The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

Hebrew Letters, Words and Roots Defined Within Their Ancient Cultural Context

Jeff A. Benner
Cover design by Jeff A. Benner. Ancient Inscription photo taken at the University of Pennsylvania, Museum of Archeology and Anthropology by the author. The inscription reads "Sh'ma" meaning hear (see Duet 6.4) and is inscribed on a piece of broken pottery dated 586 to 450 BCE.


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Library of Congress Control Number: 2005932420
Acknowledgments

I would first like to thank my wife Denise for her patience and encouragement. I am extremely blessed to have been privileged with her as a gift from above and the one who has been my continual companion and confidant. She has always supported me in this endeavor and allowed me the space and time for research and writing. Without her devotion and inspiration this work would never have come to fruition.

I am also grateful to Dr. Larry S. Hirsch. Without his initial introduction into Hebrew thought and language and his instruction in Biblical studies I would never have started this journey into the Ancient Hebrew thought, culture and language.

Also my friend Michael Calpino who continually supported my studies in the Hebrew language, listened to my discoveries and assisted me by working out many word and root origins and meanings.

I would also like to thank the hundreds of people who have supported my work at the Ancient Hebrew Research Center Website with their suggestions, corrections and encouragement.

There are also many great Hebrew scholars who, with their research and work, have laid the foundations for me and others interested in the Hebrew culture and language who are much deserving of our thanks.
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Introduction

Purpose of the Lexicon

In order to demonstrate the need for an Ancient Hebrew lexicon let us examine the word הַלֵּל (halel), how it is written and what it means.

The written word

The Hebrew word הַלֵּל, as it appears here, in Hebrew dictionaries and in Hebrew Bibles, is written with the Modern Hebrew script. But where did the Modern Hebrew script come from? Hebrew was originally written with a pictographic script similar to Egyptian Hieroglyphs but, when Israel was taken into captivity in Babylon they adopted the Aramaic script of the region and used it to write Hebrew. The Modern Hebrew script used today is in fact Aramaic in origin, not Hebrew.

The word meaning

According to Hebrew dictionaries and lexicons the word הַלֵּל is translated as "praise". The Ancient Hebrew language is a concrete oriented language meaning that the meaning of Hebrew words are rooted in something that can be sensed by the five senses such as a tree which can be seen, sweet which can be tasted and noise which can be heard. Abstract concepts such as "praise" have no foundation in the concrete and are a product of ancient Greek philosophy.

Where is the Hebrew?

If the word הַלֵּל is written with the Aramaic script and the definition "praise" is from the Greek, where is the Hebrew in this word? The purpose of the "Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible" is to restore the original Hebrew to the Hebrew language of the Bible.

The original Hebrew

The word הַלֵּל would have been written as צַלְפָּן in the Early Hebrew script (over 3200 years ago) or as צָלָף in the Middle Hebrew script (between 3200 and 2500 years ago). The original pictographic letters of the parent root צַלְפָּן is a man with his arms raised "looking" at something spectacular and a shepherd staff that is used to move the flock.
"toward" a place. When these are combined the idea of "looking toward" something is represented. The original meaning of אֹּלֵל is the North Star, a bright light in the night sky that is "looked toward" to guide one on the journey.

If we are going to read the Bible correctly it must be through the perspective of the Ancient Hebrews who wrote it, not from a Modern Aramaic or Greek perspective. The word אֹלֵל in its original concrete meaning is a bright light that guides the journey and we "praise" Yah by looking at him to guide us on our journey through life.

**Perspective of the Lexicon**

The first and foremost concept that a reader of the Biblical text must learn is that the ancient Hebrews were products of an eastern culture while you as the reader are the product of a western culture. These two cultures are as different as oil and vinegar, they do not mix very well. What may seem rational in our western minds would be considered irrational to an easterner of an ancient Near East culture. The same is true in the reverse, what may be rational to an ancient Easterner would be completely irrational in our western mind.

The authors of the Biblical text are writing from within their culture to those of the same culture. In order to fully understand the text one needs to understand the culture and thought processes of the Hebrew people.

All existing Hebrew Lexicons of the Bible convert the vocabulary of the ancient Hebrews into a vocabulary compatible to our modern western language. The greatest problem with this is that it promotes western thought when reading the Biblical text. In this Lexicon the mind of the reader is transformed into an eastern one in order to understand the text through the eyes of the ancient Hebrews who penned the words of the Bible.

One of the greatest differences between this lexicon and others is the use of the ancient pictographic script which Hebrew was originally written in. Because the Ancient Hebrew language is based on these pictographs, they are used rather than the Modern Hebrew script.
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

Website

The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible has its own website with additional material and information such as verb charts, listing of Biblical Hebrew words in order of their frequency, common Hebrew roots and updates to the lexicon and much more. The author is also available for questions, comments and requests.

Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible website
http://ahlb.ancient-hebrew.org
Ancient Hebrew Thought

The definition of a word is going to be directly related to the culture in which that word is being used. One word may have different meanings depending on the culture that is using it. In order to place the correct context to a Hebrew word from the Ancient Hebrew language one must first understand Ancient Hebrew thought.

Abstract and Concrete

Greek thought views the world through the mind (abstract thought). Ancient Hebrew thought views the world through the senses (concrete thought).

Concrete thought is the expression of concepts and ideas in ways that can be seen, touched, smelled, tasted or heard. All five of the senses are used when speaking, hearing, writing and reading the Hebrew language. An example of this can be found in Psalms 1:3; “He is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season, and whose leaf does not wither”. In this passage the author expresses his thoughts in concrete terms such as; tree, streams of water, fruit and leaf.

Abstract thought is the expression of concepts and ideas in ways that cannot be seen, touched, smelled, tasted or heard. Examples of Abstract thought can be found in Psalms 103:8; “The LORD is compassionate and gracious, Slow to anger, abounding in love”. The words compassion, grace, anger and love are all abstract words, ideas that cannot be experienced by the senses. Why do we find these abstract words in a passage of concrete thinking Hebrews? Actually, these are abstract English words used to translate the original Hebrew concrete words. The translators often translate this way because the original Hebrew makes no sense when literally translated into English.

Let us take one of the above abstract words to demonstrate the translation from a concrete Hebrew word to an abstract English word. Anger, an abstract word, is actually the Hebrew word אっぽ (aph) which literally means “nose”, a concrete word. When one is very angry, he begins to breathe hard and the nostrils begin to flare. A Hebrew sees anger as “the flaring of the nose (nostrils)”. If the translator literally translated the above passage “slow to nose”, the English reader would not understand.
Appearance and Functional Descriptions

Greek thought describes objects in relation to its appearance. Hebrew thought describes objects in relation to its function.

A Greek description of a common pencil would be; "it is yellow and about eight inches long". A Hebrew description of the pencil would be related to its function such as "I write words with it". Notice that the Hebrew description uses the verb "write" while the Greek description uses the adjectives "yellow" and "long". Because of Hebrew's form of functional descriptions, verbs are used much more frequently then adjectives.

To our Greek way of thinking a deer and an oak are two very different objects and we would never describe them in the same way. The Hebrew word for both of these objects is פָּנָה (ayil) because the functional description of these two objects are identical to the Ancient Hebrews, therefore, the same Hebrew word is used for both.

The Hebraic definition of פָּנָה is "a strong leader". A deer stag is one of the most powerful animals of the forest and is seen as "a strong leader" among the other animals of the forest. The wood of the oak tree is very hard compared to other trees and is seen as a "strong leader" among the trees of the forest.

Notice the two different translations of the Hebrew word פָּנָה in Psalms 29:9. The NASB and KJV translates it as "The voice of the LORD makes the deer to calve" while the NIV translates it as "The voice of the LORD twists the oaks". The literal translation of this verse in Hebrew thought would be; "The voice of the LORD makes the strong leaders turn".

When translating the Hebrew into English, the Greek thinking translator will give a Greek description to this word for the Greek thinking reader, which is why we have two different ways of translating this verse. This same word "ayil" is also translated as a "ruler" (a strong leader of men) in 2 Kings 24.15.

Ancient Hebrew will use different Hebrew words for the same thing depending upon its function at the time. For example an ox may be identified as an עָלָף (aluph) when referring to a lead ox, a שֹׁור (shor) when referring to a plow ox, בַּעַר (baqar) when referring to an ox of the field or פֹּרֵש (par) when referring to an ox of the threshing floor.
**Static and Dynamic**

In our Modern western language verbs express action (dynamic) while nouns express inanimate (static) objects. In Hebrew all things are in motion (dynamic) including verbs and nouns. In Hebrew sentences the verbs identify the action of an object while nouns identify an object of action. The verb וּמַלֵּךְ (malak) is "the reign of the king" while the noun וּמֶלֶךְ (melek) is the "the king who reigns". A mountain top is not a static object but the "head lifting up out of the hill". A good example of action in what appears to be a static passage is the command to "have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3). In Hebrew thought this passage is saying "not to bring another one of power in front of my face".
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

The Ancient Hebrew Alphabet

Evolution of the Hebrew Alphabet

The Hebrew alphabet was written with a script belonging to the Semitic family of languages. The Semitic script followed three basic stages of development, Early, Middle and Late.

The Early Semitic script was pictographic (fig. 1) where each letter represented an object. In figure 1, the top left corner letter is a picture of water representing the sound “M”. The second letter from right at the bottom is a picture of a shepherd staff representing the sound “L”.

The Middle Semitic script (fig. 2) is an evolved form of the original pictographic script into a simpler form and used by the different Semitic groups including the Hebrews (fig. 2), Moabites (fig. 3), Ammonites (fig. 4), Arameans (fig. 5) and others.

The Aramaic script of the Arameans in Babylon evolved into the Late Semitic script independently from other Semitic scripts (fig. 6). When the Hebrew people were taken into Babylonian captivity, they adopted the Aramaic script (fig. 7) and is still in use today (fig. 8).

While the majority of the Hebrew texts of the first century BCE and into the first century CE were written in the Late Semitic or Aramaic script, the Middle Semitic script was not lost. It was still used on occasion such as on many of the Jewish coins as well as some religious scrolls such as those found in the Dead Sea caves (fig. 9).

The Samaritans lived in the land of Samaria, a region of Israel, at the time of Israel's captivity; they were not taken into Babylon with Israel. As a result of their isolation they are the only culture to retain a script (fig. 13) similar to the Middle Semitic script and is still used to this day in the Samaritan community.

Around 1000 BCE, the Greeks adopted the Middle Semitic script (fig. 11) and began to evolve independently over the centuries to become the Greek script (fig. 12) used today.
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

Figure-1 Ancient Semitic pictographic inscription on stone boulder c. 1500 BCE

Figure-2 Ancient Hebrew inscription on potsherd c. 900 BCE

Figure-3 Moabite inscription on stone c. 900 BCE

Figure-4 Ammonite inscription on stone c. 900 BCE

Figure-5 Aramaic inscription on stone incense altar c. 500 BCE

Figure-6 Aramaic inscription on stone plaque c. 20 CE.

Figure-7 Hebrew writings from the Dead Sea Scrolls c. 200 BCE

Figure-8 Modern Hebrew script from the Hebrew Bible.

Figure-9 Pictographic Hebrew writings from the Dead Sea Scrolls c. 100 BCE

Figure-10 Samaritan scripts

Figure-11 Greek inscription found on bowl c. 800 BCE

Figure-12 Greek writing on New Testament papyrus c. 200 CE
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

The Ayin and Ghah

While the Modern Hebrew alphabet consists of twenty-two letters, the evidence suggests that there were additional letters in the original Semitic and Hebrew alphabet. One of the ancient Semitic languages of Canaan was Ugarit. This ancient language is almost identical to the Hebrew language of the Bible but, instead of consisting of twenty-two letters it has twenty-eight letters. One of the major differences between Ugarit and Hebrew is the additional letter "ghah". Evidence, such as will be presented here, suggest that the letter "ghah" exists within the Hebrew text of the Bible.

One Word - Two Meanings

The strongest evidence of the missing ghah can be found in two different meanings of one Hebrew word. The Hebrew word ra’ (רַָע in modern Hebrew) can mean “friend” or “bad”. The examples in the table below (Table 1) list several of these double meaning words that contain the letter ר (ayin). The first column is the word as it appears in the modern Hebrew Bible. The second column is the word spelled with the ancient Hebrew letter ר (ayin) and its meaning. The third column is the word spelled with the ancient Hebrew letter ג (ghah) and its meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern</th>
<th>Ancient with ayin</th>
<th>Ancient with ghah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>infant</td>
<td>wicked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>profit</td>
<td>goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>heed</td>
<td>answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>weary</td>
<td>darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>skin</td>
<td>blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>colt</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>shepherd</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>hair</td>
<td>storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>weave</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>naked</td>
<td>crafty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִנְּחָ</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional evidence to the existence of the letter ghah is the Greek transliteration of Hebrew names. When the Hebrew Bible was translated into Greek about 2,000 years ago, the translator transliterated the Hebrew names into Greek.

When we examine Hebrew names that contain the Hebrew letter ayin (ט), we find two different methods of transliterating the letter. Table 2 below contains Hebrew names where the ayin is not transliterated because it is a silent letter, while Table 3 contains Hebrew names where the ayin is transliterated with the Greek letter “Gamma” (Γ or γ).

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Written</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Greek Written</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>באל</td>
<td>ba’al</td>
<td>Βααλ</td>
<td>Baal</td>
<td>Baal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בלאם</td>
<td>bilam</td>
<td>Βαλααµ</td>
<td>Balaam</td>
<td>Balaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אשתרות</td>
<td>ashtarot</td>
<td>Ασταρωθ</td>
<td>Ashtaroth</td>
<td>Ashtaroth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Written</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Greek Written</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שメール</td>
<td>amorah</td>
<td>Γοµορραϕ</td>
<td>Gomorras</td>
<td>Gomorrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נוח</td>
<td>azzah</td>
<td>Γαζαν</td>
<td>Gazan</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פאור</td>
<td>peor</td>
<td>Φογωρ</td>
<td>Pogor</td>
<td>Peor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Impact on Ancient Hebrew Studies

In the study of the ancient Hebrew language and alphabet we begin studying the language at its simplest roots, the letters. Each letter is a picture that represents a meaning. When the letters are combined to form roots, each letter supplies meaning to the root. By then studying the various words, which are derived out of any given root, we can begin to reconstruct the original root language of Hebrew. In order to be as accurate as possible, we need to be sure that we are using the correct words, roots and letters.

When we compare the meanings of the parent roots that were originally spelled with the letter ghah we notice the similarity in meaning with each of these words. The majority of these words are related to darkness (dark, storm, clouds, rain, blind) and wickedness (wicked, goat, city, bad, crafty).
The Samech, Shin and Sin

In the Modern Hebrew alphabet the letter shin (ש) represents two different sounds, an "sh" and an "s". To differentiate these two sounds a dot is placed above the shin in different locations. For the "sh" sound the dot is placed on the right (ש) and called a "shin" and for the "s" sound it is placed on the left (ש) and called a "sin".

In most cases words spelled with the sin are more closely related in meaning with words spelled with the samech (ם). In addition, Hebrew words spelled with the sin are written with the samech in other Semitic languages. In the Hebrew Bible several Hebrew words written with the ש are also written with a ס. Table 4 below are some examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>נסה</th>
<th>nasa</th>
<th>Lift up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שור</td>
<td>sur</td>
<td>Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שאר</td>
<td>sakak</td>
<td>Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סומ</td>
<td>sut</td>
<td>Turn aside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סמ</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>Rebel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שסע</td>
<td>shasah</td>
<td>Plunder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible is concerned with restoring Hebrew words to their original meaning and relationship with the ancient roots, words written with a ש in the Masoretic text will be written with the ancient pictograph ס (sin/samech) in the Lexicon. For example, the word שסע appears as שסא in the Lexicon with the spelling סשא noted under "defective spellings".

Reconstruction of the original Hebrew Alphabet

The Ancient Hebrew letters form the foundation to the Ancient Hebrew language and a thorough study of these letters is essential to understanding the cultural background to the words they form. The process of reconstructing the original Hebrew alphabet is similar to the field of archeology, which digs down to hidden depths to determine the origins, culture or way of life of Ancient civilizations. As artifacts are found, they are
compared to artifacts of other cultures and other time periods to determine the distinctive characteristics of the culture and civilization. When studying Ancient alphabets, one digs down into the depths of time and compares the artifacts of pictographic and non-pictographic scripts to determine dates, meaning and sound.

**Letter Characteristics**

We usually associate two characteristics for each letter, a form and a sound, as in the first letter of our alphabet whose form is "A" and has the sound "a". The Ancient Hebrew alphabet has four characteristics: form, sound, name and meaning.

**Form**
The original letter is pictographic, meaning it represents a picture of something, such as the letter 🗯️ representing a mouth. The original form is determined by examining the archeological record of ancient Semitic inscriptions and other related scripts such as the South Arabian and Punic. The name of the letter will help to determine the original pictograph.

**Name**
Each pictograph is associated with a single syllable of two consonants. This syllable is also the name of the letter. The name of the letter 🗯️ is "peh" and is also the Hebrew word for "mouth". The name is determined by comparing the various names of this letter as used in Semitic languages as well as other non-Semitic languages that have adopted the Semitic alphabet.

**Meaning**
The mnemonic meaning of a pictograph is the extended meanings related to the pictograph. These mnemonic meanings most often are related to the pictograph by their function rather than appearance. For example, the letter 🗯️ has the extended mnemonic meanings, speak, blow and open, functions of the mouth.

**Sound**
The first letter of the syllabic name provides a singular sound for the purpose of forming words and sentences. The phonetic value of the letter 🗯️ is therefore a "p". The original sound is determined by comparing the sound of the letter as used in other Semitic languages as well as non-Semitic languages that have adopted the Semitic alphabet.
The Reconstructed Alphabet

**Al**

The original pictograph for this letter is a picture of an ox head - א representing strength and power from the work performed by the animal. This pictograph also represents a chief or other leader. When two oxen are yoked together for pulling a wagon or plow, one is the older and more experienced one who leads the other. Within the clan, tribe or family the chief or father is seen as the elder who is yoked to the others as the leader and teacher.

The Modern name for this letter is aleph (א) and corresponds to the Greek name alpha and the Arabic name aleph. The various meanings of this root are oxen, yoke and learn. Each of these meanings is related to the meanings of the pictograph א. The root א is an adopted root from the parent root ב (AL) meaning, strength, power and chief and is the probable original name of the pictograph א.

The א is a shepherd staff and represents authority as well as a yoke (see Lam below). Combined these two pictographs mean “strong authority”. The chief or father is the “strong authority”. The א can also be understood as the “ox in the yoke”. Many Near Eastern cultures worshipped the god א / AL, most commonly pronounced as “el” and depicted as a bull in carvings and statues. Israel chose the form of a calf (young bull) as an image of God at Mount Sinai showing their association between the word א and the ox or bull. The word א is also commonly used in the Hebrew Bible for God or any god.

The concept of the ox and the shepherd staff in the word א has been carried over into modern times as the scepter and crown of a monarch, the leader of a nation. These modern items are representative of the shepherd staff, an ancient sign of authority, and the horns of the ox, an ancient sign of strength.

In Modern Hebrew this letter is silent but was originally used as the vowel “a” as well as a glottal stop. The Greek letter “alpha” derived from the “aleph” is also used for the “a” sound.

The Early Semitic pictograph א was simplified to א and א in the Middle Hebrew script and continued to evolve into the א in the Late Hebrew script. The Modern
Hebrew letter א developed out of the Late Semitic. The Middle Semitic was adopted by the Greeks to be the letter “A” and carried over into the Roman “A”. The Middle Semitic script א became the number “1” we use today.

**Bet**

Several variations were used for the original pictograph including, א, ב, ג and ד. Each of these pictographs are representative of a house or tent. The pictograph א is chosen as it best represents the nomadic tents of the Hebrews. The tent was divided into two sections, men's and women's, with the entrance at the front of the tent in the men's section and an entrance from the men's to the women's section.

The Hebrew word (bet) means house or tent as well as family. A common designation for a family is to identify the “house” of the family patriarch such as in “The house of Jacob”.

The meanings of this letter are house, tent, family as well as in, with, inside or within as the family resides within the house or tent.

The original name for this letter is bet, the parent root of the child root beyt (meaning house) and is equivalent to the Greek name beta and the Arabic name beyt. This letter is pronounced as a “b” when sounded as a stop such as in the word “beyt” or a “bh” (v) when sounded as a spirant as in the word “shubh” (shoov).

This letter is commonly used as a prefix to words to mean “in” or “with” as in “be’erets” meaning “in a land”.

The Early Semitic letter א evolved into ג in the Middle Semitic script and into י in the Late Semitic script. The Modern Hebrew letter ב developed out of the Late Semitic. The Middle Semitic script was adopted by the Greeks to become the letter β (a reverse direction due to being written from right to left instead of left to right) and the Roman B and b. The Late Semitic script י became the number “2”.
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

**Gam**

The earliest known pictograph for this letter is א and is a picture of a foot. The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is “gimel”, an adopted root. The original name to this letter is most likely “gam”, the parent root of “gimel”. This letter is the origin of the Arabic letter “Geem” and the Greek “gamma” supporting the theory that the original name for the letter did not include the “L”.

The word “gam” means to gather together as a group of animals gathering at the water hole to drink. The pictographic script for the word “gam” is עב. The א is the foot representing “walk” and the ע is “water” (See Mah below). Combined these mean “walk to the water”.

The letter א has the meanings of walk, carry or gather. The sound associated with this letter is a “g” as in “go”.

The Early Semitic א became א and א (a turn of 180 degrees) in the Middle Semitic script. This letter further developed to מ in the Late Semitic script. The Late Semitic script further developed into the Modern Hebrew מ. The Middle Semitic script became the Greek Γ (a reversal of the letter due to direction of writing) as well as the Roman C and G. The Late Semitic מ became the number 3.

**Dal**

There are two possibilities for the original Early Semitic pictograph for this letter - ב, a picture of a fish and כ a picture of a door. The modern Hebrew name for this letter is “dalet” and means “door”. The word “dalet” is a derivative of the parent root “dal” also meaning “door”. The Arabic name for this letter is “dal” giving support to the parent root as the original name. As the Hebrew word for a “fish” is dag, it is unlikely that the pictograph ב is the pictograph for this letter but, rather the pictograph כ.

The basic meaning of the letter כ is “door” but has several other meanings associated with it. It can mean “a back and forth movement” as one goes back and forth through the tent through the door. It can mean “dangle” as the tent door dangled down from a roof pole of the tent. It can also mean weak or poor as one who dangles the head down.

The sound for this letter is a “d” as in “door” as it is with the Greek and Arabic equivalents.
The Early Semitic pictograph  evolved into the Middle Semitic letter א. The Middle Semitic then evolved into the Late Semitic letter י, the early form of the Modern Hebrew י. The Middle Semitic letter is the origin of the Greek letter Δ, the Roman D and the number 4.

**Hey**

The original pictograph for this letter is ה or ה, a man standing with his arms raised out. The Modern Hebrew and original name for this letter is “hey”. The Hebrew word “hey” means “behold”, as when looking at a great sight. This word can also mean “breath” or “sigh” as one does when looking at a great sight. The meaning of the letter ה is behold, look, breath, sigh and reveal or revelation from the idea of revealing a great sight by pointing it out.

The Modern Hebrew sound for this letter is “h”. Originally this letter doubled as a consonant, with an “h” sound, or as the vowel sound “eh”. When the Greeks adopted this letter it became the “epsilon” with an “eh” sound.

This letter is commonly used as a prefix to words to mean “the” as in “ha’aretz” meaning “the land”. The use of this prefix is to reveal something of importance within the sentence.

The Early Semitic ה evolved into the Middle Semitic ב by rotating the letter 90 degrees to the left. This letter then evolved into بين in the late Semitic script that developed into the Modern Hebrew ב. The Middle Semitic ב was adopted by the Greeks and the Romans to become the E (reversed due to the direction of writing). This Middle Semitic letter also became the number 5.

**Waw**

The original pictograph used in the Early Semitic script is a י, a picture of a tent peg. The tent pegs were made of wood and may have been Y-shaped to prevent the rope from slipping off.

The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is “vav”, a word meaning “peg” or “hook”. This letter is used in Modern Hebrew as a consonant with a “v” sound and as a vowel.
If the Modern Hebrew letter appears as ג, it is the vowel sound “ow” and if it appears as ג, it is the vowel sound “uw”. When used as a vowel the ancient pronunciation was also an “ow” or “uw”. In each of the consonant/vowel letters of the Ancient Hebrew language the pronunciation of the is closely related to the pronunciation of the vowel such as the letter “hey” (See above) is “h” and “eh” and the pronunciation of the letter “yud” (See below) is “y” and “iy”. For this reason, it is probable that the original pronunciation of the letter ג was with a “w”. In Modern Arabic language, this letter is also pronounced with a “w”. Therefore, the original name of this letter would have been “waw” instead of “vav”.

As the pictograph indicates, this letter represents a peg or hook, which are used for securing something. The meaning of this letter is to add or secure.

This letter is frequently used as a prefix to words to mean “and” in the sense of adding things together.

The Early Semitic ג evolved into the י in the Middle Semitic script. This letter then became the ל of the Late Semitic script and evolved into the Modern Hebrew ג. The Middle Semitic letter was adopted by the Greeks and the Romans to be the letter F but was dropped from the Greek alphabet later. The Late Semitic form of the letter became the number 9.

**Zan**

The ancient pictograph for this letter is ג and is some type of agricultural implement similar to a mattock or plow. The meanings of this letter are “harvest” or “crop” as this tool is used in the harvesting, “food” as from the harvest, “cut” from the function of the implement and “broad” from its shape.

The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is “zayin” but was originally the parent root “zan”. When the Greeks adopted the letter its name was originally “zan” but later became “zeta”, the modern name for this letter in the Greek alphabet.

The phonetic sound for this letter is a “z” as it is in Greek and Arabic.

The Early Semitic pictograph was simplified to ג and evolving into ג in the Late Semitic script and evolved into the Modern Hebrew letter ג. The Greeks and Romans adopted this letter to become the letter “Z”. The Late Semitic ג became the number 7.
Hhets

The ancient pictograph \( \text{יר} \) is a picture of a tent wall. The meanings of this letter are outside as the function of the wall is to protect the occupants from the elements, halp as the wall in the middle of the tent divides the tent into the male and female sections and secular as something that is outside.

The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is hhet meaning a string. A very similar word Hebrew word hhets is a wall and is most likely the original name for this letter. The sound of the letter, in ancient and modern times, is a guttural "hh" (as in the “ch” in the name Bach).

The early Semitic pictograph \( \text{יר} \) evolved into \( \text{י} \) in the Middle Semitic script by being rotated 90 degrees. This letter continued to evolve into \( \text{ן} \) in the Late Semitic script. The Middle Semitic script is the origin of the Greek and Roman H while the late Semitic script became the modern Hebrew \( \text{ן} \). The Middle Semitic form of this letter became the number 8.

Thet

The original pictograph for this letter is \( \text{ן} \), a container made of wicker or clay. Containers were a very important item among the nomadic Hebrews. They were used for storing grains and other items. Wicker baskets were used as nets for catching fish. The meanings of this letter are basket, contain, store and clay.

The twenty-second letter of the Hebrew alphabet is a tav with a "t" sound. It is unlikely that the original Hebrew had two letters with the same sound. When the Greeks adopted the Hebrew alphabet this letter the Greek theta. The original sound for this letter is was probably a "th".

The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is “tet” meaning mud or clay but would have been pronounced as “thet”.

The Early Semitic letter \( \text{ן} \) remained unchanged into the Middle Semitic script but was simplified to \( \text{ן} \) in the Late Semitic script. The Late Semitic letter became the \( \text{ן} \), Theta, in the Greek alphabet, the Modern Hebrew \( \text{ן} \) and our number 6.
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

Yad

The Early Semitic pictograph of this letter is מ, an arm and hand. The meaning of this letter is work, make and throw, the functions of the hand. The Modern Hebrew name “yud” is a derivative of the two letter word “yad” meaning "hand", the original name for the letter.

The ancient and modern pronunciation of this letter is a "y". In Ancient Hebrew this letter also doubled as a vowel with an “i” sound. The Greek language adopted this letter as the “iota”, carrying over the “i” sound.

The ancient pictograph מ, was turned 90 degrees to become the ל in the Middle Semitic script. The letter continued to evolve into the simpler form כ in the Late Semitic script. The Middle Semitic form became the Greek and Roman Ι. The Late Semitic form became the Modern Hebrew ק.

Kaph

The Ancient form of this letter is כ the open palm of a hand. The meanings of this letter are bend and curve from the shape of the palm as well as to tame or subdue as one who has been bent to another’s will.

The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is kaph, a Hebrew word meaning “palm” and is the original name for the letter. This letter is pronounced as a “k”, as in the word “kaph”, when used as a stop or as a “kh” (pronounced hard like the German name Bach), as in the word “yalakh” (to walk) when used as a spirant.

The Early Semitic כ evolved into ח in the Middle Semitic script. This letter continued to evolve into ל in the Late Semitic script and becoming the Modern Hebrew ק and the ꜜ (final kaph). The Middle Semitic ח became the Greek and Roman К (written in reverse direction).
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

**Lam**

The Early Hebrew pictograph is ⌋, a shepherd's staff. The shepherd staff was used to direct sheep by pushing or pulling them. It was also used as a weapon against predators to defend and protect the sheep.

The meaning of this letter is toward as moving something in a different direction. This letter also means authority, as it is a sign of the shepherd, the leader of the flock. It also means yoke, a staff on the shoulders as well as tie or bind from the yoke that is bound to the animal.

This letter is used as a prefix to nouns meaning “to” or “toward”.

The Modern Hebrew name of this letter is “lamed”, similarly is the Greek name “lamda”. The Arabic name however is “lam” retaining an older two letter root name for the letter and the probable original name. The phonetic sound for this letter is “l”.

The original pictograph for this letter, ⌋, has remained virtually unchanged through the ages. The Middle Semitic remained the same but changed slightly to ⌈ in the Late Semitic script becoming the ⤄ in the Modern Hebrew script. The Early Semitic ⌋ is the origin of the Greek Λ (upside down) and the Roman L.

**Mah**

The Early Semitic pictograph for this letter is 一流 a picture of waves of water. This pictograph has the meanings of liquid, water and sea, mighty and massive from the size of the sea and chaos from the storms of the sea. To the Hebrews the sea was a feared and unknown place, for this reason this letter is used as a question word, who, what, when, where, why and how, in the sense of searching for an unknown.

The modern Hebrew name for this letter is “mem” probably from the word “mayim” meaning “water”. The word “mayim” is the plural form of “mah”, probably the original name for this letter, meaning “what”. The Greek name for this letter is “mu”, a Hebrew word closely related to “mah”. The sound for this letter is “m”.

The Early Semitic一流 evolved into ⤃ in the Middle Semitic and continued to evolve into ⤊ in the Late Semitic script. The Late Semitic script became the ⤅ and ⤆ (final mem) of the Modern Hebrew script. The Early and Middle Semitic script is the origin to the Greek and Roman M.
Nun

The ancient pictograph ロ is a picture of a seed sprout representing the idea of continuing to a new generation. This pictograph has the meanings of continue, perpetuation, offspring or heir.

The Modern Hebrew name is “nun”, a Hebrew word meaning continue, offspring or heir. This two-letter word is the original name for the letter. The phonetic sound for this letter is “n”.

The Early Semitic ロ evolved into ロ in the Middle Semitic script and continued to evolve into ロ in the Late Semitic script. The Late Semitic script became the Modern Hebrew ロ and ロ (final nun). The Middle Semitic script became the N (written in reverse direction) in both the Greek and Roman alphabets.

Sin

There are several possibilities for the original Semitic pictograph including ロ (a fish), ロ (possibly a thorn), ロ (a window?) and ロ (a thorn). The pictograph ロ is used almost exclusively through the history of this letter. This picture has the meanings of pierce and sharp. This letter also has the meaning of a shield as thorn bushes were used by the shepherd to build a wall or shield, made to enclose his flock during the night to protect them from predators. Another meaning is to grab hold as a thorn is a seed that clings to hair and clothing.

Of all the letters this is the most difficult to reconstruct due to the limited archeological and textual support. The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is samech (ם), which is a word that means support, with no apparent connection to a two letter parent root or to the meaning of the original picture of this letter. The Arabic alphabet does not have this letter and the Greek letter derived from this letter is called the ksi. The 21st letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ז) has two names and sounds, Shin (sh) and Sin (s). All the words using the sin are related in meaning to the words using a samech in the same place as the sin. It is possible that the original name for the samech was sin, meaning thorn, and later was divided into the samech and sin (which then became associated with the shin).

The original sound for this letter must be an "s" to which the samech and sin both agree. The Greek sound for the letter is "ks", similar to the "s".

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The early Semitic Σ evolved into the Σ in the middle Semitic. This letter continued to evolve into Ψ in the late Semitic. This letter became the ס in the modern Hebrew alphabet. The late Semitic is reversed in the Greek alphabet becoming the ξ and Ξ. The Greek letter Ξ became the Latin X.

**Ayin**

The Ancient picture for this letter is a picture of an eye ☽. This letter represents the ideas of seeing and watching as well as knowledge as the eye is the window of knowledge.

The name of the letter is ayin, a Semitic word meaning eye. This letter is silent in modern Hebrew. There is no indication that the ancient Semitic had a sound for this letter as well and appears to have been silent in the past. The Greek language assigned the vowel sound "o" to the letter. As Hebrew did not have one letter for the "o" sound the Greeks took this silent letter and converted it into a vowel.

The early Semitic ☽ evolved into the simpler Ο in the middle Semitic and remained the same into the late Semitic period. This letter evolved into the פ in the modern Hebrew script. The middle Semitic became the Greek Ο and the Latin O.

**Pey**

The Semitic word "pey" means a "mouth" and there are several ancient Semitic pictographs believed to be this letter, none of which resemble a mouth. The only exception is the South Arabian pictograph ☙. This pictograph closely resembles a mouth and is similar to the later Semitic letters for the letter "pey".

This pictograph has the meanings of speak and blow from the functions of the mouth as well the edge of something from the lips at the edge of the mouth.

The modern Hebrew name for this letter is "pey" and as previously identified it is the Hebrew word for mouth. There are two sounds for this letter, the stop "P" and the spirant "Ph" or "f".
The early Semitic 虿 evolved to the letter 𐤃 in the middle Semitic scripts. The letter continued to evolved into the 𐤅 in the late Semitic script. This letter evolved into the 𐤇 and ﮇ (final pey) in the modern Hebrew script. The middle Semitic 𐤃 became the Greek Π and the Latin P.

**Tsad**

The three Ancient pictograph possibilities for this letter are 𐤄, 𐤆 and 𐤇. The word "tsad" means "side" as a man laying on his side and may be the meaning of the last two pictographs. Most ancient Semitic alphabets used pictographs which closely resemble the last pictograph indicating that this was most likely the original form of the letter.

The meaning of this letter is the side of something as well as hunting and chasing through the idea of laying down in ambush. The modern name for this letter is tsade, a child root from the word tsad also meaning side. The phonetic sound of the letter is a "ts" in both ancient and modern Hebrew.

The early pictograph 𐤆 evolved into 𐤇 in the Middle Semitic script and continued to evolve into ﮇ in the Late Semitic Script. From the middle Semitic script comes the Modern Hebrew ﮇ and ﮇ. Modern Greek and Latin has no letter derived from this Semitic letter.

**Quph**

Most of the pictographs used for this letter are 𐤇 or 𐤇. Ancient Semitic letter which were originally oriented in a horizontal plane were tilted to a vertical plane. More than likely this letter was originally written as 𐤇.

The name of this letter is quph, a parent root. When all of the words derived from this parent root are compared the common theme of a circle or revolution are found. The pictograph of this letter is probably a picture of the sun at the horizon in the sense of a revolution of the sun.

The various meanings of this letter are sun, revolution, circle and horizon. This letter can also mean condense as the light gathers at the sun when it is at the horizon. It can also mean time as the revolution of the sun is used to calculate time. Hebrew, Greek
and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "q". The Modern Hebrew and Arabic name for this letter is qoph, a parent root.

The early pictograph 早期 evolved into 早期 in the Middle Semitic script and continued to evolve into 早期 in the Late Semitic Script. From the middle Semitic script comes the Modern Hebrew 早期. The Middle Semitic script is the origin of the Latin letter Q.

**Resh**

The Ancient picture for this letter is  resh, the head of a man. This letter has the meanings of head or man as well as chief, top, beginning or first.

The modern Hebrew name for this letter is resh, a Hebrew word meaning head. Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek agree that the sound for this letter is an "r".

The early pictograph 早期 evolved into 早期 in the Middle Semitic script and continued to evolve into 早期 in the Late Semitic Script. From the middle Semitic script comes the Modern Hebrew 早期. The Middle Semitic script is also the origin of the Greek letter Ρ and the Latin R.

**Shin**

The Ancient picture for this letter is  shin, a picture of the two front teeth. This letter has the meanings of teeth, sharp and press (from the function of the teeth when chewing). It also has the meaning of two, again, both or second from the two teeth.

The modern Hebrew name for this letter is shin, a Hebrew word meaning tooth. Hebrew and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "sh".

The early pictograph 早期 evolved into 早期 in the Middle Semitic script and continued to evolve into 早期 in the Late Semitic Script. From the middle Semitic script comes the Modern Hebrew 早期. The Middle Semitic script is also the origin of the Greek letter Σ and the Latin S.
**Taw**

The Ancient picture † is a type of "mark", probably of two sticks crossed to mark a place similar to the Egyptian hieroglyph of 𓎨𓎦, a picture of two crossed sticks. This letter has the meanings of mark, sign or signature.

The Modern Hebrew, Arabic and Greek names for this letter is tav (or taw), a Hebrew word meaning, mark. Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "t".

The early pictograph † evolved into ⲓ in the Middle Semitic script and continued to evolve into h in the Late Semitic Script. From the middle Semitic script comes the Modern Hebrew 𐤀. The Early Semitic script is the origin of the Greek letter Τ and the Latin T.

**Ghah**

While this letter existed in ancient Semitic languages and some modern Semitic languages, it no longer exists in the modern Hebrew. Instead it has been absorbed into the letter ב (ayin). While the evidence exists showing that this is in fact a separate letter, there is very little evidence for reconstructing its original pictograph. The Ugarit and Arabic languages wrote this letter the same as the ayin but with an additional line or dot. The closest candidate for this letter is the ꝏ, a twisted rope, as found in some ancient Semitic inscriptions.

In the Arabic language this letter is called the ghah but originally may have had the name gahah meaning "twisted". The meaning of the letter ghah is twisted from the twisting fibers of a rope and from this come the meaning of goats from their twisted horns. As goats are dark in color, this letter also carries the meaning of dark.

Because the Greek language transliterates this letter with a gamma (g sound) we know that this letter originally had a type of "g" sound such as in the word ring.
# Hebrew Alphabet Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Script</th>
<th>Early</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Early</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Late</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>Thorn</td>
<td>sin</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>ש</td>
<td>samech, sin</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>ayin</td>
<td>'</td>
<td></td>
<td>ת</td>
<td>ayin</td>
<td>silent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Open mouth</td>
<td>pey</td>
<td>p,ph</td>
<td></td>
<td>י</td>
<td>pey</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Man on his side</td>
<td>tsad</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td></td>
<td>י</td>
<td>tsad</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פ</td>
<td>Horizon</td>
<td>quph</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
<td>פ</td>
<td>quph</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>צ</td>
<td>Head of a man</td>
<td>resh</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td>צ</td>
<td>resh</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>צ</td>
<td>Two front teeth</td>
<td>shin</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td></td>
<td>צ</td>
<td>shin</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Crossed sticks</td>
<td>taw</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td>ק</td>
<td>tav</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע</td>
<td>Rope</td>
<td>ghah</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td></td>
<td>ע</td>
<td>ayin</td>
<td>silent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Hebrew Root System

Parent Roots

When two pictographs are put together, a Parent Root word is formed. When the ב (B, a house) is combined with the נ (N, a seed which continues the next generation) the Parent Root בָּנָּא (pronounced ben) is formed. The two letters of this root have the combined meaning of "the house of seeds" or "the seeds that continue the house/family". This word is translated simply as "son".

These parent roots are often used in the Biblical text as words themselves. While these words are usually specific in nature, their original meaning was very broad. The Hebrew word בָּנָּא means "son", the more original broad meaning of the parent root בָּנָּא is to build (a house or family). This can be seen in the various other derivatives of the Parent Root having the meanings of build, house, bricks and children.

Child Roots

Formed out of the Parent Roots are thirteen different Child Roots. The first is formed by doubling the last letter of the Parent Root. Hebrew verbs require a three consonant root in order to be conjugated. Therefore, the second consonant in the Parent Root is duplicated to turn the two consonant Parent Root into a three consonant child root. The meaning of this derivative from the Parent Root is usually identical in meaning to the original Parent Root.

The other twelve Child roots are formed by placing a vowel within the Parent Root. Of the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet, four double as consonants and vowels. These are the א, א (A), ה (H, E), ו (W, O and U) and י (Y, I).

A Child Root is formed by adding one of the consonant/vowels as a prefix (in front), a suffix (at the end) or an infix (in the middle) to the Parent Root. All of the Child Roots formed from the Parent Root are directly related in meaning to the Parent Root. Table 6 below are the Child Roots formed from the Parent Root בָּנָּא (BL), which has the
generic meaning of "flow", demonstrating the close relationship between the Parent and Child roots.

### Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Connection to root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>וַלִּפְתּ</td>
<td>Wilt</td>
<td>Flowing away of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לְפַתּ</td>
<td>Empty</td>
<td>Flowing out of contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פָּנִי</td>
<td>Panic</td>
<td>Flowing of the insides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פָּנְי</td>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Flowing away of youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַלְפִיו</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Heavy flowing of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סָפָי</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>Flowing of water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adopted Roots**

An adopted root is a three letter root that is formed out of a parent root. These roots evolved over time out of the original parent roots. Adopted roots are formed by adding a third consonant to a Parent Root forming a new root that is more specific in meaning than the parent. In Table 7 adopted roots formed out of the parent root סָפְע (with the generic meaning "to break") are listed. Each of the adopted roots have a more precise meaning of "to break".

### Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>דָּפֶע</td>
<td>Break forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דָּפֶע</td>
<td>Break apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דָּפֶע</td>
<td>Break in pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דָּפֶע</td>
<td>Break off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דָּפֶע</td>
<td>Break open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are also a few four letter adopted roots in the Biblical text, sixty-seven in all. Because of the scarcity of these roots it appears that these roots came into existence at an even later date than the three letter adopted roots of which there are hundreds.
Reconstruction of Roots

By comparing the various aspects of a parent root, the original meaning of the parent can be determined. For example, the two child roots \(\text{UQ} \) meaning "to rot" and \(\text{UJQ} \) meaning "to stink" are formed out of the parent root \(\text{UQ} \). These two ideas are connected in that something that rots begins to stink. When we examine the letters which form the parent root, \(\text{UQ} \) and \(\text{Q} \), we find the original meaning. The \(\text{Q} \) is a picture of water and the \(\text{U} \) is a picture of the sun at the horizon representing the gathering or condensing of light. When we combine the meaning of these two letters we have "water condensed". When the water of a pond condenses, such as dries up, the vegetation and fish that lived in that water die and begin to rot and stink. We know have a picture which will help us better understand the meaning of these words. One additional piece to the puzzle is the adopted root \(\text{UQ} \) (TsMQ), an adopted root meaning "dry".

Many times the adopted roots alone can help to reconstruct the meaning of a Parent root. The original meaning of the parent root \(\text{LF} \) (BHh) is very difficult to determine as the only word derived from it is the word \(\text{ILFE} \) (av'hhah) from the child root \(\text{LFE} \) (ABHh) meaning "sharp point". The adopted roots in Table 8 clearly show the original meaning of the parent root \(\text{LF} \) as "slaughter" and the "point" is in reference to the knife that is used to slaughter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\text{LF} )</td>
<td>Slaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{LF} )</td>
<td>Slaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{VLF} )</td>
<td>Choose (through the idea of choosing a sacrifice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{RLF} )</td>
<td>Test (through the idea of testing for the choicest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{VOF} ) *</td>
<td>Firstborn (the firstborn of the flock is chosen for sacrifice)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - The letter \(\text{L} \) has been exchanged for the similar sounding \(\text{O} \).
The Hebrew Language

Each root represents an action, an object that reflects the action and an abstract derived from the action of the object. The action is referred to as a verb while the object and abstract are referred to as nouns. The root וֹבִךְ (BRK) is the foundation to the verb וֹבִךְ (barak) meaning "to kneel" (action) and the noun וֹבִךְ (berek) meaning "knee" (object). The noun וֹבִךְ (berakah) is derived from the root and can be a gift (object) or the abstract concept of a "blessing" in the sense of bringing a gift on bended knee.

Verbs

Hebrew verbs, like English verbs, describe action. Because the Hebrew language is an action oriented language rather than descriptive, it is prolific with verbs. When a Hebrew verb is conjugated in a sentence it identifies person, number, gender, tense, mood and voice. Understanding these different aspects of a verb is essential for proper interpretation of that verb.

Person
Each verb identifies the subject of the verb as first (I), second (you) or third (he) person.

Number
Each verb also indicates the subject of the verb as singular or plural (we, you or they).

Gender
Each verb also indicates the subject of the verb as masculine (he) or feminine (she).

Tense
There are four tenses in Hebrew verbs, perfect, imperfect, participle and imperative. In the English language the verb tenses are related to time; past, present and future, while the Hebrew verbs are all related to action. The perfect tense is a completed action and in most cases is related to the English past tense (he cut). The imperfect tense is an incomplete action and is closely related to the English present and future tenses (he cuts or he will cut). The participle can be a current action or one who performs the action (a cutting or cutter). The imperative identifies the action, similar to a command, with no reference to the subject (cut!). When the prefix ה (waw) meaning "and" is attached to
the verb, the verb tense (perfect or imperfect) reverses. For this reason this letter, when used in this context, is called the reversing or consecutive waw.

**Voice**

Each verb also includes voice of which there are three; active, passive or reflexive. The active voice identifies the action of the verb as coming from the subject (he cut). The passive voice does not identify the origin of action placed on the subject of the verb (he was cut). The reflexive voice places the action of the verb onto the subject (he cut himself).

**Mood**

Each verb also includes mood of which there are three; simple, intensive or causative. The simple mood is simple action of the verb (he cut). The intensive mood implies force or emphasis on the verb (he slashed or hacked). The causative mood expresses causation to the verb (he caused a cut).

The voice and mood of a verb is identified by seven different forms as shown in Table 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Voice</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paal*</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>He cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>He was cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Intensive</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>He slashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Intensive</td>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>He was slashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Causative</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>He made cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hophal</td>
<td>Causative</td>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>He was made cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitpael</td>
<td>Intensive</td>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>He slashed himself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Also called the "qal" form.

**Verb Conjugations**

While all of this appears complex and confusing at first it should be noted that the majority of the Hebrew verbs in the Bible are written in the paal form. It should also be noted that of these verbs most of them are written in the perfect tense, third person, masculine, singular, paal form.
**Nouns**

The most common noun form is the use of the two or three letter root. From the parent root הָג (AB), meaning a tent pole, comes the noun הָג (av) meaning "father". As was mentioned previously, all nouns are action oriented and the full understanding of the noun הָג is "the one who holds up the tent/house". Just as the tent pole supports the tent, the father supports the family within the tent. The root מַת (PTHh) is the base for the verb מַת (patahh) meaning "to open" and the noun מַת (petahh) meaning a door.

**Noun Derivatives**

Additional nouns are also formed out of the base root by adding specific letters as prefixes, infixes and suffixes, in specific places within the root. The noun derivative מַת Q (maph‘teach) meaning a key is formed by adding the letter Q to the front of the noun מַת (petahh - a door). Some of the most common noun derivatives are formed by placing a מ (m) or T (t) before the root or a מ (i) or י (o or u) within the root.

**Feminine Derivatives**

In Hebrew all nouns are either masculine or feminine. In most cases the nouns and noun derivatives are masculine and are converted into feminine nouns by adding one of four suffixes; ש (ah), ט (et), וּ (owt), or י (i). Generally, masculine nouns are concrete while feminine nouns are abstract.

**Combination Derivatives**

Additional noun derivatives are formed by combining different prefixes, infixes and suffixes. The four feminine suffixes can also be added to any of the other noun derivatives resulting in a wide variety of possible nouns.

**Plural Nouns**

Nouns are made plural by adding the suffix מ (m) or י (y). Generally the מ is used for masculine nouns and י for feminine nouns. In some cases masculine words, usually very ancient words, will use the י suffix. The Hebrew words הָה (av - father) and הָה (or - light) are masculine words but are written as הָה (av) and הָה (av) in the plural. In all modern languages the plural is always quantitative while in Ancient Hebrew a plural can be quantitative or qualitative. For instance the word "trees" refers to more than one tree (quantitative) while in Hebrew the plural word מַת (etsiyum - trees) can mean more than one tree (quantitative) or one very large tree (qualitative). An example of this is the word מַת (behemot or usually transliterated as behemoth in Job 40:15). This word is the plural form of the singular מ (behemah), meaning beast, but refers to a very large beast rather than more than one
beast. One of the most common uses of the qualitative plural is the word \( \text{elohiym} \) which can be translated as "gods" (quantitative) or as "God" (qualitative).

**Grammatical Tools**

Hebrew uses nouns for other functions within the sentence. They can be used as adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, etc. The noun \( \text{eqev} \) can be the "heel" of the foot but, it can also mean "because" in the sense of being on the heel of the previous phrase. Because the Ancient Hebrew language does not make distinctions between these types of words the Lexicon lists them all as nouns and noun derivatives.

**Determining the original meaning of Hebrew words**

As it has been mentioned, Hebrew words are commonly defined from a western perspective. How is the original meaning of words from an Hebraic perspective determined? A Hebrew word that is often translated in an abstract manner will many times be used in a concrete manner somewhere in the text (most often in the book of Job, the oldest book of the Bible and therefore using the most ancient meanings of words). An example of this is the word \( \text{hhay} \). This word is usually translated as life but in one place, Job 38:39, this word is best translated as "stomach"; "Can you hunt the prey of the lion or fill the stomach of the young lion?". From this we see that life to the Ancient Hebrew is related to a full stomach.

By comparing the word in question with other words derived from the same or related roots the original meaning can be determined. The word \( \text{kohen} \) meaning "priest" is related to other words meaning base, foundation and level. From this we discover that the priests of the community are the foundation or the firm base of that community.

The pictographs also help to determine the original meaning of a word such as the Hebrew word for "mother", \( \text{eym} \). The \( \text{E} \) is a picture of an ox representing strength and the \( \text{Q} \) is a picture of water. Combined these mean "strong water" or glue. The mother is understood by the ancient Hebrews as one who binds the family together.

Other devices used is to compare the use of this word with synonyms and antonyms in poetical passages, the context in which the word is used and the use of the word in other Semitic languages.
Letter Evolution

Over time words and their roots evolve. One of the most common evolutions of a word is an exchange for one sounding letter for another. All spoken sounds can be grouped into seven different categories. Table 10 below lists these categories and the letters that correspond to them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labials</td>
<td>lip sounds</td>
<td>bfpvw</td>
<td>שפיה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentals</td>
<td>tooth sounds</td>
<td>dt</td>
<td>תות</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutturals</td>
<td>throat sounds</td>
<td>ghjkqxy</td>
<td>קNgu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquids</td>
<td>tongue sounds</td>
<td>lr</td>
<td>לוע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>nose sounds</td>
<td>mn</td>
<td>ענה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractives</td>
<td>whistle sounds</td>
<td>csz</td>
<td>שז&lt;const&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td>breath sounds</td>
<td>aeiou</td>
<td>עאוי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This can be seen in many English words such as "vine" which is the origin of "wine" where the "w" is exchanged for the "v". The word "foot" comes from the ancient word "ped" meaning foot (as in pedal or pedestrian). This type of letter exchange occurs frequently in all languages including Hebrew.

Within the Biblical text we have the ancient parent root שפיה (zav) meaning “yellow”. From this parent root two child roots are derived; שפיה (zahav) meaning “gold” and שפיה (zuv) meaning “puss”, both being yellow in color. Another child root, שפיה (tsahav), also has the meaning “yellow” but, has no connection to the ancient parent root שפיה (tsav) meaning “wall”. From this evidence we can conclude that שפיה is an evolved form of the root שפיה. The letter צ (ts) has replaced the פ (z), both sounds being very similar.

Another common evolution is the replacement of letters. The Hebrew word שפיה (lev) meaning heart has evolved into the Aramaic word שפיה (bal), also meaning heart, by reversing the order of the letters.

In the Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible the original spelling of the words will be used. The spelling as found in the Biblical text will be listed under "defective spellings".
Ancient Hebrew Pronunciation

The following rules will assist the reader with pronouncing the Hebrew words without relying on the nikkud (vowel pointings) as used in most lexicons and dictionaries.

Spirants and Stops

A spirant is a letter whose sound can be prolonged. Some examples of this from the English language are the v, z, f, and sh. A stop is a letter whose sound ends abruptly such as the b, p, d and t. A few of the Hebrew letters will have a different pronunciation depending on their position within the word. The letter ﬁ will usually be pronounced as a stop (b) when at the beginning of the word and as a spirant (v) when it is anywhere else in the word. For example the word ﬁ is pronounced “bar” while the word ﬁ is pronounced “rav”. Another letter that will change is the letter kaph - . When at the beginning of a word it will be pronounced as a stop (k), otherwise it will be pronounced as a spirant (kh – pronounced like the ch in the name Bach). The only other letter that will change is the letter pey - . When at the beginning of a word it will be a stop (p), otherwise it will be a spirant (ph).

Vowels

Four of the Hebrew letters double as consonants and vowels. These are the ﬉ (al), ﬊ (hey), ﬉ (waw) and the ﬉ (yud). The al can be a glottal stop (silent pause) or the vowel sound “a”. The hey is an “h” as a consonant or an “e” as a vowel. The waw is a “w” as a consonant or an “o” or “u” as a vowel. The yud is a “y” as a consonant or an “i” as a vowel. The waw and the yud are the two most commonly used as vowels in Hebrew words. When the waw appears at beginning of a syllable it will use the consonantal "w" sound. The same with the yud which will use the consonantal "y" when at beginning of a syllable.

Another type of vowel is the implied vowel sounds. This means that the vowel is not written but is necessary in order to pronounce the word. An example of this is the word ﬁ (grain) which consists of the two consonant B and R and cannot be pronounced without a vowel between them. In most cases the implied vowel will be an “a” or an “e”. In this case the implied vowel is the “a” and the word ﬁ is pronounced “BaR”.

Syllables

There are two types of syllables, open and closed. A closed syllable will include a consonant-vowel-consonant combination while an open syllable will have a vowel-consonant combination. The vowel may be one of the four consonant/vowel letters, usually the yud (I) or the waw (O or U) or an implied vowel. In most cases the final syllable will be a closed syllable. The word ﬉ (covenant) will have two syllables.
The first is 𐤀, an open syllable pronounced “be”, and the second is 𐤁𐤇𐤐, a closed syllable pronounced “riyt”.

Generally a word with three consonants will be divided as Cv-CvC. A word with four consonants will be divided as Cv-Cv-CvC or CvC-CvC. When a word includes five consonants the breakdown is usually Cv-Cv-Cv-CvC or CvC-Cv-CvC.

If the word includes one of the four consonant/vowel letters, its position within the word will determine if it is used as a consonant or a vowel. Generally, when the consonant/vowel is placed at the beginning of a syllable or the end of a closed syllable it will take on the consonantal sound. When it is in the middle of a closed syllable or the end of an open syllable it will take on the vowel sound.

**Masoretic Vowels**

The Hebrew text of the Bible was originally written with only the twenty two letters of the Hebrew alphabet. About one thousand years ago a group called the Masorites created a system of dots and dashes called "nikkud" and placed them above and below the consonants to represent the vowels. It was discovered in the Dead Sea Scrolls that the four Hebrew letters, the al, hey, waw and yud, were used as vowels. The Masorites removed these vowels (usually the waw and yud) and replaced them with the nikkud. In Table 11 are some examples of Hebrew spellings of some Hebrew words in the Masoretic text and the Dead Sea Scrolls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Masoretic</th>
<th>Dead Sea Scroll</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaiah 2:2</td>
<td>קֵל</td>
<td>קֵל</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>אָלָה יִשָּׁב</td>
<td>אָלָה יִשָּׁב</td>
<td>God of Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaiah 2:4</td>
<td>תָּל</td>
<td>תָּל</td>
<td>And not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hebrew words in this lexicon have re-inserted the waw and yud wherever the nikkud pointings for the "o", "u" and "i" appear. This is to restore the spelling of Hebrew words based on the original vowels of Hebrew words rather than the nikkud.

Because the nikkud are of fairly recent origin and not part of the original Hebrew text they are not included in the *Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible*. In many cases the nikkud can be misleading causing one to rely more on them then on the consonants themselves for the meaning of the word.
Transliterations

Some words in the Lexicon are transliterated rather than translated such as the names of unknown minerals, plants and animals, instruments and all weights and measures. The method for transliterating Hebrew letters is defined in Table 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>a e</td>
<td>father egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב</td>
<td>b v</td>
<td>bat vine</td>
</tr>
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Lexicon Format

Parent and Adopted Root Format

1345) Each two letter Parent Root is identified by a four number digit ranging from 1001 to 1529. Each three letter Adopted root is identified by a four number digit ranging from 2001 to 2910. Each four letter Adopted root is identified by a four number digit ranging from 3001 to 3067. These numbers correspond to the alphabetical order of the root.

Following the Parent or Adopted Root number is the Hebrew root written in the ancient pictographic script.

(AB) The same root written in modern Hebrew script and transliterated into Roman characters using the following transliterations.

ac: Twist The action definition of the root.

c0: Root The concrete definition of the root.

ab: Perverse The abstract definition of the root.

[from:] The possible Parent root origin of the Adopted Root. (Used only with the Adopted Root entries)

(eng: ankle) English words that are closely associated to a word or words
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

derived from the parent root. These words may or may not actually be derived from the Hebrew but are added as familiar associations for Hebrew word recall.

**Adopted Roots;** Following the Parent and Child Roots is a list of Adopted Roots derived out of the Parent Root. This list includes the Adopted Root number, the Adopted Root and the known action, concrete and abstract definitions of the Adopted Root.

### Child Root Format

**B)** Each child root is identified by a letter ranging from A to N. Child roots designated as "A" are words derived from the Parent root itself. Child roots designated as "B" are words derived by doubling the second letter of the Parent. Child roots with designations C thru N are derived by adding one of the four consonant/vowels within the root.

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Following the Child Root designator is the Hebrew root in the ancient pictographic script.

(בזא BZA) The same word written in modern Hebrew script and transliterated into Roman characters.

ac: **Twist** The action definition of the root.

cr: **Root** The concrete definition of the root.

ab: **Perverse** The abstract definition of the root.
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Word Format

V, N or a

An upper case "V" represents a verb. An upper case "N" represents a base noun. Lower case letters "a" thru "t" represent a noun derivative. The letter "a" represents the most frequent noun derivative while the letter "t" represents the least frequent noun derivative.

\[
\begin{align*}
a & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{1}{\text{n}} & f & : \text{x}x\text{x} & k & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{6}{\text{n}} & p & : \text{b}x\text{x} \\
b & : \text{x}\overset{*}{\text{x}}x & g & : \text{x}\overset{*}{x}\text{x}\overset{4}{\text{x}} & l & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{7}{\text{x}} & q & : \text{z}x\text{x}\overset{9}{\text{x}} \\
c & : \text{x}\overset{*}{x}\text{x}\overset{2}{\text{x}} & h & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{5}{\text{x}} & m & : \text{g}x\text{x} & r & : \text{z}x\text{x}\overset{10}{\text{x}} \\
d & : \text{x}\overset{*}{x}\text{x}\overset{3}{\text{x}} & i & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{n}{\text{x}} & n & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{8}{\text{x}} & s & : \text{z}x\text{x} \\
e & : \text{x}\overset{*}{x}\text{x} & j & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{7}{\text{x}} & o & : \text{x}\overset{*}{x}\text{x}\overset{10}{\text{x}} & t & : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{9}{\text{x}} \\
\end{align*}
\]

1- This prefix is pronounced mah. 
2- This infix is pronounced o. 
3- This infix is pronounced u. 
4- This infix is pronounced o. 
5- This prefix is pronounced miy. 
6- This prefix is pronounced meh. 

\[m, f \text{ or } m/f\]

The superscript "m" identifies the noun as masculine. The superscript "f" identifies the noun as feminine. A superscript "m/f" indicates the noun can be either masculine or feminine.

\[1, 2, 3 \text{ or } 4\]

This superscript number following a superscript "f" identifies the feminine noun is written with one of the four feminine suffixes.

\[\overset{1}{f} : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{1}{\text{x}} \overset{2}{f} : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{2}{\text{x}} \overset{3}{f} : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{3}{\text{x}} \overset{4}{f} : \text{x}x\text{x}\overset{4}{\text{x}}\]

The word written in the ancient pictographic script.

(בַּרְיָ֑א) B-RY-AH

The same word written in modern Hebrew script and transliterated into Roman characters with hyphens to divide the syllables.

— Fill:

A one or two word definition of the word. When necessary this definition is followed by a more specific definition.

I. II. III. IV.

Occasionally one Hebrew word may have more than one meaning. In this case each definition is preceded by a Roman Numeral.

[ms: עָנָן]

Where the Masoretic text of the Bible has removed one of the consonant vowels and replaced it with one of the nikkud (vowel pointings), the Masoretic spelling of the word is written here.

[df: יְפָ] Defective spellings of this Hebrew word are written here.
The Aramaic language occasionally spells the word differently than Hebrew. The Aramaic spellings are listed here.

The frequency that this Hebrew word is used in the Hebrew Bible.

Verb forms used in the Hebrew Bible for this verb.

The translations of this Hebrew word used in the King James Version.

The Strong's number/s corresponding to this Hebrew word.
The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible

The Lexicon
Parent and Child Roots

1001) אֵל (אָל AA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1002) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָא AB) ac: Stand co: Pole
ab: ?: The pictograph נ represents strength, the ש represents the tent. Combined these mean "the strength of the house". This can be the tent poles which hold up the tent, the house, as well as the father who holds up the family, the household. (eng: pa - an exchange from a b and p and a reversal of the letters)

A) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָא AB) ac: ? co: Pole ab: ?: The support of the tent/house.

N(m) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָא AB) — I. Fruit:
This word can also be fresh fruit, the father of the next generation of trees attached to the tree (pole). [Hebrew and Aramaic]

II. Father: The father of the family provides the strength, support and structure to the household. The father fulfilled many functions for the family. He was the commander of the family army, provider of offspring to continue the family line, the priest and teacher. A father can be of the immediate family or a lineage such as Jacob who is the father of the Israelites. A father can also be the patron of a profession or art. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 1229] [kjv: father, chief, families, desire, patrimony, prince, principle, greenness, fruit] {str: 1, 2, 3, 4}

N(f) פָּנִי (פָּנִי A-BH) — Desire: The desires of the father. [freq. 1] [kjv: desire] {str: 15}

B) פָּנִי (פָּנִי ABB) ac: ? co: Grain ab: ?

B(m) פָּנִי (פָּנִי A-BYB) — Green Grain: The new green ears of growing grain as the parent seeds attached to the stalk (pole) of the next generation of crops. Also Abib, the name of a month in the Hebrew calendar. [freq. 8] [kjv: abib, corn] {str: 24}

J) פָּנִי (פָּנִי AWB) ac: ? co: Wineskin ab: ?: The wineskin hangs from the tent pole. A spiritist (possibly from their mumbling like the sound of wine poured out of the wineskin)

N(m) פָּנִי (פָּנִי AWB) — I. Wineskin: A leather bag that holds wine and is hung from the pole of the tent. II. Medium:
One who evokes the dead, a ghost, possibly from their mumbling like the sound of wine poured out of the wineskin. [freq. 17] |kjv: bottle, familiar spirit| {str: 178}

L) מֵאֱלָה (בֵּית YAB) ac: Desire co: ? ab: ?: The firm standing of the tent pole.

V) מֵאֱלֶה (בֵּית Y-AB) — Desire: A standing firm for what is desired. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: long| {str: 2968}

M) מָלָה (בֵּית AYB) ac: Hostile co: Spear ab: Enemy: The tent pole is pointed at one end and doubles as a spear which can be used against an enemy to defend (also a support of) the family.

V) מָלָה (בֵּית AYB) — Hostile: To be hostile to another as an enemy. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: enemy| {str: 340}

N(т) מָלָה (בֵּית AY-BH) — Hostility: [freq. 5] |kjv: enemy, hatred| {str: 342}

g(т) מָלָה (בֵּית AW-YB) — Enemy: [ms: בֵּית] [freq. 282] |kjv: enemy, foe| {str: 341}

1004) כָּרָה (בֵּית AD) ac: ? co: Smoke ab: ?: (eng: wood)

A) כָּרָה (בֵּית AD) ac: ? co: Mist ab: ?: An overwhelming abundance of ash raked in the fire causing a cloud of dust.

N(т) כָּרָה (בֵּית AD) — Mist: A misty vapor. [freq. 2] |kjv: mist, vapor| {str: 108}

J) כָּרָה (בֵּית AWD) ac: ? co: Charcoal ab: ?: The abundant remnants of charred wood from a fire that is raked together causing a cloud of ash.

N(т) כָּרָה (בֵּית AWD) — Charcoal: The wood remnants of a fire. [freq. 3] |kjv: firebrand, brand, because, cause, concerning| {str: 181}

N(т) כָּרָה (תֵּרָה AW-DWT) — Because: A turning over and bringing together of a thought. [ms: תֵּרָה] [freq. 11] |kjv: very, greatly, sore, exceedingly, great, much, diligently, good, might| {str: 182}

K(т) כָּרָה (תֵּרָה M-AWD) — Many: An abundance of things (many, much, great), action (complete, wholly, strong, quick) or character (very). [ms: תֵּרָה] [freq. 299] |kjv: very, greatly, sore, exceedingly, great, much, diligently, good, might| {str: 3966}

M) כָּרָה (בֵּית AYD) ac: ? co: Heap ab: ?: A pile of charred wood and ash as the remnants of a fire.

N(т) כָּרָה (בֵּית AYD) — Heap: A pile of rubble from a fire or other calamity. [freq. 24] |kjv: calamity, destruction| {str: 343}

1005) לָשׁ (בֵּית AG) ac: ? co: Sigh ab: Where: The pictograph י represents strength of the ox. The ל is one looking at a great sight and sighing. Combined they mean "a strong sigh". This can be a sigh when searching as when the ox snorts when desiring food. This root is closely related to אֶשׁ (eng: ah; woe)
Parent and Child Roots -  

A) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ac: **Sigh** co: ? ab: ?

The howling of one searching.

N\(^m\) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) — **Ah:** The sigh of one in exclamation out of a desire. [df: פָּי פָּי] [freq. 4] |kjv: ah, alas, woe| {str: 253, 337, 338}

B) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ac: **Sigh** co: ? ab: ?

A screaming out of pain.

N\(^m\) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ג א-ה ה — **Ah:** [freq. 15] |kjv: ah, alas| {str: 162}

D) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ac: **Desire** co: ? ab: ?

Rightful ownership of what is desired.

V) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) י ה — **Belong:** [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: appertain| {str: 2969}

J) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ac: **Sigh** co: ? ab: **Desire:** A sigh out of a desire.

V) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) — **Desire:** [freq. 26] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: desire, longing, covet, lust, point out| {str: 183}

I) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ת א-ו ה — **Desire:** What is good or bad, that is desired. [freq. 20] |kjv: desire, lust after, pleasure| {str: 183}

M) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) ac: ? co: **Hawk** ab: ?

A bird that flies high searching for food and screeches as a loud sigh.

N\(^i\) יָ֫זְפָּה (ץ פָּי) — **Hawk:** [freq. 3] |kjv: kite, vulture| {str: 344}

1006) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

**Desire:** The pictograph י, replacing the פ, is a peg representing the idea of attaching something. This root has the idea of adding something out of desire.

This root is closely related to the root יָ֫זְפָּה. (eng: or - with an added r)

A) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) ac: **Desire** co: ? ab: ?

N\(^w\) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) — **Or:** An alternative or optional desire. [freq. 21] |kjv: also, and, desire, either, least, nor, or, otherwise, should, then, whether| {str: 176}

N\(^f\) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) א-ו ה — **Desire:** What is good or bad, that is desired. [freq. 7] |kjv: desire, lust after, pleasure| {str: 185}

N\(^f\) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) א-ו י — **Oh:** A passionate cry of desire. [freq. 24] |kjv: woe, alas| {str: 188}

N\(^f\) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) א-ו י — **Woe:** A passionate cry of desire. [freq. 1] |kjv: woe| {str: 190}

N\(^f\) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) א-ו י — **Desire:** What is desired. [freq. 1] |kjv: desires| {str: 3970}

H) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) ac: **Point** co: ? ab: ?

V) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) א-ו ה — **Point:** To point out what is desired. [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: point| {str: 184}

1007) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

**Time:** The letter י represents an agricultural implement of cutting used in the harvest. The harvest is a very prominent "time" to the early Hebrews.

A) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

A specific time.

N\(^w\) יֶ֫ז (ץ פָּי) — **At That Time:** A point in time. [freq. 22] |kjv: beginning, even, for, from,
hitherto, now, old, since, then, time, when, yet | {str: 227}

That Time: A point in time. [freq. 3] | kjv: then | {str: 233}

1008) פֶּרֶץ (תָּנָן א-חנ) ac: Protect co: Hearth
ab: Brother: The pictograph י represents strength. The פ is a wall. Combined these pictographs mean "strong wall". In Hebrew thought, a wall is more than a vertical barrier but anything that separates or divides. The hearth around the fire protected the house from the heat and embers of the fire.

A) פֶּרֶץ (תָּנָן א-חנ) ac: ? co: Hearth
ab: ?

N^f) פֶּרֶץ (תָּנָן א-חנ) — I. Hearth: A dividing wall that protects the family from the fire. II. Brother: One who stands between the enemy and the family, a protector. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 634] | kjv: brethren, brother, another, brotherly, kindred, hearth| {str: 251, 252, 254}

N^f) תֶּרֶם (תָּנָן א-חנ) ac: ? co: Hearth
ab: Brother: A company of brothers. [freq. 1] | kjv: brotherhood| {str: 264}

1009) אָכַל (נַח את) ac: ? co: Corral
ab: Gentle: The pictograph א is an ox head. The א is a basket as used to contain something. Combined these mean "ox contained" in the sense of being tamed or gentle. The idea that one that can be rough and harsh but acts in a gentle manner.

A) אָכַל (נַח את) ac: ? co: ? ab: Gentle

N^g) אָכַל (נַח את) — I. Gentle: To act gently or soft. II. Charmer: One who gentles a snake. [freq. 6] | kjv: softly, charmers, gently, secret| {str: 328}

1010) עָמַד (א י) ac: ? co: Place
ab: Where: The pictograph י, replacing the א, is the hand and adds the idea of pointing to a place. This root is closely related to the root פֶּרֶץ.


K) עָמַד (תָּנָן אחנ) ac: ? co: Hearth
ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -  א

1011) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָא) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1012) לו (לֹו) ac: Yoke co: Ox
ab: Strength: The pictograph ל is a picture of an ox head and also represents its strength. The ל is a picture of a shepherd staff and also represents the authority of the shepherd. Combined these two pictographs mean "the strong authority" and can be anyone or thing of strong authority. The yoke is understood as a "staff on the shoulders" (see Isaiah 9:4) in order to harness their power for pulling loads such as a wagon or plow. Hence, the two pictographs can also represent "the ox in the yoke". Often two oxen were yoked together. An older, more experienced ox would be teamed up (yoked) with a younger, less experienced ox. The older ox in the yoke is the "strong authority" who, through the yoke, teaches the younger ox. (eng: all; elk; elephant)

A) לֹו (לֹו) ac: ? co: Ox ab: Strength: The power of the ox's muscles to perform work.

N\textsuperscript{m}) לֹו (לֹו) — Power: One who holds authority over others such as judges, chiefs and gods. In the sense of being yoked to one another. [freq. 245] [kjv: God, god, power, mighty, godly, great, idols, strong, unto, with, against, at, into, in, before, to, of, upon, by, toward, hath, for, on, beside, from, where, after, within] {str: 410}

N\textsuperscript{f}) לו (לו) — I. Oath: A binding agreement including the curse for violating the oath. II. Oak: The strongest of the woods. [freq. 50] [kjv: oak, elm, teak tree, curse, oath, execration, swearing] {str: 423, 424, 427}

b\textsuperscript{f}) לו (לו) — Fat-tail: The fat part of a sheep's rump considered an Eastern delicacy. [freq. 5] [kjv: rump] {str: 451}

i\textsuperscript{f}) לא (לא) — Curse: [freq. 1] [kjv: curse] {str: 8381}

j\textsuperscript{m}) לא (לא) — Oak: The strongest of the woods. [freq. 17] [kjv: plain, oak] {str: 436, 437}

H) לו (לו) ac: Swear co: Yoke ab: ?: The yoking together of two parties. A treaty or covenant binds two parties together through an oath (yoke). The oath included blessings for abiding by the covenant and curses for breaking the covenant (see Deuteronomy 28). The God of the Hebrews was seen as the older ox that is yoked to his people in a covenant relationship.

V) לו (לו) — I. Swear: The placing of oneself in a binding agreement to a course of action including a curse for violating the oath. II. Lament: A wailing like the making of an oath. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: swear, curse, adjure, lament] {str: 421, 422}

N\textsuperscript{m}) לו (לו) — Power: The power or might of
Parent and Child Roots -

one who rules or teaches. One who rules with another. Often applied to rulers or a god.

[Aramaic only] [freq. 95] [kjv: god] {str: 426}

Power: The power or might of one who rules or teaches. One who yokes with another. Often applied to rulers or a god.

[Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: hla] [freq. 2663] [kjv: God, god, heathen deity] {str: 430, 433}

Strength: The strength of the ox.

Tree: [Aramaic only] [freq. 6] [kjv: tree] {str: 363}

Arch: The arch is the strongest architectural design for an entry through a building or wall. [ms: מָלָא] [freq. 15] [kjv: arch] {str: 361}

Adopted Roots;

2001 Guide, Yoke, Learn

1013 Bind: The pictograph ي represents strength. The م is water or any other liquid. Combined these pictographs mean "strong liquid". Glue was made by placing the hides and other animal parts of slaughtered animals in a pot of boiling water. As the hide boiled, a thick sticky substance formed at the surface of the water. This substance was removed and used as a binding agent. (eng: arm - with the addition of the r sound)

A) Arm: The arm that holds things together. The arm is seen as glue that encircles and holds together. A cubit
was the length of the arm from elbow to fingertip. The mother of the family is the one who binds the family together by holding in her arms and by the work of her arms.

**N** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Mother
One whose arms hold the family together through her work and love. Also one who fulfills the role of a mother. [freq. 220] | kjv: mother, dam| {str: 517}

**N** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— I. Cubit: A linear standard of measure equal to the length of the forearm. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Bondwoman: One who is bound to another. [freq. 304] | kjv: cubit, measure, post, handmaid, maidservant, maid, bondwoman, bondmaids| {str: 519, 520, 521}

**J** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Tribe: A family lineage bound together. [Hebrew and Aramaic] | kjv: people, nation| {str: 523, 524}

**M** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— If: A desire to bind two ideas together. [ms: בֶּּיַּנְּאַּ] | kjv: if, not, or, when, whether, doubtless, while, neither, saving| {str: 518}

1014) ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ ac: Produce co: Produce ab: ?: The pictograph represents the ox. The ְָּּוָּו is a picture of a seed (plant, animal or man). The male searches out the female and approaches her for reproducing (see Jeremiah 2:24). This can also be a search for the purpose of producing something.

**A** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ ac: ? co: Ship ab: Where: A ship searches through the sea for a distant coastline (of an island or mainland) in search of the produce for trade. The fig tree produces fruit that is desirable and prolific, since the fig is green and blends in with the leaves, the fruit must be searched out. The searching may result in success or failure.

**N** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Where: A search for a place. [ms: בְּּאֶּּרְּּ] [freq. 8] | kjv: whither, how, where, whithersoever, hither| {str: 575}

**J** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Bowl: As the shape of a ship. [Aramaic only] | kjv: vessel| {str: 3984}

**M** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Ship: A ship searches through the sea for a distant shore. II. Island: As the destination of a ship. [df: בְּּאֶּּרְּּ] | kjv: ship, isle, island, country| {str: 339, 590}

**F** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Ship: As searching through the sea for a distant shore. | kjv: ship| {str: 591}

**I** ְָּּוָּו (ְֶּּמְּּאַּרְּּ— Fig: The tree or fruit. A desirable and prolific fruit that must be searched for as the fruit is green, blending in with the leaves
making it difficult to see. [freq. 39] kjv: fig tree, fig| {str: 8384}
i) (TA-NH) — Occasion: The time of sexual urges when the male searches out the female and approaches her for reproducing. This word can also be applied to any occasion as a result of searching. [df: |kjv: occasion| {str: 8385}
H) (ANH) ac: Meet co: ? ab: ? The seeking out of another to meet with. A chance encounter or an arrival to another.
V) (A-NH) — Send: The sending of one for an encounter. [freq. 4] (vf: Hitpael, Pual, Piel) kjv: deliver| {str: 579}
i) (TA-NH) — Occasion: The time of sexual urges when the male searches out the female and approaches her for reproducing. This word can also be applied to any occasion as a result of searching. [df: |kjv: occasion| {str: 8385}
J) (AWN) ac: ? co: Produce ab: Vigor
N) (AWN) — I. Vigor: The power within the belly, or loins, for reproduction or creative work. II. Vanity: The use of the power within the loins for vain or other improper purposes. [freq. 90] kjv: strength, might, force, goods, substance, iniquity, wicked, vanity, affliction, mischief, unrighteous| {str: 202, 205}
i) (T-AWN) — Toil: An exhaustive work. [ms: |kjv: lies| {str: 8383}
N) (AYN) — I. Without: A lacking of something or the inability to do or have something. II. Where: The search for a place of unknown origin. [freq. 47] kjv: except, fail, fatherless, incurable, infinite, innumerable, neither, never, no, none, not, nothing, nought, without, there not, where, whence| {str: 369, 370, 371}

1015) (AS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1016) (AAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1017) (AP) ac: ? co: Nose ab: Anger: The pictograph represents strength. The is a picture of the mouth and represents any type of hole. The nostrils (holes) are for breathing.
A) (AP) ac: ? co: Nose ab: ? The nostrils of man flares when he breathes heavy in passion or anger.
N) (AP) — I. Nose: The nose and nostrils when written in the plural form. II.
Anger: The flaring of the nostrils in anger. III. Moreover: Greater in addition to something else in the sense of passion. [Aramaic only] [freq. 297] |kjv: anger, wrath, face, nostrils, nose, angry, before, also, even, yet, moreover, yea, with, low, therefore, much| {str: 637, 638, 639}

H) בָּאָמֶר (בָּאָמֶר) ac: Bake co: Oven ab: ?: A heat for baking. The heat of anger.

V) בָּאָמֶר (בָּאָמֶר) — Bake: The baking of something in an oven. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: bake, baker| {str: 644}
a^m) בָּאָמֶר (בָּאָמֶר) — Baked: What is baked. [freq. 1] |kjv: baked| {str: 3989}

J) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: Bake co: Hot ab: ?: The heat of passion. The heating of foods.

is^m) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Baked: Something baked. [df: אֶבֶּר] [freq. 1] |kjv: baked| {str: 8601}

M) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown meaning;]

N^t) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Ephah: A standard of measure. [ms: אֶבֶּר] [freq. 40] |kjv: ephah, measure| {str: 374}

Adopted Roots;

2002 אֶבֶּר Snort, Breath
2377 אֶבֶּר Strike

1018) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: Press co: Narrow ab: ?: The letter אב represents the side as in the sides of a ravine. A narrow ravine where the walls press in.

J) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Press ab: ?: The pressing into or on something causing it to move.


1019) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

A) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: ? co: Wild goat ab: ?

q^m) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Wild goat: [freq. 1] |kjv: wild goat| {str: 689}

1020) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: Order co: Box ab: ?: Boxes are used to store items and keep them in order. Light is also necessary for order. (eng: order - with the addition of "der" also meaning order in Hebrew)

H) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) ac: Gather co: Box ab: ?: A gathering of items or livestock to place in a box or pen.

V) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Gather: To gather up something to place in a box or other container. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pluck, gather| {str: 717}

N^t) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Stall: A box for the livestock. [freq. 1] |kjv: cote| {str: 220}

f^t) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Stall: A box for the livestock. [df: אֶבֶּר] [freq. 3] |kjv: stall| {str: 723}

j^m) אֶבֶּר (אֶבֶּר) — Box: Any boxed shaped object.
J) 𐤊𐤀𐤉𐤆 (𐤀𐤁 AWR) ac: ? co: Light
ab: ?

V) 𐤊𐤀𐤉𐤆 (𐤀𐤁 AWR) — Light:
To be light or bright. [freq. 43]
(vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: light, enlightened| {str: 215}

N^f) 𐤊𐤀𐤉𐤆 (𐤀𐤁 AWR) — Light:
The light from the sun, moon, stars, fire, candle or other giver of light [freq. 129] |kjv: light, fire, day, bright, clear, lightning, morning, sun| {str: 216, 217}

N^f) 𐤊𐤀𐤉𐤆 (𐤀𐤁 AWR) — Light:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: asa] [freq. 430] |kjv: fire, burning, fiery, flaming, hot| {str: 784, 785}

N^f) 𐤊𐤀𐤉𐤆 (𐤀𐤁 AWR) — Fire:
A fire as well as an offering made by fire. [freq. 1] |kjv: fire| {str: 800}

J^m) 𐤉𐤀𐤊𐤆 (𐤀𐤁-𐤇 Ar-RH) —
Furnace: [Aramaic only] [ar: asha] [freq. 10] |kjv: furnace| {str: 861}

B) 𐤀𐤉𐤊 (𐤀𐤉 ShSh) ac: Press
co: Foundation ab: Pressure: The firm pressing down on something.

E) 𐤇𐤉𐤊 (𐤇 ShA) ac: Press
c: Foundation ab: Pressure: The firm pressing down on something.

Parent and Child Roots -  

\[ \text{Press} \] \{freq. 65\} | kjv: offering \{str: 801\}

\text{Despair: A strong pressing down on someone bringing despair or hopelessness.} 

\[ \text{Despair: A pressure of hopelessness.} \] \{freq. 6\} \{vf: Niphal, Piel\} | kjv: despair, desperate, no hope \{str: 2976\}

\text{Fire} \{freq. 7\} \{str: 380\}

\text{Pillar} \{freq. 1\} | kjv: foundation \{str: 803\}

Adopted Roots:

2108 \text{ Extinguish} 

2584 \text{ Press, Oppression} 

2585 \text{ Rich, Riches} 

2586 \text{ Shine}

\text{Press, Oppression} \{freq. 37\} | kjv: come, bring \{str: 857, 858\}

field with oxen, the plowman drives the oxen toward a distant mark in order to keep the furrow straight. A traveler arrives at his destination by following a mark. The traveling toward a mark, destination or person. The arrival of one to the mark. A "you" is an individual who has arrived to a "me". The coming toward a mark. A standard, or flag, with the family mark hangs as a sign. An agreement or covenant by two where a sign or mark of the agreement is made as a reminder to both parties. (eng: at - a moving at something)

\text{Arrive: To arrive at a destination.} \{Hebrew and Aramaic\} \{ar: \} \{freq. 37\} \{vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal\} | kjv: come, bring \{str: 857, 858\}
Parent and Child Roots - 

N\textsuperscript{m)} יֹּאֵל (יֹּאֵל אָ-תָח) —

You: As one who has arrived. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: יֹּאֵל] [ar: יֹּאֵל] [freq. 26] |kjv: thou, thee, you, ye| {str: 607, 608, 859}

J) יֹּאֵל (יֹּאֵל אָ-תָח) ac: ? co: Mark
ab: Agree: The coming toward a mark. A standard, or flag, with the family mark hangs as a sign. An agreement or covenant by two where a sign or mark of the agreement is made as a reminder to both parties.

V) יֹּאֵל (יֹּאֵל אָ-תָח) — Agree:
Two parties to be in agreement. [freq. 4] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: consent| {str: 225}

N\textsuperscript{f}) יֹּאֵל (יֹּאֵל אָ-תָח) — Mark:
The sign of an agreement between two parties. [freq. 79]

M) יֹּאֵל (יֹּאֵל אָ-תָח) ac: ? co: Entrance
ab: ? The entering into the area of destination.

1023) יֹּאֵל (יֹּאֵל א-גֵּה) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

[kjv: sign, token, ensign, miracle, mark| {str: 226}]

[kjv: sign, token, ensign, miracle, mark| {str: 226}]

[kjv: entrance| {str: 2978}]

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**Bet**

1024) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BA) ac: Fill co: Void ab: ?
   The filling of an empty space. This root is closely related to פָּלַל and פָּלָל.

   A) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BA) ac: Enter co: Entrance ab: ?
   To fill a space by entering it.
   N[^1] יָּלָּל (ֱבַב B-AH) —
   Entrance: [freq. 1] |kjv: entry| {str: 872}

   J) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BWA) ac: Fill co: Entrance ab: ?
   To come or go into a space is to fill it. A void within oneself that desires to be filled.

V) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BWA) — Come:
   To fill a void by entering it. This can be understood as to come or to go. [A generic verb with a wide application meaning to come or go as a filling of a void]
   [freq. 2577] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: come, enter, go| {str: 935}

a^[m] יָּלָּל (ֱבַב M-BWA) —
I. Entrance: A place of entering. II. West: The place where the sun enters the underworld. [df: יָּלָּל] [freq. 24] |kjv: going down, entry, come, entrance, enter, in, west| {str: 3996}

i[^1] יָּלָּל (ֱבַב T-BW-AH) —
   Filling: An increase of produce, usually of fruit. [freq. 42] |kjv: increase, fruit, revenue, gain| {str: 8393}


1025) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BB) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

A) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BB) ac: Pupil co: Pupil ab: ?
   Pupil of the eye
   N[^1] יָּלָּל (ֱבַב B-BH) —
   Pupil: [freq. 1] |kjv: apple| {str: 892}

1026) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1027) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BD) ac: Separate co: Alone ab: Destruction: The pictograph מ is a representation of a tent. The מ is a picture of the tent door. These two pictographs represent "the door of the tent". The father of the tent often sat alone at the door of the tent. Here he could receive shade from the sun, watch over his household and watch the road for approaching strangers. (see Genesis 18:1,2) (eng: bad - as being alone)

A) יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BD) ac: Separate co: ?
   ab: ?
   Anyone or anything that is alone, apart or separated from the whole or from something else.
   N[^m] יָּלָּל (ֱבַב BD) —
   Separated: Something that is separated from the whole. This can be a branch as separated from the tree (as well as a staff made from a branch). Linen cloth whose fibers are divided. A lie or liar as what causes a separation through careless words, lying, or bragging. [freq. 85] |kjv: linen, lie, liar, parts,
stave, beside, branches, alone, only, strength| {str: 905, 906, 907}

B) (םַעַי BDD) ac: ? co: 
**Alone** ab: ?: Someone or something that is alone and separated from the whole.

V) (םַעַי B-DD) —
**Alone:** [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: alone| {str: 909}

N™ (םַעַי B-DD) —
**Alone:** [freq. 11] |kjv: alone, solitary, only, desolate| {str: 910}

C) (םַעַי ABD) ac: **Perish**
co: **Lost** ab: **Destruction:** A wanderer is one alone or lost. A place separated from people is a place of ruin.

V) (םַעַי A-BD) —
**Perish:** To be separated from the whole, life or functionality. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 191] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) |kjv: lost thing, that which was lost| {str: 6, 7}

N™ (םַעַי AB-DH) —
**Lost Thing:** [freq. 4] |kjv: lost thing, that which was lost| {str: 9}

g™ (םַעַי AW-BD) —
**Perish:** [freq. 2] |kjv: perish| {str: 8}

j™ (םַעַי AB-DWN) —
**Destruction:** A place of ruin. [df: רָעַב] [freq. 7] |kjv: destruction| {str: 10, 11}

m™ (םַעַי AB-DN) —
**Destruction:** A separation through extinction. [freq. 2] |kjv: destruction| {str: 12, 13}

E) (םַעַי BDA) ac: **Devise**
co: ? ab: ?: A separation from truth.

V) (םַעַי B-DA) —
**Devise:** To invent a false account or story. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: devise, feign| {str: 908}

M) (םַעַי BYD) ac: ? co: 
**Ruin** ab: ?: Something brought to ruin and left alone.

N™ (םַעַי BYD) —
**Ruin:** Someone or something brought to ruin. [df: רָעַב] [freq. 3] |kjv: destruction, ruin| {str: 6365}

Adopted Roots:
2005 השומ Separate, Piece
2006 השומ Repair, Breach
2007 השומ Scatter
2805 השומ Branch
3064 השומ Sceptor

1028 השומ (ה- BH) ac: **Need** co: **Box** ab: ?: An empty space needing to be filled. This root is closely related to השומ and השומ (eng: be - as something that exists filling a void)

A) השומ (ה- BH) ac: ? co: **Box** ab: ?: A void within oneself that desires to be filled.

i) השומ (ה- T-BH) —
**Box:** An empty container to be filled. [freq. 28] |kjv: ark| {str: 8392}

C) השומ (ה- ABH) ac: **Consent**
co: **Box** ab: ?: A void within oneself that desires to be filled.

V) השומ (ה- A-BH) —
**Consent:** A filling of a void in space or action. To be willing to go somewhere or do something. [freq. 54] (vf: Paal) |kjv: would, will, willing, consent, rest, content| {str: 14}
Parent and Child Roots - מ

N<sup>m</sup> מים (מים A-BH) —
Box: An empty container to be filled. [freq. 1] [kjv: swift] {str: 16}

J) מים (מים BWH) ac: ? co: Empty
ab: ?: An empty space needing to be filled.

.Empty: [ms: מים] [freq. 3] [kjv: void, emptiness] {str: 922}

1029) מים (מים BW) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1030) מים (מים BZ) ac: Spoil co: Spoils
ab: Despise: The pictograph מ represents a house. The צ represents an agricultural implement or a weapon. Combined these pictographs have the meaning of “a house cut” or “attacked”. An enemy would plunder a household for goods to supply themselves as a bird of prey attacks its prey. (eng: buzzard)

A) מים (מים BZ) ac: ? co: Spoils ab: ?
?: The removal of what is of value as when an attacking army takes from the defeated all that is of value or the loss of value of a food due to spoilage.

N<sup>m</sup> מים (מים BZ) — Spoils:
[df: מים] [freq. 26] [kjv: prey, spoil, booty] {str: 897, 957}

N<sup>f</sup> מים (מים B-ZH) —
Spoils: [freq. 10] [kjv: spoil, prey] {str: 961}

B) מים (מים BZZ) ac: ? co: Spoil
ab: ?

V) מים (מים B-ZZ) — Spoil:
[freq. 43] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) [kjv: spoil, take away, prey, rob, take, caught, gathering. robber] {str: 962}

E) מים (מים BZA) ac: Divide co:
? ab: ?: A division of what is plundered.

V) מים (מים B-ZA) —
Divide: A division made by cutting into pieces. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: spoiled] {str: 958}

H) מים (מים BZH) ac: Despise
c: ? co: ? ab: ?: To treat something as spoiled, no longer of value.

V) מים (מים B-ZH) —
Despise: [freq. 43] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: despise, disdain, scorn, contemned] {str: 959}

D<sup>m</sup> מים (מים B-ZWH) —
Despised: Something that is considered vile. [ms: מים] [freq. 1] [kjv: despise] {str: 960}

D<sup>f</sup> מים (מים B-Z-YWN) —
Despised: Something that is treated as spoiled, no longer of value. [freq. 1] [kjv: contempt] {str: 963}

J) מים (מים BWZ) ac: Despise co:
? ab: ?: To treat something as spoiled, no longer of value.

V) מים (מים BWZ) —
Despise: [freq. 12] (vf: Paal) [kjv: despise, contemned] {str: 936}

N<sup>m</sup> מים (מים BWZ) —
Despised: [freq. 11] [kjv: contempt, despise, shame] {str: 937}

N<sup>f</sup> מים (מים BW-ZH) —
Despised: [freq. 1] [kjv: despised] {str: 939}

Adopted Roots:
2008 מים Lightning
2009 מים Scatter
2031 מים Cut, Profit
1031) סlaughter (סח BHH) ac: Slaughter co: Knife ab: ?: The killing of an animal for slaughter by inserting the point of the knife into throat to sever the artery.

C) סlaughter (סח ABHh) ac: Knife ab: ?

— Point: The point of a sword or knife. [freq. 1] [kjv: point] {str: 19}

Adopted Roots:
2011 Examine, Watchtower
2012 Choose, Youth
2016 Firstfruit
2117 Sacrifice, Altar
2227 Slaughter, Flesh

1032) Cracks (סח BTh) ac: ? co: Cracks ab: ?: Something that is broken up into pieces.

A) Cracks (סח BTh) ac: ? co: Cracks ab: ?: The crevices, clefts and cracks in rock cliffs and outcroppings. Something that is broken into pieces. A place of desolation.

— Desolation: [df: סח] [freq. 2] [kjv: waste, desolate] {str: 1326, 1327}

E) Utter (שח A-BThA) ac: ? co: Utter ab: ?: An incoherent, broken or rash utterance of words usually spoken as a vow.

— Utterance: Words spoken out of rashness. [freq. 2] [kjv: uttered] {str: 4008}

G) Red Marble (מרות ה B-HTh) ac: Marble ab: ?: The intersecting lines of marble appear as broken pieces.

— Red Marble: [freq. 1] [kjv: red] {str: 923}

Adopted Roots:
2022 Waist
2015 Belly
2045 Virgin
2046 Cut
2047 Cut

1033) Excuse Me (הַהַנַּה BY) ac: Need co: Empty ab: Sorrow: The pictograph ה, a picture of the house represents what is inside. The ה is the hand. When combined these mean "inside the hand". An empty hand desiring to be filled. This root is closely related to סח and מִין.

A) Excuse Me (הַהַנַּה BY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

— Excuse Me: Used as an introduction for an entreaty or request. [freq. 12] [kjv: O, oh, alas] {str: 994}

C) Poor (הַנַּה ABY) ac: ? co: ? ab: Need: A void within oneself that desires to be filled.

— Sorrow: A pain of desire. [freq. 1] [kjv: sorrow] {str: 17}

— Poor: One who is in need. [freq. 61] [kjv: needy, poor, beggar] {str: 34}

— Desire: Something looking to be filled. [freq. 1] [kjv: desire] {str: 35}
1034) שׁוּפַ֖ע (ם בק) ac: Weep co: Tears
ab: ?: The pictograph שׁוּ is a tent representing what is inside. The י is the palms of the hand. Combined these mean the "inside the palms". The placing of one eyes in the palms when crying. A weeping from mourning or from the billowing of smoke in the eyes.

A) שׁוּפַע (ם בק) ac: Weep co: ? ab: ?

Weeping: [freq. 1] |kjv: mourning| {str: 1068}

Weep: [freq. 30] |kjv: weep, overflowing, sore| {str: 1065}

B) שׁוּפַע (ם בק) ac: Roll co: ? ab: ?: The rolling of the tears down the cheek.

Roll: The rolling of smoke. [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: mount up| {str: 1065}

C) שׁוּפַע (ם בק) ac: Roll co: ? ab: ?: The rolling of the tears down the cheek.

Roll: The rolling of smoke. [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: mount up| {str: 1065}

D) שׁוּפַע (ם בק) ac: Weep co: ? ab: ?

Weep: [freq. 114] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: weep, bewail, sore, mourned, wail| {str: 1058}

Weep: [freq. 1] |kjv: sore| {str: 1059}

E) שׁוּפַע (ם בק) ac: Weep co: ? ab: ?

Weep: [freq. 114] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: weep, bewail, sore, mourned, wail| {str: 1058}

E) שׁוּפַע (ם בק) ac: Weep co: ? ab: ?

Weep: [freq. 114] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: weep, bewail, sore, mourned, wail| {str: 1058}

Adopted Roots:
2368 שׁוּפַע Spring

1035) בֵּל (בל BL) ac: Flow co: ? ab: Nothing

Flow: A flowing of any substance. (eng: ball; bowl; flow - with the exchange of the f for a b)

Nothing: To come to nothing when effort is given.

Note: A flowing away of all except one. Can also mean not or nothing in the sense of all things flowing away. [df: יַלְקֹד]

Without: [freq. 15] |kjv: not, without, lack, confusion| {str: 1115}

Earth: A land flowing with substance. II. Confusion: An action that lacks any results.
Parent and Child Roots - ק

[Used in the sense of beastiality] [freq. 38] |kjv: world, habitable part, confusion| {str: 8397, 8398}
i(m) הָכְבֶּל (רֵבְכָּל TB-LYT) — Ruin: A complete flowing away of something by destruction. [freq. 1] |kjv: destruction| {str: 8399}
q(m) יָכְבֶּל (רֵבְכָּל B-LW) — Tribute: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 3] |kjv: tribute| {str: 1093}

B) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל BLL) ac: Mix co: Fodder ab: ?: A flowing or mixing of a liquid or solid.
V) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל B-LL) — Mix: [freq. 44] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: mingle, confound, anoint, mix| {str: 1101}
b(m) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל B-LYL) — Fodder: A mixed feed for livestock. [freq. 3] |kjv: fodder, corn, provender| {str: 1098}
id(m) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל TB-LWL) — Cataract: The clouding color of the eyes that appear as a mixture. [freq. 1] |kjv: blemish| {str: 8400}

C) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל ABL) ac: Flow co: Stream ab: ?: A flowing of tears.
V) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל A-BL) — Mourn: [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: mourn, mourner, lament| {str: 56}
N(f) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל A-BL) — I. Meadow: A moist ground. II. Mourning: A flowing of tears. III. Surely: A flowing of certainty. [freq. 44] |kjv: mourning, plain, but, nevertheless| {str: 57, 58, 60, 61}

E) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל BLA) ac: ? co: Old ab: ?: A flowing away life.
N(m) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל B-LA) — Old: [df: יָכַל] [freq. 3] |kjv: old| {str: 1094}

F) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל HBL) ac: ? co: Empty ab: ?: A flowing out or away of contents.
V) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל H-BL) — Empty: Void of usefulness, to be vain. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: become vain| {str: 1891}
N(m) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל H-BL) — Emptyness: The state of being empty of contents or usefulness. [freq. 73] |kjv: vanity| {str: 1892}

G) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל BHL) ac: Stir co: ? ab: Trouble: The flowing of the insides through trouble, amazement, haste or anxiety.
V) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל B-HL) — Stir: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 50] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel) |kjv: haste, trouble, amaze, afraid, vex, rash, dismay, speedy, thrust out| {str: 926, 927}
N(f) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל BH-LH) — Trouble: [freq. 4] |kjv: trouble, terror| {str: 928}
b(m) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל B-HYL) — Haste: [Aramaic only] [df: יָכַל] [freq. 1] |kjv: haste| {str: 924}

H) יָכַל (רֵבְכָּל BLH) ac: Wear co: ? ab: Terror: A flowing away of function, life or strength.
V) חַלָּא (בַּלָּא) — Wear Out: [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: waxed old, old, consume, waste, enjoy] {str: 1086, 1089}
N^m) חַלָּא (בַּלָּא) — Worn Out: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: חַלָּא] [freq. 6] [kjv: old, wear out] {str: 1080, 1087}
N^f) חַלָּא (בַּלָּא) — Terror: A flowing away of the insides. [freq. 10] [kjv: terror] {str: 1091}
J) בֶּל (בֶּל) ac: ? co: Flood ab: ?: A large flowing of water. As the river rises and overflows its banks, the surrounding lands are flooded depositing the water for growing the crops.
N^m) בֶּל (בֶּל) — Food: The crops grown in the flood plains of rivers. [freq. 2] [kjv: food, stock] {str: 944}
N^f) בֶּל (בֶּל) — Flood: [freq. 13] [kjv: flood] {str: 3999}
L) בֶל (בֶּל) ac: Flow co: Stream ab: ?: A flowing wealth, water or sound.
V) בֶּל (בֶּל) — Flow: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 21] (vf: Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: carry, brought] {str: 2986, 2987}
N^m) בֶּל (בֶּל) — Stream: A flowing body of water. [freq. 2] [kjv: stream, course] {str: 2988}
N^f) בֶּl (בֶּל) — Ulcer: A flowing lesion. [freq. 1] [kjv: wen] {str: 2990}
N^f) בֶּl (בֶּl) — Produce: The growth of fruits and crops from flooding waters.

