

## CHAPTER FORTY-FIVE Other Linguistic Evidence

Most of the words previously discussed were fairly obvious. They were identified from similarities in sound, and by tracing etymologies in European historic sources and meaning through Hebrew dictionaries. In fact, my ability to recognize them depended upon those phonetic similarities.

In many of those examples we saw transformation and adaptation from the Hebrew root structure to a practical European environment, not merely a borrowing of words to specific applications.

Other important elements showed themselves in tracing linguistic examples. One was in the loss of affixes, leading or trailing syllables, illustrated by *awface/face* and *awshame/shame*. Another was in the form of phonemes, illustrated by the gutturals, and European evolution away from those. German *nacht* became English *night*, *licht* became *light*. This is attested in many biblical names: Akher to Aher, Bakhureem to Bahurim, Khaggai to Haggai, Khobab to Hobab, and so on. A third difficulty was in the eastern Indo-European manner of attaching sibilants to cause confusion on postulated IE roots, and hence, failure to recognize the Semitic connections.

Still another is evolution of families of words in the Semitic, and the manner of application which we might find foreign to our Indo-European linguistic habits. We saw that the Hebrew *rawvaw*<sup>7301</sup> provided the source for *river* and *ravine*, those places that are watered abundantly. Another root with the “rah” phoneme, *yawraw* (3384), means “to throw,” “shoot,” “cast,” or “pour,” in the sense of throwing, shooting or casting water from the sky. Hosea 6:3 has “as the spring rains that water (yoreh) the earth.” Deut 11:14 uses the same word in “the early rain and the later rain (yoreh).” A more inflected form is found in Job 37:11, “Also by watering (yatreekha) the thick cloud . . .”

Latin *rigere* means “to water,” “to irrigate.” This is related to the Teutonic words which led to English *rain*: Old English *rein*, Old Saxon *regan*, Old Norse *regn*, and Gothic *rign*. In all of these, from the Hebrew *rawvaw* and *yawraw*, to the Latin *rigere*, to the Teutonic forms, we see the “rah” or “ree” phoneme.

The YAW prefix shows in other Hebrew words. *Hawlawkh*<sup>1980</sup> has multiple applications, including “to go,” “walk,” “proceed,” “depart,” “go about,” “walk to and fro,” “exercise,” and so on. *Yawlawk*<sup>3212</sup> means “to go,” “to journey.” Gen 13:17 has “Arise, walk (hithawlawkh) through the land . . .” Jer 3:17 reads “. . . neither shall they walk (yelku) . . .”

In the Teutonic languages the predecessors of the word *walk* had meaning different from those we recognize in this English word today.

Old English *wealcan* = “to roll or toss.”

Middle High German *walcan* = “to knead, to roll (paste) in the hands,” and (rarely) “to move about.”

Old Norse *valca* = “to drag about,” “to torment,” “to wallow.”

OED comments that: “*It is remarkable that to the end of the Old English period the sense of the strong verb was ‘to roll,’ and that from the beginning of the Middle English period it was ‘to move about, travel.’*”

OED offers an explanation for this remarkable shift in meaning. They propose that there became current in this period a colloquial use, and that the old meanings quickly disappeared in written works to be immediately replaced by the new applications. This again demonstrates strange transformations taking place in English which revert to Hebrew sounds and meanings. The word *walk* has all the phonetic elements of Hebrew *hawlakhor yawlak*. They are “w,” “l,” and “k,” and in the same phonetic order. (The guttural kh already went to the hard k in Hebrew.) The wide application of the Hebrew words could easily have permitted their introduction into the Teutonic languages with related meanings as we see them in the historical record.

We come now to a set of far more interesting and curious *yaw* words:

*Yawkheed*<sup>3173</sup> *Yawlad*<sup>3205</sup> *Yaldaw*<sup>3207</sup>

Brown, Drive and Briggs offer definitions for *yawkheed* = “one,” “only one,” and “solitary.” In Aramaic and Arabic it also was used as “solitary.” In Gen 22:2 the phrase translated “*thy son, thine only son*” is *binka yawkheedka*. The identical phrases and translation are offered in Gen 22:12, 16. In Jer 6:26 the phrase *yehbel yawkheed* is translated “*as for an only son*.” In Amos 8:10 *yawkheed* is again translated as “*only son*.” In Prov 4:3 *yawkheed* is translated as “*an only child*.” In Judges 6:34 is the phrase *hea yawkheedah*, “*his only child*.” In this case *yawkheed* had the female application.

OED states the English *kid* is a Middle English adaptation of Old Norse *kith*. It is found in German *kitz* and Old High German *kizzin*. In Germany it was applied to the young of a roe-deer during its first year. In England it meant the young of a goat. Later it was used for human children. The origins are unknown. This is another illustration of English reversion to Hebrew phonetics and meaning.

