. drapeau [flag] – Fr. drap [sheet] – OHG traba [tatters, fringes] – O.N. tref [headscarf]

<sup>361</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is דֶּחֶק dokheik [press]

<sup>362</sup> The ancient Grk. thyrsos – that denoted ‘stalk or stem of a plant’ might derive from the Hebrew חֶוֶט chut [line, chord] by the THR treatment method. Or it may derive from חֶוֶט in its sense of – support – Cf. trestle

חיש	khish	hurry		Τρεχειν - Anc. Grk. trekhein	Run, run a race – see also pg...
חיש	khish	hurry		Anc. Grk. trezo	Run, move quickly
חרץ <sup>xlv</sup>	Khoretz	Cut through		trench	By THR change

חפה	khopah	cover		trappings <sup>363</sup>	< M.E. trappe Fancy horse cover <sup>364 365</sup>
חוצ	khutz	out		trace	& Span. Trazo – an outline <sup>366</sup>
חד	khad	sharp		tart	Sharp, pungent <sup>367</sup>
חוצ	khutz	out		Ger. druse	Gland [ it emits]
חוצ	khutz	out		trousers	Outer garment
חוצ	khutz	out		Strut [v] – OE strutian	= to stand out stiffly <sup>368</sup>
חסה	khosaw	To rely, support, protect		Strut [n]	Supporting brace, bar to resist pressure
חתת חת	Kheis, khiteis	To threaten, dread		Anc. Grk. teras - terat	= monstrosity

<sup>363</sup> Also Ger. trappen [to deck]

<sup>364</sup> Harper relates to - drape

<sup>365</sup> Perhaps also MLat. Trapus [cloth]

<sup>366</sup> But see also pp...

<sup>367</sup> ...probable source of tart [small pie] – which may in turn have been the source of tart [loose woman]

<sup>368</sup> As in the idiom – 'strutting one's stuff'. But the word דרך dorekh [to step, walk] – which is the etymon of stride and stroll - may have played a role in this strut term as well.

חוצ	khutz	out		Ostrich & Anc. Grk. strouthos <sup>xlvi</sup>	Ostriches walk in a strutting gait See strut, above
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חפה	khopah	cover		Skrt. drap	mantle
חור	khoer	hole		drill	Drill a hole <sup>369</sup>
חצץ	Khotzatz	Divide, cut into pieces		Fr. trenchier	To cut > Eng. trenchant <sup>370</sup> see also חרץ pg..
חרץ	khoratz	Cut a groove, trench	?? <sup>371</sup>	Lat. strix [n] strigis <sup>372</sup>	= furrow, groove, <sup>373</sup> channel <sup>374</sup> see next
שרקXXX	sorek	comb		Lat. strix [n] strigis <sup>375</sup>	= furrow, groove, <sup>376</sup> channel <sup>377</sup>
נחש	nakhash	snake		natrux	[water]-snake
חסך	khosaikh	Protect, save		trunk	Storage box

<sup>369</sup> Cf. thirl pg...

<sup>370</sup> Perhaps also Lat. truncare [to cut up, maim] – whence Eng. truncate???

<sup>371</sup> Perhaps by S prosthesis to THR application

<sup>372</sup> But Lat. striga [line – strip – row] is from Hebrew שרוך [string, lace] – whence also Eng. strip, stripe – See also pg.... and....

<sup>373</sup> ...also striga - flute of a column – windrow – swath

<sup>374</sup> See also strix pg...and ....

<sup>375</sup> But Lat. striga [line – strip – row] is from Hebrew שרוך [string, lace] – whence also Eng. strip, stripe – See also pg.... and....

<sup>376</sup><sup>376</sup> ...also striga - flute of a column – windrow – swath

<sup>377</sup> See also strix pg...and ....



My book manuscript features another 10 or 15 – specimens of the THR phenomenon

## CHES TO SH / SCH

חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Shoot # 1	Ger. schuss
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	In place of, under		Tausch, entausch	= exchange, disappoint <sup>378</sup>
נ גח	Naw gakh	gore		gash	
חן	khein	Pretty, lovely		schoen	
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Shoot #2 <sup>379</sup>	A budding, sprout <sup>380</sup>
חלץ base of מחלצה	kholatz	Outer garment		shirt	
חרף	khorif	Sharp, bitter		Sharp & Ger. scharf	sharp
חתך	Khotak-h	To cut up		Stuck	Ger. Piece – pronounce shtuk

חול	khoel	sand		shale	
חול	khoel	sand		shoal	
חול	khoel	sand		shallow	Water wherein you can still see the sand beneath

<sup>378</sup> Disappointment amounts to obtaining a result other than you expected

<sup>379</sup> ...another archaic form is – skeet – also shuttle

<sup>380</sup> A lesser etymon candidate might be biblical שבת shaivet – one of whose meanings [according to Rav Pappenheim and to A. Evann Shoshan] is – branch. Also חטר khoter [a shoot, branch, twig]

חלק	khalak	smooth		Sholaq שלק	Aram. To make smooth <sup>381</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		Shonaq שנק <sup>382</sup>	Aram. choke
חרג and/or חרד <sup>383</sup>	Khorag and /or khareid	shudder		shrug	
פח	pakh	Trap, snare		poche	Fr. pocket
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, refuge		chateau –	Fr. house <sup>384</sup>

חן	khein	Grace, favor, boon		Schenk[en]	Ger. give for free – Cf. חנם free [from חן] bestow, donate
טוח	Tu'akh / tukh	Daub, smear over		PBH טוש	Smear over, daub, plaster <sup>xlvi</sup>
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>385</sup>		Ger. abschleissen	to close, shut, seal, lock
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>386</sup>		Ger. beschlossen	Decide – end - conclude – determine

<sup>381</sup> Cf. שנק from חנק strangle, choke

<sup>382</sup> The Talmudic Aram. Word donak [ narrow, choke] is apparently a further stage withering of חנק- by fortition of the ש shinn to a dalled ד

<sup>383</sup> If it derives from חרד Cf. Hebrew פלד peled [flame] to Anc. Grk. phlegein [to burn] and phlox [flame, blaze]

<sup>384</sup> Perhaps also 'shanty' [low class cabin] – but see also חנות

<sup>385</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 וחלטו הממו they decided / concluded [from nature of his greeting] PBH usages also included – final decision – irredeemable sale – stir in boiling water – and – bind up, tie up

<sup>386</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 וחלטו הממו they decided / concluded [from nature of his greeting] PBH usages also included – final decision – irredeemable sale – stir in boiling water – and – bind up, tie up

חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>387</sup>		Ger. schloss ,	Lock, bolt, fasten – a castle <sup>388</sup>
פח	pahkh	Mesopotamian governor, official		pasha	[Turkish officer, chief]
מחה	mokhaw	Wipe away, obliterate		Fr. mouchoir <sup>389</sup>	Hanky, kerchief <sup>390</sup>
גחה PBH	gokhaw	Bend, incline		Fr. gauchir	Bend, distort, warp, dodge See also חוץ
חתול	khatul	cat		Fr. chaton	Kitten, cat

We may find indication of this relationship even in Tanakh itself. Cf. חזר [to return, repeat] and שזר [to braid, interweave – which entails moving the thread repeatedly back and forth to its earlier position]

CHES TO KH [withering in these cases mainly only conceptual]<sup>391</sup>

<sup>387</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 ויחלטו הממונ they decided / concluded [from nature of his greeting] PBH usages also included – final decision – irredeemable sale – stir in boiling water – and – bind up, tie up

<sup>388</sup> Cf. also 'castle' which derives from the protection word חסה

<sup>389</sup> Apud I.E. Mozeson

<sup>390</sup> Douglas Harper assigns mouchoir to Lat. mucus – in which case it would derive directly from the base מח see pg...

<sup>391</sup> Note that the Dutch G is pronounced as a ches KH

ח	Khet - khes	= #8 from eighth letter of Hebrew alphabet		Ger. Acht Lat. octo – Span. Ocho – Eng. eight	= eight –
חלף	khalof	Change, pass		chalupah	Yiddish A Jalopy – past its time
נחת	nakhes	resting		nacht	.> Eng. night - time of rest <sup>392</sup>
חוג or טרח	Torakh or khug			trokhos <sup>393</sup> Anc. Grk.	wheel
שמח	somakh	happy		Schmeichel	Ger. > smile
חרש And/or חרת	Khorash / khoras	Both = engrave		Grk. Charattaw – kharasso – χαρασσο	Χαραττω = engrave – whence - character
ריח	rayakh	odor		Ge-ruch	odor
חלבנה	khelbonah	galbanum		Anc. Grk. Khalbane χαλβανη > Lat. chalbane	galbanum <sup>394</sup>

חבש	khovash	Bind, confine saddle, bandage		khabos	Grk. Muzzle – χαβος <sup>395</sup>
חרטום	khartom			Khartoum	See pg..

<sup>392</sup> In light of this, it seems conceivable that the words day – Ger. tag – OE dagian [dawn] – derive from Hebrew דאג[worry] – in the notion that the day is the time of worrying – so tag – zeit [daytime] – but see also pg...שחר

<sup>393</sup> But חוג [round, circular] is an alternate possibility

<sup>394</sup> ...from base חלב cholov [white] milk

<sup>395</sup> Some experts have khabos instead as a M/B interchange form of khehmos [see above]

דחס	dokhas	dense		dicht	Ger. dense, thick, tight <sup>396</sup>
חלוק	khaluk	cloak		Khallat	Russian / European term cloak
חליץ	khalotz	Extricate, take out of		Khalasos Χαλασος & χαλαω , khala'aw	Anc. Grk. loosen, slacken, dis-engage – see also חליש pg..
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Τρεχειν - Anc. Grk. trekhein	Run, run a race i.e. exert – see also חיש pg...
חם	Khom	Warm, heat		PBH and Talmudic חמר	= to heat – burn – parch – be dark – glow – ferment – boil etc. – all heat related
חסר	khoseir	lack		Anc. Grk. χατεω khateaw, χητος khehtos	Lack, need, want <sup>397</sup>
חסר	khoseir	lack		Anc. Grk., χητος khehtos	need, want

See Also Dutch specimens on pg 259 - 260

<sup>396</sup> Dicht is said to be related to predecessors of Eng. tight including – MHG dihte – ME thigh – OE thiht

<sup>397</sup> A Grk. khateo that meant – crave is either a sense development – or a derivative of the כסף kesef base of נכסף [yearn]. כסף Is indeed most probably the source of Eng. crave, by rhoticism

חמש	khomesh	five		quint <sup>398</sup> quintet	Lat. = The fifth – quinque = 5 <sup>xlix</sup>
חיש	khish	hurry		quick	
חקה לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		coquette	
אחד	ekhad	one		Equal – Lat. aequalis	Lat. uniform , identical, equal <sup>399</sup>
חן	khein	Nice, charm, grace		quaint	12 <sup>th</sup> cent. = elegant – gracious clever see next
חמד	khomed	Pleasant, desireable		quaint	
שחה	shokho	Bow, subservience		obsequo	Obey, comply
לח	lakh	moist		Liquid <sup>400</sup>	
חלק	khalak	smooth		Anc. Grk. khalazi	[smooth] hailstones <sup>401</sup>

<sup>398</sup> Mozeson listed קמץ komatz [a clenched five finger hand] as a possible etymon

<sup>399</sup> However, the qual base of the word 'quality' may derive instead from the קל element of שקל [to weigh, to be worth] by apheresis of the shinn – as occurred also in at least twelve other instances. Cf. שרק [comb] > rake – and שמר shomar [guard] > Lat. murus, moerus [protect, defend, wall]

<sup>400</sup> An alternate candidate is biblical Hebrew לוג – לג lug [liquid measure]

<sup>401</sup> ...and so the snow word hail that derives from the OE haegl / hagol can have derived directly from the Hebrew עגל agol [round] – or from the חלק KH-L-K root by permutation to KH-K-L

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Quit, quits	Out of obligation, set free, clear of
חגלה	khoglaw	Galliform fowl		quail	
חרג	chorag	Quake in fear		Quirk	A jerking . Cf. cringe pg.
שחה השתחוה	shokho	Bow, subservience		obsequi	Lat. compliant, do one's bidding
שחה השתחוה	shokho	Bow, subservience		Lat. sequax	Follower, adherent > Eng. sequacious [to follow another slavishly] <sup>402</sup>
שחה השתחוה	shokho	Bow, subservience		obsequious	Fawning

חרג	chorag	Quake, shudder		quake	OE cweccan [shake, vibrate] <sup>403</sup>
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		pequeno	Span. small
לח	lakh	moist		Liquor <sup>404</sup>	

<sup>402</sup> However – the Lat. sequi [follow] may derive instead from Hebrew סגר sogar

<sup>403</sup> געש [shake, quake] is an alternate candidate

<sup>404</sup> An alternate candidate is biblical Hebrew לוג – לג lug [liquid measure]

חדר	kheder	Room, cubicle		Quatrio, quaterni	Lat. 'four' – group of four – whence – squad & square & cadre
חדר	kheder	Room, cubicle		Square – also quadrus/ rum – quadra =[quadriangular]	The simplest rendering of a room is as a 4 sided figure <sup>405</sup>
א חר	A - kheir	other		queer	Perhaps also quirk, [strange habit] but see pg...

## CHES DISSIMILATE TO N

קלה - ת	Kalakh-as	pot		culina	Kitchen, food > Eng. culinary
קלה - ת	Kalakh-as	pot		kiln <sup>l</sup>	
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb		turn	Turning is a form of exertion – see pg...

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<sup>405</sup> ...whence also Span. Cuadro [square- picture – frame]



לחך	likhaikh	Lick, lap up		Lat. lingo	I lick <sup>406</sup>
יחד	yakhad	Together, as one		Span. junto	= together > Junta
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		Pruin-a	Denotes 'bloom' in Romance languages
דחק	dokhak	press		dunk <sup>407</sup>	
זחל	zokheil	slither		Snail <sup>408</sup>	


THIS CHES DISSIMILATE TO N CHART CONTINUED ON PG.....

MOSTLY SLIGHT [natural type] METATHESIS

חמל	khomal	clement		clement	חלמ
חצר	khotzeir	courtyard enclosed space		Court & curtilage	חרצ

<sup>406</sup> Alternate Hebrew etymon candidates are - לקק lokak [lick] and methathesis of לשון lashon [tongue]. It seems to me that לשון [tongue] is the etymon of Lat. lingua [tongue] but lingo lick may have influenced its development

<sup>407</sup> Another sense is – to dip. The root תחת takhat [under] seems a lesser etymon candidate

<sup>408</sup> ...or else – a further development from the נחש to snake transposition

חפר	khofer	dig		groove	חרפ – ditch, channel, hollow
מחר	mokhor	tomorrow		morgen	חר. > also morrow, morning
חלף	kholaf	Change, exchange		Akkad. sapelu	exchange
זחל	zokheil	slither		Schlang	Ger. snake – Also Fris. Slak זלח
זחל	zokheil	slither		slug	Also Russ. slizen זלח

אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		iskhaw	Grk. Hold – restrain ωχσ
חרג	khorig	Quake in terror		chagrin	Anxiety, vexation חרג
חדר	kheder	Room, cubicle		Span. cuarto	Lat. quarto = room – by metathesis <sup>409</sup> חדר
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. Tolerare > Eng. tolerate	to bear, suffer endure – tolerate - טחר > torekh > tokher <sup>410</sup> > <sup>411</sup> toler-ate <sup>412</sup>

<sup>409</sup> I am well aware of the different and fairly reasonable theory that has been proposed by the experts.

<sup>410</sup> ...טרח is perhaps also the source of the ancient Grk. tholeros θολερος that denoted – muddy – Cf. Lat. turbid base of Eng. turbid

<sup>411</sup> Another possibility is - טרח torakh > tolakh > toler - ate

<sup>412</sup> But Lat. tollere – [lift, carry, heave] – which many link to Lat. tolerare is from the טל base of Hebrew נטל [carry, take away]

חרד	khareid	shudder		shudder	חרדGer. schauder <sup>413</sup>
פתח	Potakh/ posakh	open		Port, porch, portico, portal <sup>414</sup> via Lat. porta <sup>415</sup>	Door – open places – by פתח > פחת transposition <sup>416</sup>
חסר	khoseir	Lack		Carescere, caresco	Be without, wanting, to want
חפר	khofer	dig		Scrobis, scrobs	חפרLat. ditch, trench, grave

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		chore	טחר to <sup>417</sup>
זחל	zokhel	slither		slither	זחל metath.
זחל	zokhel	slither		slink	= crawl of a reptile metath
ספח	sopak	adhesion		Scab & scurf	metath
קלה	Kalakh[at]	Pot, kettle		kettle	Pot, kettle metath <sup>418</sup>

<sup>413</sup> An alternate source is Hebrew שער sha'ar [to tremble, shudder] Cf. Job 18:20

<sup>414</sup> ...also – opportunity [i.e. an opening]

<sup>415</sup> Gate, door

<sup>416</sup> The Lat. aperio [I open, uncover] is a more radical product of metathesis withering. It is the ancestor of the open terms Fr. Aperitif – ouvre – Span. Abrir.

<sup>417</sup> Lexicographers link chore to OE cerr, cierr [ turn – affair – business –] ME cherre [odd job] – and to Brit. Char, Char-lady] . Also Eng. chare [chore] . ME char and OE cier [ a turn] Note that we have also linked טרח to Grk. and Lat. turn denoting terms

<sup>418</sup> Mozeson has instead קדירה kedeirah

כחל	kakhol	To color the eyes		Color	By kakhol > kalokh > color metath
חציר	khotzir	Heather, vegetation		Anc. Grk. ereikeh <sup>419</sup> & Lat. erice	Heather, heath, vegetation – by kh-tz-r > kh-r-tz > e-r-k <sup>420</sup>
חרב	Khereb/kherev	sword		sabre	metath
חפר	khofer	dig		Schurf[en]	Ger. dig, mine metath
ספח	sopakh	adhesion		Scurvy, Fr. scorbut	Disease characterized by scabbing metath
חרף	khoreif	Risk, jeopardy		jeopardy	14th cent. jupardy KH-R-P > KH-P-R metath

חצר	khotzeir	Courtyard, enclosed space -		Lat. hortus <sup>421</sup>	Garden <sup>li</sup> , park enclosed place for plants - by metathesis
חצר	khotzeir	Courtyard, enclosed space -		Lat. co-hortis co-hors	Enclosed courtyard

<sup>419</sup> Latin eruca denoted colewort – a type of vegetation

<sup>420</sup> But the Hebrew base ירק yerek [green] of the word יקרות yerakos [vegetables] may be a better etymon candidate

<sup>421</sup> Perhaps also 'garden' itself and garth [garden, yard] C.T. Onions links also Lat. cohors and Eng. cohort

חצר	khotzeir	courtyard enclosed space		Anc. Grk. khortos - en- closed place, feeding place <sup>lii</sup>	metath See next
חציר	khotzir	Heather, vegetation		Anc. Grk. khortasma	Fodder, food, forage
חציר	khotzir	Heather, vegetation		Lat. hortus	vegetables metath
חרף	Khoref	Winter, autumn		Anc. Grk. opawra	Autumn KH-R-P > KH-P-R
PBH	tefakh	Lathyrus vetch plant <sup>liii</sup>		vetch	T-F-KH > F-T-KH <sup>422</sup>
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Basque esku	hand
אחר	akheir	Be late, after		Mod. Grk. arga αργα	Late, slow

Many theorists have assumed that metathesis was a factor even in biblical Hebrew itself. Cf. - כבש [sheep] - שמלה שלמה [garment] - חפר חרף [be ashamed]. My manuscript features many more such examples. For those who believe as I do – that G-d Himself created the original Hebrew language – the presence of metathesis in the Torah would seem problematic to our belief – in that G-d does not make mistakes in anything – including the pronunciation of words – but the phenomenon might be explainable by application of the well known masoretic principle to the effect that G-d employed the everyday language/ speech / idioms of people when He wrote the Torah – and metathesis may have been an element of everyday speech in ancient times.

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<sup>422</sup> Lexicographers assign vetch instead to Lat. vicia [vetch] – which may suggest either of two hypotheses - (a) That vicia and vetch both derive by טפח permutation via a Gmnc. Or Celtic vetch type term – (b) That vetch does instead derive from vicia – which may in turn derive from the Lat. vicis [to vary, change, interchange] that I regard as a Babel event derivative of the Hebrew base פח fakh – of הפך [opposite] and נפך [gem that changes color] – a base that denotes change – as is corroborated by many examples in my book manuscript. Another candidate is חוץ khutz [out, outward] – and this is supported by the vetch term lathyrus – which may amount to – la – thyrus – with the thyr element of thyrus being a THR derivative of the nches of חוץ

## S PROTHESIS

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		struggle	
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		sphinx	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		strive	
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		strangle	Lat. strangulo
חוצה	khutzah	Street, outskirt		street	Strasse Ger. street <sup>423</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		sphincter	Contracting muscle < Grk  Sphincter [band, thing that binds tight]
חוט	khut	Thread, LINE		strand	= beach, shore i.e. shoreLINE <sup>424</sup>

חפה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		strumpf	
שחור	shokhoer	black		schwarz	?
שחור	shokhoer	black		swarthy	?
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Strongolos strongulos strongylos	Grk. round, spherical στρογγολος <sup>425</sup>

<sup>423</sup> Strasse may alternatel have developed by means of an S pro thesis to the word דרך derekh [path]

<sup>424</sup> ...and so 'stranded on an island' = washing up on its shore[line]. Cf. Akkad. Akhattu From Hebrew חוט khut [line, thread] Denotes – shoreline . See also – strand [of yarn] – pg...

<sup>425</sup> ..or via S pro thesis of טרח


I personally endorse about 95% of these above listed suggested word pair connections as being close to totally correct. The remaining 5% are comprised of what appear to me of lesser probability – but still definitely possible

MISC. – Each of the offerings in this section falls into one of the following categories –

- (A) Links that are extremely probable – but they entail witherings of two or more of the Hebrew radicals
- (B) Links that are extremely probable – but they entail withering types of the  $\pi$  ches other than the ones specifically listed above by category
- (C) Extremely probable links between European/ Occidental words and words of Post Biblical Hebrew [PBH]. Most of these words, if not all of them, are nevertheless, in my opinion. really words of the biblical era that simply were not included within the texts of Tanakh – for some reason or other.
- (D) A few of the following suggestions are links that seem to my palate as of a somewhat lesser probability than the ones suggested above – albeit that they do nevertheless accord with a proven methodology and that they are also definitely reasonably conceivable. This category includes mainly links suggested by other scholars - whose other superior suggestions have been confidently included above – and a few of my own, as well.
- (E) Additional link suggestions that involve elisions and/ or minor metatheses.

You will note that I have not included virtually anywhere in this thesis words that involve radical root letter transpositions – [such as ABC to BCA – BAC – CBA – CAB] even though such transformations definitely were an element of the Tower of Babel event.

MISC. – The following specimens are as in the first 90 pages – only not organized by category

חדש	khodosh	new		fresh <sup>426</sup>	
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		turmoil <sup>427</sup>	
טרה	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trickle	
חוש	khush	sense		jinx	Cf. hex
חרש <sup>428</sup>	kheres	Earthenware, clay		porcelain	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Kiosk < Pers. kushk <sup>429</sup>	Outdoor open house, pavilion
חשך	Khoshek-h	dark		caligo	Lat. dark, darkness
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		Pauvre, pobre > poverty	Fr. & Span. poor <sup>liv</sup>

חשך	Khosak-h	Hold back		Ger. karg	stingy
חליץ base of מחלצה	kholatz	Outer garment		falda	
חטא	Khait/ khata	sin		guilt	
אחד	ekhad	One, once		ever	= even once
אחד	ekhad	One, once		every	Each one
לח	lakh	moist		lubrico	

<sup>426</sup> ...whence MFr. Frisque and Eng. frisky [lively, fresh]. Related to 12<sup>th</sup> Cent. fersh and to OE fersc [fresh] apud Harper's OED. Other possible etymons are – פרח ferakh [flower] and also טריא torie or thorie [fresh] i.e. for the ט may have been pronounced as a TH sound – which often developed easily into an F sound. Cf. אפרח

<sup>427</sup> Likely a derivative of the Lat. turb base that denoted disturbance and that derives from טרה - by B/M labial interchange. Whence also turbulent. Wiktionary has earlier usage as – harassing labor – trouble, disturbance

<sup>428</sup> Its biblical orthography – but currently spelled in its PBH form - חרס

<sup>429</sup> Villa, pavilion, portico



חוט root חוט	khayat	tailor		Lat. Sartor & sarcio	Lat. tailor, mender – also Span. Sarta = string <sup>430</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Lat. sarcina	Bundle. package <sup>431</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		fardel <sup>432</sup>	Bundle. package <sup>lv</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Certain, certify, ascertain	Lat. certus = fixed, sure - Certainty entails crossing line- R epenthesis

חוט	khut	Thread, line		Creed, credit' Lat. credo	Belief entails – crossing a line – epenthesis of R
חלק	khalak	smooth		silk	Smooth fabric
חרב	kherv	sword		kiphos	Sword χιφος
חרב	kherv	sword		ksiphos	Sword Ξιφος
חדר	kheder	Room, cubicle		Quarters, squad, cuatro	
חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy		Charbydis	
חיש	khish	hurry		rash	

<sup>430</sup> Span. Sarta indicates sartor link to thread. Perhaps also Lat. sarcio [mend, repair]

<sup>431</sup> Cf. Hebrew חבל khevel [string, rope] and חבילה khavilah [bundle]

<sup>432</sup> Cf. sarcina [above]

חלף or חלש	Khalosh or kholaf	Weak or wither <sup>433</sup>		wilt	Perhaps link to MLG welken = wither <sup>434</sup>
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חוט	khut	Thread, line		costura	Span. seam
ירח	yerakh	Moon > month <sup>435</sup>		Jahr – Ger. year	. > Eng. year & Yore – OE geara [year]
חמט	khomat	Reptile or lizard species		chameleon <sup>436</sup>	
חשב	khoshev	Think, reckon		Cereb-rum, cerebellum <sup>lvi</sup>	Lat. brain – understanding via rhotacism <sup>437</sup>
חשך	khoshekh	dark		Lat. creper	dark, obscure <sup>438</sup>
חרך	kharakh	Crack, fissure		Lat. crepo	Fissure, crack
חווה	khava	First woman, wife of Adam		frau	Ger. woman
חווה	khava	First woman, wife of Adam		frau	Ger. wife
נחל	nakhal	River, torrent, ravine		Nile, Nilus	- main river of Egypt
חרך #2	Kharak-h	Singe,		Singe <sup>lvii</sup>	Incidentally #2 חרך is a

<sup>433</sup> Cf. Psalm 90:5 כחציר יחלוף . Artscroll regards this חלף as denoting 'wither' – but some authorities have it instead as 'renew'

<sup>434</sup> Another candidate is Hebrew בלה bolal/ volah [to wear away]

<sup>435</sup> I.e. month is a new moon cycle

<sup>436</sup> But Grk. chameleon is khamai- leawn and it may relate instead to Grk. khamai [ground, earth] Apud Harper's OED

<sup>437</sup> Cf. Hebrew כסף kosaf [desire] > crave - & עשב eisev [grass, vegetation] > herb – arbes – garbanzo . See Koruphe pg...

<sup>438</sup> Also - doubtful

					meta physical extension of the base חר that denotes - burn <sup>439</sup>
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חמת	kheimas	Animal skin water bag		canteen	
חלף	khalof	change		Span. Cambiare <sup>lviii</sup> & Lat. cambire, cambites	to exchange <sup>440</sup> & barter
חשב	khoshev	Think > 'head'		Lat. corymbus	Inflorescence, [berry]cluster so lit. 'head of the flower stalk' <sup>441</sup>
חרל	chorul	Thorny growth		churl	
חן	khein	Grace, nice, boon		Hen, & hahn	Hen & Ger. rooster <sup>442</sup>
חתל	khoteil	swaddle		Wattle <sup>443</sup>	Fleshy animal neck appendage
חרר	Khorar	burn		hearth <sup>444</sup>	
אחר	akheir	other		other	Fr. Otre, Span. otro

<sup>439</sup> See also חרך #1 [crack]

<sup>440</sup> Lat. cambiare is assumed to be the etymon of 'change'. It seems to me that a similar ל to M dissimilation occurred in the case of the word עלב olav [insult] to umbrage [U-L-B > U-M-Brage. The experts link umbrage instead to Lat. umbra [shade, shadow]. Another possible change etymon is שנה shonoh [change]

<sup>441</sup> ...probably via ancient Grk. koruphe [head] κορυφή – by rhotacism

<sup>442</sup> John Parkhurst and others have so suggested

<sup>443</sup> Suggested by John Parkhurst

<sup>444</sup> Suggested by John Parkhurst. Another possibility is קרב [i.e. where people come together for warmth] – Another one of my coming dissertations will detail the common origin of the fireplace words – hearth – focus – and the Hebrew - אח G-d willing

חסד	khesed	Kindness, charity		kind <sup>445</sup>	
שמח	somakh	happy		smile	
חנית	Khanit/ khanis	spear		kontos <sup>lix</sup>	Grk. Pole, spear > Lat. contus <sup>446</sup>
חור	khoer	hole		hole	. <sup>447</sup>
חזיר	khazir	pig		khoiros	Xοῖρος Grk. Pig, swine
חזיר	khazir	pig		boar	
חרבה	khorovah	Arid land, desert		Arid [land]	
base of נפח פה	Fakh base of Nofakh	blow		Psykhos/ psukhos	Anc. Grk. Blow, breathe

חוש	khush	sense		hint <sup>448</sup>	
חור	khoer	hole		thirl	< OE thyrel
חקר	khoker	Examine, investigate		Hunger, hanker	See also pg..
בחר	bokhar	Choose, pick		pick	
גחון	gakhoen	[reptile underbelly]		Gecko	
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Kattos, kassuaw	Anc. Grk. Sew –stitch καττος κασσוא

<sup>445</sup> Cf. כשד > Chaldea - חשך > caligo - בשם > balm - פסג pinnacle – רכס > rand - רקד > round Mozeson has instead חן > kind

<sup>446</sup> = pike, weapon – Kontos might derive instead from חוט [line, thread]

<sup>447</sup> Mozeson suggests instead 'hole' from חלל hollow

<sup>448</sup> An alternate candidate is הנה hinei [here]

חלש	khalosh	weak		khalaw	Χαλαω loosen <sup>449</sup>
חרבה or חרחר from		Parched land – or from parch		Kheros – χερος keiros χειρος – kherros and khersos – also Ξερος - Kseros	Dry, parched, arid terrain barren – whence many dry land terms inc. khersonehsos = peninsula <sup>450</sup>

חוט	khut	Thread, line		siuti	Lith. sew
חלף	khalof	Change		allasso	Grk. change, alter, exchange
חרף	khoref	harvest		harvest <sup>451x</sup>	
חרף	khoref	harvest		crop <sup>452</sup>	
חרף	khoref	harvest		carpo <sup>453454</sup>	Lat. gather in, crop, pluck, pick <sup>455</sup>
חרף	khoref	harvest		karpos	Grk. Produce, harvest, fruit <sup>456</sup> καρπος

<sup>449</sup> Note that the Lat. fluxus that meant weak also meant loose . See also חלץ

<sup>450</sup> ..in the sense of land surrounded by water. In light of this it seems conceivable that the anc. Grk. word isthmus derives from the Hebrew root צמא tsomah that denotes - thirst

<sup>451</sup> קרב – to bring near is probably a better candidate – only Gesenius – Parkhurst and E. Klein regard חורף as denoting also autumn [and harvest season] Radak – Even Shoshan – Artsroll have it only as ‘winter’. However – the Lat. carpe means seize–pluck and it may derive from the Hebrew גרף [goraf] base of אגרוף [fist] - is the base of the hand tool term מגרפה - and it is probably also the base of such hand related terms as grip – grab – rob – rape – grope

<sup>452</sup> Ibid

<sup>453</sup> Ibid

<sup>454</sup> A reasonable alternate is קטף kotaf [pluck, pick, cull]

<sup>455</sup> ...whence Ger. karp [pluck]

<sup>456</sup> Ibid

חוב	khov	Obligate, owe		behoove	To must, to need - & OE behofian – M.Dut. behoven <sup>457</sup>
חב	khov	Obligate, owe		hov	Swed. Need, require <sup>458</sup>

שמח	somakh	happy		smirk	
חמד	khomad	covet		covet <sup>459</sup>	M > V labial withering
אחז base	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, seize		Anc. Grk. kheir > Lat. chiro- <sup>460</sup>	Hand – Z > R rhotacism – χεῖρ > kheiris [glove] <sup>461</sup>
חרף	khareif	Sharp, bitter		cuspis	Lat. Sharp point, javelin spear <sup>462</sup>
חרף	khareif	Sharp, bitter		[s]crupius,[s]crupulus	Lat. Sharp or rugged stone > Eng. scru- pulous
חייך	Khiyek-h	smile		Giggle	Dut. Giechelen [giggle]
אחז base	Okhaz base is khaz	Hold, seize		hand	The hand is a grasper D/Z intechange <sup>463</sup>

<sup>457</sup> So DeBruyn

<sup>458</sup> So DeBruyn

<sup>459</sup> חפץ khofetz [want, desire] is a lesser candidate

<sup>460</sup> ... that denotes – of the hand, by hand – whence Eng. chiropractic etc..

<sup>461</sup> Perhaps related also to Anc. Grk. khrehsimos [useful, advantageous, service] in the sense of ‘handy’

<sup>462</sup> An alternate candidate is חנית khaitz [arrow]

<sup>463</sup> Cf. – unhand me!

חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy <sup>461</sup>		Harrow & harry	= Also O. Fris. urheria -ravage, des- poil, plunder
חתת	khitet	fearful		hate	Apud Mozeson <sup>464</sup>

חבל #2	khibeil	To damage, sabotage		hopla	Hoπλα – Anc. Grk. = javelin, weapon <sup>465</sup> See note...
חבל #2	khibeil	To damage, sabotage		goblin	See note...
ריח נחוח		Pleasant odor of burnt offering <sup>466</sup>		rauch	Ger. smoke
סחב	sokhav	drag		Schlepp[en] & schleiffen <sup>467</sup>	Ger. - drag

שחק	shakhaq	sky		sky	
פחר	pokher	Aram. Earthenware maker		Potter[y]	

<sup>464</sup> Mozeson's hypothesis will accord with Ernest Klein's translating of PBH חתה as 'abhor'. The קוט base of קוט [detest] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>465</sup> Cf. (a) Hebrew כיד kied [destruction] and כידון kidon [spear] – (b) חרב choreiv [destroy] and חרב cherev [sword] (c) - חרם chareim [to destroy, wipe out] and חרמש chermeish [scythe, sickle – also used as a weapon]. And the word שכין sakin [knife] is assumed by some as the source of PBH Hebrew סכנה sakonoh [danger] – Source of Grk. hoplite [soldier] Also חבל > javelin See also kubelis – pg...

<sup>466</sup> The following data will indicate that 's sense of odor and its sense of smoking both entered into Gmnc. Words. O Fris. Reca [smoke] – OE recan – M.Dut. roken – Dutch rieken – Ger. rauchen [to smoke, emit smoke] – OHG riohhan [to smoke, steam] – Ger. reichen [to smell] – Ger. geruch [odor, aroma]

<sup>467</sup> Cf. Hebrew שכב shokhav [lie down, sleep] to Eng. sleep, Ger. schlaffen

חבר	khaber	combine		Hybrid, ibrida	Lat. mongrel, hybrid
חשב	khoshev	Think, reckon		Censere, censio, census	Lat. estimate deem judge <sup>468</sup>
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Scena, scaena	Lat. scene, stage, theatre pretense > scene, <sup>469</sup> scenario
חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy		Scruta – Lat. scrutum via Grk. gruteh	Old or broken stuff, trash
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Ger. scheinen	Appear, shine – Whence Eng. shine – sheen see also <sup>470</sup> זרה
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Ger. schau	= show, Also 'show' Cf. weisen pg...

חוט	khut	Thread, line		Thrix, [gen. thrikos] <sup>471</sup>	Anc. Grk. θρίξ = hair, <sup>472</sup> wool, bristle <sup>473</sup>
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<sup>468</sup> Apud Frances Valpy

<sup>469</sup> The experts link this Lat. term to a Grk. σκηνη skeneh that denoted wooden stage for actors, plays - but they also link it to another Grk. σκηνη skeneh that denoted – tent – booth – dwell – encampment – which some of them link to Hebrew שכן shokhein [dwell]. The Mod. Hebrew word for stage play is - makhazeh מחזה

<sup>470</sup> An alternate candidate is צחצח [be bright, shine, clear]

<sup>471</sup> Hebrew שער sa'ar [hair] is an alternate candidate

<sup>472</sup> Also – long lock of hair – tress – ringlet . Cf. Hebrew expression כחוט השערה [to the fineness of a hairsbreadth] - שיערה = hair

<sup>473</sup> Harper's OED suggests Eng. tress as a possible thrix derivative – also tressure



חסם	khosam	Close, curb, obstruct		hem	Enclose, confine – see also חסומה pg..
נצח	netzakh	Victory, eternity		nike	Anc. Grk. - victory <sup>474</sup>
אחז base	okhaz	Hold, seize		axe	Handle held – Also Lat. ascia [axe]
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		axle	Holder item
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		axis	Holder item
לחם	lokhem	Struggle, battle		Luctans, luctor <sup>475</sup>	Struggle, wrestle, fight - Span. Lucha [struggle, battle]
חסה	khosaw	Protect, refuge		cozy	

תחת	Sakhas/ takhat	Under, below		south	
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		פרא poroh	Aram. 'less'
תחת	Takhas/ takhat	In place of, under		doofus	Derriere Cf. Pol. dupa
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		paltry	
צלחת	Tzalakh- at	plate		salver <sup>476</sup>	Brit. tray <sup>477</sup>
חרם - החריים	kherem	destroy		cremate	< Lat. cremare = to

<sup>474</sup> Cf. to peel - פצל and to kill - קטל

<sup>475</sup> ...whence Eng. reluctant

<sup>476</sup> A lesser candidate is the שלח root of שלחן [table] whence Eng. shelf

<sup>477</sup> ...or the term may relate instead to 'silver' of which salvers were often made

					burn, destroy by fire <sup>478</sup>
חד	khad	happy		freude <sup>479</sup>	Ger. 'happy' <sup>480</sup>
חלש	khalosh	weak		Anc. Grk. halcyon - Lat. halcedon	calm, tranquility <sup>lxii</sup>

חרג	khorag	Quake in fear		jerk <sup>481</sup>	
פח	pakh	A trap		Park [v. & n.]	Enclosed space <sup>482</sup>
חתך	Khotak-h	Cut, cut up		Harigoter > haricot	O.Fr. tear, shred
חטא	Khait/ khata	sin		sunde	Ger. sin > <sup>483</sup> Eng. sin

ה חל	hawkheil	begin		Colos - trum	First nursing milk – trum = a doer of
חוצ OR see next	Khutz	Outer		husk	Husk is protective outer shell – later discarded <sup>484</sup>
חסך חשך	Khosek-h	Save, protect		husk	See above <sup>485</sup>

<sup>478</sup> But perhaps combined also with חרר [to burn]

<sup>479</sup> This might be the source of the word friend in that your friend is i=one who makes you happy

<sup>480</sup> ...from an assumed earlier THR form threid / thrat

<sup>481</sup> יקע [dislocate] is an alternate candidate

<sup>482</sup> Also OFr. Parquet = small marked off space

<sup>483</sup> Other candidates are Hebrew זנה to fornicate and זד evil, false

<sup>484</sup> Harper's OED mentions husk as a possible source of Eng. husky

<sup>485</sup> Husk can have derived from both collaterally

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		chaff	Grain shells outed in threshing <sup>486</sup>
חזק	khazak	strong		husky <sup>487</sup>	
חרול	kharul	Thorn, barb		Lat. queror, queritor	Fig. – Lat. = complain vehemently
חרפה	kherpah	shame		Prob[rum]	Lat. Shame - dishonor – reproach immodesty

קלה – ת	Kalakh-as	Cooking pot		Lat. coquo > Eng. cook, kitchen, Ger. Koch <sup>488</sup>	By elision of the ל. See also note..??
חפה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		cover <sup>489</sup>	
חבר	khaber	Combine, friend		Tovarich / ish	Russ. – friend See pg...
ק base of לקה	Kakh base of lokakh	take		Cogo, cogere	Lat. collect, gather, urge

<sup>486</sup> As for the צ to F fricative interchange – Cf. צדה to food - צורה to form - צום to famine, Fr. Fame. PBH חסך [protect] is a lesser candidate

<sup>487</sup> Harper's OED notes – first usage as tough and strong found in Amer. Eng. 1869

<sup>488</sup> Lat. coquere means both – to cook& to ripen. C.T. Onions has it as the source of – precocious . This accords with the usages of the unrelated Hebrew verb בשל as cook and ripen. Alternately coquer might derive from כשר [to prepare]

<sup>489</sup> ...or כפר [cover]. The lexicographers are probably correct in their assigning of the words – canopy and canapé to the Anc. Grk. konopeion [a bed/ couch possessing veils protecting against mosquitos] – as the Grk. word konops [which I attribute to Hebrew כנף konof = wing, winged creature] – denoted – mosquito, gnat – but if they are wrong – the Hebrew חפה term could serve as a suitable etymon candidate.

חדל	khadal	cease		To stall	
חרב	kherv	sword		Sword & Ger. schwerd	sword <sup>490</sup>
פקח	Pikakh/ fikakh	Open [the eyes or ears] <sup>lxiii</sup>		vigil <sup>491</sup>	Lat. awake, alert, watchman <sup>lxiv</sup>

שלח	Sholakh	send		Schick[en]	Ger. send
חשה	khoshoh	silent		quiet	Or from קט particle of שקט See also נחת
חבורה	khaurah <sup>492</sup>	Gathering of blood to injured area, bruise		Anc. Grk. thrombosis	Blood clotting - by THR method
חבק	khovaq	embrace		hug <sup>493</sup>	
חוש	khush	sense		hashish <sup>494</sup> hasheesh	
מלח	melakh	salt		mauve	Purplish shade of the mallow – see..
חץ	kheitz	arrow		Rush# 2	Used for arrow shaft <sup>495</sup>

<sup>490</sup> Cf. the sword term scimitar that derives from Hebrew שומד shomad [destroy]

<sup>491</sup> Also Eng. vigia [ nautical waring of danger]

<sup>492</sup> Base - חבר

<sup>493</sup> CT Onions has hug as – clasp tightly – which allows for a possible link to חנק khonak [choke]

<sup>494</sup> Cf. Yiddish tze-khished [discombobulated] – enantiosemeic way of saying – lost one's senses – which is sad to be what happens to those who smoke marijuana. But see also pg...

