

VIDEOA

– 33- THE ד DALED -ז ZAYIN INTER-RELATIONSHIP

An entry listing mainly specimens of word pairs that feature the same biblical Hebrew word spelled with a ז zayin and also spelled instead with a ד dalled – and demonstrating as well a zayin/ dalled conceptual inter- relationship within biblical, PBH, and Aramaic words .
דער זערך. E.g.

There is a PBH word group זבל zevel, zabol – that denotes – ‘foliage / leaves heaped up together for forming manure for fertilizing fields – dung – manure – to deposit foliage in a field for manure’ – that is apparently unrelated to the biblical זבל that meant ‘a dwelling [זבול zbul] to dwell with [זבליני Gen. 30:20]’⁵¹⁰. Now, I have proposed in section... a hypothesis to the effect that the roots דבר [to speak – and thus - connect words] - דבק [to attach, stick to] דבש [sticky honey] דבה / דבב [to malign, slander – a lasting taint] all share a common inner base דב that signifies ‘adhere, stick to’ – and that the זבל biblical word דבילה d’vailoh [a cake made of figs pressed, stuck together – I Sam. 30:12] is also member of this דב family. Also Talmudic דבלול [pile, lump in a mattress]

And therefore it seems to me that the PBH זבל that denotes heap of leaves, manure – is the result of a ד to ז withering dissimilation of that דבל root whose sense is stuck together – in that the wet leaves are stuck together to form a fertilizer mulch. This idea is indeed corroborated by the fact that one Eng. word for such fertilizer items is ‘compost’ – a word that means ‘pressed together’⁵¹¹ – and this to the effect that the use of the זבל term in the usage as animal dung is a sense development borrowing from an original usage as heaped / compressed foliage – because animal dung was another material employed in fertilizing.^{512clxvi} This theory is supported by the fact that the similar Talmudic Aramaic word זבלא means ‘clod’ [pressed together soil] .^{clxvii}

And should you think to question this hypothesis i.e. in light of the fact that we generally find the Hebrew ז zayin transformed into an Aramaic ד dalled [Cf. Hebrew זהב to Aramaic דהב

⁵¹⁰ ...that is indeed the Babel event etymon of the word ‘dwell’ by Z to D withering fortition.

⁵¹¹ See – Saltinmycoffe.com – ‘How to turn chicken manure into garden ready compost’

⁵¹² The PBH nomen opficis זבל zabol that denoted ‘garbage collector’ – whence also the modern usage of the word זבל zevel to denote ‘garbage’ is a sense development from its earlier usage as ‘manure, dung’ . And the Talmudic use of the word זבל zabeil’ to denote – ‘offer to idols – make merry with idolatrous ceremonies’ is another development from ‘manure’ – along the lines of the use of the word גלולים [feces, turds] to signify ‘idols’. See pg...

[both = gold] and Hebrew זקן to דקן [both = beard] – while I am suggesting herein instead a reverse ד > ז phenomenon – consider that - (a) The biblical Hebrew word דבורה [a bee] similarly became the Aramaic word זיבורא [wasp] – (b) The biblical Hebrew word דלף [to drip, leak, flow] likely became the Aramaic זלף [flow out, pour, drip, squirt, sprinkle]^{clxviii} - to the effect that I am suggesting that there are at least three known occurrences of this biblical Hebrew ד to Aramaic ז withering transformation phenomenon. Consider also that according to the opinion that the plant זרגון denotes the espalier vine – it could likely derive from the Hebrew root דרג - as the vine grows in gradations

When Leah says in Gen. 30:20 יזבילני אישי it could relate to the דבל root that denotes pressed together – in the sense that my husband will be combined with – stick to me – or it could relate to the זבול that denotes dwelling, that may derive from the base זל [flow] in the sense that the dwelling is a place from which to flow – [Cf. מעון] in which case the phrase יזבילני אישי would intend – my husband will dwell with me