Brown, Driver and Briggs show the definition of *yawlad* as “*bear, bring forth, and beget*.” The word is found in Aramaic, Arabic and Assyrian *aladu*. As a noun B-D-B offer translation as “*offspring, child*.” With a slight vowel change to *yeled* it is translated as “*child, son, boy and youth*.” It is found in numerous passages, including Gen 21:8, 14, Exod 2:3, 6, I Chron 20:6, and so on.

OED states that the origin of English *lad*, in Middle English as *ladde*, is unknown. It rejects a suggestion that it derived from the last syllable of the Gothic *juggalauths* = “young man,” on grounds both of phonology and meaning.

Brown, Driver and Briggs show the definition of *yaldaw* as “*girl*,” or “*damsel*.” It is found in Gen 34:6, Joel 4:3, and so on.

OED shows *daughter* as a common Teutonic word, pronounced mostly the same way since ancient times. It has cognates in Sanskrit *duhitar*, Old Slavonic *dusti*, and Lithuanian *dukte*. Etymologists propose origins in an ancient Indo-European root \**daugh* found in Sanskrit *duh-* = “to milk.” However, the curious parallels with *yawkheed* = “kid,” and *yawlad* = “lad,” now make such proposal suspect. This word may be from the original ancient Semitic source which lies behind both the IE and recent Semitic languages.

The following list shows words culled from the Hebrew dictionary of *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* and compared against the definitions provided by Brown, Driver and Briggs. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, merely indicative. In certain cases there may be a relationship in phonology and meaning which is not directly descended from a Hebrew word, but which shows the phenomenon of reversion which is so curious.

I do not include words previously discussed. I use Strong's phonetic representation for ease of sound recognition.

The dictionary numbers refer to Strong's Exhaustive Concordance.

### Some Possible Hebrew-English Cognates

Dictionary Number	Hebrew Word	Hebrew Meaning	English Word
56	awbal	to bewail, lament, mourn	bawl
544	omen	verity, truth	omen
907	bad	to brag or lie, liar	bad
935	bow	to go or come, to bend	bow
944	bool	produce, food, stock	bowl
956	booth	to lodge overnight, a tent	booth
1104	behlah	a gulp, devouring, swallowing up	belly
1116	bawmaw	an elevation, height, high place	boom
1341	gay	haughty, proud	gay
1342	gawaw	to mount up, to rise	go
1361	gawbah	be lofty, great height	gable
1745	doomaw	to be dumb, silence, death	dumb
1826	dawmaw	to be dumb, astonished, be quiet	dumb
1843	dayah	knowledge, opinion	idea
1846	dawak	to be extinguished, to expire, put out	dark
1856	dawkar	to stab, pierce	dagger
1876	dawshaw	to sprout, spring	dash
1921	hawdar	to swell up, be high, proud	haughty
2040	hawras	to pull down, destroy, break	harass
2042	hawrawr	to loom up, a mountain	horror
2251	khawbat	to knock out, beat	combat
2254	khawbal	to wind tightly, bind	hobble
2266	kheber	a society, a spell, enchantment	habit
2283	khawgaw	to revolve, vertigo	cog
2346	khomaw	to join, a wall of protection	home
2348	khofe	to cover, a cove	cove

2356	khore	cavity, socket, hole	core
2363	khoosh	to hurry, be eager	gush
2370	khazaw	to gaze, to dream	gaze
2397	khawkh	a ring, chain, hook	hook, hawk
2441	khake	in the sense of tasting, palate, mouth	cake
2456	khawlaw	to be sick, diseased	choler
2480	khawlet	to snatch at, catch	collet, collar
2483	kholee	malady, disease	colic
2541	khawmotse	violent, a robber, oppressed	commotion
2580	khane	graciousness, kindness, favor	kind
2654	khawfates	to incline, have pleasure, desire	covet
2672	khawtsab	to cut, carve, hew, split	stab
2673	khawtsaw	to cut or split in two, divide	saw
2681	khawtseer	a court or abode	court
2710	khawkak	to hack, engrave, inscribe	hack
2729	khawrad	to shudder, to fear, be afraid but also, and more naturally	coward
2734	khawraw	to glow, grow warm, fret	horrid
2786	khawrak	to grate the teeth, gnash	care
2814	khawshaw	to hush, be quiet, hold peace	crack
2954	tawfash	to be thick, stupid, fat	hush
2963	tawraf	to pluck or pull, rend in pieces,	tough
- 2965	tehref	something torn, fragment,	tear
	tawrawf	freshly torn off	tare
			torn
2973	yawal	be slack, foolish, dote	yaw, yawl
3001	yawbashe	be ashamed, disappointed, confused	abashed
3213	yawlel	to howl, yell	yell
3259	yawad	to fix upon, agree, assemble	add
3897	lawkhak	to lick, lick up	lick
3947	lawkakh	to take, bring, carry away	lug
3992	mawar	be bitter, be painful, fret	mar
4055	made	extent, height, measure, armour, clothes	made
4110	mawhalawl	fame, praise	hail
4116,	mawhar	be liquid, flow easily,	hurry
to		rush headlong	
4118	mawhare	hurrying, quickly, speedily	
4215	mesawreh	a scatterer, north wind	misery