<sup>495</sup> Cf. Lat. harundo / arundo – that means reed – cane – arrow – arrow shaft – which might itself also derive from חץ - arrow. This hypothesis is further supported by the fact that Lat. Harundo = reeds - shaft - arrow – cane – is said to be related to the undocumented Gaulish term garunda [shallow water course – riverbanks i.e. places where reeds abound] – that is thought to be the source of the ancient Grk. Garoundos – source of the name of the French river Garrone. Another proof is to be found in the Lat. juncus/ iuncus that means both 'bulrush' and 'dart' –

חץ	kheitz	arrow		reed <sup>496</sup>	Used for arrow shaft <sup>497</sup>
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חדל	khadal	cease		idle <sup>498</sup>	
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		Quag-mire	Bog, mire
חרב	Khoreiv/ khoreb	destroy		crap <sup>lxv</sup>	
חן	khein	Grace, nice, charm, boon		Gyne / guneh	Ancient Grk. = woman <sup>499</sup>
חן	khein	Grace, nice, charm, boon		Hind	Graceful fem. deer <sup>500</sup>
חצב	khotzav	Hew, chisel		chisel	

which thus proves that arrow terms were used for reeds as well. Also - Lat. calamus likewise meant arrow / dart and reed / cane. See iuncus –pg...

<sup>496</sup> Reed may be cognate with rush . See pg...

<sup>497</sup> Ibid. However the root חט [line, thread] that is the base of חטה khita [wheat, wheat stalk] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>498</sup> Apud John Parkhurst & Robert DeBruyn – but the homonym idol derives instead from the Hebrew אליל elil [idol]

<sup>499</sup> This would accord in the figurative sense with the חן usages of – grace – pretty – charm – as well as ‘boon’ and ‘grant’ in that Eve was a boon that was granted by G-d to Adam. Cf. camel that is so called for גמל gamal [to provide] in that camels are provided by G-d with the ability to provide themselves with extra water in the desert.

– consider also that חן is likely the source of the word ‘hind’ that means – graceful female deer . But the base קן Qen is an alternate candidate – i.e. in its sense of ‘nest’ or of ‘cavity’.

<sup>500</sup> ...whence Yiddish fem. names – Hinda, Hindy. The deer term fawn might also derive from חן - albeit that the word צאן which sometimes denotes not only sheep but also tame herd animals as well - may be a superior candidate in that the fawn term originally denoted the young of other animal species as well

גלב <sup>501</sup> or גלה	Golakh or golav	Shave or barber		calow <sup>502</sup>	
חרב	kherv	sword		harpe	Lat. scimitar – falchion – scythe <sup>503</sup>

חדל	khodal	cease		stop	
חרך <sup>504</sup> #2	Kharak, kharak-h	Crack, fissure		chink <sup>lxvi</sup>	Cf. #2 חרך <sup>505</sup> singe
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		target <sup>506</sup>	A thing striven for
פתח	Potakh/ posakh	open		patesco	Lat. open

חם	khom	warm		Home – Ger. heim – Brit. Ham [town] > hamlet	You keep warm at home in the winter
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<sup>501</sup> Another candidate is קרח kerakh [baldness]

<sup>502</sup> ... but another candidate is גלב

<sup>503</sup> A lesser candidate among whose senses are חרף [sharp, bitter] – and possibly related metaphysically to the root חרב CH-R-B whose senses are – sword - destroy

<sup>504</sup> See also חרך #1

<sup>505</sup> Note the R to N change in both #1 חרך and #2 חרך

<sup>506</sup> Harper has - diminutive of earlier targe type Gmnc. Terms denoting small shield . I see two possibilities – (a) that its sense of shield derives from טרח [effort] in that it was a bothersome element in the attacking of an enemy . (b) That its usage as a target derives from טרח effort in that hitting a target entails effort . It doesn't seem to me that a combatant would have regarded his opponent's shield as a target. Or the word target may have derived from the טרה element of the word מטרה matorah [target, purpose]

טחן	tokhan	grind		tero	Lat. grind, fray, grate, chafe, wear out - but see also טרה pg...
שחור	shokhoer	black		char <sup>507</sup>	
חגב	khagov	Grasshopper, insect		Chigger	Also Woloff/ Yoruba jiga = insect <sup>508</sup>
חצב or חטב	Khotav or khotzav	hew		chop	
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		vigeo	Lat. Flourish, thrive, lively <sup>509</sup>
ברח	borakh	escape		Fugio & fuga	Lat. refuge & escape, flee <sup>510</sup>

חומה	khomah	wall		hem	
חומה	khomah	wall		תחום	PBH border, limit
פחות	pokhos	less		Lat. pusillus	Very little, weak
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus			care	

<sup>507</sup> Rochel Taller suggests instead חרך - which is indeed a modern Hebrew word for char

<sup>508</sup> ...but see also pg....

<sup>509</sup> ...by elision of the middle ר as occurred also with דרך to Lat. duce – and ברך to Lat. bucca. A coming work will – G-d willing – shortly reveal numerous occidental language specimens of this elision phenomenon. An alternate possibility is חי khai [live]

<sup>510</sup> Via ancient Grk. φυγῆ phugeh – φυγᾶ phugas – pheugaw φευγω [flee – escape – exile] – by elision of the resh.

חלל	khaleil	Violate, profane		Lat. violō > Eng. violate <sup>511</sup>	Profane i.e. - Hollow out = Empty out the dignity of <sup>512</sup>
חלק	kheilek	Part, divide		clan	
משיח*	moshiakh <sup>513</sup>	messiah		messiah <sup>514</sup>	
חור	khoer	hole		Anc. Grk. koros – see pg...	

חוט	khut	Thread, line		Koladion	Anc. Grk. small string <sup>515</sup>
חמור	khamur	hard		hammer <sup>516</sup>	
חץ	kheitz	arrow		oistos	Anc. Grk. arrow <sup>517</sup>

<sup>511</sup> The biblical word חלילה kholilah is translated as sacrilege – and as G-d forbid - and It seems to me that its true meaning was – ‘it would be constitute a violating of justice’ - - or a profaning of sanctity [Parkhurst]

<sup>512</sup> ...whence also violent. Lat. viola meant –violate – profane - and it also developed a usage as – injure. Note also that the roots of the flower known as violet are mildly toxic . In light of this, it seems possible that the ancient Grk. ios meant both arrow – and venom [and also rust] because these are all injury related. Also – the Lat. word ion signifies the violet flower [and also a gemstone of a violet color] . This reality would shed light upon the fact of the similarity between the ancient Grk. ios poison term and the Lat. ion violet term –and it ould also also parallel the fact that Hebrew words that denote ‘destroy’ also yielded weapon terms in Hebrew itself and in Tower of Babel new language derivatives [see pg...]. This would also explain the similarity between the words violet and violent – whose common ancestor is ultimately חלל. See also ios – pg....

<sup>513</sup> Lit. ‘the anointed one’ – from משה moshakh [to anoint, smear]

<sup>514</sup> This entry probably a straightforward borrowing from the Bible

<sup>515</sup> By epenthesis of L. Perhaps an ancestor Eng. ‘cloth’

<sup>516</sup> ...such has been suggested but the root המה homoh [to pound, be in turmoil] may be a better etymon candidate]

<sup>517</sup> Or oistos may derive instead from Grk. oisos [osier, willow] which probably derives from Hebrew עץ eitz [tree] or from עשב eisev [herb] – in that arrows were sometimes made of willow wood. Also Grk. oisynos [wicker] Also from יתר twig



רמח	romakh <sup>518</sup>	spear		Lat. runa	spear <sup>519</sup>
רמח	romakh	spear		Lat. ramex & ramus	A staff & a club <sup>520</sup>
רמח	romakh	spear		Lat. rumex	(a) missile (b) sorrel <sup>521</sup>
רמח	romakh	spear		Lat. rhomphea, rumpia	Long missile
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Lat. saeta, seta	bristle [n] , hair <sup>522</sup>
קח	kakh	take		Lat. capare, captare	= take, hold > Eng. catch <sup>lxvii</sup> & Yid. Khapp[en]

<sup>518</sup> It seems to me that this רמח is related to the root רמה that means – to hurl, to throw high – and that it derives from the base רמ that means high. Or alternately – it might be related to the word חרמש that means – scythe, sickle – Cf. ירה ירח pg.... [or perhaps related to base רח In sense of a wide spear]

<sup>519</sup> Or alternately runa could be an abbreviated form of Lat. hirundo [arrow] – or runa could be a n ches to R withering of חנית khanit [spear] – and hirundo itself might be an expanded form of חנית khanit

<sup>520</sup> But these may relate instead to Lat. ramus [a branch]

<sup>521</sup> Plant possessing arrow shaped leaves

<sup>522</sup> But Hebrew שער sa'ar [hair & bristle [v] ] is an alternate etymon possibility by R to T reverse rhotacism. Cf. Lat. sativus [sown, planted] from Hebrew זרע zorah [seed, sow]

חום	khum	Brown, dark <sup>523</sup>		Humus, humi <sup>524</sup> , umus <sup>525</sup>	Lat. soil, ground, earth <sup>526</sup>
חב	khob	Obligate, owe		throb	

חרש	khoreish	plough		Anc. Grk. Ergon, ergas <sup>527</sup>	See also ergon pg....
חתן	khoson	Son in law, father in law		cousin	A close relative

<sup>523</sup> See also חמר pg...

<sup>524</sup> = on the ground

<sup>525</sup> It is widely assumed that the Latin word homo [man - whence human, Span. hombre] derives from humus soil [indeed so Ernest Klein] – a theory that would accord with the Torah statement to the effect that G-d created man / Adam – out of the soil. Note also that I am suggesting therefore – (a) that the Lat. humus word for soil earth derives from the Hebrew word for its brown color – just as I also believe that the Hebrew word for soil, ground אדמה adomoh – derives from the reddish brown color of the soil – in that the Hebrew word for red is אדום adom. (b) That the Lat. word for man – homo - derives from the Lat. word for soil - humus- just as the bible advises that the Hebrew word for man אדם [ adam/ odom ] derived from אדמה the Hebrew word for soil - because the first man, Adam – was made by G-d out of the soil – [i.e out of the elements that make up the physical earth]. From humus were developed the Eng. – humility & humble – via Lat. humilis said to be the source of the Eng. humble via Lat. humilis [lowly-on the ground – low lying – groveling – so humility was – lit. on the ground] and it yielded also the word ‘exhume’ and the biological term humus [vegetable mould] . ] The humus term may have derived via the ancient Grk. kham and khamai χαμα χαμα [earth, soil, & of the ground]. [now, one might suggest instead that Adam was so named for the fact that his blood is called דם dom [blood] – but consider that animals do also have blood. Note also that , the Torah does not mention that the animal were fashioned out of the ground – which it does in the case of Adam.] It seems to me as well that the אדום adome color [red] derives metaphysically from the the word דם dom [blood] which is red colored – and the blood term דם may derive from the base דם that means – to restrain [Cf. וידם אהרן Lev. 10:3 ] in that the blood holds the life spirit נפש nefesh within the body] . Ernest Klein has suggested that the חום [brown, dark] color term derives from the word חם [warm, heat] in that burning often darkens the color of an item. Also – Grk. chyme juice – that can have been the intermediate source of Lat. humidus [moisture] that some etymologists do indeed attempt to link with the Lat. humus term?? decomposed organic matter.BUT חמר KHOMER CLAY IS AN ALTERNATE possible ETYMON –ALSO חמר MAY DERIVE FROM חום decomposed organic matter.BUT חמר KHOMER CLAY IS AN ALTERNATE possible ETYMON –ALSO חמר MAY DERIVE FROM חום . The experts do also regard the Lat. homo term as cognate with the OE word guma – and the ON gumi OHG gomo and other related terms that denote man [and earthling] . Perhaps also the ancient Grk. khawma χαμα [mound of earth, earth thrown up for purposes of siege]

<sup>526</sup> But חמר khomer [clay] is a possible alternate etymon – albeit that חמר may also have been derived from this

חום

<sup>527</sup> See pg...

חמל	chomal	clement		Alms,	& Grk. eeemon = compassionate
<sup>528</sup> חרר חרר	Kharar kharaw	burn		urtica	Lat. Stinging nettle <sup>529</sup>
base of חש whisper	khosh	silent		Hush	Devised by G-d on basis of onomatopoeia
חן	khein	Grace, nice		Anc. Grk kallos	= beautiful <sup>530</sup>
חוה חח	khoekh	Hook, briar, thorn, barb		Oxys – οξύς	Anc. Grk. – sharp, keen, to a point <sup>531</sup>
שטח	shotakh	A flat area		Swath, swathe	By metathesis
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		perk <sup>lxviii</sup>	= emerge, pop up
חזה	khozah	Look, see		gander	'let's have us a gander' <sup>532</sup>
חורץ חליץ		out		Glance	.i.e. a looking out <sup>533</sup>
base חלבנה חלב	khelbonah	Galbanum –a sticky white substance] <sup>534</sup>		Lat. gluten > Eng. glue	Glue, paste

<sup>528</sup> An alternate etymon is אור ur [fire, furnace]

<sup>529</sup> But nettle itself derives from נעץ na'atz [sharp thorn] as does 'needle' as well

<sup>530</sup> ...with N > L dissimilation withering. Whence the first element of the words – calligraphy and calisthenics

<sup>531</sup> Hebrew קוצ kotz [thorn, pointed end] is an alternate candidate

<sup>532</sup> But gander [male goose] and gans [Ger. goose – whence goose – come from Hebrew base גג gon to protect, watch over] in that honking geese were used as alarms against night time criminal intruders - also gannet [solan goose]

<sup>533</sup> Mod. Hebrew glance is indeed – חצצה -

<sup>534</sup> XXXXXThere are two ways that the galbanum term can have derived - (a) because is white,XXXX like milk. (b) it can have derived from the Hebrew base חב that denotes – binding together – adhereing – Cf' חוב debt / חבר combine / חבק embrace etc.

חשרה or אוצר	Otzar or khashrah	Storehouse/ treasure – or gathering of		Lat. thesaurus	= storehouse, treasure
חמק	khomaq	Turn away, slip away		OFr. Guenchir	Turn aside, avoid, shrink back <sup>535</sup> > Eng. wince <sup>536</sup>
חנית	Khanit - khanis	spear		Aiganeh & aikhmeh	Anc. Grk. spear, javelin
חנית	Khanit - khanis	spear		Akontion	Anc. Grk. spear
חצר	khotzer	yard		hortus	Lat. enclosure for plants, garden <sup>lxix</sup>
חלל	khalal	hollow		Lat. alveolus, alveus, alvus	Cavity, basin, socket, hull, channel <sup>537</sup>
חפץ	khofetz	desire		Lat. avarus – Eng. avarice	= greedy
חן	khein	Grace, nice		Fine, finesse	

חלק	khalak	Smooth, slippery		gleit	Ger. Slide – lubricate, slip
חלק	khalak	Smooth, slippery		gleissen	Ger. glide
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		Lat. floreo [v] – flos [n]	Lat. flower – whence Eng. flower <sup>538</sup>

<sup>535</sup> ...also = kick

<sup>536</sup> ...but an alternate etymon is כוץ kavetz - perhaps also חרג

<sup>537</sup> ...said to be related to anc. Grk. aulos [flute, narrow hollow] - perhaps with U/V interchange

<sup>538</sup> Eng. flour is said to derive as well – in that flour is ‘the flower’ [the base part] of the wheat plant. Cf. ‘the flower of French manhood destroyed in WWI’

צחק	tzokhaq	Laugh, jest		Eng. jest – Span. chiste	= joke, jest
פרח	perakh	Flower, bloom		Ital. brocco	Shoot, sprout <sup>539</sup>
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus			Lat. cura > Eng. curate, curator	Care – attention – oversight
ברח	borakh	escape		[Apo]-phugei	Anc. Grk. refuge, asylum <sup>540</sup>
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	less		Parvus, parvos	Lat. small, little

פח	pakh	Pit & trap		fovea	Lat. Pit, pitfall, snare <sup>541</sup>
חלד	kholad			glide <sup>542</sup>	
חן	khein	Grace, nice, favor, charm		Khartos χαρτος	Delightful > Lat. gratus <sup>543</sup>
חן	khein	Grace, nice, favor, charm		Anc. Grk. Kharis <sup>544</sup> χαρις	Favor, grace, boon, grateful kindness, elegance, <sup>545</sup>

<sup>539</sup> ...related to Lat. broccus/ brochus [projecting tooth] and also to Eng. broccoli . Alternate candidate is פרץ [burst out]

<sup>540</sup> ...with elision of the resh R

<sup>541</sup> Hebrew בור bor [pit] is a lesser etymon candidate

<sup>542</sup> Apud Parkhurst

<sup>543</sup> ....with N > R dissimilation withering

<sup>544</sup> ....with N > R dissimilation withering. The Septuagint translated חן as grace in מצא חן [found favor, grace] Gen. 6:8

<sup>545</sup> From khartos and its related Grk. derivatives stemmed the Lat. words – gratis – gratus – gratia – grate – whose overlapping meanings included –beauty – charm – favor – kindness – for free – voluntary – lovely – pleasing – thankful – lovely – dear – agreeable - thank. Also Span. Gracias [thank you] Also Span. Gracias [thank you]. Probably also – Eng. grant- also Sanskrit caru [pretty]

חרץ	khoratz	Cut into, trench		Anc. Grk. Kharassaw, kharatto, kharassein	Cut into furrows >Lat. charaxo = scratch, engrave <sup>546</sup> <sup>547</sup> See also pg..
חן	khein	Grace, nice, favor, charm		kharisma <sup>548</sup>	Charm, favor, grace, gift
חן	khein	Grace, nice, favor, charm		kharieis [adv.] See kharis	Graceful elegant, lovely, pretty
חרץ	khoratz	Cut into, trench		Anc. Grk. Kharassaw, kharatto	Sharpen, cut, scratch <sup>549</sup>

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Tero, tritus & Anc. Grk. teiraw, teirein	Lat. grind, wear down, chafe, rub > <sup>550</sup> Eng. trite, contrite
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Contrive, contraption	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trip	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Drang	Ger. stress. See also חנק
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Strudel Old Ger. stredan	Orig. Ger. whirlpool
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Traffic – traffic in	Bother, exertion

<sup>546</sup> A lesser candidate is חרת

<sup>547</sup> It seems to me that the charaxo scratch derived from גרד gorad [scratch] and/or חרץ khoratz [cut into, trench] - while its sense of engrave is from חורט khorass and/ or חרש khorash [engrave]

<sup>548</sup> ....with N > R dissimilation withering

<sup>549</sup> 'Scratch' might also derive from Hebrew גרד gorad [scrape, scratch]

<sup>550</sup> But maybe טרד is involved instead or additionally

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Drug [on the market]	Bothersome over- abundance
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		Gancho, enganchar	Span. Hook, peg, hanger <sup>551</sup>

חרץ	khoratz	Cut into, trench		Trench, trenchant	
חצי	khatzi	half		Anc. Grk. hemi	= half . Cf. Lat. lux, lucis > lumen <sup>552</sup>
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Aram. חמה	See, observe. Cf. Lat. lux, lucis > lumen <sup>553lxx</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		Anc. Grk. sphingein σφιγγειν	Choke, squeeze, bind tight <sup>554</sup>
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		strabos	Anc. Grk. squinting

<sup>551</sup> Hebrew הקע hokah [hang] seems a lesser possibility. Also חוח

<sup>552</sup> See also next

<sup>553</sup> Some scholars assumed that the Hebrew words שור shur [wall] and שור shur [look] are related in that observing and walls are both elements of protection and they have [mistakenly?] assumed that this Aramaic חמה term that means 'see' is parallelly related to the חומה term that means 'wall'. I have found instead that both שור terms trace back to the idea of continuity / connection in that a wall is a continuity and looking is a connection/ continuity between the viewer and his sight object.

<sup>554</sup> But the similar Eng. asphyxiate is said to derive instead from Lat. asphyxia [stoppage of pulse] from ancient Grk. sphyzin [throb, beat violently] which I assume to derive from Hebrew sofek in its sense of - clap, strike

שחד	shokhad	Bribery i.e. hired subservience		Aram. סגד sogad	Reverence, bowing to <sup>555</sup>
חרף	khareif	Sharp, bitter		Harpago <sup>556</sup>	Lat. rob – plunder – see also pg...
חלק	kheilek	Part, division		hank	Hank of hair <sup>557</sup> , hank of rope
צמח	tzemakh	Bloom, sprout		Sbuzier <sup>558</sup> – sbocciare <sup>559</sup>	bloom
חפה	Khofo/ khopa	cover		Kalypto, kalupto <sup>560</sup>	Cover, hide whence Grk. kalyptra [veil] <sup>lxxi</sup> & Lat. calautica veil, kerchief
חסר	khoser	lack <sup>lxxii</sup>		Lat. careo, carere <sup>561</sup>	= I lack - Elided ח

[PBH] מים חלוטים – root חלט	[mayim] khalutim	Boiling [water]		Lat. caldus Span. Caldo, cauldron, scald <sup>562lxxiii</sup>	= hot, warm
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<sup>555</sup> ...i.e. from base שח that denotes bowing, subservience – From this same source derived Aram. איסגד – איזגד  
עזגד - [messenger, runner]Cf. Lat. obsequi

<sup>556</sup> Apud Robert DeBruyn. But גרף goraf may be a superior candidate .See also pg..

<sup>557</sup> Cf. hank of hair and a piece of comb – James Rodgers 1957 – [Honeycomb - Bob Merrill writer]

<sup>558</sup> = bloom [Romagnolo dialect apud Logos conjugator]

<sup>559</sup> ...by TZ-M-KH > S-B-KH by B/M labial interchange. Or alternately - P-R-KH פרח [bloom] by P-R-KH elided to  
P-KH > S-P-KH > S-B –CH

<sup>560</sup> By epenthesis of L

<sup>561</sup> = to lack – whence Eng. caret

<sup>562</sup> The presence of these terms indicate that the supposed PBh term was already in currency in this sense in  
biblical times as well



חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		Span. horcar <sup>563</sup>	Strangle, choke <sup>lxxiv</sup>
חנק	khoneik	Choke, strangle		Ger. wurgen <sup>564</sup> & Dutch worgen	Strangle, choke
חסד	chesed	kindness		Lat. caritas/charitas <sup>565</sup>	. > charity
פתח	Potakh/posakh	open		porch	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		cast	

חוס	khus	Protect, care for		chez	Fr. (a) house <sup>566</sup> (b) in
קח base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		Lat. cupa	Cask, tub
אחד	ekhad	One, unify		Code, codify	A unification of assorted laws, rules
חד base יחיד	yokhid	Alone, single		cade	A baby lamb, etc. separated from or abandoned by its mother

<sup>563</sup> However, Span. Horca [gallows] and ahorcar [to hang] derive from Hebrew חקע hokah [to hang, put on gallows] – and Span. Horca [fork, pitchfork] is a derivative of Hebrew פלג plog [divide] via Lat. furca [fork] – by F to H dissimilation as occurred in Lat. Formosa to Span. Hermosa. Cf. also Ger. wurgen pg...

<sup>564</sup> ... but Ger. abwurgen [to kill] may further have been influenced by Hebrew הרג horag [kill]

<sup>565</sup> .... By rhoticism of the samekh to R. The experts relate these to Lat. carus [dear, expensive, beloved] which I regard as a very probable derivative of Hebrew יקר yakar [dear, expensive] – but charity is kindness, not dear or expensive.

<sup>566</sup> ....related to Lat. casa [house]. But the Fr. House term maison may derive from Hebrew בית bayis – by B/M labial dissimilation withering

חד	khad	Sharp; pungent		cade	A pungent juniper plant oil
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		tripe	Animal intestines <sup>567</sup>
חזה	khozah	Look, see		Skrt. acaste	Look at

חלק	kheilek	Part, division		Skrt. zalka	A part
חומה	khomah	wall		Anc. Grk. derma	[animal] skin, hide – skin being a pro- tective body wall <sup>568</sup>
אחד	ekhad	one		Skrt. upete	Unite with
חד	khad	sharp		goad <sup>569</sup>	Perhaps via PBH חד chode = point, edge
חטא	Khait/ khata	sin		Ger. schuld	Guilt, blame <sup>570</sup>

<sup>567</sup> The intestines being an compressed organ whose parts are intricately twisted and turned in many directions. Cf. contraption, intricate

<sup>568</sup> Note that this derma hypothesis will accord with the opinion of Ernest Klein to the effect that the Hebrew חמת kheimath term denotes skin bottle and that it is related to the Ugaritic khmt [leather skin] and to the Middle East khamith [a small skin] – the idea being in my opinion that – like derma - these semitic skin terms also derive from the Hebrew חומה term that means ‘wall’ in that the skin is a protective wall of the body – . A lesser theory would have the חמת term deriving from the word חום [heat] in the sense that the חמת might have been a canteen that kept hot beverages warm – but the experts say that the חמת did instead keep beverages cool. Rachel Taller Shajnfeld suggested that the חמת term might derive from the word חמש khomeš [a belly or stomach part – that is the source of Lat. omasum] . In light of this data it seems conceivable that the חומה wall term is the etymon of the noun word skin – albeit that that skin noun might be instead – or collaterally – a backformation from the verb skin – as in to skin an animal’s hide – in which case it would derive from the Hebrew שכין sakhin [knife] My hypothesis that the derma term derives from חומה accords well with my other theory to the effect that the Grk. word therme that denotes heat derives from Hebrew חום khom [heat] Cf. חם khom to therm- . See also pg.. Note also that the biblical word נוד [a skin bottle] is very similar to the word נד neid [a wall]

<sup>569</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is the גש gos base of the verb נגש nogas [oppressor, taskmaster]

<sup>570</sup> However, another usage of Ger. schuld is – responsibility, obligation and it is either a sense development from the usage s guilt – or a word or usage that was developed from the

חגב	khagov	Grasshopper, insect		Lat. troxalis	Grasshopper, cricket –THR withering <sup>571</sup>
חוחה	khoekh	Thorn, briar, hook, rock crevice -		Grk. base trax [trakh]	Rough, rugged, sharp, stony <sup>572</sup>
חוחה	khokh	Ring, clasp		ring	

בחן	bokhen	Probe, test		Probe, prove	
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Lat. trochiscus	Ball, pill – by THR wither
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Anc. Grk. trokhiskos	wheel
בריה	briakh	Connecting bar, bolt		Turk. Burgu & burgulu	Bract, auger, drill & screw <sup>573</sup> See also ....
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Lat. trichinus <sup>574</sup>	Slight, meagre [so - hairlike] <sup>575</sup>
בריה	briakh	Connecting bar, bolt		Anc. Grk. purgos	Watchtower castle, fortress
בריה	briakh	Connecting bar, bolt		L.Lat. burgus	Fortified or walled town fort, castle

<sup>571</sup> Cf. trogle pg... However חרגול khargol [cricket] is an alternate candidate

<sup>572</sup> Perhaps also Anc. Grk. τρυχος trukhos/ trykhos [ragged, tatters]

<sup>573</sup> ...whence Mod. Hebrew ברג boreg [screw] Apud E. Klein – However the screw usage could derive instead from the base בג that implies maturing – reaching full strength – see pg..

<sup>574</sup> Also Anc. Grk. trikhia [rope, cord]

<sup>575</sup> ...via ancient Grk. thrix [hair]

ברח	borakh	escape		Iceland - bjarge	Escape death, be saved
ברח	borakh	escape		M. Dutch bergen	Get to safety, keep safe, hide
ברח	borakh	escape		Ger. Bergen, geborgen	Save, rescue, keep safe, hide, shelter
ברח	borakh	escape		M.E. berwan	Save, safeguard
חיש	khish	hurry		fast	
ריח	rayakh	Aroma, odor		Lat. aroma	Spice, sweet odor

זרח	zorakh	Arise, radiate		Strahlen	Dutch - radiate
חוצץ	khutz	Out, outer		Scovace, scovacis	Furlan/ Friulan = garbage, trash
חלץ	khalutz	Take out of, extricate		gloze	Arch. Eng. = make excuses for <sup>576</sup>
חיש	khish	hurry		hurry	by rhotacism <sup>lxxv</sup>

חלוצ	khalutz	Battle ready		Ger. hilde, Hilda	Female warrior
חלל	khalal	hollow		Ger. kehle, Dutch keel	throat <sup>577</sup>

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<sup>576</sup> Apud Samuel Lysons

<sup>577</sup> An alternate possible etymon is קלח [stalk i.e. a holder]

חשב	khoshev	Think, reckon		Ger. tracht	= think Whence Eng. thought
חלק	khalak	smooth		flatter	i.e. – smooth talk -See pg.. <sup>578</sup>
חלד	kholad			zloty	Pol. Gold – see Pg..
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Iceland thadur	thread
פרח	porakh	Flower, bloom		Sprout & OHG sprioan <sup>579</sup> & spryttan, Dut. Spruitan – Ger. sprossen	= sprout
חוג	khug	Circle/ round, source of aug [eye]		vigil <sup>580</sup>	
חרד	khorad	shudder		Lat. crudus > Eng. crude	Bloody, raw – Cf. horrid – pg... whence 'ecru'

שמח	somakh	happy		Ger. schmunzel	smile
חנן from base חנן	khonen	To grant		khronos <sup>581</sup> Anc. Grk. time > Eng. chronic	..which is granted by G-d <sup>582</sup>

<sup>578</sup> However, those who link flattery to the idea of stroking with the flat of the hand can presume a derivation from the the word פלס peles that denotes – even, flat, balance

<sup>579</sup> Hebrew פרץ poratz [burst, pierce] is an alternate candidate

<sup>580</sup> ...but see also פקח pg...

<sup>581</sup> ...by epenthesis of R

<sup>582</sup> Chronos [time] is said to be the source of crony – [old friend]. It may also be the source of the ancient Grk word gerron [elders, council]. Cf. Hebrew זמן [time] which also denotes – prepare – in that G-d prepares an allotted time span for each person before his birth

חג	khag	Festival, Holyday		Anc. Grk. hagios	holy
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. Tergo, tergere	Rub, wipe, polish > de- tergent
חרף	kharif	Sharp		Anc. Grk. kharax χαρᾶξ	Pointed stake, entrenchment pale <sup>583</sup>

חסה	khosoh	Protect, care for		Cassidile, cassifile	Lat. wallet
חשך	Khoseik-h	Hold back, restrain		Anc. Grk. iskhaw <sup>584</sup> ισχω	Hold, restrain
חשך	Khoseik-h	Hold back, restrain		Lat. viscum <sup>585</sup>	Birdlime, mistletoe
נבח	Naw - bakh	To bark		Eng. bark <sup>586</sup>	

חפה	khofah	To cover		Cap, Fr. Chapeaux	Hat, cap <sup>587</sup>
שמח	somakh	happy		Smooch, Ger. schmusen <sup>588</sup> lxxvi	

<sup>583</sup> ...whence Lat. characatus [provided with stakes, propped up] and characias [fit for making stakes]. Cf. also Hyrax pg...

<sup>584</sup> Hebrew אחד is a lesser etymon candidate

<sup>585</sup> Iskhaw and viscum apud John Parkhurst

<sup>586</sup> This word – which is admittedly – echoic / imitative / onomatopoeic – was either invented by G-d Himself –Who was as aware of the concept of echoism as any lexicographer – or it can have been added into the biblical Hebrew language by men of the early generations. Rashi explains that the phrase אבחת חרב [Ezek. 21:20] poetically intends – the barking of the [enemy] sword . The bark term that denotes rind of a tree derives from the root ברכ B-R-KH that signifies – knee, bend in the sense of a bent/ curved item. Cf. also the pol. curved beet term - burak

<sup>587</sup> ...but in the case of cap = headwear, Hebrew כובע kova [hat, helmet] may be a better candidate]

<sup>588</sup> Cf. משמח את הכלה & מצחק את אשתו

חח חוח	khoekh	Rugged terrain, jagged		rugged	Perhaps also 'rough'
חוי	khutz	Out, outer		To skirt [v] <sup>589</sup>	Pass along the edge/ outside of <sup>590</sup>
חלץ base of מחלצה	khultzah	Outer garment		A skirt [n]	Outer garment <sup>591</sup>
חוצה	khutza	Street, outskirt		Outskirt[s]	Outer area

לח	lakh	Moist, wet		[water]logged	
כחל	kakhol	Antimony, Eye color cosmetic		kohl	Eye coloring – said origin of 'alcohol'
פתח or פרח	Porakh or potakh	Bloom or open		April	Month of opening of spring – time of flowers and blooming
חש Base of לחש		whisper		Whisp[er]	

רחם Or חוס	Rakhem or khus	Mercy or pity		14 <sup>th</sup> Cent. reuthe > Eng. ruth[less]	= Pity, compassion
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<sup>589</sup> Cf. skirt the issue. חלץ Is another candidate – by ל to R dissimilation

<sup>590</sup> It seems to me that the word skirmish may be a form of – skirt-mish – to the effect that it denotes a minor combat mixing [mish] at the outside edge of the main force. The mish [mix] term is apparently a derivative of Lat. miscere [to mix] that derives in term from one of the Hebrew mix/ blend terms – מחמך and. מרחך. The rugby sport term scrum is thought to derive from or otherwise relate to - skirmish

<sup>591</sup> ...said to be related to the shirt term

חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		OE scytel & O.N. skutill <sup>592</sup>	Arrow, dart > Eng. shuttle <sup>593</sup>
חפה	khofoh	Cover		OE hrof	Roof, ceiling, summit
חפה	khofoh	Cover		Dutch rouf	Roof, cover
חפה	khofoh	Cover		Eng. roof <sup>594</sup>	
קלח	Kalakh[at]	Pot, kettle		Crock – OE crocca	pot <sup>595</sup>

טחן	tokhan	grind		Lat. tundo, retundere <sup>596</sup>	Beat, grind' [with intrusive D]
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Talmud. קנה	Wipe, also menstrual cloth – by נ epenthesis <sup>597</sup> lxxvii
תחב assumed PBH	tokhab	Stick in, insert		jab	Pierce, poke, thrust in
חג Base of חגא & חוג	Khag base of khug & khoga	Circle & dance, festive		חגיגה Talmudic khingah	Dance, circle, chorus, festivity

לח	lakh	Moist, damp		Welsh laith	Moist, damp
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<sup>592</sup> harrpoon

<sup>593</sup> = shoot. Apud I.E. Mozeson. Shuttle also meant a weaving instrument that was shot across the threads 14<sup>th</sup> Cent. [Harper's OED]

<sup>594</sup> As a lesser possibility, this Eng. roof could have derived from the Hebrew root רעף ra'af, one of whose senses may be – imbrication – i.e. imbricated roof tiles

<sup>595</sup> However, other crock and crocca usages as – pitcher – earthenware vessel – jug – suggest a link to Ger. krug [pitcher, jug] type terms that more likely derive from Hebrew כרע korah [bend, curve]

<sup>596</sup> Mozeson suggests טחן as a possible etymon for Eng. thin

<sup>597</sup> i.e. the cloth absorbs = takes in



חזר	khozeir	return		Lat. vicis	Return, recompense retaliate
חמור	khamur	reddish		Alhambra	= Alhamra the red [palace]- with intrusive B
חרם or חרב	Khorav – or khoram			OHG herion. OFris.Urherin Ger. verheeren	= destroy, devastate > Eng. harried

קח	kakh	take		Cocio, coctio	Lat. broker, factor > Ital. cozzone <sup>598</sup>
קח	kakh	take		Eng. Cozen	Defraud, deceive <sup>599</sup>
חת	kheis	Terror, fear		hawze	17 <sup>th</sup> Cent. = terrify, frighten
חד	khad	one		pod	Shell, husk uniting peas? Cf. cod
אחר	akhar	Behind, after		Aft, after	
חור	khoer	hole		hole	R/Ldissimilation

חור	Khur	White, linen		PBH חורור khivarvar	leucoma
חור	Khur	White, linen		PBH חורין khivaryon	Whitish, pallid

<sup>598</sup> ...broker, middleman – Cf. Ger. kauf [buy]

<sup>599</sup> Cf. – I got taken

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. trituro, tritura	Rub – chafe – thresh > triturate <sup>600</sup>
חפש	khofesh	freedom		Akkad. hupsu	freedom
תחב <sup>601</sup>	tokhav	Insert, pierce		toggle <sup>602</sup>	Assumed PBH
חרד	khoreid	Shudder, shake		O. Scots – houd & hudenian	= sway, rock side to side & shake, sway, rock
נח	nakh	rest		Lat. nitor	Rest, rely
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Lat. xystus, xystum	Open portico <sup>603604</sup> - walking space of a residence
חוט	khut	Thread, string		Hung. Sujtas > Fr. soutache <sup>605</sup>	Narrow ribbon or braid
פתח	Pesakh/ fesakh	Opening, door		Lat. fistula	Pipe, tube. Hole, opening

<sup>600</sup> An alternate candidate is ישיש dayesh [thresh]

<sup>601</sup> Prof. Marcus Jastrow links תחב to חבא [hide]. Rav Hirsch and E. Klein link חבא [hide, secret] to the verb חפא [II Kings 17:9] but Artscroll and some others disagree. Gesenius links חבא hide to חפה cover. It seems that Jastrow alone recognized that the PBH תחב [insert, stick in] may derive from the חבא idea of 'hiding'. The hypothesis of a link to Hebrew תוך [into] or of a link to the Hebrew תחת [under] are alternate possibilities. Chaplain Steinberg perceives instead in תחב a חב based sense of 'connect' Another possible source might be as a lenition of a hypothetical תקב whose קב base would signify 'pierce'. חבא Could be the etymon of the word – hide – by B/D interchange – Cf. Hebrew שב shev [sit] to Lat. sedeo [sit] - רכב rokhev [ride] > Eng. ride enter alia תחב – may also be related to סחב

<sup>602</sup> = Pin passed through the eye of a rope – strap – bolt – to hold it in place

<sup>603</sup> Cf. xyston - חץ

<sup>604</sup> But its usage as covered colonnade may derive instead from כסה kisaw [cover]

<sup>605</sup> Hebrew שרוג - סרוג srug [plaiting, braiding] seems an alternate candidate for soutache

חלק	khalak	Smooth		Lat. Serica, sericum	= silk, [a smooth fabric] – L/R <sup>606</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Obs. Eng. Kirtle	Garment term denoting – gown, coat, skirt <sup>607</sup>
חפץ	khaifetz	A desire, a desired object		Hephaestus	Grk. myth. Deity of smiths – artisans, craftsmen sculptors <sup>608</sup>
לח	lakh	Moist, wet		Ger. wasser	= water > wet - water <sup>609</sup> lxxviii
לח	lakh	Moist, wet		Pers. Lak, M.Lat. lacca	Resinous insect secretion <sup>610</sup>

חזה	khaveh	Show, state		show <sup>611</sup>	
חזה	khazeh	Gaze, look		Ger. Starr[en] > Eng. stare	= to stare <sup>612</sup>
חרש or חרץ	Khoratz or khorash			חרדלית PBH from Grk. kharadra – χαρδρα &	Mountain stream, rain

<sup>606</sup> An alternate etymon is the שר base of ישר שורה - that denotes continuity – unhindered

<sup>607</sup> Whence also Yiddish - kittle

<sup>608</sup> i.e. involved in the making of desired objects

<sup>609</sup> ...and if wasser / water from לח is correct, then wet will surely be another derivative. In the Eng. translation internet archives The Ger. Semitic language expert Julius Furst linked לח to a Ger. word laich denoting moisture – but I have not found corroboration of this in internet sources. This is probably a misspelling of the Ger. lasch [wet]

<sup>610</sup> Said to be source of Eng. lacquer

<sup>611</sup> Via Aram. אחוי [instruct, show]

<sup>612</sup> So - ח > S & ר > T = sta + r. There may also have been a similar development of the Ger. word starr that means – stiff – rigid – from אחז [hold tight] in that stiffness amounts to being held tightly in place. A lesser candidate would be the epenthesis of a T into the root שור shur [to look at]

					stream, torrent <sup>613614</sup>
חלף	kholaf	change		shift	
נ סח	Naw-sakh	Remove, Tear away		Span. Sacar	Take out – pull out, extract <sup>615</sup>
לקח	lekakh	A taking, item to be taken		Lat. lectio. Lectiois > Eng. lesson & Span. leccion	= a selecting, A reading <sup>616</sup>
לקח	lekakh	A taking, item to be taken		Anc. Grk. legein λεγειν > Lat. legere <sup>6171xxix</sup>	= choose, gather <sup>618</sup> , call
חוב	khoev	Debt, obligation		job <sup>619</sup>	
חפז	Khipeiz, khifeiz	Hurry, alarm		jiffy	
חזק	khazak	strong		Stark, strong <sup>620</sup>	
קלח assumed PBH <sup>621</sup>	kalokh	Stem, stalk, rise up in a column,		Lat. columna	Column – pillar –

<sup>613</sup> Torrent that cuts out a path, ravine. Also

<sup>614</sup> An alternate is Talmudic כרית [Groove in Mountain slope made by running water]

<sup>615</sup> Other candidates are - נתק and נסק which also denote removing – and which phonetically related to סח and probably metaphysically related as well. עתק Otak [ move away from a place] – which features a base תק - that would correspond to the base סח - may be related as well

<sup>616</sup> lokat [glean] is an alternate candidate

<sup>617</sup> To choose, gather – but the gather usage more likely derives from לקט [gather, glean]

<sup>618</sup> ... but the gather usage more likely derives from לקט [gather, glean]

<sup>619</sup> However – some experts may be correct in linking job to the Hebrew יהב yehab [an assignment, task – from base הב = give] in that a Ger. word for job – is indeed – aufgabe [something given]

<sup>620</sup> Also starch - These transformations can have occurred in one or more manners – but with regard to strong – it might alternately be a backformation from the word strength that might alternately have derived from the word zeroah [upper arm, arm muscle]

<sup>621</sup> But likely a word of the biblical era that was not mentioned in Tanakh

		steady flow or jet,			support - neck <sup>622</sup>
קלח assumed PBH	kalokh	Stem, stalk, rise up in a column, steady flow or jet,		Lat. caulis – colis – culmus - calamus <sup>623lxxx</sup>	Stalk, stem
אחר	Akheir, akhar	Other, after, a different		Anc. Grk. eteros/ heteros	= the other one - either – one or the other – either or, one after the other - different
חבר	khaber	Friend, companion		Anc. Grk. etairos / hetairos	Companion, friend > Lat. Mistress, courtesan <sup>lxxxi</sup>
חנט	khonat	Embalm – i.e. to gut the belly		Eng. v. gut <sup>624</sup>	See also pg...
טחן	tokhan	Grind, crush		jaw <sup>625</sup>	

שחה	Shokho	bow		Hung. szog	angle
שחה	Shokho	bow		Indonesia segi	angle
שחה	Shokho	bow		Anc. Grk. [pro]skynein	Fall at one's feet <sup>626</sup>

<sup>622</sup> ...whence Ital. collo, scollo and Span. Cuello [neck]. Perhaps also Finnish kaule and Eston. Kael – [neck]. Note that the Hebrew word קלח kahn [stalk] is similarly the source of the Neapolitan canna [throat] and of other Ital. dialect words featuring a CaN element that denote – neck, throat

<sup>623</sup> ...plus other variations of these terms. Calamus also denoted reed – and arrow [initial made out of reed?]

