

## THE ה - ח HEH – CHES RELATIONSHIP – # 53 A

An entry demonstrating the existence of a conceptual inter-relationship between Hebrew words that feature a ches/ chet and Hebrew words that feature a heh ה– in the same third radical root position - while the first two root letters are the same for each root pair term

### LIST A

heh ה word	meaning	ches חword	meaning	comment
שטה	Roam about , expand	שח	Spread about	Base שט
גלה	Expose, make bare	גח	Remove hair, shave	
כלה	completing	כלח	Old age	Completion of life
פרה	Bear fruit	פרח	blossom	
גבה	high	גבח	High forehead	
ירה	To shoot	ירח	moon	Which shoots invisible forces at the earth <sup>12</sup>
רקה	Temple. Thin part of skull	רקח	pulverize	= beat into thin, fine particles
פתה	seduce <sup>3</sup> , persuade	פתח	open	
קשה	Hard, difficult	קשח	Hardening	

<sup>1</sup> The moon's gravitational pull affects tides, plant growth, climate stability [menstruation?] on earth

<sup>2</sup> Also city of ירחו Yericho / Jericho whose walls were toppled by the invisible forces that were generated by the shouting and the shofar blasts of the Hebrew soldiers

<sup>3</sup> So to make a breach in the victim's moral fibre

רוה	Irrigate, sate with water		רווח רוח	Relief, profit, comfort		
קרה	cold		קרח	Ice, frost		
רמה	hurl		רמח	spear		
פלה	Be separate, different		פלח	Split, slice separate		
שכה	Descend, come to rest		שכח	forget		- So – descend from memory ?
שלה	Draw out, disengage, tranquility		שלח	Send away dismiss		
קלה	roast		קלחת	pot		Cf. pot-roast
שפה	Move along close to a surface		שפחה משפחה	Servant, family <sup>4</sup>		
נדה	Isolate, exclude menstruant		נדח	Banished, led astray, drive away		
צפה	To coat, overlay		צפח	To coat		Radak has צפחית בדבש as dipped in honey – dipping may result in a coating

אנה	Moan, groan		אנח	Groan, sigh		
שפה	Shore, border lip <sup>5</sup>		שפח	Scab, Join, attach <sup>6</sup>		See next

<sup>4</sup> Thus, a close attachment

<sup>5</sup> Items found at the edge, end

<sup>6</sup> ...which all involve the end surface of an item



צָהָר Tzahor means bright, illuminate - צָחָר tzachor denotes white, shine.<sup>i</sup> Cf. רָכְבִּי  
צָחָר צָחָר Judges 5:10 - See also...

רָחַב Rachav means broad, wide - רָהֹב rahov means excessively proud – Cf. Job 26:12  
וּבִתְבוֹנוֹתָיו מֵחָץ רָהֹב. Note that the Yiddish phrase – ‘ehr redt brait’ [he speaks broadly] implies  
‘he speaks arrogantly, insolently’.

Gesenius correctly perceives a link between the word מַחִיר m’chir [a price paid] and מוֹהָר  
mohar – an obligatory gift from the bridegroom to the parents of his bride.

לָחַם loham means ‘to strike, beat’ and לָחַם locham means ‘to battle’<sup>8</sup> and the two terms  
may thus be related metaphysically . We find a similar connection in the word pairs – ‘bat,  
batter and battle’ - and ‘marteau, martel [Fr. hammer] and martial [ war related]’. See also  
sections... and ....

The biblical Hebrew root סָהַר is said to refer to ‘round moon’ and ‘rounded enclosure’. See  
pg... The root סָחַר is thought by Radak and others to refer to round shields and merchants  
travelling all around . See pg...

Maybe also choose בָּחַר and shine בָּהִיר as both entail – standing out from the rest

There also appear to be conceptual connections between the following words – in which  
the ח - ה appear in the first root position -

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<sup>8</sup> לָחַם is the probable source of Span. luchar [to battle, struggle]

היה hoyoh - to be, exist - and - חיה choyoh to live – A similar relationship is also possible in the related pair הוה live and חוה [tent, village] – i.e. place to live

התת hoteis<sup>9</sup> – to frighten, threaten - and - חתת choteis – to frighten, to fear, panic<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> Rav Hirsch perceived a metaphysical link between צהר that he sees as denoting shine /whiten and צהר that he sees as illuminate

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<sup>9</sup> An alternate form of this root is – הות

<sup>10</sup> However some translate this התת instead as 'assail, attack, malign' [Cf. Psalm 62:4 - עד אנה תהותנו]