Note also – we find the ד and ז interchanging even in biblical Hebrew itself. Cf דערך זערך extinguish and גזע גזע cut down - see pg...⁵¹³ אחד אחד are related in that holding an item is a manner of uniting with it - גזם גדם -

Gesenius suggested - זיד > דוד pot , cauldron

Also related ? דור and זר circular –

scatter פזר - separate בדר - scatter, strew בזר - fatty membrane, lining
פדר - all separations

tail גזר גדר - cut -זנב – דנבא

דוה זב ---- דבש זבת twistings, braids and spinal column שדרה שזר שזרא שדרא

פחד פחוז instability - קרדם גרון - vows נזיר נדר

Is דהר sound of galloping? If so – it Could relate to זוהר in that it is the shine given off by the horses' feet - Cf. קול & צל

Also Hebrew to Aramaic -

- זכר דכר - זחל דחיל - דרג זרגון - זבח דבח דכה דו זו דרע זרע זלף דלף – גזם גדם חזר
גזר קדר - הדר - הדדה הזה -

⁵¹³ Some have suggested that דביונים [II Kings 6:25] is a secondary form of זביונים. see pg...

דנב זנב - דמן זמן - דב זב - זרק דרק - - DALLED – ZAYIN – preparations זמן דמן

There may also be a link between גרז cut off and גרד scratch, scrape

A Talmudic term דבא [drip, overflow] is from זב [flow, seep] . Jastrow also listed דאב that meant – flow, pine away and melt . It seems to me that its flow sense is from זב - its pine away is from דוה דאב - and its melt sense could derive from either of those by sense development

Maybe אגז nut and אגד unite in that all of the future plans of a tree are united within the nut that is its seed

The Talmudic אשפיז [guest] probably derives from סעד [succour, feed]

There is a dispute between lexicographers concerning the Talmudic זרגון .

H.L. Fleischer⁵¹⁴ is probably correct in translating the זרגון zargon plant as a [type of] 'vine – shoot'⁵¹⁵ – for the זרגון may well be a resh paret form of the Hebrew זוג zug [pair] – possibly the Espalier vine [a type of grape vine] in this case because - 'Espaliers'⁵¹⁶ are grown by developing *pairs* of branches twelve inches apart from the main stem. ⁵¹⁷ clxix

It appears that none of the lexicographic authorities⁵¹⁸ recognize that זוג is actually a biblical era Hebrew term that appears in Tanakh in the form מזג mezeg⁵¹⁹. מזג - which is generally translated as 'a pouring of wine' and as 'a mixing' - but it is, in reality, instead – a 'pairing' [זוג – ing] – by the pouring together of wine and water⁵²⁰.

Furthermore, the זרגון that is said by some authorities to be a vegetable hybrid between the carrot and beet - and thus this זרגון term can have been fashioned according to the same concept as זוג [the married couple] - and as the מזג i.e. two different items – but nevertheless still 'paired' together to form a new entity.

But it is also possible to connect זרגון to root דרג dorag – gradate, because climbing vines graduate upwards

⁵¹⁴ ...in his 'Appendage to Levy's Talmud. Dictionary'. Prof Michael Sokoloff [Lexicon of Talmudic Aramaic] translates the term as 'golden grapes'.

⁵¹⁵ Although Jastrow disagrees - translating the zargon term instead as 'a species of beet plant'.

⁵¹⁶ = 'vines especially 'trained' to grow against a fence or wall'.

⁵¹⁷ 'Grape vines' at BackyardGardner.com

⁵¹⁸ ..including the masoretic authorities

⁵¹⁹ Shir HaShirim [7:3]. The secular lexicographers do, indeed, incorrectly regard the Hebrew זוג as a borrowing from the Grk. ζυγον zugon [pair, two pan balance scale] – when the reverse is true.

⁵²⁰ ...as wine was, in ancient times, served to the taste of the particular imbiber by means of the pouring / blending together of desired amounts of the two liquids. A future paper will discuss the זוג root in detail – and reveal many of its 'concealed' poetic derivatives .