<sup>624</sup> חוץ [out] is an alternate possibility

<sup>625</sup> Maybe also – chin?

<sup>626</sup> Alternately – from כנע konaa [kneel, subservience]

שלח	sholakh	Send, throw		salvo <sup>627</sup>	
פחד	Pakhad/ fakhad	Fear, fright		Eng. Feeze/ pheeze & faze	= frighten & disconcert, frighten
חרש	khoresh	Artisan, craftsman		Anc. Grk. erithos – εριθος	Day laborer
דחק	dokhak	Push, press [express from the body]		dung <sup>628</sup>	= manure Cf. dreck pg...
חסר	khoseir	Lack, miss		Anc. Grk. hysterehma - υστερημα	Deficiency, need, want
חזה	khozeh	Look, see		Ger. [an-] schauen	Look at, behold
חלק	khalak	Smooth, slippery		Ger. kalk - kalkstein	= lime, chalk

חרול	khurul	Nettle <sup>629</sup> thorn		surly	Cf. churl
חליץ	kholatz	To emit, put out		gland	See also glans pg...
אחר	Akhar/ akher	After/ other		Aft, after <sup>630lxxxii</sup>	
אחר	Akhar/ akher	After/ other		Oft, often <sup>631</sup>	
חגא	khogah	Dance, fest		PBH חנג khonag	Dance, play <sup>632</sup>

<sup>627</sup> ...but שלח [cast, throw] may be a better candidate

<sup>628</sup> An alternate candidate is Hebrew domen דמן [manure]

<sup>629</sup> 'nettle' [and – needle] derive from נעץ na'otz [nettle]

<sup>630</sup> Either by method – A-KH-R > A-F-T later extended to AFTER – or by A-KH-R > A-F-R > A-F-T-R later shortened to AFT.

<sup>631</sup> Oft > often – from AFT in sense of again and again and thus – time AFTER time . Cf. oft-times

<sup>632</sup> ....perhaps the source of Eng. jig – see pg..

רחש	rakhash	Stirring, emotion, feeling		Ger. rausch	Frenzy, ecstasy, euphoria
רחש	rakhash	Stirring, emotion, feeling		Eng. 'rush'	A strong feeling or emotion
שחל	shakhal	Lion?		jackal <sup>633</sup>	
רחש	Rakash	Stirring, emotion		Rustl[ing] of leaves in a wind	
שחט	shokhat	To slaughter		Ger. schlacht [en] > Eng. slaughter <sup>lxxxiii</sup>	Cf. חטא [sin] to Ger. schuld [fault] whence Eng.- guilt <sup>lxxxiv</sup>

חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaly		Ital. ruspa	Rough, rugged
חליץ	kholatz	To extract, take out		Talmud. חוליץ	tongs
חפן	khofen	handful		Eng. thrift	By THR - Cf. tightfisted <sup>634</sup>
חשל <sup>635</sup>	khashal	Straggle, trail behind		[initial - trashel] > straggle <sup>636</sup>	By THR method <sup>637</sup>

<sup>633</sup> Apud Rav Hirsch – but many experts have it instead as 'lion'. This may thus be a specimen of word transformation by means of inter-category exchange – as appears to have occurred as well in the case of Hebrew sus סוס [horse] to Lat. sus [pig] and elsewhere

<sup>634</sup> See also thrave pg.... The experts attribute thrift instead to thrive [in the sense that a penny saved is a penny earned?] – which would leave the Hebrew source as חי [live]. Their theory is incidentally supported by the Eng. adjective frugal – which originally derives from Lat. frux [fruit, produce – from Hebrew פרה bear fruit] but which eventually came to mean economical – with the passage of time. Also Lat. frugis [fruits – produce of the field – results – success]

<sup>635</sup> The Biblical version is a hapax legomenon [one time appearance] in Deut. 25:13 – כל הנחשלים אחריו

<sup>636</sup> ...and perhaps also – stray [תעה סור זר] are alternates for stray]

<sup>637</sup> ...but see also סרח pg....

חשק	khoshak	Desire, crave		hanker <sup>638</sup>	
חזה	khozeh	Look, see		Anc. Grk. okhos okhkhos οχος, οχχος <sup>639</sup> = eye & Lat. ocus = eye <sup>640</sup>	
טרה	torakh	Bother, exert		Strain [v] <sup>641</sup>	
ב - תחת	Ba - takhas	At the bottom		buttocks <sup>642</sup>	
פסח* <sup>643</sup>	pesakh	passover		Lat. pascha – Span. Pascuas > paschal	
חום	khom	Warm, hot		Ger. fromm– Yid. frum	= pious i.e. hotly believing – by THR throm to fromme <sup>644</sup>
צחק	tzkhok	laugh, jest, fun		Lat. joco [v]  Jocus, iocus[n] <sup>645</sup>	Joke, jest, fun > Eng. joke
צחק	tzkhok	laugh, jest, fun		cackle	

<sup>638</sup> See also חקר

<sup>639</sup> Woodhouse and Liddel- Scott do not record these terms but Francis Valpy quotes Hesychius regarding it. See next.

<sup>640</sup> Also quoted by Valpy. A number of 19<sup>th</sup> Cent. British philological journals also mention 'old Grk.' eye terms okos – okkos

<sup>641</sup> Perhaps also 'strenuous' via Lat. strennus [strenuous, vigorous, active]

<sup>642</sup> Cf. derierre [in the back] and 'landed on his behind'

<sup>643</sup> This entry probably a straightforward borrowing from the Bible

<sup>644</sup> Cf. ardent from Lat. ardeo < Hebrew אש aish [fire] by rhoticism. Cf. also Freude pg.. and pg...

<sup>645</sup> This is apparently the etymon of Lat. iocundus – delightful – pleasant – agreeable



דלח	dolakh	Stir up, roil, make turbid		Lat. adultero > Eng. adulterate <sup>646</sup>	Pollute, adul- terate, defile <sup>647</sup>
פחת	pakhas	pit		Eng. pock, pox, Ger. pocke	Small pit, hole indentation, <sup>648</sup>
Base of כח נכח	Ko'akh base of - nokhak	= 'a force against' – base of against, opposite		Ger. gegen	= against > Eng. 'against' <sup>649</sup>
פחת	Pokhos/fakhos	Less, minus		Span. falta	Lack - fail
פחת	Pokhos/fakhos	Less, minus		Fault – Span. faltar	Lacking, error <sup>650</sup>
חשב	khoshav	Think, reckon		Port. achar	To think, opine
שכח PBH	shokhakh	Be common, to be found normally		Port. achar	Find, encounter, discover
*חבל	khevel	A ring or line of advisers, conspirators		cabal <sup>651</sup>	

base of חש נחשת	Khush base of nekhosheth	Copper, bronze, brass		Ger. eisen > Eng. iron	= iron <sup>652</sup>
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<sup>646</sup> It seems to me that the Eng. word 'adulle' – which originally meant 'to spoil' is likely a shortened form of 'adulterate'

<sup>647</sup> But adult – adolescent – are from גדל gadol [big, grow] – and also adulate – Cf. Hebrew ל גדל to attribute greatness to

<sup>648</sup> Or this might relate to פח [blow, swell] in that the pock marks were usually the results swellings caused by illness

<sup>649</sup> Or alternately – gegen can have been developed as a permutation of נכח - by N-KH- KH > KH-KH-N > GeGeN

<sup>650</sup> See also fault – pg...

<sup>651</sup> Probably a direct borrowing from the bible

<sup>652</sup> Either by (a) חש base > eis + suffix [en] or (b) by N-KH-SH > KH-SH-N eisen

נחש ת	Nekhosh- eth	Copper, bronze, brass		Nickel [metal]	
חזר	khozar	return		Lat. reddere > Eng. render	Give back, return, restore <sup>653</sup>
מח	mokh	marrow		mush	מח is the base of Hebrew words denoting – mucus – fatty – sap – melt - brain
חם	khom	Hot, warm		Span. Quemar[e]	Be very hot, burn <sup>654</sup> , scorch
חשר - חשרה	Khashar, khashroh	Accumulation, collection		Anc. Grk. athroisis	accumulation
חרף	khoraf	Bitter, sharp		gripe	
חוץ	khutz	Out, outside		But [but for]	= outside of

חלף from חלופה root חלף	khaloopah	Whose time, usefulness, has passed		M. Lat. faluppa <sup>655</sup>	Said to be source of OFr. Frepe - Rag, worn garment, frill <sup>656</sup> see next
חרב	khorav	destroy		frippery	Worn out stuff, rags

<sup>653</sup> However – some scholars have reddere instead as a comb. of re + dare [to give + again]

<sup>654</sup> Other etymon candidate is Hebrew כמר komar [to heat, to warm, to heat food in the ground] – which may itself derive from חם . Current thought has quemare as a development from Lat. cremare [to burn, destroy by fire] which derives from Hebrew חרם khorem. See pg.. Some experts regard חמר [boil, ferment, & PBH burned, parched] as related to כמר [to heat up, warm]

<sup>655</sup> ...assumed etymon of Eng. frippery

<sup>656</sup> Cf. jalopy pg...

חרף	khoraf	Bitter, sharp		Lat. scirpes <sup>657</sup> , sirpus	Riddle, enigma – Cf. חידה riddle from חר [sharp]
חרב	khoreiv	destroy		Lat. scrupeda	Shambling, hobbling
חרב	khoreiv	destroy		Lat. scrutum via Grk. gruteh	Trash, rags, broken stuff
טרח	torakh	Exert, bother,		Fr. Tirer > Eng. retire <sup>658</sup>	Draw out, pull hard, endure, suffer
טרח	torakh	Exert, bother,		Ital. & Span. Tirare, tirar	Draw, pull, tug <sup>lxxxv659</sup>
חלש or חלה	Kholeh or kholosh	Sick or weakness		qualm	Originally = unease, sick faintness <sup>660</sup>

חיש	khish	Hurry, rapid		Lat. citus, cita	Quick, rapid
base of חצ מחץ & חצץ	Khutz base of (a) khotzats and (b) mokhatz	(a) divide in parts (b) mince		Lat. trucido, trux	Cut to pieces - butcher - by THR <sup>661</sup> method – but see next
חק	Khok base	Cut, engrave		Lat. trucido, trux	Cut to pieces - butcher - by THR method

<sup>657</sup> But the sirpes that meant – rushes –may have derived from Hebrew סוף swamp reeds

<sup>658</sup> To draw back

<sup>659</sup> Note, however, that דרך קשת dorakh kesheth means – to draw a bow, bend a bow [archery]

<sup>660</sup> But its usage as doubt, regret it may relate to כלם

<sup>661</sup> Also – demolish, destroy, massacre

					<sup>662</sup> - see preced.
חלל	khalal	Hollow, empty		Lat. trulla	= a ladle, basin, scoop [hollow type items]
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb		Lat. tryblum	Tray, plate, salver <sup>663</sup>
סלח	solakh	Loosen , free		Lat. solutus	Loose, free, at large
לחך	likheikh	Lick, lap up		Anc. Grk. lygmos <sup>664</sup>	swallow

לחם & PBH לחמניה	Lechem & PBH lakhmoniah	Bread & PBH cakelet, roll		Lat. laganum	Cakelet of oil & flour
לחם & PBH לחמניה	Lechem & PBH lakhmoniah	Bread & PBH cakelet, roll		Lat. lixula	Cakelet of flour, water & cheese
חנק	khonak	choke		Anc. Grk. stranx στραγγΞ	(1) strangle (2) squeeze out a drop <sup>665</sup>
חנק	khonak	choke		Anc. Grk. strangalizaw, strangalan	= strangle
חנק	khonak	choke		Anc. Grk. strangouria στραγγουρικια > Eng. strangury	= retention of urine > trickling drops – painful urination

<sup>662</sup> Also – demolish, destroy, massacre

<sup>663</sup> Similarly tragula – a javelin thrown by use of a strap is probably a portmanteau of טרח and ligula [strap]

<sup>664</sup> Probable immediate source of PBH לגמא loogmah [mouthful, swallow, sip]. An alternate etymon choice is לחי lekhi [cheek]

<sup>665</sup> A lesser etymon candidate for the sense of – squeeze out – may be טרח torakh

טח or טרה base of מטחוי קשת	Torakh or takh base of metakhavei qeshet	To exert effort -or base of 'bow shot'		Anc. Grk. base stokhos στοχος	Aim – shoot – endeavor
חח particle of נחח #1	Khat/ khas	נחח = rest		Lat. quiet / quies ??	= peace, calm rest – sleep > Eng. quiet See also חשה pg. <sup>666</sup>
חח particle of (a) תחת and of (b) נחת #2 <sup>667</sup>	Khat/ khas	Base of (a) under, in place of, bottom & (b) descend, go down		Anc. Grk. prefix Kata -	Downwards – into – against etc. <sup>668</sup>

חוס	khus	pity		Ger. trosten	Console, comfort – by THR <sup>669</sup>
חסה	khosaw	Trust, rely		Eng. tryst	A trusted, reliable meeting arrangement – by THR

<sup>666</sup> But the true base of נחח #1 is however [rest] נח.

<sup>667</sup> Or alternately kata may have derived via a reversal of the תחח element of תחת – as I do demonstrate in a coming presentation.

<sup>668</sup> But the true base of תחת itself [in place of] may be תח- that may also be the base of תחר [compete = to try to take the place of] . As for the biblical name חת Khais – which appears to have insinuated to dread, fear – and which also appears to accord with the חח particle that I have suggested as source of the Eng. words dread and threat – it appears to have been a biblical derivative of the verb חתח khteit that denotes both breaking, shattering – a well as terror – i.e. – an emotional breaking up – [ Cf. also אל תשתע [ Isa. 41:10 ] that I see similarly as a secondary form of שטע [break up, split – denoting figuratively – to break down in terror] . This חתח may in reality constitute the prefixing of a ח chet to a base תת that means 'break apart' – in that we find that תת particle as a possible element of the biblical words פתח [break into bits] - כתח [crush] - גתח [grind] - פתח [chip, chisel, cut stone] - [Perhaps also biblical רתח [tremble] – and perhaps also בתח cut off apud R. Hirsch and Gesenius – and - lay waste – Gesenius] – that are all – break related PBH סתח may derive from חצב via Lat. cestrum/ cestron

<sup>669</sup> Alternately – trosten could derive from צער tza'ar - distress – in an enantosemic sense of – to un-distress . Cf להעציבה Jer. 44:19 to gladden her – from עצב [sad]

טרח	Torakh	Exert, disturb, drag <sup>670</sup>		Anc. Grk. drakontion	Type of wheat – perhaps in that the inflorescences drag in the breeze <sup>671</sup>
שחת	Shakheit	Destroy, hurt corrupt, spoil <sup>lxxxvi</sup>		Ger. & Dutch schaden – ON skatha	Harm, hurt, injure <sup>672lxxxvii</sup>
חרס	kheress	earthenware		[pot]sherd, shard	Broken pottery piece etc. see next
חרץ	khotetz	To whet, sharpen		Shard ?	
חלק	khalaq	Smooth, flat		flat <sup>673</sup>	
חץ	kheitz	Arrow		straight	Cf. straight as an arrow <sup>674</sup> - by THR threitz > straight see next
חץ	kheitz	Arrow		Toratz תרץ Talmudic	Straight, straight lined

<sup>670</sup> טרח is likely related metaphysically to the biblical root טרד [vex, trouble – Prov. 27:15]

<sup>671</sup> Note that some scholars link the word dragon to Anc. Grk. drakon [serpent] and this term may derive from טרח in the notion of dragging in that serpents move forward by dragging their bodies behind their front section. [See dragon – pg...] Note also that some scholars like the wheat inflorescence term שבילת to the Hebrew word שול shul – that denotes – an item dragged along – in that the wheat stalk tops appear to be dragged along by the wind.

<sup>672</sup> But the Hebrew שוד shoed to [harm, damage] seems a better etymon candidate. Eng. 'Scathe' is related to Ger. schaden

<sup>673</sup> The word פלס peles that means – balance, level may be a better etymon candidate. Another possibility – flat might be the result of an antonym transformation of בלט bolat/ volat [protrude]

<sup>674</sup> However other possible etymons are - דרך derekh [path] [and the base of ישר yashar [straight] ]. Consider also that – in this aspect of straightness - the חץ base can also have been the source of the Aramaic תרץ [level, straight] – as well as the Talmudic Aram. תרטא [flat stone – quoit – slice of meat] and of תרט - תרוט [straight lined]

חצץ	khotzatz	Cut up, cut off		Talmudic khotzad חצד	Cut, mow, harvest
חץ	kheitz	Arrow		quoit	?
ריח	Ray'ach	aroma		Ger. & Eng. rache	Dog that hunts by scent
בחן	bokhein	Test, discern		brain	The discernner <sup>675</sup>
חלל	khalal	Hollow, PBH useage as hollow channel		Lat. gula & Eng. gullet <sup>676</sup>	= throat, gullet <sup>lxxxviii</sup>
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Alban. qafe	neck <sup>677</sup>
PBH קלה of base קח	PBH Kalakh of base kakh	Stalk, stem – of base - take		Slovak krk, Pol. Kark	neck <sup>678</sup>
PBH קלה of base קח	PBH Kalakh of base kakh	Stalk, stem – of base - take		Lith. kaklas	neck <sup>679</sup>
חן	khein	Charm, favor		garnish	To embellish, adorn <sup>680</sup>

חרר	chorar	burn		fire	By khes to F withering <sup>681</sup>
חוח חח	khoekh	Hook, briar, thorn, barb		Lat. uncus	Barb, hook <sup>682</sup>

<sup>675</sup> But brain can alternately have derived from בין B-Y-N [to understand]

<sup>676</sup> ...as well as a number of Romance language gola form neck and throat terms

<sup>677</sup> The neck takes i.e. holds the head

<sup>678</sup> ibid

<sup>679</sup> ibid

<sup>680</sup> But a second garnish usage that means -warn – protect – avert – deny force is said to be realted to the the word warn –which I regard as a derivative of the root ערר in its sense of 'alert'

<sup>681</sup> However בער bo'ar/ vo'ar [burn] may be a better candidate

<sup>682</sup> Jastrow listed an אונקלא [hook]

חרף or חוה	Khoekh or khoref <sup>683</sup>	Barb or hook sharp,		Eng. barb	See next
חרף or חוה	Khoekh or khoref <sup>684</sup>	Barb or hook sharp,		Lat. barba <sup>685</sup>	= beard [a 'barb' at the end of the face]
חוה חה	khoekh	Hook, briar, thorn, barb		briar	
לח	lahkh	Wet, moist		Ger. nass, Anc. Grk. noteo – Dutch nat <sup>686</sup>	Wet, moist – by L/N interchange <sup>687</sup>
זרח	zorakh	Shine, radiate, rise		shine	חזה - חזה צחה
חסך חשך	khoseikh	Save, hold back		Ger. retten – Pol. ratowanie	= Save, rescue <sup>688</sup>
סרה	sorakh	Drag along, trail behind, overhang		Συρμα Anc. Grk. syrma	Anything dragged or trailed – robe with long train > whence Lat. sermo <sup>689</sup> > Eng. sermon

<sup>683</sup> Another candidate is חרב khereb [sword]

<sup>684</sup> Another possible etymon candidate is דרדר dardar [thistle]

<sup>685</sup> ....whence – barber – barbarian – barb – beard – Span. Barba [beard] – barbed [wire]

<sup>686</sup> However alternate candidates for these terms are מסס – מסה [melt, moisten]

<sup>687</sup> Other probable לח derivatives are LIQuid – LUBricate – WASSer [whence water, wet] - Slavic VLg/ WLg terms see pg... Eng. lac [resin]

<sup>688</sup> Lexicographers suggest a Latin origin for the word 'rescue', but חסך seems a possibility, even there.

<sup>689</sup> A continuing speech, a discourse – in sense of a dragged out talk – but the lat. sero/ serere [join in a series – link together] that I regard as a derivative of the שר base of Hebrew שורה shurah [row, series] – that denotes – continuity – is an alternate etymon candidate. חרה [link together in a line] is a lesser candidate



מחקBase of מחק	Khok base of mokhek	Pierce – cut – rub out - erase <sup>690</sup>		Strike – OE strican – Ger. streichen	= strike – stroke - delete
מחקBase of מחק	Khok base of mokhek	Pierce – cut – rub out -erase		Yiddish durka	Hit, blow
חפש	khofesh	Freedom, free		Anc. Grk. drapetehs – Lat. drapetas	= fugitive slave, runaway
שטח	shetakh	Surface – plane – area - spread		Lat. sterno sternere	pave, flatten, Spread, level <sup>691</sup>
פתח	Posakh/ potakh	open		Pistachio [nut]	< Pers. Pistah – Lat. – the pistacia tree <sup>692</sup>
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		ME cadge, kedge <sup>693</sup>	= fasten
אחר	akheir	other		Lat. uter	= Either of the two
אחר	akheir	other		Lat. neuter	= ne uter, not either of the two > Eng. neutral
אחר	akhar	Behind, after		Anc. Grk. khura χυρα	= widow i.e. left behind
חן	khein	Grace, favor		Anc. Grk. hilaos	= kindly, graceful – by

<sup>690</sup> The word - [to] mark is probably the result of a Tower of Babel antonym encryption of מחק

<sup>691</sup> But another Lat. sterno that denoted – scatter – strew – spread out – throw down likely derives instead from Hebrew - זרה zoroh [scatter – disperse – winnow]

<sup>692</sup> But the pistachio nut's biblical Hebrew name beten בטן denotes 'belly' and it apparently derives from its similarity to the protrusion of the belly from the human physique

<sup>693</sup> A rare Word cadge that means – to around begging, to get by begging – likely relates as well

					L/N dissimilation <sup>694</sup>
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נבַח base of בַּח	Bakh base of nobakh	To bark		Bark [v] <sup>695</sup>	
שח	sokh	speak		Ger. geschichte	A tale, saga
חלק	khaleik	divide		junk	Originally = bits of cut up rope, cable
אחז	okheiz	Hold, seize		Ocean - < Anc. Grk. okeanos	i.e. ocean is a holder of much water? <sup>696</sup>

חוט	khut	Line, thread		Aram. חטא khita	Line drawn by a stylus
חץ	kheitz	arrow		Egypt-Aram. חט	arrow
טחן	tokhain	grind		tooth <sup>697</sup>	
טחן	tokhain	grind		Ger. zahn [pronounced tzohn]	tooth <sup>698</sup>
טחן	tokhain	grind		Ger. zacken, Zinken, zacke	Tooth – Ger. Z = TZ but see also pg..

<sup>694</sup> Harper's OED notes that some experts link this hilaos to the similar Grk. hilaros [cheerful, merry, joy] – but I suggest that that hilaros derives instead from the Hebrew גל גילה gal, gilah that denote – joy, merriment or from the הל element of תהלה

<sup>695</sup> The Almighty probably fashioned this word on the basis of onomatopoeia . Rashi astutely rendered the phrase - אבחת חרב figuratively - as – the barking of the sword [ Ezek. 21:20 ] The noun bark that means the outside of a tree derives from the Hebrew verb ברכ BeReKh that means – kneel – bend – in the related sense of 'curved'

<sup>696</sup> An alternate candidate is אגם agom [pond]

<sup>697</sup> Radak notes [at לאך ] that teeth were called טוחנים

<sup>698</sup> Perhaps also involving Hebrew שן shain [tooth]. Likewise Lat. dens dentis and Eng. dent[al] can have derived from either of bot of these

טחן	tokhain	grind		Tusk	Long tooth of Elephant, walrus
סרה	sorakh	Trail behind, overhang		Anc. Grk. syrein	To drag, draw, trail
טח Element of מטחוי - or תח element of מתח [stretch]	takh			Anc. Grk. toXon τοΞον – Lat. taxus – Pers. Taxes, taxas <sup>699</sup>	Longbow, bow, archery <sup>700</sup>
צחה - צחח	Tzakhah, tzakhakh	Parch, dry up		Old Persian uska	dry <sup>lxxxix</sup>
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		coxa	Hip bone – attaches axial skeleton to lower limbs

חלץ	kholatz	To take out, put out		Ulti[mate] & Ultra	= outer, at the end
קלה	kalokh	PBH Stem, stalk		Anc. Grk. kaulos kaylos καυλος	Stem, stalk <sup>701</sup>
שיח	siyakh	Bush, shrubs		Ger. strauch, strauken	Bush, shrubs- via S-Y-KH > S-R-KH > S-t-R-KH <sup>702</sup>

<sup>699</sup> Modern Pers. usage as crossbow

<sup>700</sup> The tox particle also came to denote yew tree because its wood was most suitable for making bows. Wiktionary also has for the ancient Grk. toxon - rainbow, anything that is arch shaped – bent into arch form - and these may derive from an initial meaning of 'archery, bow'. The toxon term is said to have also acquired usage as 'arrow' – Cf. the apparent etymological relationship between arch and arrow. A Lat. term taxus [javelin, yew tree] is said to have derived from the fact that javelins were made of yew tree [taxus] wood. Perhaps the yew tree was called toxon etc. because its wood is very pliant, bends easily. See also pg...

<sup>701</sup> ..also hilt of a sword, shaft of spear

<sup>702</sup> For other examples of T epenthesis Cf. שרוך srokh [lace, string] > Ger. strick [rope], string / שרג sorag [weave] > Ger. stricken [knit] / שרע sorah [stretch] > stretch / שער - סער so'ar [storm] > storm, Sturm / שרק

שחץ	shokhatz	Pride, arrogance		Ger. stolz ?	pride <sup>703</sup>
ח	Khet, khes	8 <sup>th</sup> letter of Heb. alphabet		Anc. Grk. letter eta	7 <sup>th</sup> letter of Grk. alphabet
Mishnaic חוד	khud	point		pivot <sup>704</sup>	By KH-V-D > P-V-T – from ח [sharp]
סחף	sokhaf	sweep		Anc. Grk. syrphetos	= things swept together <sup>705</sup>
חפה	Khopah	cover		cope	Long cape or cloak
קח base of לקח	kakh	Take, buy		Cope [arch.]	buy <sup>xc</sup>

חוצ	khutz	out		Anc. Grk. Χυτος khutos χυτλαΞω khutlaxaw	Pour out, shed
חוצ	khutz	out		Anc. Grk. Khudehn χυδην	Poured abundantly
חוצ	khutz	out		Anc. Grk. Khydaios χυδαιος	Blatant, vulgar

soreik [comb] > stroke [to pat with the hand – whose five fingers attached to the palm resemble a toothed comb] – and also שרק [comb] > strake [the wooden side boards of a boat which are attached to its prow in the way that comb teeth are attached to its base] / Also - זרם zerem [stream, flow] > stream - זרה zoroh [scatter in the wind] > strew – and צד tzad [side] > straddle -among others. A lesser candidate would be Hebrew חון khoekh [briar, thorn]

<sup>703</sup> For T epenthesis see strauch [above] – and for L epethesis Cf. eitz [wood] > Ger. holz [wood] & okhaz [hold] > Ger. hals [neck – holder of the head] - See also שחץ pg...

<sup>704</sup> But an alternate etymon candidate is the word vav ווו [hook, pin] also - חבר khiveir [bind or attach together]

<sup>705</sup> But further research indicates that its syr element probably denoted 'together'

טרח	torakh	Bother, exert, struggle		Ger. strauss ??	= struggle, combat <sup>706</sup>
חוצה	khutzah	Street, outskirt		Lat. vicus	= street, outskirt, row of houses

חג	khag	Festival, celebration		Ofr. gouge	Jubilant, rejoicing
חדש	khodosh	new		Lat. rudis, rudus > Eng. rudiment	New, young, raw, uncultivated, rudimentary <sup>707</sup>
קלה	kalokh	Stalk, stem		calyx	= Sepals that are the outer 'holder' of a flower
חיל	khil	Strong sensation, pang		chill <sup>708709</sup>	

חפר	khofeir	dig		Anc. Grk. skaptein - σκαπτειν	= to dig
חפר	khofeir	dig		Anc. Grk. taphros	Ditch – Cf. חדר > tetra etc. pg.... for ת to T
חלק	khalak	To divide, allot		M.Dutch helcht	= half, Flem. helft

<sup>706</sup> See also strauss – pg...

<sup>707</sup>... alternate candidates are ראשית reishis [beginning] and ראש rosh [the head, founder]

<sup>708</sup> This chill hypothesis may be supported by the fact that the similar Roman Latin word gillo denoted – cooking vessel, earthenware vessel. Alternately, chill may derive from the word 'cold'

<sup>709</sup> An alternate candidate for chill [cold] is צנה tzinah

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Exit < Lat. exire	Go out, go forth, depart <sup>710</sup>
חלץ base of מחלצה	kholatz	Shirt, outer garment		Span. Camisa, Fr. chemise <sup>xci</sup> Also Lat. camisa <sup>711712</sup>	= shirt – by L > M dissimilation <sup>713</sup>
לקח	lokakh	take		Lat. lectus, lectio	= chosen, picked <sup>714</sup>
לקח	lokakh	take		Lat. lectio	= read i.e. a taking by the eye
לקח	lokakh	take		Lat. lectica	A litter, takes you there
חיש	khish	Hurry, hasten		Lat. cito	= soon, speedily
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		O.N. skjuta	To shoot
חרון	kharoen	anger		Grumpy, grumble	

טרח	torakh	Exert effort		trip	Cf. travel pg..
חפה	khopah	cover		caparison	Horse covering
חוט ???	khut	Thread, line		mitos	thread
חפר	khofer	dig		Ger. schaufel	Dig, scoop, shovel
חפר	khofer	dig		Chap	Fissure in skin

<sup>710</sup> However – the unrelated biblical root יצא of base צא tsei [go out, depart, exit] may also have played a role in Lat. exire

<sup>711</sup> Nightshirt

<sup>712</sup> Also Ger. hemd [shirt]

<sup>713</sup> Cf. cambiar – pg...

<sup>714</sup> Not related to legatus [ambassador, legate] which derives from לך [go] and/ or from לאך [agent]

חפה	khofah	cover		OFr. Chaperon / M.Lat. caparon	Cowl, hood / woman's cape <sup>715</sup>
צחה	tzakhah	Parch, dry		Ksehra Ξηρα ksehro Ξηρο	Dry, parch
צחצה PBH	tzakhtzakh	polish		Exein, Ξειν Ksuaw, Ξωω Ksastos, Ξαστος ksystos Ξυστος	Smooth, polish, scrape

חטא	khatah	sin		Eng. chouse	Cheat, swindle
Aram. חספא & חספניתא	Khaspah - khaspnitah	Potsherds, vessel frag- ment / scaly skin i.e. insignificant stuff <sup>716</sup>		Fr. chiffe	= Scraps of cloth, paper, rags, i.e. insignificant stuff, fluff > chiffon
חצב	khatzav	To hew, chisel		Eng. chase	To groove cut into, to adorn by engraving
חרול	kharul	Thorny growth		Quarrel	Cf. a thorny matter <sup>717</sup>
חרול	kharul	Thorny growth		querulous	Complaining – see quarrel

<sup>715</sup> ...whence Eng. chaperon

<sup>716</sup> And thus the term might constitute a נחש prefix to the base פו that signifies – end – in the notion of end pieces / end status – which would accord with the theory that the word חספוא [fodder] derives from חסו in that animal fodder often consisted of stale leftovers – end bits and husks of grains.

<sup>717</sup> i.e. a matter subject to much disagreement

חרד	khorad	shudder		squirm	= writhing movements
<sup>718</sup> חלאה	Khol'aw	Filth, impurity <sup>xcii</sup> – also PBH rust		Lat. squales	Filth > Eng. squalor, squalid
חיש	khish	hurry		quick	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		squirt	Cf. skirt, jet
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		hoist	To lift – 16 <sup>th</sup> cent. to lift & remove <sup>719</sup>
חמר	khamar	Denoting often redness		alhambra	Span. = the red palace
אחז base	okhaz	Hold, seize		(a)OHG kaste (b)Dutch kast (c) Goth. Kas (d) OE castenere <sup>720</sup>	All are holders, containers <sup>721</sup>
חנה	khonaw	Camp, encamp		camp <sup>722</sup>	

חטה	khita	wheat		Anc. Grk. χιδρα khidra	Wheat groats <sup>723</sup>
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Span. eje	axis

<sup>718</sup> Cf. Ezek. 24:6.

<sup>719</sup> We find a similar development in the Hebrew נסך which I believe to be related to the root נסח that means to remove and in the same sense – but which is understood by many to denote only 'ascend'. אחז [seize] seems a lesser candidate

<sup>720</sup> (a) box, case – (b) cupboard, case – (c) vessel, container – (d) cabinet, chest

<sup>721</sup> ...whence - caisson

<sup>722</sup> But Lat. campos [flat, level] and campus [field, flat land, plain] derive by means of a compounding of cam [= with – from Hebrew גמ or עמ ] and pes [level – a withering by elision of the Hebrew פלס peles [ flat, level, straight]

<sup>723</sup> Apud Guichard. He also mentions Lat. cantabrum [bran] in connection with חטה



חסה	khosaw	Protect, refuge		Lat. castrum > Brit. Chester, [Lan-] caster	= camp, fort fortified place <sup>724</sup>
חליץ	kholatz	To put out, emit		Lat. Glans, glandis <sup>725</sup>	Acorn, nut – its puts out a new tree <sup>726</sup>
חצה – חציץ	Khotzeit - khotzeh	Divide into pieces, break into bits <sup>727</sup>		Lat. Divido [from base VID] <sup>728</sup>	Force apart, break up, separate, apportion
חזה < root חזה	khozeh	Seer, prophet		Lat. videns	Seer, prophet

חסר	khosair	lacking		Lat. viduus	Deprived, bereft – see also vidua
חסר	khosair	lacking		Lat. vidua	Widow – but see also חסר pg...
שחה	sokhaw	Swim, bathe		swim	
פתח	posakh	open		pavilion	A portico, semi-open house – P-T-KH > P-KH-T
חסר	khosair	Lack, miss		Anc. Grk. Khasma & khasmeh >	Yawn, gape wide, hollow, chasm

<sup>724</sup> Source of Lat. castellum whence Eng. castle and said by OED to be source of Middle eastern alcazar

<sup>725</sup> Cf. PBH בלוטה [gland] which derives from בלט [to protrude, bolt out] from the base בט that denotes – out – see lammed infix chart

<sup>726</sup> Cf. חרצנים [grape] pips – the חרץ base being related to the חליץ

<sup>727</sup> The inner base בד that denotes ‘apart’ may also have been involved in this Latin term.

<sup>728</sup> Also related form diviso

				Eng. chasm <sup>729</sup>	
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חסר	khoseir	lack		Anc. Grk. khatizaw	Have need, crave
חסר	khoseir	lack		Anc. Grk. khitos, khiteos	Want, need <sup>730</sup>
חסר	khoseir	lack		Anc. Grk. khera, khhreyaw	Bereaved, widow
חור	khoer	hole		Anc. Grk. khehramos	Hole, cleft, hollow
חנן	khonein	Grant, bestow		Lat. genius	= tutelary spirit – Cf. אתה חונן לאדם דעת
חן	khein	Nice, grace		Genial	Pleasant, kind
חן	khein	Nice, grace		Lat. genialis	Pleasant, delightful, festive

חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window – Cant. 2:9 <sup>731</sup>		Lat. cratis	Wicker work, hurdle, harrow
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Grid, griddle, grill	

<sup>729</sup> ....whence also anc. Grkχασμα. khaskaw/ khasko and χαίνο khaino [gape, yawn] Wiktionary assigns to khaino Eng. achene . See also chaos – pg...

<sup>730</sup> An alternate etymon is the חצ base of Hebrew נחץ nokhutz [pressing, necessary]

<sup>731</sup> Julius Furst links חרך to the phonetically similar word ארג [weave] in the shared sense of - interwoven

חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		hurdle	wicker barrier, obstacle – OE hyrtle
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Harrow [n]	Toothed frame
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		OHG hurt – Dutch horde	wickerwork
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Ger. hurde	Fence, pen
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Dutch krat	[wicker] basket, box
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Eng. crate	Box [made of slats]
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		OFr. greil	Grill, fence, grating
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Lat. craticula	Gridle, gridiron
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Anc. Grk. karatolos & kyrtos	Basket & fishing creel
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		OSax. hurth	Netting, plaiting
חרך	Kharakh	Lattice window– Cant. 2:9		Eng. grating, grate	
חרון	kharoen	anger		grudge	

PBH טחב & Aram. טחב	tokhav	Damp, moist & dew, vapor		Ger. dampf & Eng. damp #1 & damp #2	Vapor & Eng. #1 noxious vapor in mine > suffocate. Eng. #2 = moist <sup>732</sup>
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. aceta[bula]	= any cup shaped vessel or socket <sup>733</sup>
אחז base of חז	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Anc. Grk. kheirougos > Lat. chirurgia > Eng. surgeon	Originally Anc. Grk. – work or done by hand – from חז to Grk. kheir [hand] <sup>734</sup> > surgeon terms
חיש	khish	hurry		Lat. festinus	Haste, rapid
פח	fakh	pit		Lat. fossa	Ditch, furrow
חלש	khalash	weak		Lat. fessus	Weak, tired. infirm <sup>735</sup>

<sup>732</sup> Also Middle East Tahf = light cloud [which accords with Ger. vapor] It seems to me that the טחב senses of moist – dew – and vapor are related and that טחב is probably an original biblical era root and unrelated to other Hebrew roots. . The Hebrew דם [blood, juice] and דלף [drip] are weaker candidates for damp #2 –[ moist] etymon. The root טוח [to smear] seems a poor choice for base of טחב [dew, vapor] Cf. דחף > Eng. dump . However, a third ‘damp’ that denoted dazed [14<sup>th</sup> cent.] apparently derives from Hebrew דהם doham [dazed, stupor]

<sup>733</sup> Instead – lexicographers have all of its various usages as cups and socks as deriving from a initial term denoting – little cup for aceta [vinegar]

<sup>734</sup> By rhotacism

<sup>735</sup> See flaccus and fluxus, pg....

קרח	kerakh	ice		quartz <sup>736</sup>	Colorless mineral looks like ice <sup>737</sup>
קרח	kerakh <sup>738</sup>	ice		karst	Limestone rock formation
חסך PBH	khoseikh	Conserve, save		Ger. schonen	Conserve, look after, save <sup>739</sup>
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for		OFr. Giste . Eng. joist	A supporting beam/timber <sup>740</sup>

אחור	Akhor	Retreat, [go] back		And, Grk. χωρεω - khawreaw	Give way, retire, draw back, withdraw
חנה	khonah	Set up in place, encamp		Anc. Grk. khawra - χωρα	Place, position, station by N > R dissimilation
חזה	khozeh	See, look		Anc. Grk. Khra'aw χραω	oracle <sup>741</sup> by rhoticism Cf. 'seer'
חיל	khayil	A host, army		Anc. Grk khilias	One thousand

<sup>736</sup> Consider also PBH קרש keresh [congeal, become solid, contract, freeze] which may itself also be a קרח derivative

<sup>737</sup> See also pg....