Adopted Roots;
2020 סַפְרוֹן Swallow
2021 סַפְרוֹן Empty
2228 יְסָדֵ ה Dip
2369 מַקִּי Flow
2806 יְסָדֵ ה Flow, Flood

1036) מַסֶּס (בַּס BM) ac: ? co: High ab: ?: Anything that is tall or high.
N^f) בֶּל (בֶּל) — Beast: [freq. 190] [kjv: beast, cattle] {str: 929, 930}
H) בֶּל (בֶּל) ac: ? co: High ab: ?
N^f) בֶּל (בֶּל) — High Place: [freq. 102] [kjv: high place, heights, wave] {str: 1116}
L) בֶּל (בֶּל) ac: Marry co: Brother-in-law ab: ?: When a husband dies his brother takes his place as his sister-in-laws husband. Any children born to him will be of his brothers line in order to continue, lift up, his family.
Parent and Child Roots - יַ다ִד

V) יָדַד (Y-BM) —
Marry: The marrying of ones sister-in-law as the next of kin. [freq. 3] (v.f: Piel) | kjv: marry | {str: 2992}

N(m) יָדַד (Y-BM) —
Brother-in-law: [freq. 2] | kjv: husband’s brother | {str: 2993}
N(2) יָדַד (YB-MT) —
Sister-in-law: [freq. 5] | kjv: brothers wife, sister in law | {str: 2994}

1037) יָד (BN) ac: Build co: Tent panel ab: Intelligence: The pictograph יָד is a picture of the tent. The ר is a picture of a sprouting seed and represents continuity as the seed continues the next generation. The combined meaning of these letters mean “the continuing of the house”. The tent was constructed of woven goat hair. Over time the sun bleaches and weakens the goat hair necessitating their continual replacement. Each year the women make a new panel, approximately 3 feet wide and the length of the tent. The old panel is removed (being recycled into a wall or floor) and the new strip is added to the tent. Since the tent is only replaced one small piece at a time the tent essentially lasts forever. (eng: beam - a component of construction with an exchange for the m and n; between - with the t added)

A) יָד (BN) ac: ? co: Tent Panel ab: ?: There are many similarities between building a tent out of goat hair panels and the building of a house out of sons (The idea of building a house with sons can be seen in Genesis 30.3). Just as the tent panels are added to continue the tent, sons are born to the family to continue the family line. Just as the tent is continually being renewed with new panels, the family is continually being renewed with new sons.

N(m) יָד (BN) — Son: One who continues the family line. [Hebrew and Aramaic; Transforms to יַד when used in the possessive] [freq. 4925] | kjv: son, children, old, first, man, young, stranger, people | {str: 1121, 1123, 1247}
N(2) יָד (B-NT) —
Daughter: Also a village that resides outside of the city walls as the daughter of the city. [df: חָלָה] [freq. 588] | kjv: daughter, town, village, first, apple, branches, children, company, eye, old | {str: 1323}
i(m) יָד (T-BN) — Straw: When more permanent structures were built they were constructed of stones and bricks made of clay and straw, replacing the tent panels as the main component of construction for dwellings. [freq. 17] | kjv: straw, stubble, chaff | {str: 8401}
ai(m) יָד (MT-BN) —
Straw: When more permanent structures were built they were constructed of stones and bricks, made of clay and straw, replacing the tent panels as the main component of construction for dwellings. [freq. 1] | kjv: straw | {str: 4963}

B) יָד (BNN) ac: Build co: Building ab: ?: The building of a family or a structure for housing the family.
Building: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] [kjv: building] {str: 1146, 1147}

Stone: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 282] [kjv: stone] {str: 68, 69, 70}

Ebony: A hard wood. [freq. 1] [kjv: ebony] {str: 1894}

Thumb: Also the big toe by extension. [freq. 16] [kjv: thumb, great toe] {str: 931}

Building: To build or construct a building, home or family. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: בַּעַל] [freq. 398] (v. Paal, Niphal) [kjv: build, build up, builder, repair, set up, building, make, children] {str: 1204}

Building: [freq. 1] [kjv: building] {str: 1140}

Structure: The framework of a building. [freq. 1] [kjv: frame] {str: 4011}

Pattern: A model or pattern for building something. [freq. 20] [kjv: pattern, likeness, form, similitude, figure] {str: 8403}

Intelligence: The skill of the mind and hands to build. Before the tent is constructed the location and orientation must be carefully considered according to weather, view and size. The planning and building of a house, structure or family.

Intelligence: One able to plan and build. [freq. 43] [kjv: understanding, discretion, reasons, skillfulness, wisdom] {str: 8394}

Understand: The tent was usually divided into two parts, one for the females and the other for the male. The wall makes a distinction between the two sides. Understanding as the ability to discern between two or more things.

Understand: [freq. 170] [v. Paal, Niphal, Hiphil] [kjv: understand, cunning, skilful, teacher, taught, consider, perceive, wise, viewed, discern, prudent, consider] {str: 995}

Between: As the wall is between the two sides of the tent. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 36] [kjv: between, among, asunder, betwixt, within, out of, from] {str: 996, 997, 1143}

Understanding: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] [kjv: understanding] {str: 8394}
Adopted Roots:
2303 metav White

1038) קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית BS) ac: Trample co: 
Corral ab: ?: The corral or pen is used for storing livestock.

C) קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית ABS) ac: Feed co:
Fat ab: ?: Livestock chosen for slaughter are placed in pens and fed to make them.

V) קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית A-BS) — Fat:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: fatted, stalled| {str: 75}

d') קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית A-BWS) — Manger:
A feeding trough. [freq. 3] |kjv: crib| {str: 18}
ad') קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית MA-BWS) — Granary:
A place for storing feed. [freq. 1] |kjv: storehouse| {str: 3965}

J) קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית BWS) ac: Trample co:
? ab: ?: The ground inside the stall is heavily trampled by the livestock and made hard and compact.

V) קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית BWS) — Tread:
[freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Hophal) |kjv: tread, loathe| {str: 947}
i') קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית T-BW-SH) — Trampled:
To be destroyed by being tread upon. [freq. 1] |kjv: destruction| {str: 8395}
k') קֶּ֔מָּה (בְּבֵית M-BW-SH) — Trampled:
[freq. 3] |kjv: tread down, tread under foot| {str: 4001}

Adopted Roots:
2044 רָ֔מֵל Trample
2249 רָ֔מַל Wash
2251 רָ֔מַל Subdue, Footstool

1039) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית BAh) ac: Swell co:
Spring ab: ?: A gushing over or swelling up as an eruption or a fountain.

A) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית BAh) ac: Swell co:
Heap ab: ?

f') רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית B-AhH) — Heap:
A mound of dirt over a grave. [freq. 1] |kjv: grave| {str: 1164}

C) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית ABAh) ac: Swell co:
Boils ab: ?

l'd') רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית ABAh) — Boils:
A swelling on the skin. [freq. 2] |kjv: blains| {str: 76}

H) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית BAhH) ac: Swell co:
? ab: ?

V) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית B-AhH) — I.
Swell II. Request: For a swelling desire. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: אֶבֶן] [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: boil, swelling, seek, enquire, ask, desire, pray, request| {str: 1156, 1158}

J) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית BWAh) ac: Swell co:
Spring ab: ?: A swelling up of water from the ground.

a'm) רָ֔מֵל (בְּבֵית M-BWAh) — Spring:
[freq. 3] |kjv: fountain| {str: 4002}

Adopted Roots:
2370 ברֵ֔ל Belch
Parent and Child Roots - מ

1041) מָלַע (ם בツ) ac: ? co: Mud ab: ?
A) מָלַע (ם בツ Bツ) ac: ? co: Mud ab: ?
N) מָלַע (ם בツ Bツ) — Mud:
[freq. 1] kjv: mire | str: 1206
N מָלַע (ים בツ Bツ-ש) — Swamp:
[freq. 3] kjv: mire, fens, miry place | str: 1207
J) מָלַע (ם בツ Bツ) ac: ? co: Linen ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]
N מָלַע (ם בツ Bツ) — Linen: White and fine linen.
[freq. 8] kjv: linen | str: 948
M) מָלַע (ם בツ Bツ ac: ? co: Egg ab: ?: The miry texture of egg whites.
N מָלַע (ים בツ Bツ-ש) — Egg: [freq. 6] kjv: egg | str: 1000

1042) מָלַע (ם בツ) ac: ? co: Empty ab: ?: A thing or place empty of contents or inhabitants. (eng: vacuum - an exchange for the b and v; vacate)
C) מָלַע (ם בツ) ac: Wrestle co: Dust ab: ?: The arid landscape of an empty land.
N מָלַע (ם בツ) — Wrestle: A rolling around in the dust. [freq. 2] (vf: Niphal) kjv: wrestled | str: 79
N מָלַע (ם בツ) — Dust: [freq. 6] kjv: dust, powder | str: 80
N מָלַע (ים בツ-ש AB-QH) — Powder: An aromatic dust.
[freq. 1] kjv: powders | str: 81
G) מָלַע (ם בツ) ac: ? co: Rash ab: ?: A harmless skin rash or spot empty of fluid.
N מָלַע (ם בツ) — Rash: [freq. 1] kjv: freckled spot | str: 933
J) מָלַע (ם בツ) ac: ? co: Empty ab: ?
N מָלַע (ים בツ) — Empty: [freq. 1] kjv: empty | str: 950
K מָלַע (ים בツ-ש M-BW-QH) — Empty: [freq. 1] kjv: void | str: 4003

Adopted Roots:
2810 מָלַע Leave

1043) מָלַע (ם BR) ac: Feed co: Grain ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of a tent but also represents the family which resides inside the tent. The מ is a picture of a head. Combined these have the meaning of "family of heads". The plant families of grains such as wheat and barley have a cluster of seeds at the top of the stalk called "heads". These grains were used for food for both man and livestock. (eng: barley - a grain; beer -
Parent and Child Roots - 

made from grain; boar - as fat; barn - grain storage; pure - as clean with soap with an exchange for the p and b)

A) דָּבָר (דָּבָר BR) ac: ? co: Grain ab: ?
Grains grown in fields were used for meal to make flour as well as feed for livestock. The stalks of the grains were burned to make potash for making soap. What is cleaned with soap becomes white or bright.

B) דָּבָר (דָּבָר BRR) ac: ? co: Soap ab: ?
The stalks of the grains were burned to make potash for making soap.

V) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר A-BR) — Fly:
[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: fly| {str: 82}
N"(דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר A-BR) —
Wing: [freq. 3] |kjv: wing, winged| {str: 83}
N(f) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר AB-RH) —
Wing: [freq. 4] |kjv: features, wing| {str: 84}

B) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר A-BYR) —
Strong: The mighty power of a bird in flight. Anything or anyone of great strength, physical or mental. [freq. 23] |kjv: might, bulls, strong, mighty, stouthearted, valiant, angels, chiefest| {str: 46, 47}

E) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר B-RA) — Fill:
Fat ab: ?
Grain is fed to the livestock making them fat or full.

V) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר B-RA) — Fill:
The fattening or filling up of something. The filling of the earth in Genesis 1 with sun, moon, plants, animals, etc. And the filling of man with life and the image of God. [freq. 54] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: create, creator, choose, make, cut down, dispatch, done, fat| {str: 1254}

b(f) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר B-RYA) —
Fat: [freq. 13] |kjv: fat, rank, firm, fatter, fed, plenteous| {str: 1277}

b(f) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר B-RYAH) — Fill: [freq. 1] |kjv: new thing| {str: 1278}

F) דָּבָּר (דָּבָּר HBR) ac: Divide co:?
ab: ? [Unknown connection to root;]
Parent and Child Roots - מ

V) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר H-BR) —

Divide: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: astrologer] {str: 1895}

G) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BHR) ac: ? co: Soap
ab: ?: What is cleaned with soap becomes white or bright.

N^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BH-RT) —

Blisters: A white spot on the skin and a possible sign of leprosy. [freq. 13] [kjv: bright spot] {str: 934}

b^m) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר B-HYR) —

Bright: [freq. 1] [kjv: bright] {str: 925}

H) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BRH) ac: Eat co: Meat
ab: Covenant: The grain is used as food for man or livestock. Livestock fed grains become fat and are the choicest for slaughter.

V) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר B-RH) — Eat:
[freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: eat, choose, give] {str: 1262}

N^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר B-RWT) —

Meat: The choicest meats are those from fatted livestock. [freq. 1] [kjv: meat] {str: 1267}

N^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר B-RYT) —

Covenant: A covenant is instituted through a sacrifice of a choice, fatted, animal which is cut into two and the parties of the covenant pass through the pieces. If one party fails to meet the agreements of the covenant then the other may do the same to them. (see Genesis 15:10,17 and Jeremiah 34:18-20) [freq. 284] [kjv: covenant, league, confederacy, confederate] {str: 1285}

f^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר B-RY) — Fat:
Livestock that are fed grains become fat. [freq. 1] [kjv: fat] {str: 1274}

ef^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BYR-YH) —

Meat: [ms: בָּשָׂר] [freq. 3] [kjv: meat] {str: 1279}

J) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BWR) ac: ? co: Soap
ab: ?

N^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BWR) — Clean:
[ms: בָּשָׂר] [freq. 8] [kjv: cleanliness, pureness, never] {str: 1252, 1253}

N^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BW-RYT) —

Soap: [ms: בָּשָׂר] [freq. 2] [kjv: soap] {str: 1287}

M) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BYR) ac: ? co: Palace
ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

N^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BY-RH) —

Palace: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 17] [kjv: palace] {str: 1001, 1002}

m^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר BY-RNYT) — Castle:
[freq. 2] [kjv: castle] {str: 1003}

Adopted Roots;
2743 בָּשָׂר Mix
2041 בָּשָׂר Thrust, Sword
2042 בָּשָׂר Cypress
2052 בָּשָׂר Prevail, Warrior
2520 בָּשָׂר Cross

1044) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר Bsh) ac: Wither co: Dry
ab: Shame: A drying up of a land, stream, plant, etc. (eng: bashful)

A) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר Bsh) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Shame: When a wetland dries up the fish and vegetation die and begin to stink from the rotting matter.

m^f) בָּשָׂר (בָּשָׂר Bsh-NH) —

Shame: [freq. 1] [kjv: shame] {str: 1317}
Parent and Child Roots - מ"ס

D) ס"ס (בשת BASH) ac: Stink
co: ab: ?: The smell of a dried up marsh.
V) ס"ס (בשת B-ASH) —
Stink: Something that gives off a
don't odor or is loathsome, [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 18]
(vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) [kjv: stink, abhor, abomination,
loathsome, stinking, savour, displeased] {str: 887, 888}
N\(^m\) ס"ס (בשת B-ASH) —
Stink: A foul odor. [freq. 3] |kjv: stink| {str: 889}
N\(^l\) ס"ס (בשת BA-SHSH) —
Stinkweed: [freq. 1] |kjv: cockle| {str: 890}
D\(^l\) ס"ס (בשת B-AWSH) —
Stink: [Hebrew and Aramaic]
[ms: סב] [freq. 3] |kjv: stink, bad| {str: 873, 891}
J) ס"ס (בשת BWSh) ac: co:
Genitals ab: Shame: A dry and arid
desert. Also Shame as one who is
dried up.
V) ס"ס (בשת BWSh) —
Ashamed: [freq. 109] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: ashamed,
confounded, shame, confusion, delayed, dry, long, shamed] {str: 954}
N\(^l\) ס"ס (בשת B-SHSH) —
Shame: [freq. 4] |kjv: shame| {str: 955}
N\(^l\) ס"ס (בשת B-SHT) —
Shame: [ms: סב] [freq. 30] |kjv: shame, confusion, ashamed,
greatly, shameful thing| {str: 1322}
a\(^m\) ס"ס (בשת M-BWSh)
— Genitals: The feeling of
shame when exposed. [ms:
Parent and Child Roots - מ

N(m) חָם (בָּח מ BT) — Bat: A standard of measure. [freq. 15] |kjv: bath| {str: 1324, 1325}

J) חָא (בָּח BWT) ac: ? co: Lodge ab: ?: A place for spending the night.

V) חָא (בָּח BWT) — Lodge: To spend the night. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: passed the night| {str: 956}

M) חָא (בָּח BYT) ac: ? co: House ab: ?: The house or tent where the family spends the night.

N(m) חָא (בָּח BYT) — I. House: The structure or the family, as a household that resides within the house. II. Within: [Hebrew and Aramaic;}

The short form "מ" is used as a prefix meaning "in" or "with"] [freq. 2099] |kjv: house, household, home, within, family, temple, prison, place, dungeon| {str: 1004, 1005}

m(m) לֵו (בָּח BY-TN) — Palace: A large house. [freq. 3] |kjv: palace| {str: 1055}