4334	meeshore	to level, a plain, straightness, equity	measure
4376	mawkar	to sell, to surrender	market
4394	milloo	a fulfilling, a setting, consecration	mileau
4406	millaw	a word, command, discourse	law
4551	massaw	a missile, a quarry, dart	missile
4604	mahal	treachery, sin, falsehood, trespass	malice
4716	mak	a melting, putridity, rottenness, stink	muck
4758	mareh	a view, an appearance, a shape, vision	mirror, mirage
4784	mawraw	be bitter, rebel, grievous, provoke	morose
4916	mishlawkh	a sending out, dismissal	mission
4995	naw	a harshness, tough, uncooked flesh	knaw
5024	nawbakh	to bark	bark
5048	neghed	a front, part opposite, counterpart, other side	negate
5117	nooakh	to rest, settle down, dwell, stay	nook
5205	need	motion (of the lips or hands), moving to and fro	knead
5263	nawsas	to wane, be sick, faint	nauseous
5307	nawfal	to fall (wide application)	fall
5494	soot	covering, clothing	suit
5606	sawfak	satisfaction, be enough, suffice	suffice
5620	sar	peevish, heavy, sad	sore
5627	sawraw	apostacy, crime, remission sorry	
5637	sawrar	to turn away, backsliding	sorrow
5707	ayd	a witness, a recorder	aid
5750	ode	iteration, continuance, repeat more	ode
5844	awtaw	to wrap, cover, veil, clothe	attire
5942	illee	high (in comparison), upper	elite
6006	awmas	to load, impose a burden	amass
6031	awnaw	looking down, browbeating, depress, afflict	annoy
6168	awrak	to set in a row, arrange, put in order	rack
6186	awraw	to be bare, empty, destitute	arid
6267	atteek	removed, antique, ancient	attic, antique
6284	pawaw	to puff, blow away	puff
6331	poor	to crush, break, bring to nought	poor
6387	pak	a flask, box, vial	pack

6438	pinnaw	an angle, a pinnacle, corner, tower	pinnacle
6471	pahmaw	to stroke, to beat regularly, agitate	pummel
6527	pawrat	to scatter words, prate, chant	prate, prattle
6529	peree	fruit, bough, reward	berry
6530	pereets	violent, a tyrant, destroyer, robber	pirate
6962	koot	to cut off, detest, be grieved	cut
6963	kole	to call aloud, a voice or sound	call
7121	kawraw	to call out, cry	cry
6991,	kawtal	to cut off, put to death, kill	kill
3615	kawlal	to end, to cease, be finished	kill
7270	rawgal	to walk along, be a talebearer, slander	regale
7280	rawgah	to toss violently, break, divine	rage
7311,	room	to be high, to raise, elevation,	room
7315	rome	haughtyelevation, aloft, on high	roam
7328	rawz	to attenuate, hide, mystery, secret	ruse
7378	roob	to toss, grapple, wrangle, controversy	rub, rub(barb)
7386	rake	empty, worthless, emptied	rake (worthless fellow)
7392	rawkab	to ride, carry	cab
7451	rah	bad, evil, grief, harm	raw
7477	rawal	to reel, to brandish, shake	reel
7494	rahash	vibration, uproar, commotion, rushing	rash
7742	sooakh	to muse pensively, meditate	sulk
7811	sawkhaw	to swim, inundate	soak
7896,	sheeth	to place (wide application), apply, lay up, seta dress, attire	sheath
7897			
7953	shawlaw	extracting, to draw out, remove, take away	shell
8131	senay	to hate, enemy, foe, odious	sin
8173	shawah	to look upon, fondle, stare	show
8242	sak	a mesh, sacking, bag	sack
8279	sehred	scribing awl, scribed line	serrate
8446	toor	to meander, guide, search out, spy	tour
8524	tawlal	to pile up, elevate, eminent	tall
8537	tome	completeness, prosperity, full, perfect	tome
8539	tawmah	to be in consternation, be amazed, wonder	temerity

8543	temole	ago, time since, yesterday, before time	time
8639	tardaymaw	a lethargy, trance	tardy
8643	terooaw	clamor, battle-cry, alarm, loud noise	terror
8651	terah	a door, palace, gateway	terrace