<sup>738</sup> Consider also PBH קרש keresh [congeal, become solid, contract, freeze] which may itself also be a קרח derivative

<sup>739</sup> The Ger. barn term scheune may derive from this schonen term – or else it might be a secondary form of Ger. scheur [barn] – which derives from the שאר base of the barn term משארת misheres in that the barn is often the place where the rest of the crop was stored

<sup>740</sup> The Hebrew ישר yashar [straight] and okhaz [seize] seem lesser candidates

<sup>741</sup> ...but the khra'aw term that means declare – proclaim probably derived from קרא korah [to call, out, proclaim]

חלק	kholek	Apart, divide		Anc. Grk. kolon	= limb, clause, a part of
שחרית	shakharit	Early morning		Akkad. sertu	morning
לוח	luakh	Panel, slab		Welsh llech	Flat stone
חי	khaiy	Life, live		Skrt. jiva	Life force

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Ger. zerren	Tug, drag, strain
Aram דבה from Hebrew זבח or זבח	dobakh	Slaughter		Debacle	Disaster, collapse
חרא	kharah	Dung, excrement		Anc. Grk. skhoir, σχοιρ skhawr σχωρ	Dung, excrement
base חלבנה חלב	khelbonah	Galbanum –a sticky white substance]		Anc. Grk. kholleh χολλη	Glue
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Anc. Grk. tripsis, tribein tribos	Rub hard, wear away, friction > diatribe

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Trunnion < OFr. Trognon	Support for mobile cannon [i.e. a carrier] <sup>742</sup>

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<sup>742</sup> Cf. Ger. tragen [carry]

פחת	Pokhos pokhot	Less, few		Med. Heb. פעות po'ut	Petty, small – see next <sup>743</sup>
פחת	Pokhos pokhot	Less, few		Talmudic פעות po'ut	Small child – 6-7 years old
חבל or חרב	(a) Kherev or (b) khoveil	(a) sword- or (b) damager		Anc. Grk. kopis κοπις	sword
חבל	khoveil	Damage. injure		Anc. Grk. Kubelis/ kybelis κυβελις	Knife, axe, cleaver. Cf. hopla – pg...
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Pol. okragly	Round, circular <sup>744</sup>
תחת	takhas	Under, bottom		Lat. Tartarus.	Hades, the underworld
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		task	By reverse rhoticism
חרף	khoraf	Shame, sharp, bitter		Aram. Khosaf חספ	shame
בחר	bokhar	choose		better <sup>745</sup>	
חנית	khanis	spear		Anc. Grk. saunion	spear <sup>746</sup>

  

חלק	khalak	smooth		Anc. Grk. glyskhros	slippery
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<sup>743</sup> Although E. Klein has the פעות child term as earlier documented it is apparent that פעות [small, petty, diminish – decrease] already existed in Talmudic times as well. Cf. Hebrew קטן [biblical small & Talmud. Child- and biblical small מצער and צעיר young, younger]. Jastrow has פעות 6-7 year child as derivative of Hebrew פוט [talk, chatter] in the sense that such children are already talkers. Another lesser possibility, it seems, could have פעות as a borrowing from Grk. pedos [child] - that is in itself the result of a Babel event reversal of Hebrew טף taf [small children]. The ח and ת are phonetically related to the ע and ט respectively. But another possibility is a memm מ to פ peh [M to P] labial sound dissimilation from the word מעט [little, few]

<sup>744</sup> Other possibilities are – Heb. base כר [round, circular] and root כרע [curve, bent]

<sup>745</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is בצע betzah [profit, benefit]

<sup>746</sup> But see also solace pg....

חלק	khalak	smooth		Anc. Grk. gloios	slippery
חלק	khalak	smooth		Lat. glacies	ice <sup>747</sup> > Fr. Glace, Eng. glacier
חלק	khalak	smooth		Anc. Grk. khalkos	Copper, brass <sup>748</sup>
חרב	khareiv	parched		Anc. Grk. krambos κράμβος	Dry, blight
חרק	khorak	Gnash teeth, grind		Anc. Grk. κριζο krizo	creak
חרק	khorak	Gnash teeth, grind		Anc. Grk. εργον erigon	creak
Talmud. חרגא	kharagah	Creak, rough sound		OE hraga – M.Dutch heiger	Creak, screech, Cf. חרק pg...
חלץ or חלש	Kholatz or kholash	Extricate or weaken		Sanskrit khalatte	Slacken, loosen
חלק	Khalak	smooth		Anc. Grk. khalix χαλιξ	Pebble, gravel [smooth stones]
חלב	khailev	Fat, tallow		Anc. Grk. aleiphar, aleiphaw & aleibaw	Anointing oil - substance for smearing- see next
חלב	khailev	Fat, tallow		(a) Anc. Grk. liparos	(a) fat – (b) emollient plaster <sup>749</sup>

<sup>747</sup> Apud. Gesenius

<sup>748</sup> Apud Gesenius

<sup>749</sup> Note that the B of aleibo is a link to the ב of חלב - Note that the A of aleiphar etc. is a lenition of the ches – and that its R at the end is a frill - and that the liparos form [next entry] is an apparent extension of the aleiphar. Cf. also 'tallow' pg...



				λίπαρος (b) Lat. lipara	
PBH <sup>750</sup> שיח	See'akh	Ditch, pit <sup>xciii</sup>		ditch <sup>xciv751</sup>	By fortition of sinn
קח	kakh	take		Take	With ק to T plosive dissim. . See note pg...
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		trawl	Fishing dragnet
סחב	sokhav	drag		Anc. Grk. sagehneh – Grk. sagini <sup>752</sup>	Snare <sup>753</sup> , Fishing dragnet
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. ausum	Reckless, bold <sup>754</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		case	1670's – Eng. outside of a building <sup>xcv</sup>
תחת	takhas	Bottom, under		Anc. Grk. tarsos	Base, flat surface
חוט	khut	Thread, cord		Gut(s) <sup>755</sup>	
Aram. חרגא Derivative of חרק <sup>756</sup>	Khoreik or kharogah	Rough sound		Jargon	Originally - unintelligible speech, chattering, jabber,
חפן	khofen	handful		thrive	Handul, bunch

<sup>750</sup> However, its biblical usage is as – shrub, low bush

<sup>751</sup> Perhaps also – dig. The biblical שיח term means – shrub, low bush

<sup>752</sup> trawl

<sup>753</sup> An alternate candidate is transposition of נקש [snare, trap] N-K-SH > SH- K- N

<sup>754</sup> An alternate source id Hebrew עז eiz [strength, boldness]

<sup>755</sup> An alternate candidate is חגיד gid [vein, sinew]

<sup>756</sup> = creak – make grating sound. Khirique חיריק is the name of the Hebrew diacritic that indicates the sound EE

צלח	tzalakh	Succeed		Anc. Grk. thallaw, thallo <sup>757</sup>	= thrive
צלח	tzalakh	Succeed		Lat. talasius	Congratulations to a bride
בחור	bakhur	Young un- married man		Bachelor, Med. Lat. baccalarius	Young un- married man
חך	khaikh	Palate		Hake	Fish with long jaws & strong teeth
פרח	perakh	Flower, blossom		Anc. Grk. Parthenos, parsenos <sup>758</sup>	Virgin, chaste, maiden <sup>759</sup>
חוח	khoekh	Stony rough terrain		Lat. saxum	Stony ground
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. tergum, tergus	The back <sup>760761</sup>
חויץ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. uter	Skin – a skin /hide bag/ vessel - Cf. cutis
אחר	akheir	other		uter	Either of two, one or the other
חלב	khailev	Fatty matter		Lat. sebum <sup>762</sup>	Tallow, suet
פחת	pakhat	pit		Lat. puteus	Pit, well, cistern

<sup>757</sup> ...whence Grk. myth. Thalea – muse of comedy, poetry

<sup>758</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is פּרשׁ poresh [to separate oneself] . Rav Hirsch does attribute – along similar lines – the biblical word בתולה betulah [virgin] to the similar root בּדל bodal [to separate] – I will G-d willing explain a different rationale for בתולה in a coming work'

<sup>759</sup> Cf. 'deflowered'

<sup>760</sup> Cf. backbreaking labor

<sup>761</sup> Also means - trunk

<sup>762</sup> ...whence Eng. suet

חמש	khamesh	five		Hand, Dutch handje	In that the hand has five fingers – see also next
חמש	Khamesh	five		Hand, Dutch handje	‘Hand’ & Heb. Five terms both stem from base idea ח-מש = a feeler, toucher
חמש	Khamesh	five		Old Armen. hing	five
חמש	Khamesh	five		Sanskrit pancan	five
פחת	pakhat	pit		fault	A depression or crack in the earth’s surface
פרח <sup>763</sup>	Perakh/ferakh	To blossom, to erupt		Lat. verruca <sup>764</sup>	Excrescence, wart
פחת	pokhos	Less, minus		Lat. verruca	Minor fault, failing
חוח	khoekh	Jagged, sharp, hook		Anc. Grk. karkharos καρκαρως	Sharp, jagged, biting <sup>765</sup>
אחר	akher	another		Aram. חורי & חרונה – חורנה etc.	Another, next, last
שלח	sholakh	Send, send away, loosen		Slake & slack <sup>766</sup>	See next <sup>767</sup>

<sup>763</sup> Cf. ל שחין פרח Exod. 9:9 – See also phlyktis pg..

<sup>764</sup> An alternate etymon is פרץ poratz [to burst forth]. The word – wart – is also possible – and - Apparently along similar lines, Mozeon suggests a צמח tzemakh [bloom] origin for the Lat. word tumor [swelling] . The fact that wart fits better with פרץ indicates that wart is the correct etymon

<sup>765</sup> ...whence anc. Grk. karkharias [shark] . Perhaps also Anc. Grk. karkinos [crab, cancer]

<sup>766</sup> Th. The word שלח sholakh [to throw, cast away] is an alternate candidate . This usage of שלח - and that שלך - are in turn a metaphysical biblical Hebrew derivatives of the inner base של that denotes ‘disengage’

<sup>767</sup> Also possible source of Akkad. Shalu [shoot arrows] and shalukhtu [sending out]

שלה	sholakh	Send, send away, loosen		Slag & slough <sup>768</sup>	See above
חסה	Khosaw	Protect, refuge		O.N. kot, OFr. Cote, OE cote <sup>769</sup>	Cottage, hut

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. cota, cotta <sup>770</sup>	Coat, tunic
חד	khad	Sharp, whet		Cotis, cotem, cos	= Lat. whetstone
קוצ or חד	Khad or koetz	Sharp or thorn		Lat. cautes, cotes	Pointed stone, rough rocks
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Ger. saite	String, chord [music]
חוח	khoekh	Jagged, sharp, hook		Ger. zacke	Sharp prong, point, jag. See also pg..
לחך	Lakhakh -	Lick, lap up		Lap [up]	
לחך - לקק <sup>xvii</sup>	Lakhakh - lokak	Lick, lap up		lick	
לחך - לקק	Lakhakh - lokak	Lick, lap up		Anc. Grk. leikhein λειχεν	To lap up, lick up
לחך - לקק	Lakhakh - lokak	Lick, lap up		Anc. Grk. lakein	= frog <sup>771</sup>

<sup>768</sup> The word שלך sholakh [to throw, cast away] is an alternate candidate. This usage of שלח - and that שלך - are in turn a metaphysical biblical Hebrew derivatives of the inner base של that denotes 'disengage'

<sup>769</sup> ...whence dovecote

<sup>770</sup> The Hebrew word כסה kisah [cover] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>771</sup> Frogs shoot out their tongue to thereby snag their prey.

חסה	khosaw	Protect, refuge		[Tea] cosy/ [tea] cozy <sup>772</sup>	cloth cover to conserve tea-pot heat
תחת	takhas	Under, in place of		Fr. dauphin	Crown prince <sup>773</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Eng. [17th Cent.]	To thrust, push
אחר	akher	other		חרונה [Talmudic]	The other one
חוש	khush	sense		Lat. sentio	Discern by senses, percieve

חוש	khush	sense		Lat. sensum	Thought, idea
שחת	shakhas	Pit, destroy, corrupt		Lat. sentina	Dregs, refuse, bilgewater
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb		Byzan. Grk. stremma	That which is turned
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer,		Lat. histrio	Stage actor, boaster <sup>774</sup>
אנחנו Also as נחנו <sup>775</sup>	Ahnakhnu also as nakhnu	we		NOS base of Lat. noster	= our > Fr. Notre, Span. nuestra
אנרו or אנחנו	Ahnakhnu or Onu	we		Ger. uns – Eng. us	= us
חלף	kholaf	Change, switch		Eng. flip <sup>776</sup>	

<sup>772</sup> Hebrew כסה kisah [cover] is an alternate candidate

<sup>773</sup> i.e. successor to the throne, who will be תחת in place of the king . Cf. Pol. Dupa [derriere]. However, the experts might be correct in linking this term instead to the Fr. Word for dolphin [dauphin] . See also Pol. Dupa

<sup>774</sup> Whence Eng. histrionics. Cf. ostensible

<sup>775</sup> Eicha 3:43

<sup>776</sup> Lesser candidate is Hebrew פלך folekh/ polekh [hand spindle- operated by flick of wrist] – whence - flick

חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Basque atzitu	seize
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Welsh cydio	seize

חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Slovak chytit	seize
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Fr. saisie	Seize, grip
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Fr. soute	A hold
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Dutch houden	To hold
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Welsh howld	hold
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Ital. stretta	Grip, grasp, hold by THR
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Finn. Tarttua, tarrata & Karelian tarttuo	Grasp, seize – by THR method
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Russ. szhatiye	Grip, grasp, clutch <sup>777</sup>
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Finn. ote	Grasp, hold, clutch
חז base of אחז & חזה	Khaz base of okhaz & khozaw	Seize, hold & look		Finn. odottaa	Hold, look to, expect <sup>778</sup>
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Pol. chwyt	Hold, grip

<sup>777</sup> Clutch likely derives from Hebrew komatz [ to clutch, make a fist]

<sup>778</sup> Cf. Eng. hold and behold which also derive from rn base

חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Pol. (s)chwycic	Seize, grasp
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Eston. & Finn. kasi	hand
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Hung. kez	hand

חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Dutch & Limburg. handje	hand
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Croat base hvatiti	Seize, grab, grip
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Romani vas, vasi	[Ital. dialect] = hand <sup>779</sup>
חז base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Seize, hold		Mokshan kaedj	hand
אחז	okhaz	Seize, hold		Greenland assak	= hand - By metathesis
חנק	khonak	choke		angle	
חנק	khonak	choke		Span. rincón	corner <sup>780</sup>
דחק Or דחה	Dokhakh or dokhak	To push, press		Ger. [ver]druss	Upset, frustrate
חז base of אחז - or חזק - החזיק	Khaz or khazak	To hold fast <sup>781</sup>		cotter <sup>xvii</sup>	Bolt, pin to tighten, fasten in place,
Heb. מחה - & Aram./Chald. מחא	mokhaw	Heb. Strike Chald./PBH Prevent, hinder, protest		Anc. Grk. makheh, μαχη	Battle – dispute, contend

<sup>779</sup> Hebrew יד yad [hand] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>780</sup> Another candidate is קרן keren [corner]

<sup>781</sup> In hiph'il form החזיק. This may relate to Talmud. Aram. Term עזקא [fetter, handcuff]. E. Klein has the PBH חזק verb as – to hold fast and as related to the Hebrew חזק

				makhomai μαχομαι	
Aram./Chald. מחא	mokhaw	Chald., PBH Prevent, hinder, protest <sup>782</sup>		muffle	
דחף	dokhaf	push		dump <sup>783</sup>	Push or drop forcefully Cf. טחב damp
פרח <sup>784</sup>	Perakh/ ferakh	To blossom		Anc. Grk, phlyktis/ phluktis	Abscess, boil
חום	Khum	brown		Sanskrit ksham	Ground, earth <sup>785</sup>
חזיר	Khazir	Swine, pig		Anc. Grk. hys	swine <sup>786</sup>
שחר	shakhor	Black, dark		Anc. Grk. skieros <sup>787</sup> σκιερος	Dark, shaded, giving shade <sup>788</sup>
צהר	tzakhar	Clear, bright, whiten		O.N. skirr, schyre & ME skir, skyre	Clear, bright, pure, radiant
צהר	tzakhar	Clear, bright, whiten		Vanilla skyr	Type of white yogurt <sup>789</sup>
חוש	khush	sense		Eng. hex	Cf. jinx

<sup>782</sup> Cf. Dan. 4:32

<sup>783</sup> Cf. רחף to ramble or רחב

<sup>784</sup> See also verruca pg...

<sup>785</sup> Cf. Lat. humus [earth, ground, soil] and Anc. Grk. χᾶμ χαμαι kham, khamai [the ground, on the ground] See also pg...

<sup>786</sup> Apud I. Mozeson

<sup>787</sup> ...possible link to Lat. obscurus in its senses (a) dark – (b) shadowy. See obscure

<sup>788</sup> Apud Robert DeBruyn – but the shade usages may derive instead from צל tzail [shade] via Anc. Grk. skia [shade]

<sup>789</sup> ...of Icelandic [Norse] origin . Hebrew שקף shokuf is a lesser etymon candidate



חנה	khoekh	Thorn, briar, sharp point		Ancient Grk. ake	Point, thorn whence Acacia
חל element of נחל <sup>790</sup>	Khal element of nakhal	River, ravine stream, valley		Brit. Gill, ghyll <sup>791</sup>	River, ravine stream, valley <sup>792</sup>
חנה	khonaw	To encamp		Inn <sup>793</sup>	
א חז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Eng. [he] has <sup>794</sup>	
חזה	khozeh	Chest, upper torso		Ital. busto > Eng. bust <sup>xcviii</sup>	
א חז	o-khaz	Hold, seize		Lat. haereo <sup>795</sup> –haeresco – haesurus haesi	Hold fast, be fixed – halt – adhere attach cling <sup>796</sup>
א חז	o-khaz	Hold, seize		Akkad. kasadu	Hold, seize
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Akkad. akhazu	Take, seize
א חז	o-khaz	Hold, seize		A share (n.) <sup>797</sup>	= a holding in
חשש	Khashesh	Straw, hay, cut grass		Hashish, hasheesh <sup>xcix</sup>	Hashish said to be source of - assassin

<sup>790</sup> It has been suggested that the נחל term derives from חלל [hollow] because it refers to a body of water that flows within a hollow channel [Parkhurst]

<sup>791</sup> Apud I. Mozeson

<sup>792</sup> Also O.N. gil [ravine] . Dan. Kil [stream, channel, riverbed] – MLG gole[wet lowland] [DeBruyn]

<sup>793</sup> Apud I. Mozeson. Harper's OED reasonably assigns this to the word 'in' [which derives from Anc. Grk. en = in] – in the sense of – a place to go into' but he advises that the British inn term did also denote a student's dormitory.

<sup>794</sup> Apud I. Mozeson – But it seems to me that this has is likely a steamlined form of [he] have - or a lenition of the Ger. hat [has] . Note that in Ger. there is – is expressed - es gibt [it gives] and in Hebrew he has is יש לו yesh lo [there is to him] – but he had is היה לו hohah lo [it was to him]

<sup>795</sup> ...by rhotacism of the zayin

<sup>796</sup> ...whence Eng. hesitate

<sup>797</sup> ... i.e. even though I regard the verb to share as a possible derivative of a Hebrew שר base that denotes 'continuity' in that all those that share an item are linked together by virtue of that sharing.

חשש	Khashesh	Straw, hay, cut grass		OE heg > Eng. hay	
חיל	khayil	Be strong, power		Lat. valeo, valere > Eng. prevail, avail	Be strong, gain strength, have power > convalesce
חוס <sup>798</sup>	khus	Protect, care for		Eng. shed < M.E. shudde <sup>799</sup>	A shed, hut, temporary shelter
צחק	tzokhak	Laugh, jest		chuckle <sup>800</sup>	
חזה	khozeh	Look, see		guide	= show the way <sup>801</sup>
חום	khom	Warm, heat		Lat. calere	To be hot > to be con- cerned <sup>802</sup>
ריח	reyakh	Aroma		ripe <sup>803</sup>	fruits gain full aroma when ripe – via Ger. reif <sup>804</sup>
ריח	reyakh	Aroma		reap	OED links to ripe [see previous] <sup>805</sup>
כה	Ko'akh	Strength, A counter force		cope <sup>806</sup>	

<sup>798</sup> See also חוץ pg...

<sup>799</sup> But the shed that means to spill – as in shedding blood may derive from the word חוץ [out] and the shed that means to discard [clothing or fur etc.] may derive instead from the Hebrew של base of שלל & של את נעליך - that denotes – to disengage – by D/L dental consonant interchange

<sup>800</sup> Probably also - chortle

<sup>801</sup> But an alternate and collateral possibility is יד yad [hand] – in the sense of – take by the hand and lead

<sup>802</sup> ...whence – nonchalant [unconcerned]. This same מ mem to L dissimilation occurred also in חמה [sun] to Lat. sol [sun]

<sup>803</sup> But a Hebrew term בשל that denotes – ripe and also to cook, boil may derive from the base של that denotes – disengage – in that boiling and ripening both entail disengagement from a previous physical state

<sup>804</sup> = ripe, mature. For kh to P change Cf. also Ger. kriech to Eng. creep

<sup>805</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is גרף goraf – that is in my opinion the source of – grab – grip – rob - rape

<sup>806</sup> The base קח qakh [take] is an alternate candidate

נח	nokh	rest		Nap, OE – hnappian <sup>c</sup>	
נח	nokh	rest		Ger. nafz[en]	To nap
חד Base of אחד	Khad base of ekhad	one		Wed [v]	To marry, so become one
חל	khall	Occur, become valid		Fall [occur]	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. trua #1	Ladle, skimmer <sup>807</sup>
חבר	khiber	To join, connect		Span. trabar	= to join, connect – by THR <sup>808</sup>
חרץ	khoretz	incise		gride [Obs.]	= pierce
חלש	kholash	weak		Anc. Grk. eklusis	feebleness
חליץ	kholatz	Extricate		Anc. Grk. eklusis	release <sup>ci</sup>
חפץ	khofetz	Desire, want		greed	
לח	lakh	moist		Ger. lasch	wet <sup>809</sup>
סחי	S'khee	Refuse, dregs		Eng. scum, Ger. schaum <sup>810</sup>	
חלל	Khalal	Hollow, a hollow channel		Eng. canal & channel	With L/N dissimulation <sup>811</sup>
אחז	okhaz	Seize, hold		Fr. Achate, acheter <sup>812</sup>	To buy, take, purchase

<sup>807</sup> Numen Latin online notes that according to Varr. l. l, trua # 2 meant – a drain – spout, gutter – which would suggest a probable origin from חוץ

<sup>808</sup> And so perhaps also Lat. trabs [beam, girder] whence Port. Traves – from חבר

<sup>809</sup> But the similar Ger. lasche [tongue] derives from Hebrew לשון lashon [tongue]

<sup>810</sup> Hebrew זחם is an alternate candidate – The word foam does surely derive from זחם rather than from ח'י

<sup>811</sup> But Hebrew צנור tzinor [pipe, tube] may be a better etymon candidate

<sup>812</sup> A possible etymon of Eng. cater – apud Harper's OED

פרח	Poreiakh	bloom		Perse[phone]	[voice of] spring
חלל	khalal	Hollow, tube		Lat. hila	Animal intestine <sup>813</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		Lat. chorda	intestine <sup>814</sup>
חוג	khug	Circle, round		Lat. astragalus	Moulding in form of ring – garland or string of pearls <sup>815</sup>
דחק	dokhak	Press, express		ME drit, drytt > Eng. dirt	Dung, filth, excrement Cf. Ger. dreck pg..
שחוט	shokhut	Beaten, flattened		Scutch[ing]	Beating raw flax to separate the strands
חוט	khut	thread		Cloth <sup>816</sup>	By inserting of an L. <sup>817</sup>
בטח	votakh	Trust in, secure		Lat. foedus > Eng. federate	Covenant, treaty, league <sup>818</sup>
חליץ מחלצה or חלוק	Khalat of makhlatza or noun khalook	Outer garment or – houserobe		Russ. khalat	houserobe
חנק	khonak	choke		jungle	Crowded with vegetation
חוג	khug	Circular, round		Jug	Round vessel – Cf. כד base

<sup>813</sup> Tubular body organs and passages are called חלולים in Hebrew

<sup>814</sup> See gut – pg..

<sup>815</sup> An alternate andidate is שרוך srokh [a string]

<sup>816</sup> Or – the cloth term might have derived as a back-formation from the word clothes – that comes from the Hebrew חליץ base of מחלצה. see pg...

<sup>817</sup> We find the Hebrew חוט thread term ultimately used for clothing in the word accoutrement [pg...] and in the Eng. slang word threads [clothes] -

<sup>818</sup> A alternate candidate will be the base חד that denotes – one, unite

					of כדור > Lat. cadus
צלוחית 2 Kings 2:20	tzlokhis	Flask, flagon, vial		Flask & flagon via M. Lat. flasco <sup>819</sup>	= bottle, flask <sup>820</sup>

חלל	Khalal	hollow		PBH, Talmudic קליל	Hollow item, vessel, receptacle <sup>821</sup>
חלל	Khalal	hollow		Talmudic קולחא	Pitcher, jar
חלל	Khalal	hollow		Talmudic קולא	bowl
חלל	Khalal	hollow		bowl	
חלול	khalul	Hollow, piping, cavity		Anc. Grk. kolon > Eng. colon κολον <sup>cii</sup>	Large intestine
חלק	Khelek	part		Anc. Grk. kawlon <sup>822</sup> κωλον	Limb, member, clause
זחל	zokhel	Slithering of an animal on its belly		Zagel > Eng. tail	Ger. tail <sup>823</sup>
חוצ	khutz	out		heathen	Person outside of monotheistic religion
חלוצ - חלץ	khalutz	Front line volunteer soldier		Ger. held, O.Sax. helid	= hero <sup>824</sup>

<sup>819</sup> Another candidate is the base פכ via a פלך form

<sup>820</sup> For צ > F Cf. צורה to form – צאן to fauna – צבע to farb enter alia

<sup>821</sup> Also Talmudic קולית [thing hollow and round- bubble - and קולס round - helmet

<sup>822</sup> Probable median source of PBH חוליה [limb – joint – vertebra – member]

<sup>823</sup> ...but another possible zagel source would be [hanging] תהל > תלה

<sup>824</sup> This hypothesis may be supported by the fact that the Ger. word hild denotes 'battle. The female name Hilda may be a fem. version of held.

חַח חוּח	khoekh	Hook, sharp instrument, thorn		Gouge [n.]	Chiseling tool
שחַט	shokhat	Slaughter		Lat. stragis, strages <sup>825</sup>	Slaughter, massacre <sup>826</sup> destroy
חַרִי - חַרוֹן		Anger, rage <sup>827</sup>		Anc. Grk. eris ἐρις	חַרִי - חַרוֹן
פַּתַח	Pesakh/ fetakh	Opening, door		Lat. fenestra > Ger. fenster Fr. fenetre	Lat. hole, breach orifice window F-S-KH > F-KH- S > FeNeS-tra
חֻפָּה	khupa	cover		Anc. Grk. kaluptra <sup>829</sup>	Cover, veil KH-P-H > KH-H-P > KaLuP-tra
חוֹר	khoer	hole		hole <sup>830</sup>	By fluid L/R interchange
חִישׁ	khish	Fast, hurry		Lat. turdus, Eng. thrush	A very fast flying bird <sup>ciii</sup>

<sup>825</sup> ...whence Gallician estraga [damage]

<sup>826</sup> But the Lat. strages – stragis that meant – throw down – overthrow – defeat probably derives instead from זרק [throw, hurl]

<sup>827</sup> These words were fashioned poetically by The Almighty out of the חַר base of the words חַרָה חַרָר that denote – burn – in that anger is a burning passion/ sensation

<sup>828</sup> ...perhaps also - irritate

<sup>829</sup> See above - fenestra

<sup>830</sup> Some scholars perceived a חַל inner base that denotes – round – and holes are often round. It seems to me that if such is the case – it is probably related metaphysically to the base גַל that denotes – round. And thus it is also possible that hole derives instead from the base חַל – or that it also played a roll in hole – along with חוֹר Cf. hill which may similarly have derived from חַר har [mountain]. CF. colo pg...

תחת	takhas	Bottom, under, rear end		Ital. tordo	Simpleton, fool
חלק	Khelek	Part, section		clutch	Group of bird eggs in a nest <sup>831</sup>
נחת	nakhat	Rest, ease		Eng. rest, roost <sup>civ</sup>	by N > R dissimilation <sup>832</sup>
חוץ	khutz	Out, outside		Thyraze, thyraasi, thyraios <sup>833</sup>	Anc. Grk. Out, outside by THR method
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, bother		To strain <sup>834</sup>	
ברה root of הבריה	Vorakh – root of hivrikh	הבריה = to fasten		Lat. figo, figere = fasten, attach, affix	By elision of the reish > Eng. affix, fix <sup>835</sup>
חוט	khut	Line, thread		Finn. kuitu	Fiber, fibre
חנק and ברד	[borod] & khonak	Spotted & choke		[pardali] <sup>836</sup> - anches < Grk. παραδالياγγες	Lat. Poisonous plant that chokes panthers <sup>cv</sup>
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb		OFr. Atoner	= turn to, assign > Eng. attorney
ספח	sofakh	Attach to, adhere		Talmudic Aram. סיפלני sīpalny	Compress, bandaid

<sup>831</sup> Cf. coffee klatsch

<sup>832</sup> Cf. Hebrew נא naw [raw] > raw – נשא & נס [nais & nawsaw] > raise – פנה poneh [to face, before] > Prefixes – pro – pre – fore – לון lun [sleep the night] > lair

<sup>833</sup> Cf. also out related Grk. terms .....

<sup>834</sup> As in – strain one's eyes . Harper's OED assigns this to Grk strangein [twist] which may also derive from טרח – See pg...

<sup>835</sup> See also phoba - pg....

<sup>836</sup> The ancient Grk. pardolos [spotted panther] probably derives from the Hebrew word ברד borod – that biblically denotes – hailstones – but that probably really means more basically – separated dots, pellets – and it is probably also the base of the Hebrew וברודים [spotted (sheep)] and of the Polish brudny [dirty]

נפח	nofakh	Blow, swell		Talmudic Aram. nofaa – נפע	Blow, squirt into mouth, lungs
חנט	khaneit	To remove intestines		Anc. Grk. enteron	= intestine <sup>837</sup>
נח	nakh	Rest, lay down		Ger. liegen	Lie down, location -. <sup>838</sup>
להם	lekhem	bread		Aram. נהמא Dialect nahama	= bread <sup>839</sup>
נחיר <sup>840</sup>	nakhir	nostril		Lat. naris nares	Nostril, nose
נחיר	nakhir	nostril		Lat. naris, nasus, nasum, Ger. nase <sup>841</sup> , Eng, nose	= nose <sup>842</sup>
יחם <sup>843</sup> Of base חם [hot, warm]	yikhom	To make hot, to arouse sexually		Lat. vehemens, vehementem > Eng. vehement	Impetuous, ardent, volent furious, eager
גחן PBH	gokhan	Stoop, bend. Bow, curve		Talmud. רכן	Stoop, bend, lean, incline
חגא	khogah	Shake, dance		jog <sup>844</sup>	
חרג	khorag	Quake, shake		wriggle	

<sup>837</sup> This hypothesis is supported by the probability that the words to gut and guts [intestine] derive from Hebrew חוט khut [line] – and that the חנט term is itself the result of a נ epenthesis into חוט. However, the Lat. viscera [intestines] derive from Lat. viscus [organ] which derives from Aram. בזיך vozikh [vessel] that is from Hebrew בית bayis/ vais [house, receptacle] as do also the words – vase – vessel - vascular

<sup>838</sup> By L/N dissimilation – apud I.E. Mozeson

<sup>839</sup> Apud Jastrow

<sup>840</sup> Rabbi Pappenheim is probably correct in his assigning of נחיר to the word חור [hole, aperture]. However, some have it instead as echoic/ imitative – linking it to the snorting sound made by the nostrils, and perhaps particularly to the sound made by the nostrils of a horse – Cf. Jer. 8:16 The Hebrew word נחר means – snore, snort

<sup>841</sup> ....along with other similar Gmnc. Terms and Skrt. Nasa [nose]

<sup>842</sup> ...see above....

<sup>843</sup> Cf. Gen. 30:39 ויחמו הצאן

<sup>844</sup> ..as in – to jog one's memory. The jog of exercise running and the Yiddish yuggen that means – to hurry, rush probably derive instead from יגע [to exert effort towards a goal]



חרג	khorag	Quake, shake		Eng. shake. Yiddish shokel <sup>845</sup>	To shake
טפח base of מטפחת	Tefakh base of mitpakhat	Tefakh is a coping - Mitpakhat = cloth cover		(a) Eng. dock & (b) Latvian duga	(a) broad leaf weed – (b) slimy scum on water [both cover-ings]
טרח	torakh	Disturb, exert effort		trundle	Small wheel, round object
פח	pakh	Trap, snare		Eng. Bag	
חוג	khug	Circle, round		M. Dutch bagge – OFr. wage – Med. <sup>cvi</sup> Lat. бага – M.Fr. bague	= ring [n.] See next <sup>846</sup>
חוג	khug	Circle, round		M.L.Ger. bage, boge	Curve, arch, ring <sup>847</sup>
חלב	kholov	milk		culver	Dove, young dove
צרח	Tzorakh <sup>848</sup>	Scream, cry, roar		Ancient Grk. strix > Lat. strix, strigis	Screech owl <sup>849</sup> See next.
צרח	Tzorakh <sup>850</sup>	Scream, cry, roar		Anc. Grk. strix, strinx	screecher

<sup>845</sup> ...which is apparently an earlier form of the Ger. schnakeln and schlakern [shake, quake, tremble] . Another Ger. derivative via shokel is – schütteln [to – shake – toss - jolt – jog] Cf. Yiddish deckelbaum and Ger. dattlebaum [both = date tree] from Aramaic דקלא dikla [date tree] which derives in my humble opinion from the דקל dekel element of the river name חידקל Khidekel [Tigris] which I regard as a combination of חי דקל [gives life to the date tree [ i.e. to the thousands of date trees that grow along its banks.]

<sup>846</sup> The Hebrew word ברכ berekh [ a bending] is a conceivable alternate candidate

<sup>847</sup> The Hebrew word ברכ berekh [ a bending] is a conceivable alternate candidate – but especially so for the arch & curve usages

<sup>848</sup> Perhaps a metaphysical derivative of צר [strain, constrict, narrow, press] in the notion of constricted vocal chords

<sup>849</sup> .... Whence Lat. strix [vampire – nightmare - nocturnal apparition – witch – harpy – female evil spirit ] Also Lat. striga – witch, hag. But Lat.strigosus [ lean, meagre, thin] probably derives from Hebrew צר tzar [narrow, constrict] in the same manner that Lat. strigo, strigare [halt, stop, hold up] probably derives from the metaphysically related Hebrew עצר otzar [ ]

<sup>850</sup> Perhaps a metaphysical derivative of צר [strain, constrict, narrow, press] in the notion of constricted vocal chords

base of קח לקח	kakh	take		Haft <sup>851</sup>	A handle <sup>852</sup> , a seizing, thing seized <sup>853</sup>
צרה Or חרג	(a) Khorag (b) tzorakh	(a) Rough sound, creak, (b) scream, cry		Screech	Or חרק
חיל	khiel	pang		Chill – M.E. suffering, misfortune	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Graze	Strike the outer part of <sup>854</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		MHG grenize Pol. granica <sup>855</sup>	Border, boundary
base of שלה שלחן	Sholakh base of shulkhan	Shulkhan = table		Lat. syllabus <sup>856</sup>	= List – register -Table of contents
base of קח לקח	kakh	take		Lat. capis	= bowl with one handle
חת	Kheit, kheis	dread		Anc. Grk. kehtos > Lat. cetus, cetos	Sea-monster, whale, shark <sup>857</sup>
חזה	khavoh	Village, camp, tent. Protected home		For simple derivatives see pg...	See pg. 420

<sup>851</sup> Or from חת base of חתך

<sup>852</sup> Handle of tool or weapon.

<sup>853</sup> Cf. Lat. capio pg.. – and Yiddish khopp [ seize, grab, catch]

<sup>854</sup> Cf. glance – pg..

<sup>855</sup> ...pronounced grainitza

<sup>856</sup> An alternate theory will have the syllabus term deriving from the word שת sheth [to place] – in that the prevalent theory has Lat. syllabus as a derivative of Anc. Grk. sittybus [table of contents] - שת is the etymon of the Eng. word set – and of the Anc. Grk. tithenai and tithehmi [ put down, set down, set up ] among many other terms

<sup>857</sup> This hypothesis accords with another of my theories to the effect that the Anc. Grk. pristris [whence Lat. pistris] that denote Sea-monster, whale, derives from the פלץ base of the Hebrew מפלצת mafletzes [monster – lit. = causes trembling, shuddering]

חווה	khavoh	Village, camp, tent. Protected home		For THR form derivatives see pg...	See pg.....
חוש	khush	sense		Anc. Grk. aisthehma & aisthehsis	= perception of a thing & feeling> Eng. aesthetic, anesthesia
רוח	ruakh	wind		Lat. argestes	S.W wind
ריח	raiyaKh	Aroma, odor		whiff	[foul] scent or odor
חנק	khonak	choke		gag <sup>858</sup>	
חלק	khalak	smooth		chalcedony	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. trepit	= He turns <sup>859</sup>
תחת	takhat	Bottom, under, in place of		daft	stupid, crazy via [Slang] a posterior. See pg... <sup>cvi</sup>
דחף	dokheif	To push		decoy	= To instigate movement away from intended goal
חיש	khish	hurry		M.E. thrucchen	To rush, push
חנק	khonak	Choke, strangle		Eng. thrutch	Crowd, press, throng, squeeze into
חלט PBH	kholat	Final decision, bind up, tie up <sup>860</sup>		Dutch slot sluiten,	Decide, put end to, close lock, establish
חפר	khofer	dig		Span. quebrada	Gorge, ravine

<sup>858</sup> Cf. gag reflex, bound and gagged – gag also means choke

<sup>859</sup> Apud Harper's OED & Webster's Dict. 1913

<sup>860</sup> See also pg...

(a) חרץ - (b) ערוץ <sup>861</sup>	Khoritz or orutz	(a) Trench, incision or (b) slope of a ravine <sup>862</sup> gully		gorge	Ravine <sup>863 864</sup>
חרץ	Khoritz	Trench, incision		Anc. Grk. orussaw, orutto ορυσσω, ορυττω	Dig
חרץ	Khoritz	Trench, incision		Afrikaans sloot	Irrigation channel, ditch R>L
נחל	nakhal	Stream, ravine, valley		Bengali nullah	ravine
חרץ	Khoritz	Trench, incision		Hindi khud	ravine
חור	khoer	hole		Khor - Ass't Middle East countries <sup>865</sup>	Swampy depression
חלל	khalal	Hollow, a hollow channel		coulee	Gulch, ravine
חרץ	Khoritz	Trench, incision		Lat. arrugia	Shaft, pit in gold mine <sup>866</sup>
(a) חרץ - (b) ערוץ	Khoritz or orutz <sup>867</sup>	(a) Trench, incision or (b)		Span. Arroyo <sup>869</sup>	Gulch, creek

<sup>861</sup> These two roots may be metaphysically related – by ח / ע inter-relationship. See Job 30:6

<sup>862</sup> Ernest Klein states that some translators have the ערוץ hapax legomenon [Job 30:6] as such. Hebrew חרך kharakh [crack] is a lesser candidate

<sup>863</sup> However – Rabbi Reuven C. Klein has pointed out that the OFR. gorge & gorget[e] mean throat – which derives from the Hebrew גרון garon [throat] along with many other similar throat related terms – and Harper's OED says that the OFr. gorge meant both throat and a narrow passage – which might also allow for a link to the gorge ravine usage.

<sup>864</sup> An alternate is Talmudic כרית [Groove in Mountain slope made by running water]

<sup>865</sup> Apud Wiktionary

<sup>866</sup> Cf. Grk. and Lat. chrysos [gold – which is dug out of the mine walls ] See pg... The experts assign arrugia to Grk. oryssaw – see above

<sup>867</sup> See #

<sup>869</sup> Some authorities assign arroyo to Lat. arrugia .

		slope of ravine <sup>868</sup>			
(a) חרץ - (b) ערוץ	Khoritz or orutz <sup>870</sup>	(a) Trench, incision or (b) slope of ravine <sup>871</sup>		Eng. cleuch & clough & Dutch kloof	Ravine, gorge R > L
חור	khoer	hole		Lat. colo <sup>872</sup>	Base of per-colo [filter v.] & colum = sieve, strainer fishing net <sup>873</sup>
חרי	Khori	anger		Anc. Grk. kholeh χολη	Anger, bitterness, disgust <sup>cviii</sup>
פתח	Pesakh/ fesakh	Opening, door		Fissure – Lat. fissura <sup>874</sup>	A narrow opening, cleft
סחי	skhie	Filth, dung		אסחיה Aram.	Wash, bathe cleanse <sup>875</sup>
חסם	khosam	Muzzle, curb block		Lat. cancel[lum] <sup>876</sup>	Grate, barrier enclosure lattice, bars <sup>877</sup>
חשוקים [Pl.]	Khashuk[im]	Band, fillet, ring [of the pillars of the tabernacle]		Lat. vitta	Band, fillet, chaplet <sup>cix</sup>

<sup>868</sup> Ernest Klein states that some translators have the ערוץ hapax legomenon [Job 30:6] as such. Hebrew חרך kharakh [crack] is a lesser candidate

<sup>870</sup> See #

<sup>871</sup> Ernest Klein states that some translators have the ערוץ hapax legomenon [Job 30:6] as such. Hebrew חרך kharakh [crack] is a lesser candidate

<sup>872</sup> = strainer, filter

<sup>873</sup> Whence also Eng. and Fr. Couloir [vessel perforated with little holes] ...all of which feature holes . Cf. hole – pg... by R > L

<sup>874</sup> But better candidates may be פשח [split by chopping, breaking off] or פשק [to open up by stretching apart lips, legs]

<sup>875</sup> Enantiosemy of חוי

<sup>876</sup> Also said to be source of Eng. chancellor

<sup>877</sup> But see also חרך pg...