1046) מ (בָּח BGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

~~~~~~~~~~
Pride: The pictograph $\text{L}$, a picture of the foot representing the idea to carry or lift. The $G$ represents strength. Combined these letters mean “lifting strength”. To lift something up high. This root is related to $\text{L}$ and $\text{G}$.

A) $\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{A}$ ac: ? co: High ab: Pride

$\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{A} (\text{N})$ — Pride: Someone that is elevated to a higher position. [freq. 1] |kjv: pride| {str: 1341}

$\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{A} (\text{N})$ — Pride: A lifting up of oneself. [freq. 1] |kjv: pride| {str: 1344}

$\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{A} (\text{N})$ — Pride: Someone that is elevated to a higher position. Also the idea of majestic. [freq. 8] |kjv: pride, majesty, proudly, raging, lift up, excellent things| {str: 1348}

$\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{A} (\text{N})$ — Pride: Someone that is elevated to a higher position. Also the idea of majestic. [freq. 49] |kjv: pride, excellency, majesty, pomp, swelling, arrogancy, excellent, proud| {str: 1347}

1048) $\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{B}$ ac: Lift co: Back ab: ?:

B) $\text{G} (\text{N}) \text{B}$ ac: ? co: Arch ab: ?

$\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{B} (\text{N})$ — Arch: The arch of the back when digging. Also any high arched or convex thing such as the eyebrow, rim of a wheel, locust, etc. [df: $\text{P}$] II. Pit: The work of the back of digging a pit or trench. [freq. 18] |kjv: back, eminent place, rings, bodies, bosses, eyebrows, naves, higher place, pit, beam, ditch, locust, den| {str: 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1610}

E) $\text{G} (\text{N}) \text{B}$ ac: Dig co: Cistern ab: ?:

$\text{L} (\text{N}) \text{G} \text{B} (\text{N})$ — Cistern: [freq. 3] |kjv: pit, marshes| {str: 1360}

H) $\text{G} (\text{N}) \text{B}$ ac: Lift co: High ab: ?:

From the high arch of the back when digging. Something that is lifted up high. This can be something
physical or mental such as pride as the lifting up of the heart.

V) יָשָׁב (יהב G-BH) — Lift:
To lift something up high. [freq. 34] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: exalt, up, haughty, higher, high, above, height, proud, upward| {str: 1361}

N⁴) יָשָׁב (יהב G-BH) — High:
[freq. 4] | kjv: high, proud| {str: 1362}

A) יָשָׁב (יהב G-BH) — Roof:
[freq. 30] | kjv: roof, housetop, top, house| {str: 1406}

1049) יָשָׁב (יהב GG) ac: ? co: Roof ab: ?

A) יָשָׁב (יהב GG) ac: ? co: Roof ab: ?

B) יָשָׁב (יהב GD) ac: Slice co: ? ab: ?:
(eng: gut - used to make cordage in the same sense as the tendon)

A) יָשָׁב (יהב GD) ac: ? co: Coriander ab: ?: A seed cut out of the plant. A prized spice.

B) יָשָׁב (יהב GD) ac: ? co: Band ab: ?

V) יָשָׁב (יהב G-DD) — I. Band:
To gather or assemble as a group for attacking or raiding. II. Slice: To cut something by slicing it. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal) | kjv: cut, gather together, assemble by troop, gather, hew| {str: 1413, 1414}

D) יָשָׁב (יהב G-DWD) — I. Band:
A gathering of men for attacking or raiding. II. Slice:
[freq. 36] | kjv: band, troop,
army, company, men, furrow, cutting| {str: 1416, 1417}

**Parent and Child Roots - יָלָל**

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<td>Slice:</td>
<td>[freq. 1] [kjv: furrow] {str: 1418}</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Army, company, men, furrow, cutting</td>
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**Riverbank** ab: ?: The water rushing by the bank undercuts a furrow inside the bank.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Riverbank:</td>
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<td>Riverbank:</td>
<td>[freq. 1] [kjv: bank] {str: 1428}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Band** ab: ?: A group of men or things bound together.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Band:</td>
<td>[freq. 4] [kjv: troop, bunch, burdens] {str: 92}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sinew** ab: ?: The animals tendon is used for making bowstrings and cords. The tendon is removed by making a slit in the flesh for its removal. The sinews are used for making cordage and bowstrings.

<table>
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<td>[freq. 7] [kjv: sinew] {str: 1517}</td>
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**Adopted Roots:**

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<td>2056</td>
<td>יָלָל</td>
<td>Taunt</td>
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**1051** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: Lift co: High ab: Pride: A lifting high of something. This root is related to יָלָל and יָלָל.

**D** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: Lift co: ? ab: Pride: The lifting up of something or oneself.

**V** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: Lift out: To lift something out of something else. [freq. 3] [vf: Paal] [kjv: take away, stayed] {str: 1898}

**H** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: Heal co: Medicine ab: ?: The lifting of an illness.

**F** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: Lift co: ? ab: ?

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**1052** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: ? co: Back ab: ?: The back as the middle part of the body, used in lifting. This root is related to יָלָל and יָלָל.

**A** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: ? co: Back ab: ?

**N** יָלָל (גְּדָא) ac: ? I. Back: [Hebrew and Aramaic] II.
Middle: The middle or in the midst of anything as the back is in the middle. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 23] |kjv: back, midst, within the same, wherein, therein, among, body| {str: 1458, 1459, 1460}

Back: II. Pride: A lifting up of something or oneself in a positive or negative sense. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 5] |kjv: body, pride, lifting up| {str: 1465, 1466, 1467}

Back: By extension, the body, either alive or dead, a corpse. [freq. 13] |kjv: body, corpse, carcass| {str: 1472}

Hewn Stone: Stones that are sheered with one blow to form flat sides. [freq. 11] |kjv: hewn, wrought| {str: 1496}

B) אָלָל (אָלָל GZZ) ac: Shear co: ?
ab: ?

V) אָלָל (אָלָל G-ZH) — Shear: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: shear, sheepshearer, shearers, cut off, poll, shave, cut down| {str: 1491}

J) אָלָל (אָלָל GWZ) ac: Sweep co: ?
ab: ?: The back and forth sweeping action of a sickle cutting grasses.

V) אָלָל (אָלָל GWZ) — Sweep: The sweeping away of something. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cut off, brought| {str: 1468}

M) אָלָל (אָלָל GYZ) ac: Shear co: Fleece ab: ?

N) אָלָל (אָלָל G-YZ) — Fleece: The shearing of sheep for its fleece. Also the grasses that are sheared off with a sickle in harvest. [freq. 4] |kjv: fleece, mowings, mown grass| {str: 1488}

1053) אָלָל (אָלָל GZ) ac: Shear co: Fleece ab: ?: The pictograph א is a picture of the foot and has a meaning of lifting. The ל is an agricultural implement for harvesting or cutting. The sheering and removal of the wool fleece from the sheep for clothing as well as the cutting of other materials with one stroke.

A) אָלָל (אָלָל GZ) ac: Shear co: Fleece ab: ?

N) אָלָל (אָלָל GZ) — Fleece: The shearing of sheep for its fleece. Also the grasses that are sheared off with a sickle in harvest. [freq. 4] |kjv: fleece, mowings, mown grass| {str: 1488}
Adopted Roots:
2059  גול (גּול) Pluck, Feather
2060  גול (גּול) Devour, Caterpillar
2061  גול (גּול) ut, Axe

1054) גול (גּול) ac: ? co: Belly ab: ?
A) גול (גּול) ac: ? co: Belly ab: ?

j^G (גּול) (גּול) — Belly: [freq. 2] |kjv: belly| {str: 1512}

M) גול (גּול) ac: Burst co: ? ab: ?: The bursting forth of an
infant from the womb.
V) גול (גּול) — Burst: A forceful bursting forth
from the womb (see Job 38:8), or other forceful
bursting. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: גול
גּול] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)
|kjv: come forth, take, bring
forth, draw up| {str: 1518, 1519}

Adopted Roots:
2472  גול (גּול) Laugh
2660  גול (גּול) Laugh, Laugh

1055) גול (גּול) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1056) גול (גּול) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1057) גול (גּול) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1058) גול (גּול) ac: Roll co: Round
ab: ?: Something that is round or a
second time around of a time or event. A
dancing in a circle. (eng: skull - an
added s and an exchange of the k and g, Greek
golgota)

A) גול (גּול) ac: ? co: Round ab: ?

N^G) גול (גּול) — Mound: A
mound or pile of something such
as rocks or a spring out of the
ground. [freq. 36] |kjv: heap,
wave, spring, billow, bowl| {str:
1530, 1531}

N^G) גול (גּול) — Mound: A
mound or pile of something such as a spring out
of the ground or other rounded
object. [freq. 14] |kjv: spring,
bowl, pommel| {str: 1543}

I^G) גול (גּול) — Wheel: The wheel of a cart or a
whirlwind. [Hebrew and
Aramaic] [freq. 13] |kjv: wheel,
heaven, rolling thing, whirlwind|
{str: 1534, 1535, 1536}

I^G) גול (גּול) — Skull: The roundness of the
head or skull. Also a census by
the counting of heads. [freq. 12]
|kjv: poll, skull, every, head|
{str: 1538}

B) גול (גּול) — Round ab: ?

V) גול (גּול) — Roll:
[freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Niphal,
Hiphil, Pilpel) |kjv: roll, seek
occasion, wallow, trust, commit,
remove, run down| {str: 1556}

N^G) גול (גּול) — I. Round
thing: Something round
such as stones or dung. [Hebrew
and Aramaic] II. For the Sake
of: As a rolling back around.
[freq. 17] |kjv: dung, because,
sake, because of thee, for, great|
Parent and Child Roots - ל

{str: 1557, 1558, 1560, 1561, 5953}

b)m (ל-לט G-LYL) — I. Ring: II. Border: As going around something. [freq. 4] |kjv: folding, ring| {str: 1550}
b)f (ל-לט G-LY-LH)
— Border: As going around something. The border of a country is also representative of the country itself. [freq. 5] |kjv: border, coast, country| {str: 1552}
g)f (ל-לט G-LWL) — Idol: As made from a round log or stone. [ms: ל-לט] [freq. 48] |kjv: idol, image| {str: 1544}
g)L (ל-לט GW-L-LH)
— Grape: The harvested round grapes. [df: ק-𝐣ﻮ גวล] [freq. 6] |kjv: gleaning grapes, grapegleanings, grapes| {str: 5955}

C) ל-לט (לט A-GL) ac: co: Drop
ab: ?: A drop of dew as round.
N)m (ל-לט (לט A-GL) — Drop: [freq. 1] |kjv: drop| {str: 96}

D) ל-לט (לט GAL) ac: co: ab: Redeem: The buying back, a bringing back around, of someone or something.
V) ל-לט (לט G-AL) — Redeem: To restore one to his original position or avenge his death. In the participle form this verb means avenger as it is the role of the nearest relative to redeem one in slavery or avenge his murder. [freq. 104] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: redeem, redeemer, kinsman, revenger, avenger, ransom, deliver, kinsfolks, kinsmans, part, purchase, stain, wise| {str: 1350}

d)f (ל-לט G-AW-LH)
— Redemption: [ms: ל-לט] [freq. 14] |kjv: redeem, redemption, again, kindred| {str: 1353}

J) ל-לט (לט GWL) ac: co: Infant
ab: ?: A rejoicing at the birth of a child.
V) ל-לט (לט GWL) — Milk: To get milk. [df: ל-לט] [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: milch, young| {str: 5763}
N)m (ל-לט (לט GWL) — Infant: One who takes milk. [df: ל-לט] [freq. 2] |kjv: infant, child, babe, little one| {str: 5764}
b)m (ל-לט (לט G-WYL) — Young: [df: ל-לט] [freq. 2] |kjv: young, little one| {str: 5759}
I)m (ל-לט (לט GW-LL) — Infant: One who takes milk. [df: ל-לט] [freq. 20] |kjv: suckling, infant| {str: 5768}

M) ל-לט (לט GYL) ac: co: Circle
ab: ?: A continual rolling or circling.
V) ל-לט (לט GYL) — Rejoice: A rejoicing by dancing around in a circle. [df: ל-לט] [freq. 44] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rejoice, glad, joyful, joy, delight| {str: 1523}
N)m (ל-לט (לט GYL) — Circle: A circle of rejoicing. [freq. 10] |kjv: rejoice, joy, gladness| {str: 1524}
N)f (ל-לט (לט GY-LH)
— Circle: A circle of rejoicing. [df: ל-לט] [freq. 2] |kjv: rejoicing, joy| {str: 1525}
k)f (ל-לט (לט M-GY-LH) — Scroll: The leather or papyrus sheets of written text
that are rolled up. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: מָלֶל] [freq. 22] |kjv: roll, volume| {str: 4039, 4040}

Scroll: The leather or papyrus sheets of written text that are rolled up. [ms: נֶפֶל] [freq. 2] |kjv: glasses, roll| {str: 1549}

Adopted Roots;
2049 בַּד Bound, Boundary
2063 שֶׁב Shave, Barber
2064 שֶׁק Skin
2065 בַּד Shave
2066 מַלֶל Wrap
2524 מָלִיל Round, Bullock

1059) מָלַל (בַּד GM) ac: Gather co: Foot
ab: ?: The pictograph ב is a picture of the foot and means to walk. The מ is water. Combined these mean "walking to water". The watering well or other place of water is a gathering place for men, animals and plants for drinking. Men and animals may walk great distances for these watering holes while plants grow in abundance in them. (eng: game - from the Latin word game meaning leg)

A) מָלַל (בַּד GM) ac: Gather co: ?
ab: ?: Any gathering of people, things or ideas.

N(m) מְלָל (בַּד GM) — Also: Through the idea of a gathering of objects or ideas. [freq. 34] |kjv: also, as, again, and| {str: 1571}

K(f) מְלָל (בַּד GM-MH) — Gather: A horde or troop gathered. [freq. 1] |kjv: sup up| {str: 4041}

1060) מָלַל (בַּד GN) ac: ? co: Garden ab: Protection: The pictograph ב is a picture of the foot and means to walk with an extended meaning to gather. The מ is a picture of a sprouting seed. Combined these mean "a gathering of seeds". A garden is a place for growing crops and is often surrounded by a rock wall or hedge to protect it from grazing animals. (eng: genesis; beginning; genetics; genome)

A) מָלַל (בַּד GN) ac: ? co: Garden ab: ?: A garden enclosed by walls for...
protection. A shield as a wall of protection.

N^m) סָר (גָּנֶן GN) — Garden: [freq. 42] kjv: garden| {str: 1588}
N^m) סָר (גָּנֶן G-NH) — Garden: [freq. 12] kjv: garden| {str: 1593}
a^m) סָר (גָּנֶן MG-N) — Shield: A wall of protection. [freq. 63] kjv: shield, buckler, armed, defense, ruler| {str: 4043}
e^m) סָר (גָּנֶן GY-NH) — Garden: [ms: הָנֵנֶּג] [freq. 4] kjv: garden| {str: 1594}

B) סָר (גָּנֶן GNN) ac: ? co: Shield ab: ?: A wall of protection.
V) סָר (גָּנֶן G-NN) — Shield: A protection of an individual or community. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) kjv: defend| {str: 1598}

C) סָר (גָּנֶן AGN) ac: ? co: Basin ab: ?: A container enclosed by walls.
N^m) סָר (גָּנֶן A-GN) — Basin: [freq. 3] kjv: basons, cup, goblet| {str: 101}

Adopted Roots;
2073 יָרָה Steal, Thief, Theft
2074 יָרָה Store, Treasure
3010 יָרָה Treasury

V) סָר (גָּנֶן G-AhH) — Bellow: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) kjv: low| {str: 1600}
J) סָר (גָּנֶן GWAh) ac: Gasp co: ? ab: ?: A breathing out at the point of death.
V) סָר (גָּנֶן GWAh) — Die: To breathe out the last breath of death. [freq. 24] (vf: Paal) kjv: die, give up the ghost, dead, perish| {str: 1478}
L) סָר (גָּנֶן Y-GAh) ac: Weary co: Labor ab: ?: Work that brings about heavy breathing and weariness.
V) סָר (גָּנֶן Y-GAh) — Weary: [freq. 26] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) kjv: weary, labour, fainted| {str: 3021}
N^m) סָר (גָּנֶן Y-GAh) — Weary: [freq. 4] kjv: labour, weary| {str: 3022, 3023}
b^m) סָר (גָּנֶן Y-GYAh) —
I. Labor: II. Weary: [freq. 17] kjv: labour, work, weary| {str: 3018, 3019}
b^m) סָר (גָּנֶן Y-GYAh) — Weariness: [freq. 1] kjv: weariness| {str: 3024}

1063) סָר (גָּנֶן GP) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
C) סָר (גָּנֶן AGP) ac: ? co: Troop ab: ?
N^m) סָר (גָּנֶן A-GP) — Troop: An army or band of men. [freq. 7] kjv: band| {str: 102}
J) סָר (גָּנֶן GWP) ac: ? co: Shut ab: ?
V) סָר (גָּנֶן GWP) — Shut: To close or shut something.
Parent and Child Roots - א

[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) | kjv: shut | {str: 1479}


1064) גְּלִיל (גִּלְיָל GTS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1065) גְּלָק (גְּלָק GQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1066) גֵּל (גֵּל GR) ac: Sojourn co:

Traveler: ab: Fear: The pictograph א is a picture of the foot and means to walk. The ג is a picture of a man. Combined these mean "a walking man". One traveling through a foreign land is a stranger to the people and culture. Fear is associated with strangers and seen as an enemy. This root also has the idea of laying out flat to sleep through the idea of spending the night. (eng: growl - a sound from the throat; grown)

A) גְּל (גְּל GR) ac: ? co: Traveler

ab: ?: One who travels in a strange land. Also the throat as the place where fear is felt.

N[3] גֶּל (גֶּל GR) — Stranger:
[df: יִרְדִּים] [freq. 92] | kjv: stranger, alien, sojourner, chalkstone | {str: 1616}


[freq. 1] | kjv: habitation | {str: 1628}


N[3] גִּלְת (גִּלְת G-RWN) — Throat: The throat is the place where fear is felt. [ms: יָנַש] [freq. 8] | kjv: throat, neck, mouth | {str: 1627}


L[3] גִּלְרָר (גִּלְרָר GR-GR) — Berry: A food harvested and consumed by travelers along the road. [freq. 1] | kjv: berry | {str: 1620}


B) גִּל (גִּל GRR) ac: Chew co:

Throat: ab: ?: The throat is the place where fear is felt.

V) גִּל (גִּל G-RR) — Chew: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) | kjv: catch, destroy, chew, saw, continuing | {str: 1641}

C) גָּלַד (גָּלַד AGR) ac: Gather co:

? ab: ?: A gathering together of small items for traveling such as grain, berries or coins.

V) גָּלַד (גָּלַד A-GR) — Gather: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) | kjv: gather | {str: 103}

G) יִשְׁמַע (ם) GHR ac: Prostrate
co: ? ab: ?: When a stranger meets another he lays prostrate in homage to the other.
V) יִשָּׂר (ם G-HR) — Prostrate: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: stretch, cast down| {str: 1457}

H) יִשָּׂר (ם GRH) ac: Fight co:
Throat ab: ?: The place of chewing and growling out of anger. Also scratching of the throat from fear or affliction.
V) יִשָּׂר (ם G-RH) — Fight: A struggle or strife with another. [freq. 14] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: stir up, meddle, contend, strive| {str: 1624}

J) יִשָּׁר (ם GWR) ac: Sojourn co:
Dwelling ab: Fear: A temporary place of dwelling for the traveler.
V) יִשָּׁר (ם GWR) — I. Sojourn: To travel in a strange land. II. Afraid: Strangers bring fear to the inhabitants. [freq. 98] (vf: Paal) |kjv: sojourn, dwell, afraid, stranger, assemble| {str: 1481}

N) יִשָּׁר (ם GWR) — Whelp: Usually a young lion. [May be derived from the sound of the lion] [ms: רֶן] [freq. 7] |kjv: whelp, young one| {str: 1482, 1484}

N) יִשָּׁר (ם GW-RH) — Whelp: Usually a young female lion. [May be derived from the sound of the lion] [ms: רֶנָּה] [freq. 2] |kjv: whelp| {str: 1484}

Adopted Roots;
2080 אֵשׁ Scratch, Itch
2081 אֵשׁ Scrape
2082 אֵשׁ Cut, Axe
2083 אֵשׁ Scrape
2085 אֵשׁ Floor
2086 אֵשׁ Crush
2087 אֵשׁ Diminish, Ledge
2088 אֵשׁ Sweep away
2089 אֵשׁ Cast out, Pasture

Parent and Child Roots - ל

d) יָשָׁר (ם M-GWR) — I. Stranger: One who travels in a strange land. [ms: מָלָא] II. Sojourn: To travel a strange land. [freq. 11] |kjv: pilgrimage, stranger, dwelling, sojourn| {str: 4033}

k) יָשָׁר (ם M-GW-RH) — Fear: A fear of an enemy. [freq. 1] |kjv: fear| {str: 4034}

L) יָשָׁר (ם YGR) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Fear: Fear of a stranger or enemy.
V) יָשָׁר (ם Y-GR) — Afraid: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: afraid, fear| {str: 3025}

c) יָשָׁר (ם Y-GWR) — Afraid: [freq. 2] |kjv: fear, afraid| {str: 3016}

M) יָשָׁר (ם GYR) ac: ? co:
Limestone ab: ?: Used to make a plaster for making a flat level floor.

N) יָשָׁר (ם GYR) — Plaster: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: ר] [freq. 2] |kjv: plaister| {str: 1528, 1615}
After the grapes are placed in the wine vat, treaders walk in the vat to crush the grapes freeing up the juices. The treaders feet and lower parts of their clothing are stained red, a sign of their occupation (see Isaiah 63:1-3).

A) תַּל (תל GT) ac: ? co: Winepress ab: ?

Nf) תַּל (תל GT) — Winepress: [freq. 5] |kjv: winepress, press, winefat| {str: 1660}

1069) תַּל (תל GT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

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1068) תַּל (תל GT) ac: ? co: Winepress ab: ?: The pictograph ל is a picture of the foot. The ✱ is a picture of a mark. Combined these mean "a foot marked".

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<td>kjv: clod</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

87
Dal

1070) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1071) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DB) ac: Rest co: ? ab: ?:
The pictograph ר is a picture of the a tent door. The を is a representation of a tent. Combined these mean "the door of the tent". The door of the tent was the place of relaxation for the father. Here he would watch his family, livestock and the road for approaching visitors (see Genesis 18:1). This root is related to the root רطم (a reversal of the letters).

A) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DB) ac: ? co: Slow ab: ?:
Something that is slow and quiet.

N(1) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ D-BH) —
Slander: Speaking evil of another (usually done quietly). [freq. 9] |kjv: slander, evil report, infamy| {str: 1681}

B) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DBB) ac: Whisper co: ? ab: ?:
A quiet speech.

V) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ D-BB) —
Whisper: A quiet speaking as when sleeping. [df: פֶלֶשֶׂ] [freq. 5] |vf: Paal, Pilpel, Participle| [kjv: speak, whisper] {str: 1680, 6850}

C) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ ADB) ac: Grieve co: ? ab: ?:
A quiet state.

V) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ A-DB) —
Grieve: [freq. 1] |vf: Hiphil| [kjv: griev| {str: 109}

D) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DAB) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Sorrow: A quiet state.

V) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ D-AB) —
Mourn: [freq. 3] |vf: Paal| [kjv: sorrow, sorrowful, mourn} {str: 1669}

N(1) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DA-BH) —
Sorrow: [freq. 1] |kjv: sorrow| {str: 1670}

J(1) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ D-BWN) —
Sorrow: [freq. 1] |kjv: sorrow| {str: 1671}

E) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DBA) ac: ? co: ?
Rest ab: ?

N(1) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ D-BA) —
Rest: [freq. 1] |kjv: strength| {str: 1679}

J(1) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DWB) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Sorrow

V) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DWB) —
Sorrow: One who moves slowly. [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: sorrow| {str: 1727}

N(1) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DWB) —
Bear: A slow moving animal. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: בֵּית] [freq. 13] |kjv: bear| {str: 1677, 1678}

Adopted Roots;
2094 רֶשׁ Honey

1072) רֶשׁ (רֶשׁ DG) ac: Dart co: Fish ab: Anxiety:
The pictograph ר is a picture of the a tent door which is a curtain hung over the entrance of the tent. To gain entrance to the tent or to leave, the curtain moved back and forth. Also, the door is used for moving back and forth from the tent to the outside. The ה is a representation of a foot. The combined meaning of these two letters is "the back
and forth moving of the foot (or tail)". The tail of a fish moves back and forth to propel itself through the water. The darting around of fish. (eng: dog - as a wagging tail)

A) בָּשׁ (בַּשׁ DG) ac: ? co: Fish ab: ?
N^m) בָּשׁ (בַּשׁ DG) — Fish: [df: בָּשׁ] [freq. 20] [kjv: fish] {str: 1709}
N^f) בָּשׁ (בַּשׁ D-GH) — Fish: [freq. 15] [kjv: fish] {str: 1710}

B) דַּבָּר (דַּבָּר D-GN) — Grain: A plentiful crop. [freq. 40] [kjv: wheat, cereal, grain, corn] {str: 1715}

D) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DAG) ac: Dart co: ?
ab: Anxiety: The back and forth darting of a fish in the water.

V) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ D-AG) — Anxious: An anxious behavior like a fish darting in the water. [freq. 7] [vf: Paal] [kjv: afraid, sorrow, sorry, careful, take thought] {str: 1672}
N^f) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DA-GH) — Anxiety: An anxious behavior like a fish darting in the water. [freq. 6] [kjv: carefulness, fear, heaviness, sorrow, care] {str: 1674}

H) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DGH) ac: Increase co: ? ab: ?: A net full of fish is an abundance or increase.

V) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ D-GH) — Increase: [freq. 1] [vf: Paal] [kjv: grow] {str: 1711}

J) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DWG) ac: Fish co: Fisherman ab: ?: One who catches fish and his equipment.
N^m) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DWG) — Fisherman: [freq. 2] [kjv: fisher] {str: 1728}

M) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DYG) ac: Fish co: ?
N^m) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DYG) — I. Fish: II. Fisherman: [freq. 3] [kjv: fish, fisher] {str: 1770, 1771}

1073) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DD) ac: Move co: Breasts ab: Passion: The pictograph ד is a picture of the a tent door which hangs down from the top of the tent entrance. The use of this letter twice indicates "two danglers" representing a womans breasts. The part of the female body invoking heat of passion and love. (eng: udder; dad - as beloved; teat - a double exchange for a t and d)

A) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DD) ac: ? co: Breasts ab: ?
N^m) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DD) — Breast: [freq. 4] [kjv: breast, teat] {str: 1717}

H) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DDH) ac: Move co: ? ab: ?: The grace and beauty of the breast.

V) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ D-DH) — Move: The graceful and soft movement of a woman. [freq. 2] [vf: Hitpael] [kjv: went, go slowly] {str: 1718}

J) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DWD) ac: Boil co: Pot ab: Passion: The boiling of a liquid in a pot or the passion of a person for another.
N^m) דָּשֶׁנ (דָּשֶׁנ DWD) — I. Pot: Pot A pot used for boiling liquids. [ms: דָּשֶׁנ] II. Beloved: One who is loved. Also the uncle as one who is loved by the
nephew. [ms: רע] [freq. 68] |kjv: beloved, uncle, love, wellbeloved, basket, pot, kettle, caldron] {str: 1730, 1731}

N飞扬 (דועש DW-DH) —
Beloved: One who is loved, the aunt. [freq. 3] |kjv: aunt| {str: 1733}


b^m) מָלָא (לָא Y-DYD) —
Beloved: One who is loved. [freq. 9] |kjv: beloved, wellbeloved, loves, amiable| {str: 3039}

b^f) מָלָא (לָא Y-DY-DWT) — Passion: [freq. 1] |kjv: dearly beloved| {str: 3033}

N) מָלָא (לָא DDY) ac: ? co: ? ab: Passion

o^m) מָלָא (לָא DW-DY) —
Mandrakes: A plant boiled as an aphrodisiac. [freq. 7] |kjv: mandrake, basket| {str: 1736}

1074) מָלָא (לָא DH) ac: Attack co: Bird of prey ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of the a tent door with the extended meaning of moving back and forth. The מ represents one who is looking and pointing at a great sight. Combined these mean "a back and forth looking". Birds of prey fly around in a circle in search of their prey and dive down on it when seen.

D) מָלָא (לָא DAH) ac: Dive co:
Eagle ab: ?: A bird of prey that dives down on its prey.

V) מָלָא (לָא D-AH) —
Dive: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) |kjv: fly| {str: 1675}

N飞扬 (דועש D-AH) —
Daah: An unknown bird of prey. [freq. 1] |kjv: vulture| {str: 1676}

b飞扬 (דועש DA-YH) —
Dayyah: An unknown bird of prey. [df: יד] [freq. 2] |kjv: vulture| {str: 1772}

1075) מָלָא (לָא DW) ac: Sick co: Sickness ab: Illness

A) מָלָא (לָא DW) ac: ? co: Weak ab:

f^m) מָלָא (לָא D-WY) —
Weak: A weakness from illness or sorrow. [freq. 5] |kjv: sorrowful, languishing| {str: 1741, 1742}

H) מָלָא (לָא DWH) ac: Ill co:

V) מָלָא (לָא D-WH) — Ill:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: infirmity| {str: 1738}

N飞扬 (דועש D-WH) —
Illness: Also a womans cycle. [freq. 5] |kjv: faint, sick, sickness, menstrual cloth| {str: 1739}

a飞扬 (דועש MD-WH) —
Disease: What brings on an illness. [freq. 2] |kjv: disease| {str: 4064}

1076) מָלָא (לָא DZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1077) מָלָא (לָא Dth) ac: Push co: ? ab: Worthless: The pictograph מ is a door representing the idea of moving back and forth. The מ is a picture of a wall. Combined these pictures mean "the back
and forth movement of a wall" (see Ps 62:3).

A) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר D-Hh) ac: **Throw down** co: **Ruin** ab: ?
   A continual pushing to cause a ruin or stumbling.

  - Stumble: [freq. 2] kjv: fall | str: 1762
  - Ruin: Something that is thrown down in ruin. [freq. 1] kjv: ruin | str: 4072
  - Instrument: A musical instrument that is continually struck such as a harp. [Aramaic only] kjv: instrument, musick | str: 1761

H) הקיק (הקיק D-HhH) ac: **Push**
   co: ? ab: ?: A continual pushing to throw down or out.

V) הקיק (הקיק D-HhH) — **Push**: To push something down or onward. [df: הקיק] [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) kjv: outcast, thrust, sore, overthrow, chase, tottering, drive away, drive on, cast down | str: 1760

J) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DWHh) ac: ? co: **Clean**
   ab: ?

V) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DWHh) — **Clean**: Something that has been scrubbed clean. [freq. 4] (vf: Hiphil) kjv: wash, purge, cast out | str: 1740

A) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DWHh) — **Worthless**: What is cast away as worthless. [freq. 1] kjv: causes of banishment | str: 4065

Adopted Roots:
2099 יָשַׁר Push

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1078) נָשַׁר (נָשַׁר DTh) ac: ?  co: ?  ab: ?

1079) נָשַׁר (נָשַׁר DY) ac: **Saturate** co: **Ink**
   ab: **Sufficient**: Something that is completely filled.

A) נָשַׁר (נָשַׁר DY) ac: **Saturate** co: **Ink**
   ab: ?

N) נָשַׁר (נָשַׁר DY) — **Sufficient**: What is enough.
   [freq. 38] kjv: enough, sufficiently | str: 1767

A) נָשַׁר (נָשַׁר DY) ac: **Saturate** co: **Ink**
   ab: ?

q) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר D-YW) — **Ink**: Ink A liquid that saturates. [freq. 1] kjv: ink | str: 1773

1080) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DK) ac: **Crush** co: **Mortar**
   ab: ?

N) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DK) — I. **Crush**: **Mortar**: The pictograph יָשַׁר is a door representing the idea of moving back and forth. The יָשַׁר is a picture of the palm of the hand representing a bowl from its shape. Combined these pictures mean "the moving back and forth in a cup". Seeds are placed in a stone mortar, a stone cup, the stone pestle is moved around the cup to crush the seeds into a powder.

A) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DK) ac: **Crush** co: **Mortar**
   ab: ?

N) יָשַׁר (יָשַׁר DK) — I. **Crush**: **Mortar**: Something that is crushed thin or into smaller pieces. [df: יָשַׁר] [freq. 18] kjv: oppressed, afflicted | str: 1790, 1851
Wave: Wave A crushing of the surf. [freq. 1] |kjv: wave| {str: 1796}

Powder ab: ?: The fine dust created in the mortar by crushing something.

Small: To crush or beat something into small pieces. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: !קָמַךְ] [freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: beat small, powder, stamp, bruise, small, dust, break in pieces, break in pieces| {str: 1854, 1855}

Break: To break something by beating it. [freq. 18] (vf: Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: break, break in pieces, crush, bruise, break into pieces, destroy| {str: 1972}

Broken: Something that is broken into pieces. [freq. 3] |kjv: contrite, destruction| {str: 1793}

Mortar: Engines of war constructed next to a city wall for the purpose of battering it into pieces to allow entry into the city. [df: !מְדַבָּר] [freq. 1] |kjv: mortar| {str: 4085}

Siege works: Engines of war constructed next to a city wall for the purpose of battering it into pieces to allow entry into the city. [df: !מְדַבָּר] [freq. 1] |kjv: mortar| {str: 4085}

1081) יִשְׁרָאֵל (יִשְׁרָאֵל DL) ac: Back and Forth

Poor: Any object that dangles such as a bucket that is hung from a rope down a well to retrieve water. The hair hangs from the head. A poor or weak person hangs the head in poverty.
Parent and Child Roots - 

N[^m]  (╒ ) — Weak:
One who dangles the head in poverty or hunger. [freq. 48] |kjv: poor, needy, weak, lean| {str: 1800}

N[^i]  (╒  ) — I.
Poor:
One who hangs head low in weakness.

II. Hair:
What hangs from the head and is easily blown by the wind. [freq. 8] |kjv: poor, pinning, sickness, hair| {str: 1803}

N[^f1]  (╒   ) — Door:
[freq. 88] |kjv: door, gate, leaves, lid| {str: 1817}

B)  (╒  ) ac: Hang co: ? ab: ?

V)  (╒  ) — Brought low:
To be brought down low such as the head in humility or a dried up river. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: brought low, dried up, not equal, emptied, fail, impoverished, thin| {str: 1809}

H)  (╒  ) ac: Lift co: ? ab: ?: Anything that dangles down and swings back and forth, such as a branch, hair or door.

V)  (╒  ) — Lift:
The lifting of the bucket out of the well for drawing water. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: draw, enough, lifted| {str: 1802}

b[^f]  (╒   ) — Branch:
Dangles from a tree blowing back and forth in the wind. [freq. 8] |kjv: branch| {str: 1808}

f[^m]  (╒   ) — Bucket:
Dangles from a rope to draw water and lifted out of the well. [freq. 2] |kjv: bucket| {str: 1805}

Adopted Roos:
2101  Leap

1082)  (╒ ) ac: ? co: Blood
ab: Likeness: The pictograph  is a door representing the idea of moving back and forth. The  is a picture of water and can represent any liquid especially blood. Combined these pictures mean "the moving back and forth of water" or the "flowing of blood". Similarly, the grape plant takes water from the ground and moves it to the fruit where the water becomes the blood of the grape. (eng: dumb)

A)  (╒ ) ac: ? co: Blood
ab: ?: The blood of man is also water, which moves through the body. When the blood is shed, the man or animal becomes silent. A son from the blood of his father resembles his father.

N[^m]  (╒ ) — Blood:
[freq. 361] |kjv: blood, bloody, bloodguilt| {str: 1818}

B)  (╒ ) ac: Silent
co: ?: ab: ?: When the blood is shed, the man or animal becomes silent and still.

N[^f]  (╒  ) — Silent:
[freq. 30] |kjv: silence, still, silent, cut off, cut down, rest, cease, forbear, peace, quieted, tarry, wait| {str: 1826}

N[^f]  (╒   ) — Silent:
[freq. 3] |kjv: still, silence, calm| {str: 1827}

o[^m]  (╒  ) — Silent:
[freq. 3] |kjv: silent, quietly wait, dumb| {str: 1748}
C) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי A-DM) ac: ? co:
Red ab: ?: The color red, the color of blood, man and the earth.
V) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי A-DM) —
Red: To be red as a color or through the shedding of blood.
[freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual) [kjv: dyed red, red, ruddy, man, Adam, person] {str: 119}
N(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי A-DM) —
Man: From the reddish skin.
[freq. 552] [kjv: dyed red, red, ruddy, man, Adam, person] {str: 120}
N(l) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי AD-MH) —
Ground: From its red color.
[freq. 225] [kjv: land, earth, ground, country, husbandman] {str: 127}
c(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי A-DWM) — Red: [ms: דַּרְעַי] [freq. 9]
[kjv: red, ruddy] {str: 122}
g(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי AWM-DM) —
Ruby: A red precious stone.
[ms: יַדְרֵא] [freq. 3] [kjv: sardius] {str: 124}
I(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי AD-DM-DM) — Reddish: [freq. 6]
[kjv: reddish] {str: 125}
j(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי AD-MW-NY) — Red: [ms: דַּרְעַי]
[freq. 3] [kjv: red, ruddy] {str: 132}
F) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי HDM) ac: ? co:
Pieces ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]
N(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי H-DM) —
Pieces: Something cut into pieces. [Aramaic only] [freq. 2]
[kjv: pieces] {str: 1917}
c(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי H-DWM) —
Stool: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: הַיָּדְרֵא] [freq. 6] [kjv: stool] {str: 1916}
G) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי D-HM) ac: Dumb
c0: ? ab: ?: When excited or scared ones blood pressure increases and is unable to speak.
V) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי D-HM) —
Dumb: To be speechless. [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal, Participle) [kjv: astonied] {str: 1724}
H) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי DMH) ac: ? co:
Likeness ab: Compare: A son from the blood of his father resembles his father.
V) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי D-MH) — I.
Compare: To perceive something like something else. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II.
Silence: To become silent as one dead. [freq. 47] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: like, liken, thought, compared, devised, mean, similitude] {str: 1819, 1820, 1821}
N(l) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי D-MWT) —
Likeness: Likeness A son from the blood of his father resembles his father. [freq. 25] [kjv: likeness, similitude, like, manner, fashion] {str: 1823}
f(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי D-MY) —
Silent: When the blood is shed, the man or animal becomes silent. [freq. 4] [kjv: silence, cut off, rest] {str: 1824}
f(m) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי DM-YWN) — Likeness: A son from the blood of his father resembles his father. [freq. 1] [kjv: like] {str: 1825}
J) יַדְרֵא (דַּרְעַי DWM) ac: Silent
c0: ? ab: ?: When the blood is shed, the man or animal becomes silent.
Parent and Child Roots - 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
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<th>Base</th>
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| N | Parent and Child Roots - 

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| 1083 | Parent and Child Roots - 

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| 1084 | Parent and Child Roots - 

<table>
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<th>Root</th>
<th>Adopted Roots</th>
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</table>
| F | Parent and Child Roots - 

The text contains a list of roots with their adopted meanings, bases, and parental-child relationships. The various sections discuss different roots and their implications in the context of Hebrew and Aramaic language. The text is rich in detail, providing a comprehensive look at the language's structure and usage.

- **N**: Silent [ms: הָדַע] [freq. 3] [kjv: silence, destroyed] [str: 1745, 1822]
- **M**: Judge [df: נָדַע] [freq. 26] [v: Paal, Niphal] [kjv: judge, plead the cause, contend, execute, strife] [str: 1777, 1778]
- **F**: Myrtle [ms: עֵבָד] [freq. 9] [kjv: contention, brawling] [str: 4079]
Parent and Child Roots - נ

N[fn] נ (נ) H-DS —
Myrtle: [freq. 6] |kjv: myrtle, myrtle tree| {str: 1918}

1085) נ (נ ה) ac: See co: ? ab:
Knowledge: The pictograph נ is a picture of a door. The י is a picture of the eye. Through the eyes one experiences his world and learns from it. Combined these pictures mean "the door of the eye". The eye is the window into the mans very being. Experience is gained through visual observation. Knowledge is achieved through these experiences.

A) נ (נ ה) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Knowledge: To have an intimate relationship with another person, an idea or an experience.

N[fn] נ (נ ה) —
Knowledge: [freq. 5] |kjv: opinion, knowledge| {str: 1843}

N[ms] נ (נ ה) —
Knowledge: [freq. 93] |kjv: knowledge, know| {str: 1847}

a[ms] נ (נ ה) —
Knowledge: [freq. 6] |kjv: knowledge, thought, science| {str: 4093}

J) נ (נ ה) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Why: A desire to know something.

a[ms] נ (נ ה) —
Why: [ms: יִלּוּ] [freq. 6]
{kjv: wherefore, why, how| {str: 4069}

L) נ (נ ה) ac: See co: ? ab:
Knowledge: To have an intimate relationship with another person, an idea or an experience.

V) נ (נ י) Y-DAh —
Know: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 994] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: know, known, knowledge, perceive, shew, tell, wist, understand, certainly, acknowledge, acquaintance, consider, declare, teach| {str: 3045, 3046}

K[ms] נ (נ) MW-DAh —
Kinsman: A relative who is known. [ms: בַּר] [freq. 2] |kjv: kinsman, kinswoman| {str: 4129}

K[ms] נ (נ) MW-D-AH[T] —
Kindred: The community of relatives. [freq. 1] |kjv: kindred| {str: 4130}

mf[ms] נ (נ) MW-DAh-NY —
Wizard: One with special knowledge. [freq. 11] |kjv: wizard| {str: 3049}

Adopted Roots;
2383 נ (נ ה) Knowledge

1086) נ (נ ה) DP ac: Push co: ? ab:
Slander

F) נ (נ ה) HDP ac: Thrust
co: ? ab: ? To push, shove or thrust another away.

V) נ (נ י) H-DAh —
Thrust: [freq. 11] (vf: Paal) |kjv: thrust, drive, cast out, expel| {str: 1920}

J) נ (נ י) DWP ac: Slander
co: ? ab: ?

f[ms] נ (נ י) DW-PY —
Slander: [ms: דַּמֵּן] [freq. 1] |kjv: slander| {str: 1848}

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Parent and Child Roots - יָפַן

1087)  יַפַן (יַפַן DTs) ac: Leap co: ? ab: ?
   J)  יַפַן (יַפַן DWTs) ac: Leap co: ? ab: ?: A leaping of joy.
      V)  יַפַן (יַפַן DWTs) —
         Leap: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: turn into joy | {str: 1750}

1088)  יַפַן (יַפַן DQ) ac: ? co: Curtain ab: ?
   A)  יַפַן (יַפַן DQ) ac: ? co: Curtain ab: ?
      N)  יַפַן (יַפַן DQ) — Curtain:
         [freq. 1] | kjv: curtain | {str: 1852}

1089)  יַפַן (יַפַן DR) ac: ? co: Circle ab: ?
   : The pictograph י is a door representing a moving back and forth. The ד is the head of a man. Combined these mean "the back and forth movement of man". A generation is one revolution of the family line. The Hebraic understanding of order is the continual cyclical process of life and death or renewal and destruction. This root can also have the meanings of circling around of something in a wide area or to cover a large area. (eng: adore - as honor)
   A)  יַפַן (יַפַן DR) ac: ? co: Circle ab: ?
      : A circling around as the flight of a bird or a dance.
      N)  יַפַן (יַפַן DR) — I.
         Generation: As a circle of the family. II. White: From the whiteness of the pearl. [freq. 5] | kjv: white, generation | {str: 1858, 1859}
      I)  יַפַן (יַפַן DR-DR) —
         Threshing floor: A wide area. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] | kjv: threshing floor | {str: 147}

   B)  יַפַן (יַפַן DRR) ac: ? co: Circle ab: ?
      : A circling around as the flight of a bird or a dance.
      c)  יַפַן (יַפַן D-RWR) — I.
         Swallow: A bird that flies in a circle. II. Free Flowing: A flowing liquid. [freq. 10] | kjv: pure, swallow | {str: 1865, 1866}

   C)  יַפַן (יַפַן A-DR) ac: Wide co: Robe ab: ?: What covers a large area.
      V)  יַפַן (יַפַן A-DR) —
         Wide: [freq. 3] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) | kjv: glorious, honourable | {str: 142}
      N)  יַפַן (יַפַן A-DR) — I.
         Wide: II. Robe: A wide garment. [freq. 2] | kjv: goodly, mantle, threshing floor | {str: 145}
      N)  יַפַן (יַפַן AD-RT) —
         I. Robe: A wide garment. II. Noble: Something that is wide in majesty. [freq. 12] | kjv: mantle, garment, glory, goodly, robe | {str: 155}
      b)  יַפַן (יַפַן A-DYR) —
         Noble: Someone or something that is wide in authority or majesty. [freq. 27] | kjv: noble, excellent, mighty, principle, famous, gallant, glorious, goodly, lordly, worthies | {str: 117}

   E)  יַפַן (יַפַן DRA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown meaning]
— Abhor: [freq. 2] |kjv: abhorring, contempt| {str: 1860}

F) שורש (דרHDR) ac: Swell co: ab: Honor: To swell in an outward direction. To make another swell through honor or pride (as in a swelling up of the chest).

V) שורש (דר H-DR) — Swell: Someone or something that is wide in size or majesty. To honor. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael) |kjv: honour, countenance, crooked places, glorious, glorified, put forth| {str: 1921, 1922}

N") שורש (דר H-DR) — Honor: Someone or something that is swollen in size, pride or majesty. [freq. 34] |kjv: honour, majesty, glory, beauty, comeliness, excellency, glorious, goodly| {str: 1923, 1925, 1926}

G) שורש (דר DHR) ac: Gallop co: ? ab: ?: The repetitious rhythmic running of a horse in a circular direction.

V) שורש (דר D-HR) — Gallop: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: prancing| {str: 1725}

N") שורש (דר D-HR) — Gallop: [df: הדר] [freq. 2] |kjv: prancing| {str: 1726}

i") שורש (דר ת-DY-RH) — Tidhar: The wood or the tree of an unknown species. Probably from its wide or circular growth. [freq. 2] |kjv: pine, pine tree| {str: 8410}

J) שורש (דר DWR) ac: Dwell co: Dwelling ab: ?: The nomadic camp was set up in a circle with the tents set up outside of the circle.

V) שורש (דר DWR) — Dwell: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] (vf: Paal) |kjv: dwell| {str: 1752, 1753}

N") שורש (דר M-DWR) — I. Circle: [ms: ח] II. Ball: III. Generation: The circle of life from generation to generation. [freq. 170] |kjv: generation, all, many| {str: 1754, 1755}

k") שורש (דר M-DW-RH) — Pile: A round pile of wood for fires. [ms: אש] [freq. 2] |kjv: pile| {str: 4071}

ib") שרד (דר T-DY-RH) — Continue: As a swelling. [Aramaic only] [ar: שרד] [freq. 2] |kjv: continually| {str: 8411}

Adopted Roots:
2057 מעלה Enclose, Wall
2093 עוף Order, Word
2468 עון Order, Row
2530 מרגע Miss, Rake, Order
2576 חצוב Arrange, Plan

1090) שורש (דר DSH) ac: Thresh co: Grass ab: ?: The pictograph is a door representing the idea of moving back and forth. The is a picture of teeth meaning to press. Combined these pictures mean "the back and forth movement of pressure". The grains were placed on the
threshing floor where they were trampled on and beaten in order to separate the hulls from the grain. (eng: dash - as tread on and broken)

C) שָׁבַע (שָׁבַע A-DSh) ac: Thresh
co: ? ab: ?
  V) שָׁבַע (שָׁבַע A-DSh) —
  Thresh: [freq. 1] |kjv: threshing| {str: 156}

E) גֵּט (נֶה DShA) ac: Sprout
co: Grass ab: ?: What comes from the grains.
  V) גֵּט (נֶה D-ShA) —
  Sprout: To sprout green sprouts. [freq. 2] |kjv: spring, bring forth| {str: 1876}
  J) גֵּט (נֶה DWSH) ac: Thresh
co: ? ab: ?
  V) גֵּט (נֶה DWSH) —
  Thresh: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: נֶה] [freq. 17] |kjv: grass, herb, green| {str: 1877, 1883}

J) גֵּט (נֶה DWSH) ac: Thresh
co: ? ab: ?
  V) גֵּט (נֶה DWSH) —
  Thresh: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: נֶה] [freq. 15] |kjv: thresh, tread, tear, tread it down| {str: 1758, 1759}
  k”) גֵּט (נֶה M-DW-ShH) — Threshing: {str: 4098}

N^m) לָחַם (לָחַם DYSH) —
  Threshing: [freq. 1] |kjv: threshing| {str: 1786}

j m) לָחַם (לָחַם DY-ShWN) — Dishon: Unknown clean animal. [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: נֶה] [freq. 1] |kjv: pygarg| {str: 1788}

1091) † נָשַׁק (נָשַׁק DT) ac: ? co: ? ab: Law:
  The pictograph נ is a picture of a door meaning enter or entrance. The † is a mark. Combined these pictures mean "entering with a mark". When two parties agree to follow the laws of a covenant, a mark is given as a sign of continued allegiance.

A) † נָשַׁק (נָשַׁק DT) ac: ? co: ? ab: Law
  N^f) † נָשַׁק (נָשַׁק DT) — Law: A law, decree or edict. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 36] |kjv: law| {str: 1881, 1882}

1092) נָשַׁק (נָשַׁק DGH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Hey

1093) ﷧ (תָּאָה) ac: Look co: ? ab: ?
Behold: The pictograph ﷧ represents one who is looking at a great sight with his hands raised as when saying behold. A looking toward someone or something. This root is closely related to ﷧, ﷧, and ﷧. (eng: he)

A) ﷧ (תָּאָה) ac: Look co: ? ab: ?

N’m) ﷧ (תָּאָה) — Behold: To draw attention to something important. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: ﷧] [freq. 17] |kjv: lo, behold, even| {str: 1887, 1888, 1889}

J) ﷧ (תָּאָה) ac: Look co: ? ab: ?

N’m) ﷧ (תָּאָה) — He: A looking toward another. [Hebrew and Aramaic; Also the feminine she, sometimes written as ﷧] [df: ﷧] [freq. 45] |kjv: that, him, same, this, he, which, who, such, wherein, be, it, one| {str: 1931, 1932}

1094) ﷧ (בָּא Y-HB) ac: Give co: Gift ab: Love: The pictograph ﷧ represents one who is looking at a great sight with his hands raised as when saying behold. The ﷧ is a representation of the tent or house. Combined these pictures mean "look toward the house" or "provide for the family". One does not choose the household which one is born into, including tribe, parents, children and wife (as marriages were often arranged by the father), it is a gift from God. These gifts are seen as a privilege and are to be cherished and protected. (eng: have - as given)

A) ﷧ (בָּא HB) ac: ? co: Gift ab: ?

1m) ﷧ (בָּא HB-HB) — Gift: [freq. 1] |kjv: offering| {str: 1890}

C) ﷧ (בָּא AHB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Love: The expressions and actions toward the family, which one was privileged with.

V) ﷧ (בָּא A-HB) — Love: [freq. 208] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: love, lover, friend, beloved, like, lovely, loving| {str: 157}

N’m) ﷧ (בָּא A-HB) — Beloved: One who is loved. [freq. 2] |kjv: lover, loving| {str: 158}

N’n) ﷧ (בָּא AH-BH) — Love: [freq. 40] |kjv: love| {str: 160}

G’m) ﷧ (בָּא AW-HB) — Love: [ms: ﷧] [freq. 1] |kjv: loves| {str: 159}

L) ﷧ (בָּא YHB) ac: Give co: Gift ab: ? A giving of someone or something to one who is deserving or to be privileged.

V) ﷧ (בָּא Y-HB) — Give: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 62] (vf: Paal) |kjv: give, go, bring, ascribe, come, set, take, delivered, laid, paid, prolonged, yielded| {str: 3051, 3052}

N’m) ﷧ (בָּא Y-HB) — Burden: A heavy gift that is
difficult to bear. [freq. 1] | kjv: burden| {str: 3053}

1095) יָרַח (רַחַק HG) ac: ? co: ? ab: 

**Ponder:** A murmuring or soft speech while in a continual contemplation over something.

A) יָרַח (רַחַק HG) ac: **Ponder** co: ? ab: ?

N^1) יְרַחַק (רַחַק H-GWT) —

**Pondering:** [freq. 1] | kjv: meditation| {str: 1900}

s^1) יָרַחַק (רַחַק H-GY-NH) — **Ahead:** Something that is in front as something that is contemplated. [freq. 1] | kjv: directly| {str: 1903}

N^2) יִרְחַק (רַחַק HG-YWN) — **Melody:** [freq. 4] | kjv: higgaiion, meditation, solemn sound, device| {str: 1902}

B) יָרַח (רַח HG) ac: **Ponder** co: ? ab: ?

N^1) יְרַח (רַח H-GYG) —

**Pondering:** [freq. 2] | kjv: meditation, musing| {str: 1901}

H) יָרַח (רַח HGH) ac: **Ponder** co: ? ab: ?

V) יָרֵחַ (רֵחַ H-GH) —

**Ponder:** To be in continual contemplation over a matter. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: meditate, mourn, speak, imagine, study, mutter, utter, roaring, sore, talk| {str: 1897}

N^1) יָרִחַ (רִחַ H-GH) —

**Pondering:** The outward sounds of contemplation. [freq. 3] | kjv: sound, tale, mourning| {str: 1899}

1096) יָרֵח (רֵח HD) ac: **Shout** co: ? ab: ?

A) יָרֵח (רֵח HD) ac: **Shout** co: ? ab: ?

N^1) יָרֵח (רֵח HD) — **Shout:** [freq. 1] | kjv: sounding| {str: 1906}

B) יָרֶס (רס HDD) ac: **Shout** co: ? ab: ?

N^1) יָרֶס (רס HY-DD) — **Shout:** [freq. 7] | kjv: shout| {str: 1959}

J) יָרֶס (רס HWD) ac: **Shout** co: ? ab: **Splendor**

N^1) יָרֶס (רס HWD) — **Splendor:** A prominent beauty or work as shouting out. [freq. 24] | kjv: glory, honour, majesty, beauty, comeliness, goodly| {str: 1935}

b^1) יָרֶס (רס H-WY-DH) — **Shout:** [ms: זְרוּעַ] [freq. 1] | kjv: song of thanksgiving| {str: 1960}

1097) יָרֶס (רס HH) ac: **Breathe** co: **Breath** ab: **Exist:** The pictograph רָס represents one who is looking at a great sight with his hands raised and taking a long breath. The pictograph רָס represents one who is looking at a great sight with his hands raised and taking a long breath.

A) יָרֶס (רס HH) ac: ? co: **Breathe** ab: ?

N^1) יָרֶס (רס HH) — **Woe:** A heavy breath. [freq. 1] | kjv: woe| {str: 1929}

J) יָרֶס (רס HWH) ac: **Exist** co: **Breath** ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots - ﷲ

V) ﷲ (יָדָא HWH) — Exist:
To exist or have breath. That which exists has breath. In Hebrew thought the breath is the character of someone or something. Just as a man has character, so do objects. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: ﷲ] [freq. 75] (vf: Paal) |kjv: be, hath, was| {str: 1933, 1934}

M) ﷳ (יָדָא HYH) ac: Exist co:
Breath ab: ?

V) ﷳ (יָדָא HYH) — Exist:
To exist or have breath. That which exists has breath. In Hebrew thought the breath is the character of someone or something. Just as a man has character, so do objects. [A generic verb with a wide application meaning to exist or be] [freq. 74] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: was, come to pass, came, been, happened, become, pertained, better for thee| {str: 1961}

1098) ﷳ (יָדָא HW) ac: ? co: Sigh ab: Disaster:
The pictograph ﷳ represents one who is looking at a great sight with his hands raised as when saying behold. This root is closely related to ﷳ, ﷲ, and ﷳ. (eng: ho)

A) ﷳ (יָדָא HW) ac: ? co: Sigh ab: Disaster: A moaning sigh from a disaster or evil.

N(m) ﷳ (יָדָא HW) — Woe: [freq. 2] |kjv: alas| {str: 1930}
N(m) ﷳ (יָדָא H-WH) — Disaster: A wicked or disastrous event. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: ﷲ] [freq. 21] |kjv: calamity, wickedness, perverse,

mischief| {str: 1942, 1943, 1962}

1099) ﷳ (יָדָא HZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1100) ﷳ (יָדָא HHh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1101) ﷳ (יָדָא HTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1102) ﷳ (יָדָא HY) ac: Sigh co: ? ab: Disaster: The pictograph ﷳ represents one who is looking at a great sight with his hands raised as when saying behold. This root is closely related to ﷳ, ﷲ, and ﷳ.


N(m) ﷳ (יָדָא HY) — Woe: [freq. 1] |kjv: woe| {str: 1958}


N(m) ﷳ (יָדָא HWY) — Ah: [freq. 52] |kjv: ah, alas, ha, ho, o, woe| {str: 1945}

1103) ﷳ (יָדָא HK) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1104) ﷳ (יָדָא HL) ac: Shine co: Star ab: Distant: The pictograph ﷳ is a picture of a man with his arms raised looking at a great sight. The ℣ is a shepherd staff representing the idea of "toward" as the staff is used to move a sheep toward a direction. Combined these letters mean "a looking toward something" such as the looking toward a light in the distance.
The stars have always been used to guide the traveler or shepherd to find his home or destination.

A) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HL) ac: Look co: ? ab: ?
To look toward a sight.

N
m) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HL) — I. These:
Designating a group that is with the speaker. In the sense of looking toward a sight. [Hebrew and Aramaic; The short form נָפַשׁ is used as a prefix meaning "look" and translated as "the".]
[df: הַנָּפַשׁ] II. Toward: A moving to or toward something to be with it as the ox moves toward a destination.

e
m) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HYL) — These:
Designating a group that is with the speaker. In the sense of looking toward a sight. [Aramaic only]

f) פּוֹשַׁת (פּוֹשַׁת TH-LH) — Folly:
In the sense of shining. [freq. 1] kjv: folly | str: 8417

r
m) רָפַשׁ (רָפָּשׁ H-LW) — Behold:
As to look at a sight.
[Arabic and Aramaic]

s
m) סָפַשׁ (סָפָּשׁ H-LYN) — These:
Designating a group that is with the speaker. In the sense of looking toward a sight. [Arabic and Aramaic]

i
f) שִפְשָׁת (שִפְשָׁת T-HY-LH) — Shining:
A shining through ones actions or words.

B) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HLL) ac: Shine co: ?
ab: ?
To cause a shining of one by praising or giving thanks to another or to oneself.

V) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ H-LLL) — Shine:
To shine through ones actions or words. [freq. 165] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel, Participle) kjv: praise, glory, boast, mad, shine, foolish, commended, rage, celebrate | str: 1984

a
m) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ MH-LL) —
Shine: [freq. 1] kjv: praise | str: 4110

e
m) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HY-LL) —
Star: [freq. 1] kjv: Lucifer | str: 1966

g
f) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HW-L-LH) —
Madness: As one shining in a negative sense. [freq. 4] kjv: madness | str: 1947

o
f) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HW-L-WLT) —
Madness: As one shining in a negative sense. [freq. 1] kjv: madness | str: 1948

bd
m) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ HY-LWL) —
Shine: [freq. 2] kjv: praise, merry | str: 1974

C) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ AHL) ac: Shine co:
Tent ab: ?

V) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ A-HL) — I.
Shine: II. Pitch tent:
[denominative of נֵפַשׁ] [freq. 4] (vf: Hiphil, Paal, Piel) kjv: shine, tent | str: 166, 167

N
m) נֵפַשׁ (נֵפָּשׁ A-HL) —
Aloe: The glistening oils of the plant. The oils or the tree. [freq.
Parent and Child Roots - ﺭاء


Tent: The shining light of the campfire next to the tent in the distance is a guide for those returning home late just as a star is used as a guide. [ms: לֵדֶת] [freq. 345] kjv: tabernacle, tent, dwelling [str: 168]

Distant: To be far off. [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) kjv: cast far off [str: 1972]


Here: An arrival to the distant place. [freq. 11] kjv: hither, here, thither [str: 1988]

Bright: A hard and precious stone that glitters. [ms: לֵדֶת] [freq. 3] kjv: diamond [str: 3095]

Distant: Something far off in the distance. kjv: cast far off

Distant: An arrival to the distant place.

Sea: A deep and tumultuous water. [ms: בֹּהִל] [freq. 36] kjv: deep, depth [str: 8415]
1106) אָכַּל (אכأل HN) ac: Look co: ? ab: Here: The pictograph א represents the idea of looking toward something of interest. The א is a seed representing continuation. Combined these pictures mean "a looking toward something continually".

A) אָכַל (אכأل HN) ac: ? co: There ab: 
?: A person, place or thing that is somewhere else. A desired place or outcome.

N) אָכַל (אכأل HN) — I. There: A possible or desired location. [df: הָעַל] [ar: נ] II. They: A people or things over there. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: דָּעַל] [ar: כ] III. If: A possible or desired outcome. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 110] |kjv: lo, behold, if, though, or, whether, therein, whithal, which, they, them, these, those| {str: 581, 1992, 1994, 2004, 2005, 2006, 3860, 3861}

N) אָכַל (אכأل H-NH) — They: A people or things over there. [freq. 26] |kjv: they, their, those, them| {str: 2007}

H) אָכַל (אכאל HNH) ac: ? co: Here ab: ?: To draw attention to a place or event.

N) אָכַל (אכאל H-NH) — Here: [freq. 14] |kjv: hither, here, now, way, since| {str: 2008}

1107) אָכַל (אכאל HS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

H) אָכַל (אכאל HSH) ac: ? co: Quiet ab: ?

V) אָכַל (אכאל H-SH) — Silence: To keep silent by holding the tongue, silent and still. [freq. 8] |vf: Hiphil, Piel |kjv: silent, hold peace, hold tongue, still| {str: 2013}

1108) אָכַל (אכאל HAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1109) אָכַל (אכאל HP) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1110) אָכַל (אכאל HTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1111) אָכַל (אכאל HQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots - ק

1112) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ HR) ac: High co: Hill ab: ?
The pictograph ק is a representation of a head. In Hebrew thought all things are in motion. A mountain or hill is not inanimate but the head of the landscape rising up out of the ground. (eng: hill - an exchange for the l and r)

A) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ HR) ac: ? co: Hill ab: ?
N\(^{\text{m}}\) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ HR) — Hill: [freq. 546] |kjv: mountain, mount, hill| {str: 2022}
le\(^{\text{m}}\) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ HR-HWR)
—— Thought: As a mental pregnancy. [Aramaic only] [ms: רַשָּׁה] [freq. 1] |kjv: thought| {str: 2031}

B) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ HRR) ac: ? co: Hill ab: ?
N\(^{\text{m}}\) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ H-RR) — Hill: [freq. 13] |kjv: mountain, hill, mount| {str: 2042}

H) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ HRH) ac: Pregnant co: ? ab: ?
V) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ H-RH) —
Pregnant: [freq. 43] (vf: Paal, Pual) |kjv: conceive, with child, bare, progenitor| {str: 2029}
N\(^{\text{f}}\) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ H-RH) —
Pregnant: [df: רַשָּׁה] [freq. 16]

|kjv: with child, conceive| {str: 2030}

j\(^{\text{m}}\) קָשָׁה (רַשׁ H-RWN) —
Pregnancy: From the mound of the belly. [df: מִשְׁפֶּת; |freq. 3] |kjv: conception| {str: 2032}

L) קֵשֹׁה (רֵשׁ YHR) ac: ? co: ? ab: Pride
B\(^{\text{m}}\) קֵשֹׁה (רֵשׁ Y-HYR) —
Proud: One who has made himself high. [freq. 2] |kjv: proud, haughty| {str: 2093}

1113) קָשָׁה (שׁ YSH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1114) קָשָׁה (שׁ HT) ac: Assail co: ? ab: ?
B) קָשָׁה (שׁ HTT) ac: Assail co: ? ab: ?
V) קָשָׁה (שׁ H-TT) — Assail:
[freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: imagine mischief| {str: 2050}

1115) קָשָׁה (שׁ HGH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

106
Waw

1116) לָי (נַּי WA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1117) יָי (נַי WB) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1118) לָי (נַי WG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1119) לָי (נַי WD) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1120) לָי (נַי WH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1121) יָי (נַי WW) ac: Add co: Peg ab: ?

The pictograph י represents a tent peg with the idea of joining or attaching things together. The tent peg is a "Y" shaped wooden peg, which is driven into firm soil. The tent ropes were attached to these pegs. The "Y" shape prevents the rope from slipping off the peg.

A) יָי (נַי WW) ac: ? co: Peg ab: ?

N²) יָי (נַי WW) — Peg: A peg, nail or hook as used for attaching one thing to another. [The short form "י" is used as a prefix meaning "add" or "and".]
[freq. 13] [kjv: hook] {str: 2053}

1122) יָי (נַי WZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1123) יָי (נַי WHh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1124) יָי (נַי WTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1125) יָי (נַי WY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1126) יָי (נַי WK) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1127) יָי (נַי WL) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1128) יָי (נַי WM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1129) יָי (נַי WN) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1130) יָי (נַי WS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1131) יָי (נַי WAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1132) יָי (נַי WP) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1133) יָי (נַי WTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1134) יָי (נַי WQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1135) יָי (נַי WR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1136) יָי (נַי WSh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
| 1137) יָעַ֛ר (ָאֶל WT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ? |
| 1138) חָק (מְדָא WGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ? |
Zan

1139) וָן (יָ֔נָא ZA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1140) לֶא (לְאַ ZB) ac: Issue co: Yellow
ab: ?: The pictograph א is an agricultural implement representing the idea of harvest or food. The המ is a representation of the house. Combined these pictures mean "the food of the house". The main staple of the Hebrews was grain and is yellow in color. This grain was usually ground into a meal for making breads.

C) נָא (נָא AZB) ac: ? co: Hyssop ab: ?
Hyssop: From its yellowish color. [freq. 10] |kjv: hyssop| {str: 231}

D) נָא (נָא ZAB) ac: ? co: Wolf ab: ?
Wolf: A yellowish colored animal. [freq. 7] |kjv: wolf| {str: 2061}

G) נָא (נָא ZHB) ac: Gleam co: Gold ab: ?
Gleam: The shine of gold. [df: יִּתְכַּל ה] [freq. 1] (vf: Hophal) |kjv: fine| {str: 6668}
Gold: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מָלֹּא] [freq. 412] |kjv: gold, golden| {str: 1722, 2091}

A) נָא (נָא ZG) ac: ? co: Grape-skin ab: ?
Grape-skin: [freq. 1] |kjv: golden city| {str: 4062}

J) נָא (נָא ZWB) ac: Issue co: Puss ab: ?: A yellow discharge.

Adopted Roots;

1141) נָא (נָא ZG) ac: ? co: Grape-skin ab: ?: The pictograph א is a picture of an agricultural implement implying harvest. The ל is a picture of the foot. The נ is the picture of the foot. The combined meaning of these pictures is "the harvesting by the feet". The juice of the grape is removed, or harvested, by treading on them in a vat leaving the grape-skins behind.

A) נָא (נָא ZG) ac: ? co: Grape-skin ab: ?
Grape-skin: [freq. 1] |kjv: husk| {str: 2085}
1142) בָּה (בָּה ZD) ac: Boil co: ? ab: Pride: The boiling of a soup or pride. (eng: sod - past tense of seethe)
   A) בָּה (בָּה ZD) ac: ? co: ? ab: Pride
      N(m) בָּה (בָּה ZD) — Proud: [freq. 13] |kjv: proud, presumptuous| {str: 2086}
      j(m) בָּה (בָּה Z-DWN) — Proud: [freq. 11] |kjv: pride, presumptuously, proud| {str: 2087}
   C) בָּה (בָּה AZD) ac: Depart co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]
      N(m) בָּה (בָּה A-ZD) — Depart: [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] |kjv: gone| {str: 230}
   J) בָּה (בָּה ZWD) ac: Boil co: ? ab: ?
      V) בָּה (בָּה ZWD) — Boil: To boil a soup or boil with pride. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: בָּה] [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: proudly, presumptuously, presume, sod| {str: 2102, 2103}
   M) בָּה (בָּה ZYD) ac: Boil co: ? ab: ?
      j(m) בָּה (בָּה ZY-DWN) — Boiling: [freq. 1] |kjv: proud| {str: 2121}

Adopted Roots:
2386 בָּה Stew

1143) בָּה (בָּה ZH) ac: Stand-out co: ? ab: This: Something that stands out, is prominent or is pointed out. This root is related in meaning to בָּה. (eng: this; that; the; they)

A) בָּה (בָּה ZH) ac: ? co: This ab: ?
   : Someone or something that is prominent.
   N(m) בָּה (בָּה ZH) — This: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: בָּה] [ar: כָּה כָּה כָּה כָּה] [freq. 191] |kjv: this, as, but, now, then| {str: 1454, 1668, 1768, 1791, 1797, 1836, 2063, 2088, 2090}
   C) בָּה (בָּה AZH) ac: Kindle co: Hot ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]
      N(m) בָּה (בָּה A-ZH) — Hot: [Aramaic only] [ar: כָּה] [freq. 3] |kjv: headed, hot| {str: 228}

1144) בָּה (בָּה zw) ac: Stand-out co: ? ab: This: Something that stands out, is prominent or is pointed out. This root is related in meaning to בָּה.
   A) בָּה (בָּה zw) ac: ? co: This ab: ?:
      Someone or something that is prominent.
      N(m) בָּה (בָּה zw) — This: [freq. 17] |kjv: that, this, which, wherein| {str: 2097, 2098}
      N(m) בָּה (בָּה Z-WYT) — Corner: The prominent part of a building which provides structure. [freq. 2] |kjv: corner, corner stone| {str: 2106}
   M) בָּה (בָּה ZYW) ac: ? co: Bright ab: ?
      N(m) בָּה (בָּה ZYW) — Bright: [Aramaic only] [freq. 6] |kjv: countenance, brightness| {str: 2122}

1145) בָּה (בָּה ZZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
J) יִּֽהְלָא (יִּֽהְלָא ZWZ) ac: ? co: Post
ab: ?
 k (םיִּֽהְלָא M-ZW-ZH) — Post: [ms: יִּֽהְלָא] [freq. 19] [kjv: post] {str: 4201}

M) קִֽבֵּל (קִֽבֵּל ZYZ) ac: ? co: Creature
ab: ?
 N (קִֽבֵּל ZYZ) — Creature: [freq. 3] [kjv: wild beast, abundance] {str: 2123}

1146) מַֽלְלָא (מַֽלְלָא ZHh) ac: ? co: Belt ab: ?
 A) מַֽלְלָא (מַֽלְלָא ZHh) ac: ? co: Belt ab: ?
 k (םָֽלְלָא M-ZHh) — Belt: [ms: מָֽלְלָא] [freq. 3] [kjv: strength, girdle] {str: 2126}

B) מַֽלְלָא (מַֽלְלָא ZHhHh) ac: Remove co: ? ab: ?

V) מַֽלְלָא (מַֽלְלָא Z-HhHh) — Remove: [freq. 2] [vf: Niphal] [kjv: loose] {str: 2118}

M) מַֽלְלָא (מַֽלְלָא ZYHh) ac: ? co: Belt ab: ?
 a (םָֽלְלָא M-ZYHh) — Belt: [ms: מָֽלְלָא] [freq. 3] [kjv: strength] {str: 2126}

1147) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא ZTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1148) הַֽלְלָא (הַֽלְלָא ZY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1149) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא ZK) ac: Refine co: ? ab: Pure: An oil or other substance that is clear and free of impurities.

A) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא ZK) ac: ? co: ? ab: Pure
 N (םיַֽלְלָא ZK) — Pure: An oil or other substance that is free of impurities. Also a person without impurities. [freq. 11] [kjv: pure, clean] {str: 2134}
 r (םיַֽלְלָא Z-KW) — Innocence: One without impurities. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: innocency] {str: 2136}

B) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא ZKK) ac: Refine co: Crystal ab: ?

V) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא Z-KK) — Refine: To remove the impurities by washing or refining to make pure. [df: פָּלַמ] [freq. 11] [vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel] [kjv: clean, pure, refine, fine, purge] {str: 2141, 2212}
 c (םיַֽלְלָא Z-KW-KYT) — Crystal: A mineral without impurities. [freq. 1] [kjv: crystal] {str: 2137}

H) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא ZKH) ac: ? co: ? ab: Pure
 V) שַׁלְלָא (שַׁלְלָא Z-KH) — Pure: To be without impurities. [freq. 8] [vf: Paal, Hitpael, Piel] [kjv: clean, clear, pure] {str: 2135}

1150) גַּלֶּא (גַּלֶּא ZL) ac: Shake co: Branch ab: ?; The pictograph ג is a picture of an agricultural cutting implement. The ג represents a staff. Combined these mean "cut the staff". A staff is made by cutting a branch from the tree, this green branch shakes and bends easily until it has hardened. (see Isaiah 18.5)
 A) גַּלֶּא (גַּלֶּא ZL) ac: ? co: Cymbal ab: ?; What is shaken easily.
Parent and Child Roots

Cymbal: An instrument that 
vibrates when shaken. [df: 
[172] [freq. 13] [kjv: cymbal] 
{str: 4700}

Twig: A small branch that 
shakes easily. [df: 
[172] [freq. 2] [kjv: sprigs, bushy] {str: 2150, 
8534}

Shake: A shaking from fear or 
overeating. [df: 
[172] [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: flow 
down, vile, glutton, riotous, 
tingle, quiver} {str: 2151, 6750}

Waver: To go about in a 
shaking motion. [Hebrew and 
Aramaic] [freq. 13] (vf: Paal, 
Pual) [kjv: gone, fail, gaddest 
about, to and fro, spent, went| {str: 235, 236}

Vile: One who shakes easily. 
[ms: [freq. 1] [kjv: vilest] 
{str: 2149}

Mischief: The devising of a plan of 
action.

Mischief: An action or plan to do 
wickedness or a sexual perversion.

Mischief: [freq. 29] [kjv: 
lewdness, wickedness, mischief, 
heinous crime| {str: 2154}

Mischief: [freq. 19] [kjv: 
discretion, device, thought, 
wickedly, inventions, lewdness, 
mischievous| {str: 4209}

Plot: To device a plan of action, 
usually with evil intent. [freq. 
13] (vf: Paal) [kjv: thought, 
device, consider, purpose, 
imagine, plot|} {str: 2161}
1152) נ (י'' ZN) ac: Harvest co:
Mattock ab: ?: The pictograph נ is a picture of an agricultural cutting implement such as the mattock or hoe. The נ is a picture of a seed. Combined these mean "mattock of the seed". One of the many agricultural tools was a hoe or mattock. This implement had a wide blade for cutting a plant stalks at the roots. The crops were harvested for a supply of foods, which were stored in jars.

A) נ (י'' ZN) ac: ? co: Harvest ab: ?

N^3 נ (י'' ZN) — Kind: A species of plant or animal. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 7] [kjv: kind, diverse kinds, all manners of store] {str: 2177, 2178}

B) נ (י'' ZNN) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Whoredom: In the sense of being spread broad.

d^m) נ נ (י'' Z-NWN) —
Whoredom: [freq. 12] [kjv: whoredom] {str: 2183}

C) נ (י'' AZN) ac: Hear co:
Ear ab: Balance: The broad ear for picking up sounds.

V) נ נ (י'' A-ZN) — Hear:
To listen or pay attention. [freq. 42] (vf: Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: give ear, hearken, hear, gave good heed] {str: 238, 239}

N^m) נ נ (י'' A-ZN) —
Weapon: A broad sharp blade like a mattock. [freq. 1] [kjv: weapon] {str: 240}

g^2) נ נ (י'' AW-ZN) —
Ear: The ear as broad. [ms: י''] [freq. 187] [kjv: ear, audience, hearing] {str: 241}

ag^m) נ נ (י'' MWA-ZN) — Balance: A pair of scales used for weighing. From the ear as the place where balance is determined. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: י''] [freq. 16] [kjv: balances] {str: 3976, 3977}

H) נ (י'' ZNH) ac: ? co:
Whore ab: Whoredom: In the sense of being spread broad.

V) נ נ (י'' Z-NH) —
Whore: [freq. 93] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual) [kjv: harlot, go whoring, whoredom, whore, commit fornication, whorish] {str: 2181}

N^f) נ נ (י'' Z-NWT) —
Whoredom: [freq. 9] [kjv: whoredom] {str: 2184}

i^3) נ נ (י'' TZ-NWT) —
Whoredom: [ms: י''] [freq. 20] [kjv: whoredom, fornication] {str: 8457}

J) נ נ (י'' ZWN) ac: Feed co:
Food ab: ?: Food harvested from the crops or flock.

V) נ נ (י'' ZWN) — Feed: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 2] (vf: Hophal) [kjv: fed] {str: 2109, 2110}

N^5 נ נ (י'' ZWN) — Flesh: [ms: י''] [freq. 1] [kjv: armour] {str: 2185}
Adopted Roots:
2129 אָנָּה Enrage
2130 שֶׁאָל Sad, Sadness
2131 נָשֵׂא Call out, Outcry
3012 מַסֵּר Horror

1155) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Cover co: Pitch
ab: ?: A thick tarry liquid used for covering the joints of boats to keep them afloat.

A) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Float co: Pitch
ab: ?

N²) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Float co: Pitch
ab: ?

N²) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Float co: Pitch
ab: ?

N²) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Float co: Pitch
ab: ?

N²) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Float co: Pitch
ab: ?

N²) כָּלָה (ז) ac: Float co: Pitch
ab: ?

Adopted Roots:
2673 כָּלָה Wrap, Turban
2683 ןָּש Hide, Treasure

1156 שֵׁב (זֵב ZTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1157 שֵׁב (זֵב ZQ) ac: Bind co: Shackle ab: ?: The arms or feet are bound with chains. The binding of different metals to form alloys. (eng: shackle - an exchange for the sh and z and the addition of the l)

A) שֵׁב (זֵב ZQ) ac: ? co: Shackle ab: ?

N^m) שֵׁב (זֵב ZQ) — I.

Shackle: II. Spark: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 7] |kjv: chain, spark, firebrand, fetter| {str: 2131}

B) שֵׁב (זֵב ZRR) ac: Sneeze co: ? ab: ?: The spreading out of the breath.

V) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RR) — Sneeze: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: sneeze| {str: 2237}

C) שֵׁב (זֵב AZQ) ac: ? co: Shackle ab: ?

N^m) שֵׁב (זֵב A-ZQ) — Chain: Used for binding prisoners. [freq. 2] |kjv: chains| {str: 246}

D) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RR) ac: Sneeze co: ? ab: ?: The spreading out of the breath.

V) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RR) — Sneeze: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: sneeze| {str: 2237}

E) שֵׁב (זֵב ZRA) ac: Warn co: Vomit ab: ?: Something spread out.

V) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RA) — Vomit: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: loathsome| {str: 2214}

F) שֵׁב (זֵב ZHR) ac: Scatter co: Pitchfork ab: ?

V) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RH) — Scatter: [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: scatter, disperse, fan, spread, winnow, cast away, compass, strawed| {str: 2219}

G) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RR) ac: Sneeze co: ? ab: ?: The spreading out of the breath.

V) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RR) — Sneeze: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: sneeze| {str: 2237}

H) שֵׁב (זֵב ZHR) ac: Scatter co: Pitchfork ab: ?

V) שֵׁב (זֵב Z-RH) — Scatter: [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: scatter, disperse, fan, spread, winnow, cast away, compass, strawed| {str: 2219}
**Wind:** A strong scattering wind. [freq. 1] |kjv: north| \{str: 4215\}

**Scatter** ac: ? ab: ?

**Strange** ac: ? ab: ?: When the grain is squeezed the seed inside comes out.

**Olive** ac: ? ab: ?: The fruit or the tree. [freq. 38] |kjv: olive, olive tree, oliveyard, olivet| \{str: 2132\}

**Adopted Roots:**

- 2134 (טבּ) **Heat**
- 2136 (טבּ) **Gush, Semen**
- 2137 (טבּ) **Sow, Seed**
- 2293 (טבּ) **Sorcery**
- 2138 (טבּ) **Sprinkle, Bason**

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1159) (דָּל) ZSh ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1160) (דָּל) ZT ac: ? co: Olive ab: ?

The pictograph \(\mathfrak{z}\) represents the harvest. The \(\dagger\) represents a mark or sign. Combined these mean "harvest of the sign". The oil from the olive fruit was used as an anointing oil, as a sign, for those to hold a kingly or priestly office. The oil is also used as a medicinal ointment.

**Olive** ac: ? ab: ?

N\(^m\) (דָּל) ZYT  — Olive:
The fruit or the tree. [freq. 38] |kjv: olive, olive tree, oliveyard, olivet| \{str: 2132\}

1161) (דָּל) ZGh ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Hhets

1162) לָחַת (לחת HhA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1163) לָחַת (לחת HhB) ac: Hide co: Bosom ab: Refuge: The pictograph לָחַת is a picture of a wall. The מ is a picture of a tent or house. Combined these mean "wall of the house". The walls of the house enclose the home as refuge for the family. A refuge functions as a place of hiding from any undesirable person or situation.

A) לָחַת (לחת HhB) ac: ? co: Bosom ab: ?: A place where one is hidden in the arms and cherished.

N^m) לָחַת (לחת HhB) — Bosom: [freq. 1] |kjv: bosom| {str: 2243}

B) לָחַת (לחת HhBB) ac: Cherish co: ? ab: ?: One that is cherished is held close to the bosom.

V) לָחַת (לחת Hh-BB) — Cherish: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: love| {str: 2245}

E) לָחַת (לחת HhBA) ac: Hide co: Refuge ab: ?: Any place where one hides in secret or for lurking.

V) לָחַת (לחת Hh-BA) — Hide: [freq. 33] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual) |kjv: hide, held, secretly| {str: 2244}

a^m) לָחַת (לחת MHH-BA) — Refuge: A place of hiding. [df: מַחַת] [freq. 2] |kjv: hiding place, lurking place| {str: 4224}

H) לָחַת (לחת HhBH) ac: Hide co: ? ab: ?: A refuge functions as a place of hiding from any undesirable person or situation.

V) לָחַת (לחת Hh-BH) — Hide: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: hide| {str: 2247}

לָחַת (לחת Hh-BH-YWN) — Hiding: [freq. 1] |kjv: hiding| {str: 2253}

J) לָחַת (לחת HhWB) ac: Endanger co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) לָחַת (לחת HhWB) — Endanger: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: endanger| {str: 2325}

N^m) לָחַת (לחת HhWB) — Debtor: [freq. 1] |kjv: debtor| {str: 2326}

M) לָחַת (לחת HhYB) ac: ? co: Bosom ab: ?: A place of refuge.

N^m) לָחַת (לחת HhYB) — Bosom: [df: מַחַת] [freq. 39] |kjv: bosom, bottom, lap| {str: 2436}

Adopted Roots;

2141 לָחַת Bind, Rope
2142 לָחַת Embrace
2143 לָחַת Couple, Clamp, Companion
2144 לָחַת Bind

1164) לָחַת (לחת HhG) ac: Feast co: Circle ab: Terror: The pictograph לָחַת is a picture of a wall representing outside. The מ is a picture of a foot and represents a gathering. Combined these mean "outside gathering". The gathering together for a festival, usually in the form of a circle for dancing and feasting. (eng: hug - as an
encircling; circ - an exchange of the h and c and the g and c; cog - an exchange of the h and c)

A) לֵל (L הָה G) ac: ? co: Feast ab: ?:
The participants of a festival would gather together and dance in a circle.
N (L H) — Feast: [freq. 62] |kjv: feast, sacrifice| {str: 2282}

B) לָל (L HhGG) ac: ? co: Feast
ab: ?: The participants of a festival would gather together and dance in a circle.

V) לֶל (L Hh-GG) — Feast: [freq. 16] (vf: Paal) |kjv: keep, feast, celebrate, dance, holyday, reel to and fro| {str: 2287}

E) לֶל (L HhGA) ac: ? co: Terror
ab: ?: A spinning around in fear.
N (L Hh-GA) — Terror: [freq. 1] |kjv: terror| {str: 2283}

J) לָל (L HhWG) ac: ? co: Circle
ab: ?
V) לָל (L HhWG) — Circle: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: compassed| {str: 2328}
N (L HhWG) — Circle: [freq. 3] |kjv: circle, circuit, compass| {str: 2329}
K) לָל (L HhWG) ac: ? co: Refuge
ab: ?: A place where one is encircled by a wall.
N (L Hh-GW) — Cleft: A refuge in the rock. [freq. 3] |kjv: cleft| {str: 2288}

Adopted Roots:
2147绑, Belt

1165) לָל (L HhD) ac: Unite co: Unit
ab: Unity: The pictograph לָל is a picture of a wall. The מ is a picture of a door. Combined these mean "wall door". A wall separates the inside from the outside. Only through the door can one enter or exit uniting the inside with the outside.
A) לָל (L HhD) ac: ? co: Unite
ab: ?:

B) לָל (L HhDD) ac: Sharp
co: ? ab: ?: The two edges of a sword that meet to form one point.

C) לָל (A HhD) ac: Unite
co: ? ab: Unity:

All things are a unity with something else (one man is a unity of body, breath and mind, one family is a unity of father, mother and children, one tree is a unity of trunk, branches and leaves, one forest is a unity of trees).
Parent and Child Roots - 

**V) **יְהָה (הָה הָהַּת A-HhD) —

**Unite:** [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) [kjv: go one way or other] {str: 258}

**N**יַּלְיהַם הָהַּת (הָהַּת A-HhD) —

**Unity:** A group united are one of a group. [freq. 951] [kjv: one, first, another, other, any, once, every, certain, an, some] {str: 259}

**H) **יְהָה (יְהָה HhDH) ac: Join co:

? ab: ?: A uniting together in joy.

**V) **יְהָה (יְהָה Hh-DH) —

**Join:** [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: rejoice, join, glad] {str: 2302}

**J) **יְהָה (יְהָה HhWD) ac: ? co:

**Riddle** ab: ?: The riddle begins by dividing the hearer from the listener by creating the riddle. The riddle ends with the answer uniting the two.

V) יְהָה (יְהָה HhWD) —

**Propose:** To give a riddle. [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) [kjv: put forth] {str: 2330}

**L) **יְהָה (יְהָה YhdH) ac: Unite co:

? ab: Unity: A uniting together. All things are a unity with something else (one man is a unity of body, breath and mind, one family is a unity of father, mother and children, one tree is a unity of trunk, branches and leaves, one forest is a unity of trees).

V) יְהָה (יְהָה Y-HhD) —

**Unite:** [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: unite, join} {str: 3161}

**N**יַּלְיהַם הָהַּת (יְהָה Y-HhD) —

**Together:** [freq. 142] [kjv: together, alike, likewise, withal] {str: 3162}

**b**יַּלְיהַם (יְהָה Y-HhYD) —

**Unity:** A child as the product of a union. The soul as a unity of body, soul and breath. [freq. 12] [kjv: only, darling, desolate, solitary] {str: 3173}

**M) **יְהָה (יְהָה HhYD) ac: ? co:

**Riddle** ab: ?: The riddle begins by dividing the hearer from the listener by creating the riddle. The riddle ends with the answer uniting the two.

**N**יַּלְיהַם (יְהָה HhY-DH) —

**Riddle:** [freq. 17] [kjv: riddle, dark saying, hard question, dark sentence, proverb, dark speech] {str: 2420}

**H) **יְהָה (יְהָה HhY-DH) ac: ? co:

**Riddle** ab: ?: The riddle begins by dividing the hearer from the listener by creating the riddle. The riddle ends with the answer uniting the two.

**Adopted Roots;**

2149 יְּהָה Thorn
2150 יְּהָה Surround, Chamber
2151 יְּהָה Renew, New moon, New
2255 יְּהָה Hide
2700 יְּהָה Set apart, Special
2822 יְּהָה Bribe

1166 יְּהָה (יְּהָה HhH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1167 יְּהָה (יְּהָה HhW) ac: Declare co: ?

ab: Declaration

A) יְּהָה (יְּהָה HhW) ac: Declare co:

**Town** ab: ?

**N**יַּלְיהַם (יְּהָה Hh-וּ) —

**Town:** As a place where one declares the words of another. [freq. 4] [kjv: town] {str: 2333}

**H) **יְּהָה (יְּהָה HhWH) ac: Declare co: ? ab: ?

V) יְּהָה (יְּהָה Hh-WH) —

**Declare: [Hebrew and Aramaic]**
Parent and Child Roots - 

[ar: הָנַי] [freq. 20] (vf: Piel) | kjv: shew| {str: 2324, 2331}

K) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) ac: Declare

co: ? ab: Declaration

N^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Declaration: [freq. 1] | kjv: declaration, shewing| {str: 262}

f^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Declaring: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] | kjv: declaration, shewing| {str: 263}

1168) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) ac: See

Perceive: The ability to see beyond what is seen in the physical present as a light piercing through the darkness. (eng: haze; gaze - an exchange for the h and g)

A) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) ac: ? co: Vision

ab: ?: A perception beyond the normal experiences.

N^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Vision: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 3] | kjv: vision| {str: 2378, 2379}

N^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Vision: [freq. 5] | kjv: vision| {str: 2380}

j^m) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Vision: [freq. 35] | kjv: vision| {str: 2377}

f^m) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Vision: [freq. 9] | kjv: vision| {str: 2384}

B) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) ac: ? co: Light

ab: ?

b^m) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Lighting: A moment of vision in the dark of night. [freq. 3] | kjv: lightning, bright clouds| {str: 2385}

C) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) ac: Hold

co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Hold: To grab something and keep hold of it. Also ones holdings. [freq. 67] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal, Piel) | kjv: hold, take, possess, caught, fastened| {str: 270}

N^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Holdings: [freq. 66] | kjv: possession| {str: 272}

H) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) ac: Perceive

co: Light ab: ?

V) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Perceive: To see something that is not physically present. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: הָנַי] [ar: הָנַי] [freq. 83] (vf: Paal) | kjv: see, behold, look, prophecy, provide, dream| {str: 1957, 2370, 2372}

N^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Chest: The breast of a sacrificed animal (possibly as a sacrifice for a vision). [freq. 13] | kjv: breast| {str: 2373}

N^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Vision: [freq. 4] | kjv: vision| {str: 4236}

f^m) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Chest: [Aramaic only] [ar: הָנַי] [freq. 1] | kjv: breast| {str: 2306}

g^m) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Seer: [ms: הָנַי] [freq. 22] | kjv: seer, see, agreement, prophet, stargazer| {str: 2374}

k^f) לַעַנַי (לַעַנַי) — Light: [freq. 4] | kjv: light| {str: 4237}

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Parent and Child Roots - लि

Vision: [Aramaic only] [freq. 12] |kjv: vision, look| {str: 2376}

Haven: A placed looked for.

Thicket: The pictograph लि is a picture of a wall. The wall around crops or livestock was constructed of thistles or rocks with thistles laid on top. The thorns prevented intruders from entering. (eng: hook - an exchange for the k and h)

Thorn: A sharp object that penetrates the flesh.

Ring: As pierced through the nose or lip. [freq. 8] |kjv: hook, chain, bracelet| {str: 2397}

Sin: A missing of the target. Also a sinner as one who misses the mark. [freq. 51] |kjv: sinner, sinful, offender, sin, faults, grievously, offences| {str: 2399, 2400}

Measure co: ? ab: Sin: When shooting an arrow or other object to a target, the distance that one misses is measured with a cord. The wrong actions of one are also measured against the correct action.

Sin: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: sin| {str: 2408}

Measure co: ? ab: Sin: When shooting an arrow or other object to a target, the distance that one misses is measured with a cord. The wrong actions of one are also measured against the correct action.
Parent and Child Roots - ו

V) ָיִד (הָיִד HhWTh) — Join:
A tying with a cord. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Participle) [kjv: join] {str: 2338}
N<sup>m</sup>) ָיִד (הָיִד HhWTh) — Cord: [freq. 7] [kjv: thread, line, cord, fillet] {str: 2339}

Adopted Roots;
2155 ַָיָּד Refrain
2156 ַָיָּד Catch
2162 ָיָּד Catch

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1171) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhY) ac: Live
co: Stomach ab: Life: When the stomach is empty one is famished and week and when it is filled one is revived. This organ is seen as the life as an empty stomach is like death but a revived stomach is life.

A) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhY) ac: ?
co: Stomach ab: Life

N<sup>f</sup>) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhY) — Stomach: Literally the organ that holds food (see Job 38:39) but figurative of life. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 508] [kjv: live, life, beast, alive, creature, running, living thing, raw, springing, appetite, quick] {str: 2416, 2417}

N<sup>f</sup>) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhY-WTH) — Living: [freq. 1] [kjv: living] {str: 2424}

H) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhYH) ac: ?
co: Sustenance ab: Life

V) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhYH) — Live: The revival of life from food or other necessity. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: נוֹמ] [freq. 268] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: live, alive, save, quicken, revive, life, recover] {str: 2418, 2421}

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1172) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhK) ac: Stick
co: Palate ab: Tarry: The ו represents a wall such as the ridge in the middle of the palate. The י represents the palm, a curved surface such as found on the roof of the mouth. The roof of the mouth.

A) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhK) ac: ?
co: Palate ab: ?

N<sup>m</sup>) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhK) — Palate: [freq. 18] [kjv: mouth, roof of the mouth, taste] {str: 2441}

N<sup>f</sup>) ָיָּד (הָיָּד Hh-KH) — Hook: As fastened to the roof of a fishes mouth. [freq. 3] [kjv: angle, hook] {str: 2443}

H) ָיָּד (הָיָּד HhKH) ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?: When the mouth is dry the tongue sticks to the roof of the mouth causing the speaker to wait to speak.
Parent and Child Roots - "ח"מ"

V) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-KH) —
Tarry: [freq. 14] (vf: Paal, Piel)
|kjv: tarry, wait, long| {str: 2442}

Adopted Roots;
2178 בּ הַמָּנָּה Dedicate, Dedication

1173 חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ HhL) ac: Bore co: Hole
ab: Pain: A hole is drilled with a tool called a bow drill. The string of the bow is wrapped around the drill. By moving the bow back and forth, and firmly pressing down, the drill spins around drilling the hole. (eng: hole; hollow)

A) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ HhL) ac: Bore co: Hole
ab: Pain: Anything that is bored through, perforated or drilled.

N™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ HhL) —
Common: A place, person or thing that is not set apart for a specific function. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 7] |kjv: profane, common, unholy| {str: 2455}

N™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ HhL) —
Cake: As perforated. [freq. 14] |kjv: cake| {str: 2471}

f™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-LY) —
Earring: An ornament that is put through a hole. [freq. 24] |kjv: ornament, jewel| {str: 2483}

f™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-L-YH) —
Earring: An ornament that is put through a hole. [freq. 1] |kjv: jewel| {str: 2484}

i™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ THh-LH) —
Begin: The spot to be drilled is first scored to make an indentation to accept the drill and the beginning of the drilling is the most difficult as the drill can easily slip out. [freq. 22] |kjv: beginning, first, begin| {str: 8462}

j™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-LWN) —
Window: A hole in the wall. [freq. 31] |kjv: window| {str: 2474}

k™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ MHHh-LH) —
Cave: A place with a hole in the ground or rock. [freq. 1] |kjv: cave| {str: 4247}

l™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-L-HH) —
Pain: As from a piercing sword. [freq. 4] |kjv: pain| {str: 2479}

af™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ MHHh-LY) —
Pain: As from a piercing sword. [freq. 1] |kjv: disease| {str: 4251}

B) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ HhLL) ac: Bore co: Flue
ab: ?: Anything that is bored through, perforated or drilled.

V) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-LL) —
Pierce: II. Begin: The spot to be drilled is first scored to make an indentation to accept the drill and the beginning of the drilling is the most difficult as the drill can easily slip out. III. Common: To make something common that is meant to be set apart for a special function. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 141] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: begin, profane, pollute, defile, break, wound, eat, slay| {str: 2490}

N™) חָמַשׁ (חָמַשׁ Hh-LL) —
Pierced: [freq. 94] |kjv: slay, wound, profane, kill| {str: 2491}
Parent and Child Roots - **מַמ**

**b**<sup>m</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל הh-LYL) —

**Flute:** An instrument with drilled holes. [freq. 6] [kjv: pipe] {str: 2485}

**b**<sup>f</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל הh-LY-LH) — **Far be it:** [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: יִלּוֹ] [freq. 21] [kjv: god forbid, far be it, lord forbid] {str: 2486}

**E)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל HhLA) ac: **Sick** co:

**Disease** ab: ?: A spinning or piercing pain.

**V)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל Hh-LA) —

**Diseased:** [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: diseased] {str: 2456}

**N**<sup>f</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל הh-LAH) — **Rust:** A metal pitted from oxidation. [freq. 5] [kjv: scum] {str: 2457}

**id**<sup>m</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל THh-LWA) — **Sick:** [ms: יִלּוֹ] [freq. 5] [kjv: disease, sick, sickness, grievous] {str: 8463}

**H)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל Hh-LH) ac: **Sick** co:

**Disease** ab: ?: A spinning or piercing pain.

**V)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל Hh-LH) — **I.**

**Sick:** II. **Beseech:** To request intervention from a sickness or other trouble. [freq. 75] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual, Piel) [kjv: sick, beseech, weak, grievous, diseased, wounded, pray, intreat, grief, grieved, sore, pain, infirmity] {str: 2470}

**a**<sup>m</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל M-Hh-LH) — **Disease:** [freq. 6] [kjv: sickness, disease, infirmity] {str: 4245}

**f**<sup>f</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל Hh-LY) —

**Sickness:** A piercing pain. [freq. 2] [kjv: sickness, disease, grief, sick] {str: 2481}

**J)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל HhWL) ac: **Twist** co:

**Dance** ab: ?: To twist and spin around from joy or pain as the drill.

**V)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל HhWL) —

**Twist:** A twisting in pain or joy. [df: יִלּוֹ] [freq. 62] (vf: Paal, Hophal, Participle) [kjv: pain, formed, bring forth, tremble, travail, dance, calve, grieve, wound, shake] {str: 2342}

**N**<sup>n</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל HhWL) —

**Sand:** Sand is used as an abrasive ingredient for drilling by placing it in the hole being drilled. [freq. 23] [kjv: sand] {str: 2344}

**a**<sup>m</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל M-HhWL) —

**Dance:** [freq. 6] [kjv: dance] {str: 4234}

**K**<sup>f</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל M-Hh-LH) — **Dance:** [freq. 8] [kjv: dance, company] {str: 4246}

**M)** ־ ל-לפ (הלל HhYL) ac: ?: co:

**Wall** ab: ?: Bores through the enemy by strongly pressing in.

**N**<sup>n</sup>) ־ ל-לפ (הלל HhYL) — **I.**

**Wall:** What is bored through by the enemy to enter a city. [ms: יִלּוֹ] **II.** **Army:** What bores through the wall. [Hebrew and Aramaic] **III.** **Pain:** A spinning or piercing pain. **IV.** **Power:** The strength and wealth of a person or army. [freq. 267] [kjv: wall, rampart, host, trench, poor, bulwark, army, pain, pang, sorrow, man of valour, host, force, valiant, strength, wealth, power, substance, might, strong] {str: 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429}
the engine to enter a city. [freq. 1] |kjv: bulwark| {str: 2430}

Adopted Roots:
2062 /ILL Ember
2161 /HHL Age
2164 /IIE Dream, Dream
2165 /II Pass
2168 /IIW Weaken, Weak
2203 /IIU Engrave, Pen
2208 /IIU Pierce, Winter
2209 /IIR Sharp, Hoe
2210 /II Scratch, Craftsman
2212 /IIP Engrave

1174) /IMM (יִּיחְרָם HhM) ac: Heat co:
Cheese ab: ?: The pictograph IMM is a picture of a wall meaning "to separate". The IMM is a picture of water. Combined these mean "separate water". Cheese was made by placing milk in a bag made out of an animal skin. The bag was hung out in the sun and pushed back and forth. The skin of the bag contained an enzyme that when heated and shaken caused the milk to sour and separate into its two parts, fat (curds or cheese) and water (whey). The whey could be drunk and the curds eaten or stored for future consumption.

A) /IMM (יִּיחְרָם HhM) ac: Heat co:
Sun ab: ?: The heat from the sun heats the contents of the bag.

N°) /IIMM (יִּיחְרָם HhM) — I. Hot:
II. Father-In-Law: One who is hot. [freq. 20] |kjv: hot, warm, heat, father-in-law, husbands father| {str: 2524, 2525, 2527}
N°) /IIMM (יִּיחְרָם Hh-MH) — I. Sun: The source of heat. [ar:

B) /IIIIMM (יִּיחְרָמ HhMM) ac: Warm co: ? ab: ?: The heat from the sun warms the contents of the bag.

V) /IIIIMM (יִּיחְרָמ Hh-MM) —
Warm: The warmth of the sun or from passion. [freq. 13] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: hot, heat, warm, enflame| {str: 2552}

E) /IMMA (יִּיחְרָמ HhMA) ac: ? co:
Cheese ab: ?: The curds produced from the skin bottle. This cheese has a buttery texture and flavor.

N°) /IIIMMA (יִּיחְרָמ Hh-M-AH) — Cheese: [df: חלק|] [freq. 10] |kjv: butter| {str: 2529}
A°) /IIIIMMA (יִּיחְרָמ Hh-M-M-AH) — Cheese: [freq. 1] |kjv: butter| {str: 4260}

J) /IMM (יִּיחְרָם HhWM) ac: ? co:
Black ab: ?: The color of wood when burned.

N°) /IIIIMM (יִּיחְרָמ HhWM) —
Black: [freq. 4] |kjv: brown| {str: 2345}
Heat: Made from tent poles which support the tent. [freq. 47] |kjv: spear, javelin| {str: 2595}

I. Beauty: As the beauty of the camp. To give or show beauty, grace or mercy to another.  
II. Supplication: [freq. 25] |kjv: supplication, favour, grace| {str: 8467}

Camp: [freq. 1] |kjv: camp| {str: 8466}

Freely: To work or do an action without wages or without cause.  
[Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 32] |kjv: without cause, for nought, causeless, in vain, free, without cost, freely, innocent, cost me nothing, for nothing, without wages| {str: 2600}

B) \άρον (חָנָן Hh-NN) ac: ? co: ? ab:  
Compassion: Within this wall is the family clan, a place of freedom, compassion and beauty. An encampment of tents.

V) \άρον (חָנָן Hh-NN) — Beauty:  
As the beauty of the camp. To give or show beauty, grace or mercy to another. [freq. 82] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Hophal, Piel) |kjv: mercy,
gracious, merciful, supplication, favour, besought, pity| {str: 2589, 2603, 2604}

b') ⧲⧲ (Hh-NYN) —
Compassion: [freq. 1] |kjv: favour| {str: 2594}
d')( @⧬ (Hh-NWN) —
Compassion: [freq. 13] |kjv: gracious| {str: 2587}
id')( ⧲⧵ (THh-NWN) —
Supplication: [freq. 18] |kjv: supplications, intreaties| {str: 8469}

H) ⧲⧲ (HhNH) ac: ? co:
Camp ab: ?: The first step to setting up the tent is to arrange the poles. The tent poles were sharpened at one end (and could be used as a weapon) and were driven into the ground. An encampment of tents.

V) ⧲⧲ (Hh-NH) —
Camp: To stop for the night and pitch the tents. [freq. 143] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pitch, encamp, camp, abide, dwelt, lie, rest| {str: 2583}
a'( ⧲⧲ (MHh-NH) —
Camp: The inhabitants of a camp. [freq. 216] |kjv: camp, host, company, tent, army, band, battle, drove| {str: 4264}

M) ⧲⧲ (HhYN) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Beauty: As the beauty of the camp. To give or show beauty, grace or mercy to another.

N')( ⧲⧲ (HhYN) —
Beauty: [freq. 1] |kjv: comely| {str: 2433}

Adopted Roots:
2231 ⧲⧲ Grind, Mill

1176) ⧲⧲ (HhS) ac: Support co:
Refuge ab: ?: A place of support and trust. (eng: house - as the place of refuge)

A) ⧲⧲ (HhS) ac: ? co: Refuge ab: ?

H) ⧲⧲ (HhSH) ac: ? co:
Refuge ab: ?

J) ⧲⧲ (HhWS) ac: ? co:
Spare ab: ?: One who has been given refuge.

L) ⧲⧲ (YHhS) ac: ? co:
Lineage ab: ?: One is supported by his family line.

Adopted Roots:
2181 ⧲⧲ Bow, Kindness
Parent and Child Roots - 

2187 יָנֵש Diminish, Lacking

1177) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1178) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhP) ac: Cover co: Cover

A) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhP) ac: Cover co: ? ab: Innocent

N\textsuperscript{m}) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhP) —

Innocent: One whose actions are covered. [freq. 1] |kjv: innocent| {str: 2643}

B) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhPP) ac: Cover co: ? ab: A cover of protection.

V) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה Hh-PP) —

Cover: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cover| {str: 2653}

E) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhPA) ac: Cover co: ? ab: ? Something that is covered and hidden.

V) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה Hh-PA) —

Cover: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: secretly| {str: 2644}

H) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhPH) ac: Cover co: ? ab: ?

V) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה Hh-PH) —

Cover: [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: cover, overlay, cieled| {str: 2645}

J) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhWP) ac: Cover co: Cover ab: ?

N\textsuperscript{m}) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhWP) —

Shore: A place covered. [freq. 7] |kjv: haven, shore, coast, side| {str: 2348}

N\textsuperscript{m}) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhW-PH) —

Canopy: A covering. [ms: נֶפֶן] [freq. 3] |kjv: chamber, closet, defence| {str: 2646}

L) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה YHhP) ac: Uncover co: ? ab: ?

N\textsuperscript{m}) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה Y-HhP) —

Barefoot: An uncovered foot. [freq. 5] |kjv: barefoot, unshod| {str: 3182}

Adopted Roots;

2098 יָנֵש Push
2188 יָנֵש Haste
2189 יָנֵש Search
2191 יָנֵש Delight
2283 יָנֵש Cover, Lid, Atonement
2284 יָנֵש Cover
2763 יָנֵש Flutter

1179) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhTs) ac: Divide co: Tent Wall ab: ?

Tent Wall ab: ?: The pictograph יָנֵש is a picture of a wall. The יָנֵש is a picture of a man laying on his side. Combined these mean "wall of sides". The tent wall divides or separates the inside from the outside. The wall inside the tent divides the tent into two sections.

A) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhTs) ac: Arrow ab: ?

N\textsuperscript{m}) יָנֵש (ונֲנָה HhTs) —

Arrow: As dividing flesh. [freq. 53] |kjv: arrow, dart, shaft, wound| {str: 2671}
N\(^3\) יָפָֽת (יִפְּתָה Hh-TsWT) — Middle: [freq. 3] |kjv: mid| {str: 2676}

a\(^4\) יִפְּתָֽתִי (יִפְּתָֽתִי MHh-TsYT) — Half: As dividing flesh. [freq. 17] |kjv: half, much| {str: 4276}

f\(^3\) יָפָֽתַּת (יָפָֽתַּת Hh-TsY) — Arrow: As dividing flesh. [freq. 3] |kjv: arrow| {str: 2686}

B) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhTsTs) ac:

Divide co: Arrow ab: ?

V) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת Hh-TsTs) — Divide: A division of something or a band as a division. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: band, archer, midst| {str: 2686}

N\(^m\) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhTsTs) — Arrow: As dividing flesh. [freq. 3] |kjv: gravel, arrow| {str: 2687}

H) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhTsH) ac: Divide

co: ? ab: ?

V) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת Hh-TsH) — Divide: To divide into half. [freq. 15] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: divide, part, half, midst| {str: 2673}

J) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhWTs) ac: ? co:

Outside ab: ?: To be outside of the tent walls.

N\(^m\) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhWTs) — Outside: [ms: יָפָֽתָֽת] [freq. 164] |kjv: without, street, abroad, out, outside, fields, forth, highway| {str: 2351}

M) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhYTs) ac: ? co:

Tent Wall ab: ?

N\(^m\) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhYTs) — Wall: [freq. 1] |kjv: wall| {str: 2434}

j\(^m\) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhY-TsWN) — Outside: Also the idea of secular as being outside. [freq. 25] |kjv: utter, outward, without, outer| {str: 2435}

Adopted Roots:

2154 יָפָֽתָֽת Carve, Carving
2194 יָפָֽתָֽת Hew
2195 יָפָֽתָֽת Bosom
2196 יָפָֽתָֽת Urge
2197 יָפָֽתָֽת Blow, Yard

1180 יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhQ) ac: Inscribe co: ? ab: Custom: The pictograph יָפָֽתָֽת is a picture of a wall representing a separation. The 이 is a picture of the sun at the horizon representing the idea of "coming together". Combined these mean "separation and coming together". A custom brings a people separated together.

B) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhQQ) ac:

Inscribe co: ? ab: Custom: The appointment of a specific time, function or duty. A custom as something that is appointed.

V) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת Hh-QQ) — Inscribe: To write a decree or custom. [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Hophal, Pual, Participle) |kjv: lawgiver, governor, decree, grave, portray, law, printed, set, note, appoint| {str: 2710}

N\(^m\) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת Hh-QQ) — Custom: [freq. 2] |kjv: thought, decree| {str: 2711}

H) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת HhQH) ac:

Inscribe co: ? ab: ?: To write a decree or custom.

V) יָפָֽתָֽת (יָפָֽתָֽת Hh-QH) — Inscribe: [freq. 4] (vf: Hitpael,
Pual, Participle) [kjv: portray, carve, print] {str: 2707}

J) ־יִֽשְׁמַר (יִֽשְׁמַר HhWQ) ac: ? co: ?

ab: Custom: The appointment of a specific time, function or duty. A custom as something that is appointed.

N° (יִֽשְׁמַר HhWQ) — Custom: [ms: יִֽשְׁמַר] [freq. 127] [kjv: statute, ordinance, decree, due, law, portion, bounds, custom, appointed, commandment] {str: 2706}

N° (יִֽשְׁמַר HhWQ) — Custom: [ms: יִֽשְׁמַר] [freq. 104] [kjv: statute, ordinance, custom, appointed, manners, rites] {str: 2708}

1181) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר HhR) ac: Burn co: ?

ab: ?: The heat from the sun. Also anger as a hot emotion.

A) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר HhR) ac: Burn co: ?

ab: ?: The heat from the sun. Heat of anger. Also tomorrow or later time as a delay.

a) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר Mhh-R) —

Later: [freq. 52] [kjv: tomorrow, time to come] {str: 4279}

a° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר MHH-RT)

— Tomorrow: [df: הָנַשְׁמַר] [freq. 32] [kjv: morrow, next day, next] {str: 4283}

f° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר Hh-RY) —

Burning: [freq. 6] [kjv: fierce, heat] {str: 2750}

j° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר Hh-RWN) —

Burning: [ms: יִֽשְׁמַר] [freq. 41] [kjv: fierce, wrath, fury, wrathful, displeasure] {str: 2740}

l° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר Hh-R-HhR) — Burning: [freq. 1] [kjv: burning] {str: 2746}

B) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר HhRR) ac: Burn co: ?

ab: ?: The heat from the sun. Also anger as a hot emotion.

V) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר Hh-R-R) —

Burn: [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) [kjv: burn, dried, angry, kindle] {str: 2787}

N° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר Hh-R-R) —

Burn: [freq. 1] [kjv: parched place] {str: 2788}

C) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר AHR) ac: Delay co: Back ab: ?: Rather than work in the heat of the sun, one waits until the breeze of the day.

V) וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר A-RR) —

Delay: [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: tarry, defer, slack, continue, delay, hinder, stay, late] {str: 309}

N° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר A-RR) — I.

After: A time to come beyond another event. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Other: A time, person or thing that follows after. [freq. 878] [kjv: after, follow, afterward, behind, other, another, next, following] {str: 310, 311, 312}

N° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר A-RR) —

End: The latter time as coming after everything else. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 62] [kjv: end, latter, last, posterity, reward, hindermost] {str: 319, 320}

C° (וָּנַשְׁמַר (וָּנַשְׁמַר A-RR) —

Back: The part of the body that is behind. To be in the back of or
behind something. [ms: לִבְרָא] [freq. 41] |kjv: back, backward, behind, next, delay, hinder part| {str: 268}

**f** — **Other**: A time, person or thing that follows after. [Aramaic only] [freq. 6] |kjv: another, other} {str: 317}

**j** — **After**: To be behind or following after something. [ms: לִבְרָא] [freq. 51] |kjv: last, after, latter, end, utmost, following, hinder| {str: 314}

**m** — **Other**: A time, person or thing that follows after. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: another, other| {str: 321}

**s** — **End**: The latter time as coming after everything else. [Aramaic only] [freq. 16] |kjv: white| {str: 2353, 2358, 2715}

**cm** — **Backward**: [freq. 7] |kjv: backward, again| {str: 322}

**E** — **Dung**: [ms: לִבְרָא] [freq. 1] |kjv: dung| {str: 2716}

**N** — **Dung**: [freq. 1] |kjv: dung| {str: 2716}

**a** — **Privy**: [freq. 1] |kjv: draught house| {str: 4280}

**i** — **Collar**: The hole in the middle of a rectangular garment for the head to pass through. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 2] |kjv: habergeon| {str: 8473}

**H** — **Burn**: [freq. 90] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: kindle, wroth, hot, angry, displease, fret, incense burn, earnest, grieve| {str: 2734}

**i** — **Compete**: From the heat of passion. [freq. 2] |kjv: closest, contend| {str: 8474}

**J** — **White**: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: לִבְרָא] II. Noble: [Unknown connection to root] [ms: לִבְרָא} [freq. 16] |kjv: white| {str: 2353, 2358, 2715}

**f** — **Delay**: [df: לִבְרָא] [freq. 1] |kjv: hope| {str: 3175}

**i** — **Hope**: An expectation for
what will come. [df: חָלָל] [freq. 6] [kjv: hope] {str: 8431}

Adopted Roots:
2199 אֶבֶן Waste, Sword
2200 תָּשֵׁל Tremble
2201 תָּשָׁל Tremble
2204 לַשְׁכֹּל Roast, Grill
2205 וְשַׁמֶּל Nettle
2232 רַעַם Burn, Hemorrhoids

1182) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhSh) ac: Bind co: ?: Something that is bound. (eng: hush)

H) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhShH) ac: ?: co: Silence ab: ?: A mouth that is bound.

V) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhShH) — Silence: [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: hold, still, silence, silent] {str: 2814}

J) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhWSh) ac: ?: co: ? ab: ?

m (מ) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhW-ShN) — Breastplate: As bound to the chest. [freq. 25] [kjv: breastplate] {str: 2833}

Adopted Roots:
2218 לַשְׁכֹּל
2219 לַשְׁכֹּל Attach, Desire
2220 לַשְׁכֹּל Gather
2308 לַשְׁכֹּל Whisper, Whisper

1183) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhT) ac: Break co: ? ab: ?: To break down causing a great fear.

A) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhT) ac: Break co: ? ab: Fear

N (נ) לַשְׁכֹּל (שֵׁלָח HhT) — Break: Also to be in fear as if broken.
Parent and Child Roots - מ-

| Adopted Roots: | 1184) מ-

| 2224 ל-מ | Relate, Wedding, In-law |
| 2225 ל-מ | Snatch, Prey |

(תנמי HhGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
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Thet

1185) לַח (ח naval ThA) ac: Sweep co: Broom ab: ?: The pictograph נ is a basket which were made from fibers. The fibers were woven and spun into products such as baskets and other products such as brooms.

A) לַח (ח naval ThA) ac: ? co: Broom ab: ?
   al(1) לַח (ח naval M-ThA-ThA) — Broom: [freq. 1] (kjv: besom) {str: 4292}

J) לַח (ח naval ThWA) ac: Sweep co: ? ab: ?
   V) לַח (ח naval ThWA) — Sweep: [freq. 1] (vj: Pilpel) {str: 2894}

1186) לָח (ל naval ThB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Good: The pictograph ל is a picture of a basket, used to contain or surround something. The מ is a picture of a tent or house. Combined these mean "surround the house". The house is surrounded by grace, beauty, love, health and prosperity, something that is functional.

A) לָח (ל naval ThB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Good: Something that functions properly.
   N(1) לָח (ל naval ThB) — Good: [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] {str: 2869}

D) לָח (ל naval ThAB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Glad: One is glad when all is good.
   V) לָח (ל naval Th-AB) — Glad: To be glad. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vj: Paal) {str: 2868}

J) לָח (ל naval ThWB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Good
   V) לָח (ל naval ThWB) — Good: To be good such as in being functional. [freq. 33] (vj: Paal, Hiphil) {str: 2895}

N(1) לָח (ל naval ThWB) — Good: Something that functions properly. [freq. 591] {str: 2896, 2898}

L) לָח (ל naval YThB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Good
   V) לָח (ל naval Y-ThB) — Good: To be good such as in being functional. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 108] {str: 3190, 3191}

Adopted Roots:

2767 מָאַח Moist, Fresh
3058 מָאַח

1187) מָאַח (ח naval ThG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -

1188) הָיָּה (יְהָּה ThD) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
   C) כְּלָל (כְּלָל AThD) ac: ? co: ?
   Thorn ab: ?
   N נֶּֽפֶ֖שׁ (נֶּֽפֶ֖שׁ A-ThD) —
      Thorn: [freq. 6] |kjv: bramble, thorn| {str: 329}

1189) פָּלַח (פָּלַח ThH) ac: Spin co: Yarn
   ab: ?: The pictograph פָּלַח is a basket used for storing various tools and materials including yarn.
   J) פָּלַח (פָּלַח ThWH) ac: Spin co: Yarn
      ab: ?: The spinning of fibers into a strong yarn.
   V) פָּלַח (פָּלַח ThWH) — Spin:
      [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: spin| {str: 2901}
   a פָּלַח (פָּלַח M-ThWH) —
      Yarn: A spun fiber. [freq. 1] |kjv: spun| {str: 4299}

1190) יָקִין (יָקִין ThW) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1191) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1192) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThHh) ac: Grind co: Plaster
   ab: ?: The pictograph מַמְּלַח is a picture of a basket, the מַמְּלַח is a picture of a wall. Combined these mean "contain the wall". Limestone was ground into a powder and mixed with water. This plaster is used as a strong and durable coating on floors and walls. Limestone was ingested to calm an upset stomach.
   A) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThHh) ac: ? co: Hand
      Mill ab: ?
   N מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח Th-HhH) —
      Stomach: In the sense of digesting medicinal herbs. [freq. 2] |kjv: inward parts| {str: 2910}
   j מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח Th-HhWN) —
      Mill: A hand mill for grinding medicinal herbs into a powder. [freq. 1] |kjv: grind| {str: 2911}
   H) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThHHH) ac: Spread co: ? ab: ?
   V) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח Th-HhH) —
      Spread: The area which a bow can be shot from a central point. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel, Participle) |kjv: shot| {str: 2909}
   J) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThWHh) ac: ? co: Plaster
      ab: ?

Adopted Roots;
2831 מַמְּלַח Spread

1193) מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThTh) ac: ? co: Basket
   ab: ?: The pictograph מַמְּלַח is a picture of a basket. The basket or bowl, made of clay or wicker, was used for storing foods and other supplies in the nomadic tent. Clay as a common material for constructing baskets, pots and bowls is clay. (eng: tote)
   M מַמְּלַח (מַמְּלַח ThYTh) ac: ? co: Clay
      ab: ?: A common material for constructing baskets, pots and bowls is clay.
Parent and Child Roots - ﾒ

Mud: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: יָד] [freq. 15] [kjv: mire, clay, dirt, miry] {str: 2916, 2917}

N (ם) (ן מ ThYTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Spots ab: ?: A covering of color or spots.

H) (ם נ ThLH) ac: ? co: Spots ab: ?: A covering of color or spots.

1194) (ךְ י) (ךְ נ ThY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1195) (ךְ נ) (ךְ נ ThK) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1196) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThL) ac: Scatter co: Dew ab: ?: A covering over of a large area.

A) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThL) ac: Scatter co: Dew ab: ?

B) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThLL) ac: Cover co: ? ab: ?

V) (ךְ י) (ךְ י Th-LL) — I. Cover:

II. Sadow: [Aramaic only] III. Lofty: [df: הָלִים] [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) [kjv: cover, shadow, eminent] {str: 2926, 2927, 8524}

E) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThLA) ac: ? co:

Spots ab: ?: A covering of color or spots.

V) (ךְ י) (ךְ י Th-LA) — Spot: To be covered with spots. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Pual, Participle) [kjv: spotted, diverse colours, clout] {str: 2921}

J) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThWL) ac: Cast co: ? ab: ?

V) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThWL) — Cast:

To throw something in the sense of spreading it out. [freq. 14] (vf: Hiphil, Hophal, Pilpel) [kjv: cast, carry away, send out] {str: 2904}

M) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThYL) ac: Spread co: Hammered ab: ?: The hammering of a metal into a sheet.

1197) (ךְ י) (ךְ י ThM) ac: ? co: Unclean ab: ?: The pictograph ﾒ is a picture of a basket or container, the ﾒ is a picture of water. Combined these mean "container of water". A bowl of water is used to wash dirt off.

C) (ךְ י) (ךְ י AThM) ac: Shut co: Shut ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]

V) (ךְ י) (ךְ י A-ThM) — Shut: The closing of the eyes, ears or a window. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: narrow, stop, shut] {str: 331}
### Parent and Child Roots

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage in Hebrew Bible</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E) הָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThMA)</td>
<td>Unclean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) הָמָה (ןִּמְלָא Th-MA)</td>
<td>Unclean: [freq. 161] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel)</td>
<td>kjv: unclean, defile, pollute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nm) הָמָה (ןִּמְלָא Th-MA)</td>
<td>Unclean: [freq. 87]</td>
<td>kjv: unclean, defiled, infamous, polluted, pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא Th-MH)</td>
<td>Unclean: [ms: hamj]</td>
<td>kjv: uncleanness, filthiness, unclean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThMH)</td>
<td>Unclean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא Th-MH)</td>
<td>Unclean: [freq. 2] (vf: Niphal)</td>
<td>kjv: defile, vile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1198) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThN) | Weave | | |
| Basket ab: ?: The pictograph ח is a picture of a basket, the מ is a picture of a seed that represents continuance. Combined these mean "basket continues". A tapestry or basket as woven items. |

A) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThN) | Basket | | |
| Palm leaf: Used for making baskets. [df: גָּם תִּמְלָא] [freq. 1] | kjv: bough | str: 5577 |

C) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ATHN) | Tapestry | | |

### Basket ab: 

E) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThNA) | Basket: [freq. 4] | kjv: basket |

F) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThNThN) | Basket: As a basket. [df: צַעְדָּה] [freq. 1] | kjv: chariot | str: 2021 |

H) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThAhH) | Stray | | |
| Chariot: As a basket. [df: צַעְדָּה] [freq. 1] | kjv: chariot | str: 2937 |

### Children ab: 

1201) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThP) | Children: [freq. 42] | kjv: little ones, children, family |

A) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThP) | Children: [freq. 42] | kjv: little ones, children, family |

B) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא ThPP) | Skip: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: mince |

### Skip ab: 

V) חָמָה (ןִּמְלָא Th-PP) | Skip: [freq. 1] | kjv: mince | str: 2952 |
### Parent and Child Roots - StartDate of Term

**Adopted Roots:**

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Root</th>
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<th>Context</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2537</td>
<td>⌂ ⌂</td>
<td>Cover</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**1202) ⌂ ⌂ (👿 ␣ ThTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?**

**1203) ⌂ ⌂ (.Gradient ThQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?**

**1204) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThR) ac: Contain co: Wall ab: ?: The pictograph ⌂ is a picture of a basket or other container, the ␣ is a picture of a man. Combined these mean "contain man". A wall that contains one for protection or as a jail.**

**A) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThR) ac: ? co: Watch ab: ?**

- **a) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThR) ac: ? co: Watch ab: ?**
  - I. Target: As aimed at. [df: ␣אנה]  
  - II. Prison: A place watched and surrounded by walls. [df: ␣אנה] [freq. 16] [kjv: mark, prison] {str: 4307}

- **f) ⌂ (ם ␣ Th-RY) — Fresh: Something that is moist. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 2] [kjv: new, putrify] {str: 2961}

**C) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThR) ac: Shut co: ? ab: ?: The closing of the doors to the wall.**

- **V) ⌂ (ם ␣ A-ThR) — Shut: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: shut] {str: 332}

- **N) ⌂ (ם ␣ A-ThR) — Shut: Something that is not used such as the left hand. [freq. 2] [kjv: left] {str: 334}

**G) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThHR) ac: ? co: Clean ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]**


**N) ⌂ (ם ␣ Th-HWR) — Cleansing: [freq. 13] [kjv: cleansing, purifying, purification, cleansed] {str: 2893}

**C) ⌂ (ם ␣ Th-HR) ac: ? co: Village ab: ?: A place carefully watched over.**

**M) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThHR) ac: ? co: Village: [freq. 7] [kjv: castle, palace, row, habitation] {str: 2918}

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**Adopted Roots:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2245</td>
<td>⌂ ⌂</td>
<td>Tear, Prey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>⌂ ⌂</td>
<td>Guard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1205) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThSh) ac: Pounce co: ? ab: ?: (eng: toss)**

**J) ⌂ (ם ␣ ThWSh) ac: ? co: Pounce ab: ?: The swooping down of a bird onto its prey.**
### Parent and Child Roots - ֗

| V) ּכָּנָּה ( massa ThWSh) | — |
| Pounce: [df: ּכָּנָּה] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: haste | {str: 2907} |

### Adopted Roots:

- 2309 ֹלָל Sharp
- 2401 ֹלָל Spread, Branch
- 2539 ֹלָל Spread, Branch
- 2605 ֹלָל Spread, Beam
- 2768 ֵלָל Hack

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| N) ּכָּנָּה ( massa ThWT) |
| — |
| Fasting: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] | kjv: fasting | {str: 2908} |

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| 1206) ּכָּנָּה ( massa Th) |
| ac: Fast | co: ? | ab: ? |
Parent and Child Roots - יָד

Yad

1208) יָד (YAD) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1209) יָבָד (YBD) ac: Cry co: ? ab: ?
B) יָבַד (YBB) ac: Cry co: ? ab: ?
V) יָבַד (Y-BB) — Cry: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: cry| {str: 2980}

1210) יָג (YG) ac: Afflict co: ? ab: Sorrow
A) יָג (YG) ac: ? co: ? ab: Sorrow
i) יָג (YG) — Sorrow: [freq. 4] |kjv: heaviness, sorrow| {str: 8424}
j) יָג (YG) — Sorrow: [freq. 14] |kjv: sorrow, grief| {str: 3015}

H) יֶג (YGH) ac: ? co: ? ab: Affliction
V) יָג (YGH) — I. Afflict: II. Remove: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 9] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) |kjv: afflict, grief, sorrow, vex| {str: 3013, 3014}

1211) יָד (YD) ac: Throw co: Hand ab: Thanks: The pictograph יָד is a picture of a hand, the יָד is a picture of door that allows movement in and out of the tent. Combined these mean "hand moves". The hand is the part of the body that enables man to perform many works.
A) יָד (YD) ac: ? co: Hand ab: ?:
A) יָד (YD) ac: Hand ab: ?:
N) יָד (YD) — Hand:
B) יָד (YDD) ac: Throw co: ? ab: ?:
V) יָד (Y-DD) — Throw:
G) יָד (YHD) ac: ? co: Hand ab: ?:
H) יָד (Y-DH) — I.
V) יָד (Y-DH) — I.

(eng: yard - with the addition of the r, a measurement equal to the length of the arm)

A) יָד (YD) ac: ? co: Hand ab: ?:
A) יָד (YD) ac: Hand ab: ?:
N) יָד (YD) — Hand:
B) יָד (YDD) ac: Throw co: ? ab: ?:
V) יָד (Y-DD) — Throw:
G) יָד (YHD) ac: ? co: Hand ab: ?:
H) יָד (Y-DH) — I.
V) יָד (Y-DH) — I.

Thanks: II. Confession: In the sense of raising up the hands.
V) יָד (Y-DD) — Throw:
G) יָד (YHD) ac: ? co: Hand ab: ?:
H) יָד (Y-DH) — I.
V) יָד (Y-DH) — I.

To be from the tribe of Judah. [A denominative verb from the name Yehudah (Judah)] [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: Jew| {str: 3054}
H) יָד (Y-DH) ac: Throw co: Hand ab: ?:
V) יָד (Y-DH) — I.

To be from the tribe of Judah. [A denominative verb from the name Yehudah (Judah)] [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: Jew| {str: 3054}
H) יָד (Y-DH) ac: Throw co: Hand ab: ?:
V) יָד (Y-DH) — I.

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III. 

Confess: In the sense of raising up the hands. [freq. 117] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: praise, thank, confess, thanksgiving, cast, shoot, put] {str: 1911, 3029, 3034}

Parent and Child Roots -  יָד

1212) יָד (יְדִי YH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1213) יָד (יְדִי YW) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1214) יָד (יְדִי YZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1215) יָד (יְדִי YHh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1216) יָד (יְדִי YTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1217) יָד (יְדִי YY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1218) יָד (יְדִי YK) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1219) יָד (יְדִי YL) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1220) יָד (יְדִי YM) ac: ? co: Sea ab: Terror: The pictograph י is a picture of a hand representing work, the י is a picture of water. Combined these mean "working water". The sea or other large body of water is the place of storms and heavy surf. This parent root is closely related to יָד יָד.

A) יָד (יְדִי YM) ac: ? co: Sea ab: ?

Nms) יָד (יְדִי YM) — Sea: Also the direction of the sea, the west. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 398] [kjv: sea, west, westward, seafaring men] {str: 3220, 3221}

B) יָד (יְדִי YMM) ac: ? co: Spring ab: ?: A spring of water in the wilderness.

Nms) יָד (יְדִי Y-MM) — Spring: [freq. 1] [kjv: mule] {str: 3222}

C) יָד (יְדִי AYM) ac: ? co: ? ab: Terror: The sea is considered a place of chaos and terror because the depth, storms and heavy surf.

Nf1) יָד (יְדִי AY-MH) — Terror: [ms: יָד] [freq. 17] [kjv: terror, fear, terrible, dread, horror, idols] {str: 367}

cm) יָד (יְדִי A-YWM) — Terrible: [ms: יָד] [freq. 3] [kjv: terrible] {str: 366}

J) יָד (יְדִי YWM) ac: ? co: Day ab: ?: The day ends and the new day begins when the sun sets in the west, over the Mediterranean sea.

Nms) יָד (יְדִי YWM) — Day: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 2290] [kjv: day, time, daily, every, year, continually, when, as, while, full, alway, whole] {str: 3117, 3118}

pms) יָד (יְדִי YW-MM) — Day: [freq. 51] [kjv: day, daytime, daily, time] {str: 3119}

1221) יָד (יְדִי YN) ac: ? co: Wine ab: ?

J) יָד (יְדִי YWN) ac: ? co: Mire ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots

Mire: [freq. 2] kjv: miry, mire | {str: 3121}

Dove: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 32] kjv: dove, pigeon | {str: 3123}

Wine: From the mire in the wine. [freq. 140] kjv: wine, banqueting | {str: 3196}

Shovel: [freq. 4] kjv: shovel | {str: 3257}

Sweep: [freq. 1] vf: Paal kjv: sweep away | {str: 3261}

Beauty: A place, thing or event that goes beyond the normal such as a miracle, sign, wonder or beauty.

V) ٍُ (ٍُ Y-PH) — Beautiful: To be beautiful. [freq. 8] vf: Paal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel kjv: fair, beautiful | {str: 3302}

Beauty: [freq. 42] kjv: fair, beautiful, well, beauty | {str: 3303, 3304}

River: A flowing of water in a river. [freq. 64] kjv: river, brook, flood, stream | {str: 2975}

Fear: A flowing of the insides. [freq. 314] vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel kjv: fear, afraid, terrible, dreadful, reverence, fearful | {str: 3372}
