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- ⁱ An approximate tabulation
- ⁱⁱ My book manuscript contains much more ches related material yet.
- ⁱⁱⁱ An alternate candidate is חוץ khutz [outside, street] by antonym ecryptment
- ^{iv} A lesser candidate is חרש khoresh [a wooded area]
- ^v קב kav [niche, cavity] is a lesser candidate
- ^{vi} ...whence also chrysalis & chrysanthemum both
- ^{vii} 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
- ^{viii} ...whence the gemstone term – chatoyancy
- ^{ix} Also Eng. concupiscence
- ^x The Hebrew terms could be echoic
- ^{xi} Term used in men's hosiery trade
- ^{xii} Reborrowed into PBH as קסדה [helmet] – Possibly also as קלס [put on a helmet]
- ^{xiii} 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]
- ^{xiv} 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
- ^{xv} I assume this to be the etymon of the Talmudic קלב that denoted – to stick – join – connect – apud Jastrow
- ^{xvi} 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
- ^{xvii} Lat. serotina = late, backward
- ^{xviii} ..also – phulassein – phylek
- ^{xix} Hebrew laban/ lavan [white] seems a lesser etymon candidate
- ^{xx} Possibly involved in the boat term - yawl
- ^{xxi} ...source of Talmudic חרה [inflammation]
- ^{xxii} 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]
- ^{xxiii} ...also denoted – death by hanging
- ^{xxiv} However – the lexicographers offered a different source for this term – that is not without merit
- ^{xxv} 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
- ^{xxvi} 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
- ^{xxvii} 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]
- ^{xxviii} A lesser candidate is מודד modad [measure] by M/F interchange. The verb – to fathom apparently derives from this – although it could also have derived from the verb להחדר [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. stranglion [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

xlix Said to be source of Sardinian chimbe [five]

i A lesser candidate is כלי kli [utensil]

ii Cf. Shir HaShirim 4:12 גן נעור

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

liv Also Eng. poor

lv Harper links this to middle eastern fardah [package]

- ^{lvi} But the similar Lat. crebro [repeatedly, frequent] is from Hebrew קרוב karov [near]
- ^{lvii} For R to N Cf. צרך [require] to Ger. zwingen [force] and קרין [fast eye motion] to squint - ארך ancho [Span. Wide]
- ^{lviii} ...whence [botany] cambium [inner material before the bark of a tree]
- ^{lix} Perhaps also Lat. quiris [spear]
- ^{lx} Also Ger. herbst [fall, autumn]
- ^{lxi} Hebrew הרג horag [kill] seems an alternate possibility- especially in light of the OE hergian [ravage, plunder, seize]
- ^{lxii} A lesser candidate is שלו shalev
- ^{lxiii} Perhaps the source of PBH פקר pokar and הפקר [licentious, free, abandoned, ownerless - and thus figuratively open to everything]
- ^{lxiv} Other etymon candidates are Hebrew חוג khug – source of Ger. aug [eye] – and חזה [look, see] source of Lat. video.
- ^{lxv} 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.
- ^{lxvi} For R to N Cf. צרך [require] to Ger. zwingen [force] and קרין [fast eye motion] to squint ארך - ancho [Span. Wide]
- ^{lxvii} ...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
- ^{lxviii} A lesser etymon candidate is פרץ - another derivative is – sprightly
- ^{lxix} The Hebrew word for garden is גן gan – which derives from the גנ base of the words הגן and מגן that denote – protect, guard
- ^{lxx} Cf. also זחל zokhel > lokhez > limax
- ^{lxxi} ...said to be related to the ancient Grk. word – calypso [cover, conceal]
- ^{lxxii} 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
- ^{lxxiii} Also Yiddish koldera [blanket]
- ^{lxxiv} 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.
- ^{lxxv} Mozeson suggests a link to מהר maheir [fast]
- ^{lxxvi} ...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
- ^{lxxvii} But Jastrow notes that Zuckerman regards this קנח as an mistaken version of a word קח
- ^{lxxviii} 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
- ^{lxxix} ...whence the words – elect – eclectic – select – intellect – collect – diligent – neglect enter alia – Lat. diligere - predilection
- ^{lxxx} However Mozeson linked calamus instead to Hebrew חלל [hollow] – Good theory
- ^{lxxxi} A lesser etymon candidate is אחר akher [other]
- ^{lxxxii} Mozeson suggested instead the Talmudic בחר bosar / votar [after]
- ^{lxxxiii} 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
- ^{lxxxiv} Also source of Aramaic סקד [cut up, slay]
- ^{lxxxv} טרה might also be the source of the Span. And other Iberian tirar terms that denote to throw – via the Aramaic 270
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.^{lxxxviii} For we do know of other biblical Hebrew instances of ט / ת interchange – e.g. – חטף חתם [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]