חרי - חרון	Khori, kharoen	anger		grouch <sup>878</sup>	
חטא	kheit	Sin, error		Lat. vitium & viciū > Eng. vice <sup>879</sup> > Eng. vitiate	Fault, crime blemish, vice, defect, failing, offense <sup>cx</sup>
חטא	kheit	Sin, error		Vituperate	= criticize Via Lat. vitium <sup>880</sup>
חטא	kheit	Sin, error		Vicious, vitious [Brit.]	Wicked, with malice, cruel, leading to vice
חלף	kholaf	To exchange, switch		Eng. shift & O.N. skipta <sup>881</sup>	
חרם	kherem	Destroy, damage		Lat. framea [weapon] <sup>cx</sup>	From Gmnc. Term for spear, sword, javelin Cf. Anc. Grk. hopla pg...
חרך	khorakh	Singe, roast, parch		Lat. frigo	Roast, parch, fry
חרף	khareif	sharp		Lat. carpere	Slander, revile, complain > Eng. carp
חוג	khug	Circle, rounded		[tree] trunk	The circular section of a tree - by THR
חנק	khonak	choke		[storage] trunk	Case wherein items are packed close

<sup>878</sup> Also – grutch, grouse

<sup>879</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is פחות pakhot / pakhos [lack, less]

<sup>880</sup> For the connection between evil, sin – and rebuke, derision Cf. נבל – [debased] > Eng. vile > revile / כער PBH [ugly] > Heb. גער [rebuke] / Lat. damnum [hurt, damage] > condemn / זד זדון [evil, malice] > Yid. Zeedle [scorn, jeer]

<sup>881</sup> = to change, separate

					together – by THR
חוט	khut	Line, string, thread		Coterie	Cf. חבל נביאים – a string [group] of [prophets]
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, shaft		truncheon	= shaft of spear [14th Cent.] <sup>882</sup>
קח	kakh	take		cache	place to hide items, secret hoard
בחר	bokher	Choose, pick, select, prefer		Ger. begier, begehrt	A wish, a desired item, etc. <sup>883</sup>
חלק	kheilek	Part of		OFr. Escliz > slice	Fragment, splinter <sup>cxii</sup>
חרול	kharul	Thorn, briar		varlet	= rascal Cf. churl <sup>cxiii</sup>
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Eng. ice & many Gmnc. Eis, ys, is ice terms & Avestan aexe, isu <sup>884</sup> & Afghan asai <sup>885</sup> & Yid. ahz <sup>886</sup>	Ice being a contraction or tightening of water <sup>cxiv</sup>
שלח	sholakh	Send, let loose		Dutch slof <sup>887</sup> M.Flem. sluef <sup>888</sup>	

<sup>882</sup> See also truncate

<sup>883</sup> But Hebrew בקש bikesh [ seek, ask] may be a superior etymon candidate

<sup>884</sup> Frost, ice & frosty, icy

<sup>885</sup> frost

<sup>886</sup> Ice – The X of aexe and the Z of ahz indicate a link to אֶחָז. But ice can have derived from אֶחָז by elision of the n - or from its base אֶחָ - by lenition of the n

<sup>887</sup> = careless negligent

<sup>888</sup> = untidy, shabby

				Yid. shlokh <sup>889</sup> - Eng. slob, sloppy, shlock slovenly <sup>890</sup>	
חטה	khitah	wheat		oat <sup>891</sup>	
חוש	khush	Sense, perception		enchant	Bewitch, use of magic, charm <sup>892</sup> see also חן pg..
חוש	khush	Sense, perception		trance	Semi- con- scious or insensible condition -Cf. Yiddish – tzukhished <sup>893</sup> 894
קח	kakh	take		Hinge, M.Dut. henghe <sup>895</sup>	
קח or חוה	Kakh or khoekh	Take – or – thorn, sharp object		Gudge, gudgeon, Fr. goujon	Pivot/pin that holds and connects
חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaley		Anc. Grk. gausapos / gausapehs γαυσάπης	A rough cloth see next
חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaley		Lat. (a) gausape gausapina – (b) gausapa, gausape	Rough wool cloth – (b)

<sup>889</sup> = slovenly, untidy

<sup>890</sup> Perhaps also – slur [slurred speech]

<sup>891</sup> An alternate candidate is אוזן ozen – that denotes ear – and that is also the etymon of ear. That possibility is supported by the fact of the Latin term for oats - avena

<sup>892</sup> Harper's OED has enchant as from Lat. incantare – upon + sing – in which case it would probably derive from Hebrew כנה - that I regard as denoting a song of praise . Cf. the liturgical musaf Shabbos אדמך אכנך and Yom Kipur - כנה משוררת - Sukkot - אנה כנה . Also phrase – unsung hero

<sup>893</sup> Disoriented, unhinged. See also חלם pg..

<sup>894</sup> Antiphrastic sense

<sup>895</sup> ...but הקע hokah [to hang, impale] may be a superior candidate



					shaggy coat, shaggy beard
מח	mokh	marrow		Lat. mucilago > Eng. mucilage	Musty or moldy juice
חפה	khofah	To cover		Mercian hwelfan, OE helmian <sup>896</sup>	Cover over
חלף	kholf	Change, exchange		M.Eng. Whelmen overwhelm	= turn upside down, capsize
חלף	kholf	Change, exchange		Talmud/ Aram. חורפא Khurpah	Lambs used for barter, and in place of money <sup>897</sup>
סרח	serakh	Overhang, trail behind		straggle <sup>898</sup>	
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		quaff <sup>cxv899</sup>	
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Lat. capulus, capulum	= handle, hilt
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Lat. capulus, capulum	= coffin, bier <sup>900</sup>
חוג	khug	Circle, round		rung <sup>cxvi</sup>	(a) Rounded end stick - (b) rounded rung of ladder ???
חוג	khug	Circle, round		PBH חוק khavak &	Rung of ladder <sup>cxvii</sup>

<sup>896</sup> ...whence 15<sup>th</sup> Cent. Eng. overwhelm [submerge completely] perhaps also influenced by OE helmian – see above

<sup>897</sup> Apud Jastrow. This accords with my own hypothesis to the effect that the biblical money term קשיטה ksitah is an Aramaic derivative of the Hebrew word כשב kasev [sheep]

<sup>898</sup> Cf. Hebrew שרוך srokh [string] > string – and סער sa'ar [storm] > storm enter alia. But see also חשל pg....

<sup>899</sup> The Hebrew kuf also became a QU in קשיא to quest – and קץ to quit. Cf. – to take a drink

<sup>900</sup> ...but this death related sense of capulus, capsulum may relate instead to the Lat. pullus [blackish, dark, mournful] which may derive in turn from the Hebrew אפל ofel [darkness] – or it may relate to the פל base of נפל nofal whose figurative sense is [die]. Probably a bier with handles

				alternate form עוק aavak???	
פּה PBH	Pakh, fakh <sup>901</sup>	Hole, trap, snare		Lat. vagina	Sheath, vagina <sup>902</sup>
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		contour	Via Lat. tornare
חתול	khatul	cat		Bat [Anc. Egypt. Cat deity]	Ches > B
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Fr. cotte <sup>903</sup>	A dress > cotillion <sup>904</sup>
טרח	Torakh / thorakh	To exert effort, disturb		Lat. frico <sup>905</sup>	To rub > friction, affricate
רחק	rokhaq	[to] distance, move away		Span. arrojar	= throw, cast. Fling, eject
צוח	tzovakh	Squall, cry out, shriek, shout		Eng, squall [v.]	Cry out, squall shreik <sup>906</sup>
חרס	kheress	Earthenware		Lat. cerussa, Eng. ceruse <sup>907</sup>	White lead used for glazing earthenware pottery
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Anc. Grk. tyrbe, syrbe	Turbulence, commotion, noise

<sup>901</sup> An alternate candidate is בכ - Hebrew base of נבך [deep] denoting deep

<sup>902</sup> ....whence Span. Vaina [husk, sheath, shell] and Eng. vanilla

<sup>903</sup> The Hebrew word כסה kisah [cover] is an alternate etymon candidate

<sup>904</sup> = petticoat

<sup>905</sup> – via thrakh to fric – i.e. if the ט tess was pronounced as a TH sound – as is indeed indicated by the fact of the corresponding position of the Ancient Grk. letter theta θ – in the Grk. alphabet. Cf. also tero – pg...

<sup>906</sup> צעק tzō'ak [cry out, shout] is an alternate candidate]

<sup>907</sup> Other candidates are – צח tzakh [white, clear] - צהר tzahar [bright, shine, gloss, whiteness]

טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. turba	Turmoil, crowd <sup>908</sup>
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. turbidus	Full of confusion, muddy > Eng. turbid
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. turbare	Bewilder, confuse
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. turbinem, turbo	spin-top, eddy whirling things
חרס	kheress	Earthenware, pottery		wrasse <sup>909</sup>	Fish with reddish brown coloration
חרס	kheress	Earthenware, pottery		Lat. scarus	Fish with reddish brown coloration
חוג	khug	Circle, round		Way – OE & OHG weg <sup>910</sup>	A path, road <sup>911</sup>
חיב Or חוב <sup>912</sup>	Khov or khayov	Obligation or guilty, obliged		Lat. culpa	Blame, guilt, fault <sup>913cxviii</sup>
רחש	rakhesh	Move, be astir, rustle, move quickly <sup>914</sup>		Lat. corusco <sup>915</sup>	Vibrate, shake, move quickly, tremble

<sup>908</sup> As id the case with most of the turba based words mentioned in this paper - There is a similar inter-relationship between the Hebrew המה homoh [agitate, make noise] - homom – [agitate, confuse, swirl] – המון hamone [throng, multitude] – מהומה mehumoh [disturbance, riot]

<sup>909</sup> Many of the diferent species of wrasse fish are earthenware color or feature earthenware [reddish brown] color markings

<sup>910</sup> Lexicographers have assumed that the Lat. via [way, road] is cognate to way

<sup>911</sup> Because the essential path would continue along the face of the earth – which is round – if allowed to continue. This is also the reason why the Hebrew word מעגל maagal [path, circle] derives from the root עגל agol [round] . See my video entitled ..... For much more data concerning this matter. Another possible way/ weg etymon is - עצל itself – also רחק [distance]

<sup>912</sup> Both of base חב

<sup>913</sup> Mozeson suggests instead חרפה kherpah [shame]

<sup>914</sup> In light of these meanings, רחש may be related to the verb חיש khish [to hurry]

<sup>915</sup> An alternate candidate is חרג [to tremble, quake] wherein the co of corusco answers to חרג 's ches

רחש	rakhesh	Move, be astir, rustle, move quickly		rustle	
חלל	khalal	hollow		Anc. Grk. solen	Pipe, channel <sup>916</sup>
קלה assumed PBH	kalokh	Stem, stalk, column, steady flow or jet,		Eng. gallows - ME galwe OE galga, Ger. galgen	gallows <sup>917</sup>
חלה	khallah	Bread, cakelet		Russ. Kalakh, Polish kalocz <sup>918</sup>	
חבט	khovat	beat		swat	
צנח	tzonakh	Act done in an unseen or concealed manner		sneak <sup>919</sup>	
דלח	dolakh	roil, befoul, to trouble		Anc. Grk. dehlesthai > Eng. deleterious	= to injure, hurt, noxious
חשב Hiph'il חשב of	khoshev	To estimate, value		Lat. Aestimo > Eng. esteem, estimate	To value, esteem, estimate –so KH-SH-V > AE-S-T-m <sup>cxix</sup>
חומה	khomah	wall		hem	Border, enclosing item
חפר	Khofar	(a) Dig (b) be shamed		cower	Stoop or sink in fear or shame
חותן	Khossein	father in law		Lat. socer	Father in law

<sup>916</sup> Hebrew תעלה ta'aloh [channel, conduit] is an alternate candidate

<sup>917</sup> Harper suggests that its original sene was - pole

<sup>918</sup> Also other similar Slavic language terms denoting breads, pastries – apud Wiktionary

<sup>919</sup> See also snake, pg...

נפח base of נפח	Pakh base of nofakh	swell <sup>920</sup>		Ofr. Boce > Eng. boss, <sup>921</sup> emboss	Swelling, tumor, hump
מצח	Metzakh	forehead		Mazzard [obs.]	= head, skull <sup>922</sup>
ברח	borakh	Escape, flee		Break [to make a break for it]	
פקח	pikeikh	(a) Open eyes (b) sly, clever		14 <sup>th</sup> cent. piken	To look quickly and slyly > 'peek'
חנה	Khoneh	Encamp, set oneself up		Haunt, Ofr. hanter <sup>923</sup>	
חנה	Khoneh	Encamp, set oneself up		Lat. cunae, cunabulum <sup>924</sup>	Cradle, nest, birthplace
צחק	tzokhak	Laugh, frolic		Ger. scherzen	Joke, jest, frolic, jump about <sup>cxx</sup> merrily <sup>cxxi</sup>
שחז	shakhaz	Burnish, whet, sharpen polish, grind		Scour & Dutch schuren	Clean by rubbing
חתה	khataw	Rake, scrape [fire, etc.] <sup>925</sup>		Ger. schurren <sup>cxxii</sup>	Rake, stoke – by rhoticism
סחבה from סחב root	Sokhvah < root sokhav = drag, shlep	Worn out garment <sup>926</sup>		shabby <sup>927</sup>	Cf. drag to – bedraggled <sup>928</sup>
אחורה	akhorah	The rear, behind		Anc. Grk. Oura/ oyra ουρα	Tail, rear

<sup>920</sup> Other candidates are – PBH ביצה beitzah [egg, oval object, lump] and the base בט bot that denotes - out

<sup>921</sup> [v] to swell out – [n] protuberance

<sup>922</sup> Also – early abode – bee cell - all Apud I.E. Mozeson

<sup>923</sup> Apud Mozeson – but I regard Hebrew הוה [to be] as the probable etymon

<sup>924</sup> Apud Mozeson. Hebrew קן kon [nest, socket, habitation] is an alternate candidate

<sup>925</sup> Other possibilities are גרף goraf [scrape] and גרד gorad [scrape, scratch] – These are apparently the etymons of Ger. scharren [scrape, scratch]

<sup>926</sup> ... worn out as if by having been dragged about

<sup>927</sup> Probably also Eng. shoddy – whose original meaning was – cloth made out of refuse rags and tatters

<sup>928</sup> Apud Mozeson. An alternate candidate may be PBH שבש sheebeish [confused, distorted, in bad repair ]

מרח	morakh	smear		marble <sup>929</sup>	Prob. Also Lat. marmor & Grk. marmoros [marble]
חסל	Khosal	Consume . finish off		guzzle <sup>930</sup>	
חומה	khomah	Wall, i.e. protective border		OE homa, hama – ME hame, home	Skin, cover, membrane— See pg...
שליח	sholiakh	Messenger, agent		Lat. salutiger	(a) messenger (b) servant <sup>931</sup>
פרח	perakh	flower		Lat. pergola	An arbor <sup>932</sup> - vine support
חפה	khofah	cover		Lat. cappa, capa	= cloak, cassock <sup>cxxiii</sup> Whence Eng. cape & Fr. & Eng. chapel
חלש	khalash	weak <sup>933cxxiv</sup>		sleazy	Inadequate, inferior, very thin <sup>cxxv</sup>
נח	nokh	To rest		Anc. Grk. narkoaw	Put to sleep > Eng. narcotic
חזק	khazak	strong		strong	KH-Z-K > [s]TR-N-G

<sup>929</sup>Apud Mozeson

<sup>930</sup> Apud Mozeson

<sup>931</sup> Also (c) one who delivers a greeting – this usage may derive ultimately from Lat. salus – good health, vigor – that may derive in turn from Hebrew שולם sholem [whole] or שלו shalev [tranquil]

<sup>932</sup> But the PBH פרגול pargol that means – whip – scourge is said to be related to the Anc. Grk. phragellion and the Lat. flagrum whip terms [whence Eng. flog] which I believe derive from the Hebrew פלג plag/ flahg that means – divide [division] in that they were [I assume] whips that had numerous separated lashes - But the Lat. pergula that means – architectural projection may come from the Lat. pergo, pergere [move forward – that Numen Latin assigns to Lat. rego] – and the pergols arbor term may belong to these as well.

<sup>933</sup> This חלש term might be metaphysically related to the similar Talmudic word קלש [thin out – weaken – lean] . Cf. קש חשר – נקם נחם – קשר חשר – But the biblical קלשון [pitchfork] derives from קש [straw, stubble, chaff]. The thin out sense may also derives from the קלשון pitchfork sense – if pitchforks were used for thinning out clumps of hay

חוש	khush	Sense, percieve		Eng. wish, Ger. wunsch	Cherish a desire <sup>cxxvi</sup>
מח	mokh	marrow		Anc. Grk. myax, muax [shellfish] & Eng. mussels	מח is the base of Hebrew words denoting – mucus – fatty – sap – melt - brain
<sup>934</sup> חרק	khareik	Rough noise, creak		Lat. strido >strident <sup>cxxvii</sup> <sup>935</sup>	Harsh noise, creak, hiss <sup>cxxviii</sup>
חור	khoer	hole		Grk. hora [time, year, season] & Lat. hora [time, season, hour] > Eng. hour	Fig. an opening into the continuous flow/ river of time <sup>936</sup>
שטח	Shetakh / shathakh	An area – [v.] to spread over an area		Slather	With L infix <sup>937</sup>
משה	moshakh	smear		Pol. mazac <sup>938</sup> Russ. mazok <sup>939</sup>	smear
פחד	Pakhad/ fakhad	fear		funk	fear
פחת	Pakhos pokhot	Less, minus		puisne <sup>940</sup>	= younger, junior, of inferior rank

<sup>934</sup> Or חרג khorag

<sup>935</sup> But Hebrew טרד toreid [to tire out, to make a disturbing noise] may be a collateral or superior candidate – טרד is indeed the apparent etymon of Lat. taedium [irksome – weariness – tedious – disgust] – See also thrush pg..

<sup>936</sup> This hypothesis accords with my theory to the effect that the Hebrew שעה sho'aw [hour, time] is related to the word שער [door, gate] in the notion of an opening into the flow of time, eternity

<sup>937</sup> Cf. שחט > slaughter

<sup>938</sup> ...pronounced mazach

<sup>939</sup> Also Russ. Mazatj [anoint]

<sup>940</sup> From Anglo- Latin – Related to Eng. puny

Base of פח נפוח	Pakh base of nafuakh	Swollen, puffy, inflated		Anc. Grk. pachys παχυσ <sup>941</sup>	= thick, fat, stout <sup>942943</sup>
Base of פח נפוח	Pakh base of nafuakh	Swollen, puffy, inflated <sup>944</sup>		Lat. pinguis	= thick, fat, stout <sup>945</sup>
Base of חב חבה - חבב	Khov base of Khovev [v] – khibah [n]	Love, cherish		Lat. foveo	Chersish, love, favor
בריה	briakh	Connecting bar, bolt		sprocket	Connecting wheel projections. Frame parts
אח	okh	Woe, alas		Eng. ache – OE acan <sup>946</sup>	
חלף	kholaf	Change, exchange		slope <sup>947</sup>	a condition of change from vertical to horizontal <sup>948</sup>
base of קח לקח	kakh	take		cauf <sup>949</sup>	
<sup>950</sup> חלוק	khaluk	Robe, tunic		Eng. sark, OCS, sraka, Russ. sorocka	= shirt, tunic
חרק	khoreik	Make rough noise, gnash teeth		crunch	

<sup>941</sup> Whence Eng. pachyderm [thick skinned]

<sup>942</sup> Also denoted – stupid, fool as is the case in Hebrew טפש tipeshe [thick, stupid] and in Eng. slang ‘thick, thick headed’

<sup>943</sup> Perhaps also speck [fat meat, fat of a whale]

<sup>944</sup> An alternate candidate is biblical פימה pimah [fat]

<sup>945</sup> Grk. pachys and Lat. pinguis Also denoted – stupid, fool as is the case in Hebrew טפש tipeshe [thick, stupid] and in Eng. slang ‘thick, thick headed’

<sup>946</sup> = to suffer continuous pain

<sup>947</sup> Also source of Lat. clivo, clivus [slope]

<sup>948</sup> An alternate etymon is שפיע [slope]

<sup>949</sup> = basket, chest for keeping caught fish alive in water

<sup>950</sup> Other etymon possibilities are חולצה khultzah [shirt, tunic] and the כרך base of תכריך takhrich [tunic, shroud]



חלט	Kholat, kholath	Conclude, decide -		jalousie	Roll down gate - blinds Cf. schloss pg...
פחת	pakhat	pit		Pluto	Roman deity of Hades, netherworld <sup>951</sup>
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Fr. engagier	Bind by oath or promise <sup>952</sup>
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Eng. keep < OE cepan	= seize, hold
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		OE capian	= to look – Cf. חזה pg....
חנה base חנות	khanut	Cell <sup>953</sup> , cabin,		shanty <sup>954</sup>	
חסך חשך	Khosek-h	Save, protect		shuck	Protective corn husk
חלמ	kholm	Base of חלמות Kholmus <sup>955</sup> & PBH חלמון khelmon <sup>956</sup>		clam	A slimy mollusk
קח base of לקח	kakh	take		Anc. Grk. kophinos/ Lat. cophinus > Ital. cofano Span. Cuebano	= Basket – also Eng. coffer, coffin [ark, chest etc.] <sup>957</sup>
חול	Khol	sand		coble	Flat bottom boat launched

<sup>951</sup> The experts relate Pluto and plutocrat to a meaning of wealth – in which case it will probably be an antonym encryption result of the same פחות term

<sup>952</sup> To the effect that binding is a type of taking. From this usage was developed by back formation the OFr. Gagier [to pledge, guarantee, promise] – whence Eng. [mort]gage

<sup>953</sup> Some translate as – vaulted cell. Artscroll has – shoppe . A hapax legomenon [Jer. 37:16]

<sup>954</sup> An alternate possibility is שלט shelet [a shield] that is likely the etymon of Eng. shelter

<sup>955</sup> Plant with thick slimy juice [Job 6:6]

<sup>956</sup> Egg yolk [ a slimy item]

<sup>957</sup> A lesser candidate is PBH כפשה [inverted vessel, wicker basket] - & כפש [olive basket] ] which may relate to the biblical root כפש

					from beach [or see next]
חוף	khoef	Shore, beach		coble	Flat bottom boat launched from beach +[see above]
חוף	khoef	Shore, beach		scow	Flat bottom boat launched from beach <sup>958</sup>
חנות	khonut	Gut out		gondola <sup>959</sup>	
חוק	khokh	Hook, sharp instrument		gaff	A boat hook <sup>960</sup> , spur, spear <sup>cxxix</sup>
חוק	khokh	Hook, sharp instrument		Lat. fibula <sup>961962</sup>	Clasp, buckle brooch, pin, fastening <sup>963</sup>
צחק	tzkhok	Jest, laughter		jocund	With mirth, merriment
משטח & שטח & משטחה <sup>964</sup>	Shetakh	Spread, spreading place, area, rug, flatness, surface, covering		Lat. stragulus, stragulum <sup>965</sup>	Spreading out covering, rug, carpet <sup>966</sup>
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, disturb		Lat. strages	Destruction, ruin, carnage,

<sup>958</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is sokhaw שחה [swim]

<sup>959</sup> Gondolas are nowadays made out of many pieces of different types of wood – but the term may nevertheless have derived from the fact that earlier, more primitive small boats were made by the digging out of logs. However, C.T. Onons links the boat gondola term to a Friulian gondola word [roll, rock] that he relates in turn to Ital. dondolare [rock, sway, swing about] which I regard as a derivative of the דד D-D base of the Hebrew נדד nodad [to wander about] and of the PBH נדד [shake, move]

<sup>960</sup> The hook sense could derive instead from קח [take]

<sup>961</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is Hebrew וו vav [hook] Also פחות pakhot

<sup>962</sup> Fibus = hairpin

<sup>963</sup> See also pg...

<sup>964</sup> An aggregate of biblical and PBH forms/ usages of the root

<sup>965</sup> But the Latin term obstragulum that denotes strap – lace – latchet probably derives instead from Hebrew שרוך srokh [string, lace] [and perhaps also Lat. tragula [javelin thrown by strap]

<sup>966</sup> The modification process involved was – S-T-KH > S –T- r – G – with the infix of the R

					confusion <sup>967</sup> see also pg..
חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaly		Ital. ruspa	Rough, rugged
חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaly		rasp	Rough voice <sup>968</sup>
חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaly		raspberry <sup>969</sup>	
#2 חבל	khibeil	To damage, sabotage		kobold	Ger. mythological spirit
כחל	kakhol	blue		cobalt	Blue mineral
base of פה נפח	pakh	Swell, blow		big	Apud Mozeson
חוצץ	khutz	Out, outer		Fr. chaussette <sup>970</sup>	socks <sup>971</sup>
פרח	perakh	Sprout, flower		privet	Type of shrub
חרק	kharak	Creak, rough sound		jar	Brief harsh grating sound
מרח	morakh	Crush, mash, smear, rub		Marzi[pan] March[pane]	Crushed almond mash <sup>cxxx</sup>
לחץ	lakhatz	Pressing, impelling		Anc. Grk. elastikos	Propulsive, impulsive > Eng. elastic
אחר	akheir	To be late, after		Anc. Grk. khronios χρονιος	Late, delayed
אחר	akheir	To be late, after		Anc. Grk. opse, ops, opsi οψε οψ	Late, slow

<sup>967</sup> Cf. טרח > Lat. tragicum [fire]

<sup>968</sup> See above and next

<sup>969</sup> Raspberries have a rough surface, and a somewhat grainy texture . Likewise the Talmudic word for the pear fruit is אגס which derives in my opinion from the base אג that means – rough – because the skin and even the flesh of peaches is not as smooth as that of most other fruits. And thus it seems conceivable that the verb – rasp [to abrade, scrape, rake, grate] is an enantiosemitic אפסן derivative in the notion of removing a rough exterior surface.

<sup>970</sup> כסה Kisah [cover] is an alternate possible etymon

<sup>971</sup> Also Span. Calzones [pants]. The lexicographers assign this term to Lat. calx , calcis [heel]

חֹח <sup>972</sup>	khokh	Thorn, sharp point		Span. Zarza, Basque sarzia <sup>973</sup>	Bramble, thorny plant
תחת	takhath	Under, beneath in place of		Aram. תוח	Under, in place of beneath,
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		throw <sup>cxxxix</sup>	
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Yid. trasske	throw <sup>cxxxii</sup>
טרח	torakh	Trouble, exert effort. disturb		Aram. טוריון toryon	Trouble excitement
טרח	torakh	Trouble, exert effort. disturb		Aram. טירינא <sup>cxxxiii</sup> tirina	basket
טרח	torakh	Trouble, exert effort. disturb		Aram. טרא – טרי traw/ trie	shake <sup>974cxxxiv</sup> throw
base of מחוגה	Khug base of mekhugah	Compass, measuring device		Eng. gauge, gage. OFr jauge	Measure, measuring instrument, measure rod
source of צ/ק interchange <sup>975</sup>	tzemakh	Bloom, sprout, source of kemakh [flour]		Aram. semida Assy. Samidu <sup>976</sup> , Anc. Grk. semidalis <sup>977</sup>	> Lat. simila <sup>978</sup> > Ger. semmel Eng. semolina
חוח	khoekh	jagged		jagged	
base of לקח	kakh	take		Pol. Koch[ac] Koch[am]	= love, hold dear, cherish i.e. that which is taken <sup>979</sup>

<sup>972</sup> Other etymon candidates are – Hebrew thorn / thistle terms – שך – סרב – דרדר. Some of these terms can have derived from a combination of two of these four terms

<sup>973</sup> Perhaps also Mid. East sharas [thorny plant]

<sup>974</sup> ...from sense of - disturb

<sup>975</sup> However an alternate possibility is Hebrew סמדר smadar – that some scholars regard as denoting pollen powder – which may in turn derive from Hebrew סם som [fine powder] – The term might be a combination of the סם base and the base דר that means – dwell, reside – in the notion- pollen powder that resides in the plant

<sup>976</sup> Fine meal

<sup>977</sup> Finest wheat flour

<sup>978</sup> Finest wheat flour

<sup>979</sup> Cf. Ger. nehm [take] and angenehm [pleasant, agreeable, enjoyable in that such things are taken] which derives from Hebrew נעים na'im [pleasant] – which derives in turn from עם imm [with] in that you want to be

חרג & חרק	Khorak – or khoreg	Gnash teeth, grind		Lat. hircus	Male goat -Via Talmud. חרגא Khargah = rough sound <sup>980</sup>
חוט	khut	Line, thread <sup>981</sup>		Lat. hirtus > Lat. hirsutus	Hairy whence Eng. hirsute
חזה or base of נבט	Khozeh – or VT base of nabot	To look, see		Lat. vitrius	Transparent > vitriol
חז base of חוף—or מחוז	Khoz base of makhoz or (b) khoef	Makhoz = awaited sighting חזה = look (b) or coast		Eng. hithe	Landing place, haven
חזה	khozah	Look, see		chance	Cf. Eng. out-look, PBH סכוי <sup>982</sup>
חרז	khoraz	String together, verse		Ger. kranz	(1)Garland, wreathe (2) a group <sup>983</sup>
חרז	khoraz	String together, verse		wreathe	
חרז	khoraz	String together, verse		Lat. corolla	Garland, crown

with it . Cf. also Hebrew ערב oreiv [pleasant] that derives from Hebrew ערב orev [to mix] in the sense that you want to mix with it. My manuscript details other such Hebrew words, some of which were discovered by Rabbi Pappenheim.

<sup>980</sup> From the rough sound bleatings of the goat. Cf. Lat. balantes [sheep] which assume to be cognate to Eng. bleat and to derive from בלט bolet – jut out, bolt out

<sup>981</sup> An alternate candidate is pl. שערות sa'arot [hairs]

<sup>982</sup> = prospect – expectation – chance [From סכה = look]. Hebrew סיכוי סיכוי means – a chance, prospect, possibility that - Lexicographers may be correct in assigning some senses of the chance term to Lat. casus / cassus from cadere [fall]

<sup>983</sup> ...thought to be a figurative development from garland – but it may more directly link back to חרז . However – a kranz that means ridge, crest is probably a Tower of Babel event permutation of רכס rekhes [ridge] and perhaps also so for crest. The word ridge is a direct withering of רכס

קח	kakh	take		Keech	Lump of congealed fat Cf. ice
חרף	kharef	Bitter, sharp		Eng. kerf <sup>984</sup>	Cut of a saw, slice, carve
חוח	khoekh	Hook, thorn, briar		Hock, hough <sup>985</sup>	Horse leg joint at end of thigh
חספס	khuspos	Rough, scaly		hispid	Bristly, shaggy <sup>cxxxv</sup>
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>986</sup>		Lat. clavis,	Bolt, lock, bar, fasten <sup>987</sup> See cludere – pg....Also klehein pg...
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>988</sup>		Lat. clavis,	key <sup>989</sup>
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>990</sup>		Anc. Grk. kleis, kleidia/ dion - kleithra Kleiaw	Fastening Bar, bolt, hook of a clasp - [a closer item] See cludere – pg..... <sup>991cxxxvi</sup>
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		chigger	Mite whose bite makes

<sup>984</sup> However, גלב golav [shear, shave] may be a better candidate

<sup>985</sup> Alternately hock and hough may derive from שוק shoek [thigh] by ש to H withering [along with the word thigh itself] – See section...

<sup>986</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 ויחלטו הממו they decided / concluded [from his greeting]

<sup>987</sup> Also – latch, latchet

<sup>988</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 ויחלטו הממו they decided / concluded [from his greeting]

<sup>989</sup> Clavis = key can be a sense development from clavis lock, bolt [see preceeding] – but it could also have derived from Hebrew קלט kolat [absorb] in that the key is figuratively absorbed into the keyhole. Cf. also Anc. Grk. balanos that denotes – bolt pin – which probably derives from the Hebrew word בלע bolaa [swallow] in that it is swallowed up by the material wherein it is inserted. But the Grk. balanos that meant – acorn – may derive from the idea that an entire future tree is swallowed up within the acorn. The Lat. word for whale is balaena – because whales swallow huge amounts of water every day

<sup>990</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 ויחלטו הממו they decided / concluded [from his greeting]

<sup>991</sup> C.T. Onions suggested Eng. sluice from Lat. excludere

					tiny circular bump
חוצ	khutz	out		O.N. skjota	Shoot with a weapon
חלט	kholat	Decided upon, concluded <sup>992</sup>		Anc. Grk. kleis, kleidia	key <sup>993cxxxvii</sup>
חיש	khish	hurry		scud	16 <sup>th</sup> Cent. move quickly
חמץ	chametz	Leaven, ferment		Aram. cha'aw חמע	Leaven, ferment – by צ > ע withering
חלק	kheilek	Divide, part		hunk	L/N dissimilation <sup>994</sup>
חוה חח	khoekh	Hook, briar, thorn, barb. Sharp instrument		O.N. hanki	Clasp, hasp
Aram. חרגא Derivative of חרק <sup>995</sup>	Khoreik or kharogah	Sharp, Rough sound		Ger. kreischen <sup>996</sup>	Via Talmud. חרגא Kharogah = rough sound <sup>997cxxxviii</sup>
Aram. חרגא Derivative of חרק <sup>998</sup>	Khoreik or kharogah	Sharp, Rough sound		Anc. Grk. klangeh - κλαγγη	Sharp, rough sound > Eng. clang <sup>999</sup>
חלט	kholat	Conclude, decide		Anc. Grk. klehzaw κληζω	To shut, close

<sup>992</sup> Cf. I Kings 20:33 ויחלטו הממו they decided / concluded [from his greeting]

<sup>993</sup> kleidia = key can be a sense development from kleidia clasp, bar, bolt [see preceeding] – but it could also have derived from Hebrew קלט kolat [absorb] in that the key is figuratively absorbed into the keyhole

<sup>994</sup> Cf. level/ nivel – bannister/ balustrade

<sup>995</sup> = creak – make grating sound

<sup>996</sup> = creak, squeak, grate on the ear

<sup>997</sup> Type of sound made by grinding of teeth. חרג Khoreg may derive from חג base of חוג khug [circle] in that grinding of the teeth involves circular motion

<sup>998</sup> = creak – make grating sound

<sup>999</sup> Also klageros [screaming of cranes]

חוט	khut	thread, line, cord		Lat. rudens	Rope, line, cord
חוט	khut	thread, line, cord		Lat. rudis	Slender stick, staff
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust, outer		Eng. scoot > scooter <sup>1000</sup>	Early usage = gush out or flow with force
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust, outer		skedaddle <sup>1001</sup>	
חוט	khut	Yarn, thread, line		אֵטוּן aitun [Hebrew or Egyptian] <sup>cxxxix1002</sup>	= thread, yarn, linen, cloth, fabric
חזה	khozah	Look, see		M.E. gawren	= to stare <sup>cxl</sup> whence Eng. garish
חלל	khalal	hollow		Flute & fluting <sup>1003</sup>	= hollowings out
חרון	Kharon	Anger, rage		Wrath, wroth	
חוס חסה	Khasah - khus	Protect, care for, pity		OFr. Rescure, rescoure > Eng. rescue	Protect, keep safe via Lat. cura <sup>1004</sup>
נחת	nakhat	Rest, lay down		rest	By נ nunn to R dissimilation withering <sup>1005</sup>

<sup>1000</sup> Cf. חוץ > shoot . See also next skedaddle

<sup>1001</sup> From Douglas Harper's informative OED website – it seems apparent that the experts were also unaware of the probability that skedaddle is a slang reduplicate derivative of the חוץ based word – scoot – in the sense of – let's get OUT of here

<sup>1002</sup> אֵטוּן is probably the intermediate source of Lat. tomix/ thomix via the ancient Grk. θωμῖξ - θωμῖξ thawmigx/ thawmix all of which denoted – string – thread - cord

<sup>1003</sup> However – the instrument flute can derive from חלל - but it could also derive from פלט poleit/ foleit [to emit] in that flutes emit sound

<sup>1004</sup> = care – oversight – attention .See pg....

<sup>1005</sup> Cf. נסע nosah [travel] to Ger. reise [trip, travel, journey] - נסר nosar [a saw] to razor - נשא nosah [raise, raise, carry] to raise, rise - נחל nakhal [stream, valley, ravine] to L.Ger. rille [groove, furrow, stream] – perhaps also נחל to rivulet?. A רשת resheth [net, mesh] to net development could be a reverse type of this phenomenon [also mesh??] – Also נח or נחת to - rest - נזק nezek [damage, harm] to risk - נאץ neatz [provoke, aggravate] to Ger. reizen [provoke, aggravate] - נגן nagein [play musical instrument] to organ - נפל nopal [fall, descend] to rappel [descend a mountain side] - Perhaps also נחץ nokhatz [urge, press, hurry] to rush



רחש	rakhash	Move, be astir, swarm		Ger. ruhr[en]	Stir liquid, move
פתח	posakh	To open		Span. empezar	To begin
חלל	Kholal	Corpse		Anc. Grk. kawlon, kolawn	carcass <sup>1006</sup>
חלל	Kholal	hollow		Ger. hole	Hollow, empty vacant
חבא	khibeh	hide		Ital. covo	Hiding place <sup>1007</sup>
חור	khoer	Freeman, nobleman		Ger. herr <sup>1008</sup>	Gentleman, sir, lord
חור	khoer	Freeman, nobleman		Lat. herus, erus - Anc. Grk. heros <sup>exli</sup>	Master, lord
חוב	khoev	Obligate, debt		Swed. Hovas & behova	befit, behoove & to must
חרס	kheress	Earthenware, pottery		Crock & OE crocca	Earthenware vessel - pot <sup>1009</sup>
קלח	Kolakh	To stream, spurt, pour out		Lat. cloaca & Eng. cloaca <sup>1010</sup>	Sewer, drain & urinary tract, excretory exit <sup>1011</sup>
חשש	khoshesh	feel		Norse, OHG hugi - & OE hyge	Mood, desire, inclination <sup>1012</sup>

נכס - נקי [clean] & רק [empty] - Cf. Hebrew itself also has signs of נ and ר inter-relation – [ רץ is alternate] - רכש & נכל [both = possession, riches] - also נכל [plot harm] and רכל [to slander, talebear] Perhaps - נטף [to drip] and רטב - & PBH רטף [to be moist, damp] – נח – to Ger. ruh [rest, lay down] - נא to raw

<sup>1006</sup> Apud John Parkhurst

<sup>1007</sup> Perhaps also Eng. cove

<sup>1008</sup> Apud DeBruyn

<sup>1009</sup> But the root כרע [bent, curved] that I regard as the etymon of many European round vessel terms – such as Ger. krug and Eng. karafque and cruse – may be a better candidate for crock

<sup>1010</sup> An alternate candidate is חלץ kholatz [put out]. שלוח shiloakh [water channel] may be better

<sup>1011</sup> Apud Mozeson.

<sup>1012</sup> The think – thought – consider usages of these terms – and of the ON hyggja and Old. Dan. Hyggae – O. Sax huggian & OE hycgan - may derive from חשש as well – but they may more likely derive from Hebrew הגה hegeh

חלל	khalal	Mortally wounded person		kill <sup>1013</sup>	
חוק	khoekh	Hook, sharp object		hitch <sup>1014</sup>	Connect by hook see next
חז base of אחז	Choz base of awkhaz	Hold, seize, grasp		hitch	
חז base of אחז	Khoz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		hawse	Part of ship's prow – Lit. neck – Cf. hals
חסה	khosaw	Protect, offer refuge		chasuble	Sleeveless vest via Lat. casula <sup>1015</sup>
חז base of אחז	Khoz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. harae	Animal pen, coop, sty
חז base of אחז and/or base of	Khoz base of okhaz – and/or base of yakhad	Hold, seize – and/ or together, as one		Lat. haerere #1	Remain in place, root to a spot, adhere, attach, stick together
אחר	Akheir, akhar	Late, after		Lat. haerere #2	Linger, loiter retarded, hesitate
חך	khokh	Ornamental ring or bracelet		Bauble <sup>1016</sup>	
חז Base of אחז???	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. haurio, haurire, hausus, haustus <sup>1017</sup>	Seize upon, take, draw out

or הגג hegeg that refer to thought – imagine – fancy – consider – brood – and הגג hegeg may even be the source of all of these terms as well. Also ON hogian think – ON hugr [thought, feeling, interest]

<sup>1013</sup> Apud Mozeson – but Hebrew קטל kotal [kill, slay] may be a better candidate – by elision of the ט

<sup>1014</sup> Apud Parkhurst

<sup>1015</sup> An alternate candidate is כסה kisaw [cover]

<sup>1016</sup> But if bauble originally meant a hollow ornament – then the base חבב of חבב that denotes hollow – will be a better etymon candidate

<sup>1017</sup> But a usage of these words may derive instead from גרר [to drag along]

חוצ	khutz	Out, to out		Lat. haurio, haurire, hausus, haustus	Pluck out, exhaust, draw out, dig up, drain > Eng. exhaust
חז Base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. cissos	= ivy [clinging plant]
חז Base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. haesitatus haesitare > PBH <sup>1018</sup> היסת	To stick fast, hesitate [so held back]
חוג	khug	Rounded, circle		Hunch[back]	A rounded hump
חלם	khalom	dream		Enthrall	To hold in a spell [by THR]
חנך	khaneikh	To train, educate		To train	[by THR] see also חנך...
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		To trace	Mark outer perimeter of
חז Base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. potis	= hold, occupy possess <sup>1019</sup>
חזה base of חזה	Khoz base of khozeh	Look, see		[re]gard	Infix of R <sup>1020</sup>
קלחת	kalakhas	Pot, cauldron		cauldron <sup>1021</sup>	
חלף	kholaf	exchange		shifty	Orig. = dodge, trick

<sup>1018</sup> Title of an obligatory oath that a claimant must take, instituted in order to cause a deceitful claimant to hesitate before continuing to press his wrongful claim

<sup>1019</sup> But the Lat. potis term that means able – possible – potential derives instead from the base of efshor [possible] – which I assume to also be the source of the words Lat. potio [power]- It seems to me that from that Lat. potio developed the powerful drink term – potion [as in magic potion – and in potion #9] . And from that potion term were developed the weaker sense of a drink – whence perhaps the French boisson [beverage] – but also the more powerful negative usage as a toxic potion – whence Eng. poison.