Parent and Child Roots -  יָרָה

N\textsuperscript{m}) ירתר (נייר Y-R-A) —
Fear: [freq. 64] |kjv: fear, afraid, fearful| {str: 3373}

N \textsuperscript{f}) ירתרא (ניירא YR-AH) —
Fear: [freq. 45] |kjv: fear, dreadful, fearfulness| {str: 3374}

k\textsuperscript{m}) ירתרא (ניירא MW-RA) —
Fear: [ms: ?] [df: ?] [freq. 13] |kjv: fear, terror, dread, terribleness| {str: 4172}

H) ירתרא (ניירא YRH) ac: Throw co:
Rain ab: ?: A throwing of the finger to show a direction to walk or live. The throwing down of an arrow. The throwing down of water in rain.

V) ירתר (נייר Y-RH) — I.
Throw: [df: ?] II. Rain: III.
Teach: To point the way one is to walk in life. [freq. 84] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: teach, shoot, archer, cast, teacher, rain, laid, direct, inform, instruct, show, shooter, through watered| {str: 3384}

g\textsuperscript{m}) ירתרו (ניירו YW-RH) —
First rain: [freq. 2] |kjv: first rain, former| {str: 3138}

i\textsuperscript{f}) ירתר (נייר TW-RH) —
Teaching: The direction one is to take in life. [ms: ?] [freq. 219] |kjv: law| {str: 8451}

k\textsuperscript{m}) ירתרמא (ניירמא MW-RH) —
I. Rain: II. Archer: One who throws an arrow. III. Razor: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 3] |kjv: former rain, rain| {str: 4175}

1228) הַלָּכָה (לָכָה YSh) ac: Exist co: ? ab: ?: (eng: yes; is)

A) הַלָּכָה (לָכָה YSh) ac: Exist co: ? ab: ?

N\textsuperscript{m}) לְכָה (לְכָה YSh) — There is: Something that exists. [df: ?] [freq. 135] |kjv: is, be, have, can, there| {str: 786, 3426}

n\textsuperscript{f}) לְכָה (לְכָה AY-ShY) — There is: Something that exists. [Aramaic only] [ar: ?] [freq. 17] |kjv: be| {str: 383}

1229) הַלָּכָה (לָכָה YT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1230) הַלָּכָה (לָכָה YGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots - ש

Kaph

1231) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1232) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KB) ac: ? co: Star ab: ?

The pictograph ש is a picture of the palm of the hand and represents a covering, the ה is a picture of a tent. Combined these mean "covering of the tent". The black goat hair fabric used for the roof of the tent allows some light through giving the appearance of stars overhead. When it rains the hair fibers swell sealing all of these holes.

B) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KBB) ac: ? co: Star ab: ?

gֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KW-BB) —
Star: [df: שָׁלַח] [freq. 37] |kjv: star| {str: 3556}

D) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KAB) ac: ? co: ? ab: Sorrow: [Unknown connection to root]

V) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח K-AB) —
Sorrow: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: sorrowful, sore, pain, sad, mar, grieve| {str: 3510}

Nֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח K-AB) —
Sorrow: [freq. 6] |kjv: sorrow, grief, pain| {str: 3511}

acֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח MK-AWB) — Sorrow: [ms: שָׁלַח] [freq. 16] |kjv: sorrow, pain, grief| {str: 4341}

H) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KBH) ac: Quench co: ? ab: ? [Unknown connection to root]

V) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח K-BH) —
Quench: [freq. 24] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: quench, out| {str: 3518}

Adopted Roots:
2246 קַבְרָה Heavy, Liver, Honor
2250 קַבְרָה Multiply, Net, Abundance

1233) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1234) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KD) ac: Strike co: Flint ab: Destruction: A fire is started by striking an iron implement on a piece of flint rock that creates a spark.

A) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KD) ac: ? co: Flint ab: ?

Nֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KD) — Jar: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 18] |kjv: pitcher, barrel| {str: 3537}

Iֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KD-KD) —
Flint: [freq. 2] |kjv: agate| {str: 3539}

B) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KDD) ac: ? co: Spark ab: ?: Formed by striking iron on flint.

ecֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KY-DWD) — Spark: [freq. 1] |kjv: spark| {str: 3590}

M) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KYD) ac: Strike co: Spear ab: ?

Nֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KYD) —
Destruction: [freq. 1] |kjv: destruction| {str: 3589}

jֹ(ו) שָׁלַח (שָׁלַח KY-DWN) — I. Spear: Used to strike at the enemy. II. Shield: Takes the
blow of the spear. [freq. 9] kjv: spear, shield, lance, target| {str: 3591}

1235) יָֽשָׁן (הָֽשָׁן) KHH ac: Burn co: Brand ab: ?: The burning of the skin. Related to שָׁן.

A) יָֽשָׁן (הָֽשָׁן) KHH ac: ?: co: Brand ab: ?

N²) יָֽשָׁן (הָֽשָׁן) KHH — So: To do something in a certain manner, a reference to the previous or following context. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: הָֽשָׁן] [freq. 35] kjv: thus, so, after, like, hitherto, while, manner} {str: 3541, 3542, 3602}

B) יָֽשָׁן (הָֽשָׁן) KHH ac: ?: co: Dark ab: ?: The charred color of wood that has been burned.

V) יָֽשָׁן (הָֽשָׁן) K-HH — Dark: To be dark in the eyes or knowledge. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Piel) kjv: dim, fail, faint, darken, utterly, restrain} {str: 3543}

N³) יָֽשָׁן (הָֽשָׁן) K-HH — Darkening: [freq. 1] kjv: healing| {str: 3545}

1236) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) K-W ac: ?: co: Window ab: ?

A) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) K-W ac: ?: co: Window ab: ?

N¹) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) K-W — Window: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] kjv: window| {str: 3551}

1237) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) KZ ac: ?: co: ? ab: ?

1238) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) KWh ac: Chastise co: Firm ab: ?: The pictograph יָֽשֶׁן is a picture of the palm of the hand, the יָֽשֶׁן is a picture of a wall. Combined these mean "palm wall". To correct or chastise with a firm hand.

J) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) KWhh ac: ? co: Firm ab: ?

N²) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) KWhh — Strength: [ms: שֶֽׁנָּה] [freq. 126] kjv: strength, power, might, force, ability, able, chameleon, substance, wealth| {str: 3581}

L) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) YKWh ac: Chastise co: ? ab: ?

V) יָֽשֶׁן (הָֽשֶׁן) Y-KWhh — Chastise: [freq. 59] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) kjv: reprove, rebuke, correct, plead, reason,
chasten, appoint, argue | {str: 3198

i^{1)} פָּשַׁת (פָּשַׁת TW-KHhH) — Chastise: [freq. 28] | kjv: reproof, rebuke, reprove, argument | {str: 8433

— Chastise: [freq. 28] | kjv: reproof, rebuke, reprove, argument | {str: 8433

1239) ﷕ (כְּ KTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1240) ﷕ (כְּ KY) ac: Burn co: ? ab: ?
Related to ﷕.

A) ﷕ (כְּ KY) ac: Burn co: ? ab: ?

1241) ﷕ (כְּ KK) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1242) ﷕ (כְּ KL) ac: Complete co:

Vessel ab: Whole: The pictograph ﷕ is a picture of the bent palm representing the bending or subduing of the will, the ﷕ is a picture of a shepherd staff or yoke. Combined these mean "tame for the yoke". An animal or land that is tamed has been worked and is complete and ready for use. Taming include; construction of holding pens, putting the soil to the plow, harvesting of crops, milk or meat. One eats once the harvest is complete. (eng: whole; cell; cellar)

A) ﷕ (כְּ KL) ac: Complete co:

Vessel ab: Whole: A container for holding contents. Something that is full or whole.

N^{1)} ﷕ (כְּ K-LH) — Completion: Something that has been completed or made whole. This can be in a positive sense or negative such as in a failure. [freq. 22] | kjv: end, altogether, consume, consumption, consummation, determine, riddance | {str: 3617

f^{1)} ﷕ (כְּ K-LY) — Vessel: For carrying or storing various materials. [freq. 325] | kjv: vessel, instrument, weapon, jewel, stuff, thing, armour, furniture, carriage, bag | {str: 3627

f^{1)} ﷕ (כְּ KL-YH) — Kidney: The organ as a vessel. The seat of emotion. [freq. 31] | kjv: kidneys, reins | {str: 3629

i^{1)} ﷕ (כְּ TK-LH) — Completion: [freq. 1] | kjv: perfection | {str: 8502

i^{2)} ﷕ (כְּ TK-LT) — Blue: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 50] | kjv: blue | {str: 8504

i^{3)} ﷕ (כְּ TK-LYT) — Boundary: The ends of the whole. [freq. 5] | kjv: end, perfection, perfect | {str: 8503

i^{4)} ﷕ (כְּ KL-YWN) — Failure: A complete destruction or failure of something. [freq. 2] | kjv: failing, consumption | {str: 3631

B) ﷕ (כְּ KLL) ac: Complete co: ? ab: Whole: Something that is whole or a container that holds something completely.

V) ﷕ (כְּ K-LL) — Complete: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal)
Parent and Child Roots - ק

| kjv: perfect, finish | {str: 3634, 3635} |

N[^1] קַלֵּל (כַּלֵּל KL-LH) — Bride: The one added to the man to make him complete. [ms: תלפי] [freq. 34] | kjv: daughter-in-law, bride, spouse | {str: 3618} |

Bride: [freq. 1] | kjv: daughter-in-law, bride, spouse | {str: 3618} |

Complete: [freq. 15] | kjv: perfect, wholly, perfection, utterly, whole | {str: 3632} |

— Bridehood: In the sense of becoming complete. [freq. 1] | kjv: espousal | {str: 3623} |

— Complete: [freq. 2] | kjv: gorgeousl y, sorts | {str: 4358} |

Choice: In the sense of being whole and complete. [freq. 1] | kjv: all | {str: 4360} |

C) קַלֵּל (כַּלֵּל AKL) ac: Eat co: Food ab: ?: Through sustenance one becomes whole and satisfied. |

V) קַלֵּל (כַּלֵּל A-KL) — Eat: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 817] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel) | kjv: eat, devour, consume | {str: 398, 399} |


B) קַלֵּל (כַּלֵּל A-KLY) — Food: [freq. 1] | kjv: meat | {str: 396} |

g[^m] ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל AW-KL) — Food: [ms: אֶעֶל] [freq. 44] | kjv: meat, food, eating, victuals, prey | {str: 400} |

ac[^f] ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל MA-KW-LT) — Fuel: Is used cooking food. [ms: אֶעֶל] [freq. 2] | kjv: fuel | {str: 3980} |

E) ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל KLA) ac: Restrain co: Prison ab: ?: A prison or fold for restraining men or animals in the sense of whole. |

V) ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל K-LA) — Restrain: To hold back or prevent someone or something. [freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) | kjv: shut up, stay, refrain, withhold, keep, finish, forbid, retain | {str: 3607} |

N[^m] ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל K-LA) — Prison: [freq. 10] | kjv: prison | {str: 3608} |

b[^m] ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל K-LYA) — Prison: [df: אֶעֶל] [freq. 2] | kjv: prison | {str: 3628} |

c[^m] ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל KY-LA) — Mixture: [Unknown connection to root] [ms: אֶעֶל] [freq. 4] | kjv: mingle, diverse | {str: 3610} |

h[^f] ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל MA-KW-AH) — Fold: [freq. 3] | kjv: fold | {str: 4356} |

F) ℰֶעֶל (אֶעֶל HKL) ac: ? co: House ab: ?: An enclosure for a resident god or king in the sense of whole.
Parent and Child Roots - ש

House: The house of a god (temple) or king (palace). [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 93] [kjv: temple, palace] {str: 1964, 1965}

Able: One who is whole or complete is able to do or perform something. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 93] [kjv: temple, palace] {str: 1964, 1965}

Complete: To bring something to its completion. [freq. 206] [kjv: consume, end, finish, fail, accomplish, done, spend, determine, away, fullfill, faint, destroy, left, waste] {str: 3615}

Vessel: A container of holding water. [freq. 1] [kjv: brook] {str: 4323}

Desire: In a state like, as or according to something else. [The short form "ש" is used as a prefix meaning "like".] [freq. 20] [kjv: when, as, like, according, worth] {str: 3644}

Desire: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: long] {str: 3642}
Adopted Roots:

- 2263 ് 页面 Store, Ornament
- 2264 ് 页面 Store, Treasure
- 2265 ് 页面 Store

1244) ് 页面 (ע קר) ac: Stand co: Root

ab: Sure: The pictograph 页面 is a picture of the open palm, the 页面 is a picture of a seed. Combined these mean "opening of a seed". When the seed opens the roots begin to form the base of the plant by going down into the soil. The plant rises out of the ground forming the stalk of the plant. A tall tree can only stand tall and firm because of the strong root system which supports it.

A) 页面 (ע קר) ac: ? co: Base ab: ?: The base that supports that which stands firm.

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) — I. So: A firmness in a situation. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Firm: A standing tall and firm. An upright person of column. III. Base: The base which provides support as well as a persons home or family as a base. IV. Gnat: Possibly as a firm standing insect. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 74] |kjv: foot, estate, base, office, place, well, so, thus, like, well, such, howbeit, state, after, that, following, therefore, wherefore, lice, manner| {str: 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654}

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) ac: ? co: Firm ab: ?: A firm or sure position.

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) ac: Base ab: ?: The base which supports the people.

V) 页面 (ע קר) ac: Adorn co: Priest ab: ?: The base which supports the people.

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) — Adorn: To put on special ornaments or garments for a special office or event. (see Is 61:10) [freq. 23] (vf: Piel) |kjv: minister, execute, deck, office, priest| {str: 3547}

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) ac: Priest — Priests: The group of those who support the community. [ms: דוד] {str: 3537}

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) — Priests: The group of those who support the community. [ms: דוד] {str: 3537}

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) — Priest: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] |kjv: priest| {str: 3549}

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) ac: Priesthood — Priests: The group of those who support the community. [ms: דוד] {str: 3537}

N"מ) 页面 (ע קר) — Priest: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 750] |kjv: priest, chief, officer, prince| {str: 3548}
Parent and Child Roots - מ

H) מָשָׁל (מל KNH) ac: Support
c: Flatter ab: ?: Words or names that are given in support of another.

V) מָשָׁל (מל K-NH) —
Flatter: To give words or a name of honor. [freq. 4] (vf: Piel) |kjv: surname, flattering title| {str: 3655}

J) מָשָׁל (מל KWN) ac: Firm
c: Foundation ab: ?

V) מָשָׁל (מל KWN) — Firm:
To set something firmly in place, either physically or with words. [freq. 219] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: prepare, establish, ready, provide, right, fix, set, direct, order, fashion, certain, confirm, firm| {str: 3559}

N\textsuperscript{m} מָשָׁל (מל KWN) — Cake:
As firmly pressed. [freq. 2] |kjv: cake| {str: 3561}

a\textsuperscript{m} מֶשָׁל (מל M-KWN) —
Foundation: A firm place of support. [freq. 17] |kjv: place, habitation, foundation| {str: 4349}

i\textsuperscript{l} מֶשָׁל (מל T-KW-NH) —
Foundation: [freq. 1] |kjv: seat| {str: 8499}

Adopted Roots:
2267 מָשָׁל Gather
2268 מָשָׁל Lower, Bundle, Humility
2894 מָשָׁל Hang
2271 מָשָׁל Gather
2272 מָשָׁל Associate

1245) מָשָׁל (מל KS) ac: Cover
c: Cup ab: ?: (eng: case)

A) מָשָׁל (מל KS) ac: ? co: Seat ab: ?:
The seat is like a cup that holds, conceals, a person. A covering of something. To cover a group by counting.

N\textsuperscript{m} מָשָׁל (מל KS) — Seat:
[freq. 1] |kjv: seat| {str: 3676}
N\textsuperscript{f} מָשָׁל (מל K-SH) — Cup:
[df: נֹשַׁב] [freq. 4] |kjv: cover, cup| {str: 7184}
N\textsuperscript{f} מָשָׁל (מל K-ST) — I.
Inkwell: A cup for holding ink. [ms: מַשֶּׁל] II. Amulets: A sewn arm or wrist band as a covering. [freq. 5] |kjv: pillow, inkhorn| {str: 3704, 7083}

h\textsuperscript{l} מָשָׁל (מל MK-SH) —
Value: According to a number. [freq. 2] |kjv: number, worth| {str: 4373}

K\textsuperscript{m} מָשָׁל (מל M-KS) —
Tribute: An assessment based on a number. [freq. 6] |kjv: tribute| {str: 4371}

l\textsuperscript{f} מָשָׁל (מל KS-K-ST) —
Scales: The covering of a fish. Also the scales of leather armor. [df: נֹשַׁב] [freq. 8]
|kjv: scales, mail| {str: 7193}

rf\textsuperscript{l} מָשָׁל (מל K-SWY) —
Covering: [freq. 1] |kjv: covering| {str: 3681}

B) מָשָׁל (מל KSS) ac: Count
c: Number ab: ?: To cover a group by counting.

V) מָשָׁל (מל K-SS) —
Count: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: count| {str: 3699}

E) מָשָׁל (מל KSA) ac: Appoint
c: Seat ab: ?: The seat is like a cup that holds, conceals, a person.
Parent and Child Roots - פ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>נמ&quot;ג פִּי (פִּי K-SA) — Appointed:</td>
<td>To be set in place. [df: פִּי] [freq. 2] [kjv: appoint] {str: 3677}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קמ&quot;ג פִּי (פִּי KY-SA) — Seat:</td>
<td>Usually a throne or seat of authority. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: נִסְנֶה] [df: נִסְנֶה] [ar: נִסְנֶה] [freq. 138] [kjv: throne, seat, stool] {str: 3678, 3764}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קמ&quot;ג פִּי (פִּי MK-SH) — Covering:</td>
<td>What covers something. [freq. 4] [kjv: cover, clothing] {str: 4374}</td>
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<tr>
<td>קמ&quot;ג פִּי (פִּי MK-SH) — Covering:</td>
<td>What covers something. [freq. 16] [kjv: covering] {str: 4372}</td>
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<tr>
<td>קמ&quot;ג פִּי (פִּי MK-SH) — Covering:</td>
<td>What covers something. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: hand] {str: 405}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>What covers something. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: hand] {str: 405}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adopted Roots:

2405 פִּי Wealth

1246 פִּי (לֵב KAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1247 פִּי (לֵב KP) ac: Press co: Palm

ab: Tame: The pictograph פ is a picture of the palm of the hand, the ל is a picture of an open mouth. Combined these mean "palm open". The curved shape of the open palm. (eng: cap - as a bowl shaped covering; cuff - as at the palm)

A) פִּי (לֵב KP) ac: ? co: Palm ab: ?

?: Any curved or hollowed out object.

Nפ"ג (לֵב KP) — Palm: Also the sole of the feet or other palm shaped object such as a spoon. [freq. 193] [kjv: hand, spoon, sole, palm, hollow, handful, apiece, branch, cloud] {str: 3709, 3710}

Nפ"ג (לֵב K-PH) — Palm: The branch of a palm tree. [freq. 3] [kjv: branch] {str: 3712}


Nפ"ג (לֵב K-PP) — Bow: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: bow] {str: 3721}

C) פִּי (לֵב AKP) ac: Press co: ? ab: ?: The placing of the palm on something and pressing down or pushing.


Nפ"ג (לֵב A-KP) — Pressure: [freq. 1] [kjv: hand] {str: 405}
Parent and Child Roots - ש

H) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KPH) ac: Tame co:
? ab: ?: The bending of the will of an animal.

V) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע K-PH) — Tame: To bend the will of another. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pacify| {str: 3711}

Adopted Roots;
2078 בֵּן Bend, Grapevine
2281 בֵּן Bend, Famine

1248) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KTks) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1249) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
L) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע YKQ) ac: ? co:
Caterpillar ab: ?
N°) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע Y-KQ) — Caterpillar: [freq. 9] |kjv: cankerworm, caterpillar| {str: 3218}

1250) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KR) ac: Dig co: Bowl ab:
?: The pictograph ש is a picture of the palm of the hand, the ה is a picture of the head of a man. Combined these mean "palm of man". The palm as hollowed out. A digging. (eng: core; bore)
A) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KR) ac: ? co: Hollow ab: ?
N°) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KR) — I. Hollow: The hollow hump of a camel or a pasture in a hollow. II. Lamb: One of the pasture. III. Captain: [freq. 16] |kjv: lamb, pasture, ram, furniture, captain| {str: 3733}

f°) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע K-RY) — Captain: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 3] |kjv: captain| {str: 3746}

k°) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע MK-RH) — I. Cave: As a hole in the rock. [df: מַעְרָה] II. Weapon: Probably a weapon that is a digging tool or similar implement. [freq. 40] |kjv: cave, den, hole, habitation, army| {str: 4380, 4631}

I°) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KR-K-RH) — Camel: As with a hollow hump. [freq. 1] |kjv: beast| {str: 3753}

B) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KRR) ac: Dance co: ? ab: ?: A leaping or dancing around in a circle.
V) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע K-RR) — Dance: [freq. 2] (vf: Pilpel, Participle) |kjv: dance| {str: 3769}

C) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע AKR) ac: Dig co: Farmer ab: ?

D) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע KAR) ac: ? co: Pit ab: ?
V) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע K-AR) — Deep: To make a deep engraving in a tablet or stone. Also to give a deep explanation. [df: מַעְרָה] [freq. 3] (vf: Piel) |kjv: plain, plainly, declare| {str: 874}
N°) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע K-AR) — Pit: A dug out hole, usually a well or
cistern. [df: לִשׁ (Lish) | freq. 37] [kjb: well, pit, slimepit] [str: 875]
g
Pit: A dug out hole. [df: לִשׁ (Lish)] [freq. 2] [kjb: cistern] [str: 877]

Wrong: [Unknown connection to root]

V) שָׂמַע (Shamah) — I. Dig: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שמ] II. Prepare: To prepare a banquet or feast. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjb: dig, make, pierce, open, grieve] [str: 3735, 3738, 3739]

Wrong: [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) [kjb: strange] [str: 1970]

Preparation: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 1] [kjb: provision] [str: 3741]

J) שׁור (Shor) — I. Dig: [df: שור (Shor)] II. Examine: To look deeply. [df: שור (Shor)] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pilpel) [kjb: declare, dig, cast out, destroy, break down] [str: 952, 6979]

N) קֶרֶם (Kerem) — I. Pit: A hole, well or cistern that is dug out. [df: קֶרֶם (Kerem)] II. Furnace: A hollow box formed out of brick or clay for cooking. III. Kor: A standard of measure. [ms: קֶרֶם (Kerem)] [freq. 96] [kjb: pit, cistern, well, dungeon, fountain, measure, cor] [str: 953, 2352, 2356, 3564, 3734]

Adopted Roots:

1251) שָׁפָן (Shaphan) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1252) כָּפָה (Kaph) ac: Crush co: ? ab: ?

A) כָּפָה (Kaph) ac: Crush co: ? ab: ?
Crushing: An opening by crushing. [freq. 1] |kjv: bursting|
{str: 4386}

Crushed: Crushed olive oil.
[freq. 5] |kjv: beaten, pure| {str: 3795}
Lam

1254) בַּע (יִּלְלָ לַא) ac: ? co: ? ab: Without: To be without anything such as nothing. Related to בַּע. Apparently an opposite of בַּע.

A) בַּע (יִּלְלָ לַא) ac: ? co: ? ab: Nothing

N (יִּלְלָ לַא) — Nothing:
To be without, to not be. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מְלֹל לֹל] [freq. 97] |kjv: never, nay, no, none, nor, not, nothing, rather, whither, without, neither, none| {str: 408, 409, 3809}

R (יִּלְלָ לָע) — But:
As an alternative, to have what you are without. [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 2] |kjv: but, though| {str: 432}

B) בַּע (יִּלְלָ לַא) ac: ? co: Idol

Idol ab: Worthless

b (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Idol:
I. Idol: A god without power. II. Worthless: [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 2] |kjv: idol, image, no value, nought| {str: 457}

D (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Worthless:
[df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 1] |kjv: nought| {str: 434}

F (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Worthless:
[df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 2] |kjv: woe| {str: 480}

O (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Not:
[df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 14] |kjv: except, unless, if, not| {str: 3884}

J) בַּע (יִּלְלָ לָא) ac: ? co: ? ab: Foolish

N (יִּלְלָ לָא) — I: Foolish:
To have what you are without.

[ms: מְלֹל] [df: מְלֹל לֹל] II. Not:
[ms: מְלֹל] [df: מְלֹל] [freq. 98] |kjv: if, would, that, oh, peradventure, pray, though| {str: 3808, 3863}

N (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Foolishness:
To be without wisdom. [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 25] |kjv: folly, foolishness, foolish, foolishly| {str: 200}

B (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Foolish:
One without wisdom. [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 26] |kjv: fool, foolish| {str: 191}

F (יִּלְלָ לָא) — Foolishness:
To be without wisdom. [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 12] |kjv: if, may, peradventure, unless| {str: 194, 196}

P (יִּלְלָ לָא) — But:
On the contrary, A desirous outcome. [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 19] |kjv: but, truly, surely, very, howbeit, wherefore, truly| {str: 199}

L) בַּע (יִּלְלָ יָלָ) ac: ? co: ? ab: Foolish

V) בַּע (יִּלְלָ יָלָ) — Foolish:
To be without wisdom. [df: מְלֹלא] [freq. 4] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: foolishly, fool, foolish, dote| {str: 2973}

1255) בַּע (יִּלְלָ לָב) ac: ? co: Heart ab: Think:
The pictograph י is a picture of the shepherd staff representing authority,
the a picture of a tent representing what is inside. Combined these mean "authority inside". The consciousness of man is seen as coming from deep inside the chest, the heart. Thirst as an Inside desire for water. (eng: life; love; liver - the seat of passion; lava)

A) פִּרְס (Pers L-B) ac: ? co: Heart ab: :
?: The organ that pumps blood. This organ is also seen as the seat of thought and emotion, the mind.

Nמ (Pers L-B) — Heart:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: לב] [freq. 594] [kjv: heart, mind, understanding, wisdom, friendly] {str: 1079, 3820, 3821}
Nf (Pers L-BH) — Flame: [freq. 1] [kjv: flame] {str: 3827}

B) קָרֵב (LBB LBB) ac: ? co: Heart ab: :
?: The organ that pumps blood. The heart is also seen as the seat of thought and emotion, the mind.

V) קְרֵב (LBB LBB) — Heart:
To be wise of heart. [freq. 5] (vf: Niphal, Piel) [kjv: heart, make, wise] {str: 3823}
Nm (Pers L-BB) — Heart: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 259] [kjv: heart, mind, understanding] {str: 3824, 3825}

D) מִשְׁמַע (LBB LAB) ac: ? co: Thirst ab: :
?: An Inside desire for water.

idf (Pers TL-AW-BH) — Drought: [freq. 1] [kjv: drought] {str: 8514}

E) לֵב (LBA LBA) ac: ? co: Lion ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]

Lion: [freq. 14] [kjv: lion, lioness, young] {str: 3833}

G) לָכָה (LHG LHG) ac: ? co: Study ab: ?

Study: [freq. 1] [kjv: study] {str: 3854}
Parent and Child Roots -  Რ

1257) ẛ objc: Bear co: Child
ab: Kindred: The bearing of children. (eng: lad)

I) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤫 L-D) ac: ? co: Child
ab: ?

N(וב) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤫 W-LD) —
Child: [freq. 2] |kjv: child| {str: 2056}

L) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤬 Y-LD) ac: Bear co: Child
ab: Generation

V) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤬 Y-LD) — Bear:
To give birth to children. [freq. 498] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: beget, bare, born, bring forth, bear, travail, midwife, child, deliver, borne, birth, labour, brought up| {str: 3205}

N(וב) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤬 Y-LD) — Boy:
[freq. 89] |kjv: child, young, son, boy, fruit| {str: 3206}

N(וב) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤲 YL-DH) —
Girl: [freq. 3] |kjv: girl, damsel| {str: 3207}

N(וב) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤲 YL-DHT) — Youth: [freq. 3] |kjv: youth, childhood| {str: 3208}

a(וב) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤲 M-WL-DT) — I. Kindred: II. Born:
[freq. 22] |kjv: kindred, nativity, born, begotten, issue, native| {str: 4138}

b(ובש) 𐤙𐤧𐤛 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤬 Y-LYD) — Children: [freq. 13] |kjv: born, children, sons| {str: 3211}

c(ובש)  LIABILITY (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤬 Y-LWD) —
Born: [freq. 5] |kjv: born| {str: 3209}

i(ובש)  LIABILITY (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤲 TW-L-DT) — Generations: [ms: ]
[freq. 39] |kjv: generations, birth| {str: 8435}

1258) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤨 L-HH) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Weary: To be weary from a non productive effort. To be without results. Related to 𐤙𐤧𐤨.

D) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤨 L-HH) ac: Weary
co: ? ab: Trouble

V) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤨 L-HH) —
Weary: [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: weary, grieve, faint, loath| {str: 3811}

i(ובש)  LIABILITY (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤨 MT-L-HH) —

ai(ובש)  LIABILITY (𐤊𐤫 𐤬𐤨 MT-L-HH) —
Weariness: [freq. 1] |kjv: weariness, travail, trouble| {str: 4972}

H) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊埭 𐤬埭 LHH) ac: Weary co:
ab: ?

V) 𐤙𐤧𐤨 (𐤊埭 𐤬埭 L-HH) —
Weary: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: faint, mad| {str: 3856}

1259) 𐤙𐤧 (𐤊埭 LW) ac: Join co: ? ab: ?

J) 𐤙𐤧 (𐤊埭 LWH) ac: Join co: Wreath ab: ?

V) 𐤙𐤧 (𐤊埭 LWH) — Join: A joining together of people. Also the joining together through debt as the lender or borrower. [freq. 26] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: join, lend, borrow, borrower, abide, cleave, lender| {str: 3867}

N(ובש)  LIABILITY (𐤊埭 LWH) — You:
As one who is joined. [Aramaic
only] [ar: |kjv: thee| {str: 3890
b[^) ): (וּלָד L-WYH) —
Garland: As joined together.
[freq. 3] [kjv: addition| {str: 3914
eb[^) ): (וּלָד LYW-YH)
— Wreath: As joined together.
[m: |kjv: ornament| {str: 3880

1260) (וּלָד LZ) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Perverse: The pictograph (וּלָד is a picture of a shepherd staff representing authority, the (וּלָד is a picture of a cutting implement. Combined these mean "authority cut". A turning away from truth.

A) (וּלָד LZ) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Perverse
N[^) ): (וּלָד L-ZWT)
—
Perverse: [freq. 1] [kjv: perverse| {str: 3891
F) (וּלָד HLZ) ac: ? co: This
ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]
N[^) ): (וּלָד H-LZ)
—
This: [freq. 7] [kjv: this, that| {str: 1975
N[^) ): (וּלָד HL-ZH)
—
This: [freq. 2] [kjv: this| {str: 1976
r[^) ): (וּלָד HL-ZW)
—
This: [df: |kjv: this| {str: 1977
J) (וּלָד LWZ) ac: ? co:
Almond ab: Perverse
V) (וּלָד LWZ) —
Perverse: [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: forward, depart, perverse, perverseness| {str: 3868

N[^) ): (וּלָד LWZ) —
Almond: [Unknown connection to root| [freq. 1] [kjv: hazel| {str: 3869

1261) (וּלָד LHh) ac: Lick co: Moist
ab: ?: The pictograph (וּלָד represents authority and the tongue as the authority, the (וּלָד is a picture of a wall that separates the inside from the outside. Combined these mean "tongue outside". When the lips are dry, the tongue licks the lips to moisten them. (eng: lick - an exchange for the ck and h; liquid - an exchange for the q and h and the addition of the uid.)

A) (וּלָד LHh) ac: ? co: Moist
ab: ?: Anything that is moist or fresh.
N[^) ): (וּלָד LHh) —
Moist: [freq. 7] [kjv: green, moist| {str: 3892, 3893
f[^) ): (וּלָד LHh)
—
Jaw: From the moist cheeks.
[freq. 21] [kjv: cheek, jaw, jawbone, bone| {str: 3895
B) (וּלָד LHhHh) ac: Lick
co: ? ab: ?
V) (וּלָד LHhHh) —
Lick: [df: |kjv: lap, lick| {str: 3897, 3952
C) (וּלָד ALHh) ac: Filthy
co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]
V) (וּלָד ALHh) —
Filthy: [freq. 3] (vf: Niphal [kjv: filthy| {str: 444
J) (וּלָד LWHh) ac: ? co:
Tablet ab: ?: A common writing material is wet clay. The letters can be easily inscribed and the clay hardens to preserve the record.
Parent and Child Roots - 

1262) אֹלַ (לְמָ LTh) ac: Cover co: Veil
ab: Secret: The pictograph אֹלַ is a picture of the shepherd staff representing authority, the א is a picture of a basket or container. Combined these mean "authority contained". The covering that covers and hides the face of a woman.

A) אֹלַ (לְמָ LTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: Secret: A covering that hides what is behind.

D) אֹלַ (לְמָ LTh) ac: Cover
ab: Secret

E) אֹלַ (לְמָ LTh-A) ac: ? co: ?
Lizard ab: ?: A hiding by covering.

G) אֹלַ (לְמָ LThH) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Secret

J) אֹלַ (לְמָ LWHth) ac: Wrap co: ? ab: ?

Adopted Roots:

2707 אֹלַ — Hide

1263) אֹלַ (לְמָ LY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1264) אֹלַ (לְמָ LK) ac: Walk co: Message ab: ?: The pictograph אֹלַ is a picture of shepherd staff, the א is a picture of the palm of the hand. Combined these mean "staff in the palm". A nomad traveled on foot with a staff in his hand to provide support in walking as well as a weapon to defend against predators or thieves. (eng: walk - with an added w)

D) אֹלַ (לְמָ LAK) ac: Walk co: Messenger ab: ?: One who walks for another.

a) אֹלַ (לְמָ ML-AK)
— Messenger: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 216] |kjv: angel, messenger, ambassador| {str: 4397, 4398}

a) אֹלַ (לְמָ ML-A-KWT)
— Message: [freq. 1] |kjv: message| {str: 4400}
Parent and Child Roots

F) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר H-LK) ac: Travel
Journey ab: ?

V) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר H-LK) — Walk: To walk a journey or lifestyle, customs. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: קָנֶה] [freq. 507] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) |kjv: walk, away, go, come| {str: 1946, 1980, 1981}

N^m) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר H-LK) — I. Travel: II. Custom: A payment for traveling. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: custom, traveler, drop| {str: 1982, 1983}

b^m) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר H-LYK) — Step: For walking up an incline. [freq. 1] |kjv: step| {str: 1978}

b^f) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר H-LY-KH) — Procession: The walk or lifestyle of an individual or company. [freq. 7] |kjv: way, goings, company, walk| {str: 1979}

a^m) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר MH-LK) — Journey: A place to walk. [freq. 5] |kjv: walk, journey| {str: 4108, 4109}

id^f) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר TH-LW-KH) — Walk: [freq. 1] |kjv: go| {str: 8418}

L) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר YLK) ac: Walk co: ? ab: ?

V) שָׁפָר (חֶפָּר Y-LK) — Walk: [freq. 1043] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: go, walk, come, depart, away, follow, get, lead, brought, carry, bring| {str: 3212}

Adopted Roots:
2340 עַמָּם Reign, King, Kingdom
2610 עָסָק Stick

1265 עָלָי (לֵל LL) ac: Howl co: Night ab: ?: When the night comes, the night sky is rolled out like a scroll. When daylight comes, the night sky is rolled up like a scroll. (eng: yell)

E) עָלָי (לֵל LL) ac: ? co: Loop ab: ?

J) עָלָי (לֵל LWL) ac: ? co: Staircase ab: ?: A spiral set of steps.

L) עָלָי (לֵל YLL) ac: Howl co: ? ab: ?: The sound of the wolf, a night predator.
Parent and Child Roots - }

N\textsuperscript{(m)} יָלַּע (לָעַּה \text{LYL}) —

**Night:** [freq. 233] |kjv: night, season, midnight| {str: 3915}

N\textsuperscript{(d)} עַלְנוֹ (עַלְנֶּה \text{LY-LYT}) —

**Owl:** A night creature. [freq. 1] |kjv: screech owl| {str: 3917}

\textstyle{f\textsuperscript{(t)}} עַלְנֵּה (לָעַּה \text{LY-LY}) —

**Night:** [Aramaic only] |ar: \text{aylyl}| {freq. 5} |kjv: night| {str: 3916}

\textstyle{V) \text{\textsuperscript{(V)}} יָלַּע (לָעַּה \text{A-LM}) —

**Bind:** To tie something, also the tying of the tongue, silence. [freq. 9] (vf: Niphal, Piel) |kjv: dumb, silent, binding| {str: 481}

N\textsuperscript{(m)} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{A-LM}) —

**Silent:** [freq. 1] |kjv: congregation| {str: 482}

\textstyle{d\textsuperscript{(m)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{A-LWM}) —

**Sheaf:** A sheaf of grain that is bound. [ms: \text{בָּלָה}] [freq. 5] |kjv: sheaf| {str: 485}

\textstyle{d\textsuperscript{(t)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{A-LW-MH}) —

**Sheaf:** A sheaf of grain that is bound. [ms: \text{בָּלָה}] [freq. 5] |kjv: sheaf| {str: 485}

\textstyle{e\textsuperscript{(m)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AY-LM}) —

**Silent:** [ms: \text{בָּלָה}] [freq. 6] |kjv: dumb| {str: 483}

\textstyle{j\textsuperscript{(m)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AL-MWN}) —

**Widowhood:** As bound in grief. [ms: \text{בָּלָה}] [freq. 1] |kjv: forsaken| {str: 489}

\textstyle{m\textsuperscript{(m)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AL-MN}) —

**Forsaken:** As bound in grief. [freq. 1] |kjv: forsaken| {str: 488}

\textstyle{m\textsuperscript{(t)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AL-M-NH}) —

**Widow:** As bound in grief. [freq. 55] |kjv: widow, desolate| {str: 490}

\textstyle{m\textsuperscript{(z)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AL-M-NWT}) —

**Widow:** As bound in grief. [freq. 4] |kjv: widow, widowhood| {str: 491}

\textstyle{o\textsuperscript{(m)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AW-LM}) —

**Porch:** In the sense of tying. [ms: \text{בָּלָּה}] [freq. 34] |kjv: porch| {str: 197}

\textstyle{j\textsuperscript{(f)}} עָלָּה (עָלָּה \text{AL-MW-NY}) —

**Such:** An unidentified person or place as bound up in uncertainty. [ms:
Parent and Child Roots -

D) יָכָל (לַאֹם LAM) ac: ? co: People
ab: ?: A group of people bound together.

c") יָכָל (לַאֹם L-AWM) —
People: [ms: לאם] [freq. 35] |kjv: people, nation, folk| {str: 3816}

F) יָכָל (לָהּ HLM) ac: Strike
cou: Hammer
ab: ?

V) יָכָל (לָהּ H-LM) —
Strike: To hit or beat in order to break or smash. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal) |kjv: smite, break, beat| {str: 1986}

N") יָכָל (לָהּ HLM-MWT) —
Hammer: As used for striking. [freq. 1] |kjv: hammer| {str: 1989}

ad") יָכָל (לָהּ H-LM-MWT) —
Strike: [ms: לאם] [freq. 2] |kjv: stroke, stripe| {str: 4112}

G) יָכָל (לָהּ LHM) ac: Strike
co: ?: ab: ?: Bound with bandages.

V) יָכָל (לָהּ L-HM) —
Wound: [freq. 2] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: wound| {str: 3859}

Adopted Roots:
2311 יָכִל Learn, Goad

1267) יָכִל (לַן LN) ac: Stay co: Inn
ab: ?

J) יָכִל (לָן LWN) ac: Stay co: Inn
ab: ?

V) יָכִל (לָן LWN) — Stay: To remain or stay the night. [df: לָן] [freq. 87] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: lodge, night, abide, remain, tarry, continue, dwell, endure, left, lie| {str: 3885}

162) יָכִל (לָן LS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1269) יָכִל (לָן LAh) ac: Swallow co: Throat
ab: ?

A) יָכִל (לָן LAh) ac: ? co: Throat
ab: ?

N") יָכִל (לָן LAh) — Throat: [freq. 1] |kjv: throat| {str: 3930}

i") יָכִל (לָן TL-Ah) —
Crimson: The color of the throat. [freq. 1] |kjv: scarlet| {str: 8529}

J) יָכִל (לָן LWAh) ac: Swallow
co: ? ab: ?

V) יָכִל (לָן LWAh) —
Swallow: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: swallow| {str: 3886}

L) יָכִל (לָן YLah) ac: Devour
co: ? ab: ?

V) יָכִל (לָן Y-Lah) —
Devour: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: devour| {str: 3216}

i") יָכִל (לָן TW-LAh) —
I. Crimson: A crimson colored worm. [freq. 43] |kjv: scarlet, worm| {str: 8438}
## Adopted Roots:

| 2312 | מְלֹעַ | Mock |
| 2313 | מְלֹעַ | Mock |
| 2314 | מְלֹעַ | Speak |
| 2315 | מְלֹעַ | Feed |
| 2316 | מְלֹעַ | Bitter |
| 2546 | מְלֹעַ | Suck |

### Interpretation:

- **Parent and Child Roots - **

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### Additional Notes:

- **Adopted Roots;**

### Vorce and Child Roots -

- **Scorn:**
  - Interpretation: [freq. 27]
  - (vF: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) | kjv: scorn, scorn, interpreter, mocker, ambassador, derision, mocker, scornful, teacher | {str: 3887}

- **Mocking:**
  - Interpretation: [freq. 2]
  - (vF: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) | kjv: interpretation, taunting | {str: 4426}

### Adopted Roots:

| 2708 | מְלֹעַ | Ridicule |

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### Adopted Roots:

| 2167 | מְלֹעַ | Divide, Portion |
| 2306 | מְלֹעַ | Concubine |
| 2307 | מְלֹעַ | Squeeze, Oppression |
| 2310 | מְלֹעַ | Capture |
| 2319 | מְלֹעַ | Take, Tong |
| 2320 | מְלֹעַ | Gather, Pouch |
| 2321 | מְלֹעַ | Gather, After-growth |

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  - Interpretation: [freq. 2]
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### Adopted Roots:

| 2708 | מְלֹעַ | Ridicule |
Parent and Child Roots - וַיְאַלָּה

J) (לָאָלָה LWSH) ac: Knead co: ? ab: ?
V) (לָאָלָה LWSH) —
Knead: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) [kjv: knead] {str: 3888}

M) (לָאָלָה LYSh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
N) (לָאָלָה LYSh) —
Lion: From the act of kneading its prey when caught. [freq. 3] [kjv: lion] {str: 3918}

Adopted Roots:

2614 (וָלֵא) Roll

1275 (וָלֵא LT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1276 (וָלֵא LGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -  מָה

1277) מָה (מָה MA) ac: ? co: Hundred ab: ?

A) מָה (מָה MA) ac: ? co: Hundred ab: ?: Originally an unknowable amount, but also to mean a hundred.

N\(^{f1}\) מָה (מָה M-AH) — Hundred: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מָה] [freq. 589]
[kjv: hundred, hundredth, hundredfold] {str: 3967, 3969}

1278) מָה (מָה MB) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1279) מָה (מָה MG) ac: Dissolve co: ? ab: ?: The pictograph מָה is a picture of water, the ל is a picture of foot representing the idea of carrying something. Combined these mean "water carries". The washing away by water.

J) מָה (מָה MWG) ac: Dissolve co: ? ab: ?

V) מָה (מָה MWG) — Dissolve: A fainting or melting away of something. [freq. 17]
(vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: melt, dissolve, faint, consume, fainthearted, soft] {str: 4127}

1280) מָה (מָה MD) ac: Stretch co: Carpet ab: Continue: The pictograph מָה is a picture of a tent door. Combined these mean "water at the door". A carpet was stretched out to cover the dirt floor of the tent. A bowl of water was located at the door so that one could wash his feet before stepping on the carpet. A garment as a rectangular piece of cloth, similar to a carpet, used as a covering for the body.

A) מָה (מָה MD) ac: ? co: Carpet ab: ?

N\(^{m}\) מָה (מָה MD) — I. Carpet: II. Garment: A rectangular piece of cloth, similar to a carpet, used as clothing. III. Length: From the length of the garment, also as a measurement. [freq. 12]
[kjv: garment, armour, measure, raiment, judgment, clothes] {str: 4055}

N\(^{f1}\) מָה (מָה M-DH) — I. Garment: II. Length: From the length of the garment, also as a measurement. III. Tax: A measured amount. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: מָה] [freq. 59]
[kjv: measure, piece, stature, size, meteyard, garment, tribute, wide, toll, tribute] {str: 4060, 4061}

J\(^{m}\) מָה (מָה M-DWN) — Length: From the length of a garment. [freq. 1] [kjv: stature] {str: 4067}

K\(^{m}\) מָה (מָה M-MD) — Length: From the length of a garment. [freq. 1] [kjv: measures] {str: 4461}

B) מָה (מָה MDD) ac: Measure co: Long ab: ?: From the length of the garment as a measurement.
Parent and Child Roots -

V) מדר (מדר M-DD) —
Measure: [freq. 51] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: measure, mete, stretch| {str: 4058}

N^m) מדר (מדר M-DD) —
Long: [freq. 1] [kjv: gone] {str: 4059}

J) מדר (מדר MWD) ac: Measure
co: ? ab: ?: From the length of the garment as a measurement.

V) מדר (מדר MWD) —
Measure: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: measure| {str: 4063}

K) מדר (מדר MDW) ac: ? co:
Garment ab: ?

N^m) מדר (מדר M-DW) —
Garment: [freq. 2] [kjv: garment] {str: 4063}

M) מדר (מדר MYD) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Continue: A stretching out of time.

b^m) מדר (מדר T-MYD) —
Continually: [freq. 104] [kjv: continually, continual, daily, always, ever, perpetual, evermore, never] {str: 8548}

1281) מדר (מדר MH) ac: ? co: Sea ab: ?:
The pictograph מ is a picture of water. The sea (Mediterranean) is a place of the unknown (what is beyond or what is below). It is feared by the Ancient Hebrews because of its size, storms and fierceness. A hundred as an unknowable amount. This parent root is related to מדר and מדר.

A) מדר (מדר MH) ac: ? co: Sea ab: ?:
The sea as the place of the Unknown or anything that is an Unknown or in question.


N^m) מדר (מדר MW) — What:
[Always prefixed with the letter מ meaning in what or in who] [freq. 10] [kjv: with, in, into, through, for, at] {str: 1119}

1283) מדר (מדר MZ) ac: Burn co: ?

H) מדר (מדר MZH) ac: Burn co:
? ab: ?

N^m) מדר (מדר M-ZH) —
Burnt: [freq. 1] [kjv: burnt] {str: 4198}

1284) מדר (מדר MHh) ac: Strike co:
Marrow ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of water or other liquid, the מ is a
picture of a wall that separates the inside from the outside. Combined these mean "liquid inside". The marrow is a buttery liquid inside the bones and is used as a choice food. To obtain the marrow, the bone must be struck to break it open.

A) שים (יָם MHHh) ac: ? co: Fat ab: ?  In the sense of the fat of the marrow.

N (יָם MHHh) — Fat:
[freq. 2] [kjv: fatling, fat one] {str: 4220}

f יָם (יָם M-HhY) — Ram: In the sense of fat. An engine of war for battering down walls. [freq. 1] [kjv: engine] {str: 4239}

E) לֶחַם (לֶחַם MHHhA) ac: Strike co: ? ab: ?

V) לֶחַם (לֶחַם M-HhA) — Strike: The striking of the bone to break it open to access the marrow. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: clap, smote, hang] {str: 4222, 4223}

H) לָאָם (לָאָם MHHhH) ac: Smear co: ? ab: ?: The smearing of the marrow onto a food.

V) לָאָם (לָאָם M-HhH) — Smear: To rub, wipe or blot out. [freq. 36] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Participle) [kjv: out, destroy, wipe, blot, polish, marrow, reach] {str: 4229}

J) לָאָם (לָאָם MWHh) ac: ? co: Marrow ab: ?

N (לָאָם MWHh) — Marrow: [ms: הָאָם] [freq. 1] [kjv: marrow] {str: 4221}

Adopted Roots:
2084 לָאָם Gnaw, Bones

1285) לָאָם (לָאָם MTHh) ac: Shake co: Branch ab: ?: The pictograph לָא is a picture of water, the לָא is a picture of a basket which contains objects. Combined these mean "liquid contained". A green branch still contains water allowing the branch to be flexible. A green branch can then be bent to the desired shape and left to dry.

H) לָאָם (לָאָם MTHhH) ac: ? co: Branch ab: ?

N (לָאָם MTHhH) — I. Staff: A branch used as a staff. II. Tribe: A branch of the family. [freq. 251] [kjv: tribe, rod, staff, stave] {str: 4294}

J) לָאָם (לָאָם MWHhH) ac: Shake co: Branch ab: ?: The yoke is a branch or pole cut green then shaped to the desired shape and left to dry.

V) לָאָם (לָאָם MWHhH) — Shake: To shake or waver as a green branch. [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) [kjv: move, remove, slip, carry, cast, course, decay, fall, shake, slide] {str: 4131}

N (לָאָם MWHhH) — I. Branch: The bent bar of the yoke that goes around the neck, also a branch that is used as pole. II. Wavering: A slipping or wavering of the foot. [freq. 6] [kjv: bar, moved, staff, yoke] {str: 4132}
also a branch that is used as pole. [freq. 12] |kjv: bar, moved, staff, yoke| {str: 4133}

Adopted Roots:
2665 יָנָא Join, Yoke

1286 יָנָא (בָּלָא MY) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Who: Related to בָּלָא and יָנָא.

A) יָנָא (בָּלָא MY) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Who
N(m) יָנָא (בָּלָא MY) — Who:
Someone that is unknown. [freq. 12] |kjv: who, any, whose, what, if, whom| {str: 4310}

1287 יָנָא (מַטָּל MK) ac: Tumble co:
Low ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of water and represents might from the strength of the sea, the ט is a picture of the bent palm and represents the bending or subduing of the will. Combined these mean "might subdued". Something brought low in submission, humility or wealth. (eng: meek)

B) יָגַשׁ (מָלֹא MKK) ac: Tumble co:
Ruin ab: ?
V) יָגַשׁ (מָלֹא M-KK) —
Tumble: A bringing down of a person in humility or a building in ruin. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal) |kjv: low, decay| {str: 4355}

J) יָגַשׁ (מַטָּל MWK) ac: ? co: Low ab: ?
V) יָגַשׁ (מַטָּל MWK) — Low:
To be brought down low in poverty. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: poor| {str: 4134}

1288 יָנָא (מַטָּל ML) ac: Speak co:
Word ab: Continue: A continuation of segments, which fill the whole.

A) יָנָא (מַטָּל ML) ac: ? co: Word ab: ?: A chain of words blended together to form sentences.
N(f) יָנָא (מַטָּל M-LH) —
Word: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 62] |kjv: word, speech, say, speaking, byword, matter, speak, talking| {str: 4405, 4406}

B) יָנָא (מַטָּל MLL) ac: Speak co:
Ear ab: ?: A chain of words blended together to form sentences.
V) יָנָא (מַטָּל M-LL) —
Speak: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: speak, utter, say| {str: 4448, 4449}

b(f) יָנָא (מַטָּל M-LY-LH) —
Ear: A conglomeration of grain seeds together. [freq. 1] |kjv: ear| {str: 4425}

C) יָנָא (מַטָּל AM) ac: Speak co: Word ab: ?: Chain or words to form a sentence. Also a sickness as a break in the chain of the body.
V) יָנָא (מַטָּל AM-ML) —
Speak: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מַטָּל] [freq. 5379] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: say, speak, answer, command, tell, call, promise| {str: 559, 560}

N(f) יָנָא (מַטָּל AM-ML) —
Word: [df: מַטָּל] [freq. 49] |kjv: word, speech, saying, appointed, answer| {str: 561}
N(f) יָנָא (מַטָּל AM-LH) —
Word: [df: מַטָּל] [freq. 37] |kjv: word, speech, commandment| {str: 565}
| a<sup>m</sup>) | 0QE (מִלָּה MA-ML) — Word: [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 3] [kjv: commandment, decree] {str: 3982, 3983} |
| --- |
| b<sup>m</sup>) | 0MQE (מִלָּה A-MYL) — Branch: The conglomeration of branches of the tree. [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 2] [kjv: bough, branch] {str: 534} |
| c<sup>m</sup>) | 0QJE (מִלָּה AW-ML) — Word: [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 6] [kjv: word, speech, thing, promise] {str: 562} |
| d<sup>m</sup>) | 0QEQ (מִלָּה MA-ML) — Word: [Aramaic only] [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 2] [kjv: appointment, word] {str: 3983} |
| E) | 0QI (מִלָּה MLA) ac: Fill co: |
| — Firstfruits ab: ?: A conglomeration of ingredients for filling up something. |
| V) | 0QI (מִלָּה M-LA) — Fill: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 253] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: fill, full, fulfill, consecrate, accomplish, replenish, wholly, set, expire, fully, gather, overflow, satisfy, filthy, lift] {str: 4390, 4391, 4754} |
| N<sup>g</sup>) | 0QI (מִלָּה M-LA) — Full: [freq. 1] [kjv: fitly] {str: 4402} |
| b<sup>m</sup>) | 0MQE (מִלָּה M-LYA) — Fatling: In the sense of being full. [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 8] [kjv: fatling, fat, fed] {str: 4806} |
| c<sup>m</sup>) | 0QJE (מִלָּה M-LWA) — Filling: [ms: מִלָּה] [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 37] [kjv: full, fullness, therein, all, fill, handful, multitude] {str: 4393} |
| ed<sup>f</sup>) | 0QJE (מִלָּה MY-LWA) — Filling: [ms: מִלָּה] [df: מָלַפְר] [freq. 15] [kjv: consecration, set] {str: 4394} |
| ed<sup>f</sup>) | 0QJE (מִלָּה MY-LW-AH) — Setting: A recess for filling with a stone or other ornament. [df: מִלָּה] [freq. 3] [kjv: inclosing, setting] {str: 4396} |
| F) | 0QI (מִלָּה HML) ac: ? co: |
| — Speech ab: ? |
| d<sup>f</sup>) | 0QI (מִלָּה H-MW-LH) — Speech: [ms: מִלָּה] [freq. 2] [kjv: tumult, speech] {str: 1999} |
| G) | 0QI (מִלָּה MHL) ac: Mix co: |
| — Speech ab: ? |
| V) | 0QI (מִלָּה M-HL) — Mix: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Participle) [kjv: mix] {str: 4107} |
| J) | 0QI (מִלָּה MWL) ac: ? co: |
| — Front ab: ?: The front of a long series of the same. The past is seen as "in front" in ancient Hebrew thought because the past can be seen while the future is unseen and therefore behind. |
| V) | 0QI (מִלָּה MWL) — Front ab: ?: The front of a long series of the same. The past is seen as "in front" in ancient Hebrew thought because the past can be seen while the future is unseen and therefore behind. |

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Parent and Child Roots -

front part of the male member. [freq. 36] (v.f: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: circumcise, destroy, cut, need| {str: 4135}

N^{m)} יָֽצֵ֣ר (מְלֹאְלֹֽל MWL) — Before: The front of time or a place. [freq. 36] |kjv: against, toward, before, forefront, from, with| {str: 4136}

N^{f}) יָֽצֵ֣ר (מְלֹאְלֹֽל MW-LH) — Circumcision: The removal of the front part of the male member. [freq. 1] |kjv: circumcision| {str: 4139}

Before: The front of time or a place. [ms: ילל] |kjv: yesterday| {str: 8543}

ni^{m)} יָֽצֵ֣ר (אֱלֹאְלֹֽל AT-MWL) — Before: The front of time or a place. [freq. 8] |kjv: yesterday, before, old, late| {str: 865}

Adopted Roots:

2407 יָֽצֵ֣ר Cut

1289) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר MM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

D) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר MAM) ac: ? co: ?

Blemish ab: Nothing: Anything that is considered useless or without value. A blemish that causes something to be valueless.

d^{m)} יָֽצַ֣ר (נָֽצָּר M-AWM) — Blemish: [freq. 22] |kjv: blemish, spot, blot| {str: 3971}

d^{f)} יָֽצַ֣ר (נָֽצָּר M-AW-MH) — Nothing: [freq. 32] |kjv: anything, nothing, ought, any, fault, harm, nought, somewhat| {str: 3972}

1290) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר MN) ac: Firm co: Kind

ab: Sure: The pictograph יָֽצַ֣ר is a picture of water or other liquid such as blood, the \ is a picture of a seed representing continuance. Combined these mean "blood continues". Each species (kind) continues by passing its blood to the following generation, which comes from the parent. Also the idea of strength through the blood. (eng: man; name - a reversal of the letters; animal; omen)

A) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר MN) ac: ? co: Portion

ab: What: What comes from something else as one kind comes from the same.

N^{m)} יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר MN) — What: Also who or where. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 26] |kjv: manna, whosoever, who, whoso, what, instrument, from, of| {str: 4478, 4479, 4482}

N^{f}) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר M-NH) — Portion: A set amount. [freq. 14] |kjv: portion, part, belonged| {str: 4490}

N^{f}) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר M-NT) — Portion: What belongs to someone or something. [freq. 7] |kjv: portion| {str: 4521}

B) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר MNN) ac: ? co: Number

ab: ?: A numbering of a kind.

eb^{m)} יָֽצַ֣ר (בָּלִֽו MY-NYN) — Number: [Aramaic only] [ms: בָּלִֽו] |kjv: number| {str: 4510}

C) יָֽצַ֣ר (ָֽצַר AMN) ac: Firm co: Pillar

ab: ?: Something that grabs hold or supports something else. The passing of strength or skill to the next generation. A large group of the same kind are stronger than one.
V) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל A-MN) — Firm:
To stand firm as a support. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 111] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: believe, assurance, faithful, sure, establish, trust, verify, steadfast, continuance, father, bring up, nurse, stand, fail| {str: 539, 540}

N(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל A-MN) — I.
Craftsman: One who is firm in his talents. II.
Amen: An affirmation of firmness and support. [freq. 31] |kjv: workman, amen, truly, so be it| {str: 542, 543}

N(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AM-NH) — I.
Sure: What is firm. II.
Nourished: One given support through food. [freq. 5] |kjv: sure, indeed, portion, brought up| {str: 545, 546, 548}

N(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AM-NT) — Truth: What is firm. [ms: הָדֹּל] [freq. 127] |kjv: truth, true, truly, faithfully, assured, establishment, faithful, sure| {str: 571}

c(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל A-MWN) — Craftsman: One who is firm in his talents. [freq. 1] |kjv: brought up| {str: 525}

d(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל A-MWN) — Firmness: [freq. 5] |kjv: faithful, trusting, trusty| {str: 529}

d(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AM-WNH) — Firmness: [freq. 49] |kjv: faithfulness, truth, faithfully, office, faithful, faith, stability, steady, truly| {str: 530}

g(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AW-MN) — Firmness: [ms: הָדוֹל] [freq. 1] |kjv: truth| {str: 544}

g(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AW-MNH) — Pillar: The support of a structure. [ms: הָדוֹל] [freq. 1] |kjv: pillar| {str: 547}

p(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AM-NM) — Sure: [freq. 9] |kjv: truth, indeed, true, surely, no doubt| {str: 551}

op(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל AWM-NM) — Sure: [ms: הָדוֹל] [freq. 5] |kjv: indeed, surety| {str: 552}

D) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל MAN) ac: Refuse
co: ? ab: ?: A strength of the will.

V) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל M-AN) — Refuse: [freq. 41] (vf: Piel) |kjv: refuse| {str: 3985}

N(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל M-AN) — Refuse: [freq. 5] |kjv: refuse| {str: 3986, 3987}

H) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל MNH) ac: ? co: Number
ab: ?: The grouping together and counting of those that are of the same kind.

V) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל M-NH) — Number: To count or number a set of things or people. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: וְנָשָׁה] [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: number, prepare, appoint, tell, count, set| {str: 4483, 4487}

N(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל M-NH) — Maneh: A unit of measurement. [ar: וְנָשָׁה] [freq. 8] |kjv: mene, maneh, pound| {str: 4484, 4488}

g(а) פֹּלֶז (גָּדוֹל MW-NH) — Time: A counting of time. [ms: וְנָשָׁה] [freq. 2] |kjv: time| {str: 4489}

Parent and Child Roots -

\text{L'}) \text{ רלנה (רלנה T-MW-NH)}

\text{— Likeness: [ms: רלנה] [freq. 10] [kjv: likeness, similitude, image] \{str: 8544\}}

\text{Right ab?: ? The right hand as the strong hand. The Hebrews oriented direction according to the rising sun therefore, the south is to the right.}

\text{V') \text{ רלנה (רלנה Y-MN) ac: ? co:}}

\text{Right: To turn or go to the right hand. [df: פאל] [freq. 5] [vf: Hiphil] [kjv: turn right] \{str: 541, 3231\}}

\text{Bf') \text{ רלנה (רלנה Y-MYN) ac: ? co:}}

\text{Right: The right hand or the direction of the right hand. [freq. 139] [kjv: hand, right, side, south] \{str: 3225\}}

\text{M') \text{ רלנה (רלנה TY-MN) ac: ? co:}}

\text{South: The direction the right hand points when oriented toward the rising sun. [ms: רלנה] [freq. 23] [kjv: south, southward] \{str: 8486\}}

\text{Df') \text{ רלנה (רלנה Y-MNY) ac: ? co:}}

\text{Right: The right hand or the direction of the right hand. [freq. 33] [kjv: right, right hand] \{str: 3233\}}

\text{M') \text{ רלנה (רלנה MYN) ac: ? co:}}

\text{Kind ab?: ?}

\text{Nf') \text{ רלנה (רלנה MYN) ac: ? co:}}

\text{Kind: A category of species. [df: בָּא] II. From: [Hebrew and Aramaic; The short form "ך" is used as a prefix meaning "from"] [ms: בָּא] [freq. 165] [kjv: kind, among, with, from, since, after, at, by, whether, of, part, before, because, therefore, out, for, than] \{str: 4327, 4480, 4481\}}

\text{1291) \text{ מלח (מלח MS) ac: Melt co: ? ab:}}

\text{Affliction: The dissolving or melting away of something.}

\text{A) מלח (מלח MS) ac: Dissolve co: ? ab:}}

\text{Affliction: A wasting or fainting away due to an outside force.}

\text{N') \text{ מלח (מלח MS) ac: I.}}

\text{Afflicted: II. Task work: A group of workers under forced labor. [freq. 24] [kjv: afflict, tribute, tributary, levy, discomfit, taskmaster] \{str: 4522, 4523\}}

\text{i') \text{ מלח (מלח M-SH) ac:}}

\text{Tribute: An offering. [freq. 1] [kjv: tribute] \{str: 4530\}}

\text{B) מלח (מלח MSS) ac: Melt co: ? ab: ?}

\text{V) מלח (מלח M-SS) ac: Melt co: ? ab: ?}

\text{A melting of something from heat. Also the melting of the heart through fear or discouragement. [freq. 21] [vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle] [kjv: melt, faint, discouraged, loose, molten, refuse] \{str: 4549\}}

\text{D) מלח (מלח MAS) ac: Dissolve co: ? ab: ?}

\text{V) מלח (מלח M-AS) ac:}}

\text{Dissolve: To make something dissolve away. Also to dissolve something through refusal. [freq. 76] [vf: Paal, Niphal] [kjv: despise, refuse, reject, abhor] \{str: 3988\}}

\text{c') מלח (מלח M-AWS) ac:}}

\text{Dissolve: Something that is}
dissolved through refusal. [freq. 1] | kjv: refuse| {str: 3973}

F) גָּמַמ (ךָּפַמָּ H-MS) ac: Melt co: ? ab: ?
N"m) גָּמַמ (ךָּפַמָּ H-MS) —
Melt: [freq. 1] | kjv: melting| {str: 2003}

H) נֹמַמ (ךָּפַמָּ MSH) ac: Melt co: ? ab: ?
V) נֹמַמ (ךָּפַמָּ M-SH) —
Melt: [freq. 4] (vf: Hiphil) | kjv: melt, consume, water| {str: 4529}

Adopted Roots:
2344 ישָמ Mix, Mixed wine

1292) ישֶמ (ךָּפֶמ M-Ah) ac: ? co: Belly
ab: ?: The pictograph ג is a picture of water representing what is Unknown, the מ is a picture of an eye representing knowing. Combined these mean "Unknown knowing". The gut is the seat of the unconscious mind where ones instincts resides.

A) ישֶמ (ךָּפֶמ M-Ah) ac: ? co: Sand
ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]
N"f) יֶשֶמ (ךֶּפֶם M-AhH) —
Sand: [freq. 1] | kjv: sand| {str: 4579}

H) יֶשֶמ (ךֶּפֶם M-AhH) ac: ? co: Belly
ab: ?
N"m) יֶשֶמ (ךֶּפֶם M-AhH) —
Belly: The gut, the internal organs of the lower torso, the seat of the unconscious mind. Also the seat of emotion. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: מֶלֶב] [freq. 33] | kjv: bowels, heart, womb, belly| {str: 4577, 4578}

1293) יֲשֶמ (ךֲפֶמ MP) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1294) יִשֶמ (ךִּפֶמ MTs) ac: Squeeze co: ?
ab: Strong: The pictograph ג is a picture of water representing might, the מ representing the side. Combined these mean "mighty sides". When one strengthens the sides internal pressure is forced on the sides of the upper body.

A) יִשֶמ (ךִּפֶמ MTs) ac: Squeeze co: ?
ab: ?
N"m) יִשֶמ (ךִּפֶמ MTs) —
Squeeze: [freq. 1] | kjv: extortioner| {str: 4160}

B) יִשֶס (ךִּפֶס MTsI) ac: Suck co: ? ab: ?: A pressing with the lips.
V) יִשֶס (ךִּפֶס MTsTs) —
Suck: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: milk| {str: 4711}
N"f) יִשֶס (ךִּפֶס MTs-TsH) — Unleavened: A hard and flat bread or cake made without leaven. As a food that can be sucked on. [freq. 53] | kjv: unleavened bread, cakes, unleavened, without leaven| {str: 4682}

C) יִשֶס (ךִּפֶס AMTs) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Strong: A strong pressure or pressing. A mental strength of courage or determination.
V) יִשֶס (ךִּפֶס A-MTs) —
Strong: To be mentally strong, firm, obstinate or courageous. [freq. 41] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) | kjv: strengthen, courage, strong, courageous, harden, speed, stronger, confirm, establish, fortify, increase, obstinate, prevail| {str: 553}
Parent and Child Roots - 

\[\text{N}^{(\text{f})}\text{ נָֽלָֽל} (עַלְּתָּרָּה AM-TsH)\]
— Strength: [freq. 1] |kjv: strength| \{str: 556\}

\[\text{a}^{(\text{m})}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל MA-MTs)\]
— Strength: [freq. 1] |kjv: forces| \{str: 3981\}

\[\text{b}^{(\text{m})}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל A-MYTs)\]
— Strong: [ms: \{\} |kjv: strong, mighty, courageous| \{str: 533\}

\[\text{c}^{(\text{m})}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל A-MWTs)\]
— Strong: [freq. 2] |kjv: bay| \{str: 554\}

\[\text{E)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל MTsA)\] ac: Find
co: ? ab: ?: In the sense of squeezing something out of its hidden place.

\[\text{V)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל M-TsA) — Find:
[Hebrew and Aramaic]
[ar: \{\} |freq. 464\] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: find, present, come, meet, befall, get, suffice, deliver, hit, left, hold, reach| \{str: 4291, 4672\}

\[\text{H)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל MTsH)\] ac: Wring

\[\text{V)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל M-TsH) — Wring:
To squeeze out by wringing. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: wring, suck| \{str: 4680\}

\[\text{J)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל MWTs) ac: ? co:
Chaff ab: ?: When a seed of grain is squeezed the chaff is removed.

\[\text{M)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּלָֽל MMTs) ac: Wring

\[\text{1295)}\text{ עַלְּלָֽל} (עַלְּל MQ) ac: Rot co: Stink
ab: ?: The pictograph \(\text{עַלְּל}\) is a picture of water, the \(\text{עַלְּל}\) is a picture of the sun at the horizon representing the gathering or condensing of light. Combined these mean "water condensed". During the summer months water holes begin to dry out and the organic matter that remains begins to rot and stink.

A) \(\text{עַלְּל} (עַלְּל MQ)\) ac: ? co: Stink
ab: ?: The stinking smell of rotting vegetation.

\[\text{B)}\text{ עַלְּל} (עַלְּל MQ) ac: Rot co:?
ab: ?: The rotting vegetation of a dried up pond.

\[\text{J)}\text{ עַלְּל} (עַלְּל MWQ) ac: Rot co: ?
ab: ?

Adopted Roots:
2667 \(\text{מֶֽלֶט\text{ מַלֶֽט}}\) Dry, Raisin

\[\text{1296)}\text{ מַלֶֽט} (מַלֶֽט MR) ac: ? co: Bitter
ab: Weak: The pictograph \(\text{מַלֶֽט}\) is a picture of water, the \(\text{מַלֶֽט}\) is a picture of a head.
Parent and Child Roots - 

Combined these mean "water head" or headwaters. (eng: marine; marsh)

A) בֵּית (בֵּית MR) ac: ? co: Bitter
ab: ?: The headwaters of a river are only a trickle and have stagnant pools causing the water to be bitter. Something that is bitter of taste or attitude. Rebellion is one with a bitter attitude.

B) בֵּית (בֵּית MRR) ac: ? co: Bitter
ab: ?: The headwaters of a river are only a trickle and have stagnant pools causing the water to be bitter. Something that is bitter of taste or attitude. Rebellion is one with a bitter attitude.

C) בֵּית (בֵּית AMR) ac: ? co: ?
ab: A weakness from a bitter sickness.

D) בֵּית (בֵּית MAR) ac: Irritate
co: ? ab: ?: A bitter irritation from disease.
The bitterness of the water in a stagnant pit.

Hurry: II. Purchase: To pay the price for a wife. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 66] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) [kjv: haste, swift, quick, soon, speed, headlong, rash, fearful, ready, short, straightway, suddenly, endow] [str: 4116, 4117]

Quickly: [freq. 18] [kjv: quickly, speedily, hastily, soon, suddenly, at once] [str: 4118]

Ready: In the sense of being quick. [ms: דヲ] [freq. 4] [kjv: ready, diligent, hastening] [str: 4106]

Dowry: [Unknown connection to root] [ms: דヲ] [kjv: dowry] [str: 4119]

Bitter: To be bitter or rebellious. [freq. 44] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: rebel, rebellious, provoke, disobedient, against, bitter, change, disobey, grievously, provocation] [str: 4784]

Exchange: [freq. 14] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: change, remove, exchange] [str: 4171]

Myrrh: A sweet smelling spice. Used as an exchange due to its monetary value. [ms: דヲ] [freq. 12] [kjv: myrrh] [str: 4753]

Exchange: [freq. 6] [kjv: exchange, change, recompense, restitution] [str: 8545]

Adopted Roots:

Rebel, Rebellion
Rub
Rub
Pain
2356 -שׁ Scour, Cleansing

1297 (מָשׁ MSh) ac: Touch co: ? ab: ?

A) לַעַשׁ (מָשׁ MSh) ac: Silk co: ? ab: ?
Silk: The soft touch of silk. [freq. 2] |kjv: silk| {str: 4897}

B) לַעַשׁ (מָשׁ MSh) ac: Grope co: ? ab: ?

C) לַעַשׁ (אָמָשׁ A-MSh) ac: Yesterday co: ? ab: ?

H) לַעַשׁ (מעָשׁ MSH) ac: Draw co: ? ab: ?

J) לַעַשׁ (חָשׁ MWSH) ac: Touch co: ? ab: ?

Adopted Roots;
2358 DRAW Draw, Acquire

1298 (螠 MT) ac: Die co: Man ab:

Mortality: The pictograph י is a picture of water representing chaos, the † is a picture of two crossed sticks representing a mark or sign. Combined these mean "chaos mark". The length of time that something exists and ends. (eng: mute; moot - as a dead point; mortal - with an additional r and l; mate - of "check mate" meaning "king is dead")

A) † י (틀 MT) ac: Man co: Mortality ab: Man: As mortal. [freq. 22] |kjv: man, few, friend, number, person, small| {str: 4962}

J) † י (מל MWT) ac: Die co: ? ab: Death: The end of time for what has died.

V) † י (מל MWT) — Die: [freq. 835] |kjv: die, dead, slay, death| {str: 4191}

N) † י (מל MWT) — Death: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 163] |kjv: death, die, dead, deadly, slay| {str: 4192, 4193, 4194}
Parent and Child Roots -

Parent Roots:

\( \text{Death: [freq. 2] kjv: death} \) (str: 4463)

Adopted Roots:

\( 2669 \) \text{Terminate, Permanent}
Nun

1300) נָ (נָ NA) ac: Plead co: ? ab: ?
   A) נָ (נָ NA) ac: Plead co: Raw
      ab: ?: A pleading for what is desired.
      נָ (נָ NA) — I. Raw: Meat that is not fit for consumption in the sense of refusal.
      II. Please: A pleading or request for something. [freq. 10]
         kjv: raw, now, beseech, pray, oh, go [str: 4994, 4995]
      נָ (נָ NA) — Pasture: As a place of beauty.
         [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 12]
      Please: A pleading or request for something.
      VIII. Please: A pleading or request for something.
      kjv: beseech, pray, oh [ms: hna] [freq. 13]

1301) נָ (נָ NB) ac: Flourish co:
   Fruit ab: Prophecy: The pictograph נ is a picture of a seed, the ש is a picture of a tent or house representing what is inside. Combined these mean "seed inside". A fruit hides the seeds inside it.
   B) נָ (נָ NBB) ac: Hollow co:
      ab: ?: The inside of a box for holding something or is empty.
      V) נָ (נָ N-BB) — Hollow: To hollow out. [freq. 4]
         kjv: hollow, vain [str: 5014]
   E) נָ (נָ NBA) ac: ? co:
      Prophet ab: Prophecy: A fruit produced from the inside of man. A knowledge of something that is not known by the five senses.
      V) נָ (נָ N-BA) — Prophet: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 116]
         kjv: prophecy, prophet [str: 5012, 5013]
   B) נָ (נָ NBYA) ac:
      Prophet: One who brings forth the inner fruit. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 320]
         kjv: prophet, prophecy [str: 5029, 5030]
Parent and Child Roots - 

b) פָּתָה (נתָּה N-BY-AH) — Prophetess: [freq. 6] [kjv: prophetess] {str: 5031}

d) פָּתְתָה (נתְתָה N-BW-AH) — Prophecy: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 4] [kjv: prophecy] {str: 5016, 5017}

J) פָּת (נת NWB) ac: Flourish co:

Fruit ab: ?

V) פָּת (נת NWB) — Flourish: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) [kjv: bring forth, increase, cheerful] {str: 5107}

Nm) פָּת (נת NWB) — Fruit:

df: [freq. 2] [kjv: fruit] {str: 5108}

i) פָּת (נת T-NW-BH) — Fruit: [freq. 5] [kjv: fruit, increase] {str: 8570}

1302) פָּת (נת NG) ac: Shine co:

Morning ab: ?

A) פָּת (נת NG) ac: ? co: Morning ab: ?: The warm touch of light.

Nf) פָּת (נת N-GH) — Morning: As warm and bright. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: morning] {str: 5053}

G) פָּת (נת NHG) ac: Drive co: ? ab: ?: The leading, pushing or guiding of a people or animal.

V) פָּת (נת N-HG) — Drive:

[freq. 31] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: lead, away, drive, forth, guide, brought, acquainting] {str: 5090}

hm) פָּת (נת MNh-G) — Driving: [freq. 2] [kjv: driving] {str: 4491}

H) פָּת (נת NGH) ac: Shine co:

Bright ab: ?: The warm touch of light.

1303) פָּת (נת ND) ac: Nod co: Mound ab: ?: The pictograph is a picture of a seed, the is a picture of the tent door that allows movement back and forth through the tent. Combined these mean "continue back and forth". A back and forth movement such as the shaking of the head.

A) פָּת (נת ND) ac: Toss co: Mound ab: ?: A tossing into a pile.

Nm) פָּת (נת ND) — Mound: [freq. 6] [kjv: heap] {str: 5067}

m) פָּת (נת N-DN) — Tossings: Something that is tossed. [freq. 1] [kjv: gift] {str: 5083}

B) פָּת (נת NDD) ac: Toss co: ? ab: ?

V) פָּת (נת N-DD) — Toss:

To be thrown about or wander around as nodding the head.

Adopted Roots:

2373 פָּת (נת Gore
2374 פָּת (נת Play, Music
2375 פָּת (נת Drive
2376 פָּת (נת Touch
2377 פָּת (נת Strike

Bright: A bright or shining light. [ms: הָנָה] [freq. 19] [kjv: brightness, shining, bright, light] {str: 5051}
Parent and Child Roots - ∴

[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 29] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: flee, wander, chase, go| {str: 5074, 5075}
d) מָנַס (מנס N-DWD) —
Toss: A going back and forth. [ms: מָנַס] [freq. 1] |kjv: tossing| {str: 5076}

D) מַשָּׁד (משד NAD) ac: Skin bag ab: ?: A leather bag used for storing milk or wine. When milk is put in the bag and it is shaken back and forth the milk is turned into cheese.
g) מַשָּׁד (משד NW-AD) —
Skin bag: [df: ddn] [freq. 6] |kjv: bottle| {str: 4997}
gf) מַשָּׁד (משד NW-ADH) — Skin bag: [df: ddn] [freq. 6] |kjv: bottle| {str: 4997}

H) מַשָּׁד (משד NDH) ac: Toss co: ? ab: ?
V) מַשָּׁד (משד N-DH) — Toss:
[df: ddn] [freq. 3] (vf: Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: cast, put, drive| {str: 5077}
N) מַשָּׁד (משד N-DH) —
Tossings: Something that is tossed. [freq. 1] |kjv: gift| {str: 5078}

J) מַשָּׁד (משד NWD) ac: Nod co: ?
ab: ?
V) מַשָּׁד (משד NWD) —
Nod: To shake or wag out of pity, sorrow or wandering. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: bemoan, remove, vagabond, flee, get, mourn, move, pity, shake, skip, sorry, wag, wander, go| {str: 5110, 5111}
N) מַשָּׁד (משד NWD) —
Wandering: In the sense of nodding ones head when wandering about. [freq. 1] |kjv: wandering| {str: 5112}

Adopted Roots;
2381 מַשָּׁד Drive
2384 מַשָּׁד Toss

1304) מַשָּׁד (משד NH) ac: Mourn co: ? ab: ?
?: The pictograph ש is a picture of a seed representing continuance. Related to מַשָּׁד.

C) מַשָּׁד (משד ANH) ac: Mourn co: ? ab: ?
V) מַשָּׁד (משד A-NH) —
Mourn: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: lament, mourn| {str: 578}
f) מַשָּׁד (משד AN-YH) —
Mourning: [freq. 2] |kjv: sorrow, lamentation| {str: 592}

H) מַשָּׁד (משד NHH) ac: Wail co: ?
ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -

\[
\begin{align*}
V) \text{ פְּלֹּא (פָּלֹא N-HH)} & \quad \text{— Wail:} \quad \text{[freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal) \{kjv: lament, wail\} \{str: 5091\}} \hfill \\
\]  

\[
\begin{align*}
f^{(i)} \text{ פְּלֹּא (פָּלֹא N-HY)} & \quad \text{— Wail:} \quad \text{[freq. 7] \{kjv: wailing, lamentation\} \{str: 5092\}} \hfill \\
\hfill \\
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-HH) — Wail:} & \quad \text{[freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal) \{kjv: lament, wail\} \{str: 5091\}} \\
\end{align*} \\
\begin{align*}
f^{(i)} \text{ פְּלֹּא (פָּלֹא N-HY)} & \quad \text{— Wail:} \quad \text{[freq. 7] |kjv: wailing, lamentation| \{str: 5092\}} \\
\hfill \\
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-HHY) — Wailing:} & \quad \text{[freq. 1] \{kjv: doleful\} \{str: 5093\}} \\
\end{align*} \\
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-HHY) — Wailing:} & \quad \text{[ms: הָנָל] \{kjv: wailing\} \{str: 5089\}} \\
\hfill \\
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NHh) ac: Dwell co: ?} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \hfill \\
\hfill \\
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NW) ac: Wail co: ?} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\end{align*} \\
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NW) ac: Wailing:} & \quad \text{[freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) \{kjv: oppressing, vex, destroy, oppressor, proud, do, wrong, oppression, thrust\} \{str: 3238\}} \\
\end{align*} \\
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NhH) ac: Sprinkle co: ?} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \hfill \\
\hfill \\
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NHh) ac: Guide co: Rest} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\end{align*} \\
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NhH) ac: Gift co: ?} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\hfill \\
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NH) ac: Sigh co: ?} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\end{align*} \\
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NHh) ac: Rest} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
1306) \text{ עָלָּא (עָלָא NZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
H) \text{ עָלָּא (עָלָא NZH) ac: Sprinkle} & \quad \text{co: ? ab: ?} \\
\hfill \\
V) \text{ עָלָּא (עָלָא N-ZH)} — \quad \text{Sprinkle:} \quad \text{[freq. 24] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) \{kjv: sprinkle\} \{str: 5137\}} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
1307) \text{ עָלָּא (עָלָא N-Hh) ac: Guide co: Rest} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \quad \text{The pictograph \ is a picture of a seed representing continuance, the \ is a picture of a wall that separates the inside from the outside. Combined these mean "continue outside". The shepherd would guide his flock to a place of water. Here is water for drinking as well as green grass for pasturing. Once the flock arrives, they are free to rest after the long journey. A guided journey to a place of rest. A sigh of rest. (eng: night - from the German nocht, as the time of rest)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
A) \text{ עָלָּא (עָלָא N-Hh) ac: Rest ab: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NHh) ac: Rest} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NHh) ac: Gift} & \quad \text{What is brought to another. [Hebrew and Aramaic] \{freq. 213\} \{kjv: offering, present, gift, oblation, sacrifice, meat\} \{str: 4503, 4504\}} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
C) \text{ עָלָּא (עָלָא ANHh) ac: Sigh co: ?} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \quad \text{A sigh of rest.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-NHh) ac: Sigh} & \quad \text{co: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-A-NHh) ac: Sigh} & \quad \text{co: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-A-NHh) ac: Sigh} & \quad \text{To sigh or groan out of a desire for rest. \{freq. 12\} (vf: Niphal) \{kjv: sigh, groan, mourn\} \{str: 584\}} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IR} \quad \text{N-A-NHh) ac: Sigh} & \quad \text{ab: ?} \\
\end{align*}
\]
### Parent and Child Roots

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<td>N(m) יָּנָה (יָּנָה A-NHh) — I:</td>
<td>In the sense of sighing or breathing. [Aramaic only; The plural form of this word meaning, we, is יָּנָּה or יָּנָּה</td>
<td>[freq. 20]</td>
<td>kjv: I, me, we</td>
<td>576, 586</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N(f) לָנָה (לָנָה AN-HhH)</td>
<td>Groan: The expression of burden and the desire for rest.</td>
<td>[freq. 11]</td>
<td>kjv: sighing, groaning, sigh, mourning</td>
<td>585</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F) לָנָה (לָנָה HNHh)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H) לָנָה (לָנָה NHHH)</td>
<td>ac: Guide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J) לָנָה (לָנָה NWHh)</td>
<td>ac: Rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a(m) לָנָּה (לָנָּה M-NWHh) — Rest:</td>
<td>[freq. 7]</td>
<td>kjv: rest</td>
<td>4494</td>
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<tr>
<td>k(f) לָנָּה (לָנָּה M-NW-THhH) — Rest:</td>
<td>[ms: 315]</td>
<td>kjv: rest, comfortable, ease, quiet, still</td>
<td>4496</td>
<td></td>
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### Adopted Roots

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<td>1308) לָנָּה (לָנָּה NTh)</td>
<td>ac: Spread</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A) לָנָּה (לָנָּה NTh)</td>
<td>ac: Bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) מָלָנ (מָלָנ)</td>
<td></td>
<td>[freq. 64]</td>
<td>kjv: rest, cease, confederate, down, lay, quiet, remain</td>
<td>5117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N(m) מָלָּנ (מָלָּנ)</td>
<td>Rest:</td>
<td>[freq. 4]</td>
<td>kjv: rest</td>
<td>5118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h(f) מָלָנ (מָלָנ)</td>
<td>Bed: A spread out sheet for sleeping.</td>
<td>[df: 315]</td>
<td>kjv: bed, bier</td>
<td>4296</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a(f) מָלָנ (מָלָנ)</td>
<td>Spreading:</td>
<td>[df: 315]</td>
<td>kjv: stretching</td>
<td>4298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Parent and Child Roots - H

H) יָסָר (יָסָר NThH) ac: Spread
cr: ab: ?: The spreading growth of the squash plant.

V) יָסָר (יָסָר N-ThH) — Spread: To stretch something out. [freq. 215] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: stretch, incline, turn, bow, decline, pitch, spread| {str: 5186}

a) יָסָר (יָסָר MN-ThH) — Beneath: As under a stretched out sheet. [df: מָלַע] [freq. 19] |kjv: beneath, downward, underneath, low, under, less, down| {str: 4295}

J) יָסָר (יָסָר NWTh) ac: Shake
cr: ab: ?: The dried squash fruit rattle.

V) יָסָר (יָסָר NWTh) — Shake: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: move| {str: 5120}

a) יָסָר (יָסָר M-NW-ThH) — Perverseness: As a shaking. [df: מַעֲמָל] [freq. 1] |kjv: perverseness| {str: 4297}

1309) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם (NY) ac: Wail
cr: ab: ?: Related to יָסָר.

A) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם (NY) ac: Wail
cr: ab: ?: Related to יָסָר.

N) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם ANY) ac: Wailing:

[freq. 1] |kjv: wailing| {str: 5204}

N) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם ANY) ac: Wail
cr: ab: ?: Related to יָסָר.

N) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם ANY) ac: Wailing:

[freq. 2] |kjv: heaviness, mourning| {str: 8386}

1310) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם NK) ac: Crush
cr: ab: ?: The pictograph י is a picture of a seed, the ת is a picture of the palm of the hand. Combined these mean "seed in the palm". Seeds of certain plants were placed in the palm and rubbed with the thumb to a powdery spice.

A) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם NK) ac: Crush
cr: ab: ?: Related to יָסָר.

N) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם N-KWT) — Treasure: Treasured items such as spices. [ms: אָבָב] [freq. 2] |kjv: precious| {str: 5238}

a) יָסָר (יָסָר MN-KH) — Crushed: A crushing by beating or plagues. [df: מַעֲמָל] [freq. 48] |kjv: wound, slaughter, plague, beaten, stripe, stroke, blow, smote, sore wounded| {str: 4347}

B) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם NKK) ac: Wail
cr: ab: ?: The sweet smell of spices.

b) יָסָר (יָסָר NY-KWK) — Sweet: Something that smells sweet. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מַעֲמָל] [freq. 45] |kjv: sweet, fruit| {str: 5207, 5208}

C) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם ANK) ac: Wail
cr: ab: ?: A mortar and pestle are also used to crush spices.

N) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם ANK) — Plumbline: A stone in the shape of a pestle used for centering. [freq. 4] |kjv: plumbline| {str: 594}

E) רֵיקָם (רֵיקָם NKA) ac: Crush
cr: ab: ?: The crushing of seeds for making spices.

V) יָסָר (יָסָר N-KA) — Crush: [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: viler| {str: 5217}

N) יָסָר (יָסָר N-KA) — Crushed: [freq. 4] |kjv: broken, stricken, wounded| {str: 5218}

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Parent and Child Roots - "

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V) רָכנָה (רָכַן N-HL) — Lead:
To guide the flock to the pasture as the end of the journey. [freq. 10] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: guide, lead, fed, carried] {str: 5095}

I") חֹשֶׁב (חָשַׁב N-HL-HL) — Pasture: [df: חֹשֶׁב] [freq. 1] [kjv: bush] {str: 5097}

J) טַנְנַנָה (טַנְנַנָה NWL) ac: ? co: Dunghill ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]

q") רַגַּל (רַגַּל NW-LW) — Dunghill: [Aramaic only] [df: רַגַּל] [freq. 3] [kjv: dunghill] {str: 5122}

1312) יִד (יִד NM) ac: Sleep co: ? ab:
Tired: A semi-conscious state between sleep and awake.

D) חָנָנ ה (חָנָנ ה NAM) ac: Utter co: ? ab: ?: A speaking from a semi-conscious state declaring the words of god.

V) רַכַּנ (רַכַּנ N-AM) — Utter:
To speak, from a semi-conscious state, the words of god. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: say] {str: 5001}

N") רַכַּנ (רַכַּנ N-AM) —
Utterance: [ms: רַכַּנ] [freq. 376] [kjv: say] {str: 5002}

G) חָנָנ ה (חָנָנ NHM) ac: Growl co: ? ab: ?: The sound one makes when waking from a sleep.

V) רַכַּנ (רַכַּנ N-HM) —
Growl: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) [kjv: roar, mourn] {str: 5098}

N") רַכַּנ (רַכַּנ N-HM) —
Growling: [freq. 2] [kjv: roaring] {str: 5099}

1311) יָד (יָד NL) ac: Lead co: Pasture
ab: ?: The pictograph יי is a picture of a seed representing the idea of continuing. The יי is a picture of the shepherds staff which guides the flock toward the pasture. Combined these mean "Continue toward with the staff".

H) בֶּן (בֶּן NLH) ac: Complete
co: ? ab: ?

V) בֶּן (בֶּן N-LH) — End:
To come to a completion. [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: end] {str: 5239}

h") בֶּן (בֶּן MN-LH) —
Complete: [freq. 1] [kjv: perfection] {str: 4512}

G) בֶּן (בֶּן NHL) ac: Lead co: Pasture ab: ?: A leading to pasture.

c") בֶּן (בֶּן N-KW-AT) — Spice: [ms: בֶּן] [freq. 2] [kjv: spicery, spice] {str: 5219}

H) בֶּן (בֶּן NKH) ac: Crush co: ? ab: ?

V) בֶּן (בֶּן N-KH) — Crush: [freq. 500] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual) [kjv: smite, slay, kill, beat, slaughter, strike, give, wound, stripe] {str: 5221}

N") בֶּן (בֶּן N-KH) — Crushed: One who has been crushed or one who is lame. [freq. 4] [kjv: abject, lame, contrite] {str: 5222, 5223}

J) בֶּן (בֶּן NWK) ac: ? co: Pestle
ab: ?: The rounded point of the pestle used to crush seeds into spices. Also the rounded point of the ear.

i") יָד (יָד T-NWK) —
Point: [freq. 8] [kjv: tip] {str: 8571}

G) יָד (יָד NHL) ac: Lead co: Pasture
ab: ?

V) יָד (יָד N-HL) —
To guide the flock to the pasture as the end of the journey. [freq. 10] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: guide, lead, fed, carried] {str: 5095}

I") יָד (יָד N-HL-HL) —
Pasture: [df: יָד] [freq. 1] [kjv: bush] {str: 5097}

J) יִד (יִד NWL) ac: ? co: Dunghill ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]

q") יִד (יִד NW-LW) —
Dunghill: [Aramaic only] [df: יִד] [freq. 3] [kjv: dunghill] {str: 5122}

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1312) יִד (יִד NM) ac: Sleep co: ? ab:
Tired: A semi-conscious state between sleep and awake.

D) יִד (יִד NAM) ac: Utter co: ? ab: ?: A speaking from a semi-conscious state declaring the words of god.

V) יִד (יִד N-AM) —
Utter: To speak, from a semi-conscious state, the words of god. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: say] {str: 5001}

N") יִד (יִד N-AM) —
Utterance: [ms: יִד] [freq. 376] [kjv: say] {str: 5002}

G) יִד (יִד NHM) ac: Growl co: ? ab: ?: The sound one makes when waking from a sleep.

V) יִד (יִד N-HM) —
Growl: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) [kjv: roar, mourn] {str: 5098}

N") יִד (יִד N-HM) —
Growling: [freq. 2] [kjv: roaring] {str: 5099}
Parent and Child Roots - "

\[N^{(f)} \text{ רָשַׁב (רָשַׁב) NH-MH} \] —

Growling: [freq. 2] |kjv: disquiet, roaring| {str: 5100}

J) \[\text{ רָשַׁב (רָשַׁב) NWM} \] ac: Slumber

continue: ? ab: ?

V) \[\text{ רָשַׁב (רָשַׁב) NWM} \] —

Slumber: [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: slumber, sleep| {str: 5123}

\[N^{(f)} \text{ רָשַׁב (רָשַׁב) NW-MH} \] —

Drowsiness: [freq. 1] |kjv: drowsiness| {str: 5124}

\[i^{(f)} \text{ רָשַׁב (רָשַׁב) T-NW-MH} \] —

Slumber: [freq. 5] |kjv: slumber, slumbering| {str: 8572}

1313) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NN} \) ac: ? co: Sprout

continue: The pictograph \( \text{ נֶטֶן} \) is a picture of a seed. Combined these mean "seed of seed". The seed is the continuation of life from the parent plant. This cycle continues generation after generation. (eng: new - with the removal of the final n)

J) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NWN} \) ac: ? co: Heir

continue: The son who continues the family lineage and properties.

V) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NWN} \) —

continue: [freq. 2] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: continue| {str: 5125}

\( a^{(f)} \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) M-NWN} \) —

Heir: [freq. 1] |kjv: son| {str: 4497}

M) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NYN} \) ac: ? co: Heir

ab: ?: The son who continues the family lineage and properties.

\( N^{(m)} \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NYN} \) —

Heir: [freq. 3] |kjv: son| {str: 5209}

1314) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NS} \) ac: Lift co: Standard

ab: Refuge: The pictograph \( \text{ נֶטֶן} \) is a picture of a seed representing continuance, the \( \text{ נֶטֶן} \) is a picture of a thorn representing the idea of grabbing hold. Combined these mean "continue to grab hold". The tribal flag that is hung from a horizontal pole and lifted up high and seen from a distance.

A) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NS} \) ac: ? co: Standard

ab: ?

\( N^{(m)} \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NS} \) —

Standard: A flag that hangs from a pole. Also a sail. [freq. 20] |kjv: standard, ensign, pole, banner, sail, sign| {str: 5251}

\( a^{(f)} \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) MN-SH} \) —

Trial: [df: הָעַז] [freq. 5] |kjv: temptation, trial| {str: 4531}

B) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NSS} \) ac: ? co: Standard

ab: ?

V) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) N-SSS} \) —

Standard: To lift up the standard. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: standard, ensign, pole, banner, sail, sign| {str: 5263, 5264}

C) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) ANS} \) ac: Compel

c0: ? ab: ?: A grabbing hold.

V) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) A-ANS} \) —

Compel: To grab hold of one to perform. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: compel| {str: 597, 598}

E) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) NSA} \) ac: Lift co: Burden

ab: ?

V) \( \text{ נֶטֶן (נֶטֶן) N-SA} \) —

Lift: To lift up a burden or load and carry it. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מַשֶּׁל] [freq. 659] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: bear, take, bare, carry, borne, amourbearer, forgive,
accept, exalt, regard, obtain, respect {str: 4984, 5375, 5376}

Gift: [df: קָנָה] [freq. 1] [kjv: gift] {str: 5379}

Burden: [df: מֵבִית] [freq. 66] [kjv: burden, son, prophecy, set, exaction, carry, tribute] {str: 4853}

Gift: [df: חָנָן] [freq. 1] |kjv: gift| {str: 5379}

Burden: [df: מֵבִית] [freq. 1] [kjv: burden] {str: 4858}

I. Burden: [df: מֵבִית] [freq. 1] |kjv: burden| {str: 4864}

Chief: The leader of a family, tribe or people as one who carries the burdens of the people. [df: נָא] [freq. 132] [kjv: prince, captain, chief, ruler, vapour, governor, cloud] {str: 5387}

Wagon: A vehicle for carrying burdens. [df: מֵבָאת] [freq. 1] [kjv: carriage] {str: 5385}

Respect: In the sense of lifting one up. [df: מַלְגָּשׁ] [freq. 1] [kjv: respect] {str: 4856}

Test: A test to prove one is deserved of being lifted up. [freq. 36] (vf: Piel) [kjv: prove, tempt, essay, adventure, try] {str: 5254}

Refuge: The family standard as the place of refuge that one flees to. [freq. 8] [kjv: refuge, escape, flight, flee] {str: 4498}

Fleeing: [ms: חָפַל] [freq. 2] [kjv: flight, fleeing] {str: 4499}

Flee: To run to the standard for safety. Also a fleeing to any safe place such as a city or mountain. [freq. 161] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: flee, abate, display, flight, hide, lift] {str: 5127}

Refuge: A place of safety. [freq. 8] [kjv: refuge, escape, flight, flee] {str: 5211}

Sieve: As a sieve.
Parent and Child Roots - "

[freq. 4] |kjv: border, coast, region, sieve| {str: 5299}

N^2) ḫōēosh (נֹעַּה N-PT) —

Heights: [freq. 1] |kjv: country| {str: 5316}

J) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NWP) ac: Shake co: ?
ab: ?

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NWP) — Shake:
[freq. 37] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: wave, shake, offer, lift, move, perfume, send, sift, strike| {str: 5130}

N^m) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NWP) —

Elevation: [freq. 1] |kjv: situation| {str: 5131}

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NWP) — Shake:
[freq. 30] |kjv: wave offering, wave, offering, shaking| {str: 8573}

1317) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NTs) ac: Sparkle co: Spark
ab: Quarel: The sparkling colors coming off metal when struck. The petals of a flower like sparks off metal.

A) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NTs) ac: ? co: Blossom
ab: Quarel: As a spark.

N^m) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NTs) — I.
Blossom: From its bright color like a spark. II. Nets: An unknown bird of prey. [freq. 4] |kjv: blossom, hawk| {str: 5322}

a^5) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה MN-Tsh) — Strife: [df: ḫōēsh ML] [freq. 3] |kjv: contention, strife, debate| {str: 4683}

a^5) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה MN-TsWT) — Quarel: [df: ḫōēsh ML] [freq. 1] |kjv: contends| {str: 4695}

B) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NTsTs) ac: ? co: Spark ab: ?

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה N-TsTs) —

Sparkle: To sparkle like a shower of sparks. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: sparkle| {str: 5340}

ec^m) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NY-TsWTs) — Spark: [freq. 1] |kjv: spark| {str: 5213}

D) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NATs) ac: Despise
cr: ? ab: ? As a spark.

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה N-ATs) —

Despise: [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: despie, provoke, abhor, blaspheme, contemn, flourish| {str: 5006}

V^m) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NA-Tsh) —

Despise: [freq. 5] |kjv: blasphemy, provocation| {str: 5007}

E) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NTsA) ac: Whither
cr: ? ab: ?: From the quick withering of the blossoms.

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה N-TsA) —

Whither: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: flee| {str: 5323}

H) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NTsH) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Quarel: As a spark.

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה N-NTsH) — I.
Quarel: II. Whither: [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: strive, waste| {str: 5327}

J) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NWTs) ac: Bloom co:
Bud ab: ? The budding of a flower on a plant or feathers on a bird.

V) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NWTs) —

Bloom: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: bud, fled| {str: 5132}

N^f) ḫōēsh (נֹעַּה NW-Tsh) —

Feather: [ms: מְנֶה] [freq. 4] |kjv: feather, ostrich| {str: 5133}
Parent and Child Roots -

M) שׁ (ן נ ¥Ts ac: ? co: Blossom ab: ?: The budding of a flower on a plant.

N
1.fr) שׁ (ן נ ¥TsH) — Blossom: [ms: ] [freq. 2] |kjv: flower| {str: 5328}

M
1.fr) שׁ (ן נ ¥TsN) — Blossom: [ms: ] [freq. 1] |kjv: flower| {str: 5339}

1318) ඟ (ן Q ac: Suckle co: Breast ab: Innocent: The pictograph ඟ is a picture of a seed and represents the sons of the next generation, the ඟ is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the drawing in of light. Combined these mean "child drawn in". The bringing in and holding close of an infant to the breast.

A) ඟ (ן Q ac: ? co: Bowl ab: Innocent: Where the infant suckles.

f
f) ඟ (ן Q-YQ) — Innocent: A state of innocence as an infant. [df: נך] [freq. 44] |kjv: innocent, guiltless, quit, blameless, clean, clear| {str: 5355}

k
f) ඟ (ן Q-YQT) — Bowl: From the shape of a bowl that holds liquids like a breast that holds milk. [freq. 4] |kjv: bowl, cup| {str: 4518}

f
f) ඟ (ן Q-YWN) — Innocent: A state of innocence as an infant. [ms: ] [freq. 5] |kjv: innocency, cleanness| {str: 5356}

B) ඟ (ן QQ ac: ? co: Breast ab: ?

b
f) ඟ (ן QYQ) — Cleavage: A cleft in the rocks. [freq. 3] |kjv: hole| {str: 5357}

C) של (ן ANQ ac: Cry co: ? ab: ?: The crying out of a child or one who is helpless.

V) של (ן ANQ) — Cry: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: cry, groan| {str: 602}

N
f) של (ן AN-QH) — Crying: [freq. 4] |kjv: sighing, crying, groaning, ferret| {str: 603, 604}

D) של (ן NA-QQ ac: Cry co: ? ab: ?: The crying out of one who is helpless.

V) של (ן NA-QQ) — Cry: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: groan| {str: 5008}

N
f) של (ן NA-QH) — Crying: [freq. 4] |kjv: groaning| {str: 5009}

G) של (ן NHQ) ac: Cry co: ? ab: ?

V) של (ן NHQ) — Cry: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: bray| {str: 5101}


V) של (ן N-QH) — Innocent: One who is innocent of a crime or oath. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: נקנ] [freq. 45] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: unpunished, guiltless, innocent, clear, cleanse, free, acquit, altogether, cut off, blameless, pure| {str: 5343, 5352}

J) של (ן NWQ ac: Suckle co: Breast ab: ?
V) הָקַטְלָה (וֹקָטְלָה) NWQ — Suckle:  
[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) | kjv: nurse|  
{str: 5134}

L) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) YNQ ac: Suckle  co: Sapling ab: ?  
V) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) Y-NQ) — Suckle:  
[freq. 32] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) | kjv: suck, nurse, suckling, milch, mother|  
{str: 3243}

b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) Y-NY-QH) — Sapling:  
[freq. 1] | kjv: twig|  
{str: 3242}

g b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) YW-NQ) — Sapling:  
[freq. 6] | kjv: branch, twig|  
{str: 3127}

1319) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NR ac: Plow  co: Light  
ab: ? The pictograph \ is a picture of a seed, the ל is a picture of the head of a man representing the top or beginning of something. Combined these mean "seed beginning". Rains in the mountainous areas cause a flooding of the rivers. The rivers swell causing the water to flood the land next to the river. This is the only water that the land will see and is necessary for crop production. After the flood season, the land is plowed by the use of a plow attached to the yoke of the oxen. The surface of the soil is dry but, when the soil is turned up it glistens in the sun from the water remaining in the soil. This water is necessary for the seed to begin germination.

A) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NR ac: ? co: Lamp  ab: ? An oil filled container with a wick that gives off light.

N b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NR — Lamp:  
[ms: דְלָה] [freq. 48] | kjv: lamp, candle, light|  
{str: 5216}

D) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NAR ac: Reject  co: ? ab: ? [Unknown connection to root]

V) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) N-AR) — Reject:  
[freq. 2] (vf: Piel) | kjv: void, abhor|  
{str: 5010}

G) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NHR ac: Flow:  
River ab: ? The life giving water that washes over the soil.

V) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) N-HR) —  
Flow: From the flowing of a river. II. Bright: From the glistening water as it flows.  
[freq. 6] (vf: Paal) | kjv: flow, lighten|  
{str: 5102}

N b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) N-HR) —  
River: [Hebrew and Aramaic]  
[freq. 135] | kjv: river, stream, flood|  
{str: 5103, 5104}

N b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NH-RH) —  
Light: [freq. 1] | kjv: light|  
{str: 5105}

b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) N-HYR) —  
Enlightenment: One having the light of wisdom. [Aramaic only]  
df: יָרֵּה נָר | kjv: light|  
{str: 5094}

h) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) MN-H-RH) — Ravine: As cut by the flowing of water. [freq. 1] | kjv: den|  
{str: 4492}

J) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NWR ac: ? co: Lamp  ab: ?

N b) לָקְטָלָה (לָוקְטָלָה) NWR) — Fire:  
[Aramaic only] [freq. 17] | kjv: fiery, fire|  
{str: 5135}
Parent and Child Roots - 

\[ a^{m^a} \text{ נָשָׁה } \text{ (נשָׁה) MN-NWR} \] — Yoke: A type of yoke used by a weaver. [freq. 4] [kjv: beam] {str: 4500}

\[ i^{m^a} \text{ נָבָה } \text{ (נבָה) T-NWR} \] — Oven: As a lamp for cooking. [freq. 15] [kjv: oven, furnace] {str: 8574}

\[ k^{f^i} \text{ נֵבָא } \text{ (נְבָא M-NWR-RH) — Lamp: [ms: נְבָא] [freq. 40] [kjv: candlestick] \{str: 4501\} \]

\[ M^{m^a} \text{ נוֹר } \text{ (נור NYR) ac: Plow co: ? ab: ?} \]

\[ V^{m^a} \text{ נוֹר } \text{ (נור NYR) — Plow: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: break up] \{str: 5214\} \]

\[ N^{m^m} \text{ נוֹר } \text{ (נור NYR) — Plowing: [ms: נֹר] [freq. 4] [kjv: fallow, tillage, plowing] \{str: 5215\} \]

Adopted Roots:

2124 רָמָכָא Pluck, Music, Melody

2270 רָמֵשׁ Harp

1320 רֳסָף (רֳסָף NSh) ac: Loan co: Debt ab: Deception: The pictograph ר is a picture of a seed representing continuance, the ס is a picture of teeth representing pressure. Combined these mean "continual pressing". An imposition such as a debt or deception which causes oppression. (eng: gnash)

\[ A^{m^a} \text{ רְסָף } \text{ (רְסָף NSh) ac: ? co: Debt ab: ?} \]

\[ f^{m^a} \text{ רְסָף } \text{ (רְסָף N-ŠY) — Debt: [freq. 1] [kjv: debt] \{str: 5386\} \]

\[ E^{m^m} \text{ רְסָף } \text{ (רְסָף NShA) ac: ? co: Debt ab: Deception} \]

\[ V^{m^a} \text{ רְסָף } \text{ (רְסָף N-ShA) — I. Deceive: II. Debt: [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: deceive, beguile, seize] \{str: 5377, 5378\} \]

\[ a^{m^a} \text{ מְשָׁה } \text{ (משה MN-ShA)} \] — Interest: [df: מְשָׂה] [freq. 2] [kjv: usury] {str: 4855}

\[ f^{f^i} \text{ מָשָּׁה } \text{ (משָּׁה MN-Sh-AH) — Loan: [df: מָשָּׁה] [freq. 2] [kjv: thing, debt] \{str: 4859\} \]

\[ a^{j^m} \text{ מְשָׁה } \text{ (משה MN-Sh-AWN) — Loan: [df: מָשָּׁה] [freq. 1] [kjv: deceit] \{str: 4860\} \]

\[ H^{m^m} \text{ נָשָׁה } \text{ (נָשָׁה N-ShH) ac: Forget co: ? ab: ?: The removal of a debt through payment, forgetting or forgiving.} \]

\[ V^{m^a} \text{ נָשָׁה } \text{ (נָשָׁה N-ShH) — I. Forget: II. Loan: [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) [kjv: forget, deprive, exact, lend, creditor, extortioner, usury] \{str: 5382, 5383\} \]

\[ N^{m^m} \text{ נָשָׁה } \text{ (נָשָׁה N-ShH) — Hip: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 2] [kjv: shrank] \{str: 5384\} \]

\[ a^{m^a} \text{ מְשָׁה } \text{ (משה MN-ShH)} \] — Loan: [df: מְשָׂה] [freq. 1] [kjv: credit] {str: 4874}

\[ f^{f^i} \text{ מָשָּׁה } \text{ (משָּׁה NSh-YH) — Forgetfulness: [freq. 1] [kjv: forgetfulness] \{str: 5388\} \]

\[ J^{m^a} \text{ נָשָׁה } \text{ (נָשָׁה NWSH) ac: Despair co: ? ab: ?} \]

\[ V^{m^a} \text{ נָשָׁה } \text{ (נָשָׁה NWSH) — Despair: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: heaviness] \{str: 5136\} \]

1321 רֳסָף (רֳסָף NT) ac: Remove co: ? ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -

**Adopted Roots:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Root</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2396</td>
<td>תָּכַן</td>
<td>Descend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2452</td>
<td>בָּקָשָׁה</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2453</td>
<td>בָּקָשָׁה</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
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<td>בָּקָשָׁה</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2455</td>
<td>דָּרָה</td>
<td>Draw, Eruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2456</td>
<td>פְּסַל</td>
<td>Pluck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2457</td>
<td>רָפְאֵל</td>
<td>Release, Soda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1322) פָּנַח (נָחַח NGh) ac: **Shake** co: **Rattle**

ab: ? (eng: wag - with the removal of n)

A) פָּנָח (נָחַח NGh) ac: ? co: **Rattle** ab:

?: A musical instrument that is shaken.

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<td>פָּנַח</td>
<td>Shake</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**J) פָּנַח (נָחַח NWGh) ac: **Shake** co: ?**

ab: ?

V) פָּנַח (נָחַח NWGh) — **Shake:**

To wag or shake back and forth or up and down. Also a wandering as wagging about.

[freq. 42] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) | kjv: shake, wander, move, promote fugitive sift, stagger, wag | {str: 5128}

**Adopted Roots:**

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Sin

1323) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א) ac: Lift co: Height ab: ?
   A) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א) ac: Lift co: ? ab: ?
      N\(^{fl}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-S-AH) —
      Seah: A standard of measure. [freq. 9] [kjv: measure] {str: 5429}
      N\(^{l}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-S-AT) —
      Elevation: [df: נָהָי] [freq. 14] [kjv: rising, dignity, excellency, accepted, highness, raise] {str: 7613}
      l\(^{fl}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-S-AH) — Measure: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 1] [kjv: measure] {str: 5432}
   J) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-SWA) ac: Lift co: ? ab: ?
      N\(^{m}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-SWA) — Lift: [df: נָהָי] [freq. 1] [kjv: arise] {str: 7721}
   M) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-SYA) ac: ? co:
      Height ab: ?
      N\(^{m}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א-SYA) —
      Height: [df: נָהָי] [freq. 1] [kjv: excellency] {str: 7863}

1324) ⵜ (חָא SB) ac: Turn co: Dizzy ab: ?: The pictograph ⵜ is a picture of a thorn representing a turning, the ⵜ is a picture of a tent or what is inside. Combined these mean "turning of the inside". One drunk from strong drink, turns from dizziness. The old, gray headed ones, easily become dizzy.
   A) ⵜ (חָא SB) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?
      b\(^{fl}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א SY-BH) —
      Turn: [freq. 1] [kjv: cause] {str: 5438}
      k\(^{m}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א M-SB) —
      Around: [freq. 5] [kjv: round, compass, table] {str: 4524}
   B) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא SBB) ac: Surround co: ? ab: ?
      V) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא S-BB) —
      Surround: To be around something. [freq. 154] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: about, surround, turn, remove, return, round, side, turn, beset, driven] {str: 5437}
      b\(^{m}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא S-BYB) —
      Around: [freq. 24] [kjv: round about, about, side, compass, circuit] {str: 5439}
      b\(^{fl}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא א S-BY-BH) —
      Around: [freq. 308] [kjv: round about] {str: 5439}
      d\(^{m}\) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא S-BWB) —
      Fly: A flying insects that flies around. [df: בָיָב] [freq. 2] [kjv: fly] {str: 2070}
   E) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא SBA) ac: Drink co:
      Drink ab: ?: An alcoholic beverage from its ability to make one drunk and dizzy. A turning around from dizziness.
      V) ⵜ ⵜ (חָא S-BA) —
      Drink: To drink strong drink that can cause intoxication. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Participle) [kjv: drunkard, winebibber, fill, drunken] {str: 5433}
Parent and Child Roots - ק

Parent and Child Roots - ק

Drink: [ms: ביבס] [freq. 3] [kjv: wine, drink, drunken] {str: 5435}

L) ק( יבש (יבש YSB) ac: Enclose co:
Around ab: ?

a( ק( יבש (יבש MW-SB) — Encompass: A place that surrounds. [freq. 1] [kjv: winding] {str: 4141}

a( ק( יבש (יבש MW-SBH) — Enclose: What is surrounded. [freq. 5] [kjv: inclose, set, change, turn] {str: 4142}

M) ק( יבש (יבש SYB) ac: ? co: Gray ab: Age: The hair color of those who are old, ones who easily become dizzy.

V) ק( יבש (יבש SYB) — Age: To be of old age and gray hair. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: לו] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal) [kjv: grayhead, elder] {str: 7867, 7868}

N( ק( יבש (יבש SYB) — Age: [df: לו] [freq. 1] [kjv: age] {str: 7869}

N( ק( יבש (יבש SY-BH) — Gray: One who has gray hair from old age. [df: לו] [freq. 19] [kjv: old age, gray hair, hoar head, grayheaded, hoary] {str: 7872}

Adopted Roots;
2409 ק( יבש Turn

"turning of the foot". To turn around or change directions.

E) ק( יבש (יבש SGA) ac: Increase co: Large ab: Increase: [Unknown connection to root]

V) ק( יבש (יבש S-GA) — Increase: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: הול] [freq. 5] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: increase, magnify, grow, multiply] {str: 7679, 7680}

h( ק( יבש (יבש S-GYA) — Large: A greatness in size or stature. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: הול] [freq. 15] [kjv: great, excellent, much, great, very, exceeding, sore] {str: 7689, 7690}

H) ק( יבש (יבש SGH) ac: ? co: ? ab: Increase: [Unknown connection to root]

V) ק( יבש (יבש S-GH) — Increase: [df: הול] [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: grow, increase] {str: 7685}

J) ק( יבש (יבש SWG) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?

V) ק( יבש (יבש SWG) — Turn: To turn or change directions, either physically or mentally. [df: הול] [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pielpel, Participle) [kjv: turn, back, backslider, drive] {str: 5472, 5473, 7734, 7735}

M) ק( יבש (יבש SYG) ac: Refuse co: ? ab: ?

N( ק( יבש (יבש SYG) — I. Dross: The impurities as scum or dregs that are formed on the surface of molten metals. [df: הול] II. Turn: [df: הול] [freq. 9] [kjv: dross, pursuing] {str: 5509, 7873}
Adopted Roots;
2410 לַעַי Move

1326) סָדָה (сад SD) ac: Level co: Field
ab: ? A level piece of ground for planting crops or setting up tents or structures. (eng: sod)

A) סָדָה (сад SD) ac: Level co: Field
ab: ?

N̂mo) סָדָה (сад SD) — Stocks: A level beam for holding the feet prisoners. [freq. 2] |kjv: stocks| {str: 5465}
âm) סָדָה סָד (סָד MS-D) —
Foundation: A level place. [freq. 1] |kjv: foundation| {str: 4527}

p̂m) סָדָה סָד (סָד SD-MH) —
Field: A level place. [df: בָּדָר] [freq. 7] |kjv: field, blast| {str: 7709, 8309}
ŝm) סָדָה סָד (סָד S-DYN) —
Sheet: As a level garment when laid out. [freq. 4] |kjv: sheet, fine linen| {str: 5466}

B) סָדָה (сад S-DD) ac: Harrow
co: Field ab: ? A level piece of ground.

V) סָדָה (сад S-DD) —
Harrow: To level a field by using a harrow. [df: בָּדָר] [freq. 3] (vf: Piel) |kjv: harrow, break clods| {str: 7702}


N̂mo) סָדָה (сад S-HD) —
Testimony: [df: בָּדָר] [freq. 1] |kjv: record| {str: 7717}

H) סָדָה (сад SDH) ac: ? co: Field
ab: : A level plot of ground.

N̂mo) סָדָה (сад S-DH) —
Field: [df: בָּדָר] [freq. 333] |kjv: field, country, land, wild, ground, soil| {str: 7704}

J) סָדָה (сад SWD) ac: ? co: Counsel
ab: ? A group of elders of the tribe who sit in counsel as the foundation to the tribe.

N̂mo) סָדָה (сад SWD) —
Counsel: An assembly of persons who counsel another or a people. [freq. 21] |kjv: secret, counsel, assembly, inward| {str: 5475}

L) סָדָה (сад YSD) ac: ? co: Foundation
ab: ? The foundation of a place such as of a building, time as the beginning, or a group as the elders of the tribe who sit in counsel.

V) סָדָה (сад Y-S) —
Found: To lay a foundation of a house, place or plan. [freq. 42] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: foundation, lay, founded, ordain, counsel, establish, appoint, instruct, set, sure| {str: 3245}
âm) סָדָה (сад MW-SD) —
Foundation: A level place for building a house. [freq. 5] |kjv: foundation| {str: 4143, 4144}
âm) סָדָה (סָד MW-S-DH) —
Foundation: [ms: בָּדָר] [freq. 11] |kjv: foundation, grounded| {str: 4145, 4146}
c̄m) סָדָה (סָד Y-SWD) —
Foundation: [ms: בָּדָר] [freq. 20] |kjv: foundation, bottom, repairing| {str: 3247}
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**Parent and Child Roots -.ACTIONS**

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<td>Lime: A chalky white powder used for making plaster.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>kjv: plaster, lime</td>
<td>7875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>בקר</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Plaster: A limestone plaster is made for the floor of buildings to form a smooth and level surface.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kjv: plaster, lime</td>
<td>7875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1335</td>
<td>דקר</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Veil: What is swept away.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: torn</td>
<td>5478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>גקר</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Meditate: A sweeping away in thought.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: meditate</td>
<td>7742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1337</td>
<td>דקר</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Meditate: A sweeping away in thought.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: meditate</td>
<td>7742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Example Usage:**

- **Plaster**: A limestone plaster is made for the floor of buildings to form a smooth and level surface.
- **Veil**: What is swept away.
- **Meditate**: A sweeping away in thought.
thught. [df: וֹֽתֵֽה] [freq. 20] (vf: Paal) [kjv: talk, meditate, speak, complain, pray, commune, muse, declare] {str: 7878}

N\(^m\) (וֹֽתֵֽה SYHḥ) — I. **Meditating:** A sweeping away in thought. [df: וֹֽתֵֽה] II. **Bush:** As sweeping in the wind. [freq. 18] [kjv: complaint, meditation, prayer, talking, communication, babbling] {str: 7879, 7880}

N\(^f\) (וֹֽתֵֽה SY-HhH)
— **Meditation:** A sweeping away in thought. [df: וֹֽתֵֽה] [freq. 3] [kjv: meditation, prayer] {str: 7881}

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1331) (סֵּפֶר STh) ac: **Turn** co: ? ab: ?
: The pictograph צֶּפֶּר is a picture of a thorn representing a turning, the צֶּפֶּר is a picture of a round basket. Combined these mean "turn around".

A) צֶּפֶּר (סֵּפֶּר STh) ac: **Turn** co: **Rebel** ab: ?:
: One who has turned away.

N\(^m\) צֶּפֶּר (סֵּפֶּר STh) — **Rebel:**
[df: צֵפֶּר] [freq. 1] [kjv: revolter] {str: 7846}

H) צֶּפֶּר (סֵּפֶּר STh) ac: **Turn** co: ? ab: ?

V) צֶּפֶּר (סֵּפֶּר S-ThH) — **Turn:** To turn aside or away. [df: צֵפֶּר] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) [kjv: aside, turn, decline] {str: 7847}

J) צֶּפֶּר (סֵּפֶּר SWTh) ac: **Turn** co: ? ab: ?

V) צֶּפֶּר (סֵּפֶּר SWTh) — **Turn:** To turn aside or away. [df: צֵפֶּר] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Participle) [kjv: turn] {str: 7750}

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**Adopted Roots:**

1332) (ﬠָֽרֹב SY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1333) (ﬠָֽרֹב SK) ac: **Cover** co: **Booth**
ab: ?:
The pictograph כֵּרֶב is a picture of a thorn representing protection, the יִרְבּ is a picture of the palm of the hand representing a covering. Combined these mean "protective covering". The watcher over the crops, flock or herd, would construct a covering (booth) as a shelter from the sun, wind or rain. These coverings were often constructed on an elevated position, and from materials readily available such as bushes, thorns and small trees. (eng: shack - with the exchange of the s and sh)

A) (ﬠָֽרֹב SK) ac: **Cover** co: **Booth**
ab: ?:
: A covering, hedge or thicket of thorns or bushes for protection from the elements or predators.

N\(^m\) (ﬠָֽרֹב SK) — I. **Booth:**
II. **Thorn:** [df: יִרְבּ] [freq. 2] [kjv: multitude, prick] {str: 5519, 7899}

a\(^m\) (ﬠָֽרֹב MS-K) — **Covering:** In the sense of a booth as a covering. [freq. 25] [kjv: hanging, covering, curtain] {str: 4539}

s\(^m\) (ﬠָֽרֹב S-KYN) — **Knife:** A sharp point like a thorn. [df: יִרְבּ] [freq. 1] [kjv: knife] {str: 7915}

B) (ﬠָֽרֹב SKK) ac: **Cover** co: **Hedge**
ab: ?:
The intertwining branches of thorn bushes for making a defensive wall.
V) שֵׁעָר (םםœ S-KK) — 
**Hedge:** To surround with a wall of protection or covering. [df: דָּשַׁן] [freq. 23] (v: Paal, Hiphil, Pilpel, Participle) |kjv: cover, covering, defense, defend, hedge, join, set, shut| {str: 5526}

J) שֵׁעָר (םœ swk) ac: **Cover** co: 
**Booth** ab: ?; The booth is a covering.

V) שֵׁעָר (םœ swk) — **Hedge:** To surround as hedge of protection. [df: דָּשַׁן] [freq. 3] (v: Paal) |kjv: hedge, fence| {str: 7753}

N) שֵׁעָר (םœ swk) — I. 
**Booth:** A dwelling place. [ms: שֶׁעַר] [df: שָׁעְר] II. **Branch:** As used for making booths. [df: דָּשַׁן] [freq. 5] |kjv: tabernacle, den, pavilion, covert, bough| {str: 5520, 7900}

Adopted Roots:

2182 שָׁעָר Withhold
2323 שָׁעַר Chamber
2467 שָׁעַר Shut, Cage
2478 שָׁעַר Benefit
2479 שָׁעַר Hire, Wage
2838 שָׁעַר Dwell, Dwelling

L) שֵׁעָר (םœ YSK) ac: ? co: **Booth** ab: ?

M) שֵׁעָר (םœ SYK) ac: ? co: 
**Booth** ab: ?
constructed above the surrounding area. [freq. 1] |kjv: highway| {str: 4547}

E) סַלָּא (סַלָּא SLA) ac: Compare
  co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root]

  V) סַלָּא (סַלָּא S-LA) — Compare: [freq. 1] (v/ Pual, Participle) |kjv: comparable| {str: 5537}

H) סַלָּה (סַלָּה SLH) ac: Lift co: ? ab: ?

  V) סַלָּה (סַלָּה S-LH) — Lift: To lift up as something of value or to be thrown away. [freq. 4] (v: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: value, trodden| {str: 5541}

  N^m) סַלָּה (סַלָּה S-LH) — Selah: A musical term possibly a lifting of the sound. [freq. 74] |kjv: selah| {str: 5542}

J) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע SWL) ac: ? co: Ladder ab: ?

  N^2) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע SW-LT) — Flour: [Unknown connection to root] [ms: יֶלֶךְ] [freq. 53] |kjv: flour| {str: 5560}

  P^m) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע SW-LM) — Ladder: Used to raise up. [ms: יֶלֶךְ] [freq. 1] |kjv: ladder| {str: 5551}

K) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע SLW) ac: Fly co: ? ab: ?

  N^5) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע S-LW) — Quail: A bird that lifts up quickly. [df: מַיִּישֵּן] [freq. 4] |kjv: quail| {str: 7958}

M) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע SYL) ac: Lift co: Thorn ab: ?

  j^m) סַלֹּע (סַלֹּע SY-LWN) — Thorn: [Unknown connection to root] [ms: יֶלֶךְ] [freq. 2] |kjv: brier, thorn| {str: 5544}

K^p) מַסְלָל (מַסְלָל M-SYL) — Highway: A road constructed above the surrounding area. [ms: מַסְלָל] [freq. 27] |kjv: highway, causeway, path, way, course, terrace| {str: 4546}

Adopted Roots:
2460 מַסָּר Carry, Burden
2481 מַסָּר Lift
2482 מַסָּר Forgive
2483 מַסָּר Garment
2484 מַסָּר High, Cliff
2486 מַסָּר Ascend

1335 מַסָּר (מַסָּר SM) ac: Place co: Store ab: ?

B) מַסָּר (מַסָּר SMM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown meaning]

  N^p) מַסָּר (מַסָּר SM-MYT) — Semamiyt: An unknown animal. [freq. 1] |kjv: spider| {str: 8079}


  N^m) מַסָּר (מַסָּר A-SM) — Storehouse: [freq. 2] |kjv: storehouse| {str: 618}

J) מַסָּר (מַסָּר SWM) ac: Place co: ? ab: ?

  V) מַסָּר (מַסָּר SWM) — Place: To set anything in a place. [Hebrew and Aramaic; A generic verb with a wide application meaning to set in place] [df: מַשְׁמַח] [freq. 612] (v: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: put, make, set, lay, appoint, give,
consider, turn, brought, ordain, place, take, shew, regard, mark, dispose, care, command, give, name, have| {str: 7760, 7761}

L) רָכַב (רב YSM) ac: Place co: ? ab: ?

V) רָכַב (раб Y-SM) — 
Place: To set anything in a place. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: put| {str: 3455}

Adopted Roots;
2488 שָׁבַע Support
2490 שָׁבַע Appoint
2895 שָׁבַע Hold

1336 יָּעַב (עב SN) ac: Pierce co: Thorn ab: Hate: The pictograph י is a picture of a thorn, the ע is a picture of seed. Combined these mean "thorn seed". The thorn, the seed of a plant with small sharp points) cause one to turn directions to avoid them. (eng: sin)

A) יָּעַב (עב SN) ac: ? co: Thorn ab: ?

N$^m$ יָּעַב (עב SN) — Thorn: [df: לָעַב] [freq. 2] |kjv: thorn| {str: 6791}

B) יָּעַב (עב SN) ac: ? co: Thorn ab: ?

b$^m$ יָּעַב (עב S-NY) — Thorn: [df: לָעַב לָעַב] [freq. 2] |kjv: thorn| {str: 6796}

C) יָּעַב (עב ASN) ac: ? co: ? ab: Harm
c$^m$ יָּעַב (עב A-SWN) — 
Harm: The pain from the thorn. [freq. 5] |kjv: mischief| {str: 611}

D) יָּעַב (עב SAN) ac: Pierce co: Weapon ab: ?

V) יָּעַב (עב S-AN) — 
Pierce: To pierce with a weapon. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: warrior| {str: 5431}

c$^m$ יָּעַב (עב S-AWN) — 
Weapon: A sharp weapon as a thorn. [freq. 1] |kjv: battle| {str: 5430}

E) יָּעַב (עב SNA) ac: ? co: ? ab: Hate: Like a thorn, hate causes one to turn away from another.

V) יָּעַב (עב S-NA) — Hate:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [df:莲] [freq. 147] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: hate, enemy, foe, hateful| {str: 8130, 8131}

N$^f$ יָּעַב (עב SN-AH) — 
Hate: [df:莲莲] [freq. 16] |kjv: hatred, hated, hatefully| {str: 8135}

b$^m$ יָּעַב (עב S-NYA) — 
Hate: [df:莲莲莲] [freq. 1] |kjv: hated| {str: 8146}

H) יָּעַב (עב SNH) ac: ? co: Thorn ab: ?

N$^m$ יָּעַב (עב S-NH) — 
Thorn bush: [freq. 6] |kjv: bush| {str: 5572}

M) יָּעַב (עב SYN) ac: ? co: Shield ab: ?

N$^f$ יָּעַב (עב SY-NH) — 
Shield: A protection against a weapon. [df:莲莲莲] [freq. 22] |kjv: shield, buckler, target, hook, cold| {str: 6793}

Adopted Roots;
2185 שָׁבַע Store, Treasure
2186 שָׁבַע Uncover
2853 שָׁבַע Guard, Brier, Custody

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200
"turning mouth". The rim, or lips of the bowl, which circle around it. The bowl is used for gathering things together and for eating.

A)  сосед ( הדס SP) ac: ? co: Lip ab: ?
N^m)  сосед ( הדס SP) — I. Bowl:
A container with a lip. II. Threshold: The lip of the door. [freq. 32] |kjv: door, threshold, basin, post, bowl, gate, cup| {str: 5592}
N^f)  сосед ( הדס S-PH) — Lip:
The lip or edge of something. Also language as spoken from the lips. [df: שבעה קש] [freq. 176] |kjv: lip, bank, brim, edge, language, speech, shore, brink, border, prating, vain| {str: 8193}
p^m)  сосед ( הדס S-PM) —
Lip: [df: בשון] [freq. 5] |kjv: lip, beard| {str: 8222}

B)  сосед ( הדס SPP) ac: ? co: Door ab: ?: What stands at the lip of the door.
V)  сосед ( הדס S-PP) —
Door: [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: doorkeeper| {str: 5605}

C)  сосед ( הדס ASP) ac: Gather co: Store ab: ?: The gathering together of a group into a bowl. An assembly of people in a place.
V)  сосед ( הדס A-SP) —
Gather: [freq. 200] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: together, gather, assemble, rereward| {str: 622}
N^f)  сосед ( הדס AS-PH) — Gathered: [freq. 1] |kjv: gathered| {str: 626}
b^m)  сосед ( הדס A-SYP) —
Gathering: [ms: קבוצ] [freq. 2] |kjv: ingathering| {str: 614}


**Parent and Child Roots - כ**

\[ c^m \] [ דע (דעם) A-SWP] —

**Store:** A place where stores are gathered together. [ms: רבק] [freq. 3] [kjv: threshold] {str: 624}

\[ d^j \] [ דע (דעם) A-SWP] —

**Assembly:** A gathering of people. [ms: חישה] [freq. 1] [kjv: assembly] {str: 627}

\[ g^m \] [ דע (דעם) AW-SP] —

**Gathering:** [ms: חישה] [freq. 3] [kjv: gathering] {str: 625}

\[ l^a \] [ דע (דעם) A-SP] —

**Assembly:** A gathering of people. [freq. 1] [kjv: multitude] {str: 628}

\[ E \] [ דע (דעם) SPA] ac: ? co: Feed

**ab:** ?

hc\[ m \] [ דע (דעם) MS-PWA] —

**Feed:** A gathering of food. [freq. 5] [kjv: provender] {str: 4554}

\[ H \] [ דע (דעם) SPH] ac: Consume

**co:** Lip

**ab:** ?

The edge of the mouth where food is gathered.

\[ V \] [ דע (דעם) S-PH] —

**Consume:** To eat with the lips. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: consume, destroy, add, perish, augment, heap, join] {str: 5595}

\[ J \] [ דע (דעם) SWP] ac: Consume

**co:** Reed

**ab:** ?

Reeds and weeds (including papyrus) grow at the edge, or lip, of ponds and stream.

\[ V \] [ דע (דעם) SWP] —

**Consume:** To eat with the lips. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: consume, end, perish] {str: 5486, 5487}

\[ N^j \] [ דע (דעם) SW-PH] —

**Whirlwind:** A circling wind that devours what is on the land in its mouth. [freq. 16] [kjv: whirlwind, storm, sea, tempest] {str: 5492}

\[ L \] [ דע (דעם) YSP] ac: Add

**co:**?

ab:** ?

An adding or augmenting to something by adding to it.

\[ V \] [ דע (דעם) Y-SP] —

**Add:** [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 44] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: more, again, add, increase, also, exceed, put, further, henceforth, can, continue, give] {str: 3254, 3255}

**Adopted Roots:**

2500 דע — Record, Scroll

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1340) דע (דעם STs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

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1341) דע (דעם SQ) ac: ? co: Sack

**ab:** ?

(eng: sack)

\[ A \] [ דע (דעם) SQ] ac: ? co: Sack

**ab:**?

\[ N^j \] [ דע (דעם) SQ] —

**Sack:** [df: דע] [freq. 48] [kjv: sack, sackcloth] {str: 8242}

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1342) דע (דעם SR) ac: Rule

**co:** Ruler

\[ N^j \] [ דע (דעם SR)] —

**Ruler:** Noble: The pictograph ס is a picture of a thorn representing a turning, the ס is a picture of a head. Combined these mean "turn the head". The turning of the head to another direction. One who rules turns
the people to his direction. The turning the head of the child or student into a particular direction.

A) לֶכַח (ךָךַס SR) ac: Turn co: Ruler ab: ?: The turning of another toward a direction.

N²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס SR) — I. Noble: One who has authority. [df: השמ]  
II. Heavy: The weight of responsibility on one in authority. [freq. 424] |kjv: prince, captain, chief, ruler, governor, keeper, principal, general, lord, heavy, sad| {str: 5620, 8269}

N¹) בְּרֵכֶה (ךָכֶר S-RH) — I. Noblewoman: A female of authority. [df: השמ]  
II. Turning: Usually as a revolt. [freq. 13] |kjv: lady, princess, queen| {str: 5627, 8282}

h²) בְּרֵכֶה (ךָכֶר MS-RH) — Government: A body of people who turns the head of the people through power and legislation. [df: השמ] [freq. 2] |kjv: government| {str: 4951}

m²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס S-RN) — I. Lord: One who has authority.  
II. Axle: For the turning wheel. [freq. 22] |kjv: lord, axle| {str: 5633}

ac²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס M-SWR) — Saw: An instrument that cuts with a back and forth action. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 1] |kjv: saw| {str: 4883}

B) לֶכַח (ךָךַס S-RR) ac: Rule co: ? ab: ?

V) לֶכַח (ךָךַס S-RR) — I. Rule: To make others turn in the direction of the ruler. [df: השמ]  
II. Turn: To turn away from the correct path toward another direction. [freq. 22] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rule, prince, altogether, rebellious, stubborn, revoler, revolting, backslide, away, withdrew| {str: 5637, 8323}

C) לֶכַח (ךָךַס ASR) ac: Bind co: ? ab: ?: The yoke is bound to the neck of the oxen and used by the driver to turn the head of the oxen. A yoke was also used for prisoners. A binding of someone or something to move it by force.

V) לֶכַח (ךָךַס A-SR) — Bind: [freq. 72] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: bind, prison, tie, prisoner| {str: 631}

N²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס A-SR) — Decree: A decree that binds others to the will of the ruler. [Aramaic only] [freq. 7] |kjv: decree| {str: 633}

h²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס A-SYR) — Prison: On who is bound. [freq. 15] |kjv: prisoner, bound| {str: 615, 616}

c²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס A-SWR) — Bonds: A device for restraining a prisoner. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 6] |kjv: band, prison, imprisonment| {str: 612, 613}

c²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס AY-SR) — Bond: [ms: דבר] [freq. 11] |kjv: bond, binding| {str: 632}

D) לֶכַח (ךָךַס SAR) ac: Knead co: Bread ab: ?: The twisting and turning of the bread.

c²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס S-AWR) — Leaven: [df: שָׁמַש] [freq. 5] |kjv: leaven| {str: 7603}

h²) לֶכַח (ךָךַס MS-A-RT) — Kneading-bowl: [df:
G) אָמַר (אמָר SHR) ac: ? co: Ornament ab: ?
N²) אָמַר (אמָר S-HR) — Round: Something that is round. [freq. 1] |kjv: round| {str: 5469}
— Ornament: A round object. [df: ] [freq. 3] |kjv: ornament, moon| {str: 7720}
H) אָמַר (אמָר SRH) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?
V) אָמַר (אמָר S-RH) — Turn: To turn toward another direction, usually in a negative sense. [df: ] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: revolt, rebellion, turn away, wrong, stroke| {str: 8280}
J) אָמַר (אמָר SWR) ac: Rule co: ? ab: ?: One who turns the head of the people through power and legislation.
V) אָמַר (אמָר SWR) — I. Remove: In the sense of turning something away. [df: ] II. Rule: To turn the heads of the people. [freq. 305] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: away, depart, remove, aside, take, turn, take, go, put, eschew, reign, power, prince| {str: 5493, 7786, 7787}
N²) אָמַר (אמָר SWR) — Degenerate: Something that is turned away. [freq. 1] |kjv: degenerate| {str: 5494}
