

			ת TOPH EPENTHESIS CHART			
Base	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Explanation, comments		Other bases in this root
בק <sup>21</sup>	Empty, vacate	בתק	disembowel			
בל	Not, negative, prevent <sup>3</sup>	בתל	hymen	ידוע <sup>4</sup> – hymen בתולות		See base chart <sup>5</sup>
חור חר	hole	חתר	Dig, excavate	מחתרת = cellar [excavation under house] - חתר also means to row [digging in the water]		חסר can also relate to חתר [lack, missing] in that the dug out excavation is now a condition of missing in the ground surface – See also עתר pg...
יד	hand	יתד	Hand tool for digging	Extension of the hand <sup>6</sup>		
כר	Circular, round	כתר	Crown – also – to surround, encircle	Crowns Usually circular or semi-circular		See base chart

<sup>1</sup> Source of the Lat. words vaco, vacare [empty] that are the base of Eng. vacate – vacant – vacation

<sup>2</sup> Possibly related to base רק that also means empty

<sup>3</sup> Base of אבל בלל בלה negative denoting terms among others

<sup>4</sup> ידוע means – the implication is self- understood or well known

<sup>5</sup> But some see this בתל as related to בדל [to separate]

<sup>6</sup> Another יתד that means - tent peg – is either related to יסד [foundation] – or a sense development from the יתד tool sense

כב	Mastery, control	כתב	Write, inscribe <sup>7</sup>	Writing is mastery over forgetting and loss of information. Base of such words as כבש – כבס – כבר – עכב כביר – כבל – all involving mastery, control	Can also a form of כ תו = as a marking – as writing is marking <sup>8</sup> - See base chart
כפ	Bend, bent, arch	כתף	shoulder <sup>9</sup>	A bent item	Also related to כסף [yearn] <sup>10</sup> & perhaps to כנף [wing]
ער	Awake, alert, arouse, stir up	עתר	entreat	Awaken G-d's mercy	Others suggest links to עשר [wealth i.e. a wealth of pleadings] and חתר [dig in - to dig into with pleadings] <sup>11</sup> To lay a foundation - See next
אק <sup>12</sup>	Out, protrude	אתק	pilaster <sup>13</sup>	Semi-pillar jutting out of a wall – אנק & נאק = to groan [to out sound] <sup>14</sup>	but את base denotes stand אנק - [groan] - could also derive from an [echoic?] נק element that signified groan sound –

<sup>7</sup> I suggest that the Aramaic - נשתת nishhtevan [letter, epistle] is a withered form of the Hebrew נכתב nikhtav [written]

<sup>8</sup> כתב can also relate to a base כת that signifies – possess, contain that is itself related to the base כס that denotes possess – contain – See samekh – tof paper. – in that putting an idea into writing is a form of storing it. Also related to כתם [a mark, stain] by ב – מ labial connection

<sup>9</sup> כתף is also seen as denoting – side – shore – a projection - slope , some of which are bent items as well.

<sup>10</sup> Which entails having a bent for....

<sup>11</sup> I.e. to breach the resistance of - Because the n ches and ע ayin are related letters/ sounds. Other such pairs include עשר חשרה & צנע & חשרה

<sup>12</sup> אק may be the etymon of the Anc. Grk. ex [ out of from – outside – beyond – since – after] and of the Lat ex – [out of – from within – since] which appear as particles in many out related English words. Another candidate is חוץ khutz [out]

<sup>13</sup> From Hebrew פלס peles – [balance] It balances, supports the floor above

<sup>14</sup> Anaka אנקה [gecko, lizard] may relate to a fact of its darting out of hidden places

					And especially so in light of the PBH <sup>15</sup> נהק - see also אנהק &... pg נתק אנהק See base chart <sup>16</sup>
ער	Awake, alert, arouse, stir up	עטר	To stir – a pitchfork, shovel	Cf. נער to stir – shake – shake out, toss about	
עד	Base of עד [till] & עוד [yet, more] <sup>1</sup> -	עתד	Future, will happen	עתיד = future. Future can be (a) a ת infix into עוד [more yet in time] – (b) a ת infix into עד ahd [till then] –	( c ) עתד could also be a ד affix to עת [time period ] = future time period (d) עתד could be a combination of all of these
עק	pressure	עתק	Forced movement away <sup>17</sup>	עקה = pressure - עוק = press, oppress	תק element may also be related to the סח & סק bases that denote – move, remove
פל	Difference, apart	פתל	To accomplish by maneuvering about in different ways , in & out etc.	נפתל = twisted cord <sup>18</sup> , wick - פתל = to maneuver about – פתלתל = crooked, tortuous, perverted	Also Related to פסל [to fashion by maneuvering] – also from פל base – by ס /ת inter-relationship - See base chart