<sup>1020</sup> Or – a lesser possibility will have gard as a D affix to a base gar – that can also have derived from רח by rhoticism

<sup>1021</sup> But an alternate etymon candidate is PBH [ מים ] חלוטים [khalutim] = boiling [water] . A coming paper will G-d willing explain this in great detail

קדח	kodakh	Ignite, kindle		Kindle <sup>1022</sup> O.N. kynde	
קדח	kodakh	Ignite, kindle		Lat. incendio incendere <sup>1023</sup>	
אחר	Akhar	After, behind		Dutch achter	After, behind
בחן	Bokhein	To test, to examine, trial		Dutch pogen <sup>1024</sup>	Attempt, try
בטח	botakh	Trust, be secure		bet <sup>1025</sup>	
גחל	gakhal	coal		Ger. & Dutch kachel, Ger. kocher	stove
גלב or גלח	Golakh or golav	Shave or barber		Lat. glaber > Eng. glabrous	Bald, hairless
גלב <sup>1026</sup> or גלח	Golakh or golav	Shave or barber		OE & M.Dut. calu – Eng. callow – Russ. golyi – Ger. kahl, Dutch kaal	Bald, hairless <sup>1027</sup>
דחח or דחק	Dokhakh or dokhak	Press, press down, push		Dutch drang driucken, dringen	Push, thrust, press, shove <sup>1028</sup>
דחה or דחח	Dokhakh or dokhah	Press, press down, push,		Dutch duwen	Push, shove, thrust <sup>cxlii</sup>
טוח	tuakh	Plaster, daub		Ger. tunkhen	whitewash

<sup>1022</sup> Apud DeBruyn – An alternate candidate is דלק D-L-K > K-D-L kindle

<sup>1023</sup> Apud DeBruyn – An alternate candidate is דלק D-L-K > K-L-D > C-N-D kindle

<sup>1024</sup> ...pronounced - pokhen

<sup>1025</sup> Apud Mozeson and DeBruyn - An alternate candidate is בצע betzaa [profit]

<sup>1026</sup> Another candidate is Hebrew קרח kerakh [bald]

<sup>1027</sup> But Ger. kahl & Dutch kaal [naked, bare] are from גלה [expose, reveal] – as is also the case of the Russ. Golyi that means naked, bare

<sup>1028</sup> Apud DeBruyn . He lists also a OE dryccean [push hard]

מחא & מכה	mokhaw	Strike, clap, obliterate		Swed. Smak – Ger. & MDut. smacken	= slap, beat, strike, hit – Also Lith. smogti <sup>1029</sup>
Base of נפח פה	pakh	swell		Anc. Grk. puknos/pykno <sup>1030</sup>	Dense, thick, compact

טרה	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Russ. Staratza, staratjsya	Try hard
טרה	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Swede/Norweg trakte, trakta	try
טרה	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Dutch torsen	Carry or bear a heavy charge
כח	koakh	strength		Anc. Kikus/kikys	strength
טרה	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Dutch dragen	Carry or bear
פחד	pakhad	Fear, fright		Russ. pugatz	frighten
דחך or דחקה	Dokhakh or dokhak	Press, press down, push		Goth. dreihan	Urge push <sup>1031</sup>
לחום לחם	lakhum	flesh		Dutch lichaam OE lichome, Swed. lekamen	= body <sup>cxliii</sup>
נבח	Nobakh/ novakh	To bark		M.Dutch baffen – Anc. Grk. bauzaw <sup>cxliv</sup>	bark
חלל	khalal	hollow		Dutch geul	Gully, channel

<sup>1029</sup> = to strike, knock down

<sup>1030</sup> Apud DeBruyn

<sup>1031</sup> Apud DeBruyn

Base פה נפוח	pakh	swell		Russ. pukhluy opukhadz – pukhnitj - <sup>1032</sup>	Swell, swollen
שמה	Somaiakh	happy		Lith. smagus	pleasing
פלה	polakh	Cleave, split, plow, slice		Split . <sup>1033</sup>	
פלה	polakh	Cleave, split, plow, slice		Ger. spalten <sup>1034</sup>	Split, fissure, gap, crack
פרח	porakh	Ascend up into the air		Lat. volare <sup>1035</sup>	fly
פה	pakh	swell		To pack	i.e. cause the bag to swell -see next
פה	pakh	swell		13 <sup>th</sup> Cent. pak pake	Purse, bag for carrying things
חרך	khorakh	crack		Craze, crazy <sup>1036</sup>	
צהח	tzokhakh	Be clear & white dazzling, bright		Day[light] > day – OE daeg – Ger. tag Dutch dag <sup>1037</sup>	
צהה	Tzakhah	Hot, dry		Old Pruss. dagis <sup>1038</sup>	= summer

<sup>1032</sup> Apud DeBruyn

<sup>1033</sup> But פלג polag [divide in two] is an alternate candidate]. Another candidate might be a metathesis of פצל potzal [split, divide]

<sup>1034</sup> But פלג polag [divide in two] is an alternate candidate]. Another candidate might be a metathesis of פצל potzal [split, divide]

<sup>1035</sup> Apud DeBruyn – but I regard Hebrew עלה oloh [ascend] as a better candidate

<sup>1036</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Cent. crazy had a sense of – full of cracks or flaws. Cf. also Modern Eng. he's cracked means crazy. However, 16<sup>th</sup> Cent. craze had a sense of crush, shatter – and so Hebrew כתש and כתת are both etymon candidates [by rhoticism] as they both = crush – and one or both of them are surely the source of crush – by rhoticism

<sup>1037</sup> Apud DeBruyn

<sup>1038</sup> Apud DeBruyn

נוח Whence Aram. נִחָא	Noakh whence Aram. neikha	Convenient, easy pleasant, benign		Dutch (a) noegen (b) genoegh[en]	(a) Enough (b) satisfy, gratify - please <sup>1039</sup>
& אורח (a)- (b) אורח	(a) Orakh (b) oreyakh	(a) Path, journey (b) guest, traveler		Anc. Grk. erkhomai ερχομαι <sup>1040</sup>	Go, come, go over, across, journeys, walkings
גנה PBH	ganokh	Cough, sigh, groan, utter sounds <sup>cxlv</sup>		Eng. yawn, OE geonian, Ger. gahnen, Anc. Grk. khainaw <sup>1041</sup>	= yawn
שלח	sholakh	send		Russ. Po-slatj	= send
שלח <sup>1042</sup> or שלה	Sholakh or sholah	Send or disengage		Lat. solver, solvo & solutus	Loosen, let go, untie, set free <sup>1043cxlvi</sup>
שגח	shogakh	See, view, oversee, strain to see		Eng. sight, Ger. sicht, Dutch zicht <sup>1044</sup>	Sight, view. <sup>1045</sup>
ריח	rayakh	odor		Dutch rieken, ruiken	To smell
שוח	shuakh	To lower, to bow down		Sag, sink, - Dutch zakken, zinken – Swed. Sanka, sjunka	

<sup>1039</sup>Apud DeBruyn. But the Hebrew ענג oneg [pleasure, enjoyment] may be a superior candidate. The word enough does also derive from one of these two – and the idea behind it may be that – in olden times – and still in many places on earth today – if one has enough to eat etc. that is already considered a pleasure.

<sup>1040</sup> Apud DeBruyn

<sup>1041</sup> Apud DeBruyn. Also Yiddish gainitz [yawn]

<sup>1042</sup> DeBruyn suggests שלח . It seems to me that שלח fits better as a n to V withering – but שלה fits better conceptually

<sup>1043</sup> See also סלח pg...

<sup>1044</sup> See also חזה pg... and ראה pg... and שכה pg... and שור pg...

<sup>1045</sup> שכה [see, look] is an alternate possibility.

פתח	patakh	open		Anc. Grk. petannumi/ petannymi	Open, spread out wide, open wide <sup>1046</sup>
תחת	takhat	Bottom, under, in place of		Eng. docke [obs.]	Rump, posterior
חנון	Khanun	Kind, gracious		Kind, kindly <sup>1047</sup>	
חלל	khalal	hollow		Lat. cella > Eng. cell & cellar	A room <sup>1048</sup>
לחק	lokhakh <sup>exlvii</sup>	lick		OFr. lechier	To lick > Eng. lecher, lecherous
לחק	lokhakh	lick		Anc. Grk. ekleikton	To lick
לחק	lokhakh	lick		[Arch] electuary	Medicine sweetened and licked
צחק	tzokhak	Laugh, jest		Lat. scurus	Jester, clown, buffoon > Eng. scurrilous
שיח	siakh	Low bush		Sage[brush]	
סחט שחט	sokhath	Squeeze or press out [juice]		squeeze <sup>1049</sup>	
נחץ	nakhatz	Urge, press		nag	
חרך	kharakh	singe		Old. Port. chaumscar	To singe, scorch
חוט	khut	Thread, line		PBH מחט makhat	needle <sup>1050</sup>

<sup>1046</sup> Perhaps also influenced by פצח [open up, burst forth] as Robert DeBruyn has suggested

<sup>1047</sup> An alternate candidate is תון kheshed. See pg..

<sup>1048</sup> Cf. Hebrew תא that denotes both chamber and cell

<sup>1049</sup> But perhaps more correctly assigned by the experts to earlier form quease from OE cwysan [squeeze, press ] forcibly] that I regard as a derivative of קפץ kofatz in its usage as – to contract, draw together – or perhaps from קמץ komatz [to clench the hand] כ וץ

<sup>1050</sup> But needle itself derives from נעץ na'atz – a type of thorn plant



חצב	khotzav	Hew, chop		hatchet <sup>1051</sup>	
זחל	Zokheil	Crawl on belly		Lat. Blatta <sup>1052</sup> 1053	= roach, beetle, chafer & purple <sup>1054</sup> via Z-KH-L > KH-L-Z
יחל	Yakhel	Hope, wait for		vigil <sup>1055</sup>	
נחת	nakheis	rest		Lat. nidus	= nest
זרח	zorakh	shine		OE & O.Sax torht – OHG zoraht	Bright, shine, splendor, clear
סרה	sorakh	Trailings behind, hanging leftovers <sup>1056</sup>		thrum <sup>1057</sup>	
חיש	khish	Hurry, quick		Quitch, squitch	Couch grass <sup>1058</sup>
ח	Khet/ khes	Eighth letter = 8		Skt. Ashta	= eight
שחל	shakhal	Jackal		Skt. sragale	Jackal, howler
שמח	someakh	happy		Skt. smayete	smile
חוג	khug	Globe, circle		Skt. aks	eye
חוצ	khutz	out		Lat. ostium	Exit, mouth
חוג	khug	Globe, circle		Skt. khakra	wheel
נוח	noakh	Ease, comfort		Swed. noje	pleasure <sup>1059</sup>

<sup>1051</sup> Hebrew עצד otzad [axe] which derives from עץ eitz [wood, tree] is an alternate etymon – Also חתך khotekh –cut] & קטע – קצץ

<sup>1052</sup> Also beetle by Z-KH-L > KH-Z-L

<sup>1053</sup> Also Lat. blatteus purple

<sup>1054</sup> This strange use of blatta to denote purple accords with the opinion of Shiltei Giborim that blatta refers to the murex snail . I assume that the Lat. usage of blatta as moth derives from an earlier usage as moth larva

<sup>1055</sup> Apud DeBruyn

<sup>1056</sup> Hebrew שאר she'ar [remainder] is an alternate candidate

<sup>1057</sup> Yarn fringes that remain upon the edges of a loom after the garment /material piece has been cut off . Also – left over bits of yarn - aggregations of fibers, threads – See Wiktionary at Thrum. See also pg.... חוטים

<sup>1058</sup> A fast growing grass

<sup>1059</sup> Apud DeBruyn

חמר	Khomer	Material, clay, mortar		Cement <sup>cxlviii</sup> & Lat. cementum <sup>1060</sup>	
חוצ	khutz	out		OHG uz	= utz - out
Heb. פלה & Aram. פלה	polakh	Heb. Slice, split – Aram. till the soil, plow		Balk, baulk & OE balca <sup>cxlix</sup>	Bank, ridge made by furrows <sup>1061</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer <sup>1062</sup>		Anc. Grk. opse	late <sup>1063</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer <sup>1064</sup>		Anc. Grk. eskhatos	last <sup>1065</sup>
Aramaic חפצא	kheftzah	Thing held in hand, treasure, desired object <sup>1066</sup>		M.E. trappe	Personal belonging, owndom – by THR
חבל or חוב	(a) Khoev or (b) koveil	(a) Debt or (b) pledge, pawn		Anc. Grk. opheileh	A debt
אחר	akhar	after		Anc. Grk. ek	after
base of פח נפח	Pakh/ fakh	Puff, blow		OFr. bouffer	= puff – whence bouffant
base of פח נפח	Pakh/ fakh	Puff, blow		buffet <sup>1067</sup>	Wind blows
base of חל נחל	khal	Flow of water, stream		M.E. golet	Water channel
And/ דחף דחה	(a) Dokhaw or (b) dokhaf	(a) push, thrust or (b) push, urge		Dutch duwen, douwen	push

<sup>1060</sup> Cf. a similar development in Hebrew צמר tzemmer [wool] – that Mozeson astutely suggested as the source of Lat. tomentum [wool]

<sup>1061</sup> Another good candidate is בקע bokaa [to split in two – generally wherein the remaining sides attest to the fact of a splitting]

<sup>1062</sup> See pg...

<sup>1063</sup> A lesser candidate is the אחר akhar base of אחרי akharei [after] and אחרון akharon [last]

<sup>1064</sup> See pg...

<sup>1065</sup> A lesser candidate is the אחר akhar base of אחרי akharei [after] and אחרון akharon [last]

<sup>1066</sup> ...from Hebrew חפץ khofetz [want]

<sup>1067</sup> Also related are rebuff & Span. Bufanda [scarf] – see bufar pg...

חלץ base of מחלצה	khultzah	Outer garment		bolero	
חסה	khosaw	Trust, rely, protect		Anc. Grk. tharsunos θαρσυνος	Rely on a thing By THR
חסה	khosaw	Trust, rely, protect		Anc. Grk. tharsaleos θαρσαλεος	Rely on a thing by THR
חסה	khosaw	Trust, rely, protect		gaiter	Covering for ankle, lower foot <sup>1068</sup>
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		endure	Suffer, bear <sup>1069</sup>
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		OE dreogan	Work, suffer, endure <sup>cl</sup>
חלק	khaleik	Divide, apportion		Sholaq שלק #2	Aram. To dissect
פח	pakh	Thin metal plate		Lat. faber <sup>1070</sup>	Metalworker, artisan <sup>1071</sup>
חז Base of אחז	khaz	Hold, seize		Hasp, haspe	Object that fastens <sup>cli</sup>
חץ And/ or חוט	Kheitz and/or khut	Arrow and/or line, thread		Truncheon <sup>1072</sup>	(a) shaft of spear (b) stick, cudgel <sup>1073</sup>

<sup>1068</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is כסה kisah [cover]

<sup>1069</sup> But the dur element of durable and Span. Duro [hard] probably derive from a different source as does also the dur element of duration, during.

<sup>1070</sup> Douglas Harper may be correct in his suggesting faber as a possible source of the word fabric - albeit that the Hebrew word חבר khiber [to compose] would seem an alternate candidate – especially in light of יצא's earlier usage in the sense of a building, construction. Also – the Lat. word fibra [a fiber] – which I see as a derivative of עפר ofor – can conceivably have been the source of the word fabric in its sense as cloth

<sup>1071</sup> There is also a faber fish that is a flat fish with a silverplated appearance

<sup>1072</sup> See also truncate

<sup>1073</sup> The word cudgel can also have derived from these terms, especially from חוט [see also cord, pg...]Also From כותש kotash [to pound]

<sup>1074</sup> חטף	khataf	Grab, snatch		Anc. Grk. harpazein ἡρπαζειν	To snatch > Lat. harpyia, Eng. Harpy
כרה	Korkhah, korakh	Force, compel		Anc. Grk. khreos <sup>1075</sup> χρεος	Obligation, debt
כרה	korkhah, korakh	Force, compel		Anc. Grk. khreaw χρεω	Much needed, urgent, desired
כרה	korkhah, korakh	Force, compel		Anc. Grk. khrus/ khrys χρυς	Oracle - & therefore it MUST happen
כרה	korkhah, korakh	Force, compel		Anc. Grk. khru/ khry, khreh χρυ	Need, necessity
חרכ-ים	Kharakh-im – pl. of kharakh	Lattice, latticework		Lat. cancellare > Eng. cancel	Make like a lattice <sup>1076</sup>
חרד	khorad	Tremble, shudder		Scared > scare <sup>1077</sup>	
חסה	khosaw	Care for, protect		Eng. cosset	= to pamper
חדר	kheder	Chamber, room		Turk. Oda, odah	Chamber, room
חרץ	khoretz	Trench, cutting in		Anc. Grk. orugma ορυγμα	Trench, ditch, hole
חרגול	khargol	Locust - or insect that makes a noise		Prov. Cigala & Ital. cicala	= Cicada <sup>1078</sup>
חצב	khotzav	hew <sup>clii</sup>		Ger. hieben <sup>1079</sup>	hew
חפה	khupah	covering		cowl	

<sup>1074</sup> An alternate source is גרף goraf [to wipe, swipe]

<sup>1075</sup> See also pg....

<sup>1076</sup> Douglas Harper suggests that canceling derived from the idea of drawing lines across – in the style of latticework. An alternate possible source of cancel is חסל khasal [eliminate] . see also pg... Also קץ keitz

<sup>1077</sup> ...perhaps by back formation. But גור gur [frighten] is an alternate candidate – see pg...

<sup>1078</sup> However, although the cicada term may have derived from the Hebrew חרגול khargol term – cicadas are only harmful to a few types of berry crops – and the locust species that is mentioned in Tanakh is probably not what we call cicada nowadays

<sup>1079</sup> ...said to be a preterite form of Ger. hauen [hew]

דחך דחה	Dokhakh or dokhah	Press, press down, push,		MLG dovel	Plug, tap of a cask [pushed into hole]
דחך דחה	Dokhakh or dokhah	Press, press down, push,		dowel <sup>cliii</sup>	Pin or block pressed in to hold 2 parts in their positions
חנק	khonak	choke		Wring [out] <sup>1080</sup>	To out water by choking/squeezing act
פרח	porakh	sprout, bud, bloom		Eng. browse & OFr. Broster –	Via OFr. Broster – sprout, bud <sup>1081</sup>
אלח	olakh	Corrupt, pollute, infect, contaminate		Lat. ulcus, ulceris	Sore, ulcer Whence Eng. ulcer
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Tug & tow	
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Lat. tricari	Make trouble
חרוץ	Khorutz	Diligent, industrious <sup>1082cliv</sup>		Lat. hortari, horto	Encourage, urge
משה	moshakh	smear		Mistletoe - & Eng. missel & Dutch mistel	Because of its connection to birdlime, that is smeared <sup>1083</sup>
גחך PBH	gokhakh	Laugh, jest <sup>clv</sup>		Grin <sup>1084</sup>	

<sup>1080</sup> Cf. wring neck – pg....

<sup>1081</sup> Alternate candidate is פרץ [burst out]

<sup>1082</sup> Other candidates are אמץ omatz [to encourage] and אלץ olatz [to urge] and עודד [encourage]

<sup>1083</sup> And indeed – the Lat. VSC form word viscum that meant both mistletoe and birdlime – may also have derived from משה [smear] by MSC to VSC transformation – that would have involved an M to V labial interchange.

Another possibility is מח see – mush – pg...

<sup>1084</sup> But a grin term yhat means – show teeth in anger or pain may derive from - or it may relate to grimace

חרק	khorak	Gnash teeth, Make rough or grating noise		Grit [teeth] <sup>1085</sup> elvi	
פחד	Pakhad/ fakhad	fear		fidget	Move restlessly <sup>1086</sup>
חומה	khomah	[city] wall		OE trymman, trymian	Fortify, prepare, strengthen
תחם PBH	takhum	Mark limits of		trim <sup>1087</sup>	
פחת	Pokhos, pokhot	Less, minus		Dutch pink	Small, narrow <sup>1088</sup>
פחת	Pokhos, pokhot	Less, minus		pinkie	The small finger <sup>1089</sup>
פחת	Pokhos, pokhot	Less, minus		[color] pink	A lesser shade of red? – See also....
חרג & חרק	Khorak – or khoreg	Gnash teeth, grind		Grate [sound]	
פחת	Pokhos, pokhot	Less, minus		Punk	[earlier mean-ing] bad, inferior
בטח	Botakh votakh	trust		faith	
חצב	khotzav		צב	Aram. ציבתא tzivta > Eng. shivers <sup>1090</sup>	
פה	pakh	swell		pig	..it has swollen appearance
צח	tzakh	pure		Persian - tzafi	pure

<sup>1085</sup> Or – grit may relate to the word grate – which likely derives from the Hebrew גרד gorade [scratch, scrape]

<sup>1086</sup> ...perhaps engendered by fear – Another candidate is the base פכ

<sup>1087</sup> The OE trymman, trymian [fortify, strengthen] may have resulted from a חומה [city wall] transformation to trym by THR transformation

<sup>1088</sup> Apud Harper's OED

<sup>1089</sup> An alternate candidate is פנק pinook [self indulgence, over-pampered] in that the spoiled elitist high society raise their pinkies when they drink

<sup>1090</sup> ...denotes – chip, splinter, fragment. An alternate candidate is שבר shovar [break]

חרף	khoraf	Harsh, bitter		OE gral	harsh
פחת	Pokhos, pokhot	Less, minus		fimble <sup>clvii</sup>	Male hemp plant fibers, weaker than female
חלה	kholaw	ill		Anc. Grk. Αλυσσω alussaw αλυσσειν	Be in distress, uneasy
חרב	khorav	destroy		gravel <sup>1091</sup>	Pounded bits of stone
חנה	khonaw	Rest upon, set up camp		trunnion	Cannon Side piece that rests on supports
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, disturb		truckle	Pulley, sheaf
חפר	khofar	dig		Anc. Grk. trypanon	To bore, pierce through
פתח	potakh	Open, begin		Lat. impetus	= onset > Eng. impetuous
פתח	Petakh, pesakh	opening		Anc. Grk. πτυχαι ptukhai	A bay
חיש	khish	hurry		MHG hussen	= run <sup>clviii</sup>
צחק	tzokhak	Laugh, joke		Scoff, O.N. skaup, skop	=Jest – mock – make light of
פחד	Pakhad / fakhad	fear		Ger. furcht	fear
חבל	Khoveil	To damage, destroy		Weapon & Ger. waffen	
פתח	pesakh	Opening, door		Pol. pysk	mouth

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<sup>1091</sup> An alternate candidate is חול sand

חלל	khalal	One mortally wounded, slain		Lat. vulnus <sup>1092</sup> volnus	= wound, hole, calamity, grief, injury <sup>1093</sup>
חכה and/or חה - חה	Khakaw or khoekh	Fish hook – or - hook		OHG angō & Skrt. anka	hook
ניחוח	neekhoakh	Fragrant, pleasant		O.N. & Iceland ong <sup>clix</sup>	smell pleasant, fragrant
חוח חה	khoekh	Thorn, briar, hook		OHG angō <sup>1094</sup> , OE anga <sup>1095</sup>	Hook, sharp point, spike
חמש	khamesh	five		Cushitic, Ethiopian tongues - anga <sup>clx</sup>	= hand [i.e. five fingers] <sup>1096</sup>
חנק	khonak	Choke, strangle		angle <sup>1097</sup>	= A tight space
חנק	khonak	Choke, strangle		Lat. angulus <sup>1098</sup> Eng. angle	Angle, corner = <sup>clxi</sup> A tight space
חוג Or חגר	Khug or khogar	Circle, globe or to gird		Skrt. cakra	Wheel, cycle, circle
חסר	khosair	Missing, lacking		Anc. Grk. chaos	Vast empty space, abyss
חרף	khorif	sharp		sharpie	Swindler – [slang] see next
חרף	khorif	sharp		Grifter, graft <sup>1099</sup>	Cf. sharpie pg..
חרב	Khorav	destroy		Eng. greaves – Yid. gribenes	Fibrous refuse of tallow <sup>1100</sup>
חרבה	khorovah	Dry land, dry ground		Fr. greve	Shore, strand <sup>clxii</sup>

<sup>1092</sup> ...whence Eng. vulnerable, vulnerary

<sup>1093</sup> An alternate candidate is the פל base of נפל [fall, fall in battle]

<sup>1094</sup> Also hinge – The hook & hinge sense may derive from חקע

<sup>1095</sup> Also Med. Greek – angon [javelin]

<sup>1096</sup> Cf. khamasa – pg...

<sup>1097</sup> Also – thorn. A lesser candidate is Hebrew עקל okeil[crooked]

<sup>1098</sup> A lesser candidate is Hebrew עקל okeil[crooked]

<sup>1099</sup> An alternate etymon is Hebrew גנב ganov [thief]

<sup>1100</sup> Cf. carbo - carbonis



חזר	khozer	return		Aram. הדר hodar	return
פרח	porakh	Sprout, bloom, flower		OFr. borage <sup>1101</sup>	Blue flowered plant
חצר	khotzer	(1) Enclosed area (2) adjoining outer area		Potrero	(1) Enclosed pasture – (2) mesa on Mt. flank
פח	Fakh, pakh	Thin Metal plate		(1) Swed. Fat (2) Ger. fass (3) OHG faz	(1) plate, dish, barrel, cask (2) barrel, cask, vat (3) barrel, cask
חזק	khazak	strong		Yid. traskeh	Fling mightily
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		jess	Via Lat. jactare
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		vaunt	Boast Cf. thrasos
חיל	khayil	Valor, power		Eng. Valentia, valent	= potency, power
חיל	khayil	Valor, power		Lat. valens	Strong, vigorous powerful
צה	tzakh	(1) Dry, arid – (2) pure bright – clear		Lat. sudus	(1) Dry, arid – (2) pure bright – clear <sup>1102</sup>
רחב or its base רח	rokhav	wide		Lat. vagus > vagary, vaga- bond <sup>1103</sup>	To wander <sup>clxiii</sup>
חשק	khoshak	desire		Russ. khotzitz	Desire, want
פחת	pakhos	Lessening		Lat. verruca	Fault, failing
חוצ	khutz	out		Lat. hostus	Yield of olive tree – see haustus

<sup>1101</sup> ...whence Eng. bocage [salad plant]

<sup>1102</sup> Note that Lat. sudus possesses BOTH senses of צח

<sup>1103</sup> Cf. roam, ramble

חרל	kharul	Thorny plant		Bramble, briar	
טרח	torakh	Burden, disturb		Lat. threnus	dirge
פרח	Perakh, ferakh	Blossom, sprout		Lat. vernus <sup>1104</sup>	Spring, Time of blossoming
חלל	Kholal	hollow		glen	Narrow valley
base of אחד	Khad base of ekhad	one		Anc. Grk. kehdos κηδος	To connect by marriage
משח	moshakh	Anoint, smear		Aromanian masina – Romanian/ Bosnia/ Serb maslina <sup>1105</sup>	= the olive
נח	nahkh	Lie down, rest		Ger. ruh <sup>1106</sup>	Rest, calm, lay down, sleep
פרח	perakh	Blossom, sprout		Anc. Grk. Perse- phone <sup>1107</sup>	Deity of springtime
קח	kakh	take		Prov. Gafar	To seize
חזה	khawzeh	Look, see		Wait, await <sup>1108</sup>	Orig. hope for Cf. צפה - [look, hope for]
חרף	khorif	Bitter, sharp		wasp <sup>1109</sup> - Lat. vespa	
חסה	khosaw	Care for, protect		washer	
נגח	nogakh	gore		nick <sup>1110</sup> clxiv	

<sup>1104</sup> See also pg...

<sup>1105</sup> Also Lat. sacred olive

<sup>1106</sup> See pg... for more examples of נ Nunn to R transformation

<sup>1107</sup> The second element – phone means voice, sound – so that the name Persephone intended in my opinion – voice of spring. Like the ancient Grk. base phan that denoted – show, appear, brightness – the phon base derived from the Hebrew base פע of the roots יפע – הפע [appear] - that denoted – appear – in that voice is an appearance in sound [as opposed to appearances is sight]

<sup>1108</sup> חכה khakeh [wait] is an alternate possibility

<sup>1109</sup> An alternate candidate is reshef [firebolt – pestilence – sparks – lightning also - PBH demon – bird of prey]

<sup>1110</sup> Apud. Mozeson - Hebrew נקיק [crevice] and נקב [perforation] may be better candidates

חוף	khof	Shore, coast		Lat. ripa > Eng. riparian <sup>1111</sup>	Banks of river, shore
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		drizzle	By THR – רביב = droplet, drizzle & רובה קשת means archer <sup>1112</sup>
חרב	chorov	Destroy, damage		Pol. choroba	Disease, illness complaint,
חרא	khurah	Excrement, dung		Lat. egero <sup>1113</sup>	Excrement, dung
חצ particle of נחץ	khotz particle of nakhotz	To need		Lat. egeo , egenus	Be in need, want
חוה	khoekh	Ring, hook		varvel	ring used for falcons
חציר	khotzir	vegetation		Heath, Dutch heide, O.N. heithr <sup>1114</sup>	Shrubby desolate wasteland, moor
חבל	khoveil	To damage, hurt		Wifle, OE wifel	Javelin, battle-axe > whiffler <sup>1115</sup>
חתיכה	khatikha	Small piece, cut of		whit	Smidgen, small bit
חור	khoer	hole		harlot <sup>1116</sup> clxv	
חשה	khoshaw	Be silent		whist	Call for silence

<sup>1111</sup> Riparian = of or relating to the banks of a river

<sup>1112</sup> Ernest Klein does indeed note that some scholars the plural רביבים as denoting – rain pouring forth like arrows

<sup>1113</sup> But another Lat. Egero – a verb [inf. Egerere] that means to draw out, bring out may derive from Hebrew גרר gorer [to draw along]

<sup>1114</sup> Also Goth. Haithi [field]

<sup>1115</sup> Attendant armed with a weapon to keep a way clear. Cf. hoplite pg...

<sup>1116</sup> Diminutive of 'whore'. A Spanish word for harlot derives from the Hebrew biblical term for the female organ

תחבולה base of חבל	Khaveil base of takhbulah	Stratagem, trick		Wile, wiley	Crafty or deceitful trick
אחז base of חז	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		withe	Bond, shackle – OE halter, metal band
רוח	Ru'akh	Wind, spirit		wraith	Phantom, ghost
חרש	Khoresh	Artisan		wright	handicraftsman Artificer <sup>1117</sup>
חטף	khotaf	To snatch		Anc. Grk. kleptes <sup>1118</sup>	To steal <sup>1119</sup>
חליץ	kholetz	Pull out		Anc. Grk. kheleh – χηλη – khelai χηλαι	Claw, talon, pincer – Whence Eng. claw & chelate
חשוק	khashuk	Band, fillet, girdle of pillar		Lat. fascia <sup>1120</sup>	Band, girdle – see also חתל
חנק	khonuk	Choke, strangle		inkle	Narrow linen tape, band
אח	okh	fireplace		Scot. ingle	fireplace <sup>1121</sup>
חרב	khoreiv	Destroy, ruin		crap	defecate
חרב	khoreiv	Destroy, ruin		Ger. krepier	To die [slang] <sup>clxvi</sup>
חרב	kherev	sword		Fr. rapiere	Sharp sword <sup>1122</sup>
אבח	abokh	Sword description <sup>1123</sup>		Fr. epee <sup>1124</sup>	Sword, knife
חרב	kherev	sword		glaive	Sword, lance

<sup>1117</sup> So C.T. Onions . Harper's OED has it instead as deriving via OE wryhta/ wrihta [worker] which would suggest an alternate origin from Hebrew פרך forikh [hard work]

<sup>1118</sup> = a thief, cheat. Mozeson offered instead Hebrew גנב ganov [steal]

<sup>1119</sup> ...by T / L dental letter interchange. Cf. Ger. klein [small] from קטן kotan [small]

<sup>1120</sup> Cf. also fascina [bundle of sticks] – Lat. fascis [bundle] Eng. fascine

<sup>1121</sup> See also pg...

<sup>1122</sup> Either by apheresis of the ches – or by metathesis KH-R-V > R-V-KH

<sup>1123</sup> See Ezek. 21:20 חרב אבחת

<sup>1124</sup> But the experts may be correct in assigning this French term to an earlier form espee

חלמיש	khalomish	Flint, silex <sup>clxvii</sup>		Flint <sup>clxviii</sup>	
חלל	kholol	hollow		OFr. Aleē, Eng. alley	Path, passage-way, corridor <sup>1125</sup>
חתל	khotal	swaddle		Lat. fascia	See also חשק pg...
חבט	khovat	Beat, strike		Lat. cudo	Beat, pound, strike <sup>1126</sup>
חז base of אחז	Okhaz	Hold, seize		O.N. geta, Eng. get	Obtain, reach
חד	khad	Happy, glad		[Para]gauda	Lace, trimmings [so - for joy]
חסה	khosaw	Care for, protect		PBH tris תריס	(a) Shield of osier – (b) shutters – see next - <sup>1127clxix</sup> 1128
חסה	khosaw	Care for, protect		PBH toras תרס	Shield, Put on armor <sup>11291130</sup> protect
חדר	kheder	Room, cubicle		Anc. Grk. edra	Dwelling, seat, base, face of geometric solid-omens' section of sky
חוצ	khutz	out		Grk. awstehs ωσθης	thrust
פסח	pisaiakh	Lame, limp		Anc. Grk. bessehe βεσσηε – fesseh φεσση	Apud. BDB

<sup>1125</sup> However – these may instead derive from the aleē term's other sense of – a going – which probably stems from Hebrew הלך holekh [to go]

<sup>1126</sup> ...by elision of the בּ vais – An alternate candidate is כתת kotat [crush, pound] & כתש

<sup>1127</sup> An alternate source is the טר base of נטר [to guard, protect].

<sup>1128</sup> Ernest Klein relates these terms to Anc. Grk. thyra [door] and thyris [shutter] in that these are also instruments of protection – It seems to me that these might derive from Hebrew שער sha'ar [gate, door] and especially in that the the Hebrew ש shinn sometimes became the Grk. TH theta letter

<sup>1129</sup> An alternate source is the טר base of נטר [to guard, protect]

<sup>1130</sup> Also – to shield - protect

חזה	Khozeh	Look, see		Lat. vitium, vitreus <sup>1131</sup>	Glass <sup>clxx</sup>
חמא	khemaw	Cream, butter		OE ream, Ger. rahm	Cream, froth
חלץ	kholatz	To put out		jolt	Orig. to move with jerks out of one's seat
חלד	Kheled	Transitory world		Old, elder	Apud John Parkhurst
שפח or ספח	Sofakh or shofakh	Attachment / appendage terms		[wheel] spoke <sup>1132</sup>	
חדר	khoder	penetrate <sup>clxxi</sup>		Lat. fodio	Pierce, stab –see also <sup>1133</sup> חתר
חד base of יחד	Khad base of yakhad	Unite, join, bind together		Anc. Grk. arth	Unite, joint, bind
חרץ or חרט	Khoretz or khoreit	incise		Eng, hatch, OFr. hache <sup>1134</sup>	Engrave lines
חגא	khogah	Festival, dancing		Eng. hay	Winding Country dance
חוק	khoek	Decree, arbitrary rule		Russ. Ukaz, ukase	Edict, decree
אחז or its base חז	Okheiz – or its base KHZ	Hold, seize		Span. engarzar - see next	To link, set in, connect - entangle
חרז	khorez	Link together in a row		Span. engarzar see above	To link, connect
סחב	sokhav	drag		stevedore <sup>1135</sup>	See also stuff

<sup>1131</sup> But the Lat. vitreus that denotes woad [plant yielding a blue dye] derived from עשב [grass, herb] along with the words weed and Egypt. wedjet by radical withering transformation

<sup>1132</sup> Alternate possibilities are (a) שפך shofakh [to pour – in that the spokes 'pour' out from the hub – as likely occurred in the case of the development of שפך into the European string word – spigat - or (b) פגע pogah [to touch, poke – that is the source of Eng. poke, pike, pick tool, Poignant among others] שפך is by the way also the etymon of the faucet term spigot – in that water pours from it. Also – spout – siphon – spaghetti - spill

<sup>1133</sup> Other candidates are חרץ and פרך

<sup>1134</sup> Another candidate is חצב khotzev [chisel]

<sup>1135</sup> Cf. Yiddish shlepper

פלה or פצה	Potzakh or polakh	Split, crack, open wide – or – split, cleft <sup>1136</sup>		Anc. Grk. pharanx, pharagx	Cleft, chasm, trench <sup>1137</sup> gully see next
חריץ	khoritx	PBH trench; furrow <sup>1138</sup>		Anc. Grk. pharanx, pharagx	Cleft, chasm, trench <sup>1139</sup> gully
קח Base of לקח	kakh	take		Pol. kurcz	Cramp, Charlie - horse
מחה	mokhaw	wipe		smear	MoKHaw > (S)MeaR <sup>1140</sup>
יחש	yakhas	Relationship, lineage <sup>1141</sup>		Caste - Port. casta	Casta = breed, lineage <sup>1142</sup>
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		boast <sup>clxxii</sup>	
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Scuttle - skottell <sup>clxxiii</sup> & Span. Escotilla & escota <sup>1143</sup>	Scuttle = sink ship by making a hole
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Span. Escota	A person's share of a cost
חזר	khozar	return		cud	Food returned to the mouth of ruminant
חלק	khelek	A portion, a part		Chuck, chock	Piece of wood or of meat <sup>clxxiv</sup> - Cf. chunk
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Chuck [v]	To throw

<sup>1136</sup> Another candidate is פשק posak [to part, open wide]

<sup>1137</sup> ....whence Eng. pharynx

<sup>1138</sup> Another candidate is ערוץ [cleft, ravine]

<sup>1139</sup> ....whence Eng. pharynx

<sup>1140</sup> See also pg..

<sup>1141</sup> These are involved with trusting, reliability

<sup>1142</sup> Apud Wiktionary this derives ultimately from the Lat. castus [morally pure, chaste]

<sup>1143</sup> Hatchway and opening in a garment – perhaps related to Span. Escotar – to cut out. But the Iberian escota terms that denote – to trim - prune – stump – low cut garment derive instead from קצר [to cut, shorten]

חמש	khomesh	Arms, weapons <sup>1144</sup>		Anc. Grk. entea	Weapons, armor
חלוק	khaluk	Robe, cloak		OHG hroc > Ger. rock	Mantle, coat, overcoat <sup>clxxv</sup>
חלק	khalak	Smooth, flat		slate	
אחז	okhez	Hold, seize		epoch <sup>1145</sup>	< Anc. Grk. epekhein <sup>1146</sup>
פלה	Polakh, folakh	Cleave, bring forth, give birth to – [Job 39:3] <sup>1147</sup>		Lat. filius, filia <sup>1148</sup>	Son, daughter <sup>1149</sup>
חטה	khita	wheat		Aram. חנטיין khantin	= wheat
חבר	khibeir	Attach, connect		Lat. fibula <sup>1150</sup>	Clasp, buckle brooch, pin, fastening <sup>1151</sup>
חליץ	kheletz	loins		Eng. collops <sup>1152</sup>	
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer limit		Ger. schott, schotten	Border, limit, gate, panel for blocking <sup>1153</sup>
בחל	bokhel	loathe		Bauchle 16th. Cent.	To disgrace publicly <sup>1154</sup>

<sup>1144</sup> Exod. 13:18 וחמשים עליו בני ישראל

<sup>1145</sup> ...denotes a markedly different historical period of time

<sup>1146</sup> ...denotes - to take up a position, to pause. An alternate or collateral etymon candidate could be הפך hapokh [to reverse, change to the opposite]

<sup>1147</sup> ילדיהן תפלחנה

<sup>1148</sup> ...perhaps also source of Lat. felix – in its usage as fruitful – an alternate felix etymon in that sense פרה foroh [fruit bearing]

<sup>1149</sup> Other possible candidates are Hebrew ולד vlad and ילד yelid that denote – child, progeny, offspring

<sup>1150</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is Hebrew וו vav [hook]

<sup>1151</sup> See also pg...

<sup>1152</sup> In Job 15:27 the phrase ויעש פימה עלי כסל is translated by Artscroll and by others - and forms rolls of blubber on his loins – but others translate פימה as flesh and others as collops. The כסלים of an animal are its flanks and its sides. C.T. Onions renders an early usage of collops as – fried bacon – and bacon is the meat of the sides and back of a pig. And so it seems to me conceivable that the collops meat term derives from the Hebrew חליץ [loins]

<sup>1153</sup> Cf. חוץ to hedge. Alternate candidates are גדר geder [fence] and חסם khosem [block]

<sup>1154</sup> Cf. to revile which derives from vile – frn Hebrew נבל novol [vile, degenerate]



חרף	khoreif	Sharp emotion		Chafe, chaf	[Arch.] Annoy, bitter of soul
קח	kakh	take		cangue <sup>1155</sup>	Penal wooden neck frame
חוג	khug	Circle, globe		Lat. trigon	A Playing ball
אחז	okhez	Hold, seize		Anc. Grk. ixia <sup>clxxvi</sup>	Thistles – that hold like velcro
חצר	khotzeir	Courtyard, enclosure		Aram. חוטר	Enclosure, fold <sup>1156</sup>
חצץ - חציצה	Khotzetz, khatzitzah	Divider, interposition		wedge <sup>1157</sup>	Used as a divider
חוט	khut	Line, thread		Anc. Grk. rutis	Wrinkle [type of line]
חלש	khalosh	weak		Anc. Grk. eklutos	Limp [adj.]
חליץ	kholatz	extricate		Anc. Grk. eleutheria <sup>1158</sup>	Freedom, liberty
חבל	khobeil	Bind with rope		Hobble [earlier hopple] <sup>1159</sup>	tie animal's legs to impede motion <sup>1160</sup>
מרח	morakh	Heb. Smear – PBH - mush		Lat. marga > Eng. marl	
חרג	khoreg	Be terrified, quake, tremble in fear, leap forward		Ger. schrecke	Fear, fright

<sup>1155</sup> An alternate candidate is חנק khonek [choke]

<sup>1156</sup> Or a derivative of גדר

<sup>1157</sup> However the supposed PBH wedge term פקק may be a superior candidate in that the wedge terms MDutch wegge – OHG weggi – ON veggr - all feature a double GG element that corresponds to the קק of פקק

<sup>1158</sup> ...also in Latin eleutherium

<sup>1159</sup> Another candidate is כבל fetter

<sup>1160</sup> But a hobble that meant jump – rock is from קפץ kofetz [jump] as is also – hop . A hobble that meant to cause unsteady walk can have from both sources -

חרב	kherv	sword		Barb	See also...
לחץ	lokhatz	Press, burden, oppress		Load, laden <sup>1161</sup>	
חלש	khalash	weak		drowsy	OE drusian = languid, sluggish <sup>1162</sup>
חבט	Khovat/ khobat	Beat out, strike		hit <sup>1163</sup>	
חבט	Khovat/ khobat	Beat out, strike		Anc. Grk. koptein <sup>1164</sup>	Strike, hit, cut perhaps source of Grk. kopis [chopper, cleaver] <sup>clxxvii</sup>
חוזה	khozeh <sup>clxxviii</sup>	Contract, covenant <sup>1165</sup>		Lat. paciscor, pacisci <sup>1166</sup>	Contract, covenant, betroth, stipulate
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		truant	One OUT of his place – see Lat. trua #2, pg...
זרח	zorakh	Shine		דנח donakh - Aramaic	Shine, bright <sup>1167</sup>
פחל Talmud.	pokhel	Ball, bale		Ball, bale <sup>1168</sup>	
חפה	khupah	cover		Eng. capere	tent

<sup>1161</sup> Cf. נחץ to - need

<sup>1162</sup> ...by THR principal. Cf. חלום to dream

<sup>1163</sup> הכה [hakeh] = hit is an alternate candidate

<sup>1164</sup> But the Grk. koptein that means to chop off – cut off [branches, etc.] may derive instead from the קפ base of נקף [to chop off branches]

<sup>1165</sup> Isa. 28:15

<sup>1166</sup> פשרה [compromise] is a lesser candidate – but it may have been incorporated into pacisci as well. Some experts have this paciscor term as related to the Lat. pac, paci base that denotes peace – which I believe may derive from a Hebrew root פיס

<sup>1167</sup> Apud Jastrow

<sup>1168</sup> Alternately – ball can derive from the פל base of פול [pulse, round beans] – and פחל itself can have derived from it as well - and bale can have derived by apheresis of the word חבילה [khavilah = bundle, bale].