A²) גָּמֵר (גָּמֵר M-SW-RT) — Bond: What binds one to someone or something. [ms: ] [freq. 1] |kjv: bond| {str: 4562}
K) אָמַרְתָּן (אמַּרְתָּן M-SW-RH) — Quantity: A large amount. [Unknown connection to root.] [df: ] [freq. 4] |kjv: measure| {str: 4884}
L) אָמַר (אמָר Y-SR) ac: Correct co: ? ab: Instruction: The turning the head, through instruction or force, of the child or student into a particular direction.
V) אָמַר (אמָר Y-SR) — Correct: To make a change in direction through instruction or chastisement. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: chastise, instruct, correct, taught, bound, punish, reform, reprove| {str: 3256}
C²) גָּמֵר (גָּמֵר Y-SWR) — Reprover: As a turning. [freq. 1] |kjv: instruct| {str: 3250}
D²) גָּמֵר (גָּמֵר Y-SWR) — Depart: As a turning. [freq. 1] |kjv: depart| {str: 3249}
M) גָּמֵר (גָּמֵר SYR) ac: ? co: Pot ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;] N²) גָּמֵר (גָּמֵר SYR) — Pot: [freq. 34] |kjv: pot, caldron, thorn, pan| {str: 5518}

Adopted Roots:
2345 יתֵמָם Commit
2504 ברִיא Brier
2505 בָּרָק Wrap, Branch
2506 רָמַן Remain, Remnant
2507 יָשָׂב Exceed
2509 סָמָך Twist, Lace
2510 חוֹק Castrate, Eunuch
2511 ספת Exceed
2758 פתי Rule, Prince
2776 חלט Halter
3041 עדר
3023 חותך

1343) מות (שס SSh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1344)かる (ስ S T) ac: Stir co: ? ab: ?
(eng: stir - with an added r)
J) 卡る (ሸ S T W) ac: Stir co: ? ab: ?
V) 卡る (ሸ S T W) — Stir: [freq. 18] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: persuade, move, set, stir, away, entice, provoke, remove| {str: 5496}
N”) 卡ル (ሸ S T W) — Stirred: [freq. 1] |kjv: clothes| {str: 5497}

K) 卡ル (ሸ S T W) ac: ? co: Winter
ab: ?
N”) 卡ル (ሸ S T W) — Winter: From a stirring of winds. [freq. 1] |kjv: winter| {str: 5638}

1345) 卡ル (ስ SGh) ac: ? co: Storm ab: ?
?: The original pictograph of the 卡 represented chaos and storm.
H) 卡ル (ስ SH) ac: ? co: Storm ab: ?
V) 卡ル (ስ SH) — Storm: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: storm| {str: 5584}

Adopted Roots:
2517 卡ル Storm, Horrible

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Parent and Child Roots - /ayin

1346) יָה (אָנַח AhA) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1347) רַע (אָנַח AhB) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
A) רַע (אָנַח AhB) ac: ? co: Beam ab: ?
Nm) רַע (אָנַח AhB) — Beam:
[freq. 3] [kjv: plank, beam] {str: 5646}

1348) לָע (אָנַח AhG) ac: Bake co: Cake ab: ?
A) לָע (אָנַח AhG) ac: ? co: Cake ab: :
?: Cakes baked on hot stones.
Nf) לָע (אָנַח AhG) — Cake:
[freq. 7] [kjv: cake] {str: 5692}
J) לָע (אָנַח AhWG) ac: Bake co: Cake ab: :
?: Cakes baked on hot stones.
V) לָע (אָנַח AhWG) — Bake:
[freq. 1] [vf: Paal] [kjv: bake] {str: 5746}
a) לָע (אָנַח M-AhWG) — Cake:
[freq. 2] [kjv: cake, feast] {str: 4580}

1349) רַע (אָנַח AhD) ac: Repeat co: ? ab: Witness: The pictograph is a picture of the eye, the is a picture of the door. Combined these mean "see the door". As coming to a tent a tent of meeting and entering in. A place, time or event that is repeated again and again.
A) רַע (אָנַח AhD) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Witness: An event or persons testimony recounting another event or person.
Nf) רַע (אָנַח AhD) — I. Witness: II. Again: A repetition of time either definite or indefinite. [Hebrew and Aramaic] III. Until: A determinate period of time. [freq. 269] [kjv: witness, ever, everlasting, end, evermore, old, perpetually, by, as, when, how, yet, till, until, unto, for, to, but, on, within, filthy] {str: 1157, 5703, 5704, 5705, 5707, 5708}
Nf) רַע (אָנַח Ah-DH) — I. Company: A group with a common testimony. II. Witness:
[freq. 175] [kjv: congregation, company, assembly, multitude, people, swarm, testimony, witness] {str: 5712, 5713}
Nf) רַע (אָנַח Ah-DWT) — Witness:
[freq. 59] [kjv: testimony, witness] {str: 5715}
f) רַע (אָנַח Ah-DY) — Trappings: Articles of dress or adornment that often witness to a persons position or rank. [freq. 13] [kjv: ornament, mouth] {str: 5716}
H) רַע (אָנַח Ah-DH) ac: Adorn co: Trappings ab: ?: An adornment for testifying to ones position, rank or authority.
V) רַע (אָנַח Ah-DH) — I. Adorn: To put on trappings which usually identify position or rank. [ar: כְּבָר] II. Remove:
[Unknown connection to root; Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 19]
(vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: deck, adorn, take, pass, depart, alter, took, pass, remove] {str: 5709, 5710}


V) מָאַל (מלע) AhWD —
Witness: [freq. 45] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: testify, protest, witness, record, charge, take, admonish] {str: 5749}

N'm) מָאַל (מלע) AhWD —
Again: A repeating of something. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: מָלֵע] [freq. 31] [kjv: again, more, while, longer, else, since, yet, still] {str: 5750, 5751}

i) מָאַל (מלע) T-AhWD — Witness: [freq. 3] [kjv: testimony] {str: 8584}

L) מָאַל (מלע) YAhD ac: Meet
c: Appointment ab: ?: An appointed place, time or event that is repeated such as the monthly and yearly feasts.

V) מָאַל (מלע) Y-AhD —
Meet: A coming together as two or an assembly. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: meet, together, assemble, appoint, set, time, betroth, agree, gather] {str: 3259}

a'm) מָאַל (מלע) MW-AhD — I. Appointment: A time that is repeated time after time. [ms: מַלְעַת] II. Company: A group that meet at specific times. [freq. 224] [kjv: congregation, feast, season, appointed, time, assembly, solemnity, solemn, days, sign, synagogue] {str: 4150, 4151}

a' f) מָאַל (מלע) MW-Ah-DH — Appointed: A place appointed for as a witness. [freq. 1] [kjv: appointed] {str: 4152}

1350) מָאַל (מלע) AhH ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1351) מָאַל (מלע) AhW ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1352) מָאַל (מלע) AhZ ac: Bold co: ? ab: Strong: The pictograph מ is a picture of the eye representing knowing, the צ is a picture of cutting implement. Combined these mean "know a weapon".

A) מָאַל (מלע) AhZ ac: ? co: ? ab: Strong

N'm) מָאַל (מלע) AhZ — Strong:
[freq. 23] [kjv: strong, fierce, mighty, power, greedy, roughly] {str: 5794}

B) מָאַל (מלע) AhZZ ac: ? co: ? ab: Strong

V) מָאַל (מלע) Ah-ZZ —
Strengthen: To be made strong or hard. [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: strengthen, prevail, strong, impudent, harden] {str: 5810}

d'm) מָאַל (מלע) Ah-Y-ZWZ —
Strength: [freq. 3] [kjv: strength, might] {str: 5807}

ed'm) מָאַל (מלע) Ah-Y-ZWZ — Strong: [ms: מַלַח] [freq. 2] [kjv: strong, power] {str: 5808}

J) מָאַל (מלע) AhWZ ac: Gather
c: ? ab: Strong: A strong refuge as
a place for making a firm and fierce stand.

V) אֶזְכָּר (שֶׁלֹּא) AhWZ —

**Gather:** To gather together for a stronghold. [freq. 4] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: gather, retire] {str: 5756}

N})(); אֶזְכָּר (שֶׁלֹּא) AhWZ —

**Strength:** [ms: נ] [freq. 93] [kjv: strength, strong, power, might, boldness, loud, mighty] {str: 5797}


V) אַשְׁלֹֽמ (לֹּֽא) AhThH) —

**Wrap:** To tightly wrap something up. [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: cover, array, turn, clad, covering, fill, put] {str: 5844}

A) אַשְׁלֹֽמ (לֹּֽא) AhTh) ac: ? co: ?

Bird of prey ab: ?: The pictograph ר is a picture of the eye, the א is a picture of a basket or other container. Combined these mean "see and contain". A bird of prey is able to see his prey from a great distance. He then drops down on its prey with the talons firmly surrounding the prey, crushing and suffocating it.

A) אַשְׁלֹֽמ (לֹּֽא) AhTh) ac: ? co: Talon ab: ?: The pointed claws of a bird of prey.
Parent and Child Roots -

2538 שֵׁלֶג Encircle, Wreath

1355 (אֲרֶבֶת) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1356 (גִּבָּה) ac: ? co: Heel ab: ? (eng: ankle)

Adopted Roots:

2108 שַׁמָּוִּים Extinguish
2128 שֵׁמָוִים Crush
2348 שַׁמָּוֲקֶן Rattle, Anklet
2540 שַׁמָּיִם Restrain, Heel
2571 שַׁמָּיִם Mouse
3043 שַׁמְּנָה Spider
3045 שַׁמָּנָה Scorpion

1357 (רְאֵם) ac: Work co: Yoke ab: ? The pictograph א is a picture of they eye representing knowledge and experience, the י is a picture of a shepherd staff or yoke. Combined these mean "experience the staff". The yoke, a staff is lifted over the shoulder, is attached to the oxen for performing work. (eng: collar - with the exchange of the sound of the ayin with the c and the additional r)

A) רְאֵם (רְאֵם) ac: Raise co: ? ab: ?

N מם (רְאֵם) — I. Above: [df: שֵׁלֶג] II. Upon: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 152] [kjv: above, high, upon, in, on, over, by, for, both, beyond, through, throughout, against, beside, forth, off, from] {str: 5920, 5921, 5922}

Rising: A rising of smoke from a burnt offering. [Aramaic only] [ms: שֵׁלֶג] [ar: שֵׁלֶג] [freq. 1] [kjv: burn offering] {str: 5928}

Captivity: A yoke was placed on captives to be taken back. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 19] [kjv: captivity, captive] {str: 1546, 1547}

Above: [freq. 138] [kjv: above, upward, high, exceeding, upon, forward] {str: 4605}

Ascent: A place of straight or stepped incline. [freq. 47] [kjv: degree, steps, dial, by, come, story, up] {str: 4609}

Pestle: As lifted up then down to smash what is in the mortar. [freq. 1] [kjv: pestle] {str: 5940}

Trench: A watercourse that rises in elevation to bring down water from a higher source. [freq. 11] [kjv: conduit, trench, watercourse, healing, cured, river] {str: 8585}

K מָלֶש (רְאֵם) — Rising: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: down] {str: 4606}

Youth: A young male at the prime age for work. [freq. 2] [kjv: young, stripling] {str: 5958}

Youth: A young female at the prime age for work. [freq. 7] [kjv: virgin, maid, damsel] {str: 5959}
Parent and Child Roots -

**fj**m) (טֹלֵא עַל AhL-YWN) — **High:** [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 57] |kjv: high, upper, higher, highest, above, uppermost| {str: 5945, 5946}

**rp**m) (טֹלֵא עַל Ah-LWM) — **Youth:** A young male at the prime age for work. [freq. 4] |kjv: youth| {str: 5945}

B) **Ul** (טֹלֵא AhLL) ac: **Work**

co: ? ab: ?: The yoke was listed up onto the shoulder of the oxen to perform work.

V) **Ul** (טֹלֵא Ah-LL) — **Work:** To perform a work. To work over another as a mocking or abuse. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 23] (vf: Hitpael, Hophal) |kjv: glean, done, abuse, mock, affect, children, do, defiled, practice, wrought, bring, come, went| {str: 5953, 5954}

a**m** (טֹלֵא Ah-LYL) — **Works:** [freq. 41] |kjv: doings, works, inventions, endeavors| {str: 4611}

b**f** (טֹלֵא Ah-LY-LH) — **Furnace:** Used for working metals. [freq. 1] |kjv: furnace| {str: 5948}

**bf** (טֹלֵא Ah-LYL-YH) — **Works:** [ms: תֹלֵא] [freq. 24] |kjv: doing, works, deeds, occasions, actions, actions, acts, inventions| {str: 5949}

**bf** (טֹלֵא Ah-LYL-YH) — **Works:** [freq. 1] |kjv: work| {str: 5950}

**id**m) (טֹלֵא TAh-LWL) — **Impulse:** A work performed without consideration. [freq. 2] |kjv: babe, delusion| {str: 8586}

H) **Ul** (טֹלֵא AhLH) ac: **Lift**

co: \?

? ab: \? The lifting of the yoke onto the shoulder. One taken into exile is placed in the yoke for transport and the yoke of bondage. It was a common practice to strip the clothes off of those taken into exile.

V) **Ul** (טֹלֵא Ah-LH) — **Rise:** To go, come or bring oneself or something up. [Hebrew and Aramaic; A generic verb with a wide application meaning to lift up] [df: נָלָל [ar: נָלָל] II. **Uncover:**

As a lifting off of the cover. To be exposed from the removal of clothing. Also to reveal something by exposing it. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: נָלָל [freq. 1087] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual, Piel)] |kjv: up, offer, come, bring, ascend, go, chew, offering, light, increase, burn, depart, put, spring, raise, break, exalt, uncover, discover, captive, carry away, reveal, open, captivity, show, remove, appear, brought, carry| {str: 1540, 1541, 5924, 5927}

N**m** (טֹלֵא) (טֹלֵא Ah-LH) — **Leaf:** As high in the tree. [freq. 18] |kjv: leaf, branch| {str: 5929}

A**m** (טֹלֵא) (טֹלֵא Ah-LH) — **Ascent:** A place of straight or stepped incline. [freq. 18] |kjv: up, ascent, cheifest, cliff, hill, stairs| {str: 4608}

**f** (טֹלֵא Ah-LH) — **Loft:** A room on top of the house used during hot days of summer. [Hebrew and Aramaic]
Parent and Child Roots -

[freq. 21] kjv: chamber, parlour, up, ascent, loft, chamber | {str: 5944, 5952}

J)дол (הל AhWL) ac: Lift co: Yoke ab: ? The lifting up of the yoke upon the shoulders of the oxen.

N[^m]дол (הל AhWL) — Yoke: [df: הול] [freq. 40] |kjv: yoke| {str: 5923}

N[^f]дол (הל AhW-LH) — I. Rising: A rising of smoke from a burnt offering. [ms: הול] [ar: הול] II. Captivity: In the sense of lifting a yoke on the shoulder. [df: הול הול] [freq. 331] |kjv: burn offering, ascent, go up, captivity, carry, captive, remove| {str: 1473, 5930}

L)дол (ילי YAhL) ac: Lift co: ? ab: ?

V)дол (ליל Y-AhL) — Lift: [freq. 23] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: profit, forward, good, profitable| {str: 3276}

a[^m]дол (מלול MW-AhL) — Lift: [ms: מלול] [freq. 1] |kjv: lifting| {str: 4607}


N[^f]дол (ליל AhY-LH) — Occasion: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [ms: ליל] [freq. 3] |kjv: occasion| {str: 5931}

f[^f]дол (ليل AhY-LY) — High: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: ליל] [freq. 12] |kjv: upper, high| {str: 5942, 5943}

k[^m]дол (ليل M-AhYL) — Cloak: [freq. 28] |kjv: robe, mantle, croke, coat| {str: 4598}

Adopted Roots:

2027 כים Rule, Master
2349 תוט Transgress, Transgression
2415 און Shod, Sandal
2418 יונ Young
2542 שמח Rejoice
2545 שמח Rejoice
2548 יוח Triumph
2551 תוע Labor, Laborer
2622 יוצר Make, Work

1358 יוצר (嘡 AhM) ac: ? co: People ab: ? The pictograph ☐ is a picture of the eye, the ל is a picture of the sea representing mass. Combined these mean "see a mass". A large group of people in one location.

A) יוצר (嘡 AhM) ac: ? co: People ab: ? A large group of people in one location. Those who are with or near each other.

N[^m] יוצר (嘡 AhM) — People: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 1876] |kjv: people, nation, folk, men| {str: 5971, 5972}

N[^f] יוצר (嘡 Ah-MYT) — Neighbor: [freq. 12] |kjv: neighbor, another, fellow| {str: 5997}


V) יוצר (嘡 Ah-MM) — Hide: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hophal) |kjv: hide, dim| {str: 6004}


N[^f] יוצר (嘡 Ah-W-MT) — At: [ms: יצר] [freq. 32] |kjv:
against, beside, answerable, at, hand, point| {str: 5980}

M) ע"ל (א"ל AhYM) ac: ? co: With ab: ?: Through the idea of being together in a group.

N) ע"ל (א"ל AhYM)

With: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: ע"ל] [freq. 47] |kjv: with, unto, as, neither, between, among, to, toward, like, by, mighty| {str: 5868, 5973, 5974}

Adopted Roots;
2550 ס"ל Stand, Pillar
2554 ס"ל Bind, Sheaf

1359 ע"ל (א"ל AhN) ac: Watch co: Eye ab: Affliction: The pictograph ע"ל is a picture of the eye, the א"ל is a picture of a seed representing continuance. Combined these mean "eye of continuance". The nomadic agriculturist carefully watches over his livestock and crops by keeping a close eye on them. It was common to construct a shelter consisting of a roof on four posts, as a shelter from the glare of the sun. (eng: eye - with the removal of the n)

B) ע"ל (א"ל AhNN) ac: Watch co: Cloud ab: Affliction: A watching over something of importance.

V) ע"ל (א"ל Ah-NN)

Watch: [freq. 11] |kjv: observer, soothsayer, bring, sorceress, enchanter| {str: 6049}

Cloud: As watched to tell the weather. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 88] |kjv: cloud| {str: 6050, 6051}

Business: A careful watching over a task or burden. [freq. 8] |kjv: traveil, business| {str: 6045
furrow may also be formed by concentration or depression.

V) סחף (םחף Ah-NH) —
Afflict: To oppress another causing depression. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 85] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: afflict, humble, force, exercise, sing| {str: 6031, 6033}

J) צוחק (צוחק AhWN) ac: Watch co:
Abode ab: ?: The home is a place closely watched. Protection of the home by keeping of a close eye on it.

V) צוחק (צוחק AhWN) —
Watch: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: eyed| {str: 5770}

N^1) צוחק (צוחק AhW-NH) —
Habitation: [freq. 1] |kjv: duty| {str: 5772}

a^m) צוחק (צוחק M-AhWN) —
Abode: The dwelling place of a god (temple), man (home) or animal (den). Also a retreat. [df: צוחק] [freq. 19] |kjv: habitation, dwelling, den, dwellingsplace| {str: 4583}

k^1) צוחק (צוחק M-AhW-NH) —
Abode: The dwelling place of a god (temple), man (home) or animal (den). Also a retreat. [ms: צוחק] [freq. 9] |kjv: dwelling, place, den, refuge, habitation| {str: 4585}

K) צוחק (צוחק AhNW) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Gentle: In the sense of a careful watching.

N^m) צוחק (צוחק Ah-NW) —
Gentle: One who is oppressed or depressed. [df: צוחק] [freq. 26] |kjv: meek, humble, poor, lowly| {str: 6035}

N^1) צוחק (צוחק AhN-WH) —
Gentleness: [freq. 7] |kjv: humility, gentleness, meekness| {str: 6037, 6038}

L) ירשה (ירשה YAhN) ac: Watch co:
Owl ab: ?

N^5) ירשה (ירשה Y-AhN) —
Because: In the sense of paying attention. II. Yaeyn: An unknown bird. [freq. 18] |kjv: because, even seeing, forasmuch, that, whereas, why, ostrich| {str: 3282, 3283}

N^1) ירשה (ירשה YAh-NH) —
Owl: A bird that watches. [freq. 8] |kjv: owl| {str: 3284}

M) ירשה (ירשה AhYN) ac: ? co: Eye ab: ?: The eye reveals the heart of the person. A well, spring or fountain as the eye of the ground.

N^5) ירשה (ירשה AhYN) —
Eye: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 892] |kjv: eye, sight, seem, colour, fountain, well, face, presence, before, conceit, think| {str: 5869, 5870}

a^m) ירשה (ירשה M-AhYN) —
Spring: As the eye of the ground. [ms: ירשה] [freq. 23] |kjv: fountain, well, spring| {str: 4599}

1360)_Do (ש)y AhS) ac: Do co: ? ab: ?

H) ירפה (ירפה AhSH) ac: Do co:
Work ab: ?: The making or doing of anything.

V) ירפה (ירפה Ah-SH) —
Do: To do or make something. A generic verb with a wide application meaning to do something. [df: ירפה] [freq. 2633] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: do, make, wrought, deal, commit, offer, execute,
keep, show, prepare, work, get, dress, maker, maintain

**Work:** A work or action. [df: הָעַד] [freq. 235] [kjv: work, acts, labour, doing, art, deed] {str: 4639}

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**A) 1361** (Ｙִנְּא אֵח) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

**B) 1362** (Ｙִנְּא אָף) ac: **Cover** co: **Wing** ab: ?: The wing of a bird that gives flight as well as a covering it and its chicks. (eng: avian - with the exchange of the v and p)

**A) 1363** (Ｙִנְּא אָף) ac: ? co: **Wing** ab: ?

**N** (Ｙִנְּא אָף) — **Wing:** The covering of a bird. [Aramaic only] [df: אָף] [freq. 3] [kjv: wing] {str: 1611}

**f** (Ｙִנְּא אָפ) — **Foliage:** As a covering of the tree. [Aramaic only] [freq. 3] [kjv: leaves] {str: 6074}

**l** (Ｙִנְּא אָפ) — **Eye:** As a covering of the eyes. Also the rays of the sun appearing like eyelashes. [freq. 10] [kjv: eyelid, dawning] {str: 6079}

**E) 1364** (נְּאָף אָה) ac: ? co: **Branch** ab: ?

**N** (נְּאָף אָה) — **Branch:** The covering of the tree. [freq. 1] [kjv: branch] {str: 6073}

**J) 1365** (נְּאָף אָפ) ac: **Fly** co: **Bird** ab: ?: The covering of a bird.

**V) 1366** (נְּאָף אָפ) — **Fly:** [freq. 32] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: fly, faint, brandish, shine, weary] {str: 5774}

**N** (נְּאָף אָפ) — **Bird:** [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 73] [kjv: fowl, bird, flying] {str: 5775, 5776}

**f** (נְּאָף אָפ) — **Fatigue:** A covering over making a shadow. [freq. 1] [kjv: dimness] {str: 4588}

**L) 1367** (נְּאָף אָפ) ac: ? co: ? ab: **Fatigue:** A closing or covering of the eyes with the eyelids.

**V) 1368** (נְּאָף אָפ) — **Fatigue:** [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hophal, Participle) [kjv: weary, faint, fly] {str: 3286}

**N** (נְּאָף אָפ) — **Tired:** [freq. 5] [kjv: faint, weary, fatigued] {str: 3287, 3288}

**f** (נְּאָף אָפ) — **Fatigue:** A covering over making a shadow. [freq. 1] [kjv: dimness] {str: 4588}

**E) 1369** (נְּאָף אָף) ac: ? co: ? ab: **Fatigue:** A closing or covering of the eyes with the eyelids.

**V) 1369** (נְּאָף אָף) — **Tired:** To be tired, faint or weary. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: weary] {str: 5888}

**N** (נְּאָף אָף) — **Tired:** [freq. 17] [kjv: weary, faint, thirsty] {str: 5889}

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**1363** (נְּאָף אָף) ac: **Firm** co: **Tree** ab: ?: The upright and firmness of the tree.
A) אֶת (אַל AhTs) ac: ? co: Tree
ab: ?: The upright and firmness of the tree. The elders of the tribe were the upright and firm ones making decisions and giving advice.

N\textsuperscript{m}) אֶת (אַל AhTs) —
Wood: A tree or the wood from the tree. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: הָא] [freq. 333] |kjv: tree, wood, timber, stick, gallows, staff, stock, branch, helve, plank, stalk| {str: 636, 6086}

N\textsuperscript{fl}) אֶת (אַל Ah-TsH) —
I. Tree: II. Counsel: As the firm support of the community. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שְׁמַל] [freq. 90] |kjv: tree, counsel, purpose, advice| {str: 5843, 6097, 6098}

H) אֶת (אַל AhTsH) ac: ? co: Spine
ab: ?: The elders of the tribe were the upright and firm ones, like trees, making decisions and giving advice.

V) אֶת (אַל Ah-TsH) —
Counsel: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: עַל] [freq. 83] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Particle) |kjv: counsel, counselor, consult, give, purpose, advice, determine, devise| {str: 3272, 3289}

a\textsuperscript{fl}) אֶת (אַל M-W-Ah-TsH) — Counsel: [freq. 7] |kjv: counsel, devise| {str: 4156}

Adopted Roots:
2567 CUT, AXE

1364) אֶת (אַל AhQ) ac: Press co: ?
ab: Oppression

A) אֶת (אַל AhQ) ac: Press co: ?
ab: Oppression: A pressing in on one as oppression.

N\textsuperscript{fl}) אֶת (אַל Ah-QH) —
Oppression: [freq. 1] |kjv: oppression| {str: 6125}

H) אֶת (אַל AhQH) ac: Press co: ? ab: ?

a\textsuperscript{m}) אֶת (אַל MAh-QH) —
Parapet: A place of pressing as one leans on it. A wall that is placed around the roof as this place was occupied because of its coolness in the summer. [freq. 1] |kjv: battlement| {str: 4624}

J) אֶת (אַל AhWQ) ac: Press co: ? ab: ?

V) אֶת (אַל AhWQ) —
Press: [freq. 2] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: press| {str: 5781}

L) אֶת (אַל YAhTs) ac: Counsel co: ? ab: ?: The elders of the tribe were the upright and firm ones, like trees, making decisions and giving advice.

V) אֶת (אַל Y-AhTs) —
Counsel: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: עַל] [freq. 83] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Particle) |kjv: counsel, counselor, consult, give, purpose, advice, determine, devise| {str: 3272, 3289}

a\textsuperscript{fl}) אֶת (אַל M-W-YAh-TsH) — Counsel: [freq. 7] |kjv: counsel, devise| {str: 4156}

L) אֶת (אַל YAhQ) ac: Press co: Burden ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -

A) בֶּן (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Skin
ab: ?: The pictograph א is a picture of the eye, the ג is a picture of a man. Combined these mean "see a man". When the enemy is captured, he is stripped of his clothes to the skin and carefully watched.

A) בֶּן (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked
ab: ?

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

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B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

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B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

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B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

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B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

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B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

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B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) נָכַד (ג) מַעֲרַת אַרְ-אֵר ac: ? co: Naked

B) نَكُدَ (ح) ماَرَت ماَرَت — Skin: The skin of men or animals as well as leather made from animal skins. Also the husk of a seed. [Hebrew and Aramaic]
Parent and Child Roots -

[freq. 100] [kjv: skin, hide, leather, chaff] {str: 5784, 5785}
a"m) ו"ג"מ (מ-אHR) — Nakedness: [freq. 1] [kjv: nakedness, pudendum] {str: 4589}

K) נמ"ג (אHR) ac: ? co: Naked ab: ?: The shame of one being naked.
N"t) נמ"ג (אR-WH) — I. Nakedness: [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Shame: From ones nakedness. [freq. 55] [kjv: nakedness, shame, uncleanness, dishonor] {str: 6172, 6173}

M) נמ"ג (אR) ac: Watch co: ? ab: ?: In the sense of seeing.
N"m) נמ"ג (אR) — Watcher: [Aramaic only] [freq. 3] [kjv: watcher] {str: 5894}

Adopted Roots;
2580 ב"ג"מ Behead, Neck

1367) ת"ג (גת אT) ac: ? co: ? ab: Time: A period of time as a moment or season.

A) ת"ג (גת אT) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Time
N"t) ת"ג (גת אT) — Time: [freq. 296] [kjv: time, season, when, always] {str: 6256}
f"n) ת"ג (גת אTY) — Ready: [freq. 1] [kjv: fit] {str: 6261}

N"m) ת"ג (גת אTH) — Now: [freq. 9] [kjv: now, whereas, henceforth, straightway] {str: 6258}
s"m) ת"ג (גת אTYN) — Now: [Aramaic only] [df: יונק] [freq. 57] [kjv: then, now, time] {str: 116}

J) ת"ג (גת אWT) ac: Speak co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]
V) ת"ג (גת אWT) — Speak: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: speak] {str: 5790}

Adopted Roots;
2590 מ"ג Multiply, Abundance

1368) מ"ג (מג אGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Pey

1369) א (He PA) ac: ? co: Mouth
ab: ?: The pictograph א is a picture of the edge of the mouth. The edge of anything as the lips are the edge of the mouth. This parent root is identical to both ט and א.

A) א (He PA) ac: ? co: Mouth
ab: ?

N(f) א י (ף================]==) ac: Edge
freq. 86 | kjv: side, corner, quarter, end, part | str: 6285

1370) ב (Bet PB) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1371) ל (Lamed PG) ac: Unfit co: Unripe
fig ab: Cease: Unable to fulfill the role intended for.
ab: ?: An inedible fruit.

A) ל (Lamed PG) ac: ? co: Unripe
fig ab: ?: An inedible fruit.

N(m) ל (Lamed PG) — Unripe
fig: [freq. 1] | kjv: green fig | str: 6291

F) ל (Lamed HPG) ac: Cease co: ?
ab: ?: Unable to work.

N(f) ל (Lamed HPG) — Ceasing
freq. 1 | kjv: intermission | str: 2014

J) י (Yod PWG) ac: Cease co: Rest
ab: ?: Unable to work.

V) י (Yod PWG) — Cease:
[freq. 4] | kjv: faint, cease, slack, feeble | str: 6313

1372) ס (Sade PD) ac: Redeem co: ?
ab: ?: The pictograph ס is a picture of the open mouth, the ס is a picture of a door. Combined these mean "open the door". When one is redeemed they gird on their clothes for leaving. To bring back to an original state.

A) ס (Sade PD) ac: Redeem co: ?
ab: ?

N(f) ס (Sade PD) — Redemption:
freq. 4 | kjv: redemption, redeem, division | str: 6304

C) ס (Sade APD) ac: Gird co: ?
ab: ?: The garment of the high priest. [Unknown connection to root;]

V) ס (Sade APD) — Gird:
[freq. 2] | kjv: gird, bound | str: 640
Parent and Child Roots -

**Ephod:** [freq. 49] |kjv: ephod| {str: 646}
**Redeem:** [freq. 59] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: redeem, deliver, ransom, rescue| {str: 6299}
**Here:** [df: hp ap] [freq. 8] |kjv: here, hither, side| {str: 6311}
**Refine:** [freq. 3] (vf: Hophal, Hiphil) |kjv: scatter| {str: 6284}

Adopted Roots:

- **Redeem:** [freq. 4] |kjv: redeemed| {str: 6302}
- **Mouth:** [freq. 497] |kjv: mouth, commandment, edge, according, word, hole, end, appointment, portion, tenor, sentence| {str: 6310}

1374) **♂️ (♂️ PW) ac: Here ab: ?

A) **♂️ (♂️ PW) ac: Here ab: ?

N°) **♂️ (♂️ PW) — Here: [df: ♂️ ♂️] [freq. 8] |kjv: here, hither, side| {str: 6311}

B) **♂️ (♂️ PZZ) ac: Refine co: Gold

**Pure** gold ab: ?: Gold that has been refined.

N°) **♂️ (♂️ PZ) — Pure gold: [freq. 9] |kjv: pure, fine| {str: 6337}

V) **♂️ (♂️ P-ZZ) — Refine: [freq. 3] (vf: Hophal,
1376) מָעַר (מָעַר PHhH) ac: Blow co: Bellows ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of a mouth representing blowing, the מ is a picture of a wall meaning outside. Combined these mean "blow out". The bellows blows out a large amount of air causing a fire to become hotter.

A) מָעַר (מָעַר PHhH) ac: ? co: Bellows ab: ?

N(m) מָעַר (מָעַר PHhH) — Trap: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 27] |kjv: snare, gin, plate| {str: 6341}

a(m) מָעַר (מָעַר MP-HhH) — Bellows: [freq. 1] |kjv: bellows| {str: 4647}

B) מָעַר (מָעַר PHhHh) ac: Trap co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) מָעַר (מָעַר P-HhhH) — Trap: [freq. 1] (vff: Hiphil) |kjv: snare| {str: 6351}

H) פָּעַר (פָּעַר PHhHh) ac: Rule co: Governor ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

N(m) פָּעַר (פָּעַר PHhH) — Governor: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 38] |kjv: governor, captain, deputy| {str: 6346, 6347}


V) מָעַר (מָעַר PHHhHh) — Blow: [freq. 14] (vff: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: speak, puff, blow, break, utter, snare| {str: 6315}

Adopted Roots;
2238 מָשֵׂה Span, Span
2419 מָשַׁה Blow
2496 מָשַׁה Attach
2863 מָשַׁה Join

1377) מָשַׁה (מָשַׁה PHh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1378) מָשַׁה (מָשַׁה PY) ac: ? co: Edge ab: ?

A) מָשַׁה (מָשַׁה PY) ac: ? co: Edge ab:

N(f) פָּעַר (פָּעַר P-YH) — Edge: [freq. 1] |kjv: edge| {str: 6366}

l(f) פָּעַר (פָּעַר PY-P-YH) — Double edge: A double edged blade. [freq. 2] |kjv: twoedged, teeth| {str: 6374}
1379) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ PK) ac: Overturn co: Flask ab: ?:
The flask, usually made of a horn (see Job 42:14), for storing medicinal, cosmetic or ritual oils. The flask is overturned to pour out the contents. (eng: flask - with the additional l and s)

A) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ PK) ac: Flask ab: ?

N*) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ PK) — Flask:
(freq. 3) [kjv: box, vial] {str: 6378}

F) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ HPK) ac: Overturn co: ? ab: ?: The overturning of the flask to pour out its contents. A turning to a different direction.

V) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ H-PK) — Overturn: To turn something over or upside down as if pouring out its contents. [freq. 94] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Hophal) [kjv: turn, overthrow, overturn, change, become, came, convert, gave, make, perverse, pervert, retire, tumble] {str: 2015}

N*1) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ HP-KH) — Overturning: [freq. 1] [kjv: overthrow] {str: 2018}

a*1) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ MH-P-KH) — Overturning: [freq. 6] [kjv: overthrow] {str: 4114}

a*2) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ MH-P-KT) — Stocks: Causing an upside down posture. [freq. 4] [kjv: prison, stocks] {str: 4115}

g*3) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ HW-PK) — Overturned: Something that is turned over upside down. [ms: שָׁפַךְ] [freq. 1] [kjv: turning] {str: 2017}

i*3) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ TH-P-KH) — Upside-down: [freq. 10] [kjv: forward, perverse] {str: 8419}

I*) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ H-PK-PK) — Upside-down: [freq. 1] [kjv: froward] {str: 2019}

H) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ PKH) ac: Pour co:

? ab: ?: The overturning of flask.

V) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ P-KH) — Pour: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) [kjv: ran] {str: 6379}

J) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ PWK) ac: ? co:

Cosmetics: ab: ?

N*1) שָׁפַךְ (שָׁפַךְ PWK) — Cosmetics:
(freq. 4) [kjv: paint, glistening, colour] {str: 6320}

Adopted Roots;

2865 שָׁפַךְ Pour, Penis

1380) יִשְׁפַּךְ (יִשְׁפַּךְ PL) ac: Plead co: ? ab:

Judgment: The pictograph יִשְׁ is a picture of a mouth, the כ is a picture of a shepherd staff representing authority. Combined these mean "speak to authority". A coming to one in authority to intercede on ones own behalf or for another.

B) יִשְׁפַּךְ (יִשְׁפַּךְ PLL) ac: Plead co: ? ab:

Judgment: To plead for intercession or an outcome.

V) יִשְׁפַּךְ (יִשְׁפַּךְ P-LL) — Plead: [freq. 84] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: pray, judge, made, intreat, judgment, prayer, supplication, thought] {str: 6419}

b*3) יִשְׁפַּךְ (יִשְׁפַּךְ P-LYL) — Judgment: What is determined out of the pleading. [freq. 3] [kjv: judge] {str: 6414}

b*1) יִשְׁפַּךְ (יִשְׁפַּךְ P-LY-LH) — Judgment: What is
determined out of the pleading. [freq. 1] |kjv: judgment| {str: 6415}

bf²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם P-LY-LY) — Judgment: What is determined out of the pleading. [freq. 1] |kjv: judge| {str: 6416}

bf³) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם P-LYL-YH) — Judgment: What is determined out of the pleading. [freq. 1] |kjv: judgment| {str: 6417}

C) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם APL) ac: ? co: Dark ab: ?: A very dark darkness brought about as a punishment of judgment.

N²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם A-PL) — Dark: [freq. 1] |kjv: dark| {str: 651}

N³) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם AP-LH) — Darkness: [freq. 10] |kjv: darkness, gloominess, dark, thick| {str: 653}

a²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם MA-PL) — Darkness: [freq. 1] |kjv: darkness| {str: 3990}

a³) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם MA-PL-YH) — Darkness: [freq. 1] |kjv: darkness| {str: 3991}

b²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם A-PYL) — Late: In the sense of night as being dark. [freq. 1] |kjv: grown| {str: 648}

g²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם AW-PL) — Darkness: [ms: יָשָׁם] [freq. 9] |kjv: darkness, privily, obscurity| {str: 652}

E) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PLA) ac: Perform co: ? ab: ?: A great work as an act of intercession.

V) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם P-LA) — Perform: To do a great action out of a judgment. [freq. 71] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) |kjv: work, wonder, marvelous, wonderful, thing, hard, wondrous, perform| {str: 6381}

N³) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם P-LA) — Performance: [freq. 13] |kjv: wonder, wonderful, marvelous| {str: 6382}

b²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם P-LYA) — Performance: [df: יָשָׁם] [freq. 4] |kjv: secret, wonderful| {str: 6383}

h²) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם MP-LAH) — Performance: [freq. 1] |kjv: wondrous| {str: 4652}

H) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PLH) ac: Distinct co: ? ab: ?: A judgment that sets something apart as special.

V) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PLH) — Distinct: To be distinct. [freq. 7] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: sever, separate, wonderfully, set apart, marvelous, difference| {str: 6395}

J) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PWL) ac: ? co: Bean ab: ?: From its bent shape as one bowing before one in authority.

N³) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PWL) — Bean: [freq. 2] |kjv: bean| {str: 6321}

M) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PYL) ac: Plead co: ? ab: ?

i³) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם T-PYL) — Pleading: [ms: יָשָׁם] [freq. 77] |kjv: prayer| {str: 8605}

Adopted Roots:
2866 יָשָׁם Low, Lowland

1381 יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם PM) ac: ? co: Mouth ab: ?
J) מַעְעָה (סָעָה PWM) ac: ? co: 
Mouth ab: ?
N<sup>m</sup>) מַעְעָה (סָעָה PWM) —  Mouth: [Aramaic only] [ms: שָׁעָה] [freq. 6] [kjv: mouth] {str: 6433}

M) מַעְעַה (סָעַה PYM) ac: ? co: 
Fat ab: ?
N<sup>f</sup>) מַעְעַה (סָעַה PY-MH) — Fat: [freq. 1] [kjv: fat] {str: 6371}

A) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PN) ac: ? co: Corner ab: ?
N<sup>n</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PN) — I. Corner: 
II. Or: As a turning toward another direction. [freq. 6] [kjv: corner, lest, not, peradventure] {str: 6434, 6435}

B) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PNN) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?
b<sup>m</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ P-NYN) — Ruby: A gem that glistens when turned. [df: ﻃَمَلُ] [freq. 6] [kjv: ruby] {str: 6443}

C) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ APN) ac: Turn co: Wheel ab: ?: A turning object.
N<sup>m</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ A-PN) — Turning: [freq. 1] [kjv: fitly] {str: 655}
g<sup>m</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ AW-PN) — Wheel: [ms: ﻃَمَلُ] [freq. 36] [kjv: wheel] {str: 212}

H) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PNH) ac: Turn co: 
Face ab: ?: What turns back and forth.
V) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ P-NH) — Turn: To turn the face or to turn directions. Also to turn something back or away. [freq. 135] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: turn, look, prepare, regard, respect, look] {str: 6437}

N<sup>n</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ P-NH) — 
Face: The face, also the presence of one through the sense of being in the face of. [Always written in the plural form, ﻃَمَلُ; Frequently used with the prefix "מ", meaning "to" or "for", meaning "to the face of" or "before"] [freq. 2110] [kjv: face, presence, because, sight, countenance, from, person, upon, of, against, open, for, toward] {str: 3942, 6440}

J) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PWN) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?
V) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PWN) — Turn: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: distracted] {str: 6323}

M) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PYN) ac: ? co: 
Corner ab: ?: A point which makes a turn.
N<sup>f</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PY-NH) — 
Corner: [ms: ﻃَمَلُ] [freq. 28] [kjv: corner, chief, tower, bulwark, stay] {str: 6438}

1382) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PN) ac: Turn co: Face ab: ?: The turning of the face. (eng: fan; spin)

A) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PN) ac: ? co: Corner ab: ?
N<sup>n</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PN) — I. Corner: 
II. Or: As a turning toward another direction. [freq. 6] [kjv: corner, lest, not, peradventure] {str: 6434, 6435}

B) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PNN) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?
b<sup>m</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ P-NYN) — Ruby: A gem that glistens when turned. [df: ﻃَمَلُ] [freq. 6] [kjv: ruby] {str: 6443}

C) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ APN) ac: Turn co: Wheel ab: ?: A turning object.
N<sup>m</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ A-PN) — Turning: [freq. 1] [kjv: fitly] {str: 655}
g<sup>m</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ AW-PN) — Wheel: [ms: ﻃَمَلُ] [freq. 36] [kjv: wheel] {str: 212}

H) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PNH) ac: Turn co: 
Face ab: ?: What turns back and forth.
V) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ P-NH) — Turn: To turn the face or to turn directions. Also to turn something back or away. [freq. 135] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: turn, look, prepare, regard, respect, look] {str: 6437}

N<sup>n</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ P-NH) — 
Face: The face, also the presence of one through the sense of being in the face of. [Always written in the plural form, ﻃَمَلُ; Frequently used with the prefix "م", meaning "to" or "for", meaning "to the face of" or "before"] [freq. 2110] [kjv: face, presence, because, sight, countenance, from, person, upon, of, against, open, for, toward] {str: 3942, 6440}

J) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PWN) ac: Turn co: ? ab: ?
V) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PWN) — Turn: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: distracted] {str: 6323}

M) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PYN) ac: ? co: 
Corner ab: ?: A point which makes a turn.
N<sup>f</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PY-NH) — 
Corner: [ms: ﻃَمَلُ] [freq. 28] [kjv: corner, chief, tower, bulwark, stay] {str: 6438}

1383) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PS) ac: End co: Wrist ab: ?: The end of the extremities including the wrist and ankles.

A) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PS) ac: ? co: Wrist ab: ?
N<sup>n</sup>) ﻃَمَلُ (طَمَلُ PS) — I. Sleeve: As reaching to the wrist. II. Wrist: [Aramaic only] [freq. 7] [kjv: colour, part] {str: 6446, 6447}
Handful: As a full at the wrist. [freq. 1] | kjv: handful | {str: 6451}

Disappear: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: fail | {str: 6461}

End: [freq. 43] (vf: Paal) | kjv: end, no, none, nothing, without, else, but, beside, cause | {str: 657}

Shine: [freq. 8] (vf: Hiphil) | kjv: shine, show, light | {str: 3313}

Brightness: [freq. 2] | kjv: brightness | {str: 3314}

Scatter: [freq. 67] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pilpel) | kjv: scatter, disperse, cast, drive, break, shake, dash, retire | {str: 6327}

Scattering: [freq. 1] | kjv: disperse | {str: 8600}

Maul: [freq. 1] | kjv: maul | {str: 4650}

Scatter, Club

Break

Crack
1387) "(" (מ‘ PQ) ac: Crumble co: Riverbank ab: ?: The riverbank restrains the river but the force of the river also eats away at the bank causing it to erode and collapse. (eng: peek -see adopted roots)

C) "(" (מ‘ APQ) ac: ? co: Riverbank ab: ?

V) Restrain: [freq. 7] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: refrain, force, restrain| {str: 662}

b'm) "(" (מ‘ A-PYQ) — Riverbank: [freq. 19] |kjv: river, channel, stream, brook, mighty, scales, strong| {str: 650}

J) "(" (מ‘ PWQ) ac: Crumble co: ? ab: ?: The crumbling of the riverbank by the force of the river.

V) "(" (מ‘ PWQ) — I.

Crumble: II. Advance: The advancing water from the crumbling riverbank causing it to become wider. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: stumble, move| {str: 6328, 6329}

M) "(" (מ‘ PYQ) ac: Crumble co: ? ab: ?

N'm) "(" (מ‘ PYQ) — Crumble: [freq. 1] |kjv: smite| {str: 6375}

Adopted Roots:

2036 מ‘ Seek
2630 מ‘ Oversee, Oversight
2631 מ‘ Open
2633 מ‘ Seek
D) Decoration: The fruits that grow on the branches of a tree as decorations.

V) Decorate: [freq. 14] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: glorify, beatify, boast, bough, glory| {str: 6286}

N°) Turban: A piece of cloth that is wound around the head as a decoration. [freq. 7] |kjv: goodly, beauty, goodly, ornament, tire| {str: 6287}

G°) Branch: [ms: hrap] [freq. 7] |kjv: branch, bough, sprig| {str: 6288}

I°) Decoration: [df: הָרָפָא] [freq. 51] |kjv: glory, beauty, beautiful, honour, fair, glorious, bravery, comely, excellent| {str: 8597}

E) Fruit: [freq. 119] |kjv: fruit, fruitful, bough, reward| {str: 6529}

Adopted Roots;

2604 Burst
2634 Divide, Seed
2635 Village
2636 Burst, Bud
2637 Break
2638 Whip
2639 Rip
2640 Split, Hoof
2642 Spread, Breach
2643 Tear
2740 Tie, Sash, Conspire
2813 Open, Interpretation
2811 Burst, Grain

1389 Spread: [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: fruitful, increase, bear, forth, bring| {str: 6509}

I°) Excess: [Unknown connection to root;} [df: הָרָפָא] [freq. 2] |kjv: blackness| {str: 6289}

A) Spread: [freq. 1] (vf: Psh) |kjv: spread| {str: 6580}

ab: Excess

H) Spread: [freq. 1] (vf: PshH) |kjv: spread| {str: 6580}

ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots -

V) פָּר (הִפְרָ֚ר P-ShH) —
Spread: [df: הָפַר] [freq. 22]
(vf: Paal) |kjv: spread, abroad| {str: 6581}

J) מָש (נָש PWSH) ac: Scatter
c0: ? ab: ?

V) מָש (נָש PWSH) —
Scatter: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: spread, grow, scatter| {str: 6335}

Adopted Roots:
2193 מָש Free, Freedom
2620 מָש March, Step
2621 מָש Spread
2644 מֶש Spread, Dung
2645 מֶש Tear
2646 מֶש Spread
2648 מֶש Spread, Flax
2241 מֶש Fat
3050 מֶש Spread
3052 מֶש Spread
3053 מֶש Spread

1390) † (נֵפְר PT) ac: Perforate
c0: Hole
ab: Simple: The pictograph † is a picture of an open mouth or hole, the † is a post for hanging the standard. Combined these mean "hole for a post". A hole made for inserting something. The act of intercourse.

A) † (נֵפְר PT) ac: ? co: Hole
ab: ?

N) † (נֵפְד PT) — Hole: A hole that is made in the bread by pressing. Also a morsel, as the hole, that has been removed from the bread by pinching out a piece. [freq. 15] |kjv: morsel, piece, meat| {str: 6595}

B) † (נֵפְד PT) ac: Perforate
c0: ? ab: ?: Full of holes.

V) † (נֵפְד P-TT) —
Perforate: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: part| {str: 6626}

H) † (נֵפְד PTH) ac: Entice
c0: ? ab: Simple

V) † (נֵפְד P-TH) —
Entice: [freq. 28] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel) |kjv: entice, deceive, persuade, flatter, allure, enlarge, silly| {str: 6601}

f) † (נֵפְד P-TY) — I.
Simple: One easily persuaded, seduced or deceived. [df: נפדו]

II. Width: [Unknown connection to rootAramaic only]
[freq. 21] |kjv: simple, foolish, simplicity, width| {str: 6612, 6613}

f3) † (נֵפְד PT-YWT) — Simple: One easily persuaded, seduced or deceived. [freq. 1] |kjv: simple| {str: 6615}

J) † (נֵפְד PWT) ac: ? co: Socket
ab: ?: A hole for inserting a rod. The hinges of a door were made by placing a hole in the door jam, the door had rods on the side that are set into the holes, allowing the door to swivel in the socket. Also the vagina for intercourse.

N) † (נֵפְד PWT) —
Socket: [ms: נפדו] [df: נפדו]
[freq. 2] |kjv: hinge, secret part| {str: 6596}

L) † (נֵפְד YPT) ac: ? co: ? ab: Wonder: A hole for inserting a rod. The hinges of a door were made by placing a hole in the door jam, the door had rods on the side that are set into the holes, allowing the door to swivel in the socket. Also the vagina for intercourse.
Parent and Child Roots -

a" (תמים MW-PT) —
Wonder: An amazing sight or event as a piercing. [freq. 36]
|kjv: wonder, sign, miracle| {str: 4159}

Adopted Roots:
2602 ‏תָּמֶן‏ Pit
2649 ‏מִתָּנָה‏ Open, Door
2651 ‏מִתָּנָה‏ Open
2652 ‏מִתָּנָה‏ Wink, Moment

1391) ‏חָפַק‏ (ם פGH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

C) ‏חָפַק (ם APGh) ac: ? co: ?
Viper ab: ?
N" (נ" AP-A-PGh) —
Nothing: Through the idea of a hiss. [freq. 1] |kjv: nought| {str: 659}
N(f) ‏חָפַק (ם AP-GhH)
— Viper: [freq. 3] |kjv: viper|
{str: 660}
Tsad

1392) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) ac: Issue co:
Excrement ab: ?: The ṣa is a picture of a man laying down or squatting. To issue out of something. This parent root is related to ṣad.

A) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) ac: ? co:
Excrement ab: ?: In the sense of issuing out of a man.

N¹) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) — Excrement: [freq. 2] |kjv: come| {str: 6627}

I¹) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) — Offspring: What issues out of a generation. [freq. 11] |kjv: offspring, come| {str: 6631}

J) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) ac: ? co:
Excrement ab: ?

N²) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) — Filthy: Something soiled with excrement. [ms: נזק] [freq. 2] |kjv: filthy| {str: 6674}

N¹) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) — Excrement: [ms: נזק] [freq. 5] |kjv: dung, filthiness, filth| {str: 6675}

L) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) ac: Issue co:
Excrement ab: ?: An issuing out of one place to another.

V) ṣad (ץ ס טסא) — Go out: To go, come or issue out. [Hebrew and Aramaic; A generic verb with a wide application meaning to go or come out] [freq. 1070] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: out, forth, bring, come, proceed, go, depart, finished| {str: 3318, 3319}

a²) אַסֵּד (אַסֵּד MW-טס) — Going-out: Something that is going, coming or issuing out such as a spring. [ms: נָגַד] [freq. 27] |kjv: out, go, spring, brought, east, bud, outgoing, proceed| {str: 4161}

a¹) אָסֵד (אָסֵד MW-טס) — I. Origin: The history of where one is issued out from.

II. Excrement: What comes out of man. [freq. 2] |kjv: draught, going| {str: 4163}

b¹) אָסֵד (אָסֵד Y-טס) — Excrement: What comes out of man. [freq. 1] |kjv: come| {str: 3329}

i) אֵסֵד (אֵסֵד TW-טס) — Goings: [ms: שלָּק] [freq. 23] |kjv: going, outgoing, issue, border| {str: 8444}

1393) בֹּס (בֹּס TsB) ac: Stand co: Wall ab: ?: The pictograph בֹּ is a picture of a man on his side, the ב is a picture of a tent. Combined these mean "side of the tent". The walls of the tent enclose what is inside. The tent walls stand firm and strong, protecting it from the harsh elements. As the family swells in size, the tent walls are enlarged.

A) בֹּס (בֹּס TsB) ac: ? co: Wall ab: ?

N¹) בֹּס (בֹּס TsB) — I. Wagon: A walled wagon for transport. II. Tortoise: From its shell as a wagon. [freq. 3] |kjv:
covered, litter, tortoise| {str: 6632}

a\textsuperscript{m}) נַחַב (צְנָחָב MTS-B) — Garrison: The walled in army. [df: בָּגַד ] [freq. 10] |kjv: garrison, station, stood| {str: 4673}

a\textsuperscript{l}) מַחָלָה (צְמָלָה MTS-BH) — Garrison: The walled in army. [freq. 2] |kjv: garrison, army| {str: 4675}

f\textsuperscript{m}) מַעַר (צָפַר Ts-BY) — I. Gazelle: An animal of a herd as an army. II. Beauty: The beauty and grace of the gazelle. [freq. 32] |kjv: roe, roebuck, glory, glorious, beautiful, beauty, goodly, pleasant| {str: 6643}

f\textsuperscript{l}) מַעָל (צָפָל TsB-YH) — Gazelle: A female gazelle. [freq. 2] |kjv: roe| {str: 6646}

r\textsuperscript{m}) מַעָל (צָפַל Ts-BW) — Purpose: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: purpose| {str: 6640}

E) מַעָל (צָפַל TsBA) ac: Muster co: Army ab: ?: The mustering of an army as a wall of protection.

V) מַעָל (צָפַל Ts-BA) — I. Muster: To gather for service, work or war. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Will: Ones desires. [Aramaic only] [freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: fight, assemble, muster, war, perform, wait, will| {str: 6633, 6634}

N\textsuperscript{m}) מַעָל (צָפַל Ts-BA) — Army: [freq. 485] |kjv: host, war, army, battle, service| {str: 6635}

H) מַעָל (צָפַל TsBH) ac: Swell co: ? ab: ?: As the family grows the tent is enlarged and seen as a swelling of the tent.

V) מַעָל (צָפַל Ts-BH) — Swell: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: swell, fight| {str: 6638}

N\textsuperscript{m}) מַעָל (צָפַל Ts-BH) — Swelling: [freq. 1] |kjv: swell| {str: 6639}

L) מַעָל (צָפַל YTsB) ac: Stand co: ? ab: Truth: A standing firm and fast as a wall.

V) מַעָל (צָפַל Y-TsB) — Stand: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 49] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: stand, present, set, withstand, remain, resort, truth| {str: 3320, 3321}

b\textsuperscript{m}) מַעֶל (צָפֶל Y-TsYB) — Truth: What stands firm. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: true, truth, certainty, certain| {str: 3330}

Adopted Roots:

2033 מַעֶל Gather, Fence
2426 מַעֶל Stand, Pillar
2654 מַעֶל Grasp
2656 מַעֶל Pile, Pile
2657 מַעֶל Handful

1394) מַעֶל (צָפֶל TsG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

L) מַעֶל (צָפֶל YTsG) ac: Set co: ? ab: ?: A placing in a specific location.

V) מַעֶל (צָפֶל Y-TsG) — Set: To set something in a place. [freq. 16] (vf: Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: set, made, put, establish, leave, present, stay| {str: 3322}
Parent and Child Roots - звуч

1395) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsD) ac: Hide co: Side
ab: Stronghold: The pictograph ג is a picture of the side of a man. One lies down to sleep, hide or ambush. (eng: side)

A) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsD) ac: ? co: Side ab: Stronghold

N<sup>m</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsD) — I. Side: II. Concerning: On the side of something. [Aramaic only] [freq. 35] |kjv: side, beside, another, concerning, against| {str: 6654, 6655}

k<sup>m</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת M-TsD) — Stronghold: A hiding place surrounded by sides. [freq. 11] |kjv: stronghold, hold, castle, fort, munition| {str: 4679}

a<sup>fl</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת M-Ts-WDH) — Stronghold: A hiding place surrounded by sides. [freq. 22] |kjv: fortress, hold, snare, stronghold, castle, fort, defense| {str: 4686}

H) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsDH) ac: Lay down co: ? ab: ?

V) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת Ts-DH) — Lay-down: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: wait, hunt, destroy| {str: 6658}

N<sup>m</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת Ts-DH) — True:

Posed as a question, "is it true", as if laying something down for investigation.

[Aramaic only] [ar: הָנָּב] [freq. 1] |kjv: ~~~~~~~~~

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| {str: 6656}

f<sup>fl</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת Ts-D-YH) — Ambush: A laying down in wait. [freq. 2] |kjv: lay| {str: 6660}

J) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsW) ac: Hunt co: Snare ab: ?

V) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsW-DH) — Hunt: To hunt in the sense of laying in ambush. [freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) |kjv: hunt, take, chase, provision, sore| {str: 6679}

a<sup>m</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת M-TsW-DH) — Snare: A tool used for trapping animals while the hunter lies in wait. [freq. 6] |kjv: net, snare, bulwark| {str: 4685}

a<sup>fl</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת M-Ts-W-DH) — Snare: A tool used for trapping animals while the hunter lies in wait. [freq. 6] |kjv: net, munition, hold| {str: 4685}

M) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsYD) ac: Hunt co: Meat ab: ?

N<sup>m</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsYD) — I. Hunter: One who lays in ambush. II. Meat: The produce of the hunt. [freq. 20] |kjv: venison, hunter, victuals, provision, hunting, catch, food, hunting| {str: 6718, 6719}

N<sup>fl</sup>) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת Ts-Y-DH) — Meat: The produce of the hunt. [ms: פָּרֹת] [freq. 10] |kjv: venison, victuals, provision, meat| {str: 6720}

Adopted Roots:

2476 פָּרֹת Side
2658 פָּרֹת Straight, Righteous

| ~~~~~~~~~~

1396) פָּרֹת ( פוֹרַת TsH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
1397) יָטַח (תֶּאַש Tsw) ac: Command co:
Command ab: ?
A) יָטַח (תֶּאַש Tsw) ac: ? co:
Command ab: ?
N) יָטַח (תֶּאַש Tsw) —
Command: [freq. 9] |kjv: precept, commandment| {str: 6673}
H) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsWH) ac: ? co:
Command ab: ?
V) פַּטַח (תַּטַח Ts-WH) —
Command: [freq. 494] (vf: Pual, Piel) |kjv: command, charge, commandment, appoint, bade, order, commander| {str: 6680}
h) פַּטַח (תַּטַח MTs-WH) —
Command: [freq. 181] |kjv: commandment, precept, law, ordinance| {str: 4687}

1398) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1399) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsHh) ac: ? co: Desert
ab: ?: The pictograph פַּטַח is a picture of a man on his side representing trouble, the פ is a picture of a wall that separates the inside from the outside. Combined these mean "trouble outside". The desert as a hot and dry place.
A) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsHh) ac: ? co: Desert
ab: ?
N) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsHh) —
Dry: [freq. 4] |kjv: white, clear, plainly, dry| {str: 6703}
B) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsHhHh) ac: ? co:
Desert ab: ?

V) פַּטַח (תַּטַח Ts-HhHh) —
White: To be white. From the drying and bleaching of things left in the sun. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: white| {str: 6705}
b) פַּטַח (תַּטַח Ts-HhYHh) —
Top: [Unknown connection to root]; [freq. 5] |kjv: top| {str: 6706}
b) פַּטַח (תַּטַח Ts-HhY-Hhh) —
Dry: [freq. 1] |kjv: dry| {str: 6707}
I) פַּטַח (תַּטַח Ts-Ts-Hh) —
Desert: [freq. 1] |kjv: drought| {str: 6710}
b) פַּטַח (תַּטַח Ts-HhY-Hhh) —
Top: [Unknown connection to root]; [freq. 1] |kjv: high place| {str: 6708}

H) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsHhH) ac: ? co:
Dry ab: ?
e) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsY-Hhh) —
Dried: [ms: תַּטַח] [freq. 1] |kjv: dried| {str: 6704}
J) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsWHh) ac: Shout
co: ? ab: ?
V) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsWHh) —
Shout: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: shout| {str: 6681}
N) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsW-Hhh) —
Shout: [freq. 4] |kjv: cry, crying, complaining| {str: 6682}

Adopted Roots;
2661 פַּטַח White
2679 פַּטַח Cry
2756 פַּטַח Outcry

1400) פַּטַח (תַּטַח TsTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
The desert nomad's life was a continual traveling from one location to another, always hunting for pastures. The stars and terrain served as landmarks to guide the nomad on his journey. This parent root is related to מָשָׁל (mašal) through the idea of migration as an issuing out. 

A) מָשָׁל (mašal) ac: ? co: Desert ab: ?

N מָשָׁל (mašal) — Ship:
Just as the nomad travels the wilderness, ships are nomads of the sea. [freq. 4] |kjv: ship| {str: 6716}

N מָשָׁל (mašal) — Desert: [freq. 16] |kjv: dry, wilderness, drought, solitary, barren| {str: 6723}

f מָשָׁל (mašal) — Desert: [freq. 6] |kjv: desert, wilderness| {str: 6728}

j מָשָׁל (mašal) — Desert: II. Landmark: The marks in the desert which the nomad follows as road signs. [freq. 5] |kjv: dry, title, waymark, sign| {str: 6724, 6725}

1403) מָשָׁל (mašal) ac: ? co: Shadow ab: ?: A place of shadows.

A) מָשָׁל (mašal) ac: ? co: Shadow ab: ?

N מָשָׁל (mašal) — Shadow: [freq. 49] |kjv: shadow, defense, shade| {str: 6738}

k מָשָׁל (mašal) — Shade: [ms: מַשָּׁל] [freq. 1] |kjv: bottom| {str: 4699}

c מָשָׁל (mašal) — I. Shadow: II. Locust: The flying swarm causes a large shadow. III. Spear: [Unknown connection to root;] [df: מָשָׁל] [freq. 6] |kjv: locust, spear, shadowing| {str: 6767}
B) יָלַע (TsLL) ac: Sink
Shade ab: ?
   V) יָלַע (Ts-L) — I.
   Sink: From the darkness of depth. II. Shadow: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: sink, shadow, dark| {str: 6749, 6751}
   Nm) יָלַע (Ts-LL) — Shadow: [freq. 4] |kjv: shadow| {str: 6752}
   d) יָלַע (Ts-LWL) — Cake: As becoming dark when cooked. [freq. 2] |kjv: cake| {str: 6742}

C) יָלַע (ATsL) ac: ?
Near ab: ?
   V) יָלַע (A-TsL) — Set-aside: To reserve or put aside something in the sense of keeping in the shadow. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: take, reserve, keep, straighten| {str: 680}
   Nm) יָלַע (A-TsL) — Near: Being next to something in the sense of being it its shade. [freq. 58] |kjv: by, beside, near, at, with, from, against, close, to, toward, unto| {str: 681}
   b) יָלַע (A-TsYL) — Noble: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 2] |kjv: noble, chief| {str: 678}
   b) יָלַע (A-TsYL) — Joint: The joint in the arm, either the elbow or armpit. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 3] |kjv: hole, great| {str: 679}

D) יָלַע (TsAL) ac: ?
Tree ab: ?: What casts a shadow of shade.

E) יָלַע (TsLA) ac: Pray
   co: Pray: [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pray| {str: 6739}
   E) יָלַע (TsLA) ac: Pray
   V) יָלַע (Ts-LA) — Pray: [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pray| {str: 6739}

F) יָלַע (HTsL) ac: ?
   ab: Escape: A hiding in the shadows.
   Nf) יָלַע (H-TsL) — Escape: [freq. 1] |kjv: deliverance| {str: 2020}

G) יָלַע (TsHL) ac: Shout
   co: ? ab: ?: The shouting of a voice in joy or singing. Also the neighing of a horse or bull as a shouting. [Unknown connection to root;]
   V) יָלַע (Ts-HL) — Shout: [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: cry, bellow, neigh, rejoice, shine, shout, lift| {str: 6670}
   h) יָלַע (MTs-H-LH) — Shouting: [freq. 2] |kjv: neighing| {str: 4684}

H) יָלַע (TsLH) ac: Roast
   co: ? ab: ?: A roast becomes dark when cooked.
   V) יָלַע (Ts-LH) — Roast: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: roast| {str: 6740}
   f) יָלַע (Ts-LY) — Roast: [freq. 3] |kjv: roast| {str: 6748}

J) יָלַע (TsWL) ac: ?
   ab: ?: The deep ocean as a place of darkness.
   Nf) יָלַע (Ts-W-LH) — Deep: [freq. 1] |kjv: deep| {str: 6683}
Parent and Child Roots - ָ—

k^1) פִּילָם (פִּילָם) M-TsW-LH — Deep: [ms: יִבְּשָׁלָם] [freq. 11] [kjv: deep, depth, bottom] {str: 4688}

Adopted Roots;
2662 מָכַא Advance, Bowl
2663 מִכָּא Image
2428 מָכַא Deliver

1404 מָכַא (מָכַא TsM) ac: Thirst co: Dry
ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of a man on his side representing the hunt, the מ is a picture of water. Combined these mean "hunt for water". A fasting from water, or food.

A) מָכַא (מָכַא TsM) ac: ? co: Tie
ab: ?: Something tied around the mouth. [Unknown connection to root;]

N^1) מָכַא (מָכַא) Ts-MH — Veil: As bound around the face. [freq. 4] [kjv: lock] {str: 6777}

B) מָכַא (מָכַא TsMM) ac: Thirst
co: ? ab: ?

b^1) מָכַא (מָכַא Ts-MYM) — Thirsty: [freq. 2] [kjv: robber] {str: 6782}

E) מָכַא (מָכַא TsMA) ac: Thirst
co: Dry
ab: ?

V) מָכַא (מָכַא Ts-MA) — Thirst: [freq. 10] (vf: Paal) [kjv: thirst, athirst, thirsty] {str: 6770}
N^1) מָכַא (מָכַא Ts-MA) — Thirst: [freq. 26] [kjv: thirst, thirsty] {str: 6771, 6772}

e^1) מָכַא (מָכַא Ts-Y-M-AH) — Thirst: [ms: יִבְּשָׁלָם] [freq. 1] [kjv: thirst] {str: 6773}
e^1) מָכַא (מָכַא Ts-Y-M-AWN) — Dry land: A thirsty land. [ms: יִבְּשָׁלָם] [freq. 3] [kjv: drought, thirsty, dry ground] {str: 6774}

J) מַכַּע (מַכַּע) TsWM ac: Fast co: ? ab: ?: An abstinence from water, or food.

V) מַכַּע (מַכַּע) TsWM — Fast: To abstain from food. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal) [kjv: fast] {str: 6684}
N^1) מַכַּע (מַכַּע) TsWM — Fast: An abstinence from food. [ms: יִבְּשָׁלָם] [freq. 26] [kjv: fast] {str: 6685}

Adopted Roots;
2671 מָכַא Wither

1405 יָכַא (יָכַא) TsN) ac: ? co: Sheep
ab: ?

H) יָכַא (יָכַא) TsNH ac: ? co: Sheep
ab: ?

g^1) יָכַא (יָכַא) T-sWNH) — Sheep: [ms: יִבְּשָׁלָם] [freq. 2] [kjv: sheep] {str: 6792}

J) יָכַא (יָכַא tsWN) ac: ? co: Sheep
ab: ?

N^1) יָכַא (יָכַא) TsWN) — Flock: [df: יִבְּשָׁלָם] [freq. 274] [kjv: flock, sheep, cattle, lamb] {str: 6629}

Adopted Roots;
2670 מָכַא Descend
2672 מָכַא Low
2674 מָכַא Confine, Stocks
2675 מָכַא Pipe

1406 מָכַא (מָכַא TsS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
A) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

B) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Spread
co: Bed
ab: ?

C) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Spread
co: Bed
ab: ?

D) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

E) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Spread
co: Bed
ab: ?

F) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

G) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Spread
co: Bed
ab: ?

H) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

I) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

J) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

K) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

L) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.

M) אָבָה (סֶבֶת TsAh) ac: Bed
ab: ?
A spreading out of something.
Parent and Child Roots - אָא

N<sup>m</sup> אָאַוּן (דָּאַקְנִי TסYTs) — Blossom: [ms: תַּקְנִי] [freq. 15] [kjv: blossom, flower, plate, wing] {str: 6731}
N<sup>f</sup> אָאַוּה (דָּאַקְנְה TסY-TsH) — Blossom: [freq. 1] [kjv: flower] {str: 6733}

L) אָאַוּת (דָּאַקְנֶת YTsQ) ac: Pour co: Cast ab: ? The pouring of molten metal out of a funnel into a cast.

V) אָאַוּת (דָּאַקְנֶת Y-TsQ) — Pour: To pour molten metal. [df: דָּאַקְנֶת] [freq. 54] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Participle) [kjv: pour, cast, molten, firm, set, fast, grow, hard, overflown, steadfast] {str: 3251, 3332}

Adopted Roots;
2412 פָּאָל Pour
2450 פָּאַל Pour

1411) אָאַוּה (דָּאַקְנֶת TסR) ac: Press co: Enemy ab: Trouble: A pressing in or on someone or something. (eng: sore; store)
A) אָאַו (דָּאַק TסR) ac: Press co: Enemy ab: Trouble

N<sup>m</sup> אָאַו (דָּאַק TסQ) — Pot: A cast iron pot. [df: דָּאַק] [freq. 1] [kjv: pot] {str: 610}
J) אָאַו (דָּאַק TסQ) ac: Pour co: Pillar ab: ?

V) אָאַו (דָּאַק TסQ) — Pour: To pour molten metal. Also to pour water or oil onto someone for washing or anointing. [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: pour, molten, anoint] {str: 5480, 6694}

A) אָאַו (דָּאַק TסR) — I. Enemy: One who closes in with pressure. II. Strait: A narrow tight place or situation. [freq. 105] [kjv: enemy, adversary,
trouble, distress, affliction, foe, narrow, strait, flint, sorrow | {str: 6862}

Trouble: [freq. 73] | kjv: trouble, distress, affliction, adversary, anguish, tribulation, adversary | {str: 6869}

Balm: A salve rubbed and pressed into the skin. [freq. 6] | kjv: balm | {str: 6875}

Strait: A narrow tight place or situation. [freq. 3] | kjv: pains, distress, strait | {str: 4712}

Press: [freq. 58] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Participle) | kjv: enemy, distress, bind, vex, afflict, besiege, adversary, strait, trouble, bound, pangs | {str: 6887}

Bundle: Something that is bound up tight. [ms: מִלְתָּר] II.

Pebble: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 11] | kjv: bundle, bag, bind, grain, stone | {str: 6872}

Belt: To wrap around tightly. [df: הר] II. Store: To store up something in a safe place as if bound up. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) | kjv: gird, bind, compass, store, treasure | {str: 247, 686}

Waistband: As bound around the middle. [df: הר] [freq. 14] | kjv: girdle | {str: 232}

Storehouse: A place where store are bound up. [freq. 79] | kjv: treasure, treasury, storehouse, cellar, armoury | {str: 214}

Neck: From the soreness of the neck from carrying a load or from stress. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 45] | kjv: neck | {str: 6676, 6677}

Oil: [freq. 23] | kjv: oil, anointed | {str: 3323}

Crushed: [df: הר] [freq. 1] | kjv: crushed | {str: 2116}
Parent and Child Roots - 239

J) יֵצָא (זָא) TsWR ac: Press co: Flint
ab: ?

V) יֵצָא (זָא) TsWR — Press:
[df: יָד] [freq. 41] (vf: Paal)
[kjv: besiege, siege, distress, bind, adversary, assault, bag, beset, cast, fashion, fortify, inclose, bind, crush, closed, thrust] {str: 2115, 6696}

N^m) יֵצָא (זָא) TsW-RH —
Flint: A very hard rock that when fractured forms a razor sharp edge. Used for knives, spears or arrowheads. [ms: טיר] [freq. 80] [kjv: rock, strength, sharp, god, beauty, edge, stone, mighty, strong, stone, flint] {str: 6697, 6864}

a^m) יֵצָא (זָא) M-TsWR —
I. Wound: What is bound up with dressings. [df: מָכַר] [freq. 4] [kjv: form] {str: 6699}

k^1) יֵצָא (זָא) M-TsW-RH — Rampart: A defensible stronghold to repel an army that presses in. [ms: מַעֲשֵׂר] [freq. 8] [kjv: fenced, stronghold, fort, munition] {str: 4694}

L) יֵצָא (זָא) YTsr ac: Press co: ? ab: ?

V) יֵצָא (זָא) Y-TsR —
Press: To pressed or squeeze out of shape or into a shape as when pressing clay into a shape. [freq. 71] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal, Pual) |kjv: distressed, straitened, straits, vex, narrow, form, potter, fashion, maker, frame, make, former, earthen, purpose| {str: 3334, 3335}

N^m) יֵצָא (זָא) Y-TsR —
Thought: The forming of thought in the mind. [freq. 9] [kjv: imagination, frame, mind, work] {str: 3336}

d^m) יֵצָא (זָא) Y-TsWR —
Form: Something that is formed. [ms: טיר] [freq. 1] [kjv: members] {str: 3338}

M) יֵצָא (זָא) TsYR ac: Press co: ? ab: Pain

V) יֵצָא (זָא) TsYR —
Press: [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael)
[kjv: ambassador] {str: 6737}

N^m) יֵצָא (זָא) TsYR — I. Pain: A pressing pain. II. Idol: As pressed out of clay. III. Hinge: As pressed. The weight of the door rested on the hinge. IV. Messenger: [freq. 14] [kjv: ambassador, messenger, pain, pang, sorrow, idol, hinge] {str: 6735, 6736}

Adopted Roots:
2629 יֵצָא Press, File

1412) יֵצָא (זָא) TsSh ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1413) יֵצָא (זָא) TsT ac: Burn co: ? ab: ?

J) יֵצָא (זָא) TsWT ac: Burn co: ? ab: ?

V) יֵצָא (זָא) TsWT — Burn:
[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: burn] {str: 6702}
### Parent and Child Roots

<table>
<thead>
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<th>ac: <strong>Kindle</strong></th>
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<td>ac: ?</td>
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**Kindle:** [freq. 29] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) | kjv: kindle, burn, set, desolate| {str: 3341} |
Quph

1415) עַ (נַ פ QA) ac: Vomit co:
Vomit ab:?

A) עַ (נַ פ QA) ac: ? co: Vomit ab:?
N^m) עַ (נַ פ QA) — Vomit:
[df: נַ פ] [freq. 4] [kjv: vomit] {str: 6892}
N^f) נַ פ (נַ פ Q-AT) — Qaat: An unknown bird that vomits up its food for its chicks. [freq. 5] [kjv: pelican, cormorant] {str: 6893}

J) עְ (נְ QWA) ac: ? co:
Vomit ab:?
V) עְ (נְ QWA) —
Vomit: [df: נְ פ] [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: vomit, spue] {str: 6958}
M) עְ (נְ QYA) ac: ? co:
Vomit ab:?
V) עְ (נְ QYA) —
Vomit: [df: נְ פ] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: spue] {str: 7006}

1416) מַ (בֵּ QB) ac: Pierce co:
Cavity ab: ?: The pictograph מַ is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the gathering of the light, the מ is a picture of a tent and what is inside. Combined these mean "gather inside". A container or hole for storing or holding something. (eng: cave; cavity)

A) מ (בֵּ QB) ac: ? co: Cavity ab:?
N^m) מ (בֵּ QB) — Qav: A standard of measure. [freq. 1] [kjv: cab] {str: 6894}
N^f) מ וּ (בֵּ Q-BH) —
Stomach: As a cavity. [freq. 1] [kjv: maw] {str: 6896}
N^f) מ וּ (בֵּ MQ-BT) — Hammer: A piercing tool. [freq. 2] [kjv: hammer] {str: 4718}
a^f) מ וּ (בֵּ MQ-BH) —
Hammer: A piercing tool. [freq. 3] [kjv: hammer] {str: 4717}
g^f) מ וּ (בֵּ QW-BH) —
Stomach: As a cavity. [ms: מַ פ] [freq. 1] [kjv: belly] {str: 6897}
o^f) מ וּ (בֵּ QW-BH) —
Tent: As a cavity. [ms: מַ פ] [freq. 1] [kjv: tent] {str: 6898}

B) מ (בֵּ QBB) ac: Pierce co: ? ab:?
V) מ (בֵּ Q-BB) —
Pierce: To pierce through creating a cavity. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal) [kjv: curse] {str: 6895}

L) מ (בֵּ YQB) ac: ? co: Wine trough ab: ?: A boxed cavity below the winepress where the juice drains into.
M^m) מ (בֵּ Y-QB) —
Wine trough: [freq. 16] [kjv: winepress, press, fats, pressfat, wine] {str: 3342}

Adopted Roots:
2430 מ (ה מ Pierce, Hole
2694 מ (ה מ Drain, Bowl
2695 מ (ה מ Gather
2696 מ (ה מ Bury, Grave

241
1417) יָכָה ( יעל QG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1418) בּרָד ( יר QD) ac: Bow co: Head
ab: ?: The bowing of the head in respect as a showing of the scalp to another. Also the heat that is given off at the scalp. (eng: head - with the exchange of the h and q)

A) בּר ( יר QD) ac: ? co: Head
ab: ?: The bowing down of the head.

B) בּרֶד ( יר QDD) ac: Bow co: ? ab: ?: The bowing down of the head.

C) בּרֵד ( יר YQD) ac: Bow co: ? ab: ?: From the heat that comes from the top of the head.

D) בּר ( יר Y-QD) ac: Burn co: ? ab: ?: From the heat that comes from the top of the head.

E) בּר ( יר Y-QWD) ac: Burning
ab: ?: From the heat that comes from the top of the head.

F) בּר ( יר QYH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

G) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Dull co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

H) בּר ( יר QHH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

I) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

J) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

K) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

L) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

M) בּר ( יר QYD) ac: Anoint co: Cassia
ab: ?: A pouring of spices on the head.

N) בּר ( יר QY-DH) ac: Cassia
ab: ?: The tree, wood or spice which is used in anointing oils and perfumes.

Adopted Roots:

2697 בּר Heat
2699 בּר Dark, Darkness

1419) בּר ( יר QH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

H) בּר ( יר QHH) ac: Dull co: ?
ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) בּר ( יר Q-HH) — Dull:
ab: ?: A dull blade or dull teeth as bad.

J) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

I) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

G) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

F) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

E) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

D) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

C) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

A) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

B) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

A) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.

A) בּר ( יר QWH) ac: Collect co: Cord
ab: ?: Related to יָכָה.
Parent and Child Roots -

gathering, pool, plenty, abiding| {str: 4723}

Ditch: A place for collecting water. [freq. 1] |kjv: ditch| {str: 4724}

Collection: [freq. 2] |kjv: gathering, obey| {str: 3349}

Cord: [freq. 21] |kjv: line, rule| {str: 6957}

Measured: As with a cord. [freq. 2] |kjv: meted| {str: 6978}

Taking: [freq. 1] |kjv: taking| {str: 4727}

Adopted Roots;

243) (תָּא QTh) ac: Cut co: Little ab: Loathe: Something that is little or made little by cutting off.

A) (תָּא QTh) ac: co: Little ab:?

N(ח) (תָּא QTh) — Little:
[freq. 1] |kjv: little| {str: 6985}

B) (תָּא QThTh) ac: Cut off co: ab:?

V) (תָּא QThTh) — Cut off: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cut off| {str: 6990}

J) (תָּא QThTh) ac: Loathe co: ab:?: Something considered little, of no account.

V) (תָּא QThTh) — Loathe: [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: grieve, loathe| {str: 6962}

Adopted Roots;

2347 (תָּא ל Little
2432 (תָּא Loathe
2701 (תָּא Destroy, Destruction
2702 (תָּא Kill
2703 (תָּא Small
2704 (תָּא Pluck
2705 (תָּא Burn, Incense

1420) (תָּא QW) ac: Measure co: Cord ab:?: A cord used for measuring a straight line. Related to (תָּא).

A) (תָּא QW) ac: Measure co: Cord ab:?

N(ח) (תָּא QW) — Cord: [freq. 21] |kjv: line, rule| {str: 6957}

i(ח) (תָּא TQ-WH) — I. Cord: Used for binding. II. Waiting: Held back waiting for something. [freq. 34] |kjv: hope, expect, line, long| {str: 8615}

L) (תָּא YQH) ac: Collect co: ab:?

N(ח) (תָּא YQ-HH) — Collection: [freq. 2] |kjv: gathering, obey| {str: 3349}

Adopted Roots;

1421) (תָּא QZ) ac: co: ab:?

1422) (תָּא QHh) ac: Take co: Merchandise ab:?

A) (תָּא QHh) ac: Take co: Merchandise ab:?

N(ח) (תָּא MQHh) — Taking: [freq. 1] |kjv: taking| {str: 4727}

Merchandise: As taken. [freq. 1] |kjv: ware| {str: 4728}

Adopted Roots;

2347 (תָּא L Little
2432 (תָּא Loathe
2701 (תָּא Destroy, Destruction
2702 (תָּא Kill
2703 (תָּא Small
2704 (תָּא Pluck
2705 (תָּא Burn, Incense

1424) (תָּא QY) ac: co: ab:?

A) (תָּא QY) ac: co: Gourd ab:?
Parent and Child Roots -

1425) שַׂרְת (ןק QK) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1426) גֻּרֶד (נָג QL) ac: Gather co:

Shepherd ab: ?: The pictograph ג is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the gathering of the light, the ג is a picture of a shepherd staff representing authority. Combined these mean "gathering to the staff". When the shepherd called the sheep they swiftly came to him. The staff of the shepherd was his tool of authority. With it he would direct, discipline and protect the flock. (eng: clown; call - to call together)

A) גֻּר (נָג QL) ac: ? co: Light ab: ?: The Shepherd traveled light allowing him to move swiftly. He carried with him a long staff for directing the sheep as well as to protect them from predators. The shepherd also carried a bag, which included dried foods including grains and meat. Also, making light of someone or something as in shame, curse or dishonor.

N“) גֻּר (נָג QL) — I. Swift:

II. Voice: The sound of the shepherd that calls the flock. The voice of man or musical instrument. [Aramaic only] [freq. 20] |kjv: swift, light| {str: 7031, 7032}

a“) גֻּר-מ (נָגֵּם MQ-L) — Staff: [freq. 18] |kjv: rod, staff, stave| {str: 4731}

a“) גֻּר-מ (נָגֵּם MQ-LH) — Staff: [freq. 18] |kjv: rod, staff, stave| {str: 4731}

f“) גֻּר (נָג Q-LY) —

Dried: Dried foods, grains and meat, are carried by the shepherd. [df: כָּבֵד] [freq. 6] |kjv: corn| {str: 7039}

j“) גֻּר (נָג Q-LWN) —

Shame: One who is become light in stature. [freq. 17] |kjv: shame, confusion, dishonour, ignominy, reproach| {str: 7036}

l“) גֻּר (נָג QL-QL) —

Light: Something that is light in weight or position (worthless). [freq. 1] |kjv: light| {str: 7052}

B) גֻּר (נָג QLL) ac: ? co:

Light ab: ?: Something light in weight or stature.

V) גֻּר (נָג Q-LL) —

Light: To be swift or cursed. [freq. 82] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Pilpel) |kjv: curse, swift, light, vile, despise, abate, ease, slight| {str: 7043}

N“) גֻּר (נָג Q-LL) —

Polished: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 2] |kjv: burnished, polished| {str: 7044}

N“) גֻּר (נָג QL-LH) —

Curse: Something that is light in stature, considered worthless. [freq. 33] |kjv: curse, accuse| {str: 7045}

G) גֻּר (נָג QHL) ac: Gather co:

Flock ab: ?: A gathering of sheep to the shepherd.

V) גֻּר (נָג Q-HL) —

Gather: To gather together a flock to the shepherd. [freq. 40] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: gather, assemble| {str: 6950, 7035}

N“) גֻּר (נָג Q-HL) —

Flock: A gathering of the flock to the shepherd. [freq. 123] |kjv:
congregation, assembly, company, multitude | {str: 6951}

**Flock**: A gathering of the flock to the shepherd. [df: יְהוָה] [freq. 1] |kjv: company| {str: 3862}

**Pasture**: The place where the flock gathers. [freq. 2] |kjv: congregation| {str: 4721}

**Flock**: A gathering of the flock to the shepherd. [df: יְהוָה] [freq. 2] |kjv: assembly| {str: 6952}

**Pasture**: The place where the flock gathers. [freq. 2] |kjv: congregation| {str: 4721}

**Pasture**: The place where the flock gathers. [freq. 2] |kjv: congregation| {str: 4721}

The Shepherd traveled light allowing him to move swiftly. He carried with him a long staff for directing the sheep as well as to protect them from predators. The shepherd also carried a bag, which included dried foods including grains and meat. Also, making light of someone or something as in shame, curse or dishonor.

**Raise**: To raise or rise up. Also in the sense of continuing or establishing something. [Hebrew and Aramaic; A generic verb with a wide application meaning to rise] [freq. 663] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Piel) |kjv: up, arise, raise, establish, stand, perform, confirm, again, set, stabilish, surely, continue, sure, abide, accomplish| {str: 6965, 6966}

**Height**: [freq. 45] |kjv: height, stature, high, tall, along| {str: 6967}
Parent and Child Roots -

Parent and Child Roots -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted Roots</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2433 鬟licative, Vengeance</td>
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<tr>
<td>2711 甗 to grind, meal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2712 甗 to snatch</td>
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<td>2713 甗 to wither</td>
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<td>2714 甗 to grasp, handful</td>
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<td>2715 甗 to cling, thorn</td>
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<tr>
<td>1428 甗 to acquire co: Nest</td>
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<tr>
<td>1428 甗 to cause to be, make, bring</td>
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<tr>
<td>1428 甗 to erect, raise, build</td>
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<tr>
<td>1428 甗 to acquire, possess</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
B) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
C) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
D) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
E) 甗 to erect, raise, build |

A) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
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C) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
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Adopted Roots:

2433 甗 Avenge, Vengeance
2711 甗 to grind, meal
2712 甗 to snatch
2713 甗 to wither
2714 甗 to grasp, handful
2715 甗 to cling, thorn

1428 甗 to acquire co: Nest
ab: Zealous: The pictograph 甗 is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the gathering of the light, the 甗 is a picture of a seed. Combined these mean "gathering for the seeds". The parent birds go about gathering materials to build a nest where they will raise their seeds (eggs). (eng: coin - for purchasing)

A) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
B) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
C) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
D) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
E) 甗 to erect, raise, build |

A) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
B) 甗 to build of Nest, house, room |
C) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
D) 甗 to erect, raise, build |
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Adopted Roots:

2433 甗 Avenge, Vengeance
2711 甗 to grind, meal
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2713 甗 to wither
2714 甗 to grasp, handful
2715 甗 to cling, thorn

1428 甗 to acquire co: Nest
ab: Zealous: The pictograph 甗 is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the gathering of the light, the 甗 is a picture of a seed. Combined these mean "gathering for the seeds". The parent birds go about gathering materials to build a nest where they will raise their seeds (eggs). (eng: coin - for purchasing)
### Zealous

**Zealous:** One who is protective over someone or something.  
[freq. 6] | kjv: jealous | {str: 7067}

**Zealous:** A protective or suspicious nature.  
[freq. 43] | kjv: jealousy, zeal, envy, for my sake | {str: 7068}

**Zealous:**  
[freq. 2] | kjv: jealous | {str: 7072}

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### Possession

**Possession:** What is purchased or possessed. Usually of livestock or land.  
[freq. 15] | kjv: bought, purchase, price, possession | {str: 4736}

**Possession:** What is purchased or possessed. Usually of livestock or land.  
[freq. 15] | kjv: bought, purchase, price, possession | {str: 4736}

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### Branch

**Branch:** As used for nest building.  
[freq. 62] | kjv: reed, branch, calamus, cane, stalk | {str: 7066, 7069}

**Chant:** As a repetitive sound like a bird.  
[freq. 8] (vf: Piel) | kjv: lament, mourning | {str: 6969}

**Spearhead:** Like the bill of bird used to defend the nest.  
[freq. 1] | kjv: spear | {str: 7013}

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### Mark

**Mark:** A mark by branding, incision or tattoo.  
[freq. 1] | kjv: mark | {str: 7085}

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### Dislocate

**Dislocate:** To dislocate a joint. A beheading by dislocating the head.  
[freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil,
Parent and Child Roots -

Hophal) [kjv: hang, alienate, joint, depart] {str: 3363}

Adopted Roots:
248  Hophal) |kjv: hang, alienate, joint, depart| {str: 3363}

1431) ('א QP) ac: Condense co: Sun
ab: ?: The pictograph ' is a picture of the sun at the horizon, the א is a picture of the mouth. Combined these mean "sun speaks". As the sun travels through the sky it marks (speaks, commands) the times and seasons (see Genesis 1:14). The condensing of the light at the sun when at the horizons, a condensing of milk into curdles. A going around of the sun from one horizon to the other.

E) ('א QPA) ac: ? co: Curdle ab: ?: The condensing of milk into a cheese.

V) ('א QPA) — Curdle: To condense together. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: congeal, settle, curdle, dark] {str: 7087}

J) ('א QWP) ac: ? co: Sun
ab: ?: A going around of the sun from one horizon to the other.

N"a) ('א QWP) — Ape: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: א] [freq. 2] [kjv: ape] {str: 6971}

i) ('א T-QW-PH) — Circle: The circle of the sun around the earth usually in reference to a time. [ms: ] [freq. 4] [kjv: end, circuit, about] {str: 8622}

Adopted Roots:
2435 ('א Encircle, Circle
2720 ('א Shrink, Anguish

1432) ('א QTs) ac: Cut co: End
ab: ?: The end of something or to make an end by cutting it off.

A) ('א QTs) ac: ? co: End ab: ?

N"a) ('א QTs) — End: The end of a time period or place or the end of something. The border of a country as the ends. [freq. 67] [kjv: end, after, border, infinite, process] {str: 7093}

N"a) (ר"ב Q-Tsh) — End: The far extremity of something, the end or edge. [freq. 35] [kjv: end, lowest, uttermost, edge, selvedge] {str: 7098}

N"a) (ר"ב Q-TsTo) — End: The end of a time or place or as an extremity. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 9] [kjv: end, part, some] {str: 7117, 7118}

s) (ר"ב Q-TsTo) — Ruler: One who rules within a border. [freq. 12] [kjv: ruler, prince, captain, guide] {str: 7101}

N"a) (ר"ב Q-TsTo) — Outer: At the end of something. [freq. 4] [kjv: uttermost, outmost] {str: 7020}

B) ('א QTsTs) ac: Cut off co: ? ab: ?: The making of an end of something by cutting it.

V) ('א Q-TsTs) — Cut-off: To make an end of something by cutting it off. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: ] [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Pual,
Piel) [kjv: cut off, utmost, cut] {str: 7082, 7112, 7113}

H)  הַּגֶּשֶׁת (הַגֶּשֶׁת Q-TsH) ac: Cut off
co: End ab: ?

V)  הַגֶּשֶׁת (הַגֶּשֶׁת Q-TsH) —
Cut-off: To cut something out or make short. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: cut off, cut, scrape] {str: 7096}

Nm)  הַגֶּשֶׁת (הַגֶּשֶׁת Q-TsH) —
End: The far extremity of something, the end or edge. [freq. 96] [kjv: end, part, edge, coast, border, outside, utmost, quarter] {str: 7097}

J)  אָמַשׁ (אָמַשׁ QWTs) ac: Awake
co: ? ab: ?

V)  אָמַשׁ (אָמַשׁ QWTs) —
Awake: An end to sleep. II. Loath: To consider something cut off. [freq. 31] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: abhor, weary, loath, distress, vex, grieve, awake, wake, arise, watch] {str: 6973, 6974}

Nm)  אָמַשׁ (אָמַשׁ QWTs) —
Thorn: [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: ] [freq. 12] [kjv: thorn] {str: 6975}

Nf)  אָמַשׁ (אָמַשׁ QW-TsH) —
Lock: A lock of hair. [Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 2] [kjv: lock] {str: 6977}

K)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ QTSW) ac: ? co: 
End ab: ?

Nm)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ Q-TsW) —
End: The far extremity of something, the end or edge. [freq. 7] [kjv: end, uttermost] {str: 7099}

L)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ YQTS) ac: Awake
co: ? ab: ?: An ending of sleep.

V)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ Y-QTs) —
Awake: [freq. 11] (vf: Paal) [kjv: awake] {str: 3364}

M)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ QYTs) ac: ? co:
Summer ab: ?: As the end of the season.

N)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ QYTs) —
Summer: To spend the summer. [df: ] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: summer] {str: 6972}

Nm)  יָנָשׁ (יָנָשׁ QYTs) —
Summer: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: ] [freq. 21] [kjv: summer] {str: 7007, 7019}

Adopted Roots:
2291  קֶשׁ Cut
2717  קֶשׁ End
2723  קֶשׁ Sheer, Base
2725  קֶשׁ Scrape, Plane
2726  קֶשׁ Snap, Splinter, Wrath
2727  קֶשׁ Sever, Short

1433)  קֶשׁ (קֶשׁ QQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1434)  קֶשׁ (קֶשׁ QR) ac: Call co:
Meeting ab: Event: The pictograph ק is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the gathering of the light, the ק is a picture of the head of a man. Combined these mean "gather the men". The meeting or bringing together of people or objects by arrangement, accident or purchase. (eng: occur; call - with the exchange of the l and r)

A)  קֶשׁ (קֶשׁ QR) ac: ? co: Cold ab: ?: Men often came together during the cool of the evening to discuss the news of the camp.
Parent and Child Roots -

N²⁾ (💡 Q-R) — Cold:
[Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 3] |kjv: cold| {str: 7119}
Nⁱ⁾ (💡 Q-RH) — Cold: A cold wind or cold weather. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 5] |kjv: cold| {str: 7135}

N²⁾ (💡 Q-RT) — City:
A place of meeting within the city, either at the entrance or a high place. [freq. 5] |kjv: city| {str: 7176}
f⁾ (💡 Q-RY) — Contrary: An opposition. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 7] |kjv: contrary| {str: 7147}

k⁾ (💡 MQ-RH) — Cool: A cool place to escape the heat. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 2] |kjv: summer| {str: 4747}

E) (💡 QRA) ac: Call co:
Meeting ab: ?: A calling together for assembly.

V) (💡 Q-RA) — I. Call: To call or call out, to call a name or give a name. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Meet: To come together to meet. Also a chance encounter. III. Read: To read a scroll in the presence of those called to a meeting. [freq. 883] (v/f: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: happen, meet, beam, befall, brought| {str: 7136}

N²⁾ (💡 Q-RH) — Event: [freq. 1] |kjv: chance| {str: 7137}
f⁾ (💡 QR-YH) — City: A meeting place. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: 💡] [freq. 40] |kjv: city| {str: 7149, 7151}

l⁾ (💡 MQ-RH) — Event: [freq. 10] |kjv: befall, event, hap, chance, happen| {str: 4745}

k⁾ (💡 MQ-RH) — Hall: A meeting place. [freq. 1] |kjv: building| {str: 4746}

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Parent and Child Roots -

J) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QWR) ac: ? co: Sit ab: ?

N²) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QWR) — I. Web: The web of a spider as a sitting place. [ms: שָׁעָה] II. Cold: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 3] [kjv: cold, web] {str: 7120, 6980}

N¹) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QW-RH) — Log: Used to sit on when meeting. Also used as beams in the roof of a house. [ms: שָׁעָה] [freq. 5] [kjv: roof, beam] {str: 6982}

L) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה YQR) ac: ? co: ? ab: Precious: Something of value. [Unknown connection to root;]

V) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Y-QR) — Precious: To be considered of value. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: precious, prized, set, withdraw] {str: 3365}

N²) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Y-QR) — I. Precious: Something of value. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Value: Something counted as valuable. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 60] [kjv: precious, costly, excellent, brightness, clear, fat, reputation, honourable, glory, honour, precious, price] {str: 3366, 3367, 3368}

b) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Y-QYR) — Precious: Something of value. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 3] [kjv: dear] {str: 3357, 3358}

M) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QYR) ac: ? co: Wall ab: ?

N²) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QYR) — Wall: The place of the city where elders meet. [ms: שָׁעָה] [freq. 74] [kjv: wall, side, mason, town] {str: 7023}

Adopted Roots:
2730 שָׁעָה Shave, Bald
2731 שָׁעָה Cover

1435 שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QSh) ac: Gather co: Stall ab: ?: The pictograph — is a picture of the sun at the horizon and the gathering of the light, the is a picture of the teeth representing pressure. Combined these mean "bring together and pressed". Once the grain stalks are harvested from the field, it is gathered into bundles and secured with a cord in the middle.

A) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QSh) ac: ? co: Stubble ab: ?: The stiff part of the stalk that remains in the ground. The stiffness a branch for making bows or snares.

N²) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QSh) — Stubble: [freq. 16] [kjv: stubble] {str: 7179}

N²) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Q-ShT) — Bow: Made from a stiff branch to shoot arrows. [freq. 77] [kjv: bow] {str: 7198}

f) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Q-ShY) — Stubbornness: As stiff. [freq. 1] [kjv: stubbornness] {str: 7190}

B) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QShSh) ac: Gather co: Stall ab: ?: The stalks of the grain harvested are gathered together and tied into tight bundles. The stiffness of the stalks or a branch.

V) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Q-ShSh) — Gather: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal) [kjv: gather] {str: 7197}

N²) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה Q-ShSh) — Chaff: [df: שָׁעָה] [freq. 2] [kjv: chaff] {str: 2842}

E) שָׁעָה (שָׁעָה QShA) ac: ? co: Cucumber ab: ?: A hard vegetable.
Parent and Child Roots -

**Parent Roots**

d) יבש (יבש Q-ShW) —

*Cucumber*: A hard vegetable. [ms: לכה] [freq. 1] |kjv: cucumber| {str: 7180}

h) יבש (יבש MQ-Sh-AH) — *Cucumber*: A hard vegetable. [df: לכה] [freq. 1] |kjv: cucumber| {str: 4750}

**Child Roots**

H) יבש (יבש QShH) ac: ? co: *Hard* ab: ?: The stiffness of the stubble or branch.

V) יבש (יבש Q-ShH) —

*Hard*: [freq. 28] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: harden, hard, grievous| {str: 7185}

N) יבש (יבש Q-ShH) —

*Hard*: [freq. 36] |kjv: hard, roughly, cruel, grievous, sore, churlish, hardhearted, heavy| {str: 7186}

h) יבש (יבש MQ-ShH) —

*Hairdo*: A well dressed hair. [freq. 1] |kjv: hair| {str: 4748}

V) יבש (יבש QWSH) —

*Snare*: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: snare| {str: 6983}

L) יבש (יבש YQSh) ac: *Gather* co: *Snare* ab: ?: A snare for trapping animals is constructed of a bent branch (as a spring) tied to a trap.

V) יבש (יבש Y-QSh) —

*Snare*: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Participle) |kjv: snare| {str: 3369}

a) יבש (יבש MW-QSh) —

*Snare*: [ms: לכה] [freq. 27] |kjv: snare, gin, trap, ensnared| {str: 4170}

c) יבש (יבש Y-QWSH) —

*Snarer*: [freq. 1] |kjv: fowler| {str: 3352}

d) יבש (יבש Y-QWSH) —

*Snare*: [freq. 3] |kjv: fowler, snare| {str: 3353}

**Adopted Roots**

2437 יבש Ensnare
2738 יבש Harden
2741 יבש Archer

1436 יבש (יבש QT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1437 יבש (יבש QGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Resh

1438) רֵשׁ (רֵא RA) ac: See co: ? ab: Appearance: The ability to see, perceive or have a vision.

A) רֵשׁ (רֵא RA) ac: See co: ? ab: ?

N (רֵא R-AY) — Raah: An unknown bird of prey with a keen sense of sight. [freq. 1] |kjv: glede| {str: 7201}

N (רֵא R-AYT) — See: [freq. 1] |kjv: beholding| {str: 7212}

a (רֵא R-AYMM) (רֵא R-AYMR) — Vision: [freq. 12] |kjv: vision, lookingglass| {str: 4759}

f (רֵא R-AY) — Mirror: A looking glass. [freq. 1] |kjv: looking glass| {str: 7212}

H) רֵשׁ (רֵא RAH) ac: See co: See ab: Appearance

V) רֵשׁ (רֵא R-RAH) — See: To see or perceive something or someone. Also to see visions. [A generic verb with a wide application meaning "to see"] [freq. 1313] (v: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual) |kjv: see, look, behold, shew, appear, consider, seer, spy, respect, perceive, provide, regard, enjoy, lo, foresee, heed| {str: 7209}

1439) רֵבִּי (רֵבִּי RB) ac: Rule co: Master

ab: Increase: The pictograph ר is a picture of a head, the ב is a picture of the tent representing the family. Combined these mean "head of the family". Each family has a master that rules all cases, trials, conflicts and contests. This person was the representative for the whole tribe, one abundant in authority and wisdom. (see Exodus 18:25).

A) רֵבִּי (רֵבִּי RB) ac: ? co: Master ab: ?: An abundance of number, strength or authority.

N (רֵבִּי R-AY) — I. Master: One who is abundant in authority. II. Abundant: An abundance of numbers (many) or strength (great). From the idea of greatness in authority. [Hebrew and Aramaic] III. Archer:
Parent and Child Roots - 

[Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 475] |kjv: many, great, much, captain, more, long, enough, multitude, mighty, greater, greatly, archer| {str: 7227, 7228, 7229}

\( a^{(a)} \) טָפָל (טָפָל MR-BYT) — Abundance: [freq. 5] |kjv: increase, greatest, multitude| {str: 4768}

\( h^{(f)} \) שָׁבִיא (שָׁבִיא MR-BH) — Much: As an increase. [freq. 1] |kjv: much| {str: 4767}

\( i^{(f)} \) דַּמְיָה (דַּמְיָה TR-BWT) — Abundance: [freq. 1] |kjv: increase| {str: 8635}

\( i^{(f)} \) דַּמְיָה (דַּמְיָה TR-BYT) — Increase: From usury. [freq. 6] |kjv: increase, gain| {str: 8636}

\( l^{(a)} \) מִשְׁכָּנֶה (מִשְׁכָּנֶה RB-RB) — Abundant: [Aramaic only] [freq. 8] |kjv: great| {str: 7260}

\( r^{(a)} \) מִשְׁכָּנֶה (מִשְׁכָּנֶה R-BW) — Majesty: [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: majesty, greatness| {str: 7238}

\( e^{(g)} \) יֹאֶפֶן (יֹאֶפֶן RY-BW) — Myriad: A number of great abundance. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: יֹאֶפֶן] [freq. 13] |kjv: thousand, ten thousand| {str: 7239, 7240}

\( l^{(m)} \) בְּקִשִּׁים (בְּקִשִּׁים R-BR-BN) — Lord: One abundant in authority. [freq. 8] |kjv: lord, prince| {str: 7261}

B) בּוּר (בּוּר RBB) ac: ? co: Abundant ab: ?: An abundance of number, strength or authority.

V) בּוּר (בּוּר R-BB) — I. Increase: To grow in number. II. Shoot: The shooting of arrows from an archer. 

\( N^{(f)} \) שִׁבְיוֹן (שִׁבְיוֹן RB-BH) — Myriad: A great abundance in numbers. [freq. 16] |kjv: ten thousand, million, many, multiply| {str: 7233}

\( b^{(m)} \) שִׁבְיוֹן (שִׁבְיוֹן R-BYB) — Showers: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 6] |kjv: shower| {str: 7241}

C) בָּוָא (בָּוָא ARB) ac: Ambush co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) בָּוָא (בָּוָא A-RB) — Ambush: To lay in wait to ambush. [freq. 42] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: lay, ambush| {str: 693}

\( N^{(n)} \) בָּוָא (בָּוָא A-RB) — Den: An animals abode for laying down. [freq. 2] |kjv: lie, den| {str: 695}

\( N^{(f)} \) שִׁבְיוֹן (שִׁבְיוֹן AR-BH) — Struggle: A wrestling around as an ambush. [freq. 1] |kjv: spoils| {str: 698}

\( a^{(n)} \) בּוּרְמָא (בּוּרְמָא MA-RB) — Ambush: A place for an ambush. [freq. 5] |kjv: ambushment, wait, lurking| {str: 3993}

\( d^{(f)} \) שִׁבְיוֹן (שִׁבְיוֹן A-RW-BH) — Window: A place for an ambush. [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: אַבְּרָאָן] [freq. 9] |kjv: window, chimney| {str: 699}

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Parent and Child Roots - objectId

\[g^m) \text{גִּבָּרָה} (בָּרָה \text{AW-RB})\] —
**Ambush:** [ms: בָּרָא] [freq. 1] [kjv: wait] {str: 696}

\[G) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RHB}\] ac: Encourage
co: ? ab: **Pride:** An abundance of assurance.

\[V) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) R-HB}\] —
**Encourage:** [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: sure, proudly, overcome, strengthen] {str: 7292}

\[N^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) R-HB}\] —
**Proud:** [freq. 1] [kjv: proud] {str: 7295}

\[g^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RW-HB}\] —
**Proud:** [freq. 1] [kjv: strength] {str: 7296}

\[H) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RBH}\] ac: ? co: **Abundance** ab: ?: An abundance of number, strength or authority.

\[V) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) R-BH}\] —
**Increase:** [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 232] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: multiply, increase, much, more, long, store, exceedingly, abundance, grow, great] {str: 7235, 7236}

\[a^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) MR-BH}\] —
**Increase:** [freq. 2] [kjv: increase, great] {str: 4766}

\[n^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) AR-BH}\] —
**Locust:** An abundant swarm.
[freq. 24] [kjv: locust, grasshopper] {str: 697}

\[J) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RWB}\] ac: ? co: **Abundance** ab: ?: An abundance of number, strength or authority.

\[N^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RWB}\] —
**Abundance:** An abundance of numbers (many) or strength (great). [freq. 155] [kjv: multitude, abundance, great, greatness, much, abundantly, plenty, many, long, excellent] {str: 7230}

\[L) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) YRB}\] ac: Strive co: ? ab: **Strife:** The responsibility of the master is to strive for survival and protection of the house.

\[b^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) Y-RYB}\] —
**Strive:** [freq. 3] [kjv: strive, contend] {str: 3401}

\[M) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RYB}\] ac: Strive co: ? ab: **Strife:** The responsibility of the master is to strive for survival and protection of the house.

\[V) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RYB}\] —
**Strive:** [df: בָּרָי] [freq. 67] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: plead, strive, contend, chide, debate] {str: 7378}

\[N^m) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) RYB}\] —
**Strive:** [ms: בָּרָי] [freq. 62] [kjv: cause, strife, controversy, contention] {str: 7379}

\[k^f) \text{ genie (גֵּיָּה) M-RY-BH}\] —
**Strive:** [freq. 7] [kjv: strive, provocation] {str: 4808}

**Adopted Roots:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Spread, Sheet</td>
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<td>כִּפְר</td>
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<td>נָשָׁנָה</td>
<td>Stall</td>
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<tr>
<td>סִפְר</td>
<td>Spread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1440) לָשָׁנָה (לָשׁ RG) ac: Trample co: Rug**
ab: **Thought:** The pictograph ל is a picture of the head of a man, the ר is a picture of a foot. Combined these mean "man of feet". The treading underfoot of something. A woven rug as something tread upon. (eng: rug - as woven and trampled on; harangue; wrong)
A) נָב (נָב RG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Thought: A weaving of thoughts in the mind.

N(m) נָב (נָב RG) — Thought:
[df: נָב] [freq. 2] [kjv: thoughts] {str: 7454}

j(m) נָב (נָב RG-YWN) — Thought:
[df: נָב] [freq. 6] [kjv: thoughts] {str: 7476}

C) נַשְׁלֵי (נַשְׁלֵי ARG) ac: Weave co: ? ab: ?
A woven rug that is laid on the floor of the tent for walking on.

V) נַשָּׁל (נַשָּׁל A-RG) — Weave:
[freq. 13] [vf: Paal] [kjv: weave, weaver] {str: 707}

N(m) נַשָּׁל (נַשָּׁל ARG) — Beam:
A weavers beam. [freq. 2] [kjv: beam, shuttle] {str: 708}

j(m) נַשָּׁל (נַשָּׁל AR-GWN) — Purple:
A reddish-purple color used to dye yarn and used in weaving. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 4] [kjv: purple, scarlet] {str: 710, 711}

pm(m) נַשָּׁל (נַשָּׁל AR-G-MN) — Purple:
A reddish-purple color used to dye yarn and used in weaving. [freq. 38] [kjv: purple] {str: 713}

F) נָשְׁלַי (נָשְׁלַי HRG) ac: Trample co: ? ab: ?
The trampling over of another with the intent to kill.

V) נָשְׁלַי (נָשְׁלַי H-RG) — Kill:
[freq. 167] [vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual] [kjv: slay, kill, murderer, destroy, murder, slayer] {str: 2026}

N(m) נָשְׁלַי (נָשְׁלַי H-RG) — Slaughter:
[freq. 5] [kjv: slaughter, slain] {str: 2027}

L) נָשְׂר (נָשְׂר Y-RG) ac: Trample co: Sledge ab: ?
N(m) נָשְׂר (נָשְׂר Y-RG) — Sledge:
A wooden sled pulled behind oxen that tramples over the grain to open the hulls. [df: נָשְׂר] [freq. 54] [kjv: curtain] {str: 3407}

Adopted Roots:
2438 מַשְׁפַּר Whisper
2574 מַשָּׂע Pant, Bed
2748 מַשְׁדָּע Shake, Fury
2749 מַשָּׁל Trample, Foot
2750 מַשָּׁל Stone
2751 מַשָּׁל Murmur
2752 מַשָּׂא Stir, Moment
2753 מַשָּׂע Tumult, Crowd
2755 מַשָּׂא Pursue
2778 מַשַּׂר Tremble
2779 מַשַּׂע Quiver, Scarf
2780 מַשַּׂע Roar, Thunder
2784 מַשַּׂע Quake
3019 מַשָּׁל Foot
3056 מַשָּׂע Foot

1441) מַשָּׁל (מַשָּׁל RD) ac: Spread co: Sheet ab: ?
The pictograph מ is a picture of the head of a man, the י is a picture of a door that allows entrance into the tent. Combined these mean "man through the door". The floor of a tent is a covered with a spread out sheet.

B) מַשָּׂר (מַשָּׂר RDD) ac: Spread co: Sheet ab: ?
A covering of a large area.

V) מַשָּׂר (מַשָּׂר R-DD) — Spread:
[freq. 4] (vf: Paal,
Parent and Child Roots - ־

Hiphil) | kjv: subdue, spent, spread | {str: 7286}

Sheet: A wide piece of clothing. [freq. 2] | kjv: veil | {str: 7289}

Rule: [freq. 27] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: rule, dominion, take, prevail, reign, ruler | {str: 7287}

V) מַּעַב (רָמָא R-DH) — Rule: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: dominion, lord, rule | {str: 7300}

a מַעַב (רָמָא M-RWD) — Wandering: [freq. 3] | kjv: misery, cast out | {str: 4788}

L) מַעָב (רַמָּא YRD) ac: Descend co: ? ab: ? As the man enters the tent he descends down on the sheet to sit.

V) מַעַב (רַמָּא Y-RD) — Descend: [freq. 380] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) | kjv: down, descend, fell, let, abundantly, indeed, off, out, sank, subdue | {str: 3381}

a מַעְב (רָמָא MW-RD) — Descent: A place that descends. [freq. 5] | kjv: down, thin, steep | {str: 4174}

Adopted Roots:

2575 מַעֵב Wild-donkey


V) מַעַב (רָמָא R-HH) — Fear: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) | kjv: afraid | {str: 7297}

H) מַעָב (רַמָּא ARH) ac: ? co: Lion ab: Fear: The flowing of the insides.

ב מַעַב (רָמָא A-RYH) — Lion: A feared animal. [df: יַיָּא] [freq. 90] | kjv: lion | {str: 738, 744}


V) מַעָב (רַמָּא RWH) — Soak: To be satisfied, filled or drenched with water. [freq. 14] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) | kjv: water, drunk, fill, satiate, bath, satisfy, soak | {str: 7301}

N מַעַב (רָמָא RWH) — Watered: [freq. 3] | kjv: watered, drunkenness | {str: 7302}

ד מַעָב (רַמָּא RW-YH) — Soaked: Something soaked with water. [freq. 2] | kjv: wealthy, run over | {str: 7310}

1443 מַעַב (רָמָא RW) ac: ? co: Form ab: Appearance

A) מַעַב (רָמָא RW) ac: ? co: Form ab: Appearance

N מַעַב (רָמָא RW) — Appearance: [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] | kjv: form | {str: 7299}

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The bark of the cedar tree is pulled off in long thin strips which can be woven into cords. (eng: razor)

As hidden and therefore thin.

The wood or tree or something made from cedar.

The winds which follows a prescribed path each season.

An allotted amount of food. [ms: אָכִילָה] [freq. 6] [kjv: allowance, diet, dinner, victuals] [str: 737]
PATH [freq. 58] | kjv: way, path, highway, manner, race, rank, traveler, troop| {str: 734}

Path: The road one travels. [Aramaic only] [ms: הָרָת] [freq. 2] | kjv: way| {str: 735}

Millstone: [freq. 5] | kjv: millstone, mill, nether| {str: 7347}

Wind: The ancient hand mill consisted of two round stones, called millstones, the top was turned on top of the other to grind the grain. This top stone always followed the same path on top of the other.

Wind: Also the wind of man or god, the breath. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 380] | kjv: spirit, wind, breath, side, mind, blast, vain, air, anger, cool, courage, space, enlargement| {str: 7305, 7307}

Relief: A sigh of relief. [freq. 2] | kjv: respite, breathing| {str: 7309}

Moon: The moon follows a prescribed path each night from horizon to horizon.

Moon: Also a month as a counting of time by the cycles of the moon. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 41] | kjv: month, moon| {str: 3391, 3393, 3394}

Aroma: What is carried by the wind and smelled while breathing.

Aroma: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 59] | kjv: savour, smell, scent| {str: 7381, 7382}

Adopted Roots;

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Fear: The digging out of something for making a basin or trough.

Fear: A trembling as a turning of the insides.
Parent and Child Roots - က

G) မိုး (ရော ရ-RhTh) ac: ? co:
Trough ab: ?: Used to turn the direction of water.
N^m) မိုး (ရော ၊ R-HTh) —
Trough: [freq. 4] [kjv: gutter, trough, gallery] {str: 7298}

L) မိုး (ရော YRTh) ac: Scour co:
Bright ab: ?: A scouring or polishing by rubbing.

V) မိုး (ရော Y-RTh) —
Turn: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: perverse, turn over] {str: 3399}
a^m) မိုး (မိုး MW-RTh) —
Bright: A metal that is scoured to make it shine. [freq. 5] [kjv: peeled, furbished, bright] {str: 4178}

Adopted Roots;
2760 မိုး Rafter

1447) မိုး (ရော RY) ac: Flow co: Water ab: ?: Related to မိုး and မိုး.
N^m) မိုး (ရော RY) —
Watering: [freq. 1] [kjv: watering] {str: 7377}

1448) မိုး (ရော RK) ac: ? co: Loins ab: ?: The pictograph င is a picture of the head of a man, the ရ is a picture of the palm representing a covering. Combined these mean "man covered". The reproductive organs of the male including the lower abdomen which are always covered.
A) မိုး (ရော RK) ac: ? co: Tender ab: ?: The tenderness of the loins.
N^m) မိုး (ရော RK) — Tender:
[freq. 16] [kjv: tender, soft, weak] {str: 7390}
B) မိုး (ရော R-KK) ac: ? co:
Tender ab: ?: The tenderness of the loins.

V) မိုး (ရော R-KK) — Soft:
To be soft. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual) [kjv: tender, faint, mollified, soft] {str: 7401}

C) မိုး (ရော ARK) ac: ? co:
Long ab: ?: From the male reproductive organ.

V) မိုး (ရော A-RK) —
Prolong: To lengthen or delay. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: prolong, long, lengthen, draw out, defer, tarry] {str: 748, 749}
N^m) မိုး (ရော A-RK) —
Slow: To be long in patience or time. [freq. 15] [kjv: slow, longsuffering, patient] {str: 750}

N^f) မိုး (ရော AR-KH) —
Lengthening: [Aramaic only] [ar: מִּרְחָא] [freq. 1] [kjv: lengthening] {str: 754}
c^m) မိုး (ရော A-RWK) —
Long: [ms: מִּרְחָא] [freq. 3] [kjv: long, longer] {str: 752}
d^f) မိုး (ရော AR-WKH) — Repair: A reconstruction or healing that causes longer life. [ms: חָכְמָא] [freq. 6] [kjv: health, perfected, made] {str: 724}
g^m) မိုး (ရော AW-RK) —
Length: [ms: מִּרְחָא] [freq. 95] [kjv: length, long, ever, high] {str: 753}

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Parent and Child Roots - J

J) ḫyṣṣ (דַּיְּדָּה РWK) ac: ? co: Tender ab: ?: The tenderness of the loins.

Nё) ḫyṣṣ (דַּיְּדָּה РWK) — Tender: [ms: יִזְדָּה] [freq. 1] [kjv: tender] {str: 7391}

L) ḫyṣṣ (דַּיְּדָּה РYRK) ac: ? co: Loins ab: ?

Nё) ḫyṣṣ (דַּיְּדָּה РY-RK) — Loins: [freq. 34] [kjv: thigh, side, shaft, loins, body] {str: 3409}

Nё) ḫyṣṣ (דַּיְּדָּה РY-RKH) — Loins: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: כִּנְתַר] [freq. 29] [kjv: thigh] {str: 3410, 3411}

aё) ḫyṣṣ (דַּיְּדָּה РM-RK) — Faint: From a blow to the loins. [ms: יִזְדָּה] [freq. 1] [kjv: faintness] {str: 4816}

Adopted Roots:

2759 רֶשֶׁשׁ Widen, Street, Width

1449 לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ RL) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1450 לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ RM) ac: Lift co: Height ab: Deceit: Anything that is high or lifted up.

A) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ RM) ac: ? co: Height ab: Deceit: A lifting up through a prolific amount of offspring.

Nё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MH) — Heights: A high place. [freq. 4] [kjv: high place] {str: 7413}

Nё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MWT) — Height: [freq. 1] [kjv: height] {str: 7419}

I) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-YH) — Deceitful: [Unknown connection to root;]

II. Slothful: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 15] [kjv: deceitful, deceit, slothful, false, guile, idle, slack] {str: 7423}

hё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MR-MH) — Deceit: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 39] [kjv: deceit, false, guile, feign, subtlety, treachery] {str: 4820}

iё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-TR-MH) — Deceit: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 6] [kjv: deceit, deceitful, privily] {str: 8649}

jё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-R-MWN) — Pomegranate: Prolific of seeds. [ms: נְרָי] [freq. 32] [kjv: pomegranate] {str: 7416}

B) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MM) ac: Lift co: Height ab: ?

V) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MM) — Lift: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: exalt, lift, up] {str: 7426, 7318}

gё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MR-MH) — Lift: [freq. 1] [kjv: high] {str: 7319}

gё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MR-MWT) — Lifting: [freq. 1] [kjv: lifting] {str: 7427}

C) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MM) ac: Lift co: Palace ab: ?

jё) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-AR-MWN) — Palace: As built in high places. [freq. 32] [kjv: palace, castle] {str: 759}

D) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-MM) ac: Lift co: Height ab: ?

V) לֶשֶׁנ (לֶשֶׁנ Р-AM) — Lift: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: lift] {str: 7213}

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Parent and Child Roots -ן

N\(^m\)) רע (םאר R-AM) — Reeym: An Unknown animal. Possibly from its height. [ms: ⳣptr] [freq. 9] [kjv: unicorn] {str: 7214}
N\(^f\)) רעם (םיאנ RA-MH) — Coral: Lifted up as a highly prized item. [freq. 2] [kjv: coral] {str: 7215}

H) רע (םיז RMH) ac: Throw
V) רע (םיז R-MH) — I. Throw: To throw or shoot arrows. [Hebrew and Aramaic]
II. Deceive: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 24] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) [kjv: deceive, beguile, throw, betray, carry] {str: 7411, 7412}

J) רע (םיז RWM) ac: Lift
cb: ? ab: ?: Anything that is high or lifted up.
V) רע (םיז RWM) — Lift: To lift something up. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: רע] [freq. 198] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: lift, exalt, high, offer, give, heave, extol, lofty, take, tall] {str: 7311, 7313}
N\(^m\)) רע (םיז RWM) — High: Something that is lifted up. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: רע] [freq. 12] [kjv: high, haughtiness, height] {str: 7312, 7314, 7315}
N\(^f\)) רע (םיז RW-MH) — Proudly: In the sense lifting oneself up. [freq. 1] [kjv: haughtily] {str: 7317}
a\(^m\)) רע (םיז M-RWM) — Heights: A high place. [freq. 54] [kjv: high, height, above, high place, dignity, haughty, loftily, upward] {str: 4791}

i \(^f\)) רע (םיאנ T-RW-MH) — Offering: As lifted up. [ms: רע] [freq. 76] [kjv: offering, oblation, heave, gift, offered] {str: 8641}
if\(^f\)) רע (םיאנ T-RW-MH) — Offering: As lifted up. [freq. 1] [kjv: oblation] {str: 8642}

M) רע (םיז RYM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
N\(^f\)) רע (םיאנ RY-MH) — Maggot: A quick breeding insect. [ms: מְרֵשׁ] [freq. 7] [kjv: worm] {str: 7415}

1451) רע (רנ RN) ac: Shout
B) רע (רנ RNN) ac: Shout
cb: ?: A shout of joy, desperation or desire.
V) רע (רנ R-NN) — Shout: [freq. 54] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: sing, rejoice, shout, cry] {str: 7442, 7444}
N\(^m\)) רע (רנ R-NN) — Shouting: A site that shouts out beauty. [freq. 1] [kjv: goodly] {str: 7443}
N\(^f\)) רע (רנ RN-NH) — Shouting: [freq. 4] [kjv: joyful, triumphing, singing] {str: 7445}

C) רע (רנ ARN) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown meaning.]
g\(^m\)) רע (רנ AW-RN) — Oren: An unknown tree. [ms: רע] [freq. 1] [kjv: ash] {str: 766}

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H) רד (רדר RNH) ac: ? co: Rattle
ab: A loud noise.

V) רד (רדר R-NH) — Rattle:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) kjv: rattle
{str: 7439}

J) רד (רדר RWN) ac: Murmur co: Murmur:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) kjv: murmur, grudge
{str: 3885}

M) רד (רדר RYN) ac: Shout co: Shout:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) kjv: shout, sing, song, triumph
{str: 7440}

F) רד (רדר H-RS) ac: Demolish
co: Pieces ab: Something broken into pieces.

V) רד (רדר H-RS) — Demolish:
[freq. 43] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel, Participle)
kjv: throw, break, overthrow, destroy, pull, ruin, beat, pluck, destroy
{str: 2040}

Adopted Roots:
2775 רד Tread
2786 רד Stomp, Mud

1452) רד (רדר RS) ac: Demolish co:
Pieces ab: Ruin: The breaking or bringing down of something by throwing or pulling it down.

B) רד (רדר RSS) ac: Pieces
ab: Something broken or divided into pieces.

V) רד (רדר R-SS) — Moisten:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) kjv: temper
{str: 7450}

1453) רד (רדר RAh) ac: Feed co:
Shepherd ab: Desire: The pictograph is a picture of the head of a man, the is a picture of they eye. Combined these mean "man watches". The shepherd closely watched over his flock, often they are his only companions.
A)  (יִדְּרָה R-Ah) ac: ? co: Friend
ab: ?
N马上就)  (יִדְּרָה R-Ah) — Friend:
A close companion. [df: יִדְּרָה] [freq. 188] |kjv: neighbor, friend, another, fellow, companion, other, brother, husband, lover| {str: 7453}
N马上就)  (יִדְּרָה R-AhH) — Friend:
A female companion. [freq. 3] |kjv: companion, fellows| {str: 7464}
N马上就)  (יִדְּרָה R-AhWT) — Friend:
A female companion. [freq. 6] |kjv: neighbor, another, mate| {str: 7468}
A马上就)  (יִדְּרָה MR-AhYT) — Pasture: [freq. 10] |kjv: pasture, flock| {str: 4830}
N马上就)  (יִדְּרָה M-RAh) — Friend:
A close companion. [freq. 7] |kjv: companion, friend| {str: 4828}

H马上就)  (יִדְּרָה RAhH) ac: feed co: Medicine
ab: Sick:
The pictograph  is a picture of the head of a man, the  is a picture of an open mouth. Combined these mean "man open". Wounds, sickness and illnesses are cured with medicines made from plant materials which were pulverized into a medicinal power.

A马上就)  (יִדְּרָה RP) ac: Heal co: Idol
ab: ?

E马上就)  (יִדְּרָה T-RP) — Idol:
A household idol of a god, possible believed to have a healing power. [freq. 15] |kjv: image, teraphim, idol, idolatry| {str: 8655}

1454)  (יִדְּרָה RP) ac: Heal co: Medicine
ab: Sick:
The pictograph  is a picture of the head of a man, the  is a picture of an open mouth. Combined these mean "man open". Wounds, sickness and illnesses are cured with medicines made from plant materials which were pulverized into a medicinal power.

A马上就)  (יִדְּרָה RP) ac: Heal co: Idol
ab: ?

E马上就)  (יִדְּרָה T-RP) — Idol:
A household idol of a god, possible believed to have a healing power. [freq. 15] |kjv: image, teraphim, idol, idolatry| {str: 8655}

E马上就)  (יִדְּרָה PRA) ac: Heal co: Medicine
ab: ?

Adopted Roots;
2781  Field, Field, Flourish

radio
Parent and Child Roots - א

V) יָבֵא (יָבֵא R-PH) — Weak: To be weak from sickness, laziness or work. [freq. 46] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) [kjv: feeble, fail, weaken, go, alone, idle, stay, slack, faint, forsake, abate, cease]} [str: 7503]

N(m) יָבֵא (יָבֵא R-P-A) — Weak: [freq. 4] [kjv: weak] [str: 7504]

J) יָבֵא (יָבֵא RWP) ac: Pulverize co: Medicine ab: ?

V) יָבֵא (יָבֵא RWP) — Pulverize: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) [kjv: tremble] [str: 7322]

i) יָבֵא (יָבֵא T-RW-PH) — Medicine: [freq. 1] [kjv: medicine] [str: 8644]

M) יָבֵא (יָבֵא RYP) ac: ? co: ? ab: Sick

N(f) יָבֵא (יָבֵא RYP) — Wheat: A grain pulverized with a mortar and pestle for making a flour. [ms: הָצָר] [freq. 2] [kjv: wheat, corn] [str: 7383]

f) יָבֵא (יָבֵא R-P-YWN) — Feeble: [ms: חָפַר] [freq. 1] [kjv: feebleness] [str: 7510]

Adopted Roots:

2512 יָבֵא Burn, Venom

1455 יָבֵא יָבֵא (יָבֵא RTs) ac: Crush co: Potsherd ab: Desire: Broken pieces of pottery which were commonly used as writing tablets as they were inexpensive and durable. These potsherds were commonly used to send messages from one person to another, usually carried by runners. (eng: earth; terra - with a reversal of letters; terrain)

A) יָבֵא יָבֵא (יָבֵא RTs) ac: ? co: Potsherd ab: ?: Broken fragments of a pot which were commonly used as writing surfaces for messages.

N(m) יָבֵא יָבֵא (יָבֵא RTs) — Fragment: [freq. 1] [kjv: piece] [str: 7518]

B) יָבֵא יָבֵא (יָבֵא RTsTs) ac: Crush co: ? ab: Violence

V) יָבֵא יָבֵא (יָבֵא R-TsTs) — Crush: To crush something to pieces. Also an oppression or struggle as crushing. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: שָׂרָה] [ar: שָׂרָה] [freq. 22] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: oppress, break, bruise, crush, discourage, struggle] [str: 7465, 7533, 7567]
Parent and Child Roots - יָּמָה

ko(M-RW-Ts-TsH) — Violence: In the sense of chattering. [df: יֵ𝖍] [freq. 1] |kjv: violence| {str: 4835}

C) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה ARTs) ac: ? co: Land ab: ?: Land is divided up into fragments by tribe or nations.

N) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה A-RTs) — Land: The whole of the earth or a region. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: יִפָּה] [ar: יָּמָה] [freq. 2526] |kjv: earth, land, country, ground, world, way, common, field, nations, inferior| {str: 772, 776, 778}

N(M) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה AR-TsH) — Bottom: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [ar: יָּמָה] [freq. 1] |kjv: earth, land, country, ground, world, way, common, field, nations, inferior| {str: 772, 776, 778}

E) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RTsA) ac: Run co: ? ab: ?: Messengers ran messages written on potsherds.

V) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה R-TsA) — Run: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: run| {str: 7519}

H) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RTsH) ac: ? co: Message ab: Desire: Ones will and desires are written on potsherds as messages to another.

V) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה R-TsH) — Desire: [freq. 57] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: accept, please, pleasure, delight, enjoy, favourable, acceptable, accomplish, affection, approve| {str: 7521}

j(M) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה R-TsWN) — Will: Ones desire. From instructions that are written on potsherds. [ms: יָּמָה] [freq. 56] |kjv: favour, will, acceptable, delight, pleasure, accepted, desire, acceptance, selfwill| {str: 7522}

J) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RWTs) ac: Run co: Course ab: ?: Messengers ran messages written on potsherds.

V) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RWTs) — Run: [freq. 104] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: run, guard, post, speedily| {str: 7323}

k(M) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה M-RWTs) — Course: The path of the runner. [freq. 1] |kjv: race| {str: 4793}

k(M) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה M-RWTs) — Course: The path of the runner. [ms: יָּמָה] [freq. 4] |kjv: running| {str: 4794}

Adopted Roots;

2207 יָּמָה Dry, Clay
2783 יָּמָה Shatter
2790 יָּמָה Murder, Wound
2792 יָּמָה Fit, Stone

1456 יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RQ) ac: Draw co: Grass ab: ?: Thin green blades of grass that are drawn out of the soil.

A) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RQ) ac: ? co: Thin ab: ?

N(M) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RQ) — I. Thin: II. Only: As something thin. [freq. 19] |kjv: thin, lean, only, nothing, except, but| {str: 7534, 7535}

N(M) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה RQ) — Temple: The side of the head as a thin spot. [freq. 5] |kjv: temple| {str: 7541}

B) יָּמָה (ְִּמָה ROQ) ac: Spit co: ? ab: ?: As green and drawn out of the mouth.
Parent and Child Roots - qry

V)  מוּ (ם ר-ק) — Spit:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: spit] {str: 7556}

bמ (ם ג ר-ק) — Wafer: A thin bread. [freq. 8]
[kjv: wafer, cake] {str: 7550}

J)  מ (ם ו) ac: Draw co: ?
ab: ?: Something that is drawn out.

V)  מ (ם ו) — Draw:
[freq. 19] (vf: Hiphil, Hophal)
[kjv: out, empty, draw, arm, pour] {str: 7324}

Nמ)  מ (ם ו) — Spit:
As drawn out of the mouth. [ms: ק] [freq. 3]
[kjv: spit, spiting, spittle] {str: 7536}

L)  מ (ם ו) ac: ? co:?
Green ab: ?

V)  מ (ם ו) — Spit:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal) [kjv: spit] {str: 3417}

Nמ)  מ (ם ו) — Green: The color of grasses and herbs as thin. [freq. 11] [kjv: green, herb] {str: 3418, 3419}

cמ)  מ (ם ו) — Green: The color of grasses and herbs as thin. [freq. 1] [kjv: green] {str: 3387}

jמ) מ (ם ו) — Mildew: As a thin green film. [freq. 6] [kjv: mildew, paleness] {str: 3420}

lמ) מ (ם ו) — Greenish: [freq. 3] [kjv: greenish, yellow] {str: 3422}

M)  מ (ם ו) ac: ? co:?
Empty ab: ?: A container where all of its contents have been drawn out. Also vanity as an emptiness.

Nמ) מ (ם ו) — Empty: Empty of contents. Also vain in the sense of emptiness. [ms: ק] [freq. 26] [kjv: vain, vanity, no purpose, empty] {str: 7385, 7386}

p) מ (ם ו) — Empty: [freq. 16] [kjv: void, vain] {str: 7387}

1457) מ (ם ו) ac: Flow co: Spit ab: 

C)  מ (ם ו) ac: ? co: ? ab: 
Curse: One shows a cursing by spitting.


kמ) מ (ם ו) — Curse: [df: הָרָה] [freq. 5] [kjv: curse, cursing] {str: 3994}

J) מ (ם ו) ac: Flow co: ?
ab: ?: The flowing of a liquid.

V) מ (ם ו) — Flow: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: run] {str: 7325}

M) מ (ם ו) ac: ? co: Spit ab: ?

Nמ) מ (ם ו) — Slime: The slime of spit or an egg white. [freq. 2] [kjv: spittle, white] {str: 7388}

1458) מ (ם ו) ac: Inherit co: Head ab: ?: The pictograph מ is a picture of the head. The head of the tribe (chief) or family (father) is passed from generation to generation. The head grants permission for the betrothal of his daughters and determines the inheritor of the tribe or family. The head of a person,
place, thing or time. (eng: raise - with the exchange of the s and sh)

A) רַח (רַח RSh) ac: ? co: Head ab: ?

N[1] רַח (רַח R-ShT) — Net:
[Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 21] [kjv: net| {str: 7568}]

N[2] רַח (רַח R-Sh-YWN) — Permission: [freq. 1] [kjv: grant| {str: 7558}]

B) רַח (רַח RShSh) ac: ? co: Head ab: ?

N[1] רַח (רַח R-ShT) — Tarshish: An unknown precious stone. A chief of trade goods. [freq. 7] [kjv: beryle| {str: 8658}]

C) רַח (רַח ARSh) ac: Request

V) רַח (רַח A-RSh) — Betroth: To request a woman for marriage. [df: נבואה] [freq. 11] (vf: Pual, Piel) [kjv: betroth, espouse| {str: 781}]

N[2] רַח (רַח AR-ShT) — Request: [freq. 1] [kjv: request| {str: 782}]

D) רַח (רַח RSh) ac: ? co: Head ab: ?

N[1] רַח (רַח R-Sh) — Head: The top of the body. A person in authority or role of leader. The top, beginning or first of something. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: נבואה] [freq. 619] [kjv: head, chief, top, beginning, company, captain, sum, first, principal, chapter, rulers| {str: 7217, 7218, 7389}]

N[2] רַח (רַח R-Sh-WT) — Headrest: A place where the head is laid. [ms:

N[1] רַח (רַח RA-ShYT) — Beginning: The head of a space such as the head of a river or time such as an event. [freq. 51] [kjv: beginning, firstfruits, first, chief| {str: 7225}]

N[2] רַח (רַח MR-A-ShH) — Head: As a leader. [freq. 1] [kjv: principality| {str: 4761}]

N[1] רַח (רַח AR-ShW) — First: The head of a time or position. [ms: רָאָשִׁים] [freq. 185] [kjv: first, former, beginning, chief, before, old, foremost, aforetime| {str: 7223}]

N[2] רַח (רַח RW-Ash) — Venom: The poison of serpents that comes sacks located in the head. Also by extension any type of poison. [ms: נחט] [freq. 12] [kjv: gall, venom, poison, hemlock| {str: 7219}]

N[2] רַח (רַח MR-A-ShH) — Headrest: A place where the head is laid. [freq. 8] [kjv: bolster, pillow, head| {str: 4763}]

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\text{emf}^m (ר"א-流产) — First: The head of a time or position. [ms: 
\text{א-流产}] [freq. 1] [kjv: first] {str: 7224}

\text{J) שומ}^m (שומ RWSH) ac: ? co: Poor
ab: ?: One who hangs down the head and is in need.

\text{N}^m) בעי^m (שומ RWSH) — Poor: [freq. 24] [kjv: poor, lack, needy] {str: 7326}

\text{L) שומ}^m (שומ YRSh) ac: Inherit
co: ? ab: Inheritance: The inheritor becomes the head of the family. [See also ₪]

\text{V) שומ}^m (שומ Y-RSh) — Inherit: [freq. 232] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: possession, out, inherit, heir, possession, succeed, dispossess, poverty, drive, enjoy, poor, expel] {str: 3423}

\text{N}^f) שומא^m (שומא YRShH) — Inheritance: [freq. 2] [kjv: possession] {str: 3424}

\text{a}^m) שומא^m (שומא MW-RSh)
— Inheritance: [freq. 3] [kjv: possession, thought] {str: 4180}

\text{a}^f) שומא^m (שומא MW-RShH) — Inheritance: [freq. 9] [kjv: possession, inheritance, heritage] {str: 4181}

\text{d}^f) שומא^m (שומא Y-RWShH) — Inheritance: [ms: 
\text{ר-流产}] [freq. 14] [kjv: possession, heritage, inheritance] {str: 3425}

\text{ic}^m) שומא^m (שומא TY-RWSH) — Wine: A freshly pressed wine. [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: שומא] [freq. 38] [kjv: wine] {str: 8492}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{1459) שומ}^m (שומ RT ac: Tremble co: ? ab: ?
  \item A) שומ (שומ RT ac: Tremble co: ? ab: ?
  \item \text{N}^f) שומ (שומ R-TT) — Tremble: [freq. 1] [kjv: tremble] {str: 7578}
  \item \text{Adopted Roots:}
  \item 2802 מְשַׁתְּקַשׁ Attach, Harness
  \item 2803 מְשַׁתְּקַשׁ Bind, Chain
  \item \text{1460) שומ}^m (שומ RGH) ac: Grieve co: Bad
ab: ?
  \item A) שומ (שומ RGH) ac: ? co: Bad ab: ?
  \item \text{N}^m) שומ (שומ RGH) — I. Bad:
  Something dysfunctional, wrong, evil or wicked. II. Shout: To shout an alarm, war or great rejoicing. [freq. 666] [kjv: evil, wickedness, wicked, mischief, hurt, bad, trouble, sore, affliction, ill, adversity, favoured, harm, naught, noisesome, grievous, sad, shout, noise, aloud] {str: 7451, 7452}
  \item B) שומ (שומ RGH) ac: ? co: Bad
ab: ?: Something dysfunctional, wrong, evil or wicked.
  \item \text{V) שומ}^m (שומ RGH) — Bad:
  To be bad by hurting or doing an evil action. [freq. 84] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: evil, evildoer, hurt, wickedly, worse, afflict, wicked, break, doer, ill, harm, displease, mischief] {str: 4827, 7489}
  \item J) שומ (שומ RGH) ac: Shout co: Bad ab: ?: Something dysfunctional, wrong, evil or wicked.
\end{itemize}
Parent and Child Roots - 

V) שָׁוֵא (רְעָה RWGh) — Shout:
To shout an alarm, war or great rejoicing. [freq. 46] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: shout, noise, alarm, cry, triumph, smart] {str: 7321}

Nm) שָׁאֵב (רְאָב RWGh) — Bad:
[ms: רֵעָב] [freq. 19] [kjv: evil, wickedness, bad, badness, naughtiness, sorrow, sadness] {str: 7455}

ifi) שְׁאֶבֶד (רְעָד T-RW-GhH)
— Shout: A great shout of alarm, war or rejoicing. [freq. 36] [kjv: shout, shouting, alarm, sound, blowing, joy] {str: 8643}

L) שָׁאָל (רְעָל YRGh) ac: Grieve co:
? ab: ?: A feeling from bad circumstances.

V) שָׁאָל (רְעָל Y-RGh) —
Grieve: [freq. 22] (vf: Paal) [kjv: displease, grieve, grievous, evil, ill, harm, sad] {str: 3415}