<sup>15</sup> Bray of a donkey

<sup>16</sup> Jastrow lists אביק an outlet – which relate to אק base [out] or to בק base [empty]

<sup>17</sup> An עתק term also had a meaning of haughtiness, arrogance

<sup>18</sup> פתל 's sense of twist could be regarded as a metathesis of לפת

פר	Break, divide, separate <sup>19</sup>	פתר	To solve a puzzle, break an impasse. Interpret a dream	Cf. שבר [break] is also employed biblically to denote interpretation of a dream <sup>20</sup>	Also Related to פשר [reach mutual agreement, break an impasse] by ש / ו inter-relationship- – פתר – can Perhaps also be the result of a פת affix to the פת base of פתת – [break into bits] – Also related to בתר by ב / פ relationship <sup>21ii</sup> - See base chart
פע	Appear - base of הפע - יפע	פתע	Sudden surprise appearance, happening		May also be related to פתא sudden, suddenly - See base chart
רה	width	רתה	boiling	Boiling causes expansion of molecules – boiled liquid expands into a gas	It may also relate to the base טה that denotes – extend, stretch
פנ	Face, before, turn <sup>22</sup>	פתן	= forward movement - Python <sup>23</sup> – snake	Also מפתן [threshold – forward part of a house <sup>25</sup> ] Also Talmudic פלון an antechamber	

<sup>19</sup> – פד – פרה – פרז – פרח- פרט – פרך - פרם - פרס - פרץ – פרק – Base of roots

פרת – פרש – פרר – – Perhaps also related to root בתר by ב / פ labial link [see above] and to the פת base of פתת [break in bits, crumble] by ת / ר inter-relationship

<sup>20</sup> Judges 7:15

<sup>21</sup> However, the בתר that denotes cut in two may derive from the בית namr of the letter ב that means two

<sup>22</sup> i.e. to face to the side

<sup>23</sup> Derives from פתן

<sup>25</sup> And/ or – face of a house?

			that springs forward <sup>24 iii</sup>			
פכ	Variegate, vary, change	פתך	Talmudic – variegate, mix	הפך [opposite, reverse] - פוך [eye colorant] - נפך [gem of changing color] - מפך [trickle = flow that starts, stops, starts]	פלך hand spindle that is flicked right & left - See base chart	
שר	Continuity	שתר	Talmudic = remain, left over, rest of, escape <sup>26</sup>	שר is base of שאר שארית [what remains] - שורה [a line, series] - שור [wall] - שיירה [caravan] – ישר [to permit, to loosen] - ישר straight [= continuity in a single direction] <sup>27</sup> - שאר [relationship by flesh & blood] - גשר [connecting bridge] – שיר [connected verse, song] - שרשרת [chain] among many others – all involving continuity.	See base chart	
שכ	Settle into, also Base of נשך [bite]	שתך PBH	Talmudic Corroded – rust bitten <sup>28</sup>	שכDenotes to settle into, lie down Cf. שכן שכב שכך – Biting is a settling, sinking of the teeth into <sup>29</sup>	See base chart	

<sup>24</sup> The פתן term that denotes a species of dangerous snake can also be the result of a פ prefix to the base תנ that means – extend – in that the snake extends itself forward to move or to attack

<sup>26</sup> Jastrow regarded this instead as a shafel construct of יתר

<sup>27</sup> The biblical קשט sense as true – correct is probably related to a Talmudic קשט usage as – straight – and that usage as straight may amount to a development of קשט that is based upon the שט base meaning as – extend - in that straightness is extension in a single direction. Compare ישר yoshor honest from ישר straight – which derives from the base שר that signifies continuity in that straightness is continuity in a single direction.

<sup>28</sup> This connection was mentioned by Jastrow

<sup>29</sup> Also denotes figuratively – usury, interest

				- Corrode is from Lat. rodere [gnaw] that derives from Hebrew base לעט of עט [eat] <sup>30</sup>	
סם	Close, perfect, finish	סתם	To shut, block <sup>31 32</sup>	אסם = granary, storehouse wherein grain is enclosed – חסם is to muzzle, shut – PBH סומא = blind [ whose eyes are sealed / sight is blocked ] - סים = to conclude, finish. complete	סם can also be a ס samakh prefix to the תמ base that is related to the סם base and that also means Close, perfect
כש	To Pound- base of כשיל hammer	כתש	To pound, crush <sup>33</sup>	כשיל = hammer – PBH כשש & כשכש = knock, strike <sup>iv</sup>	See also pg... See base chart
נב	To give forth – bear fruit	נתב	נתיבה A path – which spills forward	נדיב <sup>34v</sup> – עוד ינובון בשיבה – Cf. also <sup>34v</sup>	But נתיבה does also relate to נסב <sup>35</sup> [to go around] in that a continuous straight path will encircle the earth <sup>36</sup>