^{xci} Also camisole

^{xcii} Perhaps related to the word חלה [sick] - or related to the Hebrew word חרס [excrement] by ל - ר interchange

^{xciii} Shoresht Yesha suggested that שיה [pit] may derive from the fact that one must bend, bow שחה [shokhoh] in order to see into it

^{xciv} 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]

^{xcv} 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.

^{xcvi} Perhaps an echoic/ imitative word

^{xcvii} The PBH קטרב [cotter] may derive from the same source

^{xcviii} Perhaps also the source of the term bustard – a bird that walks with its chest prominently displayed?

^{xcix} Via A middle eastern tongue?

^c A lesser candidate is nom [to snooze] – by M/P labial interchange

^{ci} But it may derive instead from lusus – that probably comes from לעזוב as is explained in my presentation entitled...

^{cii} ...whence also - colic

^{ciii} However the thrush makes a mild screeching sound so its name could derive from טרד - טרה - חרק

^{civ} ...whence - rooster

^{cv} Cf. also Lat. pardalis [spotted gem]

^{cvi} Perhaps also Eng. hoop

^{cvi} ...whence also daffy?

^{cvi} But the Hebrew word געל go'al [abhor, be disgusted] may have been involved in some of these usages

^{cix} Talmudic חשק similarly meant – the surrounding – bandage – saddle

^{cx} But the vice- as in vice president derives from Hebrew base פכ pakh/ fakh that denotes change, reverse as in vice versa

^{cx} חרב sword is an alternate candidate

^{cxii} Another candidate for slice is פלח polakh/ folakh

^{cxiii} 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]

^{cxiv} This would accord with my novel hypothesis to the effect that the Hebrew word קרה kerakh [frost] may be the result of a metaphysical reish epenthesis into the base קח kakh that denotes - take

^{cxv} 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]
- cxii Yiddish has this as sharren
- cxiii Cassock is a cloak, perhaps from Hebrew כסה kisah [cover] or from חסך khosakh [to save]
- cxiv Perhaps related to a Russ. Word suggested by DeBruyn khilej [sick, weak] that I have not yet been able to verify
- cxv Perhaps קלוש kolush [thinned out] is a lesser etymon candidate
- cxvi An alternate candidate is a SH-A-F to F-A-SH permutation of שאף [to aspire]
- cxvii Cf. ירק [green] to – verdant
- cxviii A lesser candidate is חד khad [sharp]
- cxix An alternate possibility is חרף [sharp]
- cxx Or from רגם RGM rogam [pound] permutation to MRG morag
- xxxi See also טרא
- xxxi An alternate candidate is Hebrew זרק zorak [throw]
- xxxi Also related to Persian tiryā
- xxxi 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. טרין [throw]
- xxxi Apud C.T. Onions
- xxxi ...whence also a Talmudic קלט that denoted - close
- xxxi ...whence Talmudic קלידא [key]
- xxxi The Hebrew terms could be echoic
- xxxi In either case, deriving from חוט
- xl ..by rhoticism
- xli Heros also denoted – leader, hero
- xlii Perhaps the Dutch dokken [pay up, fork over the money] derives from these in the sense of pushing forward the money owed
- xliiiperhaps also the etymon of Lat. legumen [pulse, vetch] whence Eng. legume
- xliv This root apparently based by the Divine inventor of the Hebrew language on echoic principle – Cf. bow - wow
- xlv A connection to the similar Eng. word – gnaw – is not out of the question
- xlvi Possible source of Aram. טלע [loosen, untie]
- xlvii Perhaps an echoic/ imitative word
- xlviii 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...

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- 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 gonia [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 truza – melon or cucumber used for medicinal purposes.
- clxx Whence Eng. vitriol – in vitrio – and Fr. vitrine [show case]
- clxxi Incidentally – an ancient Grk. word kneisthai 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 17th 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 קופצן [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]

^{exciv} But its usages as bend, turn aside probably derive from עקל [bent, crooked]