~~~~~~~~~~
Shin

1461) שן (ShA) ac: Crash co: Storm
ab: Desolate: The crashing of thunder or waves as a desolating storm.
A) שן (ShA) ac: ? co: Storm
ab: ?: A loud rushing noise or crashing as thunder or the crashing of waves in the sea.
B) שן (ShAH) ac: Crash co: Thunder ab: ?
V) שן (Sh-AH) ac: Crash co: Thunder ab: ?
N2) שן (Sh-AT) ac: Tumult [freq. 1] [kjv: desolation] {str: 7612}
Jm) שן (Sh-AWN) ac: Tumult [freq. 17] [kjv: noise, tumult, rushing, horrible, pomp] {str: 7588}
H) שן (ShAH) ac: Crash co: Thunder ab: ?
J) שן (ShWA) ac: ? co: Storm ab: Desolate: A desolating storm.
N3) שן (ShWA) ac: I. Storm: A loud and destructive crashing of thunder and waves.
II. Empty: In the sense of destroyed. Empty words or actions. [freq. 53] [kjv: desolate, vain, vanity, false, lying lies] {str: 7722, 7723}
N3) שן (Sh-AYH) ac: Storm: A loud and destructive crashing of thunder or waves. [ms: שן] [freq. 14] [kjv: desolation, destruction, desolate, destroy, storm, wasteness] {str: 7722, 7584}
A) שן (ShB) ac: Turn co: Seat ab: ?: The pictograph ש is a picture of the two front teeth representing pressing, the ו is a picture of tent. Combined these mean "Press to the tent". A place of dwelling as the place returned to. A turning back or away from someone or something. A captive is one turned away from a place of dwelling. (eng: shove)
A) שן (ShB) ac: ? co: Seat ab: ?: A returning to ones place of residence where one sits.
N3) שן (Sh-BT) ac: Seat [freq. 4] [kjv: seat, place] {str: 7675}
Q) שן (Sh-BW) ac: Shvo: An unknown stone, possibly an agate. [freq. 2] [kjv: agate] {str: 7618}
Parent and Child Roots - נק

B) נָשַׁמֵח (נֹשֶׁמֶח) ShBB ac: Turn co: ?

ab: ?

N) נָשַׁמֵח (נֹשֶׁמֶח) Sh-BB —

Broken: To be broken into pieces. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 1] [kjv: broken] {str: 7616}

ב) נָשַׁמֵח (נֹשֶׁמֶח) Sh-BYB —

Flame: [Unknown connection to root; Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 3] [kjv: spark, flame] {str: 7631, 7632}

ג) נָשַׁמֵח (נֹשֶׁמֶח) ShW-BB —

Backsliding: A turning back. [freq. 6] [kjv: backsliding, frowardly] {str: 7726, 7728}

H) נָשִׁמָה (נֹשִׁמָה) ShBH ac: Capture co: Captive ab: ?: A forcible turning away from ones homeland to another place.

V) נָשִׁמָה (נֹשִׁמָה) Sh-BH —

Capture: To take one away from his homeland as a captive. [freq. 47] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) [kjv: captive, away, carry, take] {str: 7617}

נ) נָשַׁמָה (נֹשַׁמָּה) Sh-BWT —

Captive: [df: נָשָׁמָה] [freq. 44] [kjv: captivity, captive] {str: 7622}

י) נָשַׁמָה (נֹשַׁמָּה) Sh-BY —

Captive: [freq. 49] [kjv: captivity, captive, prisoner, taken] {str: 7628}

ו) נָשַׁמָה (נֹשַׁמָּה) ShB-YH —

Captive: [freq. 9] [kjv: captive, captivity] {str: 7633}

J) נָשָׁמַת (נֹשָׁמָת) ShWB ac: Turn co: ?

ab: ?: A turning back to a previous state or place.

V) נָשָׁמַת (נֹשָׁמָת) ShWB —

Return: To turn back. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: נָשָׁמַת] [freq. 1074] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual, Participle) [kjv: return, again, turn, back, away, restore, bring, render, answer, recompanse, recover, deliver, put, withdraw, requite} {str: 7725, 8421}

ל) נָשִׁמָה (נֹשִׁמָה) Sh-BH —

Returning: [freq. 1] [kjv: returning] {str: 7729}

י) נָשִׁמָה (נֹשִׁמָּה) T-Shw-BH —

Return: Also a reply as a return. [ms: נָשִׁמָה] [freq. 8] [kjv: return, expire, answer] {str: 8666}

ק) נָשִׁמָה (נֹשִׁמָה) M-Shw-BH —

Backsliding: A turning back. [ms: נָשִׁמָה] [freq. 12] [kjv: backsliding, turning away] {str: 4878}

L) נָשִׁמֵה (נֹשִׁמֵה) YshB ac: Sit co: Dwelling ab: ?: A place of dwelling as the place returned to.

V) נָשִׁמֵה (נֹשִׁמֵה) Y-ShB —

Sit: To set oneself down in the dwelling place for the night or for long periods of time. To settle or remain. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: נָשִׁמֵה] [freq. 1093] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: dwell, inhabitant, sit, abide, inhabit, down, remain, in, tarry, set, continue, place, still, taken] {str: 3427, 3488}

א) נָשִׁמָה (נֹשִׁמָּה) MW-ShB —

Dwelling: The place of sitting. [ms: נָשִׁמָּה] [freq. 44] [kjv: habitation, dwelling, seat, dwellingplace, dwell, place, sitting, assembly, situation, sojourning] {str: 4186}

י) נָשִׁמֵה (נֹשִׁמֵה) TW-ShB —

Sojourner: One who travels
from place to place. [ms: עֵדֶן]  
[freq. 14] |kjv: sojourner, stranger, foreigner| {str: 8453}

M) שִׁפְקָנָה (שִׁפְקָנָה) ShYB) ac: Turn  
? ab: ?  
N[1f] שַׁגְנָה (שַׁגְנָה) ShY-BH) — Return:  
[freq. 2] |kjv: captivity| {str: 7870, 7871}

Adopted Roots;  
2213 תְמוּנָה Design, Invention  
2459 מִינָה Interweave, Net  
2807 טִמְנָה Weave, Wreath  
2809 טִמְנָה Weave, Plait, Anguish  
2812 תְמוּנָה Cease  
2834 תְמוּנָה Lay, Bed, Copulation

1463) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShG) ac: Err  
co: ? ab: ?  
Error: The pictograph ש is a picture of the two front teeth representing the idea of double, the ל is a picture of a foot representing the carrying of a burden. Combined these mean "double burden". When a work is found to be in error, the work must be redone. An error that is made out of ignorance or accident.

A) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShG) ac: ? co: ? ab:  
Error
h[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) MSh-GH) — Error:  
[freq. 1] |kjv: oversight| {str: 4870}
B) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShGG) ac: ? co: ? ab:  
Error
V) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) Sh-GG) — Err:  
[freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: err, flesh, sin, deceive, astray| {str: 7683}
N[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShG-GH) — Error:  
[freq. 19] |kjv: ignorance, unawares, error, unwittingly|  
{str: 7684}

D) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShAG) ac: Roar  
co: ? ab: ?: The roaring like a lion.  
[Unknown connection to root:]
V) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) Sh-AG) —  
Roar:  
[freq. 21] (vf: Paal) |kjv: roar| {str: 7580}
N[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShA-GH) —  
Roar:  
[freq. 7] |kjv: roaring|  
{str: 7581}

E) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShGA) ac: ? co: ?  
ab: Error
b[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) Sh-GY-AH) — Error:  
[Aramaic only]  
[freq. 1] |kjv: error| {str: 7691}
H) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShGH) ac: ? co: ? ab:  
Error
V) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) Sh-GH) — Err:  
[freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: err, ravished, wander, deceive, astray, ignorance|  
{str: 7686}
J) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShWG) ac: ? co: ? ab:  
Error
k[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) M-ShW-GH) — Error:  
[freq. 1] |kjv: error| {str: 4879}

1464) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShD) ac: Breast  
ab: ?: The pictograph ש is a picture of the two front teeth, the כ is a picture of a tent door that dangles down. Combined these mean "two that dangle".

A) שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShD) ac: ? co: Breast  
ab: ?  
N[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) ShD) — I.  
Breast: II. Demon: A goat demon, from the teats of the goat.  
[freq. 26] |kjv: breast, teat, pap| {str: 7699, 7700}
N[1f] שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) Sh-DH) —  
Harem:  
[freq. 2] |kjv: instrument| {str: 7705}

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Breast: [freq. 48] |kjv: almighty| {str: 7706}

B)éo (ני ש-DY) ac: Breast co: ? ab: ?: Breasts that are dried up and shriveled.

V) 7706 (ני Sh-DD) —
Spoil: [freq. 58] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: spoil, spoils, waste, destroy, robber| {str: 7703}

C) 7707 (ב AshD) ac: Slope ab: ?: From the slope of the breast.

N^m) 7708 (ב A-ShD) —
Slope: [freq. 1] |kjv: stream| {str: 793}

N^f) 7709 (ב ASh-DH) —
Slope: [freq. 6] |kjv: springs| {str: 794}

J) 7710 (ב ShWD) ac: Spoil co: ? ab: ?: Breasts that are dried up and shriveled.

V) 7711 (ב ShWD) —
Spoil: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: waste| {str: 7736}

N^m) 7712 (ב ShWD) —
Spoiling: [ms: ב] [freq. 25] |kjv: destruction| {str: 7701}

1465) 7713 (ב ShH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

J) 7714 (ב ShWH) ac: ? co: Equal ab: ?

V) 7715 (ב ShWH) —
Equal: [freq. 24] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) |kjv: laid, equal, like, compare, profit, set| {str: 7737, 7738, 7739}

M) 7716 (ב ShYH) ac: Forget co: ? ab: ?

V) 7717 (ב ShYH) —
Forget: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: unmindful| {str: 7876}

1466) 7718 (ב ShW) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1467) 7719 (ב ShZ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1468) 7720 (ב ShHh) ac: Sink co: Pit ab: ?: The pictograph ב is a picture of the teeth representing sharpness, theמ is a picture of wall. Combined these mean "sharp walls". A pit dug into the ground for the purpose of trapping someone or something. To go down or sink down as going into the pit.

A) 7721 (ב ShHh) ac: ? co: Pit ab: ?

N^m) 7722 (ב ShHh) —
Low: [freq. 1] |kjv: humble| {str: 7807}

N^f) 7723 (ב Sh-HhT) —
Pit: [freq. 23] |kjv: corruption, pit, destruction, ditch, grave| {str: 7845}

N^f) 7724 (ב Sh-HhWT) —
Pit: [freq. 1] |kjv: pit| {str: 7816}

f^2) 7725 (ב Sh-HhYT) —
Pit: [freq. 2] |kjv: pit, destruction| {str: 7825}

s^m) 7726 (ב Sh-HhYN) —
Pit: A hole in the skin from

274
disease. [freq. 13] kjv: boil, botch} {str: 7822}

B) יָבֵל (יָבֵל Sh-HhHh) ac: Sink
c: ? ab: ?: A bringing down low are a sinking feeling.

V) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-HhHh) — Sink: To bring down low. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) kjv: bow, cast, bring, low, down, bend, couch, humble, stoop} {str: 7817}

H) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-HhHh) ac: Bow
c: ? ab: ?: A bowing to another in respect.

V) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-HhHh) — Bow: To pay homage to another one by bowing low or getting on the knees with the face to the ground. [freq. 172] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) kjv: worship, bow, obeisance, reverence, fall, stoop, crouch} {str: 7812}

J) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-WHh) ac: Sink
c: ?

V) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-WHh) — Sink: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) kjv: bow, incline, humble} {str: 7743}

N\(^f\) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-W-HhHh) — Pit: [freq. 5] kjv: pit, ditch} {str: 7745}

L) יָבָל (יָבָל Y-ShHh) ac: Sink
c: ? ab: ?

N\(^m\) יָבָל (יָבָל Y-ShHh) — Sink: [freq. 1] kjv: cast down| {str: 3445}

M) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-YHh) ac: ?

c: ? ab: ?

N\(^f\) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-Y-HhHh) — Pit: [freq. 3] kjv: pit} {str: 7882}

Adopted Roots:

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<td>2830</td>
<td>Corrupt</td>
<td>kjv: corrupt</td>
<td>7850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2876</td>
<td>Sink, Deep</td>
<td>kjv: sink</td>
<td>7850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3063</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>kjv: pit</td>
<td>7850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1469) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-Th) ac: Scourge
c: Whip

ab: ?: A whipping or lashing out at someone or something out of hatred or punishment.

A) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-Th) ac: Scourge
c: ? ab: ?: The lashing of the whip.

N\(^f\) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-ThHh) — Acacia: The wood or the tree. [Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 28] kjv: shittim, shittah} {str: 7848}

ap\(^f\) יָבָל (יָבָל MSh-Th-MH) — Hatred: In the sense of lashing out. [df: מָכֹס] [freq. 2] kjv: hatred} {str: 4895}

B) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-ThTh) ac: Scourge
c: ? ab: ?: The lashing of the whip.

N\(^f\) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-ThTh) — Scourge: [df: מָכֹס] [freq. 1] kjv: scourge} {str: 7850}

D) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-ATh) ac: Despise
c: ? ab: Malice: A lashing out at someone or something.

V) יָבָל (יָבָל Sh-A-Th) — Despise: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Participle) kjv: despise} {str: 7590}
Parent and Child Roots - מ

N(m) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָה Sh-ATh) — Malice: [freq. 3] | kjv: despite, spiteful | {str: 7589}
J) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָה ShWTh) ac: Whip co: Oar ab: ?: The back and forth movement of the whip.

V) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָה ShWTh) — Go: To go back an forth as a whip. [freq. 13] | vf: Paal | kjv: run, go, gone, mariners, rowers | {str: 7751}

N(m) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShWTh) — Whip: [freq. 11] | kjv: whip, scourge | {str: 7752}

a) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה M-ŠhWTh) — Oar: What goes back and forth to propel a boat. [freq. 2] | kjv: oar | {str: 4880}

h) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה M-ŠhWTh) — Oar: What goes back and forth to propel a boat. [freq. 2] | kjv: oar | {str: 4880}

L) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה YShTh) ac: Extend co: ? ab: ?: The stretching forth with the whip.

V) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה Y-ShTh) — Extend: To stretch something out. [freq. 3] | vf: Hiphil | kjv: hold out | {str: 3447}

M) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ŠhYTh) ac: ? co: Oar ab: ?: What goes back and forth to propel a boat.

N(m) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShYTh) — Oar: [freq. 2] | kjv: oar | {str: 7885}

Adopted Roots:

2833 רָעָם Rule, Domain

1470) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShY) ac: ? co: Gift ab: ?

A) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShY) ac: ? co: Gift ab: ?

1471) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShK) ac: Cease co: ? ab: ?

B) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShKK) ac: Cease co: ? ab: ?

V) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה Sh-KK) — Cease: [freq. 5] | vf: Paal, Hiphil | kjv: appease, pacify, set, asswage, cease | {str: 7918}

C) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה AShK) ac: ? co: Testicles ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

N(m) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה A-ShK) — Testicles: [freq. 1] | kjv: stones | {str: 810}

H) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShKH) ac: ? co: Wander ab: ?: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה Sh-KH) — Wander: [freq. 1] | vf: Hiphil, Participle | kjv: morning | {str: 7904}

1472) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShL) ac: Draw out co: ? ab: ?

A) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShL) ac: ? co: Quiet ab: ?: In the sense of quietness from prosperity.

N(m) שֵׁיָּה (שֶׁיָּה ShL) — I. Of: In the sense of something being drawn out of something else. II. Neglect: [Unknown connection to root] | freq. 4 | kjv: though, cause, for | {str: 7944, 7945}
**Parent and Child Roots - וָאָמָל**

Quietly: In the sense of prosperity. [freq. 1] |kjv: quietly| {str: 7987}

Neglect: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: amiss, fail, error| {str: 7955, 7960}

Ask: To seek to understand what is not known. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] |kjv: prosperity, peaceably, quietness, abundance, peace, tranquility| {str: 7959, 7962, 7963}

Prosper: [ms: הָאָמָל] [freq. 15] |kjv: petition, demand, loan| {str: 7595, 7596}

Request: A seeking for what is not known. [freq. 2] |kjv: petition, desire| {str: 4862}

Grave: The place of the dead as an unknown place. [ms: יָאָמָל] [freq. 65] |kjv: grave, hell, pit| {str: 7585}

Draw out: As long and drawn out.

Robe: As long and drawn out.

Prosperity: A drawing out of what is needed.
Parent and Child Roots - מ"ע

M) מ"ע (ShYL) ac: Draw out co: Infant ab: ? מ"ע (ShY-L-YH) — Infant: As drawn out of the mother. [ms: יֵלְדָה] [freq. 1] [kjv: young] {str: 7988}

Adopted Roots:
2842 מ"ע Send, Projectile
2844 מ"ע Throw
2845 מ"ע Complete
2846 מ"ע Pull

1473 מ"ע (ShM) ac: Breathe co: Breath ab: Desolate: The wind, or breath, of someone or something is its character.

A) מ"ע (ShM) ac: ? co: Breath ab: Desolate: Hebrew names are words given to describe character.

N מ"ע (ShM) — I. Breath: The breath of a man is character, what makes one what he is. The name of an individual is more than an identifier but descriptive of his character or breath. II. There: Used to identify another place. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: הים] III. Sky: The place of the winds. [Hebrew and Aramaic; Only used in the masculine plural form, מ"ע or מ"ע in Aramaic] IV. Aroma: A sweet aroma that is carried on the wind or breath. [df: מ"ע] [freq. 1365] [kjv: name, renown, fame, famous, heaven, air, sweet, there] {str: 5561, 8033, 8034, 8036, 8064, 8065, 8536}

N מ"ע (Sh-MH) — Desolate: A wind blowing over the land pulls the moisture out of the ground drying it up, making a place of ruin or desert. [freq. 39] [kjv: astonishment, desolation, desolate, waste, wonderful] {str: 8047}

k מ"ע (MSh-MH) — Desolate: A wind blowing over the land pulls the moisture out of the ground drying it up, making a place of ruin or desert. [freq. 7] [kjv: desolate, astonishment] {str: 4923}

nm מ"ע (A-Sh-MN) — Desolate: A wind blowing over the land pulls the moisture out of the ground drying it up, making a place of ruin or desert. [freq. 1] [kjv: desolate] {str: 820}

B) מ"ע (ShMM) ac: ? co: ? ab: Desolate: A wind blowing over the land pulls the moisture out of the ground drying it up, making a place of ruin or desert. One in horror or in astonishment is one dried up in the inside.

V) מ"ע (Sh-MM) — Desolate: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 93] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: desolate, astonish, waste, destroy, wonder, amaze] {str: 8074, 8075}

N מ"ע (Sh-MH) — Desolate: [freq. 58] [kjv: desolate, waste] {str: 8077}

ej מ"ע (ShY-M-MWN) — Desolation: [ms: שִּמְרָה] [freq. 2] [kjv: astonishment] {str: 8078}

Parent and Child Roots - א-ש

V) א-ש (א-ש מ A-ShM) —
Guilt: [freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: guilty, desolate, offend, trespass, destroy, faulty, offence| {str: 816}

N(2) א-ש (א-ש מ A-ShM) —
Guilt: [freq. 49] |kjv: trespass, sin, guiltiness| {str: 817, 818}

N(1) א-ש (א-ש מ A-ShMH) — Guilt: [freq. 19] |kjv: trespass, sin, offend| {str: 819}

N(2) א-ש (א-ש מ A-ShM) — Shoham: An unknown stone. [freq. 11] |kjv: onyx| {str: 7718}

J) א-ש (א-ש WM) ac: Smell co:
Garlic ab: ?: A sense of smell from breathing.

L) א-ש (א-ש WN) ac: ? co:
Desert ab: Desolate: A wind blowing over the land pulls the moisture out of the ground drying it up, making a place of ruin or desert.

V) א-ש (א-ש WN) Y-ShM) —
Desolate: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) |kjv: desolate| {str: 3456}

b(2) א-ש (א-ש WN) Y-ShMH) — Desolate: [freq. 1] |kjv: seize| {str: 3451}

b(2) א-ש (א-ש WN) Y-ShMWN) — Desert: A desolate place. [freq. 13] |kjv: desert, wilderness, solitary| {str: 3452}

Adopted Roots;
2090 א-ש Rain, Rain
2443 א-ש Pant, Breath

2444 א-ש Blow, Twilight
2848 א-ש Destroy
2849 א-ש Shake
2850 א-ש Oil
2851 א-ש Hear, Report, Obedience
2854 א-ש Sun

1474 א-ש (א-ש ShN) ac: Sharp co:
Teeth ab: ?: The pictograph א is a picture of the teeth, the ה is a picture of a seed representing continuance. Combined these mean "teeth continue". The two front teeth are sharp and used for cutting foods by pressing down. (eng: shine - from the whiteness of the teeth)

A) א-ש (א-ש ShN) ac: ? co: Teeth ab: ?

N(2) א-ש (א-ש ShN) — Teeth: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 58] |kjv: teeth, tooth, ivory, sharp, crag, forefront| {str: 8127, 8128}

N(1) א-ש (א-ש ShNH) — I. Year: In the sense of repeating. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: נ] II. Sleep: [Unknown connection to rootHebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 906] |kjv: year, sleep| {str: 8141, 8142, 8139, 8140}

f(2) א-ש (א-ש Sh-NY) — Scarlet: The color of the gums. [freq. 42] |kjv: scarlet, crimson| {str: 8144}

B) א-ש (א-ש ShNN) ac: Sharp co:
? ab: ?: From the sharpness of the front teeth.

V) א-ש (א-ש Sh-NN) —
Sharpen: [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: sharp, whet, sharpen, prick, teach| {str: 8150}

b(2) א-ש (א-ש Sh-NY-NH) — Piercing: [freq. 4] |kjv: byword, taunt| {str: 8148}
Parent and Child Roots - ש

D) ש-ן (ש-ן ShAN) ac: Rest co: [Unknown connection to root;]

V) ש-ן (ש-ן Sh-AN) —
Rest: To be in a state of rest. [freq. 5] (vf: Piel) [kjv: ease, quiet, rest] {str: 7599}

ש-ן (ש-ן Sh-AN) —
Rest: [freq. 10] [kjv: ease, quiet, tumult] {str: 7600}

E) ש-ן (ש-ן ShNA) ac: ? co: Two ab: ?: As a second thing.

V) ש-ן (ש-ן Sh-NA) —
Change: To exchange one thing for another. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 24] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: change, diverse, alter] {str: 8132, 8133}

ש-ן (ש-ן Sh-Y-N-AN) —
Twice: [ms: ש-ן] [freq. 1] [kjv: angel] {str: 8136}

H) ש-ן (ש-ן ShNH) ac: ? co: Two ab: ?: A repeating of the first or what was before.

V) ש-ן (ש-ן Sh-NH) —
I. Change: To exchange one thing for another. II. Repeat: To do something a second time. [freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: change, second, again, diverse, alter, disguise, double, pervert, prefer, repeat] {str: 8138}

ש-ן (ש-ן Sh-NH) —
II. Sleep: [Unknown connection to root] [df: ש-ן] [ar: ?] [freq. 1] [kjv: sleep] {str: 8153}

Adopted Roots:
3061 ש-ן Tusk
3062 ש-ן Tusk

1475 ש-ן (ש-ן ShS) ac: Plunder co: ?
ab: ?: The pictograph ש is a picture of the teeth representing pressure, the נ is a picture of thorn that grabs hold. Combined these mean "Press and grab.
hold". The pressing into anothers place and grabbing hold of his possessions.

A) עֶזֶר (עֶזֶר ShAh) ac: Watch co: ? ab: ?

Delight: The shepherd watches over and cares for and delights in his sheep.

H) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד ShAH) ac: Plunder co: ? ab: ?

Ninth: [Unknown connection to root; Also meaning ninety when written in the plural form - עֹדֵד] [freq. 18] |kjv: ninth| {str: 8671}

lf) יָדַע (יָדַע T-ShAhY) — Ninth: [unknown connection to root] [freq. 18] |kjv: ninth| {str: 8671}

H) יָדַע (יָדַע T-ShAH) — Cleanse: As a preparation for inspection. [freq. 1] |kjv: supple| {str: 4935}

B) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד ShAhAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Delight: The shepherd takes delight in his sheep.

Adopted Roots:

2857 עַעֲבִּי Split
2858 עַעֲבִּי Hew

1476) עַעֲבִּי (עַעֲבִּי ShAh) ac: Watch co: Shepherd ab: Delight: The pictograph is a picture of the teeth used for devouring or destruction, the ש is a picture of the eye. Combined these mean "destroyer watches". The shepherd carefully watches over the flock and the surrounding area always on the lookout for danger. When a predator comes to attack, the shepherd destroys the enemy.

B) עֶזֶר (עֶזֶר ShSS) ac: Plunder co: ? ab: ?

V) עֶזֶר (עֶזֶר Sh-SS) — Plunder: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: spoil, riffle| {str: 8155}

D) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד ShAS) ac: Plunder co: ? ab: ?

V) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד Sh-AS) — Plunder: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: spoil| {str: 7601}

H) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד ShSH) ac: Plunder co: ? ab: ?

V) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד Sh-SH) — Plunder: [df: hVs] [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: spoil, spoiler, rob| {str: 8154}

J) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד ShWS) ac: Plunder co: ? ab: ?

kfl) יָדַע (יָדַע M-ShWSh) — Plunder: [freq. 1] |kjv: spoil| {str: 4882}

M) עֹדֵד (עֹדֵד ShYS) ac: Plunder co: ? ab: ?

kfl) יָדַע (יָדַע M-ShYSh) — Plunder: [ms: מַעְשֶׁה] [freq. 6] |kjv: spoil, booty| {str: 4933}

N[1] עַעֲבִּי (עַעֲבִּי ShAhH) — Hour: The watching of the arch of the sun to determine the hour of the day. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: hour| {str: 8160}

im) יָדַע (יָדַע T-ShAh) — Nine: [Unknown connection to root; Also meaning ninety when written in the plural form - עֹדֵד] [freq. 78] |kjv: nine, ninth, ninety| {str: 8672, 8673}

ld[1] יָדַע (יָדַע ShAh-ShWAh) — Delight: [ms: מַעְשֶׁה] [freq. 9] |kjv: delight, pleasant| {str: 8191}

bf) יָדַע (יָדַע T-ShYAhY) — Ninth: [unknown connection to root] [freq. 18] |kjv: ninth| {str: 8671}

hf) יָדַע (יָדַע M-ShYAhY) — Cleanse: As a preparation for inspection. [freq. 1] |kjv: supple| {str: 4935}
Watch: Also to look upon with respect. [freq. 15] (v.f: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) | kjv: look, respect, dismay, turn, regard, spare, dim, depart {str: 8159}

Rescue: A deliverance or freedom from a trouble. [freq. 78] | kjv: salvation, help, deliverance, health, save, saving, welfare {str: 3444}

Cry: To shout or cry out from a burden. [freq. 21] (v.f: Piel) | kjv: cry, aloud, shout {str: 7768}

Milk: [Unknown connection to root;] | kjv: cheese {str: 8194}

High place: In the sense of the serpent lifting its head to strike. [freq. 10] | kjv: high place {str: 8205}

Adopted Roots:
2861 ש-ל (ש • ל) ac: Lean, Staff, Support
2872 ע-ל (ע • ל) Watch, Eye
2877 ל-ע (ל • ע) Look, Window

1477 ש-ל (ש • ל) ac: Strike co: Serpent ab: ?: The pictograph ש is a picture of the teeth, the ל is a picture of the mouth. Combined these mean "sharp teeth in the mouth". A serpent (venomous snake) has sharp fangs in the mouth. Its prey is taken into the mouth swallowed by drawing down into the belly. (eng: sharp - with the additional r; serpent - with the exchange of the s and sh and the additional r and nt; jasper)

A) ש-ל (ש • ל) ac: ? co: High ab: ?
B) ש-ל (ש • ל) ac: ? co: Serpent ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots - ש

bj (ו-ו-ו ש-PY-PWN) — Shephiyphon: An unknown species of viper. [ms: שפיהפון] [f] [freq. 1] [kjv: adder] {str: 8207}

C) עב (עב AshP) ac: ? co: Serpent

Enchanter: From their hissing. [Aramaic only] [freq. 8] [kjv: astrologer] {str: 825, 826}

— Quiver: A pouch with a mouth for sharp arrows. [freq. 6] [kjv: quiver] {str: 827}

D) עב (עב ShAP) ac: Swallow co: ? ab: ? A drawing in by swallowing as the snake swallows its prey.

Swallow: II. Draw: To draw water from a well. [df: הבוש] [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Participle) [kjv: swallow, snuff, pant, desire, devour, draw, drawer] {str: 7579, 7602}

a (ע-ע-ע MSh-AP) — Well: A place for drawing water. [df: הבוש] [freq. 1] [kjv: draw] {str: 4857}

H) עב (עב ShPH) ac: ? co: High

ab: ? The serpent lifts its head up high to strike.

V) עב (עב Sh-PH) — High: [freq. 2] (vf: Niphal, Pual) [kjv: stick out, high] {str: 8192}


V) עב (עב ShWP) — Strike: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) [kjv: bruise, break, cover] {str: 7779}

L) עב (ע-ו YShP) ac: ? co: ?

ab: ? [Unknown meaning]

N (ע-ו Y-ShP) — Jasper: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 3] [kjv: jasper] {str: 3471}

1478) עב (ע-ו ShTs) ac: ? co: Flood

ab: ?

Adopted Roots;

2684 עב Issue, Serpent
2832 עב Flush
2871 עב Surge

1479) עב (ע-ו ShQ) ac: Drink co: River

ab: ? The pictograph ש is a picture of the two front teeth representing the idea of two, the ש is a picture of the sun at the horizon that cycles around the earth. Combined these mean "repeat a cycle". During the rain season, repeated each year, the riverbeds become full of water. The surrounding land is soaked with water allowing for the planting of crops.

A) עב (ע-ו ShQ) ac: ? co: River

ab: ? The rushing course of a river through the land.

a (ע-ו MSh-Q) — Leg: From a leg of a river. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: leg] {str: 8243}

a (ע-ו MSh-Q) — Rushing: From the rushing of a river. [freq. 1] [kjv: running] {str: 4944}

rf (ע-ו Sh-QWY) — Marrow: The liquid inside the channel of bones and used as a
type of butter. [freq. 2] |kjv: marrow| {str: 8250}

**B)** FromBody (_body ShQQ) ac: Rush
c0: River
ab: ?
The back and forth course of a river through the land.

**V)** FromBody (_body Sh-QQ) — Rush A rushing about and to and fro as a raging river. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: run, long, range, appetite, justle| {str: 8264}

**H)** FromBody (_body ShQH) ac: Drink
c0: ?
c0b: ? The life giving water from the rivers.

**V)** FromBody (_body Sh-QH) — Drink: [freq. 74] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Pual) |kjv: drink, water, butler, cupbearer| {str: 8248}

**a**)
FromBodyBody (body Sh-QH) — Drink: Water for drinking as well as a vessel or place for water. Also one who brings water. [freq. 7] |kjv: drink, watered, butlership, pasture| {str: 4945}

**J)** FromBodyBody (body ShWQ) ac: Overflow
c0: Course
ab: ? The course of a river.

**V)** FromBodyBody (body ShWQ) — Overflow: The overflowing of the banks of a river. [freq. 3] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: overflow| {str: 7783}

**N)** FromBodyBody (body ShWQ) — Leg:
The leg of an animal or a street. [freq. 23] |kjv: street, shoulder| {str: 7784, 7785}

**N**)
FromBodyBodyBody (body body ShW-QT) — Trough: A trench for bringing water to the village. [ms: body] [freq. 2] |kjv: trough| {str: 8268}

**K)** FromBodyBody (body ShQW) ac: Drink
c0: ?

c**a**)
FromBodyBodyBody (body body Sh-QWW) — Drink: [freq. 1] |kjv: drink| {str: 8249}

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**1480)** FromBodyBody (body ShR) ac: Tie
c0: Cord
ab: ? The pictograph  is a picture of the teeth representing pressure, the  is a picture of the head representing the top or beginning. Combined these mean "press the beginning". Ropes and cords were usually made of bark strips such as from the cedar or from the sinew (tendon) of an animal. The rope is made by twisting two fibers together. A single fiber is attached to a fixed point (top), and the two ends of the fiber are brought together. One fiber is then twisted in a clockwise direction and wrapped over the other fiber in a counter clockwise direction. The second fiber is then twisted in a clockwise direction then wrapped around the first fiber in a counter clockwise direction. The process is repeated through the length of the rope. The twisting of the fibers in opposite directions causes the fibers to lock (press) onto each other making a stronger rope. The rope is used to tightly secure or support something, such as a load to a cart or the poles of the tent.

**A)** FromBodyBody (body ShR) ac: Cord
ab: ?

**N**)
FromBodyBody (body ShR) — Cord: The navel cord. [freq. 2] |kjv: navel| {str: 8270}
Parent and Child Roots - ְמ

N⁰) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָבָך Sh-RH) — I. 
Bracelet: A cord around the wrist. [freq. 2] |kjv: bracelet, wall| {str: 8284, 8285}

h⁰) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָבָך MSh-RH) — Juice: As loosened from the fruit. [freq. 1] |kjv: liquor| {str: 4952}

m³) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב Sh-RN) — Wall: As encircling a city. [df: מְלָאכָה] [freq. 2] |kjv: wall| {str: 846}

ef²) סֵלבָשׁ-ר (שֵׁלָבָך ShYR-YWN) — Harness: An armor made from tightly wound cords of leather. [ms: חֲנָפָיוֹת וּמַשְׁרִי] [freq. 11] |kjv: habergeon, coat, harness, breastplate, brigadine| {str: 5630, 8302}

B) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב ShRR) ac: ? co: 
Cord ab: ?: Sinews were used for making cords by twisting them together. The umbilical cord, and navel, as a cord that binds the infant to the mother.

V) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב Sh-RR) — 
Enemy: As one who is to be tied up. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: enemy| {str: 8324}

N²) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב Sh-RR) — 
Cord: [freq. 1] |kjv: navel| {str: 8326}

b³) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב Sh-RYR) — 
Navel: [freq. 1] |kjv: navel| {str: 8306}

b⁰) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב Sh-RY-RWT) — Imagination: A twisting together of thoughts. [ms: וְסָלַל] [freq. 10] |kjv: imagination, lust| {str: 8307}

C) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב AShR) ac: ? co: 
Straight ab: ?: A cord pulled tight is straight.

V) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב A-ShR) — 
Happy: One who is happy is one whose life is lived straightly. [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: blessed, lead, go, guide, happy, leader, relieve| {str: 833}

N²) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב A-ShR) — I. 
Happy: One who is happy is one whose life is lived straightly. II. Which: Or who, what or that. As a rope attaches two objects together, this word links the action of the sentence to the one doing the action. [The short form "א" is used as a prefix meaning "who" or "which"] [freq. 156] |kjv: blessed, happy, which, wherewith, because, when, soon, as, that, until much, whosoever, whom, whose| {str: 834, 835}

d³) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב A-ShWR) — 
Step: A walking in straight line. [ms: רָפָי] [freq. 9] |kjv: step, going| {str: 838}

g³) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב AW-ShR) — 
Happy: One who is happy is one whose life is lived straightly. [ms: רָפָי] [freq. 1] |kjv: happy| {str: 837}

id³) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב TA-ShWR) — 
Teashur: An unknown tree. Possibly a type of cedar from its bark strips which can be used for making cords. [freq. 2] |kjv: box| {str: 8391}

D) סֵלבָשׁ (שֵׁלָב ShAR) ac: Remain co: Relative ab: ?: When the nomadic tribe was larger than could be maintained the family divided in the sense of severing the umbilical cord.
V) שאר (Sh-AR) —
Remain: [freq. 133] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: leave, remain, remnant, let, rest| {str: 7604}

N^m) שאר (Sh-AR) — I.
Remnant: What is left behind.
II. Kin: A near relative of another tribe. [freq. 54] |kjv: flesh, kinswoman, food, near, nigh, kin, body, kinsman, remnant, rest, residue, other| {str: 7605, 7606, 7607}

N^t) שאר (ShA-RH) — Kin: A near female relative. [freq. 1] |kjv: kinswoman| {str: 7608, 7609, 7610}

N^d) שאר (ShA-RYT) — Remnant: [freq. 66] |kjv: remnant, residue, rest, remainder, escaped| {str: 7611}

N^r) שאר (ShR-Sh-RH) — Cord: [freq. 7] |kjv: chain| {str: 8333}

H) שאר (ShRH) ac: Loose co: Cord ab: ?: The tying around of something with a cord, or the loosening of it.

V) שאר (Sh-RH) —
Loose: To untie something or to let something go. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: loose, dissolve, dwell, began| {str: 8271, 8281, 8293}

J) שאר (ShWR) ac: ?: co: Caravan ab: ?: A group that travels around an area carrying loads. The bull is used as a beast of burden to carry loads.

V) שאר (ShWR) — I.
Caravan: To travel as a group of merchants with loads. II. See: [Unknown connection to root]
[freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: went, sing, behold, see, look, observe, wait, regard, perceive| {str: 7788, 7789}

N^m) שאר (ShWR) — I.
Ox: Used for pulling heavy loads. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שָׁרוֹ] II. Wall: As tied around a city. [Hebrew and Aramaic] III. Enemy: As one who is to be tied up. [freq. 93] |kjv: ox, bullock, cow, bull, enemy, wall| {str: 7790, 7791, 7792, 7794, 8450}

N^t) שאר (ShW-RH) —
Row: As a wall. [df: שָׁרוֹ] [freq. 1] |kjv: principle| {str: 7795}

i^t) שאר (ShWR-T-ShW-RH) — Gift: As brought by a traveler. [freq. 1] |kjv: present| {str: 8670}

L) שאר (ShYShR) ac: ?: co: Cord ab: ?: A tight rope is straight.
A righteous one is one who is straight and firmly holds up truth just as the cord is straight and firmly holds the wall of the tent upright.

V) שאר (Sh-R) — I.
Straight: To be in a straight line, path or thought. II. Remnant: [df: שָׁרוֹ] [freq. 134] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: please, straight, direct, right, well, fit, good, meet, upright, remain, leave, rest, remainder, remnant, reserve, residue, plenteous, behind, excel, preserve| {str: 3474, 3498}

N^m) שאר (Y-ShR) — I.
Cord: The cord of the bow. [df: שָׁרוֹ] II. Straight: A straight line, path or thought. III.
Remnant: [df: רָד] [freq. 220] |kjv: cord, string, right, upright, righteous, straight, convenient, equity, just, meet, well, rest, remnant, residue, leave, excellency, exceeding, excellent, plentifully| {str: 3477, 3499}

Straightness: [ms: שָׁר] [freq. 14] |kjv: uprightness, right, upright, meet| {str: 3476}

— I. Cord: II. Straight: What is straight. [df: רָד] [freq. 28] |kjv: cord, string, equity, uprightly, uprightness, right, agreement, aright, equal, sweetly| {str: 4339, 4340}

Plain: A level, or straight, place. [ms: שָׁר] [freq. 23] |kjv: plain, equity, straight, even, right, righteously, uprightness| {str: 4334}

M) שָׁר (שֶׁר ShYR) ac: Sing co: Music ab: ?: A stringed musical instrument uses thin cords for making music.

V) שָׁר (שֶׁר ShYR) — Sing: [df: שָׁר] [freq. 87] (vf: Paal, Hophal, Participle) |kjv: sing, singer, behold| {str: 7891}

N) שָׁר (שֶׁר ShYR) — Song: [freq. 90] |kjv: song, musick, singing, musical, sing, singers| {str: 7892}

Adopted Roots:
2294 שָׁרֵעַ Prosperity
2816 שָׁר Birth
2821 שָׁרִים Twist

1481 שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע ShSh) ac: ? co: White
ab: ?: The pictograph ש is a picture of the two front teeth. The whiteness of the teeth. The white hair of the older men. (eng: six - with the exchange of the x and sh, ses is Spanish)

A) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע ShSh) ac: ? co: Linen
ab: ?

N) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע ShSh) — I. Linen: As white. [df: פָּל] II. Marble: As white. III. Six: [Unknown connection to rootAlso meaning sixty when written in the plural form - שְׁמֵנָה in Aramaic] [ar: שָׁמַע] [freq. 322] |kjv: linen, six, sixth, sixty, threescore| {str: 8336, 8337, 8346, 8353, 8361}

j) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע Sh-ShY) — Sixth: [freq. 28] |kjv: sixth| {str: 8345}

E) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע ShShA) ac: ? co: Sixth ab: ?

V) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע Sh-ShA) — Sixth: To give a sixth. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: sixth| {str: 8338}

H) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע ShShH) ac: ? co: Sixth ab: ?

V) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע Sh-ShH) — Sixth: To give a sixth. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: sixth| {str: 8341}

J) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע ShWSh) ac: ? co: White
ab: ?

m) שָׁמַע (שָׁמַע Sh-W ShN) — Lilly: A white flower. [ms: Sh-W ShN]
Parent and Child Roots - حان

L) יִשֵּׂש (YShSh) ac: ? co: Old ab: ?: The white hair of the older men.

Old: [freq. 1] |kjv: age| {str: 3486}

N^m) יִשֵּׂש (Y-ShSh) — Old: [freq. 1] |kjv: ancient, aged, old| {str: 3456}

M) מָלְאָה (ShYSh) ac: ? co: Marble ab: ?: A white stone.

Marble: [freq. 1] |kjv: marble| {str: 7893}

1482) מָלְאָה (ShT) ac: Sit co: Buttocks ab: ?: A coming together and sitting to drink. (eng: set - with the exchange of the s and sh; seat; tush - with the reversal of the letters; sheet)

A) מָלְאָה (ShT) ac: Sit co: Buttocks ab: ?

N^m) מָלְאָה (ShT) — Buttocks: As the place of sitting. [freq. 2] |kjv: buttocks| {str: 8356}

b^f) מָלְאָה (Sh-TY) — Drinking: [freq. 1] |kjv: drinking| {str: 8360}

f^m) מָלְאָה (Sh-TY) — I. Drunkenness: II. Warp: A tool used for weaving, an activity performed while sitting down. [freq. 10] |kjv: drunkenness, warp| {str: 8358, 8359}

B) מָלְאָה (ShTT) ac: Sit co: ? ab: ?

V) מָלְאָה (Sh-TT) — Sit: To set or lay down. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: lay, set| {str: 8371}

H) מָלְאָה (Sh-TH) ac: Feast co: ? ab: ?: A time of seating together and drinking.

V) מָלְאָה (Sh-TH) — Drink: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 222] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: drink, drinker, drunkard, banquet| {str: 8354, 8355}

M) מָלְאָה (ShYT) ac: Sit co: Garment ab: ?

V) מָלְאָה (ShYT) — Sit: To set or lay down. [freq. 85] (vf: Paal, Hophal) |kjv: set, made, lay, put, appoint, regard| {str: 7896}

M^m) מָלְאָה (MSh-T) — I. Garment: Colorful or special garments for feasting or other special activity. II. Thorn: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 9] |kjv: garment, attire, thorn| {str: 7897, 7898}

1483) מָלְאָה (ShGh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Taw

1484) הַ (תָּא TA) ac: Point co: Mark ab: ? The pictograph † is a picture of two crossed sticks representing a mark. A mark identifies locations used to mark out a location. Two crossed sticks in the shape of cross were used to hang the family standard or flag. This parent root is related to פּ and פּ.

A) הַ (תָּא TA) ac: ? co: Room ab: ?

N)

(תָּא TA) — Room: As a placed marked out. [freq. 13] | kjv: chamber| {str: 8372}
q)

(תָּא T-AW) — Teo: An unknown animal. [freq. 2] | kjv: ox| {str: 8377}

H) הַ (תָּא TAH) ac: ? co: Point ab: ?

V)

(תָּא T-AH) — Point: To identify a mark. [freq. 2] | kjv: point| {str: 8376}

K) הַ (תָּא TAW) ac: ? co: Boundary ab: ?

N)

(תָּא TAH) — Limit: As a marked out boundary. [freq. 1] | kjv: bound| {str: 8379}

1485) טָ (תָּב TB) ac: ? co: Long ab: ?

D)

(תָּב TAB) ac: ? co: Long ab: ?

V)

(תָּב T-AB) — L. Long: To long for something. II. Abhor: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Piel) | kjv: long, abhor| {str: 8373, 8374}

N)

(תָּב T-BH) — Longing: A longing for something. [freq. 1] | kjv: longing| {str: 8375}

1486) הַ (תָּכ TG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1487) הַ (תָּד TD) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

L) הַ (תָּד YTD) ac: ? co: Peg ab: ?: A peg, nail or pin for securing something.

N)

(תָּד Y-TD) — Peg: [freq. 24] | kjv: pin, nail, stake, paddle| {str: 3489}

1488) הַ (תָּו TH) ac: Ignore co: Waste ab: ?

J) הַ (תָּו TWH) ac: Ignore co: Waste ab: ?

V)

(תָּו TWH) — Ignore: To consider something of no value, a waste. [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) | kjv: limited| {str: 8428}

N)

(תָּו TWH) — Astonish: A feeling of waste. [freq. 1] | kjv: astony| {str: 8429}

R)

(תָּו TW-HW) — Waste: A barren place. Also vanity as a state of waste. [ms: הָוָּי] [freq. 20] | kjv: vain, vanity, confusion, without, wilderness, nought, nothing, empty, waste| {str: 8414}

289
1489) יִת (יִת TW) ac: ? co: Mark ab: ?
The pictograph יִת is a picture of two crossed sticks representing a mark. This root is related to יִת and יִת.

A) יִת (יִת TW) ac: ? co: Mark ab: ?

N" יִת (יִת TW) — Mark:
[freq. 3] |kjv: mark, desire| {str: 8420}

H) יִת (יִת TWH) ac: ? co: Mark ab: ?

V) יִת (יִת T-ZH) — Mark:
To cut something down. [freq. 2] (vf: Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: scabbard, set| {str: 8427}

1490) יִת (יִת TZ) ac: Cut co: ? ab: ?
The pictograph יִת is a picture of two crossed sticks representing a mark, the י is a picture of a cutting implement. Combined these mean "mark a cut".

B) יִת (יִת TZZ) ac: Cut co: ? ab: ?

V) יִת (יִת T-ZZ) — Cut:
To cut something down. [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: cut| {str: 8456}

1491) יִת (יִת THh) ac: Divide co:
Spear ab: ?

L) יִת (יִת YTHh) ac: ? co: Spear ab: ?: A weapon that divides flesh.

i") יִת (יִת TW-THh) — Spear:
[freq. 1] |kjv: dart| {str: 8455}

Adopted Roots:
2326 יִת/ Spread, Wardrobe
2362 יִת Spread
2449 יִת Cut, Piece
2892 יִת Under

1492) יֵת (יֵת THh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1493) יֵת (יֵת TY) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1494) יֵת (יֵת TK) ac: Bend co: Middle ab: ?: The pictograph יֵת is a picture of two crossed sticks representing a mark, the יֵת is a picture of a bent palm. Combined these mean "mark of the palm". The lines or marks in the center of the palm are formed by the bending of the palm. A bending in the middle, the center of something.

B) יֵת (יֵת TK) ac: Bend co: ? ab: ?

N" יֵת (יֵת T-KK) — Oppressor: One who bends the will of another. [freq. 1] |kjv: deceitful| {str: 8501}

F) יֵת (יֵת HTK) ac: Melt co: ? ab: ?: [Unknown meaning;]

ec") יֵת (יֵת HY-TWK) — Melted:
[Unknown connection to root;] [ms: יֵת] [freq. 1] |kjv: melted| {str: 2046}

H) יֵת (יֵת TKh) ac: Lead co: ? ab: ?: The leading of a tame animal whose will has been bent.

V) יֵת (יֵת T-KH) — Lead:
To lead by the hand. [freq. 1] (vf: Pual) |kjv: sat| {str: 8497}

J) יֵת (יֵת TK) ac: ? co: Middle ab: ?

N" יֵת (יֵת TK) — Middle: [freq. 415] |kjv: midst, among, within, middle, in, between, through, into| {str: 8432}
Parent and Child Roots -

1495) ֔ (תַּמָּן TL) ac: **Hang** co: **Rope**
ab: Deceive: A rope made of twisted cords for suspending something.

A) ֖ (תַּמָּן TL) ac: **Hang** co: ? ab: ?

f) ֖ (תַּמָּן T-LY) —
Quiver: As hung over the shoulder. [freq. 1] |kjv: quiver| {str: 8522}

E) ֖ (תַּמָּן TLA) ac: **Hang** co: ?
ab: ?

V) ֖ (תַּמָּן T-LA) —
Hang: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: hang, bent| {str: 8511}

F) ֖ (תַּמָּן HTL) ac: **Twist** co: Twist ab: Deceive: A twisting of fibers to make a rope. The twisting of something as a deception.

V) ֖ (תַּמָּן H-TL) —
Deceive: [freq. 10] (vf: Pual, Piel) |kjv: mock, deceive, deceitfully| {str: 2048}

a) ֖ (תַּמָּן MH-T-LH) — Deceit: [freq. 1] |kjv: deceit| {str: 4123}

d) ֖ (תַּמָּן H-TWL) —
Deceiver: [ms: יָשָׁב] [freq. 1] |kjv: mocker| {str: 2049}

H) ֖ (תַּמָּן TLH) ac: **Hang** co: ? ab: ?

1496) ֖ (תַּמָּן TM) ac: **Fill** co: ? ab:
Whole: Someone or something that is whole, complete or full. One who is mature and upright as one who is whole.

A) ֖ (תַּמָּן TM) ac: **Fill** co: ? ab:
Whole

N) ֖ (תַּמָּן TM) — Whole:
[freq. 13] |kjv: perfect, undefiled, plain, upright| {str: 8535}

B) ֖ (תַּמָּן TMM) ac: ? co:?
ab: Whole

V) ֖ (תַּמָּן T-MM) —
Whole: [freq. 64] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: consume, end, finish, clean, upright, spent, perfect, done, fail, accomplish| {str: 8552}

b) ֖ (תַּמָּן T-MYM) —
Whole: [freq. 91] |kjv: without blemish, perfect, upright, without spot, uprightly, whole, sincere, complete, full| {str: 8549}

D) ֖ (תַּמָּן TAM) ac: ? co:
Double ab: ?: In the sense of being full.

V) ֖ (תַּמָּן T-AM) —
Double: Also to bear twins as doubles. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: couple, twins| {str: 8382}
Parent and Child Roots -

(ad) מַעֲלָה (םعالә T-AWM) —
Twins: [ms: תַּעֲלָה] [freq. 4] |kjv: twins| {str: 8380}

H) מַעֲלָה (םعالә TMH) ac: ? co: ?
ab: Amazed: A full and overwhelmed mind.

V) מַעֲלָה (םعالә T-MH) —
Marvel: To see or perceive a full sight such as a wonder or miracle. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) |kjv: marvel, wonder, marvelously, astony, amaze| {str: 8539}

N(m) מַעֲלָה (םعالә T-MH) —
Wonder: [Aramaic only] [freq. 3] |kjv: wonder| {str: 8540}

j(m) מַעֲלָה (םعالә TM-HWN)
— Confusion: In the sense of overfilled. [freq. 2] |kjv: astonishment| {str: 8541}

J) מַעֲלָה (םعالә TWM) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Mature

N(m) מַעֲלָה (םعالә TWM) —
Whole: Someone or something that is whole, complete, full. One who is mature. [ms: התה] [freq. 23] |kjv: integrity, upright, venture, full, perfect, simplicity| {str: 8537}

N(f) מַעֲלָה (םعالә TWM-MH) —
Maturity: [ms: התה] [freq. 5] |kjv: integrity| {str: 8538}

k(m) מַעֲלָה (םعالә M-TWM) —
Mature: [ms: התה] [freq. 4] |kjv: soundness, men| {str: 4974}

L) מַעֲלָה (םعالә YTM) ac: ? co:
Orphan
ab: ? One that is not full.

c(m) מַעֲלָה (םعالә Y-TWM) —
Orphan: [freq. 42] |kjv: fatherless, orphan| {str: 3490}

Adopted Roots;
2223 מַעֲלָה Seal, Signet

1497) יָד (יָד TN) ac: Hire co: Gift ab: ?
A) יָד (יָד TN) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
N(m) יָד (יָד TN) —
Tan: A large unknown sea animal. [freq. 1] |kjv: whale| {str: 8565}

N(f) יָד (יָד T-NH) —
Tanah: A large unknown sea animal. [freq. 1] |kjv: dragon| {str: 8568}

s(m) יָד (יָד T-NYN) —
Taniyn: A large unknown sea animal. [df: יָד] [freq. 28] |kjv: dragon, serpent, whale, monster| {str: 8577}

C) יָד (יָד ATN) ac: ? co: Gift ab: ?
N(f) יָד (יָד AT-NH) —
Gift: [freq. 1] |kjv: reward| {str: 866}

e) יָד (יָד A-TWN) —
Donkey: As used as a gift. [freq. 34] |kjv: ass| {str: 860}

e) יָד (יָד A-TWN) —
Strong: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: תַּמָּן] [freq. 13] |kjv: strong, mighty, strength, hard, rough| {str: 386}

m(m) יָד (יָד AT-NN) —
Price: What is brought to a harlot as a gift. [freq. 11] |kjv: hire, reward| {str: 868}

H) יָד (יָד TNH) ac: Hire co: ?
ab: ?
V) יָד (יָד T-NH) — I. Hire:
To give a gift to a harlot. II. Recount: To retell or re-enact a previous incident. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: hire,
Parent and Child Roots -

lament, rehearse| {str: 8566, 8567}

Adopted Roots:
2451 \(\text{g} \\text{v}\) Give, Gift

1498) \(\text{g} \) (ן תs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1499) \(\text{g} \) (ן תAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Error
A) \(\text{g} \) (ן תAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Error
Id\(^m\) \(\text{g} \text{g} \) (ם ית תAh-TWAh) — Error: [ms: יתת] [freq. 2] |kjv: error| {str: 8595}

B) \(\text{g} \) (ן תAhAh) ac: Deceive co: ? ab:?: Causing another to err through deception.

V) \(\text{g} \) (ן תAhAh) — Deceive: [freq. 2] (vf: Pilpel, Participle) |kjv: deceiver, misuse| {str: 8591}

H) \(\text{g} \) (ן תAhH) ac: ? co: ? ab: Error

V) \(\text{g} \) (ן תAhH) — Wander: To go astray due to deception or influence. [freq. 50] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: err, wander, astray, seduce, stagger, away, deceive| {str: 8582}

J) \(\text{g} \) (ן TWAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: Deceit: Causing another to err through deception.

N\(^m\) \(\text{g} \) (ן TWAh) — Deceit: [df: ית] [freq. 3] |kjv: deceit, fraud| {str: 8496}

N\(^f\) \(\text{g} \) (ן TW-AhH) — Deception: [freq. 2] |kjv: hinder, error| {str: 8442}

1500) \(\text{g} \) (ן TP) ac: Beat co: Tambourine ab: ? : The beating of a Tambourine. (eng: tap)

B) \(\text{g} \) (ן TPP) ac: Beat co: Tambourine ab: ?

V) \(\text{g} \) (ן T-PP) — Beat: The rhythmic beating of a tambourine. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: timbrel, tabering| {str: 8608}

J) \(\text{g} \) (ן TWP) ac: ? co: Tambourine ab: ?

N\(^m\) \(\text{g} \) (ן TWP) — Tambourine: [ms: תכ] [freq. 17] |kjv: timbrel, tabret| {str: 8596}

N\(^f\) \(\text{g} \) (ן TW-PT) — Spit: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: יתת] [freq. 1] |kjv: tabret| {str: 8611}

1501) \(\text{g} \) (ן TTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1502) \(\text{g} \) (ן TQ) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

C) \(\text{g} \) (ן ATQ) ac: ? co: Ledge ab: ?

b\(^m\) \(\text{g} \) (ן A-TYQ) — Ledge: [freq. 5] |kjv: gallery| {str: 862}

d\(^m\) \(\text{g} \) (ן A-TWQ) — Ledge: [freq. 5] |kjv: gallery| {str: 862}

1503) \(\text{g} \) (ן TR) ac: Tour co: Border ab: ? : The pictograph \(\text{g} \) is a picture of two crossed sticks representing a mark, the \(\text{g} \) is a picture of the head of a man. Combined these mean "mark of man".
The border of the land owned by an individual, or under his control, is marked by markers. An outline or border. To walk to border of the property as owner or spy. An extension of the border. (eng: tour; tire; travel; dial - with the exchange of the t and d and the r and l)

C) שִׁלֶּחַ (שָׁלַח A-TR) ac: ?
co: Place
ab: ?: An area defined by a border.

Place: [Aramaic only] [freq. 8] [kjv: place, after] {str: 870}

D) שִׁלֵּחַ (שָׁלַח TAR) ac: Mark
co: Outline
ab: ?

Mark out: To mark out a border or outline. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: draw, mark] {str: 8388}

Form: The outline of an individual. [ms: רֶמֶשׁ] [freq. 15] [kjv: form, goodly, favoured, comely, countenance, resemble, visage] {str: 8389}

J) שִׁלַּח (שָׁלַח TWR) ac: Tour
co: Border
ab: ?

Tour:
To travel an area from border to border. [freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: search, spy, seek, descry, espy] {str: 8446}

N) שִׁלַּח (שָׁלַח TWR) — I. Border: II. Circle: As a round border. An individuals turn as point in a circle. [ms: רֶמֶשׁ] III. Turtledove: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: רֶמֶשׁ] [freq. 19] [kjv: row, border, estate, turn, turtledove] {str: 8447, 8448, 8449}

N(f) שִׁלַּח (שָׁלַח TW-RH) — Custom: As what defines, gives borders, to a people. [freq. 1] [kjv: manner] {str: 8452}

m) שִׁלָּפָת (שָׁלַפָּת TW-RN) — Pole: As a landmark of a border. Also a ships mast. [ms: רֶמֶשׁ] [freq. 3] [kjv: mast, beacon] {str: 8650}

L) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה YTR) ac: ?
co: Abundance
ab: ?: In the sense of expanding borers.

N(f) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה YT-RH) — Abundance: [freq. 2] [kjv: abundance, riches] {str: 3502}

m) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה MW-TR) — Profit: As an abundance. [freq. 3] [kjv: profit, plenteousness, preeminence] {str: 4195}

b) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה Y-TYR) — Exceeding: In the sense of abundance. [Aramaic only] [freq. 8] [kjv: exceedingly, excellent] {str: 3493}

d) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה Y-TWR) — Range: A range of mountains as a border. [freq. 1] [kjv: range] {str: 3491}

g) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה YW-TR) — More: In the sense of abundance. [freq. 8] [kjv: more, better, over, profit, moreover, further] {str: 3498}

g(f) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה YW-T-RT) — Lobe: The lobe of the liver as an extension of the liver. [ms: רֶמֶשׁ] [freq. 11] [kjv: caul] {str: 3508}

j) שִׁלַּפָה (שָׁלַפָּה YT-RWN) — More: As an abundance. [freq. 10] [kjv: profit, excel, excellency, profitable, better] {str: 3504}

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Parent and Child Roots - †

1504) נָחַת (וַיִּתְנָחָה TSh) ac: ? co: ? ab: Success

J) נָחַת (וּתָנְחָת TWSH) ac: ? co: ? ab: Success

— Success: [ms: רַבִּית] [freq. 12] |kjv: enterprise| {str: 8454}

M) נָחַת (וַיִּתְנָחָה TYSH) ac: ? co: Goat ab: ?

1505) נָחַת (וַיִּתָּנֶחְת TT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1506) נָחַת (וַיַּנְחָת TGH) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Parent and Child Roots - ๑

Ghah

1507) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhA ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1508) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhB ac: Thick co: Cloud
ab: ?: The pictograph ๑ is a picture of a twisted rope with the extended meaning of darkness. The ๒ is a picture of a tent representing what is inside. Combined these mean "darkness inside".

A) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhB ac: Thick co: Cloud
ab: ?

N3) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhB — Cloud: A thick dark cloud. [freq. 32] |kjv: cloud, clay, thick, thicket| {str: 5645}

N3) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhB-WBT — I. Thick: [ms: ๑TH] II. Cloud:

III. Braid: A thick braided rope or cord of gold. [ms: ๑TH] [freq. 29] |kjv: thick, wreathen, cord, band, bough, rope, chain, branch| {str: 5687, 5688}

f1) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhB-YH —

Thick: [freq. 4] |kjv: thick, thickness| {str: 5672}

H) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhBH ac: Thick co: ? ab: ?

V) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhB — Thick: To be thick. Thick. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: thick| {str: 5666}

a3) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) MGh-BH —

Clay: A thick and dark soil. [freq. 1] |kjv: clay| {str: 4568}

J) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhWB ac: ? co: Cloud
ab: ?: A thick dark covering.

V) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhWB — Cloud:
[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: cloud| {str: 5743}

Adopted Roots;
2907 ๑TH — Dark, Raven

1509) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhG ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1510) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhD ac: ? co: Goat ab: ?

A) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhD ac: ? co: Goat ab: ?

f1) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) Gh-BY — Kid:

Kid: A young goat. [df: ๒] |kjv: kid| {str: 1423}

f1) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) Gh-YH —

Kid: A young female goat. [df: ๒] |kjv: kid| {str: 1429}

1511) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhH ac: Twist co: Rope
ab: ?: The pictograph ๑ is a picture of a twisted rope. Twisted cords that form a thick rope. Related to the parent ๑.

J) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhWH ac: Twist co: ? ab: ?

V) ๑TH (ธ) (ว) GhWH — Twist:
To be twisted in ones actions. [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: iniquity, perverse, pervert, amiss, turn, crooked, bow, trouble, wicked, wrong| {str: 5753}
Parent and Child Roots - ８

Ｎ(ｉ) ８ュ８ (נוהמ ８יה) —
Twist: [freq. 3] |kjv: overturn| {str: 5754}

ｆ(ｉ) ８ュ(fi) (נוהמי ８יה) —
Twisted: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: iniquities| {str: 5758}

1512) ８ (נ ８יה) ac: ? co: ? ab: Guilt:
The pictograph ８ is a picture of a twisted rope. Related to the parent ８.

A) ８ (נ ８יה) ac: ? co: ? ab: Guilt

Guilt: The result of twisted actions. [ms: ８יה] [freq. 230] |kjv: iniquity, punishment, fault, mischief, sin| {str: 5771}

Adopted Roots;
2141 ８מ (８מ ８יה) ac: Bind, Rope
2247 ８פ (８פ ８יה) ac: Twist, Fetter

1513) ８ (נ ８יה) ac: ? co: Goat ab: ?

A) ８ (נ ８יה) ac: ? co: Goat ab: ?

Ｎ(ｉ) ８ (נ ８יה) — Goat:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 75] |kjv: goat, kid| {str: 5795, 5796}

1514) ８ (８מ ８יה) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1515) ８ (８מ ８יה) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1516) ８ (８י ８יה) ac: ? co: Ruin ab: ?:
The pictograph ８ is a picture of a the hand meaning work. Combined these mean "twisted work".

A) ８ (８י ８יה) ac: ? co: Ruin ab:

: A city or structure that has been demolished.

Ｎ(ｉ) ８ (８י ８יה) — Ruin:
[freq. 4] |kjv: heap| {str: 5856}

K(ｍ) ８ (８י ８יה) —
Ruin: [freq. 1] |kjv: heap| {str: 4596}

1517) ８ (８י ８יה) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1518) ８ (８י ８יה) ac: ? co: Stain ab: Wicked:
A dark stain. (eng: evil)

D) ８ (８י ８יה) ac: ? co: Stain ab:

Stain ab: ?: Clothing or hands that have been stained with blood. Any stain that pollutes something.

V) ８ (８י ８יה) —
Stain: [df: ８י] [freq. 11] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: pollute, defile, stain| {str: 1351}

ｃ(ｍ) ８ (８י ８יה) —
Stained: [df: ８י] [freq. 1] |kjv: defile| {str: 1352}

J) ８ (８י ８יה) ac: ? co: ? ab: Wicked:
An action that causes a stain of immorality.

V) ８ (８י ８יה) —
Wicked: [freq. 2] (vf: Piel) |kjv: unjustly, unrighteous| {str: 5765}

N(ｉ) ８ (８י ８יה) —
Wicked: [freq. 60] |kjv: wicked, unjust, unrighteous, iniquity, perverse| {str: 5766, 5767}

ｂ(ｍ) ８ (８י ８יה) —
Wicked: [freq. 1] |kjv: ungodly| {str: 5760}
Parent and Child Roots -

K) יד (ם"ל קול) GhLW) ac: ? co: Stain
ab: Wicked
N^f) יד (ם"ל קול) GhL-WH) — Wickedness: [freq. 1] |kjv: iniquity| {str: 5932}

L) יד (ם"ל YGhL) ac: ? co: Wild goat ab: ?: From its dark colors as stains.
N^m) יד (ם"ל Y-GhL) — Wild goat: [freq. 3] |kjv: wild goat| {str: 3277}
N^f) יד (ם"ל YGh-LH) — Wild goat: A female wild goat. [freq. 1] |kjv: roe| {str: 3280}

1519) יד (ם"ל GhM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1520) יד (ם"ל GhN) ac: Answer co: ? ab: ?

H) יד (ם"ל GhNH) ac: Answer co: ? ab: ?: An answer or reply to a previous question or request.
V) יד (ם"ל Gh-NH) — Answer: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 359] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: answer, hear, testify, speak, sing, bear, cry, witness, give| {str: 6030, 6032}

1524) יד (ם"ל GhTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

1525) יד (ם"ל GhQ) ac: ? co: Crooked ab: ?

Adopted Roots:
2904 י"ע Crooked
2905 י"ע Pluck, Root
2906 י"ע Crooked, Perverse
3066 י"ע Crooked
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<th>Root</th>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>KJV</th>
<th>Str</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>DARK</td>
<td>GHYR</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>5892, 5895</td>
<td></td>
<td>A dark and wicked place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nm°</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>CITY</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>5892, 5895</td>
<td></td>
<td>A dark and wicked place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>ENEMY</td>
<td>GHYR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6145, 6146</td>
<td></td>
<td>The pictograph ס is a picture of a man. Combined these mean &quot;dark man&quot; or an enemy. (eng: jungle - with the exchange of the j and y and the l and r)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>WAKEN</td>
<td>GHWWR</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2363, 5789</td>
<td></td>
<td>To wake as to open the eyes from darkness. II. BLIND: To become dark of site through blindness or the putting out of the eyes. [freq. 26] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>HASTE</td>
<td>GHWSH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2363, 5789</td>
<td></td>
<td>The pictograph ס is a picture of a twisted rope. The ז is a picture of the teeth representing the idea of pressing. Combined these mean &quot;twisting pressing&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>QUICKLY</td>
<td>GHYSH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2440</td>
<td></td>
<td>[df: syx]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>FOREST</td>
<td>YGHYR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A dark place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nm°</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>FOREST</td>
<td>YGHYR</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3264, 3293</td>
<td></td>
<td>A dark and wicked place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N°</td>
<td>סָנָה</td>
<td>FOREST</td>
<td>YGHYR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3295</td>
<td></td>
<td>A dark and wicked place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>עַסִּים</td>
<td>BLINDNESS</td>
<td>GHW-RWN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1528</td>
<td>תָּס</td>
<td>TWIST</td>
<td>GHYT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The pictograph ת is a picture of a twisted rope. The ת is a picture of a mark. Combined these mean &quot;twisted mark&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>תָּס</td>
<td>CROOKED</td>
<td>GHWT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[freq. 11] (vf: Hitpael, Pual, Piel, Participle)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parent and Child Roots - ־

bow, falsify, overthrow, subvert| {str: 5791}

\( N^{(1)} \) ־חָ֗יָ֫ה (רהֹֽז) GhW-TH) —

**Crookedness:** [freq. 1] | kjv: wrong| {str: 5792}

\( 1529 \) ־ (נֹֽפַּל GhGh) ac: ? co: **Rope** ab: ?
The pictograph ־ is a picture of a twisted rope.

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**H)** ־ part (נֹֽפַּל) GhGhH) ac: ? co: **Crooked** ab: ?:
A crooked nature.

\( g^{(m)} \) ־ part (נֹֽפַּל) GhW-GhhH) —

**Crooked:** [freq. 1] | kjv: perverse| {str: 5773}

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Adopted Roots (Three letter)

2001) אל (אל א-LP) ac: Guide co:
Yoke ab: Learn: The yoke of the oxen, the yoke of learning. An older experienced ox is yoked to a younger inexperienced one in order to teach it how to pull a load. A thousand, as a large number of oxen. [from: אל - an ox as wearing a yoke for work] (eng: elephant)

V) אל (אל A-LP) — I. Learn: To learn by example in the sense of being yoked to another. II. Thousand: To make or bring forth a thousand, a thousand-fold. [freq. 5] (vf: Hiphil, Paal, Piel) [kjv: teach, learn, utter, bring forth thousands] {str: 502, 503}

N(m) אל (אל A-LP) — I. Ox:
II. Thousand: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 517] [kjv: kine, oxen, family] {str: 504, 505, 506}

2002) אל (אל ANP) ac: Snort co:
Breath ab: ?: [from: אל - the nose as a breathing of the nose]

V) אל (אל A-NP) — Snort: A heavy breathing out of anger. [freq. 14] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) [kjv: angry, displeased] {str: 599}

N(m) אל (אל A-NP) — Face:
[Only used in the masculine plural form; Related to ] [freq. 2] [kjv: face, visage] {str: 600}

N(m) אל (אל AN-PH) — Anphah: An unknown type of bird, possibly from its nose or beak. [freq. 2] [kjv: heron] {str: 601}

2003) אל (אל ANSh) ac: Sick co:
Man ab: ?

V) אל (אל A-NSh) — Sick: In the sense of the mortality of man. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: sick, incurable, desperate, wicked, woeful] {str: 605}

N(m) אל (אל A-NSh) — Man:
[Aramaic only] [freq. 25] [kjv: man] {str: 606}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אמשה (AN-ShH) — Woman: [ar: למשה] [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אמשה (A-NWShe) — Man: [ms: למשה] [freq. 1639]</td>
<td>kjv: man, one, husband, any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אמשה (A-NYSh) — Woman: [ms: למשה] [freq. 780]</td>
<td>kjv: wife, woman, one, married, female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אמשה (A-NWShe) — Man: [freq. 564]</td>
<td>kjv: man, husband, merchantmen, person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bet

2004) ב א ד (BGD) ac: Cover co: Clothing ab: Deceive: A covering of the body or actions in a faithless or treacherous manner.
V) ב א ד (B-GD) — Deceive: A covert action of treachery or deceit. [freq. 49] (vf: Paal) |kjv: treacherously, transgress, deceitfully, unfaithful, offend| {str: 898}
N^m) ב א ד (B-GD) — Clothing: Garments for covering. [freq. 217] |kjv: garment, clothes, cloth, raiment, apparel, robe| {str: 899}
c^m) ב א ד (B-GWD) — Treacherous: A covert act of deceit or treachery. [freq. 2] |kjv: treacherous| {str: 901}
g^f) ב א ד (BW-G-DH) — Treacherous: A covert act of deceit or treachery. [ms: ב א ד] [freq. 1] |kjv: treacherous| {str: 900}

2005) ב א D (BDL) ac: Separate co: Piece ab: ?: [from: B]
V) ב א D (B-DL) — Separate: To divide or separate something. [freq. 42] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: separate, divide, difference, asunder, severed| {str: 914}
N^m) ב א D (B-DL) — Piece: Something that is divided or separated from something else. [freq. 1] |kjv: piece| {str: 915}
b^m) ב א D (B-DYL) — Tin: A metal separated out by smelting. [freq. 6] |kjv: tin| {str: 913}

2006) ב א D (BDQ) ac: Repair co: Breach ab: ?: [from: כ Mahar - as a separation]
V) ב א D (B-DQ) — Repair: The repairing of a breach in a wall. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: repair| {str: 918}
N^m) ב א D (B-DQ) — Breach: A breach in the wall of a building or ship. [freq. 10] |kjv: breach, calker| {str: 919}

2007) ב א D (BDR) ac: Scatter co: Lightweight ab: ?: [from: כ Mahar - as a separation]
N^m) ב א D (B-DR) — Scatter: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: scatter| {str: 921}

2008) ב א D (BZQ) ac: ? co: Lightning ab: ?
N^m) ב א D (B-ZQ) — Lightning: [freq. 1] |kjv: lightning| {str: 965}

2009) ב א D (BZR) ac: ? co: Scatter ab: ?
V) ב א D (B-ZR) — Scatter: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: scatter| {str: 967}
2010) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BHhL) \) ac: ? co: ? ab: Loathe

\( V \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BHhL) \) — Loathe:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Pual) |kjv: abhor, gotten hastily| {str: 973}

2011) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BHhN) \) ac: Examine

co: Watchtower ab: ?: A close and careful examination of a place or something. An inspection to determine effectiveness. [from: \( \\text{בָּלַע} \) - examination to select a choice one]

\( V \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BHhN) \) — Examine:
To test, try or scrutinize. [freq. 29] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: try, prove, examine, tempt, trial| {str: 974}

2012) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BHhR) \) ac: Choose

co: ? ab: Youth: An examination to determine the choicest. [from: \( \\text{בָּלַע} \) - choosing a choice one]

\( V \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BHhR) \) — Choose:
[freq. 172] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: choose, chosen, choice, acceptable, appoint, excellent| {str: 977}

2013) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BThHh) \) ac: Cling

co: ? ab: Security: A holding onto something or someone by clinging or confiding.