<sup>30</sup> It may also relate to biblical שִׁיךְ sikh [thorn, briar] which is spelled instead with a ש sinn – in that thorns are ‘biting’

<sup>31</sup> An alternate biblical spelling is שתם [with a sinn]

<sup>32</sup> Also related to סתר [to block, hide, oppose, destroy] by ט/מ relationship

<sup>33</sup> Possible etymon of Eng. cudgel

<sup>34</sup> From the base נב that means to bring forth came also the Talmudic נול navell that denotes – loom – an instrument that gives forth cloth - Jastrow similarly linked נול loom to Hebrew נבל [stringed musical instrument]

<sup>35</sup> ...with ת/ס interchange – See note...

<sup>36</sup> נתיב might also relate to Aram. תבב תוב [to return, go back, do again] which is a derivative of Hebrew שוב in that paths are also used for return trips. Also - the נתיבות term might embody the concept that a continuous straight path will go around the globe and return a walker to his original starting point – as is likely the rationale behind the word שביל

בר <sup>37</sup>	Base of ברר - to separate, select, set apart – also PBH ברה ברי = cut out	בטר	Divide, separate, cut in two. Part, piece <sup>vi</sup> , cut off	???	Rav Hirsch lists a root ביר as = isolate
חן	Charm, pleasant	חתן	Bridegroom, close relative		חתן bridegroom will also relate to חסה [trust, rely] in that he is betrothed – has given his word <sup>vii38</sup>
הל	Base of הולל (a) be foolish <sup>39</sup> (b) be boastful <sup>40</sup>	התל	Make a fool of – treat derisively, mock <sup>41</sup>		
שם	there	שתם	Far seeing – seeing even there [into the future]	שתם העין [Num. 24:3] Cf. also Talmudic התם [there] <sup>42</sup>	But Radak, Evann Shoshan Rav Hirsch have שתם as denoting open, reveal <sup>43</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Perhaps related metaphysically to the base פר that denotes – break – divide – separate. See pg...

<sup>38</sup> By ו / ת interchange – See chart....

<sup>39</sup> This base may be the source of תהלה [(a) merriment – or (b) blame for lighthearted behavior] – albeit that תהלה might also be related to תהו [emptiness – nothingness – chaos]

<sup>40</sup> Possible etymon of Anc. Grk. hilaros [cheerful, merry, joyous] which others relate [perhaps incorrectly] to Anc. Grk. hilaos [kind, graceful] that I regard instead as a withered form of חן chein [grace, kindness, favor]

<sup>41</sup> Evann Shoshan regarded this התל as an alternate form of תלל [mock, belittle]

<sup>42</sup> שתם העין can intend – (a) whose vision is there into the future – Or (b) whose vision is תם [perfect]

<sup>43</sup> Jastrow and Ernest Klein report that PBH שתם denote – open, unseal, broach, bore a hole – these may also relate to שם there – in the sense – It has been opened so – now you can now access a place – you can now see inside - there it is. [However alternately - The PBH שתם could be a form of חתם [a seal] but in an enantioseismic usage denoting – unseal ???]





נז	Flow, spray – liquid in motion	נזו PBH	Squirt, spray, splash, spatter, sprinkle, gush forth	נזל = to flow, run water, drip, liquefy <sup>51</sup> - Talmudic נזה = to drip – sprinkle – move, shake – נזז = be or make unsteady	See also note # <sup>52</sup>
פק	Split open, burst, go forth, open	פתק PBH <sup>53</sup>	To divide, split		See base chart
פק	Split open, burst, go forth, open	פתק Talmudic	Thrust, shoot		
נק #2	Clean, clear away	נתק	נתק [v] – to clear away - נתק nesek [n] – bald spot, blank spot	נקר = clean, innocent - נקי נקה = gouge out - נקם = revenge i.e. cleaning up injustice	But see also נתק pg...
פא	Out of the usual- or out of an earlier status	פתאם	Sudden, suddenly	See pg... for פלא – פרא enter alia	פתע - sudden, surprise appearance

<sup>51</sup> This נזל may constitute the prefixing of a נ nunn to the base זל [to flow] – or it may be a combination of two bases that both denoted – flow – water movement - זל & נז

