

			TESS INFIX ט		
בל	Not, negative, prevent ⁴⁰⁹	בטל	Nullify, void	See base chart	בטל can also constitute the affix of a ל to the base בט that means - out
לש	Knead לוש , act upon a dough, etc. ⁴¹⁰⁴¹¹	לטש	Biblical לטש is translated – to forge/artifice, to sharpen & PBH לטש is to whet, polish, hammer, furbish	And thus it seems to me that the initial sense of לש was – to work or act upon an item in order to develop or perfect it – to the effect that לטש is a derivative of that לש base ^{lxii}	But לטש and Talmudic נטש = sharpen, polish – and פטש = to hammer – and PBH לטש - = whet, polish, hammer, furbish so a טש base may also denote – to act upon ^{lxiii}
עין	Well, fountain, spring –so source or container of liquid	עטין	Translated mainly as breast and as bucket – which are also sources or containers of liquid		See note ⁴¹²
עופ	Fly, fly away	עטרף	Be feeble, to faint, swoon	So to fly away figuratively	See also עלף pg...

⁴⁰⁹ Base of בלה אבל בטל אבל בלל בלה negative denoting terms among others

⁴¹⁰ Rav Hirsch regards לוש as source of לשון [tongue] which acts upon food and is also essential in forming / pronunciation of words

⁴¹¹ Lion cubs are called ליש layish because their paws make kneading motions

⁴¹² However עטין as breast might also relate to the base עט that signifies – eat, consume, envelop . See base chart. A Talmudic עטן that means – to pack olives could be metathesis of טען [to implant]

פד	Base of פיד that denotes fire, calamity ⁴¹³	פטד	Topaz – a fiery looking gem ^{lxiv}	Topaz is a Babel event permutation of פטד -P-T-D > T-P-D > TPZ	See base chart
סר	Turn aside	סטר ?? Talmudic	Turn sideways		But probably derived from צד side
קור	beam	קטר קטרת	Smoked incense	Beam of smoked incense ⁴¹⁴	קטר may also involve the base טר that denotes newness freshness in that smoking meats & fish retards spoilage
פם	Fat, i.e. viscous matter	פטם	PBH fatten, cram, stuff ⁴¹⁵		See פלם in lammed chart
שרה	soak	שטר Talmudic	Moisten, soak ⁴¹⁶ dunk in water		From base שר continue
אד	Great, mighty – see chart.....	אטד	Substantial thorn bush ⁴¹⁷	= the buckthorn, so called for the firmness of its root ⁴¹⁸	

⁴¹³ See פלד in lammed infix chart

⁴¹⁴ However Jastrow sees this קטר incense instead as smoke rising in circles and he suggests instead links to the circle related roots כתר and עטר

⁴¹⁵ PBH פטם [to fatten stuff, expand] may also derive from a פט base sense as – out – out of – Probable source of Eng. - fat

Or it may constitute the prefix of a פ to טמ base of Aramaic טום - טמם [to fill] – whence Lat. tumeo [to swell, puff out]

⁴¹⁶ Apud Chones – Arukh HaKotzar

⁴¹⁷ A biblical geographic site was named גרן האטד [Gen. 50:10] - and the אטד was used as a symbol of a powerful but negative personality [Judges 9:14]

⁴¹⁸ Apud E. Klein

בר	outside	בטרא Talmudic	Space for spanning a hand around an object ⁴¹⁹		Or it may derive from base בט that denotes out
נש	Submitting, forgetting, lack, weakness, debt, relinquish i.e. a weakening of a condition – base of – נש – נשת נשים – נשה See נמוש	נטש	Forsake, abandon, permit ⁴²⁰ leave, ⁴²¹⁴²²	So also a weakening of a condition ⁴²³	Other unrelated נטש roots are (1) twig, branch [extensions of tree so related to נטה [extend, spread out] – (2) spread out – also from נטה - (3) to uproot – a secondary form of נחש [uproot] – (4) נטש to hurl, fling [Ezek. 29:5] ⁴²⁴
רש	Dispossess. Expel –an Aramaic base derived from Hebrew הוריש	רטש Talmudic ⁴²⁵	Expel, banish, drive out		See also רטש pg...
פש	Base of פוש פוש to scatter, frolic	פטיש	Hammer that shatters its target ⁴²⁶	Cf. Jer. 23:29 וּכְפָטִישׁ יַפְצִץ סֶלַע	But see also לטש pg...

