

APPENDIX A The Word

I must add something here about *The Word, The Dictionary That Reveals The Hebrew Source of English*, Shapolsky Publishers, New York, 2000.

The Word contains a voluminous catalogue of nearly 3500 Hebrew words that the author, Isaac Elchanan Mozeson, believes lies behind nearly 22,000 English words.

Isaac Mozeson earned a B.A. degree from Yashiva University, and an M. A. at the City College of New York. He taught English at Yashiva and New York Universities. He had a heat stroke while hiking in Galilee in 1997 that left him in a coma for nine days. He lost fine motor skills and the ability to speak normally. Because of this near-death incident, and consequent physical problems, he is retired. He lives with his wife and children in northern New Jersey.

The difficulty with the work of Isaac Mozeson is that he truly believes Hebrew is the mother tongue of all the earth, and that all other tongues derive from it. He does not grasp the concept of scattered loose tongues prior to the advent of the Planetary Prince about 500, 000 years ago and the creation of the original Semitic mother tongue at that time. He further fails to grasp the idea that a great planetary rebellion disrupted the teachings that were quietly spreading to mankind, and how this may have modified the original invented language being taught everywhere. (Now the whole earth had one language and few words.)

Then Adam and Eve came along about 38,000 years ago. The Semitic mother tongue was reconditioned. Those two divine beings further confounded matters with their default. In an effort to break from their memory another tongue was invented soon after the default, which we know as the original mother Indo-European language. This Indo-European used many of the Semitic roots as a basis. Hence, it shows strong Semitic origins.

These two tongues, existing side by side, then confounded the linguistic evidence we have today.

My purpose is to merely give a taste of the many words that Mozeson offers. Many are not true indicators of the origins of our language. I offer only those I believe have some basis for his proposal.

ABASH

Found in Old French *ebaiss*.

OED:

1. To destroy the confidence or self-possession; to put out of countenance, confound or discomfiture; to check with a sudden consciousness of shame.

2. To stand dumb with confusion or astonishment; to lose self-possession or confidence; to flinch or recoil with surprise, shame, or humiliation.

Hebrew *bosh*: to be ashamed. BDB pg 101.

boosha: to be ashamed.

(Arabic: was surprised.)

Hebrew *pashaw*, BDB 833, is related. It means to rebel, transgress.

The term “poo shaw” was used by my mother. I never understood the origins of this expression, and hunted in lexicons all my life. According to Mozeson *pah shiou* is found in Polish and Chinese expressions.

ABASE

Abasement was from the same source, but used differently between northern and southern dialects of early English. The sense of abasement is found in: to lower, depress, or cast down; to lower in rank, humble, humiliate.

One can see how the meanings become transformed.

HOOK:

Found in Teutonic OLG *hooc*, and so on.

OED:

A piece of metal, wood, or other material bent sharply back. Numerous applications.

Hebrew *hook*: briar or bramble; hook, ring or fetter. BDB 296.

ACCOUTERED:

From the French, of uncertain origin,

OED:

Attired, dressed, equipped, arrayed. Generally, with the idea of being attired for some reason.

Hebrew *koot*: thread, cord, or line. BDB 296.

ACUTE, ACUITY:

Latin *acutus*.

OED:

Sharp, pointed.

Hebrew *khad*, *khud*: sharp, keen, pointed. BDB 292

ADMIRAL:

From the French, with the D added through assimilation, as in admire. Originally was *amiral*, from Arabic *amir* = commander, or *amara* = to command, order. Found in *emir*.

OED:

Has many illustrations including an emir or prince under a Sultan. Although this word can clearly be traced from Arabic origins, the Hebrew root shows its ultimate origin.

Hebrew *amar*: to utter, say, declare, promise, and command. BDB 55.

ADORE:

From Latin *adorare*: to address, salute, reverence.

OED:

To reverence, worship, or honor very highly.

Hebrew *hadar*, honor, adorn, and in its nominative, adornment or ornament, splendor.

These few examples show the thousands of words in English that have origin in Hebrew.