<sup>52</sup> There does not appear to be any mention or record of a נתז that is related to liquid movements – but if such were extant it would amount to a secondary form of נתז – Cf. נדם דמם - נמג מגג - נסב סבב . There are however – or there are assumed to be - biblical נתז – התז - forms and Talmudic / PBH נתזז and נתזי - forms that are said to denote variously in aggregate - cut off – fly off – cause to fly off – chop off - to move, shake, go away - be agitated - spring forth – spring out – get excited – thrown off [ also figuratively -envy – chide – rebuke] and נתז meant - to be unsteady, stagger, reel – all of which likely derive from a base זז that denotes – move . The נתז form is an alternate form of נתז - It seems to me that some ambiguity and overlap in categorization may have occurred between these נז [liquid movement] based words and the זז movement based terms because of (a) the fact that both groups involve movement – (b) the fact that sprinklings and spurts are also throwings – (c) The fact that זז & נז are similar sounding. John Parkhurst suggested that the תז element is the etymon of Eng. toss & perhaps also of Eng. tease & tose/ touse wool. Consider as well – tousle, and earlier tousen [pull, tug, dishevel]

<sup>53</sup> a PBH פתק = divide, distribute, cut off, conduct water –is probably a derivative of פשק but there is also a פתק usage as to dig or open a channel by cleaving, splitting wherein the פתק term can relate both to פסק פשק split – and to פתח [open]

כש	A force against <sup>54</sup>	כתש	To pound, hammer	כשיל = stumble, cause to fall - כשיל = a hammer <sup>55</sup> - כבש = to defeat, conquer - כהש = to deny, deceive, fail, thin, lean, reduce, contradict - כפש = to force down - כשף is witchcraft i.e. a force against the natural <sup>56</sup> order כמש = to wither, wrinkle, shrivel <sup>5758</sup>	See also כתש pg... <sup>59</sup>
צר	Narrow, restrict	צותרא	Talmudic - Very little, shriveled		Jastrow compares to זוטר Said to be related to צתרה savory/ satureja [zaatar] <sup>60</sup>
סוה	To restrict	סתיו	Winter time, when outdoor activities and plant growth are restricted <sup>61</sup>	מסוה is a mask, it restricts viewing – Also related to תוה [restrict] by ט/ ת interchange	

<sup>54</sup> ...related to base כח [a force against]

<sup>55</sup> The biblical כשיל [hammer or axe?] may relate to כשל in that it causes trees to fall [E Klein]

<sup>56</sup> May also relate to base כפ [bend] in the sense of a bending of natural order

<sup>57</sup> Possibly a derivative of קמט wither, shrivel

<sup>58</sup> Probably also כשר to prepare -to make suitable – which often entails the removal of negative elements- albeit that שר will also relate to base שר that denotes continuity in the sense of prepare to move/ go ahead

<sup>59</sup> ...likely related also to כתת [pulverize, crush, pound]

<sup>60</sup> Perhaps so called because of its tiny flowers?

<sup>61</sup> סתיו may also be related to סתם [stop up, close, blocked] by ו – מ link – Cf. Hebrew to Aramaic ארגמן ארגון – תמה תוה – It could also constitute a blend of the bases תו tav and סו sav that both denote – restrict

כמ	element of כמה <sup>62</sup> to yearn	כתם	Fine gold – a thing that is yearned for by many <sup>63</sup>		??
רכ	denotes connect – join – bind	רתך Talmudic	join, weld, rivet – also - a chain	= ירך - רכש <sup>66</sup> - רכב <sup>64</sup> – רכס <sup>65</sup> - root of a stem- extension – thigh so connected part – צרך a need – so also a connection to <sup>67</sup> -	See also רתך pg... <sup>68</sup> Also related to רתק [bind, chain]
און	Strength, power	איתן	Be strong, pillar, foundation		But E. Klein may be correct in assigning איתן to a lost root יתן that is related to similar words in another Semitic tongue that mean permanent – constant – in which case it would probably derive from יש Hebrew there is - as does Aramaic אית [there is] <sup>69</sup>
פג	element of פגע <sup>70</sup> = touch	פתגם	A distinguished statement – thus	Also biblical פתיגיל a distinguished cloak <sup>72</sup> worn by the nobility	Related to פסג - distinguish, point out by

<sup>62</sup> This כמה derived from the word כמה [how much?] in the sense – how much longer will I have to wait

<sup>63</sup> Cf. כסף pg...