⁴¹⁹ But some have the term instead as בטרא

⁴²⁰ This usage of נטש also possesses a Talmudic form רטש - but see also רטש pg...

⁴²¹ Cf. לוש לטש for similar development

⁴²² An alternate form is likely to be found in the Talmudic רטש in its usages as – abandon – forsake – renounce ownership – desert – by ר / נ interchange

⁴²³ This base Possibly involved in root נשר [drop, fall off] and also in נשל [drop, all out] along with base של [disengage]

⁴²⁴ Possibly a separate root unrelated to the others – whose form may be טוש - It could be the source of the Talmudic root טוס [to fly] – and the source of the word toss – and of the Brit. Tosh [tras, rubbish]

⁴²⁵ But a biblical רטש denotes – split, tear to pieces, crush

⁴²⁶ Jastrow did indeed assume the existence of a verb פטש that meant – to scatter

	about, spread out					
שנ	Base of שנא enemy, hatred	שטן	(1) Satan (2) be an adversary, troubler	Cf, Genesis 26:21 שטנה - לשטן לו Numbers 22:22	However, the base שט sot denotes to deviate, turn from the proper path –so that שט can also imply – one who seeks to turn you from the path	
קב	cavity	קטב Talmudic	oilpress	Cf. יקב winepress		
רב	Great, much, many	רטב	Moist – moisture often causes items to expand		???	
שר	= Continuity – base of שורה [line, row]	שטרא Aramaic	Line, orbit ⁴²⁷⁴²⁸		See base chart	
שחה	Bow down	שטה Talmudic	Bow, lower	Cf. biblical משתחוה bow		

⁴²⁷ Or – in its usage as ‘orbit’ – an item that entails repetitious travel along a single route – it might constitute instead the epenthesis of a ר resh into the word שיטה shitah that denotes a continuous uniform method of action Talmudic שיטא שיטתא is a row – stripe – line – opinion

⁴²⁸ A Talmudic שטר that meant – to draw, spread [butter, salve] may be a withered form of - שטח or an expansion of שוט [extend]

רש ⁴³⁰⁴²⁹	Base of רש = to destroy, raze	רטש	Split apart	Also רטיש Talmudic To dash to pieces	
פר	Break, divide, separate	פטר	To break out of a confinement or an obligation ⁴³¹	Gesenius & E. Klein have for פטר - break open, cleft, separate ⁴³² – See also פלט pg... See base chart ⁴³³	However, פטר terms may also possess a base פט that denotes out [whence break out] - see also פלט notes pg..... ⁴³⁴
מר	change	מטר	Change from vapor to rain ⁴³⁵⁴³⁶	?	But מטר rain may also relate to base מט that means descend, fall [for rain falls] See note pg... ⁴³⁷
רב	Great, mastery	Talmudic רטב	Bird trap		???

⁴²⁹ May be source of רש [poor person – so perhaps one who is broken financially – Cf. idiom – he is flat broke - or that רש may be instead an antiphrastic derivative of רש [to possess]

⁴³⁰ Likely a secondary spinoff base from רס destroy, raze

⁴³¹ So that a first born offspring is called פטר רחם because it has satisfied the womb's obligation to deliver at least some offspring. Nevertheless – this פטר may also involve the base טר that denotes – beginning – initial - new

⁴³² These are attached to usages as blossoming and opening

⁴³³ Jastrow lists also a talmudic sense as – break through. Others Talmudic usages of פטר are as – discharge – dismiss – let go - acquit

⁴³⁴ Perhaps also פטריה פטרא fungi, mushrooms

⁴³⁵ More certain is my theory to the effect that מטר involves the base מט of מטה - למוט which all involve falling or descent

⁴³⁶ From a homiletic standpoint מטר rain may also relate to the biblical word מטרה [target, mark] which derives from the root נטר [to guard, preserve, keep] in that it is said homiletically that every raindrop has a specific target and purpose

⁴³⁷ Cf. ברד hail that likely contains the base רד [descend] - Also biblical שלג sheleg [snow] which is related to the verb שלך [cast down]