\( V \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (B-ThHh) \) — Cling:
[freq. 120] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: trust, confidence, secure| {str: 982}

N\( ^m \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BThHhN) \) — Watchtower: A place of inspection. [freq. 1] |kjv: tower| {str: 975}

b\( ^m \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (B-HhYN) \) — Watchtower: A place of inspection. [freq. 1] |kjv: tower| {str: 971}

c\( ^m \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (B-HHWN) \) — Watchtower: A place of inspection. [freq. 1] |kjv: tower| {str: 969}

g\( ^m \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (BW-HhN) \) — Tested: Something that has been tested through inspection and found worthy. [ms: \( \text{בָּלַע} \) [freq. 1] |kjv: tried| {str: 976}

2011) \( \text{בָּלַע} (B-HhL) ac: Loathe

co: ? ab: Youth: A young person as one chosen for an activity. [ms: \( \\text{בָּלַע} \) [freq. 45] |kjv: young, chosen| {str: 970}

d\( ^f \) \( \\text{בָּלַע} (B-HhW-RWT) \) — Youth: A young age. [ms: \( \\text{בָּלַע} \) [freq. 3] |kjv: youth| {str: 979}

2012) \( \text{בָּלַע} (B-HhR) \) ac: Choose

co: ? ab: Youth: An examination to determine the choicest. [from: \( \\text{בָּלַע} \) - choosing a choice one]

\( V \) \( \text{בָּלַע} (B-HhR) \) — Choose:
[freq. 172] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: choose, chosen, choice, acceptable, appoint, excellent| {str: 977}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted Roots (Three Letter)</th>
<th>笎</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confidence:</strong> Clinging onto someone or something else for support or safety. [freq. 15]</td>
<td>kjv: confidence, trust, sure, hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hope:</strong> A trust in a future outcome. [ms: ] [freq. 3]</td>
<td>kjv: confidence, hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melon:</strong> A fruit that clings to the vine. [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cease:</strong> To stop or become inactive. [Hebrew and Aramaic]</td>
<td>kjv: cease, hindered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belly:</strong> [freq. 72]</td>
<td>kjv: belly, womb, body, within, born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pistachio:</strong> From its belly shape. [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firstfruit:</strong> The first fruits of the harvest. [freq. 15]</td>
<td>kjv: firstfruit, firstripe, hasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camel:</strong> A young camel. [Unknown connection to root;]</td>
<td>kjv: dromedary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firstborn:</strong> The firstborn daughter. [freq. 6]</td>
<td>kjv: firstborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firstfruit:</strong> The firstborn son of a man or animal. [freq. 117]</td>
<td>kjv: firstborn, firstling, eldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firstfruit:</strong> Of the flock or herd. [ms: ] II. Birthright: The rights of the firstborn son (see Deut 21:17). III. Firstfruit: [freq. 15]</td>
<td>kjv: birthright, firstling, firstborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camel:</strong> A young female camel. [Unknown connection to root;]</td>
<td>kjv: dromedary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firstfruit:</strong> [ms: ] [freq. 18]</td>
<td>kjv: firstfruit, firstripe, hasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camel:</strong> A young camel. [Unknown connection to root;]</td>
<td>kjv: dromedary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firstfruit:</strong> [ms: ] [freq. 2]</td>
<td>kjv: firstfruit, firstripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smile:</strong> Pleasure taken in strength or comfort. [freq. 4]</td>
<td>kjv: comfort, strength strengthen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

ab³ (בבל בל) — Smile: [freq. 1] |kjv: comfort| {str: 4010}

2018) בבל (בבל BLM) ac: Muzzle co: ? ab: ?: A binding of the mouth to restrain an animal.
V) בבל (בבל B-LM) — Muzzle: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: held| {str: 1102}

2019) בבל (בבל BLS) ac: Gather ab: ?
V) בבל (בבל B-LS) — Gather: To gather fruit from the tree. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: gatherer| {str: 1103}

2020) בבל (בבל BLAh) ac: Swallow co: ? ab: ?: [from: בלב - flowing down the throat]
V) בבל (בבל B-LAh) — Swallow: [freq. 49] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: swallow, destroy, devour, covered| {str: 1104}
N² בבל (בבל B-LAh) — Swallowed: [freq. 2] |kjv: devouring, swallowed| {str: 1105}

V) בבל (בבל B-LQ) — Empty: [freq. 2] (vf: Pual, Participle) |kjv: waste| {str: 1110}

2022) בבל (בבל BNTh) ac: Waist ab: ?: [from: בלב - The middle of the body as a division]
V) בבל (בבל B-SR) — Report: When good news is brought a feast with meat is prepared.
N² בבל (בבל B-SR) — Report: When good news is brought a feast with meat is prepared. [df: מסר] [freq. 24] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: tidings, show forth, publish, messenger, preached| {str: 1319}
N³ בבל (בבל B-SR) — Flesh: The skin and muscle or the whole of the person. Also meat as food. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: בשר] [freq. 273] |kjv: flesh, body| {str: 1154, 1320, 1321}
c⁵ בבל (בבל B-SW-RH) — Good news: When good news is brought a feast with meat is prepared. [df: _|kjv: tidings| {str: 1309}

Sash: A waistband worn by officials. [freq. 9] |kjv: girdle| {str: 73}

2023) בבל (בבל BNS) ac: Anger co: ? ab: ?
V) בבל (בבל B-NS) — Anger: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: angry| {str: 1149}

2024) בבל (בבל BSM) ac: ? co: Spice ab: ?: (eng: balsam - with an added l)
N² בבל (בבל B-SM) — Spice: Sweet smelling spices. [freq. 1] |kjv: spice| {str: 1313}
N³ בבל (בבל BW-SM) — Spice: A sweet smelling spice. [df: _|kjv: spice, sweet, sweet| {str: 1314}

2025) בבל (בבל BSR) ac: Report co: Flesh ab: Good: When good news is brought a feast with meat is prepared.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

N^3) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-Ah-R) — Sour
Grape: [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: מער ] [df: מער ] [freq. 4] [kjv: unripe grapes, sour grapes] {str: 1155}

N^4) פּוּס (מַעֵר AB-SR) — Meat: A choice piece of meat. [df: מער ] [freq. 2] [kjv: piece] {str: 829}

2026) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: Kick
V) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhTh) — Kick: [freq. 2] [vfr: Paal] [kjv: kick] {str: 1163}

2027) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhL) ac: Rule co: Master
ab: ?: [from: פּוּס - as a yoke which binds the master to the servant.]
V) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhL) — Rule: [freq. 16] [vfr: Paal, Niphal] [kjv: marry, husband, dominion, wife] {str: 1166}

N^4) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhL) — Master: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 85] [kjv: man, owner, husband, master, lord] {str: 1167, 1169}

N^5) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-Ah-LH) — Mistress: [freq. 4] [kjv: mistress, hath] {str: 1172}

2028) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhR) ac: Burn co: Fire
ab: ?: A burning with fire or rage.
V) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhR) — Burn: [freq. 94] [vfr: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel] [kjv: burn, kindle, brutish, eaten, set] {str: 1197}

N^5) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhR) — Barbarous: A burning one. [freq. 5] [kjv: brutish, foolish] {str: 1198}

N^6) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-Ah-RH) — Fire: [freq. 1] [kjv: fire] {str: 1200}

N^3) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhYR) — Cattle: As devourers. [freq. 6] [kjv: beast, cattle] {str: 1165}

2029) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhT) ac: ? co: ? ab: Fear
V) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-AhT) — Afraid: [freq. 16] [vfr: Niphal, Piel] [kjv: afraid, terrify, afflicted, trouble] {str: 1204}

N^5) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-Ah-TH) — Trouble: What causes fear. [freq. 2] [kjv: trouble] {str: 1205}

ed^4) פּוּס (מַעֵר BY-AhWT) — Terror: What causes fear. [ms: מער ] [freq. 2] [kjv: terror] {str: 1161}

2030) פּוּס (מַעֵר BTsL) ac: Peel co: Onion
ab: ?: [from: פּוּס - from the removing of the peel]
N^4) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-TsL) — Onion: [freq. 1] [kjv: onion] {str: 1211}

2031) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-TsAh) ac: Cut co: Profit
ab: ?: [from: פּוּס - a plunder as a cutting]
V) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-TsAh) — I. Cut: To cut something off to destroy it. II. Profit: To take something by force or greed. [freq. 16] [vfr: Paal, Piel] [kjv: cut off, gained, given, greedy, covet, finish, wound] {str: 1214}

N^5) פּוּס (מַעֵר B-TsAh) — Profit: The taking of money or something of value through force in the sense of cutting. [freq. 23] [kjv:
covetousness, gain, profit, lucre | \{str: 1215\}

2032) דַּעַת (ְּדֹעַת, B-TsQ) ac: Swell
Dough ab: ?: The swelling of dough as it ferments.

V) דַּעַת (ְּדֹעַת, B-TsQ) — Swell:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) | kjv: swell | \{str: 1216\}

N\(^m\) דַּעַת (ְּדֹעַת, B-TsQ) — Dough: [freq. 5] | kjv: dough, flour | \{str: 1217\}

2033) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, B-TsR) ac: Gather
Fence ab: ?: A walled, fenced or fortified place for storing up the gathered crop or people. \[from: נחת\]

V) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, B-TsR) — Gather:
To gather together and confine for protection. [freq. 38] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) | kjv: fence, defense, gather, grapegatherer, fortify | \{str: 1219\}

N\(^m\) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, B-TsR) — Gold:
What is stored away and protected. [freq. 3] | kjv: gold | \{str: 1220, 1222\}

b\(^m\) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, B-TsYR) — Vintage: The gathered crop of grapes. [freq. 7] | kjv: vintage | \{str: 1210\}

c\(^m\) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, B-TsWR) — Vintage: The gathered crop of grapes. [freq. 1] | kjv: vintage | \{str: 1208\}

c\(^z\) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, B-TsW-RT) — Drought: A time of storing up water. \[ms: רֵעַ] [freq. 2] | kjv: dearth, drought | \{str: 1226\}

h\(^m\) נַחַת (ְּנָחַת, MB-TsR) — Fence: A walled place of protection.
[freq. 37] | kjv: hold, fenced, fortress, defenced, strong | \{str: 4013\}

2034) דַּע (ְּדָע, B-QAh) ac: Cleave
Half ab: ?: A breaking or cleaving of something in half.

V) דַּע (ְּדָע, B-QAh) — Cleave:
To break, cut or divide something in half. [freq. 51] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual, Piel) | kjv: cleave, divide, rent, break through, breach, hatch | \{str: 1234\}

N\(^m\) דַּע (ְּדָע, B-QAh) — Bekah: A standard of measure. A half shekel weight. [freq. 2] | kjv: half, bekah | \{str: 1235\}

b\(^m\) דַּע (ְּדָע, B-QYAh) — Fissure: A breach causing a division. [freq. 2] | kjv: breach, cleft | \{str: 1233\}

c\(^f\) דַּע (ְּדָע, BYQ-AhH) — Valley: A wide level valley as a division between mountains. [Hebrew and Aramaic] \[df: הָעְקַב \[ar: תֶּעֲקֵב\] [freq. 21] | kjv: plain, valley | \{str: 1236, 1237\}

2035) דַּע (ְּדָע, BQR) ac: Plow
Cattle ab: ?: The breaking open of the ground with a plow pulled by oxen. \[from: דַּע - as a breaking\] (eng: buckaroo - from the Spanish vaquero)

N\(^m\) דַּע (ְּדָע, B-QR) — Cattle: Strong beasts used to break the soil with plows. [freq. 182] | kjv: ox, herd, beeves, young, bullock | \{str: 1241\}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

2036) סָּאֵש (שָׁב) BQSh ac: Seek co: ? ab: ?: A search for something or for answers. [from: אֶשֶׁת]

V) סָּאֵש (שָׁב) B-Qsh — Seek: [freq. 225] (vf: Pual, Piel) [kjv: seek, require, request, enquire] {str: 1245}

Nʱ) סָּאֵש (שָׁב) BQ-ShH — Request: [freq. 8] [kjv: request] {str: 1246}

2037) חֵל (חֵל) BRD ac: Hail co: Hailstones ab: ?

V) חֵל (חֵל) B-RD — Hail: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: hail] {str: 1258}

Nᵐ) חֵל (חֵל) B-RD — Hailstone: [freq. 29] [kjv: hail] {str: 1259}

cᵐ) חֵל (חֵל) B-RWD — Spotted: An animal with white spots which appear as hailstones. [ms: כִּלֶּה] [freq. 4] [kjv: grisled] {str: 1261}

2038) בָּאֶש (בָּאֶשׁ) BRHh ac: Flee co: Fugitive ab: ?

V) בָּאֶש (בָּאֶשׁ) B-RHh — Flee: [freq. 65] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: ee, chase, fain, flight, haste, reach, shoot] {str: 1272}

bᵐ) בָּאֶש (בָּאֶשׁ) B-RYHh — I. Fugitive: [ms: בָּאֶשׁ] II. Bar: Round rods used in gates or doors as well as a prison. III. Piercing: As a rod that pierces a slot. [ms: בָּאֶשׁ] [freq. 44] [kjv: bar, fugitive, crooked, piercing, noble] {str: 1280, 1281}

2039) עָלֶש (עָלֶשׁ) BRK ac: Kneel co: Knee ab: Bless: The bending at the knee to drink from a pond or present a gift. [from: אלש - as a filling with a gift; with the letter kaph, the full meaning being "to fill the palm"].

V) עָלֶש (עָלֶשׁ) B-RK — Kneel: To bend the knee to kneel in homage or to drink water. Also the extended idea of presenting a gift or giving honor to another. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 335] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: bless, salute, curse, blaspheme, praise, kneel, congratulate] {str: 1288, 1289}

Nʱ) עָלֶש (עָלֶשׁ) B-RK — Knee: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 26] [kjv: kneel] {str: 1290, 1291}

Nʱ) עָלֶש (עָלֶשׁ) BR-KH — I. Pool: A place where one kneels down to drink. II. Gift: What is brought with bended knee. III. Bless: In the sense of bringing a gift on bended knee. [freq. 86] [kjv: blessing, blessed, present, liberal, pool] {str: 1293, 1295}

nᵐ) עָלֶש (עָלֶשׁ) AB-RK — Kneeling: [freq. 1] [kjv: knee] {str: 86}

2040) בָּאֶש (בָּאֶשׁ) BRM ac: Twist co: Weave ab: ?: The twisting of fibers together to make cords or fabrics.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

N\(^{\text{m}}\) ניס (בִּרְכָּה B-RM) — **However:** A weaving of a thought. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] |kjv: but, yet, nevertheless| {str: 1297}

N\(^{\text{m}}\) ניס (בִּרְכָּה B-RWM) — **Finery:** A finely woven garment. [freq. 1] |kjv: rich apparel| {str: 1264}

2041) דְּמַק (דְּמַק BRQ) ac: **Thrust** co: Sword ab: ??: The shining flash of a sword as it is thrust. [from: דְּמַק - being bright]

V) דְּמַק (דְּמַק B-RQ) — **Thrust:** To thrust a sword or throw lightning bolts. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cast| {str: 1299}

N\(^{\text{m}}\) דְּמַק (דְּמַק B-RQ) — **Sword:** Also lightning as a sword from the skies. [freq. 21] |kjv: lightning, glittering, bright, glitter, sword| {str: 1300}

N\(^{\text{f}2}\) דְּמַק (דְּמַק BR-QT) — **Barqet:** An unknown gem probably from its shining. [freq. 3] |kjv: carbuncle| {str: 1304}

m\(^{\text{m}}\) דְּמַק (דְּמַק B-RQN) — **Brier:** As a sharp sword. [freq. 2] |kjv: brier| {str: 1303}

2042) דָּמָק (דָּמָק BRSh) ac: ? co: Cypress ab: ??: [from: דָּמָק - as a choice wood]

c\(^{\text{m}}\) דָּמָק (דָּמָק B-RWSH) — **Cypress:** The tree or the wood. [df: הַרְוָרָה] [freq. 21] |kjv: fir| {str: 1265, 1266}

2043) דָּמַש (דָּמַש BShL) ac: **Boil** co: Meat ab: ??: The boiling of meat over a fire.

V) דָּמַש (דָּמַש B-ShL) — I. **Boil:** To boil a meat in water. II. **Ripe:** [freq. 28] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel) |kjv: seethe, boil, sod, bake, ripe, roast| {str: 1310}

N\(^{\text{m}}\) דָּמַש (דָּמַש B-ShL) — **Boiled:** A meat that has been boiled in water. [freq. 2] |kjv: sodden| {str: 1311}

2044) דָּמַש (דָּמַש BShS) ac: **Trample** co: ? ab: ??: [from: דָּמַש]

V) דָּמַש (דָּמַש B-ShS) — **Trample:** [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: tread| {str: 1318}

2045) דָּמַפ (דָּמַפ BTL) ac: ? co: **Virgin** ab: ??: [from: דָּמַפ - as virgin loins]

d\(^{\text{f}}\) דְּמַפ (דְּמַפ B-TWL) — **Virginity:** [Always used in the masculine plural form] [freq. 10] |kjv: virginity| {str: 1331}

d\(^{\text{f}}\) דְּמַפ (דְּמַפ B-TW-LH) — **Virgin:** [freq. 50] |kjv: virgin, maid, maiden| {str: 1330}

2046) דָּמָפ (דָּמָפ BTQ) ac: **Cut** co: ? ab: ??: A cutting into pieces. [from: דָּמָפ]

V) דָּמָפ (דָּמָפ B-TQ) — **Cut:** [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: thrust| {str: 1333}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>נְחָלָה (יָדָה) BTR</th>
<th>ac: <strong>Cut</strong></th>
<th>co: ?</th>
<th>ab: ~~~~~~~~~~~</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?: A cutting into two pieces. [from: אָמַר]</td>
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<td>V) נְחָלָה (יָדָה B-TR) — <strong>Cut:</strong> [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Piel)</td>
<td>kjv: divide</td>
<td>{str: 1334}</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>נְחָלָה (יָדָה B-TR) — <strong>Piece:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[freq. 3]</td>
<td>kjv: piece, part</td>
<td>{str: 1335}</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ל

Gam

2048) לָלָל (לָלָל GBlh) ac: ? co: Bald
ab: ?: A bald forehead. [from: בָּלָל - being high in the forehead]
N(2) לָלָל (לָלָל GBlhT) — Bald: [freq. 4] |kjv: bald| {str: 1372}
e(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBlhT) — Bald: [ms: לָלָל] [freq. 1] |kjv: bald| {str: 1371}

2049) לָלָל (לָלָל GBL) ac: Bound co: Boundary
ab: ?: The edge or ends of a region. Borders were often defined by a coastline or a landmark. [from: בָּלָל - as being around a land]
V) לָלָל (לָלָל GBL) — Bound: To set a border. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: border, bound, set| {str: 1379}
N(2) לָלָל (לָלָל GBlhT) — End: As a boundary. [freq. 2] |kjv: end| {str: 1383}
d(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBlhT) — Border: [ms: לָלָל] [freq. 241] |kjv: border, coast, bound, landmark, space, limit, quarter| {str: 1366}
d(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBlhT) — Border: [ms: לָלָל] [freq. 10] |kjv: coast, bounds, place, border, landmark| {str: 1367}
h(3) לָלָל (לָלָל MG-BLh) — End: As a boundary. [freq. 1] |kjv: end| {str: 4020}

2050) לָלָל (לָלָל GBN) ac: ? co: Lump
ab: ?: [from: בָּלָל - as a back bent over]

b(1) לָלָל (לָלָל GBY-NH) — Cheese: From the lumps formed out of the milk. [ms: לָלָל] [freq. 1] |kjv: cheese| {str: 1385}
e(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBY-BN) — Hunchback: As a lump of the back. [ms: לָלָל] [freq. 1] |kjv: crookbackt| {str: 1384}
m(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBN) — Lump: The hump of a hill. [freq. 2] |kjv: high| {str: 1386}

2051) לָלָל (לָלָל GBAh) ac: ? co: Hill
ab: ?: [from: בָּלָל]
N(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBAhH) — Hill: [freq. 69] |kjv: hill| {str: 1389}
b(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBYAh) — Bowl: As with high sides. [freq. 14] |kjv: bowl, cup, pot| {str: 1375}
hb(2) לָלָל (לָלָל MG-BYAhT) — Turban: As high on the head. [freq. 4] |kjv: bonnet| {str: 4021}

2052) לָלָל (לָלָל GBR) ac: Prevail co: Warrior
ab: ?: One of great strength (warrior) or authority (master). [from: בָּלָל - great strength]
V) לָלָל (לָלָל GBR) — Prevail: To be successful in strength or authority. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: prevail, strengthen, great, confirm, exceed, mighty, put, strong, valiant| {str: 1396}
N(3) לָלָל (לָלָל GBR) — Warrior: One of great strength (warrior) or
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

authority (master). [freq. 90] | kjv: man, mighty, every | {str: 1397, 1399, 1400}

N m)  (ןב ) —
Mistress: [freq. 9] | kjv: mistress, lady | {str: 1404}

b m)  (ןב ) —
Master: [freq. 2] | kjv: lord | {str: 1376}

Strength: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 63] | kjv: might, strength, power, mighty, force, mastery | {str: 1369, 1370}

e m)  (ןב ) —
Mighty: [Aramaic only] [ms: ] [freq. 1] | kjv: mighty | {str: 1401}

Strong: [ms: ] [freq. 158] | kjv: mighty, strong, valiant, upright, champion, chief, excel, giant | {str: 1368}

2053)  (ןב ) GBSh ac: ? co:
Crystal ab: ?

b m)  (ןב ) —
Crystal: [freq. 1] | kjv: pearl | {str: 1378}

2054)  (ןב ) GDL ac: Magnify co:
Rope ab: Magnificent: A cord is made by twisting fibers together, the larger and more numerous the fibers, the stronger the cord will be. Anything that is large or great in size or stature. [from:  - from the twisting of sinew to make cords.] (eng: great - with the exchange and reversal of the r and l and the t and d)

V)  (ןב ) G-DL — Magnify:
To increase in size or ones position of honor. [freq. 115] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) | kjv: magnify, great, grow, nourish | {str: 1431}

N m)  (ןב ) G-DL —
An increasing in size. [freq. 4] | kjv: grow, great | {str: 1432}

b m)  (ןב ) —
Tassel: Something that is made from twisted fibers. [ms: ] [freq. 2] | kjv: fringe, wreath | {str: 1434}

c m)  (ןב ) —
Magnificent: Something with increased size, power or authority. [freq. 529] | kjv: great, high, loud, elder, mighty | {str: 1419}

d m)  (ןב ) —
Magnificence: An increase in size power or authority. [ms: ] [freq. 12] | kjv: greatness, great, majesty, dignity | {str: 1420}

g m)  (ןב ) —
Magnificence: An increase in size power or authority. [freq. 13] | kjv: greatness, stout, stoutness | {str: 1433}

h m)  (ןב ) MG-DL —
Tower: A place of great size. [freq. 50] | kjv: tower, castle, flower, pulpit | {str: 4026}

2055)  (ןב ) GDAh ac: Cut co:?
Rope ab: Magnificent: A cord is made by twisting fibers together, the larger and more numerous the fibers, the stronger the cord will be. Anything that is large or great in size or stature. [from:  - from the twisting of sinew to make cords.] (eng: great - with the exchange and reversal of the r and l and the t and d)

V)  (ןב ) G-DAh — Cut
down: [freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) | kjv: cut, down, asunder | {str: 1438}

313
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 𐤀

2056) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GDP) ac: Taunt co: ?
ab: ?: [from: 𐤀𐤀𐤀 - a slicing]
V) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀onden G-DP) — Taunt:
[freq. 7] (vf: Piel) |kjv: blaspheme, reproach| {str: 1442}
dI) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀oden G-DWP) — Taunt:
[freq. 1] |kjv: taunt| {str: 1422}
edI) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀onden G-DWP) — Taunting:
[ms: 𐤀𐤀𐤀] [freq. 3] |kjv: revilings, reproaches| {str: 1421}

2057) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GDR) ac: Enclose co: Wall
ab: ?: [from: 𐤀𐤀𐤀 - as a wall that encircles a city]
V) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-DR) — Enclose:
To enclose something in a wall or fence. [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Participle)
[kjv: make, mason, repairer, close, fence, hedge| {str: 1443}
NII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-DR) — Enclosure:
Any type of enclosure. [freq. 14] |kjv: wall, hedge, fence| {str: 1444, 1447}
NII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GD-RH) — Enclosure:
Any type of enclosure. [freq. 10] |kjv: hedge, fold, wall, sheepfold, shepcote| {str: 1448}

2058) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GDSh) ac: ? co: Mound
ab: ?
bII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-DYSh) — Mound:
A pile of grain or dirt. [freq. 4] |kjv: shock, stack, tomb| {str: 1430}

2059) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GZL) ac: Pluck co: Feather ab: ?: The plucking of feathers from a bird. [from: 𐤀𐤀𐤀 - a plucking as a sheering]
V) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-ZL) — Pluck: To take off something or someone by force through plucking, robbing or plundering. [freq. 30] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: spoil, take, rob, pluck, caught, consume, exercise, force, torn, violence| {str: 1497}
NII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-ZL) — Plucking:
[freq. 6] |kjv: robbery, taken| {str: 1498, 1499}
NII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GZ-LH) — Plucked:
[freq. 6] |kjv: violence, robbed, that| {str: 1500}

2060) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GZM) ac: Devour co: Caterpillar ab: ?: [from: 𐤀𐤀𐤀 - sheering the crop]
NII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-ZM) — Caterpillar:
An unknown species that devours crops. [freq. 3] |kjv: palmerworm| {str: 1501}

2061) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 GZR) ac: Cut co: Axe ab: ?: A cutting or separation into two or more pieces. [from: 𐤀𐤀𐤀 - cutting]
V) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-ZR) — Cut: To separate by cutting or removing.
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: cut, divide, decree, snatch| {str: 1504, 1505}
NII) 𐤀𐤀𐤀 (𐤀𐤀𐤀 G-ZR) — Piece:
[freq. 2] |kjv: piece, part| {str: 1506}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ל

N[^1] לוהך (לוהך GZ-RH) — I. Uninhabited: A place cut off. II. Decree: [Unknown connection to root Aramaic only] [freq. 3] |kjv: inhabited, decree| {str: 1509, 1510}

a[^1] לוהך (לוהך MG-Z-RH) — Axe: What is used to cut something in half. [freq. 1] |kjv: axe| {str: 4037}

e[^1] לוהך (לוהך GYZ-RH) — Opposite: The place separate from an adjacent place. [ms: זרי] [freq. 8] |kjv: separate, polishing| {str: 1508}

2062) לוהך (לוהך GLhL) ac: ? co: Ember ab: ?: A kindled glowing ember. [from: לוהך - making a fire from an ember]

2063) לוהך (לוהך GLB) ac: Shave co: Barber ab: ?: [from: לוהך - going around the head]
N[^m] לוהך (לוהך G-LB) — Barber: [freq. 1] |kjv: barber| {str: 1532}

2064) לוהך (לוהך GLD) ac: ? co: Skin ab: ?: [from: לוהך - going around the body]
N[^m] לוהך (לוהך G-LD) — Skin: [freq. 1] |kjv: skin| {str: 1539}

2065) לוהך (לוהך GLHh) ac: Shave co: ? ab: ?: [from: לוהך - going around the head]
V) לוהך (לוהך G-LHh) — Shave: [freq. 23] (vf: Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: shave| {str: 1548}

2066) לוהך (לוהך GLM) ac: Wrap co: ? ab: ?: [from: לוהך - being wrapped around]
V) לוהך (לוהך G-LM) — Wrap: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: wrap| {str: 1563}

c[^m] לוהך (לוהך G-LWM) — Wrapping: A piece of clothing wrapped around the body. [freq. 1] |kjv: clothes| {str: 1545}

g[^m] לוהך (לוהך GW-LM) — Infant: As wrapped around by the womb. [ms: בלח] [freq. 1] |kjv: unformed| {str: 1564}

2067) לוהך (לוהך GLAh) ac: Quarrel co: ? ab: ?
V) לוהך (לוהך G-LAh) — Quarrel: [freq. 3] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: meddle| {str: 1566}

2068) לוהך (לוהך GLSh) ac: Appear co: ? ab: ?
V) לוהך (לוהך G-LSh) — Appear: To come into sight. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: appear| {str: 1570}

2069) לוהך (לוהך GMD) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
N[^m] לוהך (לוהך G-MD) — Gomed: A standard of measure. [ms: גום] [freq. 1] |kjv: cubit| {str: 1574}

2070) לוהך (לוהך GML) ac: Yield co: ? ab: ?: The ripening of a crop or the weaning of a child as one now able to yield work. Also, the yielding of good or evil as a reward. [from: לוהך - a gathering of the yield] (eng: camel)
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ﬀ

V) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-ML) — Yield: To produce or be productive. [freq. 37] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: wean, reward, bountifully, do, bestow| \{str: 1580\}

N^m/f) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-ML) — Camel: The produce of the fields were tied in large bundles and transported on camels. [Also related in meaning to the original parent root ﬀ as one who gathers at the watering hole] [freq. 54] |kjv: camel| \{str: 1581\}

d^m) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-MWL) — Yielding: The production of a product as a benefit or reward. [freq. 19] |kjv: recompense, reward, benefit, give, deserve| \{str: 1576\}

d^f) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-MW-LH) — Yielding: The production of a product as a benefit or reward. [freq. 3] |kjv: recompense, deed, reward| \{str: 1578\}

id^m) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל TG-MWL) — Yield: The production of a product as a benefit or reward. [freq. 1] |kjv: benefit| \{str: 8408\}

2071) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GMTs) ac: Dig co: Pit ab: ?

o^m) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GW-MTs) — Pit: [freq. 1] |kjv: pit| \{str: 1475\}

2072) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GMR) ac: Complete co: ?: ab: ?: A coming to an end in perfection or failure.

V) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-MR) — Complete: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cease, fail, end, perfect, perform| \{str: 1584, 1585\}

2073) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GNB) ac: Steal co: Thief ab: Theft: [from: ﬀ - what a garden is protected from]

V) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-NB) — Steal: [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: steal, carry, brought| \{str: 1589\}

N^m) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-NB) — Thief: [freq. 17] |kjv: thief| \{str: 1590\}

N^f) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-NBH) — Theft: [freq. 2] |kjv: thief| \{str: 1591\}

2074) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GNZ) ac: Store co: Treasure ab: ?: A treasury stored away. [from: ﬀ - as a place protected]

N^n) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-NZ) — Treasury: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 6] |kjv: treasury, chest, treasure| \{str: 1595, 1596\}

2075) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GAhL) ac: Cast away co: ? ab: Detest

V) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-AhL) — Cast away: [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: abhor, lothe, cast away, fail| \{str: 1602\}

N^n) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-AhL) — Detesting: [freq. 1] |kjv: loathe| \{str: 1604\}

2076) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GAhR) ac: Rebuke co: ? ab: ?

V) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל G-AhR) — Rebuke: [freq. 14] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rebuke, corrupt, reprove| \{str: 1605\}

N^f) ﬀ ﬀ (ן תֶלֶל GAh-RH) — Rebuke: [freq. 15] |kjv: rebuke, reproof| \{str: 1606\}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ס

hług)  הָלָעַג (הָלָעַג MG-Ah-RT) — Rebuke: [freq. 1] |kjv: rebuke| {str: 4045}

2077)  הָלָע (הָלָע GAhSh) ac: Shake
co: ?: ab: ?
V) הָלָע (הָלָע G-AhSh) — Shake: [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Pual) |kjv: shake, move, trouble, toss| {str: 1607}

2078) הָלָע (הָלָע GPN) ac: Bend
co:
Grapevine ab: ?: The vines of the grape vine are twisted and bent as it winds around a pole. [from: סף - from the palm as bent]
N¹) הָל (הָל G-PN) —
Grapevine: [freq. 55] |kjv: vine, tree| {str: 1612}

2079) הָל (הָל GPR) ac: Burn
co:
Brimstone ab: ?
N¹) הָל (הָל G-PR) — Gopher:
Wood from an unknown tree. [freq. 1] |kjv: gopher| {str: 1613}
N¹d) הָל (הָל GP-RYT) —
Brimstone: A rock of sulfur that burns. [freq. 7] |kjv: brimstone| {str: 1614}

2080) הָל (הָל GRB) ac: Scratch
co:
Itch ab: ?: [from: טְקַפ] (eng: scrape - with the exchange of the p and b)
N¹) הָל (הָל G-RB) — Itch: [freq. 3] |kjv: scurvy, scab| {str: 1618}

2081) הָל (הָל GRD) ac: Scrape
co: ?: ab: ?: [from: טְקַפ - as in scratching]
V) הָל (הָל G-RD) — Scrape: [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: scrape| {str: 1623}

2082) הָל (הָל GRZ) ac: Cut
co:
Axe ab: ?: [from: טְקַפ]
V) הָל (הָל G-RZ) — Cut off: [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: cut off| {str: 1629}

m¹) הָל (הָל GR-ZN) — Axe:
[freq. 4] |kjv: axe| {str: 1631}

2083) הָל (הָל GRL) ac: Rough
co:
Stone ab: ?: An abrasive stone for scratching or sanding. [from: טְקַפ - scratching]
N¹) הָל (הָל G-RL) — Rough: Rough like a stone. [freq. 1] |kjv: great| {str: 1632}
g¹) הָל (הָל GW-RL) — Lot:
Colored stones are used to cast lots to determine a course of action or make a decision. [ms: נַע] [freq. 77] |kjv: lot| {str: 1486}

2084) הָל (הָל GRM) ac: Gnaw
co:
Bones ab: ?: As a dog gnaws on a bone. [from: טְקַפ - from the marrow inside the bones]
V) הָל (הָל G-RM) — Gnaw: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: break, gnaw| {str: 1633}
N¹) הָל (הָל G-RM) — Bones:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 6] |kjv: bone, strong, top| {str: 1634, 1635}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ל

2085) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ GRN) ac: ? co: Floor
ab: ?: The smooth level floor for grains, either a barn or threshing floor. [from: רל]

גמ) יָנַל (ץְרָנ GW-RN) — Floor:
The floor of a barn or threshing floor.
[ms: זְרֵנ] [freq. 36] [kjv: threshingfloor, floor, place, barn, barnfloor, corn] {str: 1637}

2086) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ GRS) ac: Crush co: ?
ab: ?: The crushing of grain in a mill to make meal. [from: רל]

V) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RS) — Crush: To be crushed as grain to make a meal.
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: break] {str: 1638}

Nמ) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RS) — Crushed:
Grain that is crushed to make meal.
[freq. 2] [kjv: beaten] {str: 1643}

2087) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ GRAh) ac: Diminish
c: Ledge ab: ?: Something made small through removal. [from: רל]

V) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RAh) — Diminish:
To be made less through removal. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) [kjv: drive, cast, thrust, put, divorce, expel, trouble] {str: 1644}

Nמ) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RS) — Crushed:
Grain that is crushed to make meal.
[freq. 2] [kjv: beaten] {str: 1643}

2088) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ GRP) ac: Sweep away
c: Ledge ab: ?: A carrying or taking away by flood or striking. [from: רל] (eng: grope; grapple; grab -with the exchange of the b and p)

V) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RP) — Sweep away: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: sweep away] {str: 1640}

Kf) פָּנַל (ץְרְנ MG-R-PH) — Soil: When the floods sweep down the land, rich soil is deposited on the land. [freq. 1] [kjv: clod] {str: 4053}

Nכמ) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ AG-RWP) — Fist:
A sweeping away by striking.
[freq. 2] [kjv: fist] {str: 106}

2089) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ GRSh) ac: Cast out
c: Ledge ab: ?: The land surrounding a city was inhabited by the lower class people or outcasts. This land is also covered with pastures for raising the flocks and herds of the city. [from: רל]

(eng: graze - with the exchange of the z and sh)

V) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RSh) — Cast out:
To drive, thrust or cast out or away.
[freq. 47] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) [kjv: drive, cast, thrust, put, divorce, expel, trouble] {str: 1644}

Nמ) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ G-RSh) — Pasture:
[freq. 1] [kjv: put] {str: 1645}

Nf) פָּנַל (ץְרֶנ GR-ShH) — Eviction:
[freq. 1] [kjv: exaction] {str: 1646}

hמ) פָּנַל (ץְרֶנ MG-RSh) — Pasture:
[freq. 1] [kjv: suburb] {str: 4054}

hf) פָּנַל (ץְרֶנ MG-R-ShH) — Pasture:
[freq. 111] [kjv: suburb] {str: 4054}

2090) יָנַל (ץְרֵנ GShM) ac: Rain
c: Ledge ab: ?: [from: יָנַל - skies as the place of rain] (eng: gush)
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ל

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V) ל_impl (לִשׁוּנָא G-ShM) — Rain:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil, Pual)</td>
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<tr>
<td>{str: 1652}</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>N”( ל_impl (לִשׁוּנָא G-ShM) — I. Rain:</th>
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<tr>
<td>II. Body: [Unknown connection to root Aramaic only]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[freq. 40]</td>
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<td>{str: 1653, 1655}</td>
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<tr>
<th>g”( ל_impl (לִשׁוּנָא GW-ShM) — Rained:</th>
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<tr>
<td>[ms: לִשׁוּא] [freq. 1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>{str: 1656}</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - װ

Dal

2091) דבל (װװװ DBL) ac: Press
Cake: A cake of pressed figs. [freq. 5] |kjv: cake, lump| {str: 1690}

2092) דבר (װװװ DBQ) ac: Adhere
Fastener: What joins together. [freq. 6] |kjv: joint, soldering, cleave, join, stick| {str: 1694, 1695}

2093) דבר (װװװ DBR) ac: Order
Word: An arrangement or placement of something creating order. [from: 도ור - order]

2094) שב (װװװ DBSh) ac: Honey
Honey: A thick, sticky substance such as dates or honey. [from: שב - a slow moving substance]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ־

N$^{m}$ רָבָּֽמ (דָּש D-BSh) —
Honey: Also dates as thick sticky and sweet food. [freq. 54] |kjv: honey| {str: 1706}
N$^{g}$ רָבָּֽמ (דָּש DB-ShT) —
Hump: The hump of a camel as a sticky mass. [freq. 1] |kjv: bunch| {str: 1707}

Honey: Also dates as thick sticky and sweet food. [freq. 54] |kjv: honey| {str: 1706}
Hump: The hump of a camel as a sticky mass. [freq. 1] |kjv: bunch| {str: 1707}

2095) רַבְּלְת (דָּש DGL) ac: Stand co:
Standard ab: ?: An identification banner used by an army that is hung high on a pole.

V) ראֹל (דָּש D-GL) — Stand: To raise up a standard. [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: banner| {str: 1713}

Standard: [freq. 14] |kjv: standard, banner| {str: 1714}

2096) רָבָּל (דָּש DGR) ac: Brood co: ?
ab: ?: The brooding of a hen which gathers the eggs under her and sits on them.

V) ראֹל (דָּש D-GR) — Brood: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: gather, sit| {str: 1716}

2097) ראֹל (דָּש DHhN) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

2098) ראֹל (דָּש DHhP) ac: Push co:
? ab: ?: [from: ראֹל] [Also see ראֹל]

V) ראֹל (דָּש D-HhP) — Press:

2099) ראֹל (דָּש DHhQ) ac: Push co:
? ab: ?: [from: ראֹל]

2100) ראֹל (דָּש DKP) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

2101) ראֹל (דָּש DLG) ac: Leap co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ראֹל]

V) ראֹל (דָּש D-LG) — Leap: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: leap| {str: 1801}

2102) ראֹל (דָּש DLHh) ac: Disturb
c: ? ab: ?: The disturbing of water by walking or splashing through it.

V) ראֹל (דָּש D-LHh) —
Disturb: To stir up waters. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: trouble| {str: 1804}

2103) ראֹל (דָּש DLP) ac: Drip co:
Drop ab: ?: (eng: drip - with the exchange of the r and l)
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

V)  (ד) D-LP — Drip:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal) [kjv: pour, melt, crop] {str: 1811}

N°)  (ד) D-LP — Drip:
[freq. 2] [kjv: dropping] {str: 1812}

2104)  (ד) DLQ ac: Inflame
co: ? ab: ?: The building heat of a fire or passion.

V)  (ד) D-LQ — Inflame:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: pursue, kindle, chase, persecute, persecutor, inflame] {str: 1814, 1815}

N°)  (ד) D-LQ — Inflammation:
[freq. 1] [kjv: inflammation] {str: 1816}

2105)  (ד) DMN ac: ? co: Manure
ab: ?: The dung of livestock was placed in a pit and mixed with straw. It was then dried in bricks and used as fuel for fires.

a°)  (ד) MD-M-NH — Manure pit:
[freq. 1] [kjv: dunghill] {str: 4087}

V)  (ד) D-PQ — Knock:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) [kjv: overdrive, knock, beat] {str: 1849}

2106)  (ד) DMAh ac: Weep
co: Tear ab: ?: The weeping of the eyes. The juice of the grape or other fruit that seeps out. [from:  - as blood and combined with the letter ayin forming the meaning "blood of the eye"]

V)  (ד) D-MAh — Weep:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: weep, sore] {str: 1830}

N°)  (ד) D-MAh — Juice:
The liquid that seeps out of the fruit. [freq. 1] [kjv: liquor] {str: 1831}

c°)  (ד) D-MAh — Weeping:
[ms: ] [freq. 23] [kjv: tears] {str: 1832}

2107)  (ד) DNG ac: Melt co: Wax
ab: ?: [from: ]

g°)  (ד) DW-NG — Wax:
[freq. 4] [kjv: wax] {str: 1749}

2108)  (ד) DAhK ac: Extinguish co: ? ab: ?: [from: ]

V)  (ד) D-AhK — Extinguish:
To put out a flame. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) [kjv: put out, extinct, consume, quench] {str: 1846}

2109)  (ד) DPQ ac: Knock co: ? ab: ?: As a knocking at a door.

V)  (ד) D-PQ — Knock:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) [kjv: overdrive, knock, beat] {str: 1849}

2110)  (ד) DQR ac: Pierce co: ? ab: ?: (eng: dagger - with the exchange of the g and q)

V)  (ד) D-QR — Pierce:
To pierce through with a sword or other sharp object. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Participle) [kjv: thrust, pierce, wound, strike] {str: 1856}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ֶ

a<sup> tł</sup> (ֶָּּּּ  MD-Q-RH) — Piercing: [freq. 1] |kjv: piercing| {str: 4094}

2111) לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר DRG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
— Piercing: [freq. 1] |kjv: piercing| {str: 4094}

a<sup> tł</sup> (ֶּּרְדַּּר MD-R-GH) — Cliff: A steep place. [freq. 2] |kjv: stairs, steep| {str: 4095}

2112) לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר DRK) ac: Tread co: Road
— Tread: To take a step. A journey as a treading. The stringing of a bow is a treading as the foot is stepped over the bow and using the leg to bend it. [freq. 62] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: tread, bend, lead, archer, come, go, treader, walk, draw, guide, shoot, thresh| {str: 1869}

V) לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר D-RK) — Tread: To take a step. A journey as a treading. The stringing of a bow is a treading as the foot is stepped over the bow and using the leg to bend it. [freq. 62] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: tread, bend, lead, archer, come, go, treader, walk, draw, guide, shoot, thresh| {str: 1869}

N<sup>ו</sup> לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר D-RK) — Road: A road that is walked as well as the path of life. [freq. 705] |kjv: way, toward, journey, manner| {str: 1870}

h<sup>ו</sup> לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר MD-R-GH) — Step: The distance between the feet of a step. [freq. 1] |kjv: breadth| {str: 4096}

2113) לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר DRM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

2114) לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר DRSh) ac: Seek co: ?
— South: [freq. 17] |kjv: south| {str: 1864}

2115) לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר D-ShN) ac: ? co: Fat
— Fat: To make something fat. Also the removal of the fat ashes from the alter. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: fat, ash, anoint, accept| {str: 1878}

N<sup>ו</sup> לָּּּּ (ֶּּרְדַּּר D-ShN) — Fat: [freq. 18] |kjv: fat, fatness, ash| {str: 1879, 1880}

Commentary: A search for the meaning of a story. [freq. 2] |kjv: story| {str: 4097}

Commentary: To look for or search for something or for answers. [freq. 164] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: seek, enquire, require, search| {str: 1875}

Commentary: A search for the meaning of a story. [freq. 2] |kjv: story| {str: 4097}

Commentary: To look for or search for something or for answers. [freq. 164] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: seek, enquire, require, search| {str: 1875}

Commentary: A search for the meaning of a story. [freq. 2] |kjv: story| {str: 4097}

Commentary: A search for the meaning of a story. [freq. 2] |kjv: story| {str: 4097}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

Zan

2116) אָדֹא (זבּ ZBD) ac: Endow
c0: Dowry
ab: ?: The presentation of a price for a bride. [from: אָדֹא - an acquiring of a wife as with gold]

V) אָדֹא (זבּ Z-BD) — Endow:
To pay the price for a bride. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: endue | {str: 2064}
Nm) אָדֹא (זבּ Z-BD) — Dowry:
[freq. 1] | kjv: dowry | {str: 2065}

2117) אָדֶא (זב h ZBBHh) ac: Sacrifice
c0: Altar
ab: ?: The killing of an animal for food or sacrifice. [from: אָדֶא]

V) אָדֶא (זב h Z-BBHh) — Sacrifice:
To kill an animal for an offering. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: מְלַכָּה] [freq. 135] (vf: Paal, Piel) | kjv: sacrifice, offer, kill, slay | {str: 1684, 2076}
Nm) אָדֶא (זב h Z-BBHh) — Sacrifice:
An animal killed for an offering. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: מְלַכָּה] [freq. 163] | kjv: sacrifice, offering, offer | {str: 1685, 2077}
Am) אָדֶא (זב h MZ-BBHh) —
Altar: The place of sacrifice. [Arabic only] [ar: مَلَكَة] [freq. 1] | kjv: alter | {str: 4056}
Hm) אָדֶא (זב h MZ-BBHh) —
Altar: The place of sacrifice. [freq. 402] | kjv: alter | {str: 4196}

2118) אָדֹא (זבל ZBL) ac: Dwel
c0: Dwelling
ab: ?: A cohabitation between a man and woman. [from: אָדֹא - from the purchase of a wife]

V) אָדֹא (זבל Z-BL) — Dwel:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: dwell | {str: 2082}

2119) אָדֹא (זב h ZBN) ac: Purchase
c0: ?
ab: ?: [from: אָדֹא - as an acquiring of something as with gold]

V) אָדֹא (זב h Z-BN) — Purchase:
[Arabic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Participle) | kjv: gain | {str: 2084}

2120) אָדֶא (זבל h ZHHhL) ac: Fear
c0: Male
ab: ?

V) אָדֶא (זבל h Z-HHHhL) — Fear:
[ar: הָרְגֹּר] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Participle) | kjv: serpent, worm, fear, dread, terrible, afraid | {str: 1763, 2119}

2121) אָדֶא (זבל h ZKR) ac: Remember
c0: Male
ab: Memorial:
A recalling of events of the past or to act upon a past event.

V) אָדֶא (זבל h Z-KR) — Remember:
To remember in thought as a memorial or mention through speech. Also to act or speak on behalf of another. [freq. 233] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) | kjv: remember, mention, remembrance, recorder, mindful, think, record | {str: 2142}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

N[^m] נמי (ז-KR) — I. Memorial: A remembering and action based on a past even. II. Male: The one of the family that remembers and passes down the family history through story and family name. Also the one who acts and speaks for the family. III. Ram: The male member of the flock. [Aramaic only] [df: רכז] [freq. 107] |kjv: male, man, child, mankind, him, ram| {str: 1798, 2143, 2145}

d[^m] דמי (ז-KWR) — Male: The one of the family that remembers and passes down the family history through story and family name. Also the one who acts and speaks for the family. [freq. 4] |kjv: male, man| {str: 2138}

n[^f] נמי (ז-PR) AZ-K-RH) — Memorial: A remembering and action based on a past even. [freq. 7] |kjv: memorial| {str: 234}
e[^m] ימי (זילר) ZY-K-RWN) — I. Memorial: A remembering and action based on a past even. [ms:/libs/0000] II. Record: To remember something through documentation. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: ידני] [freq. 27] |kjv: memorial, remembrance, record| {str: 1799, 2146}

2122) שאר (זLG) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
a[^m] אמי (ז-ל) MZ-LG) — Fork: [freq. 7] |kjv: fleshhook| {str: 4207}

h[^f] חמי (ז-ל) MZ-L-GH) — Fork: [freq. 7] |kjv: fleshhook| {str: 4207}

2123) זמר (זMN) ac: Appoint co: Season ab: ?

V) זמר (ז-MN) — Appoint: To set aside a time for a special occasion. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 4] (vf: Pual, Participle) |kjv: appoint, prepare| {str: 2163, 2164}

N[^m] זמר (ז-MN) — Season: A time set aside for a special occasion. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 15] |kjv: time, season| {str: 2165, 2166}

2124) שמר (זMR) ac: Pluck co: Music ab: Melody: The sound from a musical instrument where the string is plucked or the singing that accompanies it. Also, the plucking of fruit from a vine or branch. [from: ש - music as bright]

V) שמר (ז-MR) — Pluck: To make music by plucking an instrument or plucking fruit. [freq. 48] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: praise, sing, prune| {str: 2167, 2168}


N[^f] שמר (ז-MR) ZM-RH) — I. Melody: As plucked on an musical instrument. A song set to music. II. Choice fruit: As plucked from the tree or vine. [freq. 5] |kjv: melody, psalm, fruit| {str: 2172, 2173}

a[^f] אמי (ז-מר) MZ-M-RH) — Pruninghook: For plucking fruit from trees or vines or trimming candle wicks. [freq. 4] |kjv: pruninghook| {str: 4211}

b[^m] במר (ז-מר) Z-MYR) — I. Music: II. Plucking: [freq. 1] |kjv:
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

song, psalmist, branch | {str: 2158, 2159}

b [f] גנוב (גנוב Z-MY-RH) — Music: [ms: קבוצת] [freq. 6] | kjv: singing | {str: 2158}

c [f] גנוב (גנוב Z-MW-RH) — Vine: From where grapes are plucked. [ms: קבוצת] [freq. 5] | kjv: branch, slip | {str: 2156}

ek [f] גנוב (גנוב MZ-M-RH) — Snuffer: [freq. 5] | kjv: snuffer | {str: 4212}

k [m] גנוב (גנוב MZ-MWR) — Melody: As plucked on an musical instrument. A song set to music. [freq. 57] | kjv: psalm | {str: 4210}


2125) גנוב (גנוב ZNB) ac: Tail co: Tail
ab: ?

V) גנוב (גנוב Z-NB) — Tail: To slap, strike or attack the rear. [freq. 2] (vf: Piel) | kjv: hindmost | {str: 2179}

N [m] גנוב (גנוב Z-NB) — Tail: [freq. 11] | kjv: tail | {str: 2180}


2126) גנוב (גנוב ZNHh) ac: Discard
co: ? ab: ?

V) גנוב (גנוב Z-NHh) — Discard: To throw or cast out. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: cast, turn, remove | {str: 2186}


2127) גנוב (גנוב Z-NQ) ac: Leap co: ?
ab: ?

V) גנוב (גנוב Z-NQ) — Leap: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) | kjv: leap | {str: 2187}

— Extinguish co: ab: ? [from: פִּשֶׁל]

V) פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhK) — Extinguish: [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) | kjv: extinct | {str: 2193}


2129) פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhM) ac: Enrage
co: ? ab: ? [from: פִּשֶׁל - a trembling rage]

V) פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhM) — Enrage: [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: indignation, defy, abhor, angry, abominable | {str: 2194}

N [m] פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhM) — Rage: [freq. 22] | kjv: indignation, anger, rage | {str: 2195}


2130) פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhP) ac: Sad
co: ? ab: ? [from: פִּשֶׁל - a trembling rage]

V) פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhP) — Sad: To be in a state of sadness. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) | kjv: wroth, sad, fret, worse | {str: 2196}

N [m] פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל Z-AhP) — Sadness: [freq. 8] | kjv: rage, indignation, wrath, displeased | {str: 2197, 2198}


2131) פִּשֶׁל (פִּשֶׁל ZAhQ) ac: Call out
co: Outcry ab: ? A crying out of distress or need. [from: פִּשֶׁל - a trembling outcry of distress]
V) ��� (יָכְכָה Z-AhQ) — Call out: To cry out for help. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 74] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: cry, assemble, call, gather, company, proclaim| {str: 2199, 2200}

N⁵��� (יָכְכָה Z-AhQ) — Outcry: [freq. 18] |kjv: cry, crying| {str: 2201}

2132) ��� (יָכְכָה ZQN) ac: Old co: Beard ab: ?

V) ��� (יָכְכָה Z-QN) — Old: To be old. [freq. 27] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: old, aged| {str: 2204}

N⁵��� (יָכְכָה Z-QN) — I. Beard: A long beard as a sign of old age. II. Elder: One who is old. [freq. 197] |kjv: elder, old, ancient, age, senator, beard| {str: 2205, 2206}

d⁵��� (יָכְכָה Z-QWN) — Old age: [ms:] יָכְכָה [freq. 4] |kjv: old| {str: 2208}

e²��� (יָכְכָה ZYQ-NH) — Old age: [ms:] יָכְכָה [freq. 6] |kjv: old| {str: 2209}

g²��� (יָכְכָה ZW-QN) — Old age: [ms:] יָכְכָה [freq. 1] |kjv: old| {str: 2207}

2133) ��� (יָכְכָה ZQP) ac: Raise co: ? ab: ?: A raising or setting up of something.

V) ��� (יָכְכָה Z-QP) — Raise: To raise something up. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: raise, set up| {str: 2210, 2211}

2134) ��� (יָכְכָה ZRB) ac: Heat co: ? ab: ?: A drying up from heat. [from: יָכְכָה - as a strong wind]

V) ��� (יָכְכָה Z-RB) — Heat: [freq. 1] (vf: Pual) |kjv: warm| {str: 2215}

2135) ��� (יָכְכָה ZRHh) ac: Rise co: Dawn ab: ?: The rising of the sun in the eastern horizon. [from: יָכְכָה - The perscribed path of the sun]

V) ��� (יָכְכָה Z-RHh) — Rise: [freq. 18] (vf: Paal) |kjv: arise, rise, shine, up| {str: 2224}

N⁵��� (יָכְכָה Z-RHh) — Dawn: The early morning rising of the sun. [freq. 1] |kjv: rising| {str: 2225}

h³��� (יָכְכָה MZ-RHh) — East: The place of the rising sun. [freq. 74] |kjv: east, eastward, sunrising| {str: 4217}

n³��� (יָכְכָה AZ-RHh) — Native: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 18] |kjv: born, country, land, homeborn, nation, bay| {str: 249}

2136) ��� (יָכְכָה ZRM) ac: Gush co: Semen ab: ?: A heavy shower of water from the skies or a gushing of water in flood. [from: יָכְכָה - a sneeze]

V) ��� (יָכְכָה Z-RM) — Gush: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pour, flood| {str: 2229}

N⁵��� (יָכְכָה Z-RM) — Gushing: [freq. 9] |kjv: flood, overflow, shower, storm, tempest| {str: 2230}

e²��� (יָכְכָה ZYR-MH) — Semen: The heavy flowing of semen.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  א

[ms: אָפֵר] [freq. 2] |kjv: issue| {str: 2231}

2137) אָפֵר (אָפֵר ZRAh) ac: Sow co: 
Seed ab: ?: The sowing of seeds by scattering them across the field. [from: אָפֵר - as a spreading of seeds]

V) אָפֵר (אָפֵר Z-RAh) — Sow: To spread seeds on the ground. [freq. 56] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual) |kjv: sow, yield, sower, bearing, conceive, seed, set| {str: 2232}

N(m) אָפֵר (אָפֵר Z-RAh) — Seed: 
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 230] |kjv: seed, child, carnally, fruitful, seedtime, sowing| {str: 2233, 2234}

d(m) אָפֵר (אָפֵר Z-RWAh) — 
Sown: [freq. 2] |kjv: sowing, sown| {str: 2221}

h(m) אָפֵר (אָפֵר MZ-RAh) — 
Crop: What is sown. [freq. 1] |kjv: sown| {str: 4218}

j(m) אָפֵר (אָפֵר ZR-AhWN) — 
Vegetable: As sown. [ms: אָפֵר] [freq. 2] |kjv: pulse| {str: 2235}

2138) אָפֵר (אָפֵר ZRQ) ac: Sprinkle 
co: Bason ab: ?: [from: אָפֵר - spreading]

V) אָפֵר (אָפֵר Z-RQ) — Sprinkle: 
[freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Pual) |kjv: sprinkle| {str: 2236}

h(m) אָפֵר (אָפֵר MZ-RQ) — 
Bason: Used for sprinkling. [freq. 32] |kjv: bason, bowl| {str: 4219}

2139) אָפֵר (אָפֵר ZRGh) ac: ?: co: Arm 
ab: Force: The strength of the arm. 
[from: אָפֵר - the spreading ability of the arm]

N(f) אָפֵר (אָפֵר Z-RGh) — Arm: The arm as representing power. [Aramaic only] [ar: אָפֵר] [freq. 1] |kjv: arm| {str: 1872}

c(f) אָפֵר (אָפֵר Z-RWGh) — Arm: 
The arm as representing power. [ms: אָפֵר] [freq. 91] |kjv: arm, power, shoulder, holpen, mighty, strength| {str: 2220}

n(f) אָפֵר (אָפֵר AZ-RGh) — 
Force: From the strength of the arm. 
[Aramaic only] [ar: אָפֵר] [freq. 1] |kjv: force| {str: 153}

nc(f) אָפֵר (אָפֵר AZ-RWGh) — 
Arm: [freq. 2] |kjv: arm| {str: 248}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  הַחְטָשִׁים

Hhets

2140) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) ac: Knock co: ? ab: ?: A fruit tree is beat at the trunk so that the fruit will fall from it to the ground.

V) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) — Knock:
To knock a tree to remove its fruit, also a threshing. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: beat, thresh| \{str: 2251\}

2141) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) ac: Bind co: Rope ab: ?: To bind something by wrapping it around with a rope. [from: הַחְטָשִׁים - as being enclose]

V) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) — I. Bind:
To be bound as with ropes. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Pledge: To be bound. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: destroy, pledge, band, brought, corrupt, offend, spoil, travail, withhold, hurt| \{str: 2254, 2255\}

N) חַטָּשִׁים (חַטָּשִׁים  חַטָּשִׁים) — I. Cord: Used for binding around. II. Region: As bound with borders. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 63] |kjv: sorrow, cord, line, coast, portion, region, lot, rope, company, pang, band, country, destruction, pain, snare, tackling, hurt, damage| \{str: 2256, 2257\}

e) חַטָּשִׁים (חַטָּשִׁים  חַטָּשִׁים) ac: Mast: What the sail of a ship is attached to using ropes. [ms: נַחֲלָה] [freq. 1] |kjv: mast| \{str: 2260\}

g) חַטָּשִׁים (חַטָּשִׁים  חַטָּשִׁים) ac: Sailor: One who uses ropes on a ship. [ms: מֹעֵב] [freq. 5] |kjv: pilot| \{str: 2259\}

id) חַטָּשִׁים (חַטָּשִׁים  חַטָּשִׁים) — Council: As surrounding one with advice. [ms: נַחֲלָה] [freq. 6] |kjv: counsel, advice| \{str: 8458\}

2142) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) ac: Embrace co: ? ab: ?: [from: הַחְטָשִׁים - as being enclose]

V) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) — Embrace:
[freq. 13] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: embrace, fold| \{str: 2263\}

ed) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) ac: Embrace:
[freq. 2] |kjv: folding| \{str: 2264\}

2143) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) ac: Couple co: Clamp ab: Companion: The binding together as being coupled. [from: הַחְטָשִׁים - as being enclose]

V) הַחְטָשִׁים (הַחְטָשִׁים  הַחְטָשִׁים) — Couple:
To bind by coupling together. [freq. 29] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: unite, join, couple, compact, fellowship, league, heap| \{str: 2266\}

N) חַטָּשִׁים (חַטָּשִׁים  חַטָּשִׁים) — I. Bound: II. Company: A group bound together. III. Companion: As bound to another. IV. Spell: As a
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 330

binding. [freq. 23] kjv: wide, enchantment, company, fellow, companion, together | {str: 2267, 2269, 2270, 2271}

N^f^1) הָעְרֵבָא (הָעְרֵבָא HhB-RH) — Company: A group bound together. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 2] kjv: fellows, company | {str: 2273, 2274}

N^f^2) הָעְרֵבָא (הָעְרֵבָא HhB-RH) — Companion: One bound to another. [freq. 1] kjv: companion | {str: 2278}

a) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא MHh-B-RH) — Joint: The place of joining. [freq. 8] kjv: coupling | {str: 4225}

d^f^1) הָעְרֵבָא (הָעְרֵבָא Hb-BW-RH) — Bruise: Striped bruises made by ropes binding the wrist or lashes with a rope. [ms: הָעְרֵבָא] [freq. 7] kjv: stripe, hurt, wound, bruise | {str: 2250}

N^f^2) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא HhW-B-RH) — Coupling: Something bound to another. [ms: חָעְרֵבָא] [freq. 4] kjv: coupling | {str: 2279}

k^f^1) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא MHh-B-RH) — Clamp: A device for joining. [freq. 2] kjv: coupling, joining | {str: 4226}

ld^f^1) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא HhB-R-BW-RH) — Stripe: As made by lashes from a rope. [ms: חָעְרֵבָא] [freq. 1] kjv: stripes | {str: 2272}

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2144) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא HhBsh) ac: Bind co: ? ab: ?: A tight wrapping around of something. [from: חָעְרֵבָא - as being enclosed]

V) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא Hh-Bsh) — Bind: To bind something up. Also to saddle as a binding. [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) kjv: saddle, bind, put, about, gird, govern healer | {str: 2280}

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2145) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא HhBT) ac: ? co: Pan ab: ?

N^m^) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא Hh-BT) — Pan: [freq. 1] kjv: pan | {str: 2281}

a) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא MHh-BT) — Pan: [freq. 5] kjv: pan | {str: 4227}

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2146) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא HhGB) ac: ? co: Locust ab: ?: [from: מִכְרָה]

N^m^) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא Hh-GB) — Locust: [freq. 5] kjv: grasshopper, locust | {str: 2284}

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2147) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא HhGR) ac: Bind co: Belt ab: ?: A sash or belt is bound around the waist for attaching weapons. A piece of cloth is brought from the front to the rear to make a loincloth. [from: מִכְרָה]

V) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא Hh-GR) — Bind: To bind. To be bound with arms for war. To bind the loose portions of clothing into a belt or sash to prepare to go. [freq. 43] (vf: Paal) kjv: gird, appoint, afraid, put, restrain, every side | {str: 2296}

c) חָעְרֵבָא (חָעְרֵבָא Hh-GWR) — Belt: A sash or belt that encircles the waist. [ms: חָעְרֵבָא] [freq. 4] kjv: girdle | {str: 2289}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ㎖

around the body. [freq. 1] kjv: girding} {str: 4228}

2148) .extern (큼 历年 HhDL) ac: Cease co:
? ab: Reject
V) .extern (큼 历年 Hb-DL) — Cease:
To stop or refrain from continuing an action. [freq. 59] (vf: Paal) kjv: cease, forbear, leave, alone, end, fail, forborn, forsake, rest, unoccupied, want} {str: 2308}
N^m) .extern (큼 历年 Hh-DL) —
Rejected: Something that is made to cease to function. [freq. 3] kjv: frail, rejected, forbear} {str: 2310}

2149) — extern (侮 历年 HhDQ) ac: ? co:
Thorn ab: ?: [from: .extern - as sharp]
N^m) — extern (侮 历年 Hh-DQ) —
Thorn: [freq. 2] kjv: thorn, brier} {str: 2312}

2150) — extern (侮 历年 HhDR) ac: ? co:
Surround co: Chamber ab: ?: The surrounding walls of a chamber providing privacy and security. [from: .extern - as surrounded by walls with a door]
V) — extern (侮 历年 Hb-DR) —
Surround: To encircle. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) kjv: enter} {str: 2314}
N^m) — extern (侮 历年 Hh-DR) —
Chamber: A place surrounded by walls. An inner place as hidden or secret. [freq. 38] kjv: chamber, inner, inward, innermost, parlour, south, within} {str: 2315}

2151) — extern (侮 历年 HhDS) ac: Renew
cr co: New moon ab: New: The first
crescent of the moon as the renewal of the moon, the first day of the month. [from: — extern - restoration]
V) — extern (侮 历年 Hh-DSh) —
Renew: To make something like new through repair, restoration, or replacement. [freq. 10] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) kjv: renew, repair} {str: 2318}
N^m) — extern (侮 历年 Hh-DSh) —
New: Something that is new, renewed, restored or repaired. [ar: 함] [freq. 54] kjv: new, fresh} {str: 2319, 2323}
N^g) — extern (侮 历年 HhW-DSh) —
New moon: The first crescent of the moon as the renewal of the moon, the first day of the month. [ms: 함] [freq. 276] kjv: month, new moon, monthly} {str: 2320}

2152) — extern (侮 历年 HhZQ) ac: Seize co:
? ab: Strength: A strong grabbing hold to refrain or support.
V) — extern (侮 历年 Hb-ZQ) —
Seize: To grab hold tightly. To refrain or support by grabbing hold. [freq. 290] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) kjv: strong, repair, hold, strengthen, harden, prevail, encourage, take, courage, caught, stronger} {str: 2388}
N^m) — extern (侮 历年 Hh-ZQ) —
Strong: The strength of something that refrains or supports. [freq. 60] kjv: strong, mighty, sore, hard, hot, impudent, loud, stiffhearted, louder, stronger, strength} {str: 2389, 2390, 2391}
N^f) — extern (侮 历年 HhZ-QH) —
Strength: [freq. 10] kjv: strong, strength, strengthen, force, mighty, repair, sharply} {str: 2393, 2394}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ"אין

2153) ח"מא (מ"מא HhZR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Swine: [freq. 7] |kjv: swine, boar| {str: 2386}

2154) ח"מא (מ"מא HhThB) ac: Carve
cos co: Carving ab: ?: [from: א"מא - cutting]
V) ח"מא (מ"מא Hh-Thb) — Carve:
[freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Pual) |kjv: hew, cut, polish| {str: 2404}
df) ח"מאח"מאח"מא (א"מאבמ"מא Hh-Th-W-BH)
— Carving: [freq. 1] |kjv: carved| {str: 2405}

2155) ח"מא (מ"מא HhThM) ac: Refrain
cos co: ? ab: ?: [from: ח"מא - binding]
V) ח"מא (מ"מא Hh-Thm) — Refrain:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: refrain| {str: 2413}

2156) ח"מא (מ"מא HhThP) ac: Catch
cos co: ? ab: ?: [from: ח"מא - binding]
V) ח"מא (מ"מא Hh-Thp) — Catch:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: catch| {str: 2414}

2157) ח"מא (מ"מא HhThR) ac: ? co: Twig
ab: ?
N^m) ח"מא (מ"מא Hh-ThR) — Twig:
[ms: אח"מא] [freq. 2] |kjv: rod| {str: 2415}

2158) ח"מא (מ"מא HhKL) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
lb ֗ (ב ֗ מ"מא HhK-ly-lwt) — Redness: [freq. 1] |kjv: redness| {str: 2448}
lbf ֗ (ב ֗ מ"מא HhK-ly-lwt) — Red: [freq. 1] |kjv: red| {str: 2447}

2159) ח"מא (מ"מא HhKM) ac: Wise
cos co: Wiser ab: ?
Wise: [Hebrew and Aramaic]
[freq. 157] |kjv: wisdom, wisely, skilful, wits| {str: 2451, 2452}
N^f) ח"מא ח"מא (ב ֗ מ"מא HhK-MH) — Wisdom:
[freq. 5] |kjv: wisdom, wise| {str: 2454}

2160) ח"מא (מ"מא HhLB) ac: ? co: Fat
ab: Choice: The rich or choice part.
N^m) ח"מא (ב ֗ מ"מא Hh-LB) — I. Fat:
The fat of an animal as the choicest part. II. Milk: The milk, containing fat, of a dairy animal. [freq. 136] |kjv: fat, fatness, best, finest, grease, marrow, milk, cheese, suckle| {str: 2459, 2461}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 33

m(f)  הַגְּלַבָּנום (הַגָּלֶבָּנום Hh-L-B-NH) — Galbanum: An odoriferous resin used in incense. A choice ingredient. [freq. 1] |kjv: galbanum| {str: 2464}

2161) הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LD) ac: ? co: ? ab: Age: A passing through a space or time. [from: גל - passing through]
N(m)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LD) — Age: A passing through a finite span of time or space. [freq. 5] |kjv: age, world, time| {str: 2465}
g(m)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (HhW-LD) — Hholed: An unknown animal that burrows in the ground. [ms: הַגָּלֶבָּנום] [freq. 1] |kjv: weasel| {str: 2467}

2162) הַגַּלְבָּנום (HhLT) ac: Catch co: ? ab: ?: [from: גל - binding]
V)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LTh) — Catch: To quickly comprehend something. [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: catch| {str: 2480}

2163) הַגַּלְבָּנום (HhLK) ac: ? co: ? ab: Helpless
N(f)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (HhL-KH) — Helpless: [df: הַגָּלֶבָּנום] [freq. 4] |kjv: poor| {str: 2489}

2164) הַגַּלְבָּנום (HhLM) ac: Dream co: ? ab: Dream: [from: גל - passing through]
V)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LM) — Dream: [freq. 29] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: dream| {str: 2492}

2165) הַגַּלְבָּנום (HhLP) ac: Pass co: Pass: A passing on, away or through. [from: גל - passing through]
V)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LP) — I. Through: To pass through, by or over something. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Change: To go or pass through one thing to another, an exchange. [freq. 32] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: change, pass, renew, through, grow, abolish, sprout, alter, cut, go, over| {str: 2498, 2499}
N(m)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LP) — For: An exchange for something else. [freq. 2] |kjv: for| {str: 2500}

a(f)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LPM) — Knife: A tool for passing through. [freq. 1] |kjv: knife| {str: 4252}

b(f)  הַגַּלְבָּנום (Hh-LY-PH) — Change: In the sense of passing through each other. [freq. 2] |kjv: lock| {str: 4253}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 𐎘

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<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Destruction</td>
<td>In the sense of passing away. [freq. 1] [kjv: destruction] {str: 2475}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐎘</td>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>To draw something out or away. II. Arm: To draw weapons for battle. [freq. 44] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) [kjv: deliver, arm, loose, prepare, take, army, fat, put, deliver, draw, withdraw] {str: 2502}</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Robe</td>
<td>As drawn off. [freq. 2] [kjv: apparel, raiment] {str: 4254}</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Spoil</td>
<td>What is drawn out after a battle. [freq. 2] [kjv: spoil, armour] {str: 2488}</td>
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<tr>
<td>𐎗</td>
<td>Portion</td>
<td>The part received from what was divided. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: courses] {str: 4255}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐎗</td>
<td>Portion</td>
<td>The part received from what was divided. [freq. 43] [kjv: portion, parcel, piece, field, flattering, plat, part, flattery, ground places, smooth] {str: 2513, 2514}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐎗</td>
<td>Portion</td>
<td>The part received from what was divided. [ms: הֶקֶס] [freq. 1] [kjv: division] {str: 2515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐎗</td>
<td>Slippery</td>
<td>As on a smooth surface. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 4] [kjv: slippery] {str: 2519}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐎗</td>
<td>Portion</td>
<td>The part received from what was divided. [ms: הֶקֶס] [freq. 1] [kjv: division] {str: 2515}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

flatter in the sense of a smooth talk. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 65] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) [kjv: divide, flatter, part, distribute, dealt, smooth, give, impart, partner, portion, receive, separate] {str: 2505} |
| 𐎗 | Smooth | A smooth surface or flattery as a smooth talk. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 30] [kjv: portion, parcel, piece, field, flattering, plat, part, flattery, ground places, smooth] {str: 2513, 2514} |
| 𐎗 | Smooth | A smooth surface. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 1] [kjv: smooth] {str: 2512} |
| 𐎗 | Smooth | A smooth surface. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 1] [kjv: division] {str: 2515} |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>𐎘</td>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>To have a smooth surface. Also to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
failing, decayed or wasted away. [from: \textit{L}]

\begin{align*}
\text{Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 335} & \\
\text{V) 母校 (מֹהַ ל)} & \text{Hh-L-Shh) — Weaken: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: discomfit, waste away, weaken| \{str: 2522\} \\
\text{N} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Hh-L-Shh) — Weak: [freq. 1] |kjv: weak| \{str: 2523\} \\
\text{d} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Hh-LW-Shh) — Defeat: As becoming weakened. [freq. 1] |kjv: overcome| \{str: 2476\} \\
\end{align*}

\text{2169)母校 (מֹהַ) Hh-MD) ac: ? co: ? ab: Desire: Something of value or delighted in. [from:母校 - as in cheese as a delicacy]}

\begin{align*}
\text{V) 母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Hh-MD) — Desire: To want something that is pleasant out of desire or lust. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: desire, covet, delight, pleasant, beauty, lust, delectable| \{str: 2530\} \\
\text{N} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Hh-MD) — Desirable: Something that is desired. [freq. 6] |kjv: desirable, pleasant| \{str: 2531\} \\
\text{d} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Hh-MDH) — Pleasant: An object of desire. [freq. 25] |kjv: pleasant, desire, beloved, goodly, precious| \{str: 2532\} \\
\text{a} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Mh-MHh-MD) — Pleasant: An object of desire. [freq. 13] |kjv: pleasant, desire, goodly, lovely beloved| \{str: 4261\} \\
\text{ad} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Mh-MHh-MWD) — Pleasant: An object of desire. [ms: מֹּהַ] [freq. 2] |kjv: pleasant| \{str: 4262\} \\
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{2170)母校 (מֹּהָ) HhMTh ac: ? co: ? ab: ?} & \\
\text{g} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ) HhW-MTh) — Hhomet: An unknown animal. [ms: מֹּהְעַ] [freq. 1] |kjv: snail| \{str: 2546\} \\
\text{2171)母校 (מֹּהָ) Hh-ML ac: Compassion co: ? ab: ?} & \\
\text{V) 母校 (מֹּהָ) Hh-ML) — Compassion: To have compassion on someone or something. [freq. 41] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pity, compassion| \{str: 2550\} \\
\text{N} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{HhML) — Compassionate: [freq. 2] |kjv: merciful, pitiful} \{str: 2551\} \\
\text{a} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{Mh-ML) — Compassion: [freq. 1] |kjv: pity| \{str: 4263\} \\
\text{2172)母校 (מֹּהָ) Hh-MS) ac: Shake co: ? ab: Violence: [from:母校 - shaking]}
\begin{align*}
\text{V) 母校 (מֹּהָ) Hh-MS) — Shake:} & \\
\text{To shake someone or something violently. To do a wrong to another as a shaking. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: violence, violate, shake, wrong, violent, take, bare| \{str: 2554\} \\
\text{N} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ) Hh-MS) — Violence: A violent shaking. [freq. 60] |kjv: violence, violent, cruelty, wrong, false, cruel, damage, injustice, unrighteous| \{str: 2555\} \\
\text{i} & \text{母校 (מֹּהָ)} & \text{THh-MS) — Tahmas: An unknown bird. [freq. 2] |kjv: hawk| \{str: 8464\} \\
\end{align*}

335
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - לן

2173) לַמַּן (לֹּמַן HhMTs) ac: ? co: Sour ab: ?: The harsh taste of something that has fermented or soured. [from: לַמַּן - processing a food through heat or fermentation]

V) לַמַּן (לֹּמַן Hh-MTs) — Sour:
To be sour by adding leaven to bread. Also to sour in taste, thought or action. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: leaven, cruel, dye, griev| {str: 2556}

N(m) לַמַּן (לֹּמַן Hh-MTs) — Leaven: Used for souring bread, also the bread that has been leavened. [freq. 11] |kjv: leaven| {str: 2557}

b(m) לַמַּן (לֹּמַן Hh-MYTts) — Soured: [freq. 1] |kjv: clean| {str: 2548}

c(m) לַמַּן (לֹּמַן Hh-MWTts) — Soured: [freq. 1] |kjv: oppressed| {str: 2541}

g(m) לַמַּן (לֹּמַן HhW-MTs) — Vinegar: Made by souring grapes. [ms: עֵמֶק] [freq. 6] |kjv: vinegar| {str: 2558}

———

2174) לְמַן (לֹּמַן HhMQ) ac: Turn co: Round ab: ?

V) לְמַן (לֹּמַן Hh-MQ) — Turn: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) |kjv: withdraw, go| {str: 2559}

d(m) לְמַן (לֹּמַן Hh-MWQ) — Rounded: Something that is round. [freq. 1] |kjv: joints| {str: 2542}

———

2175) לְמַן (לֹּמַן HhMR) ac: Boil co: Tar ab: ?: A dark, thick and slimy substance often called bitumen is released the bottom of water pools rising to the surface in bubbles (seen as a boiling). This substance was used for waterproofing boats or other vessels as well as a type of mortar. [from: לְמַן - a separating out of substances]

V) לְמַן (לֹּמַן Hh-MR) — I. Boil:
To boil as a turbulent boiling of the tar at the surface. II. Smear: To smear something with tar or other liquid. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: trouble, red, daub, foul| {str: 2560}

N(m) לְמַן (לֹּמַן Hh-MR) — I. Tar: A dark and thick liquid that floats to the surface of water and used as a waterproof covering for boats. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Wine: The dark and thick wine that floats to the surface of the wine vat. [freq. 11] |kjv: pure, red wine, wine, slime| {str: 2561, 2562, 2564}

c(m) לְמַן (לֹּמַן Hh-MWR) — Donkey: Possibly from its dark color. [ms: רָמָי] [freq. 98] |kjv: ass, heap| {str: 2543, 2565}

g(m) לְמַן (לֹּמַן HhW-MR) — I. Clay: A thick and slimy soil used as a mortar or for making bricks. [ms: רָמָי] II. Hhomer: A unit of measure. [ms: רָמָי] [freq. 30] |kjv: clay, mortar, mire, heap| {str: 2563}

tc(m) לְמַן (לֹּמַן YHh-MWR) — Yahhmor: An unknown animal, probably from its dark. [freq. 2] |kjv: deer| {str: 3180}

———

2176) לֲמַן (לֹּמַן HhMSh) ac: Grab co: Fingers ab: ?: A grabbing of something with the fingers. Also the number five from the fingers of the hand.

V) לֲמַן (לֹּמַן Hh-MSh) — Fifth:
To take a fifth. [A denominative verb] [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: fifth| {str: 2567}

336
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  ז"א

N
m)f  הינתיי (יהניי Hh-MSh) —
Five: [Also meaning fifty when written in the plural form - הינתייי] [freq. 505] |kjv: five, fifth, fifty, fiftieth| {str: 2568, 2572}

d
f)  הינתייי (יהנתיי Hh-NW-KH) —
Dedication: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: ] [freq. 12] |kjv: dedication| {str: 2597, 2598}

2179)  הינתייי (יהנתיי HhNP) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Filthy

V)  הינתייי (יהנתיי Hh-NP) — Filthy:
To be polluted or dirty. Usually in the sense of immorality. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: pollute, defile, corrupt, profane| {str: 2610}

N
m)f  הינתייי (יהנתיי Hh-NP) — Filthy:
One who is soiled with immorality. [freq. 13] |kjv: hypocrite| {str: 2611}

g
m)  הינתייי (יהנתיי HhW-NP) — Filthiness:
[ms: ] [freq. 1] |kjv: hypocrisy| {str: 2612}

2178)  הינתיי (יהנתי HhNK) ac: Dedicate co: ? ab: Dedication: An infant is trained to suck by placing a sour substance on the roof of the mouth. [from: ]

V)  הינתיי (יהנתי Hh-NK) —
Dedicate: To begin using something new. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: dedicate, train| {str: 2596}

b
m)  הינתיי (יהנתי Hh-NYK) —
Experienced: Something that is experienced in its use. [freq. 1] |kjv: trained| {str: 2593}

2177)  הינתיי (יהנתי HhNTh) ac: Ripen co: ? ab:?

V)  הינתיי (יהנתי Hh-NTh) — Ripen:
To give of the fragrance of the fruit as it ripens. Also to add spices to a body for embalming. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: embalm, put forth| {str: 2590}

e
f)  הינתיי (יהנתי HhYN-ThH) — Wheat: In the sense of ripening on the stalk. [ms: ] [df: ] [freq. 32] |kjv: wheat, wheaten| {str: 2406, 2591}

2180)  הינתיי (יהנתי HhNQ) ac: Strangle co: ? ab:?

V)  הינתיי (יהנתי Hh-NQ) —
Strangle: To strangle by hanging or gripping the neck. [freq. 2] (vf: Niphal, Piel) |kjv: hang, strangle| {str: 2614}

a
m)  הינתיי (יהנתי HhM-NQ) —
Strangling: [freq. 1] |kjv: strangling| {str: 4267}

2181)  הינתיי (יהנתי HhSD) ac: Bow co: ? ab: Kindness: The bowing of the neck as a sign of respect and kindness to an equal. [from: ]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - הָיָה

V) הָיָה (הָיָה Hh-SD) — Bow: To bow the head at the neck. [freq. 3] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: mercy, shame] \{str: 2616\}

N

Kindness: In the sense of bowing the neck to another as a sign of kindness. [freq. 248] [kjv: mercy, kindness, lovingkindness, goodness, kindly, merciful, favour, good, goodliness, pity, reproach, wicked] \{str: 2617\}

b

Kind: A kind action, also one who is kind. [freq. 32] [kjv: saint, holy, merciful, godly, good] \{str: 2623\}

b

I. Stork: From its long and bowed neck. II. Plumage: The soft feathers of the storks neck. [freq. 6] [kjv: stork, feathers] \{str: 2624\}

2182) הָיָה (הָיָה HhSK) ac: Withhold co: ? ab: ?: [from: nâ‰‘ - keeping something covered]

V) הָיָה (הָיָה Hh-SK) — Withhold: To hold something back. [df: מַעַל] [freq. 28] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: spare, keep, withhold, refrain, asswage, reserve, forbear, hinder, punish] \{str: 2820\}

2183) הָיָה (הָיָה HhSL) ac: Devour co: Locust ab: ?: A large number of locusts can devastate a crop by devouring it.

V) הָיָה (הָיָה Hh-SL) — Devour: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: consume] \{str: 2628\}

b

Hhasiyl: A type of locust as a devourer of crops. [freq. 6] [kjv: caterpillar] \{str: 2625\}

2184) הָיָה (הָיָה Hh-SM) ac: Muzzle co: Muzzle ab: ?: Used to stop the animal from biting or eating.

V) הָיָה (הָיָה Hh-SM) — Muzzle: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: muzzle, stop] \{str: 2629\}

ac

Muzzle: [freq. 1] [kjv: bridle] \{str: 4269\}

2185) הָיָה (הָיָה HhSN) ac: Store co: Treasure ab: ?: A storing or hoarding of a treasure or other precious possession. The treasure as a sign of power. [from: לַע - thorn bushes were used for making a protecting hedge]

V) הָיָה (הָיָה Hh-SN) — I. Store: To store up a treasure. II. Possess: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) [kjv: lay up, possess] \{str: 2630\}

N

Power: In the sense of wealth. [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] [kjv: power] \{str: 2632\}

b

Power: In the sense of wealth. [freq. 1] [kjv: strong] \{str: 2626\}

c

Strong: In the sense of wealth. [ms: חָיָה] [freq. 2] [kjv: strong] \{str: 2634\}

g

Treasure: What is stored up. [ms: חָיָה] [freq. 5] [kjv: strength, treasure, riches] \{str: 2633\}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

2186) מ XP (ܡܫ X) ac: Uncover
   co: ? ab: ? [from: ל] 
   V) מ XP (ܡܫ X) — Uncover: [df: ל] [freq. 11] (vf: Paal) |kjv: bare, discover, uncover, take, clean, draw| {str: 2834}
   N XP (ܡܫ X) — Clay: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 9] |kjv: clay| {str: 2635}
   b XP (ܡܫ X) — Small flock: [Unknown connection to root;] [df: ל] [freq. 1] |kjv: flock| {str: 2835}
   a XP (ܡܫ X) — Expose: In the sense of uncovering. [df: ל] [freq. 1] |kjv: appear| {str: 4286}

2187) מ XP (ܡܫ X) ac: Diminish
   co: ? ab: ? [from: ל - needing support] 
   V) מ XP (ܡܫ X) — Diminish: To be lacking or decrease. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: want, lack, fail, decrease, abate, lower, bereave| {str: 2637}
   N XP (ܡܫ X) — Lacking: [freq. 21] |kjv: void, want, lack, fail, destitute, need, poverty| {str: 2638, 2639}
   b XP (ܡܫ X) — Lacking: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: wanting| {str: 2642}
   a XP (ܡܫ X) — Lacking: [freq. 1] |kjv: wanting| {str: 2644}
   g XP (ܡܫ X) — Fist: A hand full of something. [ms: ל] [freq. 6] |kjv: hand, fist| {str: 2651}

2188) מ XP (ܡܫ X) ac: Haste
   co: ? ab: ? [from: מ - a hurrying to hide] 
   V) מ XP (ܡܫ X) — Haste: To hurry in flight. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: haste, tremble| {str: 2648}
   e XP (ܡܫ X) — Haste: [ms: ל] [freq. 3] |kjv: haste| {str: 2649}

2189) מ XP (ܡܫ X) ac: Search
   co: ? ab: ? [from: מ - searching for something of value] 
   V) מ XP (ܡܫ X) — Search: [df: ל] [freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: search, disguise, search, change, diligent, hidden| {str: 2664}
   N XP (ܡܫ X) — Search: [df: ל] [freq. 1] |kjv: search| {str: 2665}

2190) מ XP (ܡܫ X) ac: ? co: ? ab: ? 
   g XP (ܡܫ X) — Fist: A hand full of something. [ms: ל] [freq. 6] |kjv: hand, fist| {str: 2651}
2191) "GyJ (HhPTs) ac: Delight
c0: ?: ab: ?: [from: 1011 - hiding a
treasure]
   V) "GyJ (Hh-PTs) —
       Delight: To desire something out of
       pleasure or necessity. [freq. 75] (vf:
       Paal) |kjv: delight, please, desire,
       will, pleasure, favour, like, move,
       would| {str: 2654}

2192) "GyJ (HhPR) ac: Dig
c0: ? ab: ?: A digging in the soil, as a
mole, for a well or possibly a treasure.
Also a digging into an incident for
understanding. [from: 1011]
   V) "GyJ (Hh-PR) — I. Dig:
       To dig in the ground, also to dig into
something as if searching. II.
       Confuse: To be confused, in the
sense of digging for understanding.
       [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: dig,
       search, paw, seek, confounded,
       ashamed, shame, confusion,
       reproach| {str: 2658, 2659}

2193) "GyJ (HhPSh) ac: Free
c0: ?: ab: Freedom: A freedom from
a master. [from: T001]
   V) "GyJ (Hh-P-Sh) — Free:
       To be free from a master. [freq. 1]
       (vf: Pual) |kjv: free, liberty| {str:
       2666}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - בֶּן

V) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-TsP) — Urge:
[Aramaic only] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: haste, urgent] {str: 2685}

2197) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhTsR) ac: Blow co:
Yard ab: ?: When the trumpets from the city are sounded as an alarm of invasion, the inhabitants of the surrounding fields and villages, or yards, go to the protection of the walled city. [from: הַצַּנְו - enclosing]

V) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-TsR) — Blow:
To blow trumpets. [freq. 11] (vf: Hiphil, Piel, Participle) [kjv: sound, blow, trumpeter] {str: 2690}

N"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhTs-RH) — Yard:
The villages outside of the larger cities as the yard of the city. Also a courtyard as outside the house. [freq. 189] [kjv: court, village, town] {str: 2691}

N'(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhTs-RYR) — I.
Yard: The villages outside of the larger cities as the yard of the city. Also a courtyard as outside the house. [df: הגָּרְנָה] [freq. 9] [kjv: settle, court] {str: 5835}

b"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-TsYR) — I.
Yard: The villages outside of the larger cities as the yard of the city. Also a courtyard as outside the house. II. Grass: A plant used as food for men and animals as grown in the yard. [freq. 22] [kjv: court, grass, hay, herb, leeks] {str: 2681, 2682}

2198) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhQR) ac: Examine co: ? ab: ?: [from: אָכַל - a digging]

V) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-QR) — Examine: To search or seek for something. [freq. 27] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) [kjv: search, found, seek, sound, try] {str: 2713}

N"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-QR) — Examination: [freq. 12] [kjv: search, finding, number] {str: 2714}

k"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו MHh-QR) — Depth: A deep place as unexamined. [freq. 1] [kjv: deep] {str: 4278}

2199) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhRB) ac: Waste co:
Sword ab: ?: [from: הַצַּנְו - heat]

V) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-RB) — Waste: A dry wasteland. Also a place that has been laid waste and made desolate. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 41] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual, Participle) [kjv: waste, dry, desolate, slay, decay, destroy] {str: 2717, 2718}

N"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-RB) — I.
Sword: A weapon used to lay waste a city. II. Waste: A dry or desolate place. [freq. 423] [kjv: sword, knife, dagger, axe, mattock] {str: 2719, 2720}

N'"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו Hh-RBYR) — I.
Waste: [freq. 50] [kjv: waste, desolate, desert, decayed, dry land, dry ground] {str: 2723, 2724}

g"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhW-RB) — I.
Heat: [ms: הַנַּגָּר] II. Waste: [ms: הַנַּגָּר] [freq. 16] [kjv: heat, dry, drought, waste, desolation] {str: 2721}

j"(א) הַצַּנְו (וֹחֲנַנְו HhR-BWN) — Drought: [freq. 1] [kjv: drought] {str: 2725}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ע"ט

2200) עבָע (בַּעַר HhRG) ac: Tremble
   V) עבָע (בַּעַר Hh-RG) — Tremble:
      [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: afraid| {str: 2727}

2201) עבִי (בִּי HhRD) ac: Tremble
   co: ? ab: ? [from: עבִי - burning]
   V) עבִי (בִּי Hh-RD) — Tremble:
      [freq. 39] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: afraid, tremble, fray, careful, discomfit, quake| {str: 2729}
   Nm) עבִי (בִּי Hh-RD) — Tremble:
      [freq. 6] |kjv: tremble, afraid| {str: 2730}
   Nf) עבִי (בִּי Hh-RD) — Trembling:
      [freq. 9] |kjv: trembling, fear, exceedingly, care, quaking| {str: 2731}

2202) עבְּלָ ת (ְלָת HhRZ) ac: Chain
   co: ?
   d) עבְּלָ ת (ְלָת Hh-RWZ) — Chain:
      [freq. 1] |kjv: chain| {str: 2737}

2203) עבָל (בָּל HhRTh) ac: Engrave
   co: Pen ab: ? [from: עבָל - sharp]
   Nm) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RTh) — Pen: A tool making markings or inscriptions by carving on stone or writing on a scroll. [freq. 2] |kjv: graving tool, pen| {str: 2747}
   b) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RYTh) — Satchel: Used for carrying items such as tools. [ms: סורע] [freq. 2] |kjv: bag, crisping pin| {str: 2754}
   qp) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RThWM) — Magician: One who writes magical circles and lines. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: סורע] [freq. 16] |kjv: magician| {str: 2748, 2749}

2204) עבָל (בָּל HhRK) ac: Roast
   co: Grill ab: ? The roasting of meat on a grill over a fire. [from: עבָל - burning]
   V) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RK) — Roast:
      To roast a food. Also a roasting of hair in a fire. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: roast, singe| {str: 2760, 2761}
   Nm) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RK) — Grill:
      The crossed pieces of wood used for a grill. Also a window lattice of crossed sticks. [freq. 1] |kjv: lattice| {str: 2762}

2205) עבָל (בָּל HhRL) ac: Nettle
   co: Nettle ab: ? The tiny thorns of the nettle that cause severe burning. [from: עבָל - burning]
   d) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RWL) — Nettle:
      [ms: סער] [freq. 3] |kjv: nettle| {str: 2738}

2206) עבָל (בָּל HhRM) ac: Capture
   co: Net ab: ? A throwing of the net to capture fish, animals or man.
   V) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RM) — Capture: To capture something that is dedicated for something special. Also to capture something to destroy it. [freq. 52] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: destroy, devote, accurate, consecrate, forfeit, flat nose, sley| {str: 2763}
   Nm) עבָל (בָּל Hh-RM) — I.
      Net: II. Captured: Someone or something captured for dedication or
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

2207) קָדָמָה (פָּרָה HhRS) ac: Dry co: Clay ab: ?: The process of drying clay bricks or pots in the sun. [from: אָדַם - potsherd]


2209) לָשָׁם (פָּרָה HhRTs) ac: Sharp co: Hoe ab: ?: A sharp cutting instrument. [from: לָשׁוֹן - piercing]


2210) לֹשָׁם (פָּרָה HhRQ) ac: Gnash co: ? ab: ?: Gnashing of the teeth. [from: לָשׁוֹן - sharp teeth]


2211) לַשְׁמֶן (שָׁמֶן HhRSh) ac: Scratch co: Craftsman ab: ?: The craftsman that
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ל

scratches, or engraves, in wood, stone or metal. [from: ל - sharp]

V) לָכֵ֑ס (לכֵ֑ס Hh-RSh) — I. Plow: To scratch a line in the soil. II. Devise: To scratch out a plan. III. Silent: [Unknown connection to root.] [freq. 73] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: peace, plow, devise, silence, hold, altogether, plowman, cease, conceal, deaf, graven imagine| {str: 2790}

N) לָכֵ֑ס (לכֵ֑ס Hh-RSh) — I. Craftsman: One who engraves wood, stone or metal. II. Silent: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 46] |kjv: craftsman, artificer, secretly, carpenter, workman, engraver, artificer, smith, maker, skilful, worker, wrought, deaf| {str: 2791, 2795, 2796}

2212) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-RSh) ac: Engrave
c.o: ? ab: ? [from: ל - sharp]

V) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-RSh) — Engrave: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: graven| {str: 2801}

2213) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-ShB) ac: Design
c.o: ? ab: Invention: The process of designing a pattern or plan for an action or device. [from:שָׁבַּע - turning over thoughts]

V) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-ShB) — Design: To plan or design a course of action, item or invention. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 125] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: count, devise, think, imagine, cunning, reckon, purpose, esteem, account, impute, forecast, regard, workman, conceive| {str: 2803, 2804}

N) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-ShB) — Band: A band with designs used for tying clothing. [freq. 8] |kjv: girdle| {str: 2805}

2212) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-RSh) ac: Engrave
c.o: ? ab: ? [from: ל - sharp]

V) לְכִּ֖ש (לְכִּ֖ש Hh-RSh) — Engrave: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: graven| {str: 2801}

344
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ṣṣ

2214) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShHh) ac: Require

co: ? ab: ?

V) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShHh) — Require: [Hebrew and Aramaic]

[Arabic only] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: need, careful| {str: 2818}

N[^2] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhSh-HhWT)

— Require: Something needed.

[freq. 1] |kjv: needful| {str: 2819}

2215) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShK) ac: Darken

co: Dark ab: Darkness: [from: תֹּשֵׁש - a dark place]

V) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-ShK) —

Darken: [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)

[kjv: darken, dark, blacker, darkness, dim, hide] {str: 2821}

N[^1] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhSh-KH) —

Dark: [freq. 6] |kjv: dark, darkness| {str: 2824, 2825}

a[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ MhShK) —

Dark place: [freq. 7] |kjv: darkness, dark| {str: 4285}

c[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-ShWK) —

Darkness: [Hebrew and Aramaic]

[ms: חַשִּׁשֹּׁכֶ] [freq. 2] |kjv: mean| {str: 2816, 2823}

g[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhW-ShK) —

Darkness: [ms: חַשִּׁשֹּׁכֶ] [freq. 80] |kjv: darkness, dark, obscurity, night| {str: 2822}

2216) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShL) ac: Shatter

co: ? ab: ?

V) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-ShL) — Shatter: [Hebrew and Aramaic]

[freq. 2] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: feeble, subdue| {str: 2826, 2827}

2217) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShM) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

m[^n] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhSh-MN) —

Wealthy: [freq. 1] |kjv: prince| {str: 2831}

2218) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShN) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

g[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhW-ShN) —

Breastplate: [freq. 25] |kjv: breastplate| {str: 2833}

2219) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ HhShQ) ac: Attach

co: ? ab: Desire: A joining together in love or through a connection. [from: לֹא]

V) ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-ShQ) — I. Affection: To have an attachment to another. II. Band: To go around something to bind it. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: desire, love, fillet, log, delight| {str: 2836}

N[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-ShQ) —

Desire: [freq. 4] |kjv: desire, that, pleasure| {str: 2837}

d[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-ShWQ) —

Band: As attached around something. [ms: חַשִּׁשֹּׁכֶ] [freq. 8] |kjv: fillet| {str: 2838}

ed[^m] ṣṣ initialised (חַשִּׁשׁ Hh-Y-ShWQ) —

Hub: What the wheel is attached to. [ms: חַשִּׁשֹּׁכֶ] [freq. 1] |kjv: desire, that, pleasure| {str: 2839}

345
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - עות

2220) עות (יהו' HhShR) ac: Gather
c: ? ab: ? [from: עות - bound]
N (עות הוי' HhSh-RH) — Gathering: [freq. 1] |kjv: dark| {str: 2841}
ed (עות הוי' HhY-ShWR) — Spoke: As gathered and bound to the wheel. [ms: יהוה] [freq. 1] |kjv: spoke| {str: 2840}

2221) עות (יהו' HhTK) ac: Determine
c: ? ab: ?
V) עות (יהו' Hh-TK) — Determine: [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: determine| {str: 2852}

2222) עות (יהו' HhTL) ac: Wrap
c: Bandage ab: ?: A bandage or cloth wrapped around someone or something. [from: עות - wrapping around]
V) עות (יהו' Hh-TL) — Wrap: To wrap with a cloth. [freq. 2] (vf: Hophal, Pual) |kjv: swaddle| {str: 2853}
N (עות הוי' HhT-LH) — Cloth: For wrapping. [freq. 1] |kjv: swaddlingband| {str: 2854}
ed (עות הוי' HhY-TWL) — Bandage: [ms: יהוה] [freq. 1] |kjv: roller| {str: 2848}

2223) עות (יהו' HhTM) ac: Seal
c: Signet ab: ?: A document is rolled up and sealed with wet clay. The signet ring of the owner bears the image of his seal and is pressed into the clay. [from: עות - a completed document]
V) עות (יהו' Hh-TM) — Seal: To seal something closed. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 28] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: seal, mark, stop| {str: 2856, 2857}
ed (עות הוי' HhW-TM) — Signet: A ring or cylinder with the owners seal that is pressed into clay to show ownership. [ms: יהוה] [freq. 14] |kjv: signet, seal| {str: 2368}
ed (עות הוי' HhW-TMT) — Signet: A ring or cylinder with the owners seal that is pressed into clay to show ownership. [ms: יוהו'] [freq. 1] |kjv: signet| {str: 2858}

2224) עות (יהו' HhTN) ac: Relate
c: Wedding ab: In-law: A relating to another through marriage. [from: עות - taking hold]
V) עות (יהו' Hh-TN) — Relate: To have a relationship with another through marriage. [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Participle) |kjv: in-law, affinity, marriage| {str: 2859}
N (עות הוי' HhTN) — In-law: One related by marriage. [freq. 20] |kjv: in-law, bridegroom, husband| {str: 2860}
ed (עות הוי' HhT-NH) — Wedding: [freq. 1] |kjv: espousal| {str: 2861}

2225) עות (יהו' HhTP) ac: Snatch
c: Prey ab: ?: The snaching of prey by a predator. [from: עות - taking hold]
V) עות (יהו' Hh-TP) — Snatch: To snatch prey. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: take| {str: 2862}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מַע

N\(^m\) ☞ מ ע (מַע Hh-TP) — Prey:
As snatched by a predator. [freq. 1] |kjv: prey| {str: 2863}

2226) מ ע (מַע HhTR) ac: Dig co: ?
ab: ?: A digging through to penetrate through or into something.

V) מ ע (מַע Hh-TR) — Dig: Also to row as digging in the water with a paddle. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal) |kjv: dig, row| {str: 2864}

a\(^g\) ☞ מ ע (מַע MHh-T-RT)
— Searching: As a digging for something. [freq. 2] |kjv: breaking, search| {str: 4290}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

Thet

2227)  (כָּבָד ThBHh) ac: Slaughter co: Flesh ab: ?: [from: ]

V)  (כָּבָד ThBHh) — Slaughter: [freq. 11] (vf: Paal) |kjv: kill, slaughter, slay| {str: 2873}

N⁷)  (כָּבָד Th-BHh) — I. Slaughter: The act of slaughtering. Also the meat of the slaughter. II. Guard: As one who prevents a slaughter of a ruler. [Hebrew and Aramaic] III. Cook: One who slaughters animals for food. [freq. 45] |kjv: slaughter, slay, sore, beast, guard, cook| {str: 2874, 2876, 2877}

a³)  (כָּבָד MTh-BHh) — Slaughter: [freq. 1] |kjv: slaughter| {str: 2879}

e⁷)  (כָּבָד ThYB-HhH) — Slaughter: The act of slaughtering. Also the meat of the slaughter. [freq. 3] |kjv: flesh, slaughter| {str: 2880}

2229)  (כָּבָד ThBAh) ac: Sink co: ? ab: ?