<sup>64</sup> To ride atop – a form of connecting

<sup>65</sup> Join together, connect, fasten, bind. However, may also relate to the base כס that denotes – possess, contain

<sup>66</sup> Accumulate wealth - also related to base רש belong, own – see pg..

<sup>67</sup> Perhaps also PBH סרך = to clutch, hold fast

<sup>68</sup> I cannot explain how this base would exist together with a רכ word that means soft – tender - weak

<sup>69</sup> Probable etymon of Ger. ist [is]

<sup>70</sup> = to touch whence Eng. finger – which points out, distinguishes Also base of touch related פגן פגל – פגש – פגע

<sup>72</sup> Possibly one made of purple cloth – The Talmudic פתגא that Jastrow has as cloak may have been the same thing

			pointed out [by the finger] <sup>71</sup>			ט/ ת interchange – see next
פג	Weak, vague	פתג	Divide <sup>73</sup>		Assuming that dividing is a form of weakening – פוג נפג = be faint, numb	See base chart
פח	Open – base of פקח – פתח – פשה – פרח – פלח פצח	פתח	Open, door			See base chart
כן	To correct, aright, establish	כיתן Talmudic	Beaten flax i.e. straightened out <sup>7475</sup>			See also ט/ת chart
רע	Base of רעע [tremble, shake, startle]	רתע Talmudic	Tremble, shake, startle, excite			See also note pg...
לה	Moist, wet	Med. Hebrew לתה	Moistened grain			

<sup>71</sup> In 'gangland slang' to point out a suspect to the police is 'to finger him'

<sup>73</sup> Apud Jastrow

<sup>74</sup> Whence כתנת [originally a linen/ flaxen tunic]

<sup>75</sup> But Jastrow links כיתן to כתת [beat, pound, crush]

THE FACT OF THE TOF INFIX IS ONE OF THE INFIX TYPES THAT PROVES THAT ALL OF INFIXES –OR THAT INFIXES IN GENERAL -WERE NOT NATURAL EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENTS - BUT INSTEAD – DIVINELY ENGINEERED

Perhaps רתם wood could relate to רם [high] because of רתם coals' high grade quality in retaining fire much longer than other woods<sup>76</sup>

עתם [cover with smoke, darken] is likely related to עמם [to dim, darken , to obscure]

The נתק nesek that denotes bald spot, blached spot probably derives from the verb נתק [tear away, pull away] but it could conceivably relate instead to a נק base of נקי נקה [clean, pure]

According to the translation of the biblical skin deficiency נתק nesek /netek in the sense of 'a falling out of the hair' the term can relate to the idea of 'removal' or to that of 'clearing away' –and according to those who have it as 'scab' it can relate either to the idea of 'something that resulted from a tearing' or else - of 'something that will eventually be removed in a healing process'.?? the more prevalent verb נתק noteik means – to pluck out – remove – distance.–so that it would seem that a תק base of נתק and עתק would be related to the סח base of - נסה - and to the סק base of נסק all of which involve the ideas of remove, take away

It is also possible that there is a base שק that denotes mouth activity - נשק = kiss - שקה & משק are feed - שרק = whistle – So that it could be that שתק [silent] is a ת infix into שק that intends – to keep the mouth closed – intentionally – so a positive activity

Perhaps also base רע [bad] and רתע [tremble, shake, be startled, shrink back]

Consider also – עשר עשתור - צנור צנתר expansions of the tri-literal word by ת infix

A secret is often a thing told when turned aside – and it is also a thing that is blocked – concealed from the public – and thus the secret סתר - can be related to סור [turn aside] – by ת infix - and it can also be related to סתם [blocked, concealed] - by מ / ר

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<sup>76</sup> And It could also relate to תם in that the fragrance of the רתם bush was said to be able to tame wild horses so - the term will allude to the bringing of them to perfection. Even Shoshan has רתמה as a bridle – in which case the רתם root will also have a sense of ending or shutting down a horse's run – so that it would relate to the תם sense of – ending, finishing – See רתם in ס / ת chart

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The Talmudic sense of the word פתג [to divide, cut] can be either (a) a sense development of the פתג root's sense of distinguish [see פסג pg...] in that distinction entails a separation between items – or (b) it can be derived as a ת epenthesis into the inner base פג that denote 'weaken' in that dividing is a form of weakening.

סתר to block might relate to סר [turn aside] in that blockage causes one who approaches to turn aside - but this is a reversal of the usual causative relationship – See also גלם גם in Lammed infix chart.

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<sup>81</sup> A hapax legomenon בתה that is regarded as meaning – wasteland may be a derivative of the root בזה