פלג or פלח	Polag or polakh	Split or slice		Flense, flench	= to split, cut, slice off
חוט	khut	Cord, line		quirt	A whip <sup>1169</sup>
חוט	khut	Cord, line		Withe - OE widde	Twisted cord, flexible twig <sup>1170clxxix</sup>
כח	Ko'akh	Strength, a counter-force		Cough & Dutch kuch <sup>1171</sup>	= to forcefully expel mucous from lungs <sup>1172</sup>
חבט	khobat	beat		OFr. rabat – beat down, form a recess	> rabbet [recessed groove]
חליץ	kholatz	Outward movement		glint <sup>1173</sup>	Cf. glance
חלש	khalosh	weak		Lat. flustrum	Calm state of the sea <sup>clxxx</sup>
פח	pakh	Trap, snare		Lat. plaga	Trap, snare <sup>1174</sup>
חמש	khomesh <sup>1175</sup>	Human belly section		Lat. omentum	(a) Intestines (b) fat (c) bowels
חד	khad	sharp		ON gaddr	spike
חלב	kholov	milk		Lat. colostrum, colustra <sup>clxxxi</sup>	First breast milk after birthing <sup>1176</sup>
פלח	polakh	Slice, plough		furrow <sup>1177</sup>	

<sup>1169</sup> C.T. Onions links to cord and to Span. cuerda

<sup>1170</sup> ...used for binding

<sup>1171</sup> ....suggested by Rabbi Chaim Flink

<sup>1172</sup> Harper states – violently and noisily. Onomatopoeia is an alternate possibility

<sup>1173</sup> Or glint may relate instead to gleam – glare - glow – gloam- glitter – glimmer which probably derive from the root הלה

<sup>1174</sup> ..by epethesis of an L

<sup>1175</sup> || Samuel 2:23

<sup>1176</sup> An alternate candidate is the element חל that denotes - begin

<sup>1177</sup> See also חפר pg... and חרץ

פרח	poreiakh	Bloom, sprout		Span. Brote <sup>1178</sup>	Bud, sprout – outbreak [of disease]
ברח	borakh	Flee, flight		Fugue [music.] <sup>1179</sup>	
פחות	pokhos	less		faint	feeble, weak
לחץ	lakhatz	To press forcefully		Lat. luxus#2 <sup>1180</sup>	Dislocate
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Dutch kous	Sox, mantle, pants
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. acus	A husk <sup>1181</sup>
מח	mokh	marrow		Lat. emungus	Blow nose, wipe nose
פחות	Pakhos/fakhot	Less, few		Anc. Grk. phthin	Decline, sink, waste – see next
פחות	Pakhos/fakhot	Less, few		Anc. Grk. phthiaw	Dwindle, want, decay
ברח	borakh	Flee, escape		Anc. Grk. phuxi,	escape
ברח	borakh	Flee, escape		Anc. Grk. phégaw, phuga	Flee, flight
בחן	bokhain	Discern		Anc. Grk. phron	Thinking, wisdom <sup>1182</sup>
בחן	bokhain	Discern		Anc. Grk. phreno	Understanding, mind <sup>1183</sup>
חבט	khovat	beat		refute	Experts assume a V.Lat. futare that meant – beat back

<sup>1178</sup> Alternate candidate is פּרץ poretz [burst out]

<sup>1179</sup> Harper's OED links these terms – However the true source of fugue may be instead פּוּג

<sup>1180</sup> A better known luxus that denotes – debauchery – extravagance – lasciviousness – excess – sensuous pleasure derives from Hebrew לוּץ [fun, pleasure, mirth] – also Lat. luxuria

<sup>1181</sup> Another candidate is כסה [cover]

<sup>1182</sup> See next – see also brain – pg....

<sup>1183</sup> An alternate candidate is בין bien [understand]

חרד	khorad	Shudder, tremble		Vibrate – Lat. vibro, vibrare	KH-R-D > V-R-T to V-b-R-T – intrusive B <sup>1184</sup>
רחוב	rekhov	Road, street		Lat. vib...	Path, road, highway
חלש	khalosh	weak		Ger. fleiss[en]	Exhaust, wear out
חנק	khoneik	strangle		shrike <sup>1185</sup>	
לחש	lakhash	whispering		Anc. Grk. ellukhnion – Lat. ellychnium	= lamp wick Burning wicks emit whispering sounds – See pg...
פלה	Polakh, folakh	Slice, cut		Slice, slash	See also pg....
פקח	pikeiakh	sly		Anc. Grk. pex	= fox
צחן	tzakahan	stench		Russ. Skuns – Eng. skunk	
חנק	khonak	choke		trunk	Suitcase, wherein stuff is packed tightly <sup>1186</sup>
חור	khur	White, white stuff		Lat. cerusa	White lead
חשק	khashek	desire		Anc. Grk. baskanos, baskainaw	envy <sup>1187</sup>
חשק	khashek	desire		Anc. Grk. baskanos, baskainaw	To enchant, fascinate, charm > Lat. enchant, fascinate <sup>1188</sup>

<sup>1184</sup> ...but see also note # ....

<sup>1185</sup> Mendele Mokher Seforim called the shrike חנק - The term is not too far from the shrike term – and the shrike's method of killing its prey is to break the neck, which is close enough to the idea of strangling – but it seems to me that the shrike name may more likely derive from the root שרק that I see as the source of the word streak – in that shrikes have white streaks across their heads

<sup>1186</sup> Cf. throng, snug, jungle

<sup>1187</sup> ...see also next

<sup>1188</sup> Cf. fascina pg...

חלב	kholov	milk		Anc. Grk. glag... glauk...	White, whitish
חלכה	khailkhaw	Pauper, helpless, or wretched person		Anc. Grk. kolokanos	Poor, scanty, meagre, lean <sup>11891190</sup>
חרק	khoreik	Make rough sound		Lat. graculus	Crow, daw
חרק	khoreik	Make rough sound		Lat. gracillo	Cackle, cluck as a hen
חלט of base חט	kholat	To conclude, decide, deduce		Aram. קלט see pg... חלט & see next	To close – intermediate source of Lat. claudo & cludo <sup>1191</sup>
חלט of base חט	kholat	To conclude, decide, deduce		Aram. קלד see pg... חלט & see next	To lock up – intermediate source of Lat. claudo & cludo <sup>1192</sup>
PBH חלוט of base חט	kholut	Knead with hot water i.e. water that has crossed a line into heat		Talmudic Aram. קלודיא kaludia	Hot drink of wine & water Cf. Lat. calidus warm, hot <sup>1193</sup>
חטף	khotaf	snatch		Goth. hilfan <sup>1194</sup>	To steal <sup>clxxxii</sup>
לחי	lekhi	cheek		PBH לגם logam	Mouthful <sup>1195</sup>
אחז	okhaz	hold		Anc. Grk. kat-okhos -κατοχος	To hold down, hold fast
חמץ	khomatz	Ferment, turn sour		Anc. Grk. ωμος awmos	sour

<sup>1189</sup> Apud Lewis & Short

<sup>1190</sup> Possible source of Yiddish – kaliker [a cripple]

<sup>1191</sup> = to shut, close, conclude

<sup>1192</sup> = to shut, close, conclude

<sup>1193</sup> Also figuratively – rash - eager

<sup>1194</sup> By dental letter interchange

<sup>1195</sup> Possible etymon of Grk. lygmos [which Ernest Klein has as = swallowing]

<sup>1196</sup> שחוט	shokhut	sharpened		Lat. sagitta > Ital. saetta <sup>1197</sup>	= Arrow whence Lat. Sagittarius [archer, bowman]
פח	pakh	Swell, blow		Catalan bufar	To blow, puff, blow up, inflate <sup>1198</sup>
<sup>1199</sup> חשק	khoshek	Encircle, to band, to bind, join, attach, press, surround <sup>1200</sup>		Lat. vincio, & vinculo <sup>1201</sup>	Bind, fetter, tie surround, link encircle compass
קח base of לקח	kakh	Take, hold		Kex, kecks	Plant stem <sup>1202</sup>
קח base of לקח	kakh	Take, hold		Helve & haft	Axe and tool handle
PBH קלה of base קח	PBH Kalakh of base kakh	Stalk, stem – of base - take		Lat. qualum, qualus	Wicker basket, hamper <sup>1203</sup>
בחור	bokhur	Young man, reached maturity, virility		Lat. pubes, pubens	Mature, of age, young man, virility
חרץ	khoritz	Dig out, trench		frieze <sup>1204</sup>	
פח	pakh	Blow, swell		Lat. vesica <sup>1205</sup>	Bladder, blister vesicle <sup>clxxxiii</sup>
פח	Pakh, fakh	Blow, swell		Lat. physeter	Blow pipe

<sup>1196</sup> Cf. חץ שחוט [sharpened arrow] Jer. 9:7

<sup>1197</sup> Lesser etonym candidates include – (a) חץ KH-T-Z > Z-KH –T sagit – (b) קשת [bow] K-SH-T > SH-K-T – (c) חצית [Mod. Heb. For dart] KH-TZ-T > TZ- KH –T – (d) חזיז lightning flash KH-Z-Z > Z-KH-Z

<sup>1198</sup> Spanish, Portuguese, Occitan have bufar as – blow

<sup>1199</sup> Biblical ענד [bind around, adorn] may also have contributed to these Latin words – with ע to F/V transformation

<sup>1200</sup> Apud E. Klein, Rav Hirsch & Jastrow

<sup>1201</sup> John Parkhurst suggested for vincio - the biblical ענק . It seems to me that vincio's usages as bind – fetter – tie – probably do derive from the source of PBH ענק [to press hard] or from חנק

<sup>1202</sup> Cf. קלח pg...

<sup>1203</sup> ...in that stalks are related to the reed and cane of which wicker baskets are made

<sup>1204</sup> Alternate candidate is פרץ poretz/ foretz [burst forth]

<sup>1205</sup> ..Whence Eng. vesicle

חלץ	khalatz	Outward movement		chalazion <sup>1206</sup>	Tumor, cyst in eyelid
קח	kakh	Take, hold		Lat. cavea – Ital. gabbia	Cage, coop
חלק	khalak	smooth		Irish scelec	pebble
חמס PBH	Khomos	injure, destroy		Anc. Grk. trauma	Wound, hurt, damage, defeat heavy blow
שחוט	shokhut	Metal Flattened by beating		Lat. scuta, scutella	Flat dish, tray See also צלחת pg...
שחוט	shokhut	Metal Flattened by beating		Escutcheon # 1	Flat metal piece for protection or ornamental <sup>1207</sup>
חן	khein	Grace, pleasing		Lat. venus <sup>1208</sup>	Lovely, charm pleasing
חשק	khoshek	Desire, crave		hanker <sup>clxxxiv</sup>	
חשק	khoshek	Desire, crave		OE wyscan – Iceland oska – Dan. Onska – Fris. winskje	All = wish - Whence Eng. wish & Ger. wunschen <sup>1209</sup>
חפז Root of חפזון	kipoz	Hurry, haste		Lat. rapidus – Eng. rapid	
חוח חח	khoekh	Thorn, briar, HOOK - sharp point object		Hatchel, hackle, heckle	Flax comb – whence also figurative [see next]

<sup>1206</sup> A lesser possibility is גלד goled [congeal]

<sup>1207</sup> Escutcheon # 2 = Shield, emblem derived via Lat. scutum [shield] which comes from שוט [extend] in that The shield is A protective extension of a soldier – held extended before his body – Coat of arms Emblem is a shield derivative

<sup>1208</sup> But a Lat. venus that means love, sexual love may deive from בא [come] or from אוה [desire] – see pg...

<sup>1209</sup> Or see also חוש



חוק חק	khoekh	Thorn, briar, HOOK - sharp point object		Hatchel, heckle	To harass
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Lat. canthus <sup>1210</sup>	Wheel tire, rim
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Lat. os [v]	Begin to speak
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Lat. os [n]	Mouth – face – front, boldness impudence
פוח	phuakh	blow		Lat. flabrum	Wind, breeze, blow, blasts, airy
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Ger. drusen, Eng. druse	Crystalized outer lining of rock cavities
חרט	Khorat	regret		OE hreowen > Eng. rue	With sorrow, contrition <sup>1211</sup>
חדר	kheder	chamber		Anc. Grk. hedra/ edra / hedron	Base <sup>1212clxxxv</sup>
דחק	dokhak	Press, express		Hung. tragya	Excrement, dung, manure
תחרה	takhara	Meshy chainmail armor <sup>1213</sup>		Eng. tucker	Lace bib
חוט	khut	Thread, line		seton	Thread drawn through skin... <sup>1214</sup>
חלב	kholov	milk		chyle	Milky fluid out of which chyme is made
חליץ	khalotz	Thigh, loin		haunch	Thigh & buttock together

<sup>1210</sup> An alternate etymon possibility is קץ keitz [end, edge]

<sup>1211</sup> See also rue plant [botany] pg...

<sup>1212</sup> ...also – seat . It seems to me conceivable that a word for chamber can have been developed into the idea of a base – and perhaps a usage as sitting entails the fact that indoor activities are usually done while sitting.

<sup>1213</sup> In modern Hebrew תחרה also means - lace

<sup>1214</sup> ..to secure an issue – C.T. Onions Oxford Dict.

חכה and/or חוח - חח	Khakaw or khoeKh	Fish hook – or - hook		hake	Fish having hooked under- jaw
בחור	bokhur	Newly matured young man <sup>1215</sup>		Buck	Male goat, male deer <sup>1216</sup>
חיב	khiyev	To obligate		Lat. iubeo, jubeo	To order, bid, decree <sup>1217</sup>
חבט	khobat	Beat, strike		Pers/ Urdu chabuk	A horse whip
חרץ	khoritz	Trench, incision		Anc. Grk. pharanx	Ravine, gorge, cleft, chasm <sup>clxxxvi</sup>
בלה PBH	Volakh/ bolakh	Flicker, dazzle		flicker <sup>1218</sup>	
שחט	sokhet	Squeeze out moisture [so that dryness results]		Grk. skeletos	Dried up - also mummified <sup>1219</sup>
חרש	kheres	eartheware		Lat. urceus	pitcher
ח	kheth	8th letter of Hebrew Alphabet		Anc. Grk. ogdoas	= eight
חלף	kholaF	Change, exchange		cliff	One sense of cliff is – steep slope & slopes cliffs are a condition of change from vertical to horizontal <sup>1220clxxxvii</sup>

<sup>1215</sup> Also - unmarried

<sup>1216</sup> O.N. bokki is a man – Yiddish Alte bokk is an old bachelor. Likely also etymon of Eng. Bachelor as well

<sup>1217</sup> An alternate etymon is צוה tzivah [command, order]

<sup>1218</sup> However, an alternate candidate is the base פכ [alternate] with L infix

<sup>1219</sup> the Aramaic שלדא [decayed corpse still retaining the form of a human body] may be a derivative of this skeletos. Many lexicographers believe that the Grk. skeletos [dried] is the source of Eng. skeleton – but it may instead derive from Hebrew שולט [to rule, control] in that the skeleton is a controlling foundation of the entire body. Cf. the use of אדון [master, controller] do denote the Mishkon's [tabernacle's] אדנים post sockets. Also the use of the word עצם etzem [essence, main part] to denote עצמות - bone[s] – However – Jastrow may be correct in attributing חלדא [rust] to שלדא [rust] in that rusting is also a type of decay.

<sup>1220</sup> In cliff's sense as steep face of rocky mass – promontory – The biblical כפים (high rocks?) is another possible cliff etymon candidate

חלץ	kholetz	Move outward		Lat. classto <sup>1221</sup>	= clearly, openly evidentially <sup>1222</sup>
חלץ	kholetz	Move outward		Lat. vultus	= face <sup>1223</sup>
חסר	khosair	Lack, miss		Lat. hio, hiare > Lat. hiatus	Open, gape, yawn, eager desire, cleft, arpture – whence Eng. hiatus - see also chasm pg..
חלף	kholaf	Change, rapid motion		kelp	Grows 1 to 2 feet a day
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Lat. uter	Skin, skin bag
פתח	Potakh/ posakh	open		פתח Talmud. Aramaic	= Open, wide
חנ base חנן	Khonein	To grant, favor		מגן מגנא Talmud. Aramaic	Grace, undeserving gift
חנ base חנם	Khinom	For free, favor, in vain		מגן מגנא Talmud. Aramaic	For nothing, in vain - by ח to ג clxxxviii
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		Anc. Grk. ios	= arrow <sup>1224</sup>
חבל	Khebel, khevel	Rope, cord		ribbon <sup>clxxxix</sup>	
טרח	torakh	Effort, trouble		Anc. Grk. trapeza	Table – table does holding work for you <sup>1225</sup>
חכה	khakeh	wait		Lat. cunctor, cunctan	Hesitate, procrastinate

<sup>1221</sup> But Hebrew גלה goloh [reveal, uncover] may be a superior candidate] – Cf. Lat. vultus [face] that derives from בלט voleit/ boleit [protrude]

<sup>1222</sup> This classto is probably the source of PBH קלסתר klasteir [visage]

<sup>1223</sup> But Hebrew בלט voleit/ boleit [protrude] seems a better candidate??

<sup>1224</sup> Arrow could also derive from ירה yorah [shoot][ Rachel Taller Shajnfeld]

<sup>1225</sup> Cf. tray – pg...

חור	khor	hole		bore <sup>1226</sup>	
חילקא	Khilkah	Split spelt or wheat groats		Lat. halica, alica	Split spelt or wheat groats
חילתית PBH – Aram.	khiltis	silphium		Ang. Grk. silphion – Lat. silphium	Resin of assa foetida used as medicine, condiment, contraceptive
סוחר	sokheir	Itinerant peddler, merchant		hawker <sup>1227</sup>	Itinerant peddler seller
אחז	okhez	Hold, seize		Seisin, seizin	Rightful possession of land
חרם	kherem	Ban, banned		hermetically	= air-tight so entry is banned
בחר	vokhar	choose		Lat. faveo, favor <sup>1228</sup>	Also = favor – be inclined – protect – see also....
חוק	khoeKh	hook		Fr. 15 <sup>th</sup> Cent. gaffe	Boat hook
חנק	khonak	choke		Πνυξ Pnyx anc. Grk.	Close packed place in Athens
חוצ	khutz	Out, oust		Lat. iacio -	Throw, cast out, expel, reject
חדר	Khodar	To enter, penetrate	?	Lat. vado	Go into, enter, invade, attack
חז Base of אחז	Khaz base of okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. vado	Take hold, seize, usurp

<sup>1226</sup> Another possibility is ברז - see pg...

<sup>1227</sup> ...by S to H fricative withering

<sup>1228</sup> See also pg...

פחות	pokhos	Less, lack, few		Lat. pessime <sup>1229</sup>	Badly, scarcely unfortunately <sup>1230</sup> , unsuccessfully,
טרה	Torakh	Exert, bother		Lat. tragula	Type of dragnet <sup>1231</sup>
חנית	khanit	spear		Lat. acontizo	Shoot a dart
חלף	khloaf	change		Bluff[s]	Cf. cliff
פרח	perakh	Blossom, bud, sprout		Anc. Grk. ptorthos	Young shoot, sprout
פחד	pakhad	fear		Anc. Grk. ptoia, ptoia	Fear, terror <sup>1232</sup>
חלה	khallah	Roll or loaf of bread		Anc. Grk. kollix	Roll or loaf of bread <sup>exc</sup>
רחש	rakhesh	Fry in oil		rasher	fried or broiled bacon
Base of אחז	khoz	Hold, seize		Talmudic חדות <sup>exci</sup>	Cistern <sup>1233</sup> , cellar by ז / ד interchange
חסה	khosoh <sup>1234</sup>	Protect, care for		חסחוס khoskhus PBH	Cartilage, gristle [protective tissue]
חמק	khamok	Dodge, slip away, evade, sneak		Gimcrack	Dodge – fanciful notion, mechanical contrivance – whence gimmick see next
חמק	khamok	Dodge, slip away, evade, sneak		gimmick	Clever ploy, trick or device to attain goal – see prev.

<sup>1229</sup> ..whence - pessimist

<sup>1230</sup> But Pessime's usages as wickedly, cruelly, badly, maliciously may derive instead from פשע [sin]

<sup>1231</sup> See also obstragulus pg...

<sup>1232</sup> Also Anc. Grk. ptehssaw [terror, fright, alarm]

<sup>1233</sup> See Lat. cisterna pg...

<sup>1234</sup> Or perhaps from חסך khosakh [ save, withhold ]

חנק PBH	Khonak	Press hard		Brit. Hank <sup>1235</sup>	binding
חנק PBH	Khonak	Press hard		[Runic] hank <sup>1236</sup>	chain
צמח	tzemakh	Blossom, sprout		Lat. surculus	Twig, shoot, sprout, sapling
עור or חור	Khoer or oer	Hole – or skin		Lat. scortum	harlot
חלל	kholol	hollow		Awl	
חסה	Khosoh	Protect, preserve		קסייה Talmudic	kassia Protective cloth
חנף	khoneif	Impious, profane. flatterer		knave	Deceitful, tricky fellow <sup>1237xcii</sup>
ריח	rayakh	Aroma, scent		rue	Plant having a very strong scent
חשק	khoshek	desire		Anc. Grk. storge stergein	To love <sup>1238</sup> - by THR
חוג	khug	Round, ring		Lat. astragalus	Round ringlike moulding <sup>1239</sup>
חיש	khish	Hurry, hasten		Lat. ociter, ocior, ocius	Hurriedly, swiftly
חיש	khish	Hurry, hasten		Lat. oxime	Hurriedly, swiftly <sup>1240</sup>
חלגלג	khalaglug	purslane		Gholika sanskrit	purslane
חוס	khosaw	Protect, care for		Anc. Grk. piesthai	Protect, guard
ריח	reyakh	Odor, scent		Lat. rancor	stench <sup>1241</sup>

<sup>1235</sup> Parkhurst attributes this to ענק

<sup>1236</sup> Parkhurst attributes this to ענק

<sup>1237</sup> An alternate candidate is גנב [thief]

<sup>1238</sup> Another candidate is צרך tzorekh [need]

<sup>1239</sup> But a different astragalus – that is a herbal root – and its other name tragacanth [goat's thorn] derive from the Ancient grk. tragos [goat] that derives from Hebrew תיש tayish – [goat]

<sup>1240</sup> But Guichard suggested instead אוץ ootz [press, urge]

<sup>1241</sup> Perhaps influenced by rancor [grudge, rancor] which may derive from רגז [vex, anger, rage] Cf. also Eng. reek – which derives from ריח as well

לחם	lekhem	Bread, cakelet		Lat. libum	pancake
לחץ	lokhetz	Push, force		Lat. lancea	Lance, spear
פרח	perakh	Blossom, plant		Lat. verbena	Foliage, herbiage, sacred boughs, twigs, branches
טרח	torakh	Effort, trouble		Pers. Tyrian – Aram. טרין	tray
חיל	khayol	soldier		Lat. veles	Light armed soldier, guerilla troop <sup>1242</sup>
חלף	khalaf	change		Clivo, clivus Lat.	Slope, hill, declivity <sup>1243</sup>
טרח	torakh	Effort, trouble, disturb		Anc. Grk. truo	Wear down, exhaust <sup>1244</sup>
ברח	borakh	escape		Lat. embrocha	Wet poultice <sup>1245</sup>
חלץ	kholatz	Put out		Lat. helcysma	Dross of molten silver
אחד	ekhad	one		Lat. assarium	unit
חכה	khakeh	wait		Lat. trico	Delay, dallly
טרח	torakh	Effort, trouble		Fr. tricor	To knit <sup>1246</sup>
אחר	akhar	After, behind		Lat. ago	Chase, pursue
חלל	khalal	Holow		Lat. aulax	furrow
חבל	khibeil	To damage, injure		Lat. subula	Small weapon – see next

<sup>1242</sup> An alternate possibility is the Talmudic פלח term that & othes have as – soldier [see pg...]

<sup>1243</sup> Also source of Eng. slope

<sup>1244</sup> But more likely from טרד torud

<sup>1245</sup> The poultice allows the puss to escape from the wound. Cf. פלט poleit [to escape, emit] which may be the etymon of poultice

<sup>1246</sup> Probably related to Lat. intricare [entangle]

חול	khol	Secondary form of חור <sup>1247</sup> denoting hole		Lat. subula	awl
חול	khol	Secondary form of חור <sup>1248</sup> denoting hole		OFr. guibelet	Awl, gimlet <sup>exciii</sup>
חרד	khoreid	shudder		cardamum	creess with bitter, pungent leaves
חזר	khozer	Return, repeat, go back		Lat. cessim	Go backward
חצב	khotzav	Chisel, Hew, cleave, cut stone		Lat. caesellum	Graving tool cutting tool
צה	tzakh	pure		Lat. castus	Chaste, pure, spotless – See also
חץ	kheitz	Arrow, dart		haste	A spit
חרץ	khoratz	Trench, ditch		Lat. saltus	Ravine, glen – see next
חרושה	kharusha	Woodland, forest thicket		Lat. saltus	Woodland, forest thicket
חרץ	khoratz	Trench, ditch		Lat. sulcus	Trench, ditch, furrow . See next
תלם	Tolam, solam	furrow, ridge		Lat. sulcus	Trench, ditch, furrow .
חרב	kharov	Dry, arid		Anc. Grk. xero	dry
פרח	porakh	Bloom, to flower		Lat. vireo	Bloom, flourish
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Lat. cutis	Exterior, surface outside external appearance
חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Ger. koten	defecate

<sup>1247</sup> As in PBH חליל חלחל [bore, perforate] and מחילה [burrowed tunnel]

<sup>1248</sup> As in PBH חליל חלחל [bore, perforate] and מחילה [burrowed tunnel]



פתח	potakh	open		Lat. patula	Lay Open, exposed, wide open <sup>1249</sup>
חרץ	khorutz	Dig out, trench		Lat. syrx, syringis	Hollow items – reed, pipe, underground passage
חשק	khosheik	Desire greatly,		Lat. Gestio, gestus	Desire strongly, wish for greatly
יחס יחס	yakhas	Relationship, attitude, attribute		Lat. gestus	Attitude
גחן	gokhan	Stoop, bend, bow		Lat. Cernuo, cernuus	Stoop, bend or bow forward, fall with head forward
תחת	takhas	Under, bottom beneath		Dorsum, dorsus	The back, a ledge, ridge
תחת	takhas	Under, bottom, a backside,		Dorsennus, dosennus	Fool, clown, jester
נחץ	nokhatz	Press, urge		Niti, nitor, nixum	Press, bear upon, strive
צרח	tzorakh	Scream, shout, roar		Lat. strepo	Make noise, roar, resound rumble
שטח	shotakh			Lat. scateo, scato	To swarm, abound <sup>1250</sup>
חרף	khoreif	Bitter, sharp		Lat. carbunculus	(a) grief, sorrow (b) a disease
קח	kakh	Take, hold		Lat. capula	Bowl with handle
				latrunculus	Robber, <sup>1251</sup> highwayman
				Latrocinor 1	Robber, loot pillage steal,

<sup>1249</sup> With possible involvement of פורז poraz [lie open, unwallled] as well

<sup>1250</sup> But a more likely etymon is שורץ shoratz [swam, teem]

<sup>1251</sup> Also brigand, pillager

				Latrocinor 2	To mill, harrow
חרף	kharif	Sharp, acute, of quick perception		Lat. carissus, carisus	Sly, cunning, crafty arftul
חסל	khasal <sup>1252</sup>	Eliminate, cause to cease		Lat. casso, cassare	Cancel, void, abolsh destroy
חרף	khoraf	PBH – revile, shame blaspheme		Lat. carpo	Revile, slander, blame, censure
חבית	khavis	PBH vat, barrel		Lat. capis	Vessel, bowl for wine sacrifices – see also pg..
חרף	kharif	Sharp, acute, of quick perception		Lat. grosphus	Point of a javelin
חרג	khorag	croak		Lat. groko	croak
צמח	tzemakh	Blossom, plant growth		Grk. / Lat. stachys	Plant, spadix, inflorescence
חזר	khozeir	Return, repeat again		OE prefix ED- <sup>1253</sup>	Again, repetition backwards, return
חוס חסה	Khus, khosaw	Protect, offer/ seek refuge – pity – so to take care for		castula	Petticoat - Ensures modesty
חליץ	Khalatza base of mskhlatzah	Makhlatza מחלצה is an outer garment <sup>1254</sup>		calasis	Kind of tunic, woman's garment
חור	khoer	hole		burin	Tool for boring, engraving
טרח	torakh	Effort, trouble, disturb		Lat. trepidus, trepide	Agitated, alarmed. disturbed <sup>1255</sup>
חלף	kholef	Sail past, pass by		Lat. campso	Sail past

<sup>1252</sup> Alternate etymon is קץ [end]

<sup>1253</sup> Harper suggests this as the base of eddy [whirlpool]

<sup>1254</sup> Cf. mod. Hebrew חולצה khultzah [blouse]

<sup>1255</sup> May have involvement of Talmudic טרף in its usage as – confused, bewildered

צלח	tzolakh	succeed		Anc. Grk. tellein	Accomplish, perform
חיש	khish	Hasten, quick		Lat. prefix oxy-	Quick, speedily
חרב	kherev	sword		Lat. harpe	Sickle shape sword, falchion
חתה	khotaw	To shovel fire, rake oven		Lat. rutabulum	A fire shovel, oven rake
חתה	khotaw	To shovel fire, rake oven		Lat. vatillus, batillus, batillum	Fire shovel, coal shovel, fire pan
חזה	khozaw	See, look		Aram. גז goz	Falcon – has vision eight times better than man
חזה	khozaw	See, look		Lat. buteo	Falcon – see preced.
חצר	khotzeir	Courtyard, enclosed space		Talmud. גזרה	Enclosure, secluded narrow place
צמח	tzemakh	Blossom, sprout		Lat. cymula	Tender sprout
נפח	nofakh	swelling		umbo	Swelling, rounded elevation, boss
חום	khum	brown		umber	brown
חבל	khibeil	Damage, destroy		Lat. capulo	Strike, wound, destroy <sup>1256</sup>
חפץ	khofetz	Desire, want,		Lat. (a)Capto – (b) captatim (c) captator (d) capesso, capesco	Strive after, reach for, desire earnestly, snatch at, (b) eagerly (c) aspirant, contender (d) grasp, try to reach, snatch at

<sup>1256</sup> But a capulo that mean pour off - ladle out is from שפך shophakh [pour]. And another capulo [to catch animals] is from כבש kovesh [capture] or from קח kach [take]

קח	Kakh base of lokakh [take]	Take, buy		Lat. Capio, capior, capesso, capere capisso, capit	Seize – take – catch – grasp – contain <sup>1257</sup> – be taken – engage – convince – decieve,
קח	Kakh base of lokakh [take]	Take, buy		Lat. Capis, capidis, capula	Bowl with one handle
קח	Kakh base of lokakh [take]	Take, buy		Lat. capsus	Cage, coach, wagon, carriage, animal pen, enclosure
חסה	khosaw	Taking care, protect		Lat. castimonia	chastity
קח	kakh	take		Lat. cagia	Coop, cage, hunting net
חפה	khupaw	cover		Lat. Campedulum	Cloak, mantel
לקח	lokakh <sup>1258</sup>	take		Lat. Lacio, lacere	Entice, allure
חליץ	kholtz	Out, outer		Lat. caltula	Womans garment, undergarment
חקר	khokar	Investigate, search		Lat. chacurus	A hound or horse for hunting
חלף	kholf	Change, switch, exchange		Lat. calpar	New wine, must Cf. tirosh תירוש – see note
חוצ	khutz	out		Lat. jaculum iaculum	Dart, javelin
חיש	khish	Hurry, hasten		Lat. vado vadere	Go, hasten, rush, go rapidly <sup>1259</sup>

<sup>1257</sup> Sense as contain may relate to קיבל kibeil [receive, accept]

<sup>1258</sup> Apud Vossius

<sup>1259</sup> An alternate candidate is רוץ rotz [run]

חזה	khozeh	See, look		Anc. Grk. ossois, ossawn	Eye – ossomai = to see
חרפה	kherpaw	shame		Lat. verpa	penis
חרץ	khoretz	Dig out, trench		Lat. hirrio	Snarl of dog by digging through its tongue
חפץ	khofetz	Want, desire		Lat. cupes cuppes	Fond of delicacies, dainty
חשבון > חשב	khosheiv	Think, reckon > account, computation		Lat. ratio, rationis	Reckoning, account, explanation computation
חריף	khorif	Sharp		Lat. scrupeus scrupus	Sharp, sharp or jagged rock etc.
חריף	khorif	Sharp		Lat. scrupea	difficulty
נחץ	nokhatz	Press, urge		Lat. nusus, nixus	Effort, pressure, exertion, striving <sup>1260</sup>
צפחת	tzapakhas	cruse		Lat. scyphus	Cup, goblet <sup>1261</sup>
חוץ	khutz	Out, except		Iceland & Norw. utan	Outside, without. except
צחק	tzokhak	Joke, laugh		tickle	
צחק	tzokhek	Laugh, smooch, sex		Lat. Sexus, secus	Sexual activity
חריץ	khoritz	Groove, notch, trench		crenel <sup>1262</sup>	Perhaps also cranny
חריץ	khoritz	Groove, notch, trench		Lat. crena	Notch, incision

<sup>1260</sup> An alternate is לחץ lokhatz [push, press, stress, oppress] by L/N dissimilation]

<sup>1261</sup> Other candidates are – גביע - קבעת

<sup>1262</sup> An alternate candidate is חרך kharakh [crack, lattice hole]

חור	khoer	hole		Lat. terebro	To bore, perforate KH-V-R > TR-B-R
חפה	khupaw	Cover, cover over		pave	
חי	khaiy	life		Lat. thiyus	Tree of life
חלזון				Lat. helica	whorl
חלזון				Lat. callaicos	turquoise

זרח	zorakh	rise		Lat. turgeo swell, rise	
פח נפח	Pakh base of nofakh	Blow, inflate, swell		Lat. offa	swelling
פחת	pokhas	Less, diminish		Lat. pituita	Pit, pip of fruit
כח	Ko'akh	Strength, a force against		Lat. cogo	To force, compel
חלט	kholeit	Decide quickly, conclude		Certo, certatim	Zealously, earnestly
חרב	Khereb, kherev	sword		Lat. chalybs	sword <sup>1263</sup> also steel
פתח	posakh	Open, door		Lat. faux	Entrance, entry passage, gulf, abyss
חלף	kholaf	change		gulf	
חוש	khush	Sense Cf. sensuous		Lat. pathica, pathicus	Lustful, submits to unnatural lust
חלז base of PBH חלזון	Khaloz base of khilazon	Khilazon is the Aramaic name of the murex creature that yields tkhelet		Lat. Calcendix, clacendix, claxendix	Murex, shellfish

<sup>1263</sup> Or perhaps there is a connection herein to חלב milk in that steel has a whitish color

דחף	dokhaf	push		Tramp, Ger. trampen	To walk heavily, stamp upon <sup>1264</sup>
חפז	khipeiz	hurry		Lat. trepido, trepidus	Quick, hurried, hasty by THR
חלץ	kholatz	On the outside, out in front		Lat. Ultim - ??	Most remote, extreme, farthest, end point
חלץ	kholatz	On the outside, out in front		Lat. Ulcis, ultio	Revenge, avenge, punish What happens as an end result
נצח	nitzakh	Victory, to vanquish, conquer		Lat. nice-terium <sup>1265</sup>	Prize of victory

בש base of חבש	Vash base of khovash	To bind, bandage, saddle		Lat. vincere, vinctura	Bandage, bind
רוח	revakh	Wide, spacious, spread, enlarge		Lat. laxo, laxis	Wide, spacious, extend
לוח	Lu'akh	Board, panel, slab		Lacuna, lacunar	To panel
אחז	okhaz	Hold, seize		Lat. axo, axere	Nickname 'handle'
לוח	Lu'akh	Board, panel, slab		Lat. laqueus, laqueare	Panel, board, slab
לקח	lokakh	Take, hold		Lat. laqueus	Fetter, chain, hindrance
לחם	lokheim	Fight, battle		Lat. licitor	Contend, fight
חלץ	kheletz	loin		Lat. coxa	thigh
חתול	khatul	cat		oncilla	S.Amer. wild cat
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for		Lat. cassidiles	Wallet, bag <sup>1266</sup>

<sup>1264</sup> ...whence also - trample

<sup>1265</sup> Also nicephorius [bringer of victory]

<sup>1266</sup> An alternate etymon is כִּיס [pouch, pocket]

חן	khein	Charm, pleasance		enchant	To Delight to high degree, charm, fascinate see also חוש pg..
Base טפח מטפחת of	Tefakh base of mitpakhas	Kerchief, piece of cloth		Stierka Slovak, Polish	Swap, wipe cloth?
תחב PBH	Tokhav / sokhab	Insert, stick in		scabbard <sup>1267</sup>	
חיצ	khayitz	Wall, partition <sup>1268</sup>		Lat. obex	Wall, partition
חלף	kholaf	Change, exchange		Anc. Grk. klinein	slope, slant – lean whence Eng. incline <sup>exciv</sup>
לוח	luakh	Slab, board		Span. Lonja, loncha	slab
חשק	khoshek	desire		Lat. esca, escarium	bait
חלף	kholaf	change		graft <sup>1269</sup>	
חשק	khoshek	desire		Eng. ask <sup>1270</sup>	
צה	tzakh	White, pure		Lat. Cygnus, cyncus	swan
צחק	tzokhek	laugh		Lat. cachino, cachinar	Laugh loudly
בחל	bokhel	Abhor, reject		bigot	
חוח חח	khoekh	Thorn, briar, HOOK - sharp point object		hob	Pin, peg
Aram. חטי חטה	Aram. khoti khotaw	Saunter, stroll idly luxuriate, enjoy		Saunter [earlier santren]	To muse, be in reverie, walk with leisurely gait

<sup>1267</sup> An alternate is שכב shokhav [to lie] – the sword lies in its scabbard

<sup>1268</sup> Related to חצץ [divide, partition]

<sup>1269</sup> Another candidate is קרב kerev [inside]

<sup>1270</sup> Maybe also Lith. ieskau, ieskoti [seek]



Aram. כיה כחח	Kiakh, kokhakh	Coughing, phlegm		cough	
פלה	polakh	Split, slice		Talmudic פלס	Split, pick to pieces
חרט	kheret	Stylus, writing instrument – to engrave		write <sup>1271</sup>	Also OSax writa <sup>1272</sup> O.N. rita & OHG rizan <sup>1273</sup>
חלב	kholov	[white] milk		Glair – Med. Lat. glarea	White of an egg
חזה	khozeh	See, look		Grk. idein	To see <sup>1274</sup>
חטה Base of מחתה	Makhteh of base khoteh	Fire pan		Batillum, vatillum	Fire pan, chafing dish
קח Base of לקח	Kakh base of lokakh	take		cogent	See also pg 407
אחד	ekhod	one		each	See also pg. 442
חרג	khoreg			wrench	
חטא	kheit	Sin, vice		Lat. Vitio, vitiare, vitum	Crime, vice, blemish, fault, Defect, falsify, taint
חזר	khozer	Return, repeat		Lat. vicis	Return, requite, retaliate

<sup>1271</sup> Apud Samuel Lyons

<sup>1272</sup> Write, scratch

<sup>1273</sup> Write, scratch, outline

<sup>1274</sup> Said to be the etymon of the word idea – so perhaps in the sense of visualizing in the mind

חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Russ. – Bulg.- Serb kozha <sup>1275</sup>	skin
חוצ	khutz	Out, outer		Irish seithe	skin
חכר PBH	khokar	Rent, lease, contract <sup>1276</sup>		hire	By elision
מצח	metzakh	forehead		Anc. Grk. metopon	forehead
חזה	khozeh	Look, observe		Ger. acht, achtung	Caution, watching
חלץ	kholatz	To out, put out		Eng. colza – Low Ger. kolsat – Dutch koolzaad	Oil expressed from cotton-seed
פחת	pokhas	Less, diminish		Span. pico	Small quantity
טרח	torakh	Exert, disturb		try	attempt
חוג	khug	Globe – likely source of Ger. aug		Ancient Grk. derkomai	I see clearly – by THR

<sup>1275</sup> Also bosnia – Slovak, Slovene koza Moskan kedj

<sup>1276</sup> Perhaps deriving from שכר hire, reward

WORDS FORMED BY MEANS OF L or LAMMED PROTHESIS TO A HEBREW ROOT OR BASE FEATURING A CHES IN THE TOWER OF BABEL EVENT

אחר	akheir	Late, after	l-akheir	linger	
חיה	khoyoh	live	l-khoyoh	live	
אחז	akhoz	Hold, seize	l-akhoz	lock	
אחז	akhoz	Hold, seize	l-akhoz	Latch	
חרר base of שחרר	kharer	To free	l-kharer	Lat. liberare	To liberate
אחר	akheir	Late, after	l-akheir	loiter <sup>1277</sup>	
חנק	khanok	strangle	l-khanok	lynch	
חזה	khazoh	Look, gaze, see	l-khazoh	Lat. lucere, lux	Be visible, appear
חזה	khazoh	Look, gaze, see	l-khazoh	OE locian > Eng. look	Look, gaze
חדד base of אחד	Khad base of akheid	unite , make as one	l-khad	Lat. ligar	

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<sup>1277</sup> Perhaps also - last

חבב	khoveiv	Hold dear, love	l-khovev	love	
חשק	khosheik	To desire, crave	l-khoshek	lust	
חשק	khosheik	To desire, crave	l-khoshek	Ger. gelust	desire, crave
אח	Okh !	Interjection implying pain sorrow	l-okh	Lat. luctus, lugeo	Mourning, distress, lament, sorrow

#### THIS LIST TWO PAGES AHEAD AFTER TRACHT SECTION

My encyclopedia manuscript demonstrates that this same L pro thesis method did also occur in the case of many other Hebrew words that begin with a guttural letter – or that begin with a mater lectionis letter . In the cases of roots that begin with a softer letter such as an א aleph or ע ayin – or a י yud – the connections are much more apparent. One example is Hebrew avod עבד [work, serve, labor] to Eng. labor [ by avod > lavod > labor]

The שחח shokho [bow] term<sup>1278</sup> may have yielded the 'bend' words – Croat and Serb saviti – Bulg. zavoi and – Slovene zavoj – via an SH-KH > S/Z- V Babel withering transformation that involved two fricative element shifts<sup>1279</sup> –

שחח [shokhah] – Cheek terms [cheek being a bending item] Beylarus scaka [or shchaka] – Russ. shcheka – Ukran. shchoke<sup>1280</sup>. Indeed, the Eng. 'cheek' term may itself derive from שחח as well.????  
See also pg...

I expect that at least 75% of these suggested miscellaneous category word pair connections are correct, in spite of the fact that the involved connections may be less obvious to the untrained eye than those listed in the main section. The other 25% are all definitely possible/ conceivable, at the very least. Among those are a few that were suggested by other theoreticians – i.e. theoreticians who appeared to me to have enjoyed a respectable rate of accuracy, albeit that I am uncertain concerning those particular suggestions.

RE: טפה - Ger. decke = ceiling – blanket – cover – quilt . wolldecke = rug – blanket – wool blanket. Polish deka, derka = blanket – house - saddle cloth

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<sup>1278</sup> ...better known to us in its hithpa'el form השתחוה hishtakhavah [to bow, to prostrate one's self]

<sup>1279</sup> Other examples of the ח khes > P,V, B Tower of Babel withering pattern are - חרס [kheres = clay] > porcelain, חי [khaii = life] > bios βίος, and חור [khor = hole] > pore, bore<sup>1279</sup> [to drill a hole] and per - for - ate. XXX A future paper will reveal another thirty examples of the principle – if The Almighty will allow it.

<sup>1280</sup> Perhaps also the African chin terms - Malagasy saoka and the Wolof sikkim. However, any of these terms could instead relate to the Hebrew חך khaikh [velar palate of the mouth] .

CONCERNING GMNC. TRACHT ETC.

טרח	torakh			tracht	Ger. load (n.)
טרח	torakh			tragen	Ger. carry – bear - wear <sup>1281</sup>
טרח	torakh			tracht	Ger. costume. Garb, dress - form of tragen <sup>1282</sup> - v. also below
טרח	torakh			Dutch trachten <sup>1283</sup>	To try i.e. which involves – exertion
חשב	khoshav			Ger. betracht	Consider, regard – by ח >THR
טרח	torakh			tracht	Ger. strive
טרח and/or חשב or חשק				tracht	Ger. aspire, covet
חשב	khoshav			M. Dut. trachten	Think of, invent by ח >THR
טרח	torakh			Irish tracht	Travel, journey traffic
חשב	khoshav			Yid. trachten	think

<sup>1281</sup> Cf. Span. Llevar which also denotes both carry and wear

<sup>1282</sup> Cf. Span. Llevar which also denotes both carry and wear

<sup>1283</sup> Also Span. Tratar [try]

דרך	dorakh <sup>1284</sup> <sup>1285</sup>	To draw out		Tractus , tracto <sup>1286</sup> [inf. Trahere]	Lat. drag, draw out, pull, <sup>1287</sup> - of base TRAG
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Tractus , tracto	Lat. manage, handle, Perform <sup>1288</sup>
דרך				tractus	Lat. A tract of land <sup>1289</sup>
טרח	Torakh	Exert effort, trouble, disturb		Swede/Norweg trakte, trakta	try
חוט	khut	thread	???	Ger. tracht	Costume, dress, via Ger. draht [obs. Thread] byTHR trans- formation
REGULAR	CHES LIST	CONTINUES	THIS	PAGE	
חסה	khawsaw	Refuge, protect		hut	
חלף	khalaf	To move past		culvert	

<sup>1284</sup> An alternate candidate is טרח torakh [Exert effort, disturb]

<sup>1285</sup> A forward motion like דרך [tread] and דרג דרס דרבן דהר

<sup>1286</sup> Whence retract – ex – pro – dis – contract

<sup>1287</sup> Whence Eng. treat, treatise and Dutch trakteren [to treat, regale] and Ger. traktieren [maltreat, torment] – Also Ital. trattore [host] – trattoria [tavern, café]. Contract [v] draw together, so shrink – [n] draw together into an agreement. Drawing is also a factor in the words – retract, extract, distract  
Also Lat. tractatus whence Eng. tractate. Also tractor. Tract of land, or of forest is probably from the notion – an extension of land. Cf. stretch of land. But the noun – track – a course [as in racetrack] derives from דרך derekh [path, tread]

<sup>1288</sup> Likely a sense development of טרח sense of exerting effort

<sup>1289</sup> Either from a דרך idea of a drawing, extension – or from a דרך sense of a course, path

חיצ	khayitz	Wall, barrier		Lat. costa	Wall, side
Talmudic פחז	Pokhaz	Dance, leap		prance	
טחן	tokhen	grind		chin	?
חמק	khomek	Turn oneself around, slip away – a curving		hummock <sup>1290</sup>	
אחז	okhez	Hold, seize		Lat. Apisco, apiscor	Take, seize, get, reach for
חד	khad	sharp <sup>1291</sup>		Lat. tridis	Pointed shaft, pike
חוב	khov	Obligate, compel		Ger. traube Weintraube,	Grape for Wine is driven out of grape
חלק	khelek	Part, division		clan	
חוצ	khutz	out		MFr. gauchir	Dodge, veer see also גחה
חלף	kholaf	Change, switch		climb	Constant upward change of place see next <sup>1292</sup>
חלף	kholaf	Change, switch		Lat. climacis	Staircase, ladder <sup>1293</sup>
חלף	kholaf	Change, switch		Anc, Grk. klima	Slope, inclination <sup>1294</sup>
Base חק	khok	cut		Truncate – Lat. truncare, trunus	Cut off, maim

<sup>1290</sup> Knoll, small curved or conical hill

<sup>1291</sup> A lesser candidate is חץ dart, arrow

<sup>1292</sup> A lesser candidate is קום qum [to rise]

<sup>1293</sup> ...related to Lat. climax – gradual increase in force of expression

<sup>1294</sup> Both of these terms also derive from חלף



חוצ	khutz	out		gust	Outing of wind
<sup>1295</sup> תפוח	tapukh	swelling		Lat. tuber	Swelling, knob, hump, protuberance tumor
חסה	khosaw	Rely, trust		Ger. echt	True, real, authentic
חפץ	khofetz	Want, desire		Lat. opto, optatio, optatus	Wish, desire, choose <sup>1296</sup>
רחב	rakhov	Wide, broad		Lat. rhombus	flatfish
שמח	somakh	happy		simper <sup>1297</sup>	
חמץ	khometz	Leaven		Grk. zymosis . zumo-	leaven
חסה	hasaw	lettuce		Lat. thridax, thridacis	Wild lettuce
חז Base of אחז	khoz	Hold, seize		vise	Clamping tool
חרושה	kharushaw	Forest, grove woodland		grove <sup>1298</sup>	
חטר	khoteir	Twig, shoot		shoot	
חלף	holaf	Pass quickly, change		clipper	Fast [sail]boat
רחק	rakhak	distance		range	An amount of distance
חמה	khamoh	sun		sun	
חד	khad	happy		Friend ?	From freud – happy - so –

<sup>1295</sup> Of base פח [blow, swell]

<sup>1296</sup> A lesser alternative is אוה eevah [desire]

<sup>1297</sup> A lesser candidate is שפה lip

<sup>1298</sup> An alternate candidate is קרוב karov [close together]

					one who makes happy
חם	khom	warm		summer	
טרח	torakh	Travail, disturb		Anc. Grk. tokos	Travail, labor – by elision
חפה	Khofah, khupah	cover		Vamp, vampe	Foot and shoe coverings
לח	lakh	moist		PBH לכה לכא	Lac, lacquer varnish
חבק	khovak	embrace		hug	
פרח	Ferakh perakh	Flower, sprig		fern	
מצח	metzakh	forehead		mazard <sup>1299</sup>	Head, skull
חרג	khorag	Jerk back		cringe <sup>1300</sup>	
טרח	torakh	Travail, disturb		turn <sup>1301</sup>	
חלט	kholet	Secure decisively		clinch	
מחה	Mokhaw	Wipe, wipe out		Anc. Grk. smekhein Lat. smecticus <sup>1302</sup>	Rub, wipe clean > smegma
מחה	Mokhaw	Wipe, wipe out		mop	
חול	khol	sand		pebble	
חלף	kholof	change		proclivity	
חלף	kholof	change		slump <sup>1303</sup>	
ריח	rayakh	aroma		whiff	

<sup>1299</sup> Apud Mozeson

<sup>1300</sup> An alternate candidate is כרע

<sup>1301</sup> Cf. פרח to fern & ערך [worth] to earn

<sup>1302</sup> Also sma'aw [I wipe, clean] αμασ

<sup>1303</sup> One of its usages is – to lean

טרח	torakh	Exert effort, bother		turn	
טרח	torakh	Exert effort, bother		Ger. dreh[en]	
בריה	briakh	Connecting bar		O.Slav. bravino	beam
חלמ	khalum	Denotes slimy substance <sup>1304</sup>		slime	
חורי	khori	Free, liberated		free	
לחש	lakhash	whisper		Ger. leise	Quiet, soft, low, faint,
שלוח	Shilo'akh	Water canal, pipe		Ger. schlauch	Tube. pipe
חלק	khalak	Smooth, slippery		Ger. schlick	Silt, very fine mud
חלק	khalak	Smooth, slippery		silt <sup>1305</sup>	
שחל	shkhal	PBH scale, flake		Scaglia Ital. <sup>1306</sup>	Flake, scale, splinter, chip
חנק	khonak	choke		winkel	Ger. corner <sup>1307</sup>
שלוח	Shilo'akh	Water pipe, canal		Lat. cloaca	Sewer, canal
חשך	khoshekh	darkness		Anc. Grk. kopsikos	Blackbird, black
אחת	akhas	One [fem.]		Anc. Grk. heis	= one

<sup>1304</sup> Cf. biblical חלמות [slimy juice plant] PBH חלמון yolk and PBH חלמא wet cement – also PBH חלמית [mallow, malva] a slimy plant

<sup>1305</sup> Or from סלת solet [finely powdered flour]

<sup>1306</sup> But Ital. scagliare [throw, hurl] is from a metathesis of שלך sholakh [throw, hurl]

<sup>1307</sup> Or otherwise – from פכ pakh [change, alternation] or from פנה [turn]

חלל	khalal	hollow		Low. Ger. rille	Groove, stream furrow
חלף	kholaf	To change		glacis	Eng. sloping bank or parapet
סחר	sokhar	Go around, rounded		skirret	A Measuring device using revolving center pin See next
סחר	sokhar	Go around, rounded		skirret	Water parsnip <sup>1308</sup>
חוס	khus	Protect, care for		Thyraeus Lat.	gate <sup>1309</sup>
חליץ	kholetz	outer		Grk. elutron elytron	Cover, sheath
חטר	khoter	A sprout, a shoot		Chit, OE chithe	A sprout, a shoot
חלט	kholat	conclude		Dutch sluiten	shut
כחול	kakhol	blue		Lat. caerulum	
חרץ	khoratz	Trench, dig out		crease	?
חבט	khobat	Beat [tree to make fruit fall]		Fr. chabler	Beat tree to make fruit fall
חבר	khaveir	Friend, mate		Dutch gabber [khabber]	Friend, mate
חליץ	kholeitz	Put out		Dutch glans [khlanz]	Sheen, glow

<sup>1308</sup> Which has round flowers

<sup>1309</sup> Or from שער sha'ar [gate]

חוש	khush	sense		Dutch gissen [khissen]	guess
חרץ	khoretz	trench		Dutch gracht [khracht]	Canal, moat
חכם	khochom	wise		Dutch goochem [khookhem]	smart
חלף	kholef	change		Dutch golven [kholven]	Undulate, wave
חוצ	khutz	out		Dutch goot [khoot]	Gutter, drain
חוצ	khutz	out		Dutch gutsen [khutsen]	gush
חן	khein	Favor, charm,		Dutch gunst	favor
חרד	khorad	shudder		Dutch griezelen [khriezelen]	shudder
חלף	kholaf	Exchange, change, over- take		scallop <sup>13101311</sup>	
חלף	kholaf	Exchange, change, over- take		slip	To fall ?
חלף	kholaf	Outing of a shoot, tendril		slip	A young shoot, small plant
חלף	kholaf	Exchange, change, over- take		engulf	
פרח	perakh	Blossom, bloom		Ital. sboccia	Blossom, bloom

<sup>1310</sup> An alternate is שחל tzodaf

<sup>1311</sup> An alternate etymon candidate is צדף tzodaf [seashell]

חלף	kholaf	Change, end		Lat. colaphon	
חוט	khut	Line, thread		swath	See next
חוט	khut	Line, thread		strath	
חלף	kholaf	Exchange, change,		OE hwealf	Arch, vaulted
חלף	kholaf	Exchange, change,		OHG walbe	Curved object
חסה	khosaw	Protect, refuge		shanty	?
חורשה	khurshaw	Copse, thicket		Perth [Pict}	
חפה	khupah	covering		Lat. trabes	Mantle, robe of state
חזר	khozer	Return, repeat		pattern	
חזה	khozeh	Look, see		gauze	See through material
חרי	khori	Free, liberated		Free	
חלט	kholat	Close, conclude. decide		welt	Scar from closing of a wound
חספס	khuspos	rough		Ger. schrappen	Rough plane or surface
חלץ	kholatz	To out		Lat. vulticulus	Mere look, glance
תחת	takhas	Bottom [slang derriere]		Lat. tacula	Fool, sluggard
לקח	lokakh	take		Ger. locken	Entice, coax attract
חזק	khozak	strong		Hercules	

חרק - חרג	Khorag / khorak	Creaking noise		cricket	Hebrew cricket term is חרגול khargol
טרח	torakh	Disturb, exert effort		Latvia stradat	work
חלק	khalok	smooth		Swiss Romansche glisen, gliesch	Smooth, slippery
חלל	khalol	Hollow		Ger. kuhle	Hollow, cave
פחם	Pekhom, fekhom	Coal, charcoal		Fume. Latin fumo, fumare	production of charcoal releases fumes and gases
חוט	khut	String, line		kite	?
רחב	rokhav	wide		rave	Way Out of line behavior <sup>1312</sup>
שחור	shakhor	black		schorl	Black tourmaline
חלש	khalash	weak		hlanc	Loose, flaccid slim
טפח	Topakh, tofach	Strike, clap		tap	
חלף	kholaf	Change, exchange		else	Of Grk. alasso
חנק	khonak	choke		quinsy	
חספא	Aram. khaspoh	Pottery shards, junk		thrips	Trifles, worth- less stuff
חרף	khorif	sharp		Ger. schroffe	Sharp rock, craig

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<sup>1312</sup> Cf. Ger. Verrückt [crazy] from רחק

טרח	Torakh	Disturb, trouble, exert		Anc. Grk. tharassein	disturb
טרח	Torakh	Disturb, trouble, exert		Anc. Grk. thrassaw	Trouble, disquiet
חנה	khonaw	encamp		camp	
חליץ	kholatz	To out		glimpse	
חזה	khozeh	See, seer		wizard	

PARTIAL LIST OF AKKADIAN DERIVATIVES OF HEBREW WORDS BEGINNING IN  
CHES / CHET

חד	khad	happy		khadu	Happy, rejoice
חרב	chorav	Destroy		arbutu	Desolation [milit.]
<sup>1313</sup> חרם	choram	destroy		[na]harmutu	destroy
חב	Khov, khob	[in] debt		Habalu, habulu	Debt, in debt, borrow
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, refuge		Hasanu -	Protect, take care of, care, shelter <sup>1314</sup>
חסה	khosaw	Protect, care for, refuge		Hisnu, hatanu	Protect, shelter

<sup>1313</sup> In addition to their sharing of the חר inner base whose basic meaning is burn – which is thus also an indicator of destruction - חרם and חרב may be additionally related metaphysically by B/M labial interchange

<sup>1314</sup> Perhaps also חסון khus [trust, rely] > ra-hasu [trust. Rely]



חרץ	khoretz	Dig trench, cut into		hirsu	Rut, track
חרש	khores	plow		eresu	To plant – till cultivate, plough

חוצ	khutz	Out, outside		Kiditu & kidanu	Outside, exterior
חנק	khonaq	Choke, strangle		khanagu	Choke, strangle
חלל	khalal	hollow		khararu	hollow by L/R dissimilation
חלב	Khalav/ khalab	Milk, milking		Khalabu, khilpu	Milk, milking
חץ	kheitz	arrow		usu	arrow
חבר	khaver	Friend, combine		Ibru, ibrutu	Friend, friendship
חמש	khamesh	five		[Malta] hamis	five
חד	khad	one		edu	Single, only

טרח	torakh	Disturb, trouble		Dalhu, dilihu etc.	Disturb, trouble – by L/R dissimilation <sup>1315</sup>
חוט	khut	Thread, line		qattanu	Fiber, thread
חוט	khut	Thread, line		kitu	Flax, linen, tunic

<sup>1315</sup> The Akkad. Dilihu term that denotes – to make muddy – could be a figurative טרח derivative – or otherwise – a derivative of Hebrew דלח dolakh [to roil]. In Ezek. 32:13 for example – Koren Bible translates דלח of human walking in water as –churn up- but the דלח of animal feet in water as – make muddy! Cf. later Hebrew לכלוך likhluḥ [dirt] derived from לך leikh [walk, go]

חוג	khug	Circle, globe		kakkultu	eyeball <sup>1316</sup>
חום	khom	Hot, warm		emenu	Hot, fever
חום	khom	Hot, warm		hamatu	Hot, burn, fire, fever
חוט	khut	Thread, line		akhatu	Line drawn, shoreline
תחום PBH	T'khum	boundary		takhumu	Border, boundary
חמה	khaimoh	Anger, wrath		kamalu	Anger, wrath
חור	khoer	hole		khurru	Hole, cavity, cave
חץ	kheitz	arrow		Azannu	Arrow quiver
חמץ	khamatz	oppress		hamashu	oppress
חלל	khalal	hollow		khararu	hollow

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<sup>1316</sup> Cf. חוג > eye, aug pg....



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- <sup>i</sup> An approximate tabulation
- <sup>ii</sup> My book manuscript contains much more ches related material yet.
- <sup>iii</sup> An alternate candidate is חוץ khutz [outside, street] by antonym ecryptment
- <sup>iv</sup> A lesser candidate is חרש khoresh [a wooded area]
- <sup>v</sup> קב kav [niche, cavity] is a lesser candidate
- <sup>vi</sup> ...whence also chrysalis & chrysanthemum both
- <sup>vii</sup> However it may be of note that a Yiddish word for an slight opening of 'just a crack' is shparkeh – which might be related conceptually to the other meaning of הרך as – singe, scorch
- <sup>viii</sup> ...whence the gemstone term – chatoyancy
- <sup>ix</sup> Also Eng. concupiscence
- <sup>x</sup> The Hebrew terms could be echoic
- <sup>xi</sup> Term used in men's hosiery trade
- <sup>xii</sup> Reborrowed into PBH as קסדה [helmet] – Possibly also as קלס [put on a helmet]
- <sup>xiii</sup> But the cobble element of cobbler [shoemaker] probably derives from the cobble sense of 'mend' – which may constitute an antonym treatment of חבל [to damage]
- <sup>xiv</sup> An alternate candidate may be כלי keili [utensil, vessel] in that ancient vessels were often made of earthenware - Along similar lines, it seems to me that the Hebrew word חול chol that means 'sand' may be the ultimate origin of the words – Eng. 'soil' that denotes the earth / clay / dirt of the ground wherein vegetation is planted – as well as the verb soil that means 'to make dirty'. Also the Fr. sale [dirty] and the Eng. to sully. [Perhaps the 'clay' term might elate as well' – albeit that many see 'clay' – that derives from OE cleg [clay] as related to the adhesion terms 'glue' and Ger. kleben]. The Eng. fecal term 'turd' may derive from טיט as well – as the Ger. word dreck denotes dirt, muck and in Yiddish slang also - feces
- <sup>xv</sup> I assume this to be the etymon of the Talmudic קלב that denoted – to stick – join – connect – apud Jastrow
- <sup>xvi</sup> Alternately regret could be related to one or more of the following – Lat. aegre [grief, regret] which may derive from the Hebrew עגמה agmah – O.N. grata [weep, groan] – OE graetan [weep] which may all be related to each other
- <sup>xvii</sup> Lat. serotina = late, backward
- <sup>xviii</sup> ..also – phulassein – phylek
- <sup>xix</sup> Hebrew laban/ lavan [white] seems a lesser etymon candidate
- <sup>xx</sup> Possibly involved in the boat term - yawl
- <sup>xxi</sup> ...source of Talmudic חרה [inflammation]
- <sup>xxii</sup> Lat. anguere [to compress into a bend, fold] may relate as well – or it may derive from Hebrew עקם [bend, crooked]. Also Skrt. Ankah [bent]
- <sup>xxiii</sup> ...also denoted – death by hanging
- <sup>xxiv</sup> However – the lexicographers offered a different source for this term – that is not without merit
- <sup>xxv</sup> Possibly also source of Ger. beruhmt [renowned, famous, noted] in sense of fame spread far and wide – an candidate alternate is Hebrew רום room [height] in sense of exalted
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Harper's OED notes that E. Klein listed a Lat. word fidelia as denoting – anything tied together – which I assume would derive from fides in this sense of string
- <sup>xxvii</sup> As חן is likely the source of the deer term hind - can have been the source of Eng. venison – via Lat venia grace, charm – albeit that the experts may be correct in ascribing venison to Lat. venatus [hunt]
- <sup>xxviii</sup> A lesser candidate is מדה modad [measure] by M/F interchange. The verb – to fathom apparently derives from this – although it could also have derived from the verb להדר [to penetrate]

xxix ..but the Ital. fodero [sheath, case, vagina] likely derives instead from Hebrew פדר poder/ foder [encasing body membrane] or from חדר [chamber]

xxx ..also pavidus, pavesco

xxxi An alternate candidate is Hebrew שפלה shfailoh [lowland] from root שפל [low] – by aphesis of the ש shinn. Such aphesis also occurred in the cases of שכב shokhav - Lat. cubare, cubitare [both mean lie down, sleep] – שלך sholakh to throw, cast – launch, lance - שמר shomor - to guard, protect – Lat. murus [a wall, a protection]. Also שפך shofakh [pour, spill] – pour - שרק soreik [comb] – rake - שבע shovaa –[swear] – vow, vouch – and שבוע shovuah [week] Ger. woche – Eng. week

xxxi The whetstone term hone may derive from the base כון khoen in its sense of - prepare

xxxi Perhaps also anc. Grk. saroaw σαρω [sweep] and also sairein [sweep]? Ernest Klein suggests a relationship to syrein [drag, draw] and this raises the possibility that סרה derives from the move away related base סח of סחב by נסה סחף סחב epenthesis

xxxi ...whisper may have been the model for whimper, which have spawned wimp – by back formation

xxxi Incidentally I realized a major insight when I saw that Harper's OED linked the word tar [a tree resin] to O.E. tar words teru & teoru [resin, tree pitch, tar]. The similarity between these words and the Eng. word tree – led me to realize that the Aramaic word for tar עטרן itron – which is apparently their source word – did itself derive from a lost Aramaic word עטרא itraw that meant tree - to the effect that עטרן means - of the tree. For the element עט corresponds to the Hebrew עץ eitz [tree]. Perhaps also source of Lat. resinous pitch pine tree – taeda. Cf. also Hebrew צד [side] to Aram. צטרא tzitraw [side] – whence also Lat. citra [side]

xxxi The word חור [hole] might also be the source of the word – to gore –but the גה base of גנה [gore] is a better candidate

xxxi However – with regard to the similar words rid and riddance – it seems to me that the Hebrew ירד idea of 'going down -- descending' appears to have been conceptually an idiomatic expression the act of 'losing, being rid of' – for you may consider the Hebrew phrase ירד מנכסיו [he lost his wealth – lit. he descended from his wealth] and the likelihood is that the word 'rid' does indeed derive from the base רד .

xxxi But the ring worn on the finger is from חוג khug [circle] and the rung of a ladder is from רקע rokaa [a level – also source of rank]

xxxi The word tunnel probably derives from תחת as well

xi A lesser candidate is טרה torakh

xii Perhaps also Grk. thranos [bench, long seat]

xiii ...whence Eng. strangullion [throat inflammation in horses]

xiii DeBruyn offers instead צרר [to bind, tie together]

xiv A lesser candidate will be a permutation of רדם [sleep, snooze] R-D-M > D-R-M . Cf. Span. Sueno [dream] that derives from Hebrew שנה shainaw sleep

xv The word חוץ khutz [out] is a lesser etymon candidate

xvi It may be of note as well that strouthos was also the name of the flatfish – a fish that also moves occasionally with a strutting motion

xvi Talmudic טוח = plaster, smear with a cohesive substance

xviii Other notable sources of QU terms are קשה qosheh [hard, difficulty] whence – question – query – quest – quarry- Span. Querer [desire] – re-quire – quiz – inquisitive - Lat. quarere [seek to] and quaesto - Span. Queso [hardening of milk] - and כבש kovash [conquer] which yielded – quash – squelch – quench - squash

xix Said to be source of Sardinian chimbe [five]

i A lesser candidate is כלי kli [utensil]

ii Cf. Shir HaShirim 4:12 גן נעול

iii Incidentally – Eng. word croft that denotes a small enclosed field [Brit./ Scot.] apparently derives from the Talmudic קרפף karfif [small enclosed field] – that derives in turn from the Hebrew base קפ that means – to encircle

iii Vetch may be related to wachs. Lathyrus to ladder

iv Also Eng. poor

iv Harper links this to middle eastern fardah [package]

- <sup>lvi</sup> But the similar Lat. crebro [repeatedly, frequent] is from Hebrew קרוב karov [near]
- <sup>lvii</sup> For R to N Cf. צרך [require] to Ger. zwingen [force] and קרין [fast eye motion] to squint - ארך ancho [Span. Wide]
- <sup>lviii</sup> ...whence [botany] cambium [inner material before the bark of a tree]
- <sup>lix</sup> Perhaps also Lat. quiris [spear]
- <sup>lx</sup> Also Ger. herbst [fall, autumn]
- <sup>lxi</sup> Hebrew הרג horag [kill] seems an alternate possibility- especially in light of the OE hergian [ravage, plunder, seize]
- <sup>lxii</sup> A lesser candidate is שולו shalev
- <sup>lxiii</sup> Perhaps the source of PBH פקר pokar and הפקר [licentious, free, abandoned, ownerless - and thus figuratively open to everything]
- <sup>lxiv</sup> Other etymon candidates are Hebrew חוג khug – source of Ger. aug [eye] – and חזה [look, see] source of Lat. video.
- <sup>lxv</sup> It may be of note that an Israeli slang word for defecate is חרבן. Its link to a base denoting destruction may also have been a factor in the usage of the word scrap in its sense – to scrap a project/ plan.
- <sup>lxvi</sup> For R to N Cf. צרך [require] to Ger. zwingen [force] and קרין [fast eye motion] to squint ארך - ancho [Span. Wide]
- <sup>lxvii</sup> ...said to be the source of the boat term – ketch. It seems to me that ketch may derive from קח (a) if it was a boat used for catching fish – (b) if it was used to transport = TAKE people across the water
- <sup>lxviii</sup> A lesser etymon candidate is פרץ - another derivative is – sprightly
- <sup>lxix</sup> The Hebrew word for garden is גן gan – which derives from the גג base of the words הגן and מגן that denote – protect, guard
- <sup>lxx</sup> Cf. also זחל zokhel > lokhez > limax
- <sup>lxxi</sup> ...said to be related to the ancient Grk. word – calypso [cover, conceal]
- <sup>lxxii</sup> The word lack may derive from Aramaic ליכא laikoh [there is not] that is made up of the Aramaic לא איכא lo eekah –that means there is not
- <sup>lxxiii</sup> Also Yiddish koldera [blanket]
- <sup>lxxiv</sup> Logos Conjugator lists a Span. Horca that means – jaw. If this is not in error it may relate the horcar terms – or it may relate to the word חרק.
- <sup>lxxv</sup> Mozeson suggests a link to מהר maheir [fast]
- <sup>lxxvi</sup> ...possibly also the source of a German slang term for the male organ . Another candidate is the word שמש shamosh – which was used by masoretic commentaries
- <sup>lxxvii</sup> But Jastrow notes that Zuckerman regards this קנה as an mistaken version of a word קנה
- <sup>lxxviii</sup> However the word רטב rotuv [moist, damp] is an alternate possible etymon. And another alternative is ארס [PBH moisten > lost form ערס that appears in עריסה dough – which is moistened flour. From ארס poison sense of this lost ערס derived Lat. virus [venom] whence Eng. virus by ayin to W/V withering. So also possible is that a biblical era ערס denoting ‘moisten’ was permuted into > Gmnc. wasser, water – with ayin to W/V withering
- <sup>lxxix</sup> ...whence the words – elect – eclectic – select – intellect – collect – diligent – neglect enter alia – Lat. diligere - predilection
- <sup>lxxx</sup> However Mozeson linked calamus instead to Hebrew חלל [hollow] – Good theory
- <sup>lxxxi</sup> A lesser etymon candidate is אחר akher [other]
- <sup>lxxxii</sup> Mozeson suggested instead the Talmudic בחר bosar / votar [after]
- <sup>lxxxiii</sup> Perhaps also – slay – although slay may have derived instead via the Ger. schlagen [to hit, beat] which may in turn have derived from Hebrew שלג sheleg [snow]. A lesser candidate for slay is חלל khalal [kill by piercing] – Cognates are M.Swed. sleam and Eng. sledge [to beat, pound] – Note that the snow-mobile terms sledge and sleigh also derive from שלג sheleg
- <sup>lxxxiv</sup> Also source of Aramaic סקד [cut up, slay]
- <sup>lxxxv</sup> טרה might also be the source of the Span. And other Iberian tirar terms that denote to throw – via the Aramaic טירא tira [to throw, cast] - Hebrew זרק zorak [throw] is another possible etymon candidate – Also הטיל [throw]

lxxxvi Also harm – pervert - ruin - mutilate

lxxxvii It seems to me that the שחט root may be metaphysically related to the word שחט [to slaughter] by means of ט / ת relationship – and that the base מט that denotes fall down, descend - may likewise be related to the similar base מת that denotes – die, death – by means of ט / ת inter-relationship - in that English has the death idiom – to fall in battle – while the Lat. word cadere means both – to fall and to die.<sup>lxxxvii</sup> For we do know of other biblical Hebrew instances of ט / ת interchange – e.g. – חטף חתך [both mean to snatch] - טעה תעה [both = wander] - חטם [to muzzle] and חתם [to seal] – רתת רטט [both mean to tremble] - along with many PBH examples – Cf. biblical תפש [grab hold] > PBH טפס climb -and -mold, form

lxxxviii But Rabbi Reuven Klein suggests גרון [throat] as the source of gula – by L/R interchange

lxxxix However – Avestan huska [dry] might be instead a reversal of צה

xc Via the Ger kauf [buy] . Cf. Ger. lauf [run] to Eng. lope [run with bounding strides]

xc<sup>i</sup> Also camisole

xc<sup>ii</sup> Perhaps related to the word חלה [sick] - or related to the Hebrew word חרץ [excrement] by ל - ר interchange

xc<sup>iii</sup> Shoresht Yesha suggested that שיה [pit] may derive from the fact that one must bend, bow שחה [shokhoh] in order to see into it

xc<sup>iv</sup> Some lexicographers link ditch to dyke and also to Ger. teich [pool, pond] – which is apparently related to Yiddish teikh [river] but it seems to me that the teich terms – which denote bodies of water that are located inside of land areas - may derive from the Hebrew תוך tokh [between, inside, among]

xc<sup>v</sup> Apud Harper's OED . And thus the criminal slang phrase – to case the joint can derive from – (a) checking the place from the outside – (b) encasing the place metaphorically with the criminal's various viewings – (c) a derivative of חזה [to look at] and perhaps (d) a lost link to the Lat. ques base that denotes – seek, ask that derives from the Hebrew base קש that is the base of קשיא.

xc<sup>vi</sup> Perhaps an echoic/ imitative word

xc<sup>vii</sup> The PBH קטרב [cotter] may derive from the same source

xc<sup>viii</sup> Perhaps also the source of the term bustard – a bird that walks with its chest prominently displayed?

xc<sup>ix</sup> Via A middle eastern tongue?

c A lesser candidate is nom [to snooze] – by M/P labial interchange

c<sup>i</sup> But it may derive instead from lusus – that probably comes from לעזוב as is explained in my presentation entitled...

c<sup>ii</sup> ...whence also - colic

c<sup>iii</sup> However the thrush makes a mild screeching sound so its name could derive from טרד - טרה - חרק

c<sup>iv</sup> ...whence - rooster

c<sup>v</sup> Cf. also Lat. pardalis [spotted gem]

c<sup>vi</sup> Perhaps also Eng. hoop

c<sup>vii</sup> ...whence also daffy?

c<sup>viii</sup> But the Hebrew word געל go'al [abhor, be disgusted] may have been involved in some of these usages

c<sup>ix</sup> Talmudic חשק similarly meant – the surrounding – bandage – saddle

c<sup>x</sup> But the vice- as in vice president derives from Hebrew base פכ pakh/ fakh that denotes change, reverse as in vice versa

c<sup>xi</sup> חרב sword is an alternate candidate

c<sup>xii</sup> Another candidate for slice is פלח polakh/ folakh

c<sup>xiii</sup> But the Brit. Varlet that denotes squire – young man – workman's assistant – page – attendant - is said to relate to the Fr. Valet – that is said to derive from a term vaslet that is in turn said to relate to vassal and to derive from the M.Lat. vassus [servant]. And so we have here the candidates – Hebrew ילד yeled [lad, boy] – Hebrew עזר ozer [assist] by ayin to V – and perhaps even the V-D particle of Hebrew עבד eved [servant]

c<sup>xiv</sup> This would accord with my novel hypothesis to the effect that the Hebrew word קרח kerakh [frost] may be the result of a metaphysical reish epenthesis into the base קח kakh that denotes - take

c<sup>xv</sup> Of unknown origin

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- cxvi רקע rokaa base of רקיע [firmament] is a lesser candidate
- cxvii However – in its sense as a level – rung may derive from רקע רקיע [flat level surface or area ] along with the words rink, rank
- cxviii ...whence also deviate, deviant
- cxix Aramaic derivative is אשב [respect]
- cxx Mozeson assigns this to סחרחר s'kharkhar whose biblical usages are more on the order of – heart pounding – palpitate – dizzy - turning
- cxxi Whence Ital. scherzo [joke, jest]
- cxvii Yiddish has this as sharren
- cxviii Cassock is a cloak, perhaps from Hebrew כסה kisah [cover] or from חסך khosakh [to save]
- cxvix Perhaps related to a Russ. Word suggested by DeBruyn khilej [sick, weak] that I have not yet been able to verify
- cxvix Perhaps קלוש kolush [thinned out] is a lesser etymon candidate
- cxvix An alternate candidate is a SH-A-F to F-A-SH permutation of שאף [to aspire]
- cxvix Cf. ירק [green] to – verdant
- cxviii A lesser candidate is חד khad [sharp]
- cxix An alternate possibility is חרף [sharp]
- cxix Or from רגם RGM rogam [pound] permutation to MRG morag
- cxix See also טרא
- cxix An alternate candidate is Hebrew זרק zorak [throw]
- cxix Also related to Persian tiryā
- cxix There is also a Talmudic טרי term that meant – throw, cast. I do not know if it is related to this טרי - but it is likely the source of Eng. throw and of the Span. Tirar – and also an Aram. טרון [throw]
- cxix Apud C.T. Onions
- cxix ...whence also a Talmudic קלט that denoted - close
- cxix ...whence Talmudic קלידא [key]
- cxix The Hebrew terms could be echoic
- cxix In either case, deriving from חוט
- cxl ..by rhoticism
- cxli Heros also denoted – leader, hero
- cxlii Perhaps the Dutch dokken [pay up, fork over the money] derives from these in the sense of pushing forward the money owed
- cxliii ....perhaps also the etymon of Lat. legumen [pulse, vetch ] whence Eng. legume
- cxliv This root apparently based by the Divine inventor of the Hebrew language on echoic principle – Cf. bow - wow
- cxlv A connection to the similar Eng. word – gnaw – is not out of the question
- cxlvi Possible source of Aram. טלע [loosen, untie]
- cxlvii Perhaps an echoic/ imitative word
- cxlviii In my paper concerning the Hebrew origin of Latin words – I will G-d willing reveal what I regard as a superior etymon candidate
- cxlix Probably also ON balkr [ridge of land]
- cl ...whence also Scots dialect - dree
- cli Hinged fastening
- clii The word hew likely derives as well
- cliii A lesser candidate is טבע tovaa [to sink] or נדף [drive, drive away]
- cliv ...possible source of Talmudic קרץ [do a thing early- get up early]
- clv Later Hebrew usages include – smile – grin - giggle
- clvi But the Eng. word grits derives from the Hebrew גרש and / or גרס [both - goras] that mean to break into bits, to grind – whence also – grind - itself
- clvii Cf. foible – pg...



- elviii C. T. Onions notes as possible source of Eng. hustle
- clix Hebrew ענג oneg [pleasure, enjoyment] is an alternate candidate – further in meaning but closer in form
- clx Sidamo – Hadiyya – Kambaata
- clxi But the Anc. Grk. term gonía [angle, corner - whence Eng. particle – [hexa]- gon ] derives either from Hebrew – קרן [keren - corner] – or from כנע - [ konaa - subservient- figuratively - kneeling] or from some combination of these. It is said to be related to the Grk. gonu that means knee – which makes כנע the far superior candidate
- clxii An alternate candidate is Hebrew חוף khoef [coast, shore]
- clxiii Cf. – wander far and wide
- clxiv גג also has an Aramaic derivative גגש [gore]
- clxv This hypothesis is supported by another of my theories to the effect that the word slit derives from the Hebrew שרט [a cutting, slash] and that this slit is similarly the source of the words – slut, slattern. Slash may derive as well – but see also פלה
- clxvi Croak – kick the bucket
- clxvii ...apud E. Klein [but the link to the word flint is the author's]
- clxviii An alternate candidate is חלק [smooth]
- clxix Also possible is Talmudic טרוזא truzá – melon or cucumber used for medicinal purposes.
- clxx Whence Eng. vitriol – in vitrio – and Fr. vitrine [show case]
- clxxi Incidentally – an ancient Grk. word κνείσθαι denotes – penetrate – and its base – kneis- apparently derives from the Hebrew כנס kaneiss [to enter]
- clxxii Another possibility is the base בט of the out denoting words בטל and בלט
- clxxiii 17<sup>th</sup> Cent. Eng. opening in ship's deck
- clxxiv ...as appear nowadays in chuck steak
- clxxv Perhaps also source of frock
- clxxvi A lesser possibility is קוצן [thorn]
- clxxvii ...whence PBH קופצין [hatchet, chopper]
- clxxviii It is possible that the term referred more to the written document than to the agreement that it documented – and that its name חוזה derived from the fact that it is intended to show what the true terms of the agreement really were
- clxxix An alternate possibility is base פכ [change, turn]
- clxxx An alternate candidate is פלס peles/ feles [flat, even, balance]
- clxxxi But perhaps the colustra usage in the senses of – (a) term of endearment (b) – dainty dish may relate to the word lust – from Hebrew חשק - see pg...
- clxxxii Along similar lines, perhaps – Jastrow has the Grk. klepto to steal] as written with an χ [so khlepto] but Woodhouse and Lydell/Scott have it only with the kappa.
- clxxxiii Note that פח is the source of words related to blowing [see pp...] – while the blow word bluster is very similar to blister
- clxxxiv But crave is from the כסף root of נכסף [crave, yearn]
- clxxxv Another meaning of hedron is a face of a geometric solid . This sense can have developed from the Hebrew צד tzad [side] via the Aramaic צטרא tzithrah [side]
- clxxxvi An alternate etymon candidate is פלה polakh
- clxxxvii In a cliff situation the level of the ground suddenly changes – Cf. Aramaic שנונית [cliffs, bluffs] which apparently derives from the word שנה [to change]
- clxxxviii A lesser interpretation might be מגן - from the benefactors protective attitude towards the recipient
- clxxxix Ribbon may be related to - rope
- cxc A lesser etymon candidate is גלל golal [to roll]
- cxci Abbreviated form is דות
- cxcii But the knave that denotes – boy – menial servant may derive from כנע via OE cnafa
- cxci Ribblet is the etymon of gimlet [Harper]

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<sup>exciv</sup> But its usages as bend, turn aside probably derive from עקל [bent, crooked]