V)  (כָּבָד Th-BAh) — Sink: [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hophal, Pual) |kjv: sink, drown, settle, fasten| {str: 2883}

N⁷)  (כָּבָד Th-B-AhT) — Ring: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 49] |kjv: ring| {str: 2885}

2230)  (כָּבָד ThBR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

d³)  (כָּבָד Th-BWR) — Middle: [freq. 2] |kjv: middle, midst| {str: 2872}

2231)  (כָּבָד ThHhN) ac: Grind co: Mill ab: ?: [from:  - as in the grinding of limestone for making plaster]

V)  (כָּבָד ThHhN) — Grind: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal) |kjv: grind| {str: 2912}

N⁷)  (כָּבָד ThHh-NH) — Grind: [freq. 1] |kjv: grinding| {str: 2913}

2232)  (כָּבָד ThHhR) ac: Burn co: Hemorrhoids ab: ?: [from: ]

c³)  (כָּבָד Th-HhWR) — Hemorrhoids: [Always written in the plural] [ms: ] [freq. 8] |kjv: emerods| {str: 2914}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - Θ

2233) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: ? co: Mark
ab: ?
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Mark
Mark: [freq. 3] |kjv: frontlet| {str: 2903}

2234) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: Treasure
ab: ?
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Treasure
Hide: [freq. 31] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: hide, lay, secret| {str: 2934}

2235) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: Dirty
ab: ?
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Dirty

2236) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: Taste
ab: ? ab: Perceive: A distinguishing between flavors. Also, perception as the ability to distinguish between thoughts.
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Taste
Taste: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 14] (vf: Paal) |kjv: taste, perceive, eat| {str: 2938, 2939}

2237) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Span
co: Span
ab: ? The span of the fingers as spread out and used as a measure. [from: מךך]
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Span
Span: To spread out as the fingers of the hand. II. Rear: To bring up and train children. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 2] (vf: Piel) |kjv: span, swaddle| {str: 2946}

2238) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: Meat
ab: ?
V (ךךך) יךךך (ךךךךך) ac: Meat
Meat: A flavorful meat. [freq. 8] |kjv: meat, dainty| {str: 4303}

2239) ־ךך (ךךך) ac: Sew
ab: ? The sewing of a garment or lies.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - トリ

2240) 材木 (ツウマ ThPR) ac: ?

Fingernail

2241) 爪 (ツオハ ThPSh) ac: ?

Fat

2242) シュ (ツウマ ThRD) ac: Drive

2243) サオ (ツウマ ThRHh) ac: Load

Burdens

2244) サオ (ツウマ ThRM) ac: Tear

Prey

2245) サオ (ツウマ ThRP) ac: Tear

Prey
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

Kaph

2246) שמש (כבר KBD) ac: Heavy co: Liver ab: Honor: Someone or something that is heavy in weight, wealth, abundance, importance or respect. [from: שמש - from the stars as abundant]

V) שמש (כבר K-BD) — Heavy:
To be heavy of weight, wealth or importance. [freq. 116] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) [kjv: honour, glorify, heavy, harden, glorious, sore, great, many, promote] {str: 3513}

Nf) שמש (כבר K-BD) — I. Liver:
The heaviest of the organs. II. Heavy: [freq. 52] [kjv: great, grievous, heavy, sore, hard, much, slow, hardened, heavier, laden, thick] {str: 3515, 3516}

Nf3) שמש (כבר KB-DWT) — Heavily: [ms: שמש] [freq. 1] [kjv: heavily] {str: 3517}

cm) שמש (כבר K-BWD) — Honor:
To consider something as heavy in the sense of respect. [ms: שמש] [freq. 200] [kjv: glory, honour] {str: 3519}

df) שמש (כבר KB-DH) — Heaviness: [freq. 3] [kjv: carriage, glorious, stately] {str: 3520}

gm) שמש (כבר KW-BD) — Heavy:
[ms: שמש] [freq. 4] [kjv: heavy, grievousness, great] {str: 3514}

2247) שמש (כבר KBL) ac: Twist co: Fetter ab: ?: [from: נ - the fibers flowing over each other]

Nf3) שמש (כבר K-BL) — Fetter:
As twisted together. [freq. 2] [kjv: fetters] {str: 3525}

2248) שמש (כבר KBAh) ac: High co: Helmet ab: ?: [from: מ - being high]

gm) שמש (כבר KW-BAh) — Helmet:
As sitting high on the head. [freq. 6] [kjv: helmet] {str: 3553}

2249) שמש (כבר KBS) ac: Wash co: ? ab: ?: Clothes were placed in the cleaning solution and trampled on. [from: מ - from the stars as abundant]

V) שמש (כבר K-BS) — Wash: [freq. 51] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: wash, fuller] {str: 3526}

2250) שמש (כבר KBR) ac: Multiply co: Net ab: Abundance: Nets are used for catching an abundance of fish. [from: מ - from the stars as abundant]

V) שמש (כבר K-BR) — Multiply: [freq. 2] (vf: Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: multiply] {str: 3527, 4342}

Nf3) שמש (כבר K-Br) — Already:
What has previously happened. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 9] [kjv: already, now] {str: 3528}

Nf3) שמש (כבר KB-RH) — Sieve:
As functioning as a net. [freq. 1] [kjv: sieve] {str: 3531}

am) שמש (כבר MK-Br) — Coverlet:
A netted cloth. [freq. 1] [kjv: cloth] {str: 4346}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

b(m) רכש (כרש) K-BYR) — I.
Net: II. Abundant: [freq. 13] |kjv: pillow, mighty, much, strong, most| {str: 3523, 3524}
e(f) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KYB-RH) — Short: A short distance. [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: כּרֶשׁ] [freq. 3] |kjv: little| {str: 3530}
h(m) רכש (רכש) MK-BR) — Grate: Appears as a net. [freq. 6] |kjv: grate| {str: 4345}

2251) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KBSh) ac: Subdue co: Footstool ab: ?
V) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) K-BSh) — Subdue: To place the foot on the land in the sense of subduing it. Also to place ones foot into another nation in the sense of subduing it. [freq. 15] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: subdue, subjection, bondage, under, force| {str: 3533}
N(m) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) K-BSh) — Footstool: [freq. 1] |kjv: footstool| {str: 3534}
em(m) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KY-B-ShN) — Furnace: [unknown connection to root;] [ms: כּרֶשׁ] [freq. 4] |kjv: furnace| {str: 3536}

2252) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KDR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
e(m) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KY-DWR) — Battle: [freq. 1] |kjv: battle| {str: 3593}

2253) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KZB) ac: Lie co: Lie ab: ?: Vain words spoken to deceive, cause failure or disappoint. What does not function in the capacity that it was meant to.
V) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) K-ZB) — Lie: [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) |kjv: lie, liar, vain, fail| {str: 3576}
N(m) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) K-ZB) — Lie: [freq. 31] |kjv: lie, liar, leasing, deceitful, false| {str: 3577}
e(f) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KYZ-BH) — Lying: [Aramaic only] [df: כּרֶשׁ] [freq. 1] |kjv: lying| {str: 3538}
n(m) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) AK-ZB) — Lie: [freq. 2] |kjv: lie, liar| {str: 391}

2254) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KZR) ac: ? co: ? ab: Cruel
n(m) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) AK-ZR) — Cruel: [freq. 4] |kjv: cruel, fierce| {str: 393}

2255) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KHHd) ac: Hide co: ? ab: ?: [from: כּרֶשׁ - as being walled in]
V) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) K-HHd) — Hide: [freq. 32] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: hide, cut off, conceal, desolate, cut down| {str: 3582}

2256) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) KHHl) ac: Paint co: ? ab: ?
V) כּרֶשׁ (כרש) K-HHl) — Paint: To paint the eyes. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: paint| {str: 3583}

352
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

2257) שפחמ (כ ו וד KHHSh) ac: Deny co: ? ab: ?: A withholding or denial of something such as food resulting in leanness and truth through a lie.

V) שפחמ (כ ו וד KHHSh) — Deny:
To withhold something from another or self as in a lie or submission. [freq. 22] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: lie, submit, deny, fail, dissemble, liar, deceive] {str: 3584}

Nm) שפחמ (כ ו וד KHHSh) — I. Lie:
A denial of the truth. II. Leanness:
A denial of food. [freq. 7] [kjv: lying, lies, leanness] {str: 3585, 3586}

2258) שפחמ (כ כ ר KKR) ac: ? co: Round ab: ?: Something that is round.
[from: שפחמ - as round like a bowl]

N) שפחמ (כ כ ר KKR) — Round:
A coin as a round piece of gold or silver. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: talent] {str: 3604}

d) שפחמ (כ כ ר KY-KR) — Round:
A coin as a round piece of gold or silver. A round loaf of bread. The plain as a round piece of land. [ms: ככר] [freq. 68] [kjv: talent, plain, loaf, piece, country, morsel] {str: 3603}

2259) שפחמ (כ ו ל KLB) ac: ? co: Dog ab: ?

Nm) שפחמ (כ ו ל KLB) — Dog:
[freq. 32] [kjv: dog] {str: 3611}

dm) שפחמ (כ ו ל K-LWB) — Basket:
[unknown connection to root;] [freq. 3] [kjv: cage, basket] {str: 3619}

2260) שפחמ (כ ל ה KLMh) ac: ? co: Old ab: ?

Nm) שפחמ (כ ל ה KLMh) — Old age:
[freq. 2] [kjv: old age, full age] {str: 3624}

2261) שפחמ (כ ל מ KLM) ac: ? co: ? ab: Shame

V) שפחמ (כ ל מ KLM) — Shame:
[freq. 38] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: ashamed, confound, shame, blush, hurt, reproach, confusion] {str: 3637}

b) שפחמ (כ ל מ K-LY-MH) — Shame:
[freq. 30] [kjv: shame, confusion, dishonour, reproach] {str: 3639}

b) שפחמ (כ ל מ K-LY-MWT) — Shame:
[freq. 1] [kjv: shame] {str: 3640}

2262) שפחמ (כ ל P KLP) ac: Strike co: Hammer ab: ?: (eng: clap)

e) שפחמ (כ ל P KY-LP) — Hammer:
[freq. 1] [kjv: hammer] {str: 3597}

2263) שפחמ (כ מ ז KMZ) ac: Store co: Ornament ab: ?: [from: שמח - storing something precious]

om) שפחמ (כ מ ז KW-MZ) — Ornament:
Something precious that is stored. [freq. 2] [kjv: table] {str: 3558}

2264) שפחמ (כ מ נ KMN) ac: Store co: Treasure ab: ?: Something that is hidden
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

or stored away. [from: אָשְׁע - storing something precious] (eng: cumin)
e(m) לֵשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ו-נ) — Cummin: A seed used as a spice. [ms: ק-מ] [freq. 3] |kjv: cummin| {str: 3646}
h(m) לָשָׁע (מ-ק-מ-ו-נ) — Treasure: [freq. 1] |kjv: treasure| {str: 4362}

2265) לִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ס) ac: Store co: ?
ab: ?: The storing of something of value. [from: אָשְׁע - storing something precious]
V) לִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ס) — Store: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: store| {str: 3647}

2266) לִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ר) ac: Burn co: ?
ab: ?
V) לִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ר) — Burn: Also a passion that burns for another. [freq. 4] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: yearn, kindle, black| {str: 3648}
g(m) לִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ר) — Priest: The priests of idolaters. [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: ק-מ] [freq. 3] |kjv: priest| {str: 3649}
h(m) קִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ר) — Fishing net: [Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 3] |kjv: drag, net| {str: 4365}
ac(m) קִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ר) — Hunting net: [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: ק-מ] [freq. 2] |kjv: net| {str: 4364}
b(m) קִשְׁעָה (ק-מ-ר) — Blackness: In the sense of being burnt. [freq. 1] |kjv: blackness| {str: 3650}

2267) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-ס) ac: Gather co: ?
ab: ?: [from: אָשְׁע - gathering]
V) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-ס) — Gather: [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: gather, together, heap, wrap| {str: 3664}
h(m) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-ס) — Undergarment: A piece of clothing that is gathered up. [freq. 5] |kjv: breeches| {str: 4370}

2268) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-א-ה) ac: Lower co: Bundle ab: Humility: When a large bundle is placed on the shoulders the person is bent down low. [from: אָשְׁע - gathering together a bundle]
V) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-א-ה) — Lower: To be brought down low in humility or submission. [freq. 36] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: humble, subdue, low, down, subjection| {str: 3665}
c(f) קִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-א-ה) — Bundle: [freq. 1] |kjv: ware| {str: 3666}

2269) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-פ) ac: Hide co: Wing ab: ?: The mother bird hides its young in her wings. [from: אָשְׁע - gathering]
V) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-פ) — Hide: As hidden in the wings of a bird. [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: corner| {str: 3670}
N) לִשְׁעָה (ק-נ-פ) — Wing: Also the wings of a garment. [freq. 108] |kjv: wing, skirt, border, corner, end, feathered, sort| {str: 3671}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

2270) שֶׁשֶׁש (כֹּר KNR) ac: ? co: Harp
ab: ? [from: שָׁתו - music as bright]
eכ (כָּנָּה KY-NWR) — Harp:
ms: כֹּר [freq. 42] kjv: harp | {str: 3658}

2271) שֶׁשֶׁנ (כֹּנָּה KNSh) ac: Gather co: ?
ab: ? [from: שָׁתַי - gathering]
VF) שֶׁשֶׁנ (כֹּנָּה K-NSh) — Gather:
[freq. 3] (vf: Participle) kjv: gather | {str: 3673}

2272) שֶׁנ (כֹּנָּה KNT) ac: ? co: Associate
ab: ? [from: שָׁתַי - as one who
gathers himself to another]
Nכ (כֹּנָּה K-SB) — Associate:
[freq. 8] kjv: companion | {str: 3674, 3675}

2273) שֶׁש (כֹּס KSB) ac: ? co: Sheep
ab: ?
Nכ (כֹּס K-SB) — Sheep:
[freq. 120] kjv: lamb, sheep | {str: 3532, 3775}
Nכ (כֹּס KS-BH) — Lamb:
[freq. 8] kjv: lamb | {str: 3535}
eכ (כֹּס KS-BH) — Lamb:
[freq. 1] kjv: lamb | {str: 3776}

2274) שֶׁס (כֹּס KSHh) ac: Cut co: ?
ab: ?
VF) שֶׁס (כֹּס K-SHh) — Cut:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) kjv: cut | {str: 3683}

2275) שֶׁש (כֹּל KSL) ac: ? co: Loins
ab: Confidence: The loins as the seat of
ones confidence, foolish or proper.
VF) שֶׁש (כֹּל K-SL) — Foolish:
To be foolishly confident in
something. [df: כול] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) kjv: foolish, fool | {str: 3688, 5528}
Nכ (כֹּל K-SL) — I. Loins:
The seat of confidence. II. Confidence:
In a foolish or proper manner. III. Fool:
[df: כול] [freq. 21] kjv: flank, hope, folly, loins, confidence | {str: 3689, 5529, 5530}
Bכ (כֹּל K-SYL) — Fool:
One who has confidence in
something foolish. [freq. 70] kjv: fool, foolish | {str: 3684}
Bכ (כֹּל K-SYL) — Foolish:
A foolish confidence. [freq. 1] kjv: foolish | {str: 3687}
Cכ (כֹּל K-SYL) — Fool:
One who has confidence in
something foolish. [freq. 70] kjv: fool, foolish | {str: 3684}
Cכ (כֹּל K-SYL) — Foolish:
A foolish confidence. [freq. 1] kjv: foolish | {str: 3687}

2276) שֶׁס (כֹּס KSM) ac: Trim co: ?
ab: ? A trimming of the beard.
VF) שֶׁס (כֹּס K-SM) — Trim:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) kjv: poll | {str: 3697}
Oכ (כֹּס KW-S-MT) — Spelt:
A wheat like grain with what
looks like trimmed hair. [ms: קסם] [freq. 3] kjv: rie, fitches | {str: 3698}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

2277) שעש (חכש KSP) ac: Desire co: Silver ab: ?: A metal desired because of its value. Universally used as a form of money.

V) שעש (חכש K-SP) — Desire: [freq. 6] (v: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: desire, long, greedy, sore| {str: 3700}
N\textsuperscript{m} שעש (חכש K-SP) — Silver: A desired metal. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 416] |kjv: silver, money, price, silverling| {str: 3701, 3702}

2278) יגש (גכש KAhN) ac: ? co: ? ab: Now

N\textsuperscript{m} יגש (גכש K-AhN) — Now: [Aramaic only] [freq. 13] |kjv: now| {str: 3705}
N\textsuperscript{2} יגש (גכש KAh-NT) — Now: [Aramaic only] [ms: חכש] [freq. 4] |kjv: time| {str: 3706}

2279) ענש (כנש KAhS) ac: ? co: ? ab: Anger

V) ענש (כנש K-Ahs) — Anger: [freq. 54] (v: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: anger, provoke, grieve, indignation, sorrow, vex, wrath| {str: 3707}
N\textsuperscript{m} ענש (כנש K-Ahs) — Anger: [df: חכש] [freq. 25] |kjv: grief, provocation, wrath, sorrow, anger, angry, indignation, provoking, sore, spite| {str: 3708}

2280) יונש (נןש KPL) ac: ? co: Double ab: ?

V) יונש (נןש K-PL) — Double: [freq. 5] (v: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: double| {str: 3717}

N\textsuperscript{m} יונש (נןש K-PL) — Double: [freq. 3] |kjv: double| {str: 3718}

2281) שעש (שככ KPN) ac: Bend co: Famine ab: ?: [from: שעש - from the bent shape of the palm]

V) שעש (שככ K-PN) — Bend: [freq. 1] (v: Paal) |kjv: bend| {str: 3719}
N\textsuperscript{m} שעש (שככ K-PN) — Famine: One bent with hunger. [freq. 2] |kjv: famine| {str: 3720}

2282) שעש (כככ KPS) ac: ? co: Beam ab: ?

b\textsuperscript{m} שעש (כככ K-PYS) — Beam: The beam that supports the roof of the house. [freq. 1] |kjv: beam| {str: 3714}

2283) שעש (כככ KPR) ac: Cover co: Lid ab: Atonement: A protective covering to go over something or the covering of a debt or wrong. [from: שעש (eng: cover - with the exchange of the v and p)]

V) שעש (כככ K-PR) — Cover: [freq. 102] (v: Paal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: atonement, purge, reconcile, forgive, purge, pacify, mercy, cleanse, disannul, appease, put, pardon, pitch| {str: 3722}

b\textsuperscript{m} שעש (כככ K-PYR) — I. Village: A village is a community outside of the city walls and covered with protection from the city. II. Young lion: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 32] |kjv: lion, village, young| {str: 3715}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ה

2284) כפש (כפש K-PSh) ac: Cover co: ? ab: V)
V) כפש (כפש K-PSh) — Cover: [freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: cover] {str: 3728}

2285) ככ (ככ KPT) ac: Bind co: ? ab: V)
V) ככ (ככ K-PT) — Bind: [Aramaic only] [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) [kjv: bind] {str: 3729}

2286) ככ (ככ KRZ) ac: Proclaim co: Herald ab: ?: A crying out in proclamation.

V) ככ (ככ K-RZ) — Proclaim: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: proclamation] {str: 3745}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - נ

N (כָּלֶשׁ K-RAh) — Leg: As bent at the knee when stooping. [freq. 9] kjv: leg| {str: 3767}

2291 (כָּלֶשׁ KRT) ac: Cut co: ? ab: ?
A cutting off or down of anything. Often used as a cutting of the covenant in the sense that the sacrificial animal is cut in half (see Jeremiah 34:18). [from: स्त्र - being cut short] (eng: create)

V) יָלֶשׁ (כָּלֶשׁ K-RT) — Cut off: [freq. 288] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual) kjv: cut off, make, cut down, cut, fail, destroy, want, covenant, hew| {str: 3772}

d (יָלֶשׁ יְלֶשׁ K-RW-TH) — Beam: As cut off from the tree. [ms: המַדֵּר] [freq. 3] kjv: beam| {str: 3773}

b (יָלֶשׁ יָלֶשׁ K-RY-TWT) — Divorce: As cut off from the husband. [freq. 4] kjv: divorcement, divorce| {str: 3748}

2292 (כָּלֶשׁ KShL) ac: Topple
co: Ruin ab: ? A toppling down into ruins.

V) יָלֶשׁ (כָּלֶשׁ K-ShL) — Topple: [freq. 65] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) kjv: fall, stumble, cast down, feeble, overthrow, ruin, decay, fail, weak| {str: 3782}
a (יָלֶשׁ יָלֶשׁ MK-Sh-LH) — Ruin: The toppled down buildings of a city. [freq. 2] kjv: ruin, stumblingblock| {str: 4384}

b (יָלֶשׁ יָלֶשׁ K-ShYL) — Axe: For toppling trees. [freq. 1] kjv: axe| {str: 3781}

ej (כָּלֶשׁ K-ShLWN) — Toppling: [ms: כָּלֶשׁ] [freq. 1] kjv: fall| {str: 3783}

he (כָּלֶשׁ MK-ShWL) — Stumblingblock: Used to cause someone to stumble or topple down. [ms: מָכַשׁ] [freq. 14] kjv: stumblingblock, offence, ruin, offend, fall| {str: 4383}

Sorcery: Supernatural powers used by idolaters.

V) יָלֶשׁ (כָּלֶשׁ K-ShP) — Sorcery: To practice sorcery. [freq. 6] (vf: Piel, Participle) kjv: sorcerer, witch, witchcraft| {str: 3784}

a (כָּלֶשׁ יָלֶשׁ K-ShP) — I. Sorcery: II. Sorcerer: [freq. 7] kjv: witchcraft, sorcery, sorcerer| {str: 3785, 3786}

Prosperity: [from: עָנָא - being straight]

V) יָלֶשׁ (כָּלֶשׁ K-ShR) — Prosper: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) kjv: right, prosper, direct| {str: 3787}

g (כָּלֶשׁ כָּלֶשׁ KW-Sh-RH) — Prosperity: [freq. 1] kjv: chains| {str: 3574}

ec (כָּלֶשׁ כָּלֶשׁ KY-ShWR) — Spindle: For keeping the twine straight. [freq. 1] kjv: spindle| {str: 3601}

ej (כָּלֶשׁ KY-ShRWN) — Success: [ms: כָּלֶשׁ] [freq. 3] kjv: good, right, equity| {str: 3788}
## Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Co</th>
<th>Ab</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>[Hebrew and Aramaic]</th>
<th>[freq.</th>
<th>kjv:</th>
<th>{str:}</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2295</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר ה KTB)</td>
<td>ac: Write</td>
<td>co: Write</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>[Hebrew and Aramaic]</td>
<td>[freq. 231]</td>
<td>write, describe, subscribe, record</td>
<td>{str: 3789, 3790}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2296</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר H KTL)</td>
<td>ac: Wall</td>
<td>co: Wall</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>[from: צח - being wrapped around the city]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר H KTM)</td>
<td>ac: Gold</td>
<td>co: Gold</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>[Unknown connection to root;]</td>
<td>[freq. 1]</td>
<td>bray</td>
<td>{str: 3800}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2298</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר H KTN)</td>
<td>ac: Coat</td>
<td>co: Coat</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>(eng: coat - with the removal of the n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2299</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר KTP)</td>
<td>ac: Side</td>
<td>co: Side</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>The side or shoulder that something hangs on.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2300</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר KTR)</td>
<td>ac: Surround</td>
<td>co: Surround</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>[Hebrew and Aramaic]</td>
<td>[freq. 7]</td>
<td>compass, inclose, beset, suffer, crown</td>
<td>{str: 3803}</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2301</td>
<td>חָשֲׁש (תבְּר KSh)</td>
<td>ac: Pound</td>
<td>co: Pound</td>
<td>ab: ?</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>[Hebrew and Aramaic]</td>
<td>[freq. 1]</td>
<td>bray</td>
<td>{str: 3806}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ﮝ

מַחֲטִיב (MK-TSh) —

Mortar: [freq. 2] kjv: hollow, mortar
{str: 4388}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - \( \text{Lam} \)

2302) לוב (Lam) ac: Fall co: ? ab: ?

V) לוב (Lam) — Fall: [freq. 3] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: fall| {str: 3832}

2303) לב (Lam) ac: ? co: White ab: ?: Something that is white. Also bricks made from white materials. [from: לב - a building material]

V) לב (Lam) — I. White: To be white. II. Brick: To make bricks. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: white, brick, whiter| {str: 3835}

N) לב (Lam) — White: [freq. 29] |kjv: white| {str: 3836}

N†) לב (Lam) — I. Moon: As white. II. Brick: [ms: הלב] [freq. 14] |kjv: moon, brick, tile| {str: 3842, 3843}

a†) לב (Lam) — Brick-kiln: A furnace for firing bricks. [freq. 3] |kjv: brickkiln| {str: 4404}

c†) לב (Lam) — Frankincense: As white. [ms: הלב] [freq. 21] |kjv: frankincense, incense| {str: 3828}

e†) לב (Lam) — Poplar: A tree with white bark. II. Brick: [ms: הלב] [freq. 3] |kjv: poplar, paved| {str: 3839, 3840}

2304) לב (Lam) ac: Clothe co: Clothing ab: ?

V) לב (Lam) — Clothe: To put on clothing. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 115] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual) |kjv: clothe, put, array, wear, arm, came, apparel, upon| {str: 3847, 3848}

d†) לב (Lam) — Clothing: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: הלב] [freq. 34] |kjv: clothing, garment, apparel, vesture, clothed, put, raiment, vestment| {str: 3830, 3831}

ad†) לב (Lam) — Clothing: [ms: הלב] [freq. 8] |kjv: apparel, raiment, vestment| {str: 4403}

ic†) לב (Lam) — Clothing: [ms: הלב] [freq. 1] |kjv: clothing| {str: 8516}

2305) לוב (Lam) ac: Fight co: Bread ab: ?: Flour an water are mixed together and kneaded. Also war in the sense of fighting with the bread when kneading. [from: לחם - food]

V) לוב (Lam) — I. Eat: [freq. 177] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: fight, war, eat, overcome, devour, prevail| {str: 3898}

N†) לוב (Lam) — I. Eat: [ms: הלחם] [freq. 299] |kjv: bread, food, meat, loaves, shewbread, victuals, feast, fruit, provision| {str: 3899, 3900, 3901}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - \( \mathfrak{H} \)

\( \text{d}^m \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhWM) —
Meat: [ms: מָמָע] [freq. 2] |kjv: eating, flesh| \{str: 3894\}

\( \text{h}^f \) הָמָע (מָמָע ML-Hh-MH) — War: [freq. 319] |kjv: battle, war, fight| \{str: 4421\}

2306) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhN) ac: ? co:
Concubine ab: ?: [from: מָמָע - gathering]

\( \text{N}^{(f)} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhN) —
Concubine: [Aramaic only] [freq. 3] |kjv: concubine| \{str: 3904\}

2307) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhTs) ac: Squeeze
cO: ? ab: Oppression: [from: מָמָע - gathering]

\( \text{V} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhTs) —
Squeeze: [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: oppress, afflict, crush, fast, force, oppressor, thrust| \{str: 3905\}

\( \text{N}^{(m)} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhTs) —
Oppression: [freq. 12] |kjv: oppression, affliction| \{str: 3906\}

2308) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhSh) ac: Whisper
cO: Whisper ab: ?: [from: מָמָע - quiet]

\( \text{V} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhSh) —
Whisper: [freq. 3] (vf: Hitpael, Piel, Participle) |kjv: whisper, charmer| \{str: 3907\}

\( \text{N}^{(m)} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-HhSh) —
Whisper: [freq. 5] |kjv: enchantment, orator, earring, prayer, charmed| \{str: 3908\}

2309) מָמָע (לֹאֵר LThSh) ac: Sharp
cO: ? ab: ?: The sharpening of a sword by
hammering or scraping on a whet stone. Also, a sharp or penetrating look. [from: מָמָע - hammering]

\( \text{V} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-ThSh) — Sharp:
To make sharp or look sharply. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Pual, Participle) |kjv: sharpen, sharp, instructor| \{str: 3913\}

2310) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-KD) ac: Capture
cO: ? ab: ?: A taking by grabbing hold. [from: מָמָע - gathering]

\( \text{V} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-KD) — Capture:
Loaded [freq. 121] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael) |kjv: take, catch, frozen, hold, stick| \{str: 3920\}

\( \text{N}^{(m)} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-KD) —
Captured: [freq. 1] |kjv: taken| \{str: 3921\}

2311) מָמָע (לֹאֵר LMD) ac: Learn
cO: Goad ab: ?: The directing the path of the ox by goading it. A learning by goading. [from: מָמָע - goading]

\( \text{V} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר L-MD) — Learn:
Loaded [freq. 86] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: teach, learn, instruct, expert, skilful, teacher| \{str: 3925\}

\( \text{a}^{(m)} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר ML-MD) —
Goad: A pointed staff for directing oxen that are in a yoke. [freq. 1] |kjv: goad| \{str: 4451\}

\( \text{ed}^{(m)} \) מָמָע (לֹאֵר LY-MWD) —
Student: One who is goaded in a direction. [ms: מָמָע] [freq. 6] |kjv: learned, disciple, taught, used, accustomed| \{str: 3928\}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - \( \mathfrak{u} \)

ib\(^m\) איב (ל."א) TL-MYD
— Student: [freq. 1] [kjv: scholar] {str: 8527}

2312) \( \text{מ"} \) מ" (ל"ב) LAhB ac: Mock co:
? ab: ?: A mocking by stammering or imitation of a foreign tongue. [from: אע - as coming from the throat]
V) \( \text{מ"} \) מ" (ל"ב) — Mock:
[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: mock] {str: 3931}

2313) \( \text{ג"} \) ג" (ל"ג) LAhG ac: Mock co:
? ab: ?: A mocking by stammering or imitation of a foreign tongue. [from: אע - as coming from the throat]
V) \( \text{ג"} \) ג" (ל"ג) — Mock:
[freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: mock, scorn, laugh, deride, stammer] {str: 3932}
N\(^m\) \( \text{ג"} \) ג" (ל"ג) —
Mocking: [freq. 9] [kjv: scorn, derision, mocker, stammer] {str: 3933, 3934}
e\(^m\) \( \text{ג"} \) ג" (ל"ג) —
Mocker: [ms: ג"] [freq. 1] [kjv: stammerer] {str: 5926}

2314) \( \text{ד"} \) ד" (ל"ז) LAhZ ac: Speak co:
? ab: ?: The unintelligible speech of one with a strange language. [from: אע - as coming from the throat]
V) \( \text{ד"} \) ד" (ל"ז) — Speak:
To speak unintelligibly. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: strange language] {str: 3937}

2315) \( \text{ה"} \) ה" (ל"ח) LAhTh ac: Feed co:
? ab: ?: [from: אע - swallowing]
V) \( \text{ה"} \) ה" (ל"ח) — Feed:
[freq. 1] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: feed] {str: 3938}

2316) \( \text{ו"} \) ו" (ל"נ) LAhN ac: Bitter co:
Bitter ab: ?: [from: אע - swallowing]
N\(^n\) \( \text{וו"} \) ו" (ל"נ) —
Laanah: An unknown bitter plant. [freq. 8] [kjv: wormwood, hemlock] {str: 3939}

2317) \( \text{ז"} \) ז" (ל"ד) LPD ac: Shine co:
Torch ab: ?: (eng: lamp - with the additional m and the removal of the d)
b\(^m\) \( \text{ז"} \) ז" (ל"ד) —
Torch: Also lightning as a torch in the night sky. [ms: ז"] [freq. 14] [kjv: lamp, firebrand, torch, brand, lightning, burning] {str: 3940}

2318) \( \text{ח"} \) ח" (ל"ט) LP ac: Twist co:
? ab: ?:
V) \( \text{ח"} \) ח" (ל"ט) — Twist:
To twist to the side. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: take, turn] {str: 3943}

2319) \( \text{ט"} \) ט" (ל"ה) LQHh ac: Take co:
Tong ab: ?: [from: אע - gathering]
V) \( \text{ט"} \) ט" (ל"ה) — Take:
[A generic verb with a wide application meaning to take] [freq. 965] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual) [kjv: take, receive, fetch, bring, get, carry, marry, buy] {str: 3947}
N\(^m\) \( \text{ט"} \) ט" (ל"ה) —
Learning: In the sense of being received. [freq. 9] [kjv: doctrine, learning speech] {str: 3948}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ע

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>KJV</th>
<th>Arabic Meaning</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>KJV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ע&quot;מ</td>
<td>Tong: A tool for taking coals out of the fire.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>tong, snuffer</td>
<td>ע&quot;מ ML-QHh</td>
<td>Fresh: Something that is fresh and moist.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע&quot;מ</td>
<td>I. Jaw: As tongs for taking food.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>prey, booty, jaw</td>
<td>ע&quot;מ ML-QWHh</td>
<td>II. Prey: What is taken.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע&quot;מ</td>
<td>Gather:</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>kjv: gather, glean</td>
<td>ע&quot;מ ML-QTh</td>
<td>Gathering:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע&quot;מ</td>
<td>Pouch: For gathering items together.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: scrip</td>
<td>ע&quot;מ ML-YL-QWTh</td>
<td>Pouch:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע&quot;מ</td>
<td>After-growth: A late gathering of a crop after a late rain.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: scrip</td>
<td>ע&quot;מ ML-LQSh</td>
<td>Late rain: A late rain that causes a latter growth of crops.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע&quot;מ</td>
<td>Moist: The moistness of something fresh.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kjv: ligure</td>
<td>ע&quot;מ ML-LShN</td>
<td>I. Tongue:</td>
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<tr>
<th>Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - अ</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>k</strong>[^1] लित (ML-T-HhH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Wardrobe: As spread out. [freq. 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2327 लिन (LTK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Letek: A standard of measure. [freq. 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2328 लिन (LTAh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Fang:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Letek: A standard of measure. [freq. 1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^1]: लित, लिन, लिन, लिन, लिन
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מָה

Mah

2329) רַכְכַּֽק (מָה MGD) ac: ? co: Ornament ab: Precious
N(m) רַכְכַּֽק (מָה M-GD) — Precious: What is choice, precious or excellent. [freq. 8] [kjv: precious, pleasant] {str: 4022}
m(f) רַכְכַּֽק (מָה MG-D-NH) — Ornament: Precious ornaments probably with gems. [freq. 4] [kjv: precious, present] {str: 4030}

2330) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה MGL) ac: ? co: Sickle ab: ?
N(m) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-GL) — Sickle: [freq. 2] [kjv: sickle] {str: 4038}

2331) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה MGN) ac: Deliver co: Burden ab: ?
V) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-GN) — Deliver: [freq. 3] [vf: Piel] [kjv: deliver] {str: 4042}
N(f) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה MG-NH) — Burden: A heavy burden that is to be delivered. [freq. 1] [kjv: sorrow] {str: 4044}

2332) רַכְכַּֽק (מָה MGR) ac: Cast down co: ? ab: ?
V) רַכְּכַּֽק (מָה M-GR) — Cast down: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 3] [vf: Pael, Piel] [kjv: terror, cast, destroy] {str: 4048, 4049}
ad(f) רַכְּכַּֽק (מָה MM-GW-RH) — Granary: The place where grain is deposited in the sense of being cast down. [freq. 1] [kjv: barn] {str: 4460}

2333) רַכְכַּֽק (מָה MZR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
m(m) רַכְּכַּֽק (מָה MM-ZR) — Bastard: [freq. 2] [kjv: bastard] {str: 4464}

2334) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה MHH-Ts) ac: Strike co: Gash ab: ? A large gash from the strike of a sword or arrow. [from: ]
V) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-HhTs) — Strike: [freq. 14] [vf: Pael, Participle] [kjv: wound, smite, pierce, strike, dip] {str: 4272}
N(m) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-HhTs) — Gash: [freq. 1] [kjv: stroke] {str: 4273}

V) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-HhQ) — Strike: [freq. 1] [vf: Pael] [kjv: smite] {str: 4277}

2336) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה MTH-R) ac: Rain co: Rain ab: ?
V) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-ThR) — Rain: [freq. 17] [vf: Niphal, Hiphil] [kjv: rain] {str: 4305}
N(m) שַׁלַּֽח (מָה M-ThhR) — Rain: [freq. 38] [kjv: rain] {str: 4306}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  שלם

2337) שלם (מָלֵם M-KR) ac: Sell co: Merchandise ab: Price
V) שלם (מָלֵם M-KR) — Sell:
[freq. 80] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Participle) [kjv: sell, seller] {str: 4376}
N\textsuperscript{m) שלם (מָלֵם M-KR) — I. Merchandise: II. Value: [freq. 3] [kjv: price, ware] {str: 4377}

Price: [df: יומר] [freq. 15] [kjv: price, worth, sold, gain, hire] {str: 4242}

h\textsuperscript{m) שלם (מָלֵם MM-KYR) — Merchandise: [freq. 10] [kjv: sold, sale, ware, sold] {str: 4465}

h\textsuperscript{f) שלם (מָלֵם MM-K-RT) — Merchandise: [freq. 1] [kjv: as] {str: 4466}

2339) שלם (מָלֵם MLTh) ac: Deliver co: ? ab: ?
V) שלם (מָלֵם M-LTh) — Deliver:
[freq. 95] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: escape, deliver, save, alone, get, lay, preserve] {str: 4422}
N\textsuperscript{m) שלם (מָלֵם M-LTh) — Mortar: The mortar of bricks. [unknown connection to root:] [freq. 1] [kjv: clay] {str: 4423}

2340) שלם (מָלֵם MLK) ac: Reign co: King ab: Kingdom: [from: שָׁלֵע - walking among the people]
V) שלם (מָלֵם M-LK) — Reign:
To reign over a kingdom as king or queen. [freq. 348] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: reign, king, made, queen, consult, rule, set] {str: 4427}
N\textsuperscript{m) שלם (מָלֵם M-LK) — I. King:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Counsel: [Aramaic only] [freq. 2704] [kjv: king, royal, counsel] {str: 4428, 4430, 4431}
N\textsuperscript{f) שלם (מָלֵם ML-KH) — Queen:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: יָכִין] [freq. 37] [kjv: queen] {str: 4433, 4436}
N\textsuperscript{f) שלם (מָלֵם ML-KT) — Queen:
[freq. 5] [kjv: queen] {str: 4446}
N\textsuperscript{f) שלם (מָלֵם ML-KWT) — Kingdom:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: זָכָר] [ar: יָכִין] [freq. 148] [kjv: kingdom, reign, royal, empire,
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  ממ

estate, realm, kingly | {str: 4437, 4438}

a$^f$ (גהל) MM-L-KH)
— Kingdom: [freq. 117] | kjv: kingdom, royal, reign | {str: 4467}
a$^f$ (גהל) MM-L-KWT)
— Kingdom: [freq. 9] | kjv: kingdom, reign | {str: 4468}
d$^f$ (גהל) M-LW-KH)
— Kingdom: [freq. 24] | kjv: kingdom, royal | {str: 4410}

2341) מָלַל (MLTs) ac: ? co:
Sweet ab: ?
V) מָלַל (ML-LTs) — Sweet:
[freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) | kjv: sweet | {str: 4452}

2342) מָלַל (MLQ) ac: Wring
co: ? ab: ?: The wringing of a bird's neck to kill it by removing the head.
V) מָלַל (ML-LQ) — Wring:
To wring the neck. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) | kjv: wring | {str: 4454}

2343) מֵלְלָה (MNAh) ac:
Withhold co: ? ab: ?
V) מֵלְלָה (M-NAh) — Withhold:
[freq. 29] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: withhold, keep, refrain, deny, hinder, restrain | {str: 4513}

2344) מָלַצ (MSK) ac: Mix co:
Mixed wine ab: ?: The mixture of water and wine. [from: מָלַצ]
V) מָלַצ (MS-L) — Mix:
To mix water with wine. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) | kjv: mingle | {str: 4537}

N$^m$ (מָלָכָה M-SK) — Mixed wine: A mixture of water and wine. [df: מָלָכָה] [freq. 2] | kjv: mixture, liquor | {str: 4197, 4538}

h$^m$ (מָלָכָה M-SK) — Mixture: What is mixed. [freq. 2] | kjv: mixed wine, drink offering | {str: 4469}

2345) מָלַצ (MSR) ac: Commit
co: ? ab: ?: [from: מָלַצ - turning]
V) מָלַצ (M-SR) — Commit:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: commit, deliver | {str: 4560}

2346) מָלַצ (M-AhD) ac: Slip co:
? ab: ?: A slipping of the foot.
V) מָלַצ (M-AhD) — Slip:
[freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: slip, slide, shake | {str: 4571}
o$^f$ (מָלַצ MW-Ah-DT)
— Lame: A foot that has slipped and become lame. [freq. 1] | kjv: joint | {str: 4154}

2347) מָלַצ (M-AhTh) ac: ? co:
Little ab: ?: [from: מָלַצ]
V) מָלַצ (M-AhTh) — Less:
To be less, fewer or diminished in size or amount. [freq. 22] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) | kjv: diminish, few, less, little, fewness, least, minish, decrease, nothing, few | {str: 4591}

N$^m$ (מָלַצ M-AhTh) — Little: Something that is few or small in size or amount. [freq. 102] | kjv: little, few, while, almost, small, some, matter, light, very, worth | {str: 4592}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ־־

2348) שֵׁמֶשׁ (משמ) M-AhK) ac: Crush
crushing
V) שֵׁמֶשׁ (משמ M-AhK) — Crush: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Pual) | kjv: bruise, stuck, press| {str: 4600}

2349) יִשְׁמֶשׁ (ישמש M-AhL) ac: Transgress
transgressing
V) יִשְׁמֶשׁ (ישמש M-AhL) — Transgress: To commit an unintentional or treacherous act that results in error. [freq. 35] (vf: Paal) | kjv: commit, trespass, transgress, done| {str: 4603}
N") יִשְׁמֶשׁ (ישמש M-AhL) — Transgression: An unintentional or treacherous act that results in error. [freq. 29] | kjv: trespass, transgression, falsehood, grievously, sore| {str: 4604}

2350) מִשְׁמֵשׁ (מישמש M-TsHh) ac: Hard
hard
N") מִשְׁמֵשׁ (מישמש M-TsHh) — Forehead: As hard. [freq. 13] | kjv: forehead, impudent, brow| {str: 4696}
N") מִשְׁמֵשׁ (מישמש M-TsHhH) — Leg armor: As hard. [freq. 1] | kjv: greave| {str: 4697}

2351) מִשְׁמֶשׁ (משמש MRG) ac: ? co: Threshing sledge
threshing
V) מִשְׁמֶשׁ (משמש MW-RG) — Threshing sledge: A wooden board with imbedded stones on the bottom side that is dragged over the threshing floor by oxen to break open grain. [freq. 3] | kjv: threshing| {str: 4173}

2352) מִשְׁמָה (משמה MRD) ac: Rebel
rebelling
V) מִשְׁמָה (משמה M-RD) — Rebel: [freq. 25] (vf: Paal) | kjv: rebel, rebellious, rebels| {str: 4775}
N") מִשְׁמָה (משמה M-RD) — Rebellion: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 4] | kjv: rebellion, rebellious| {str: 4776, 4777, 4779}
N") מִשְׁמָה (משמה MR-DWT) — Rebellion: [freq. 1] | kjv: rebellious| {str: 4780}

2353) מִשְׁמַה (משמה MRHh) ac: Rub
rubbing
V) מִשְׁמַה (משמה M-RHh) — Rub: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: plaister| {str: 4799}
N") מִשְׁמַה (משמה M-RWHh) — Crushed: In the sense of being rubbed. [freq. 1] | kjv: broken| {str: 4790}

2354) מִשְׁמֶה (משמה M-RTh) ac: Rub
rubbing
V) מִשְׁמֶה (משמה M-RTh) — Rub: To polish a sword by rubbing it. Also the plucking of hair by rubbing it with a sharp object. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv:
furbish, fall, pluck, peel | {str: 4803, 4804}

2355) ש猇 (חזר MRTs) ac: ? co: Pain
ab: ?: [from: בים - as bitter]
V) ש猇 (חזר M-RTs) — Painful: [freq. 4] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil)
| kjv: forcible, grievous, sore, embolden | {str: 4834}

2356) ש猇 (חזר MRQ) ac: Scour
co: ? ab: Cleansing: A rubbing or scrubbing to cleanse or polish. [from: בים - rubbing]
V) ש猇 (חזר M-RQ) — Scour: To briskly rub something. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Pual) | kjv: furbish, bright, scour | {str: 4838}
N^m) ש猇 (חזר M-RQ) — Broth: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 3] | kjv: broth | {str: 4839}
d^m) ש猇 (חזר M-RWQ) — Scouring: A brisk rubbing of the body with ointments. [freq. 1] | kjv: purification | {str: 4795}

2357) ש猇 (חזר MShHh) ac: Smear
co: Ointment ab: ?: Ointments were made from oils and smeared on injuries for healing. Oil was also smeared on the heads of individuals who are being given the office of a prophet, priest or king as a sign of authority. [from: בים - as a drawing out]
V) ש猇 (חזר M-ShHh) — Smear: To smear with oil as a treatment or as a sign of authority. [freq. 69] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: anoint, paint | {str: 4886}
N^m) ש猇 (חזר M-ShHh) — Oil: What is smeared. [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] | kjv: oil | {str: 4887}
N^f) ש猇 (חזר MSh-HhH) — Ointment: The oil that is smeared. [freq. 2] | kjv: anointing, anointed, ointment | {str: 4888}
b^m) ש猇 (חזר M-ShYHh) — Smeared: One who is smeared with oil as a sign of authority (prophet, priest or king) [freq. 39] | kjv: anointed, messiah | {str: 4899}
h^m) ש猇 (חזר MM-ShHh) — Smeared: One who is smeared with oil. [freq. 1] | kjv: anointed | {str: 4473}

2358) ש猇 (חזר MShK) ac: Draw
co: ? ab: Acquire: A drawing out of something such as a hand, bow, sound (as from a horn) or time. [from: בים - as a drawing out]
V) ש猇 (חזר M-ShK) — Draw: To draw or pull something or out of something. To prolong in the sense of drawing out time. To draw out a sound from a horn. [freq. 36] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) | kjv: draw, prolong, scatter, continue, defer | {str: 4900}
N^m) ש猇 (חזר M-ShK) — Acquiring: In the sense of drawing something out. [freq. 2] | kjv: price, precious | {str: 4901}
g^f) ש猇 (חזר MW-Sh-KH) — Bow: In the sense of being drawn
to shoot. [freq. 1] | kjv: band| {str: 4189}

2359) (masl M-ShL) — I. Rule: 
Rule: The dominion one rules over. Also the comparison of things as a rule of measurement. (eng: marshal - with the additional r)

II. Compare: To compare one thing to another in the sense of a rule of measurement, often a proverb or parable. [freq. 97] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) | kjv: rule, ruler, reign, dominion, govern, power, like, proverb, speak, use, become, compare, utter| {str: 4910, 4911}

V) (masl M-ShL) — I. Rule: 
Rule: The dominion one rules over. Also the comparison of things as a rule of measurement. (eng: marshal - with the additional r)

II. Compare: To compare one thing to another in the sense of a rule of measurement, often a proverb or parable. [freq. 97] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) | kjv: rule, ruler, reign, dominion, govern, power, like, proverb, speak, use, become, compare, utter| {str: 4910, 4911}

2360) (masl M-ShQ) — 
Possess: [freq. 1] | kjv: steward| {str: 4943}

Possessed: [freq. 1] | kjv: breeding| {str: 4476}

2361) (mtoh MTG) — co: Bridle

ab: ?

N) (mtoh M-TG) — Bridle:

[ freq. 4] | kjv: bridle, bit| {str: 4964}

2362) (mtoh MTHh) ac: Spread

co: ? ab: ?: A stretching or spreading out of something. [from: מַתָּן - spreading]

V) (mtoh M-TTh) — Spread:

To spread something out such as a tent. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) | kjv: spread| {str: 4969}

— Sack: The mouth is spread apart to put something in or take something out. [freq. 15] | kjv: sack| {str: 572}

2363) (mta MN) — co: Side

ab: ?: The slender part of the body above the hips.

N) (mta M-TN) — I. Side:

The slender part of the body above the hips. II. Maten: An unknown animal, probably from its slender side. [freq. 47] | kjv: loins, side, greyhound| {str: 4975}

— Terrible: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 1] | kjv: terrible| {str: 574}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ-

2364) מ-תנ (גְּדַה M-TQ) ac: ? co:
Sweet ab: ?

V) מ-תנ (גְּדַה M-TQ) — Sweet:
[freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: sweet| {str: 4985, 4988}

N^m) מ-תנ (גְּדַה M-TQ) —
Sweetness: [freq. 2] | kjv: sweetness| {str: 4986}

a^m) מ-תנ (גְּדַה MM-TQ) —
Sweet: [freq. 2] | kjv: sweet| {str: 4477}

cm^) מ-תנ (גְּדַה M-TWOQ) —
Sweet: [freq. 12] | kjv: sweetness, sweeter, sweet| {str: 4966}

dm^) מ-תנ (גְּדַה M-TWOQ) —
Sweet: [freq. 12] | kjv: sweeter, sweet, sweetness| {str: 4966}

gm^) מ-תנ (גְּדַה MW-TQ) —
Sweetness: [ms: qtm] [freq. 1] | kjv: sweetness| {str: 4987}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - Nun

2365) נָטַה (טָטָה NAP) ac: Adultery
co: ? ab: ?: [from: ֚ד - heated passion]

V) נָטַה (טָטָה N-AP) —
Adultery: To commit adultery. [freq. 31] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) [kjv: adultery, adulterer, adulteress, adulterous, break wedlock] {str: 5003}

ed") נָטַה (טָטָה NY-AWP) —
Adultery: [ms: ָטָה] [freq. 2] [kjv: adulteries] {str: 5004}

ld") נָטַה (טָטָה NA-PWP) — Adultery: [freq. 1] [kjv: adulteries] {str: 5005}

2366) נֹטָה (טֹטָה NBHh) ac: Bark co: ?
ab: ?

V) נֹטָה (טֹטָה N-BHh) — Bark:
Of a dog. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: bark] {str: 5024}

2367) נָטָה (טָטָה NBTh) ac: Look co: ?
ab: Expect

V) נָטָה (טָטָה N-BTh) — Look:
[freq. 69] (vf: Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: look, behold, consider, regard, see, respect] {str: 5027}

a") נָטָה (טָטָה MN-BTh) —
Expectation: As what is looked for.
[ms: ָטָה] [freq. 3] [kjv: expectation] {str: 4007}

2368) נָטֵב (טֵב NBK) ac: ? co: Spring
ab: ?: [from: ֖מ - a weeping of the land]

N") נָטֵב (טֵב N-BK) — Spring: A spring of water. [freq. 1] [kjv: spring] {str: 5033}

2369) נָטַה (טָטָה NBL) ac: Flow co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ֚ד]

V) נָטַה (טָטָה N-BL) — Fail: To wear out or fade away. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: fall, esteem, foolishly, nought, vile] {str: 5034}

N") נָטֵב (טֵב N-BL) — I. Pitcher:
For flowing of liquids. II. Fool: In the sense of fading away. III. Nevel:
A musical instrument in the sense of flowing music. [freq. 56] [kjv: psalteries, bottle, viol, flagon, pitcher, vessel, fool, foolish, vile] {str: 5035, 5036}

N") נָטֵב (טֵב NB-LH) — I. Carcass:
As a flowing away of life. II. Folly: In the sense of fading away. [freq. 61] [kjv: carcass, die, dead, body] {str: 5038, 5039}

N") נָטֵב (טֵב NB-LWT) — Vagina:
In the sense of flowing. [freq. 1] [kjv: lewdness] {str: 5040}

2370) נֹטֵב (טֹטֵב NBAh) ac: Belch co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ֚ד - as a swelling of the stomach]

V) נֹטֵב (טֹטֵב N-BAh) — Belch:
[freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: utter, pour, send, flow] {str: 5042}

2371) נָטֵב (טָטֵב NGB) ac: ? co: South
ab: ?
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

N(G) סמר (שת) N-GB — South:  
[freq. 112] |kjv: south, southward|  
{str: 5045}

2372) סמר (שת) NGD ac: Tell co: ? ab: ?  
V) סמר (שת) N-GD — Tell: To  
give an account to another. [Hebrew and Aramaic]  
[freq. 371] (vf: Hiphil, Hophal, Participle) |kjv: tell, declare,  
show, utter, expound, messenger, report, issue|  
{str: 5046, 5047}

N(G) סמר (שת) N-GD — Before:  
As to show yourself in front of  
other. [freq. 24] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: before,  
against, about, presence, toward|  
{str: 5049}

b(G) סמר (שת) N-GYD — Noble: One who tells orders.  
[ms: שמש]  
[freq. 44] |kjv: ruler, prince,  
captain, leader, governor, noble, excellent|  
{str: 5057}

N(G) סמר (שת) N-GB — Gore:  
An ox that is known to gore with the horns.  
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: push, gore|  
{str: 5056}

b(G) סמר (שת) N-GYD — Touch:  
A plague or other sore or illness as a  
touch. [freq. 78] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael) |kjv:  
plague, sore, stroke, stripe, stricken, wound|  
{str: 5061}

V) סמר (שת) N-NGN ac: Play:  
[freq. 15] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: play,  
instrument, minstrel, melody, player|  
{str: 5059}

b(G) סמר (שת) N-GY-NH — Music:  
[freq. 14] |kjv: song, instrument, music|  
{str: 5058}

2375) סמר (שת) NGS ac: Drive:  
ab: ? [from: - touching]  
V) סמר (שת) N-GS — Drive: To  
drive oxen or men. [df: שמש]  
[freq. 23] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: oppressor, taskmaster,  
exact, distress, oppress, driver, exactor, tax|  
{str: 5065}

2376) סמר (שת) NGAh ac: Touch:  
ab: ? [from: - touching]  
V) סמר (שת) N-GAh — Touch:  
To touch or strike. Also to bring a  
plague as a touch from God. [freq. 150]  
(vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv:  
smite, worse, plague, hurt|  
{str: 5062}
2378) ﲘ ﰴ ( ﲞ ﰶ ﰸ ﰱ ﰴ ﰹ ﰶ ﰷ ﰸ ﰲ ﰸ ﰷ ﰸ ﰶ NGR) ac: Pour co: ? ab: ?
V) ﲘ ﰽ ( ﲞ ﰵ ﰶ N-GR) — Pour: [freq. 10] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: pour, spill, fall, ran, trickle, shed] {str: 5064}

2379) ﲘ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰷ N-GSh) ac: Near co: ? ab: ?
V) ﲘ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰷ N-GSh) — Come near: [freq. 125] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal) [kjv: near, come, nigh, bring, here, offer, approach, forth] {str: 5066}

2380) ﲘ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ N-DB) ac: Offer co: Offering ab: Honor: The offering of something with a willing heart as a sign of honor.
V) ﲘ ﰾ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ N-DB) — Offer: To offer something from a willing heart. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) [kjv: willingly, offer, freely, freewill, offering] {str: 5068, 5069}
N^{f)} ﲘ ﰿ ( ﲖ ﰷ ﰶ ND-BH) — Offering: A freewill offering. [freq. 26] [kjv: freewill, offering, free, willing, voluntary, plentiful, willingly] {str: 5071}

2381) ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰷ NDHh) ac: Drive co: ? ab: ?: [from: ﲙ - being tossed to and fro]
V) ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰷ N-DHh) — Drive: To drive an axe through wood or to drive someone or something out or away. [freq. 52] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual, Participle) [kjv: drive, out, away, outcast, cast, banish, bring, astray, chase, compel, down, expel] {str: 5080}

2382) ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ NDN) ac: ? co: Sheath ab: ?: A covering for a knife or sword.
N^{f)} ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ N-DN) — Sheath: [freq. 1] [kjv: sheath] {str: 5084}
e^{f)} ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲖ ﰶ ﰷ NYD-NH) — Body: As a sheath for the soul. [ms: ﲖ ﰶ ﰰ ﰶ ﰷ] [freq. 1] [kjv: body] {str: 5085}

2383) ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ NDAh) ac: ? co: ? ab: Knowledge: The inward sense of reason. [from: ﲙ ﰽ]
N^{m)} ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ MN-DAh) — Knowledge: [Aramaic only] [freq. 4] [kjv: knowledge, reason, understanding] {str: 4486}

2384) ﲙ ﰽ ( ﲜ ﰶ ﰶ NDP) ac: Toss co: ? ab: ?: The back and forth falling of a leaf as it falls from a tree. [from: ﲙ - being tossed to and fro]
V) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-DP) — Toss: To toss back and forth. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: drive, thrust, shake, toss] {str: 5086}

2385 ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ NDR) ac: Vow co:
Vow ab: ?: A vow made where one promises to perform an act if another performs a certain act.
V) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-DR) — Vow: [freq. 31] (vf: Paal) [kjv: vow] {str: 5087}
Nm) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-DR) — Vow: [freq. 60] [kjv: vow] {str: 5088}

2386 ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ NZD) ac: ? co: Stew
ab: ?: [from: בֶשׁ - boiling]
Nm) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-ZYD) — Stew: [freq. 6] [kjv: pottage] {str: 5138}

2387 ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ NZL) ac: Flow co:
Stream ab: ?: [from: בֶשׁ - as a shaking]
V) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-ZL) — Flow: To flow water, or to flow like water. [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) [kjv: flood, flow, stream, pour, distil, melt, drop, waters, pour, gush] {str: 5140}
a) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ MN-Z-LH) — Milky way: As a flowing river in the night sky. [df: הַשֶּׁשֶּׁ] [freq. 1] [kjv: planet] {str: 4208}

2388 ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ NZM) ac: ? co: Ring
ab: ?
Nm) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-ZM) — Ring: An ear or nose ring as an ornament.
Nm) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-HhL) ac: Inherit co:
Inheritance ab: ?
V) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-HhL) — Inherit: [freq. 61] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: inherit, inheritance, possess, have, divide, heritage] {str: 5157}
N) ֶבֶשׁ (בּשׁ N-HhL) — River: Also the valley of a stream. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq.
### Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 𓊲

141 | kjv: river, brook, valley, stream, flood | {str: 5158}  
N^f) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHh-LH) — Inheritance: [freq. 222] | kjv: inheritance, heritage, inherit, possession | {str: 5159}  

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| 2392 | 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHhM) | ac: ? | co: ?  
| ab: Comfort: [from: 𓊲𓊲𓊲 - rest]  
| V) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHhM) — I. Comfort: To give comfort in time of difficulty or sorrow. II. Regret: To have sorrow for an action. [freq. 108] (vf: Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) | kjv: comfort, repent, comforter, ease | {str: 5162}  
N^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhM) — Sorrow: [ms: 𓊲𓊲𓊲] [freq. 1] | kjv: repentance | {str: 5164}  
N^f) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHh-MH) — Comfort: [freq. 2] | kjv: comfort | {str: 5165}  
ed^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NY-HhWM) — Comfort: [ms: 𓊲𓊲𓊲] [freq. 3] | kjv: comfort, comfortable, repenting | {str: 5150}  
id^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 TN-HhWM) — Comfort: [ms: 𓊲𓊲𓊲] [freq. 1] | kjv: comfort | {str: 8575}  
id^f) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 TN-HhW-MH) — Comfort: [freq. 4] | kjv: consolation, comfort | {str: 8575}  

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| 2393 | 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHhTs) | ac: Urge | co: ? | ab: ?  
| V) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhTs) — Urge: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal, Participle) | kjv: haste | {str: 5169}  

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| 2394 | 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHhR) | ac: Snort | co: Nostrils ab: ?  
| N^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhR) — Nostrils: [freq. 1] | kjv: nostrils | {str: 5170}  
N^f) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHh-RH) — Snorting: [freq. 1] | kjv: snorting | {str: 5170}  
b^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhYR) — Nostrils: [freq. 1] | kjv: nostril | {str: 5156}  

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| 2395 | 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHhSh) | ac: ? | co: ?  
| V) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhSh) — Divine: To learn something through divination. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 11] (vf: Piel) | kjv: enchantment, divine, enchanter, indeed, certainly, learn, experience, diligently, observe | {str: 5172}  
N^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhSh) — I. Bronze: [Aramaic only] II. Divination: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 11] | kjv: brass, enchantment | {str: 5173, 5174}  
c^f) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhW-ShT) — Bronze: [ms: 𓊲𓊲𓊲] [freq. 141] | kjv: brass, brasen, fetters, chain, copper, filthiness, steel | {str: 5178}  
d^m) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhWSh) — Bronze: [freq. 1] | kjv: brass | {str: 5153}  
d^f) 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 N-HhW-ShH) — Bronze: [ms: 𓊲𓊲𓊲] [freq. 10] | kjv: brass, steel | {str: 5154}  

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| 2396 | 𓊲𓊲𓊲 (𓊲𓊲𓊲 NHhT) | ac: Descend | co: ? | ab: ? | [from: 𓊲𓊲𓊲 - removing]  

Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - V


2397) עלי (לאלי N-ThL) ac: Lift co: Burden ab: ?

V) עלי (לאלי N-ThL) — Lift: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: bare, take, offer, lift| {str: 5190, 5191} N°) עלי (לאלי N-ThL) — Burden: [freq. 1] |kjv: weighty| {str: 5192}

2398) יטח (לטח N-ThAh) ac: Plant co: Plant ab: ?


2399) יטח (לטח N-ThP) ac: Drip co: Drop ab: ?

V) יטח (לטח N-ThP) — Drip: To drip a sweet smelling liquid as an incense. Also the dripping of sweet words from the mouth. [freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: drop, prophesy, prophet, down| {str: 5197}

N°) יטח (לטח N-ThP) — Nataph: Drops of an unknown aromatic gum resin used in incense. [freq. 2] |kjv: stacte, drop| {str: 5198}

b°) יטח (לטח N-ThY-Ph) — Pendent: An ornamental probably with a drop shaped gem. [freq. 2] |kjv: collar, chain| {str: 5188}

2400) עלי (לאלי N-ThR) ac: Guard co: ? ab: ?: [from: לעי - as a place that is guarded]

V) עלי (לאלי N-ThR) — Guard: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal) |kjv: keep, keeper, reserve, grudge| {str: 5201, 5202}

2401) יטח (לטח N-ThSh) ac: Spread co: Branch ab: ?: The spreading branches of a tree. [from: יתך]

V) יטח (לטח N-ThSh) — I. Spread II. Leave: As spread out away from the point of origin. III. Remain: To be left behind by those who leave. [freq. 40] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: forsake, leave, spread, drawn, fall, join, lie, loose, cast off| {str: 5203} b°) יטח (לטח N-ThY-ShH) — Branch: [freq. 3] |kjv: branches, plant, battlement| {str: 5189}

2402) יטח (לטח NKD) ac: ? co: ? ab: Posterity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Modern Hebrew</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Frequency in KJV</th>
<th>Frequency in Strong's</th>
<th>Other Information</th>
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<td>5220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nm(N-KD)</td>
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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 7

2400) נ引っ (NKL) ac: Deceive co: ?
ab: ?

V) נ引っ (NKL) — Deceive: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) | kjv: deceiver, beguile, subtly, conspire| {str: 5230}

2405) נ引っ (NKS) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Wealth: [from: כמות - as being covered]

Nf(N-KS) | כמות (N-KS) — Wealth: [Hebrew and Aramaic] | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2408) נ引っ (NMR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

N\(^{m}\) נְמָר (N-MR) — Leopard: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 7] |kjv: leopard| \{str: 5245, 5246\}

2409) נְמָר (N-MR) ac: Turn co: ?
ab: ?: [from: נָע]  

b\(^{f}\) נְמָר (N-SY-BH) — Cause: A turn of affairs. [ms: נָע] [freq. 1] |kjv: cause| \{str: 5252\}

2410) נְמָר (N-SB) ac: Move co: ?
ab: ?: [from: נָע - through the idea of departing]

V) נְמָר (N-SG) — I. Move: II. Reach: In the sense of moving. [df: נָע] [freq. 59] \(\text{vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal}\) |kjv: remove, depart, take, turn, overtake, hold, get, attain, obtain, reach, able, bring, lay, put, remove, rich, take| \{str: 5253, 5381\}

2411) נְמָר (N-SHh) ac: Pluck co: ?
ab: ?

V) נְמָר (N-SHh) — Pluck: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 5] \(\text{vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal}\) |kjv: pluck, rooted, destroy, pull| \{str: 5255, 5256\}

a\(^{m}\) נְמָר (N-MN-SHh) — Plucked: [ms: נָע] [freq. 1] |kjv: broken| \{str: 4535\}

2412) נְמָר (N-SK) ac: Pour co: ?
ab: ?: [from: נָע - covering]

V) נְמָר (N-SK) — Pour: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 27] \(\text{vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel}\) |kjv: pour, cover, offer, melt, molten, set, spread| \{str: 5258, 5259, 5260\}

N\(^{m}\) נְמָר (N-SK) — Pouring: A liquid poured out as an offering or the pouring of a molten metal to form images. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 65] |kjv: drink, offering, image, cover| \{str: 5261, 5262\}

a\(^{f}\) נְמָר (N-MN-SK) — Pouring: A molten metal that is poured in a cast to form images. [freq. 28] |kjv: image, molten, covering, vail| \{str: 4541\}

a\(^{m}\) נְמָר (N-MN-SYK) — Web: Of the loom. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 2] |kjv: web| \{str: 4545\}

2413) נְמָר (N-SAh) ac: Journey co: ? ab: ?

V) נְמָר (N-SAh) — Journey: [freq. 146] \(\text{vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil}\) |kjv: journey, depart, remove, forward, went, go, brought, set, forth, get, set| \{str: 5265\}

a\(^{m}\) נְמָר (N-MN-SAh) — Journey: [df: נָע] [freq. 14] |kjv: journey, journeying| \{str: 4550, 4551\}

2414) נְמָר (N-SQ) ac: Ascend co: ? ab: ?

V) נְמָר (N-SQ) — I. Ascend: [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Kindle: From the ascending flames. [df: נָע] [freq. 7] \(\text{vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel}\)
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - H

2415) שוד (Shod) ac: Shod co: Sandal ab: ?: [from: שד - being put on]
To give sandals. II. Lock: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: lock, bolt, shod, inclose, shut] {str: 5274}

2416) סנד (Sandal) ac: ? co: Sweet ab: ?: [from: סון]
To be sweet. [freq. 8] (vf: Paal) [kjv: pleasant, sweet, beauty, delight] {str: 5276}

2417) ניון (Thorn) ac: ? co: Thorn ab: ?: [from: יון]
— Thorn: [freq. 2] [kjv: thorn] {str: 5285}

2418) נער (Young) ac: ? co: Young ab: ?: [from: ינ]
A young male. [freq. 239] [kjv: young man, servant, child, lad, young, children, youth, babe, boy] {str: 5288, 5289}

2419) בור (Blow) ac: Blow co: ?
ab: ?: [from: בור]
To blow. [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual) [kjv: blow, breathe, seethe, lose, snuff, give up] {str: 5301}

2420) הדר (Emerald) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
An unknown stone. [freq. 4] [kjv: emerald] {str: 5306}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Dimensions: 432.0x648.0</th>
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</table>
| **Adopted Roots (Three Letter)** -  

### 2421)  הק (גפל NPL) ac: Fall co: ?
ab: ?: (eng: fall - with the removal of the n)
- **V)  הק (גפל N-PL) — Fall:**
  Hebrew and Aramaic  [freq. 445]  
  (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael)  |kjv: fall, cast, divide, overthrow, present, lay, rot, accept, inferior, light, lost|  
  {str: 5307, 5308}  

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### 2422)  קוק (גפל NPTs) ac: Scatter co:
Club ab: ?: The scattering of pieces as when a club smashes a pot.  
- **V)  קוק (גפל N-PTS) — Scatter:**
  [freq. 22]  
  (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel, Participle)  |kjv: break, scatter, dash, discharge, disperse, overspread, sunder|  
  {str: 5310}  

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### 2423)  ככ (גפל N-PQ) ac: Issue co: ?
ab: ?: A taking, coming or going forth.
- **V)  ככ (גפל N-PQ) — Issue:**
  Aramaic only  [freq. 11]  
  (vf: Paal)  |kjv: take, come, go|  
  {str: 5312}  

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### 2424)  ככ (גפל N-PSh) ac: Refresh co:
Soul ab: ?: The whole of a person, the body, breath and mind.
- **V)  ככ (גפל N-ShP) — Refresh:**
  To refresh the whole of the person.  
  [freq. 3]  
  (vf: Niphal)  |kjv: refresh|  
  {str: 5314}  

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### 2425)  ככ (גפל NPT) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
- **V)  ככ (גפל N-PTS) — Stand:**
  To stand erect. Also to set in place.  
  [freq. 75]  
  (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal)  |kjv: stand, set, officer, upright, appoint, deputy, erect, establish|  
  {str: 5324}  

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### 2426)  ככ (גפל NTsB) ac: Stand co:
Pillar ab: ?: The firm standing of a pillar.  
- **V)  ככ (גפל N-TsB) — Stand:**
  [from: עטנ - as a wall standing firm and erect]  
  {str: 5317}  

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 亣

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<th>Radical</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a&lt;sup&gt;m&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;מ&lt;/sup&gt; מָה</td>
<td>Standing: [df: מָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;כ&lt;/sup&gt; מָה</td>
<td>— Pillar: As standing tall and firm. [df: מָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>b&lt;sup&gt;m&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;מ&lt;/sup&gt; נָחֲל</td>
<td>Pillar: As standing tall and firm. [ms: נָחֲל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e&lt;sup&gt;m&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;מ&lt;/sup&gt; נָחְש</td>
<td>Haft: The handle of a sword or knife which the blade is set into. [ms: נָחְש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko&lt;sup&gt;m&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;מ&lt;/sup&gt; מַהְיָש</td>
<td>— Tower: As standing tall and firm. [df: מַהְיָש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b&lt;sup&gt;m&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;sup&gt;מ&lt;/sup&gt; נָחַל</td>
<td>Female: As with a hole. [freq. 22]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2427) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsHh ac: ? co: ? ab: Continue

V) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsHh — Continue: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 66] (vf: Niphal, Piel, Participle) | kjv: musician, set, overseer, excel, oversee, perpetual, singer, prefer| {str: 5329, 5330} |
N<sup>m</sup> נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsHh — I. Continually: II. Blood: From its continual flowing. [freq. 45] | kjv: ever, never, perpetual, always, end, victory, strength, alway, constantly, evermore, blood| {str: 5331, 5332} |

### 2428) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsL ac: Deliver co: ? ab: ? [from: נָחַל - as a shaking]

V) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsL — Deliver: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 216] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Piel) | kjv: deliver, recover, rid, escape, rescue, spoil, take| {str: 5337, 5338} |

### 2429) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsR ac: Preserve co: ? ab: ?

V) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsR — Preserve: To watch over or guard in order to preserve. [freq. 63] (vf: Paal, Participle) | kjv: keep, preserve, watchman, besiege, keeper, monument, preserver, subtil, hidden, watch| {str: 5341} |
N<sup>m</sup> נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NTsR — Branch: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 4] | kjv: branch| {str: 5342} |

### 2430) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NQB ac: Pierce co: Hole ab: ? [from: נָחַל]

V) נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NQB — Pierce: To make a hole by piercing. Also to curse in the sense of piercing through. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: curse, express, blaspheme, bore, name, pierce, appoint, hole, strike| {str: 5344} |
N<sup>m</sup> נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NQB — Hole: [freq. 1] | kjv: pipe| {str: 5345} |
N<sup>f</sup> נָחַל (ְנָחַל) NQ-BH — Female: As with a hole. [freq. 22] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kjv: female, woman, maid</th>
<th>{str: 5347}</th>
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### Adopted Roots (Three Letter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

#### 2431) שְׁפַּק (שְׁפַּק NQD) ac: ? co: Spot ab: ?
- Spotted: The spots of sheep and goats. [ms: רַע] [freq. 9] |kjv: speckled| {str: 5348}
- Drop: As spots. [freq. 1] |kjv: stud| {str: 5351}
- Sheep-master: One who manages the flock. [ms: רַע] [freq. 2] |kjv: sheepmaster, herdman| {str: 5349}

#### 2432) לאָ (לאָ NQTh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
- Loathe: [from: לאָ]
  - V) לאָ (לאָ N-QTh) — Loathe: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: weary| {str: 5354}

#### 2433) מָּ (מָּ NQM) ac: Avenge co: ? ab: Vengeance: [from: מָּ - one who raises the hand to avenge another]
  - V) מָּ (מָּ N-QM) — Avenge: [freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Hophal, Piel) |kjv: avenge, vengeance, revenge, take, avenger, punish| {str: 5358}
  - N ( נוּ) מָּ (מָּ N-QM) — Vengeance: [freq. 17] |kjv: vengeance, quarrel, avenge| {str: 5359}

#### 2434) אָּ (אָּ NQAh) ac: Alienate co: ? ab: ?: [from: אָּ - being removed from the home]
  - Alienate: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: alienate| {str: 5361}

#### 2435) אָּ (אָּ NQP) ac: Encircle co: Circle ab: ?: [from: אָּ]
  - Encircle: To go around to enclose or go about. [freq. 19] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: compass, round, about, destroy, down, inclose, kill, round| {str: 5362}

#### 2436) וָּ (וָּ NQR) ac: Pierce co: Fissure ab: ?: [from: וָּ - as a digging]
  - Pierce: [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: put out, thrust, pick pierce, dig| {str: 5365}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ፨

2437) (አን-

V) (አን-

I. Ensnare: [Hebrew and Aramaic]
II. Knock: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: snare, catch, smite| {str: 5367, 5368}

2438) (አን-

V) (አን-

— I. Ensnare: [Hebrew and Aramaic]
II. Knock: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: snare, catch, smite| {str: 5367, 5368}

2439) (አን-

N — Nard: An aromatic plant. [freq. 3] |kjv: spikenard| {str: 5373}

2440) (አን-

V) (አን-

— Blow: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: blow| {str: 5398}

2441) (አን-

V) (አን-

II. Usury: In the sense of biting. [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: bite, usury| {str: 5391}

N — Usury: [freq. 12] |kjv: usury| {str: 5392}

2442) (አን-

V) (አን-

— Cast off: [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: cast, put, slip, loose, drive| {str: 5394}

2443) (አን-

Breath: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: amvn] [freq. 25] |kjv: breath, blast, spirit, inspiration, soul| {str: 5396, 5397}

2444) (አን-

V) (አን-

— Twilight: Dusk or dawn. [freq. 12] |kjv: twilight, night, dark, dawn| {str: 5399}

N — Twilight: [freq. 12] |kjv: twilight, night, dark, dawn| {str: 5399}

N — Yanshoph: An unknown bird. [freq. 3] |kjv: owl| {str: 3244}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

2449) יָשַׁפ (NTHh) ac: Cut co: Piece ab: ? [from: ني- - dividing]
V) יָשַׁפ (N-THh) — Cut: To cut into pieces. [freq. 9] (vf: Piel) [kjv: cut, divide, hew] {str: 5408}
Nמ) יָשַׁפ (N-THh) — Piece: What has been cut. [freq. 13] [kjv: piece, part] {str: 5409}

2450) נַשְׂח (NTK) ac: Pour co: ? ab: ? [from: נ - removing]
V) נַשְׂח (N-TK) — Pour: To pour out. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal) [kjv: pour, melt, gather, molten, drop] {str: 5413}

aמ) יָשַׁפ (MN-TN) — Gift: What is given. [df: נַשְׂח] [freq. 5] [kjv: gift] {str: 4976}
aג) יָשַׁפ (MN-T-NH) — Gift: What is given. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מִית] [freq. 20] [kjv: gift] {str: 4978, 4979}
aג) יָשַׁפ (MN-T-NT) — Gift: What is given. [df: מִית] [freq. 6] [kjv: gift, give, reward] {str: 4991}

2445) יָשַׁפ (NShQ) ac: Touch co: Weapon ab: ?: A touching in love with the lips or in battle with weapons.
V) יָשַׁפ (N-ShQ) — Touch: To touch with the lips or weapons. [freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: kiss, arm, rule, touch] {str: 5401}
Nמ) יָשַׁפ (N-ShQ) — Weapon: Used in battle in the sense of touching the enemy. [freq. 10] [kjv: armour, weapon, battle, arm, harness, armoury] {str: 5402}

2446) נַשְׂח (NShR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
Nמ) נַשְׂח (N-ShR) — Nesher: An unknown bird of prey. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 28] [kjv: eagle] {str: 5403, 5404}

2447) נַשְׂח (NShT) ac: Dry co: ?
V) נַשְׂח (N-ShT) — Dry up: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: fail] {str: 5405}

2448) נַשְׂח (NTB) ac: ? co: Path ab: ?
bמ) נַשְׂח (N-TYB) — Path: [freq. 5] [kjv: path] {str: 5410}
bג) נַשְׂח (N-TY-BH) — Path: [freq. 26] [kjv: path, pathway] {str: 5410}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ณ

2452) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) ac: Break co: ? ab: ?: [from: ณ - removing]
V) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Break:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: mar] {str: 5420}

2453) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) ac: Break co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ณ - removing]
V) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Break:
[freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) [kjv: break] {str: 5421}

2454) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) ac: Break co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ณ - removing]
V) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Break down:

V) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Draw:
To draw out or away as a bowstring or to draw a cord to its breaking point. [freq. 27] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal, Pual, Piel) [kjv: break, draw, lift, pluck, draw, pluck, root, pull, burst] {str: 5423}
Nm) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Eruption:
A disease of the skin which breaks open drawing out liquid. [freq. 14] [kjv: scall] {str: 5424}

2456) ณ ณ ณ (ฌ ณ ณ) ac: Pluck co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ณ - removing]
V) ณ ณ ณ (ฌ ณ ณ) — Pluck:
[freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hophal) [kjv: pluck, destroy, root, pull] {str: 5428}

2457) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) ac: Release co: Soda ab: ?: A chemical that releases gases. [from: ณ - removing]
V) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Release:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: loose, move, leap, undo, make, drive, asunder, shake] {str: 5425, 5426}
Nm) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Soda:
[freq. 2] [kjv: nitre] {str: 5427}

2458) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) ac: Shake co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ณ]
V) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Shake:
To shake back and forth. [freq. 12] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel) [kjv: shake, overthrow, toss, yell] {str: 5286, 5287}
N3) ณ ณ ณ (ณ ณ ณ) — Fiber:
As shaken from flax when beaten. [ms: ณ ณ ณ] [freq. 2] [kjv: tow] {str: 5296}

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Sin

2459) סִינָן (סינן) SBK ac: Interweave
co: Net ab: ? from: מַשֶּׂם - weaving]
   V) סֵינָן (סינן) S-BK — Interweave: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Pual, Participle) [kjv: fold, wrap] {str: 5440}

Nm) סִינָן (סינן) S-BK — I. Net: [df: שָׂנָה]
II. Thicket: As interwoven. [freq. 5] [kjv: thicket, thick, net] {str: 5442, 7638}

Nm) סִינָן (סינן) SB-KH — I. Netting: [df: KbV]
II. Trigon: A triangular musical instrument with four strings. [ar: ס הזכיר] [freq. 19]
   [kjv: network, wreath, checker, lattice, snare, sackbut] {str: 5443, 7639}

cm) סִינָן (סינן) S-BWK — Thicket: As interwoven. [freq. 1]
   [kjv: thicket] {str: 5441}

gm) סִינָן (סינן) SW-BWK — Boughs: Thick interwoven branches.
   [df: סָבآ] [freq. 1] [kjv: boughs] {str: 7730}

2460) סָנָה (סנה) SBL ac: Carry
co: Burden ab: ?: from: יָנָה - raising]
   V) סָנָה (סנה) S-BL — Carry: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Pual, Participle) [kjv: carry, bear, labour, burden] {str: 5445, 5446}

Nm) סָנָה (סנה) S-BL — Burden: [freq. 8] [kjv: burden, charge] {str: 5447, 5449}

Nf) סָנָה (סנה) SB-LH — Burden: [freq. 6] [kjv: burden] {str: 5450}

gm) סָנָה (סנה) SW-BL — Burden: [ms: סנה] [freq. 3] [kjv: burden] {str: 5448}

2461) סִני (סני) SBAh ac: Fill
co: Full ab: Satisfaction
   V) סִני (סני) S-BAh — Fill: To fill full. [df: סָנִי] [freq. 95] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: satisfy, fill, full, plenty, enough, satiate, suffice, insatiable, weary] {str: 7646}

Nm) סִני (סני) S-Bah — I. Full: [df: S-Bah]
II. Plenty: [df: סָנִי] [freq. 18] [kjv: plenty, plenteous, abundance, full, satisfied] {str: 7647, 7649}

cm) סִני (סני) SB-AhH — Satisfaction: [df: S-AhH]
   [freq. 6] [kjv: fullness, satisfy, enough, full, sufficiently] {str: 7654}

gm) סִני (סני) SYB-AhH — Full: [df: S-AhH] [freq. 1] [kjv: fullness] {str: 7653}

3f) סִני (סני) SW-BAh — Full: [df: S-BAh] [freq. 8] [kjv: full, fullness, sufficed, satisfying] {str: 7648}

2462) סָנָה (סנה) SBR ac: Consider
co: Burden ab: ?: A patient watching, waiting or expectation.
   V) סָנָה (סנה) S-BR — Consider: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: סנה]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 3

2463) רָבַר (רָבַר SGB) ac: Lift co: Tower ab: ?: [from: רָבַר - high]
V) רָבַר (רָבַר S-GB) — Lift: [df: רָבַר] [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel) |kjv: high, exalt, defend, safe, excellent| {str: 7682}
לָמַּה (לָמַּה MS-GB) — Tower: A high place of defense and protection. [df: לָמַּה] [freq. 17] |kjv: defense, refuge, tower, fort| {str: 4869}

2464) שָׁבַר (שָׁבַר SGD) ac: Fall co: ? ab: ? Fall down to the knees with the face to the ground in homage.
V) שָׁבַר (שָׁבַר S-GD) — Prostrate: To fall down to the knees and face in homage. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 16] (vf: Paal) |kjv: fall down, worship| {str: 5456, 5457}

2465) שֵּׁלֶג (שֵּׁלֶג SGL) ac: ? co: Jewel ab: ?
דָּל (דָּל S-GW-LH) — Jewel: A precious stone. [ms: דָּל] [freq. 8] |kjv: treasure, peculiar, special, jewel| {str: 5459}

2466) שֵּׁלֶג (שֵּׁלֶג SGN) ac: Ruler co: Ruler ab: ?
N 방법) שֵּׁלֶג (שֵּׁלֶג S-GN) — Ruler: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 22] |kjv: ruler, governor| {str: 5460, 5461}

2467) שָׁלַע (שָׁלַע SGR) ac: Shut co: Cage ab: ? [from: שלע - an enclosure]
V) שָׁלַע (שָׁלַע S-GR) — Shut: To shut or close. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: שָׁלַע] [freq. 96] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel) |kjv: shut, deliver, pure, give, inclose, repair, close, stop, straight, together| {str: 5462, 5463, 5534}
אמר (אמר MS-GR) — I. Prison: A place for shutting up. II. Smith: As one who makes shackles for prisoners. [freq. 7] |kjv: smith, prison| {str: 4525}
כ 方法) שַׁלָּק (שַׁלָּק S-GWR) — I. Enclosure: As shut in. II. Gold: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 2] |kjv: gold, caul| {str: 5458}
ה פי (הי פי MS-G-RT) — Border: The area that encloses a people. [freq. 17] |kjv: border, close, hole| {str: 4526}
お勧め (经验值 SW-GR) — Cage: As shut in. [freq. 1] |kjv: ward| {str: 5474}
לה פי (לה פי SG-RYR) — Heavy rain: [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 1] |kjv: rainy| {str: 5464}

2468) שֵׁלֶג (שֵׁלֶג SDR) ac: Order co: Row ab: ? Set in order as an arrangement. [from: על - order]
N 방법) שֵׁלֶג (שֵׁלֶג S-DR) — Order: An ordered arrangement. [freq. 1] |kjv: order| {str: 5468}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ן

N(fl) ג"ה (דר ה ש SD-RH) —
Row: A row of planks in constructing a house or of an army in the sense of being in order. [df: דר] [freq. 4] |kjv: range, board| {str: 7713}

hj(m) תדר (_packets M-SD-RWN) — Porch: As built with rows or boards. [freq. 1] |kjv: porch| {str: 4528}

2469) ג"ה (שב SShhB) ac: Drag co:
Rag ab: ?

V) ג"ה (שב S-Shhb) — Drag: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: draw, tear| {str: 5498}

N(fl) ג"ה (שב SShhBH) —
Rag: Old worn out clothes as dragged. [freq. 2] |kjv: clout| {str: 5499}

2470) ג"ה (שת SShhTh) ac: Press co:
?
ab: ?

V) ג"ה (שת S-ShhTh) — Press: [df: ישת] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: press| {str: 7818}

2471) ג"ה (שפ SShhP) ac: Sweep co:
?
ab: ?

V) ג"ה (שפ S-Shhp) — Sweep: To sweep away. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: sweeping, sweep| {str: 5502}

2472) ג"ה (שף SShhQ) ac: Laugh co:
? ab: ?: [from: וף - coming from the belly]

V) ג"ה (שף S-ShhQ) — Laugh: To laugh in play, sport or scorn. [df:

2473) ג"ה (חר SShhR) ac: Trade co:
Merchandise ab: ? To go about to and fro trading precious merchandises. [from: הרכ - travel]

V) ג"ה (חר S-ShhR) — I. Trade:
II. Beat: The beating of the heart in the sense of going about to and fro. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Pilpel, Participle) |kjv: merchant, trade, pant, traffick| {str: 5503}

N(m) ג"ה (חר S-ShhR) —
Merchandise: Something that is traded. [freq. 7] |kjv: merchandise| {str: 5504, 5505}

g(fl) ג"ה (חר S-ShhR) —
Merchandise: Something that is traded. [ms: חפר] [freq. 1] |kjv: merchandise| {str: 5506}

g(fl) ג"ה (חר SW-Hh-RH) —
Shield: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: חפר] [freq. 1] |kjv: buckler| {str: 5507}

g(fl) ג"ה (חר SW-Hh-RT) —
Black: From the black goat hair tents of the traders. [freq. 1] |kjv: black| {str: 5508}

h(m) ג"ה (חר MSh-hR) —
Merchandise: Something that is traded. [freq. 1] |kjv: traffick| {str: 4536}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

2474) גות (סמל ס-ThM) ac: Hate co: ? ab: ?: [from: גות - turning]
V) גות (סמל S-ThM) — Hate:
[df: חמוד] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: hate, oppose| {str: 7852}

2475) גות (סמל S-ThN) ac: Oppose co: Opponent ab: Opposition: [from: גות - turning]
V) גות (סמל S-ThN) — Oppose:
[df: חמוד] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: adversary, resist| {str: 7853}
N(m) גות (סמל S-ThN) — Opponent: [df: חמוד] [freq. 27] [kjv: satan, adversary, withstand] {str: 7854}
e(fl) גות (סמל SYTh-NH) — Opposition: [df: חמוד] [freq. 1] [kjv: accusation] {str: 7855}

2476) גות (סמל S-ThR) ac: Side co: ? ab: ?: [from: גות]
N(m) גות (סמל S-ThR) — Side: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: side] {str: 7859}

2477) גות (סמל SKL) ac: Understand co: ? ab: ?: [from: גות - as a covering of stores]
V) גות (סמל S-KL) — Understand:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: חמוד] [freq. 64] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: understand, wise, prosperous, wisely, understanding, consider, instruct, prudent, skill, teach, consider| {str: 7919, 7920}
N(m) גות (סמל S-KL) — Understanding: [df: חמוד] [freq. 16] [kjv: understanding, wisdom, wise, prudence, knowledge, sense, discretion, policy] {str: 7922}
N(fl) גות (סמל SK-LT) — Understanding: [Aramaic only] [df: חמוד] [freq. 3] [kjv: understanding] {str: 7924}

2478) גות (סמל SKN) ac: Benefit co: ? ab: ?: [from: גות - as a covering of stores]
V) גות (סמל S-KN) — Benefit: To be of use, service or profit in order that one may benefit from it. [freq. 14] (vf: Paal, Niphil, Hiphil, Pual, Participle) |kjv: acquaint, profitable, cherish, advantage, endanger, impoverish, treasure| {str: 5532, 5533}
h(m) גות (סמל MS-KN) — Poor: One who benefits from others generosity. [freq. 4] [kjv: poor] {str: 4542}
h(fl) גות (סמל MS-K-NH) — Storehouse: Places for storing items for future benefit. [freq. 7] [kjv: store, storehouse, treasure] {str: 4543}
h(fl) גות (סמל MS-K-NWT) — Poverty: Those who rely on benefits from others. [ms: חמוד] [freq. 1] [kjv: scarceness] {str: 4544}

2479) גות (סמל SKR) ac: Hire co: Wage ab: ?: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: חמוד] [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal,
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - י

Hitpael) | kjv: hire, reward, wage |
{str: 7936}

N⁹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-KR) — Wage:
The reward or price paid for ones labor. [df: שְׁלָר] [freq. 30] | kjv: hire, reward, wage, price, fare, worth, sluice| {str: 7938, 7939}
b¹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-KY-RH) — Hireling:
One who is hired for service. [df: הָרָה] [freq. 1] | kjv: servant, hireling, hired| {str: 7916}

Payment: [df: מְסַכָּל] [freq. 2] | kjv: gift, present| {str: 814}

ac²) עָמַע (שְׁמַכָּל MS-KW-RT) — Wage: [df: מְשָׁכָל] [freq. 4] | kjv: wages, reward| {str: 4909}

N⁹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-LHM) — Forgiving: [freq. 1] | kjv: forgive |
{str: 5546}
b¹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-LY-HH) — Forgiveness: [freq. 3] | kjv: forgiveness, pardon| {str: 5547}

2483) נָמַע (סֵכָּל SLM) ac: ? co:
Garment ab: ?: [from: עָלָה - lifting onto the body]

N⁹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-LHM) — Cliff: A high rock, cliff or towering rock, as a place of defense. [freq. 60] | kjv: rock, stronghold, stone, stony| {str: 5553}
p¹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל SL-AHM) — Locust: From its high jumping. [freq. 1] | kjv: locust| {str: 5556}

2484) נָמַע (סֵכָּל SLAH) ac: High co:
Cliff ab: ?: [from: עָלָה - height]

N⁹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-LAH) — Twist: To twist words or the way in the sense of perverseness. [freq. 7] (vf: Piel) | kjv: overthrow, pervert| {str: 5557}
p¹) נָמַע (סֵכָּל SL-LP) — Crookedness: Something twisted. [freq. 2] | kjv: perverseness| {str: 5558}

2485) נָמַע (סֵכָּל SLP) ac: Ascend co: ? ab: ?

V) נָמַע (סֵכָּל S-LP) — Twist: To twist words or the way in the sense of perverseness. [freq. 7] (vf: Piel) | kjv: overthrow, pervert| {str: 5557}

<table>
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<td><strong>V)</strong> יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-LQ) — Ascend:</td>
<td><strong>c)</strong> יָנ (סַלְכָּל) SYM-LH) — Garment: As forming to the image of the body. [df: שלח] [freq. 29] [kjv: raiment, clothes, garment, apparel, cloth, clothing] {str: 8071}</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Aramaic only] [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) [kjv: came] {str: 5559}</td>
<td>~~~~~~~~~~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2487) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SMHh) ac: Rejoice</td>
<td>2490) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SMN) ac: Appoint co: ? ab: : [from: יָנ - setting in place]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MHh) — Rejoice:</td>
<td>~~~~~~~~~~~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 152] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: rejoice, glad, joy, merry] {str: 8055}</td>
<td>2491) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SMR)a c: Bristle co:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N^m) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MHh) — Rejoicing:</td>
<td>Hair ab: ?: The standing on end of hair as when terrified or on a caterpillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 23] [kjv: rejoice, glad, joyful, merry, merrily] {str: 8056}</td>
<td>V) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MR) — Bristle: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Piel) [kjv: tremble, stood] {str: 5568}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N^f) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SM-HhH) — Joy:</td>
<td>N^m) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MR) — Hair:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 94] [kjv: joy, gladness, mirth, rejoice] {str: 8057}</td>
<td>[freq. 1] [kjv: rough] {str: 5569}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~~~~~~~~~~~</td>
<td>a ^f) יָנ (סַלְכָּל MS-M-RH) — Nail: As a standing hair. [freq. 4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2488) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SMK) ac: Support</td>
<td>[kjv: nail] {str: 4548}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co: ? ab: ?: The supporting of something by laying against or on it. [from: יָנ - setting up a support]</td>
<td>N^m) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MR) — Hair:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MK) — Support:</td>
<td>[freq. 1] [kjv: rough] {str: 5569}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 48] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) [kjv: lay, uphold, put, lean, stay, sustain, hold, borne, establish, stand, rest, set] {str: 5564}</td>
<td>a ^f) יָנ (סַלְכָּל MS-MR) — Nail: As a standing hair. [df: שלח]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b ^f) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MY-KH) — Covering: [Unknown connection to root;] [df: שלח] [freq. 1] [kjv: mantle] {str: 8063}</td>
<td>[freq. 1] [kjv: nail] {str: 4548}, 4930]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~~~~~~~~~~~</td>
<td>b ^m) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-MR) — Nail: As a standing hair. [freq. 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2489) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SML) ac: Image</td>
<td>[kjv: nail] {str: 4548}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co: ? ab: ?: The form or shape of an image.</td>
<td>~~~~~~~~~~~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N^m) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-ML) — Image:</td>
<td>2492) יָנ (סַלְכָּל SAhD) ac: Comfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 5] [kjv: figure, image, idol] {str: 5566}</td>
<td>co: ? ab: ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) יָנ (סַלְכָּל S-AhD) — Comfort: To be a support or aid for strength or rest. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 13] (vf: Paal) [kjv: comfort, strengthen, hold, uphold, establish, refresh, helping] {str: 5582, 5583}</td>
<td>~~~~~~~~~~~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - י

**Pillar:** What gives support. [freq. 1] [kjv: pillar] {str: 4552}

**Divide:** To divide by cutting off. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) [kjv: lop] {str: 5586}

**Divided:** Being divided in thought or double minded. [freq. 1] [kjv: thought] {str: 5588}

**Forked branch:** Where nests of birds are made. [freq. 2] [kjv: bough] {str: 5589}

**Division:** A division in a rock. [freq. 9] [kjv: opinion, thought, top, branch, clift] {str: 5585, 5587}

**Hair:** [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: reV] [freq. 31] [kjv: hair] {str: 8177, 8181}

**She-Goat:** From its hair. [df: hryeV] [freq. 2] [kjv: kid] {str: 8166}

**Goat:** From its thick hair used to make tents. [df: ryeV reV] II. Raindrop: As the hair from heaven. [freq. 60] [kjv: kid, goat, devil, satyr, hairy, rough, rain] {str: 8163, 8164}

**Barley:** From its hair on its head. [df: hairy, rough, rain] [freq. 34] [kjv: barley] {str: 8184}

**Mourn:** To join together or attach. [df: xpVm] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: put, abide, gather, scab, cleave] {str: 5596}

**Bloodshed:** In the sense of spreading flow. [df: בְּֽזִיקָה] [freq. 1] [kjv: oppression] {str: 4939}

**Veil:** As spread out. [freq. 2] [kjv: kerchief] {str: 4555}

**Bloodshed:** In the sense of spreading flow. [df: בְּֽזִיקָה] [freq. 1] [kjv: oppression] {str: 4939}

**Veil:** As spread out. [freq. 2] [kjv: kerchief] {str: 4555}
2497) (Function >) ac: Dish co: ? ab: ?
N<sup>m</sup>  (Function S-PL) — Dish: [freq. 2] |kjv: bowl, dish| {str: 5602}

2498)  (Function S-PN) ac: Cover co: Treasure ab: ?
V)  (Function S-PN) — Cover: To cover as a ceiling or to hide. [df: ] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: cover, cieled, seat, treasure| {str: 5603, 8226}
b<sup>ii</sup>)  (Function S-PY-NH) — Ship: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 1] |kjv: ship| {str: 5600}
ed<sup>ii</sup>)  (Function SY-PWN) — Ceiling: [df: ] [freq. 1] |kjv: cieling| {str: 5604}

2499)  (Function S-PQ) ac: Clasp co: ? ab: ?
V)  (Function S-PQ) — Clasp: [df: ] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: clap, smite, please, strike, suffice, wallow| {str: 5606}
N<sup>m</sup>  (Function S-PQ) — Clasp: [df: ] [freq. 2] |kjv: sufficiency, stroke| {str: 5607}

2500)  (Function SPR) ac: Record co: Scroll ab: ?: A recording of a story or numbers. [from: - from the speaking of a record] (eng: sapphire)
V)  (Function S-PR) — Record: [freq. 161] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: scribe, tell, declare, number, count, show, writer, speak, account, commune, reckon, talk| {str: 5608}

N<sup>m</sup>  (Function S-PR) — I. Scroll: A document or record written on a sheet of skin or papyrus and rolled up. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Census: A record of numbers. III. Scribe: One who records. [Aramaic only] [freq. 12] |kjv: book, roll, letter, evidence, bill, learning, register, scribe| {str: 5609, 5610, 5612, 5613}
b<sup>ii</sup>)  (Function S-PYR) — Sapphire: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 11] |kjv: sapphire| {str: 5601}
c<sup>ii</sup>)  (Function S-PW-RH) — Number: A counting as a recording. [ms: ] [freq. 1] |kjv: number| {str: 5615}
e<sup>ii</sup>)  (Function SY-PW-RH) — Scroll: A document or record. [ms: ] [freq. 184] |kjv: book| {str: 5612}

2501)  (Function SQD) ac: Bind co: ? ab: ?
V)  (Function S-QD) — Bind: [df: ] [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: bind| {str: 8244}

2502)  (Function SQL) ac: Stone co: ? ab: ?: The gathering of stones for building a fence, road or for stoning.
V)  (Function S-QL) — Stone: To gather or throw stones. [freq. 22] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: stone, cast, gather, throw| {str: 5619}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

2503) ₯� (ןכיה SQR) ac: Want co: ? ab: ?
V) ₯� (ןכיה S-QR) — Want: [df: מְכִיא] [freq. 1] (vf: Piel, Participle) [kjv: wanton] {str: 8265}

2504) רنصر (נכו S-RB) ac: ? co: Brier ab: ?: [from: סנן - sharp]
N) רنصر (נכו S-RB) — Brier: [freq. 1] [kjv: brier] {str: 5621}

2505) במש (משר S-RG) ac: Wrap co: Branch ab: ?: A weaving or wrapping.
V) במש (משר S-RG) — Wrap: [df: מְשָׁר] [freq. 2] (vf: Hitpael, Pual) [kjv: wreathe, wrap] {str: 8276}
b) במש (משר S-RYG) — Branch: As wrapped. [df: מֵשֶׁר] [kjv: branch] {str: 8299}

2506) מנו (למן S-RD) ac: Remain co: Remnant: [from: חָסֵד - a remnant]
V) מנו (למן S-RD) — Remain: [df: לֵסָד] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: remain] {str: 8277}
N) מנו (למן S-RD) — I. Remnant: [df: לְסָד] II. Marker: [Unknown connection to root:] [df: לָסָד] [freq. 5] [kjv: service, line] {str: 8278, 8279}
b) מנו (למן S-RYD) — Remnant: What remains. [df: לָסָד] [freq. 28] [kjv: remain, left, remnant, alive, rest] {str: 8300}

2507) למש (משר S-RHh) ac: Exceed co: ? ab: ?: A remnant that is in excess or is not needed or wanted. [from: חָסֵד - a remnant]
V) למש (משר S-RHh) — Exceed: [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) [kjv: hang, stretch, spread, exceed, vanish] {str: 5628}
N) למש (משר S-RHh) — Excess: [freq. 1] [kjv: remnant] {str: 5629}

2508) למש (משר S-RTh) ac: Slice co: ? ab: ?: An incision, scratch or laceration.
V) למש (משר S-RTh) — Slice: [df: מְשָׁר] [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: cut, pieces, make] {str: 8295}
b) למש (משר S-RTh) — Slicing: [df: מְשָׁר] {str: 8296}

2509) למש (משר S-RK) ac: Twist co: Lace ab: ?: The laces of the sandal that are twisted around the foot and ankles. [from: חָסֵד]
V) למש (משר S-RK) — Twist: [df: מָשֵׁר] [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) [kjv: traverse] {str: 8308}
N) למש (משר S-RK) — Overseer: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 5] [kjv: president] {str: 5632}
c) למש (משר S-RWK) — Lace: As twisted around the foot for attaching sandals. [df: מְשָׁר] {freq. 2} [kjv: latchet] {str: 8288}

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<td>From: 賴 - rule</td>
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<td>賴</td>
<td>Officer</td>
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<td>Exceed</td>
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<td>賴</td>
<td>Burn</td>
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<td>賴</td>
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<td>Stop</td>
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<td>賴</td>
<td>Hide</td>
<td>From: 賴 - a burning wound</td>
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**Example Usage:**

1. **Eunuch:** A castrated male and often used as officers. 
2. **Exceed:** Something of an unusual or excessive length. 
3. **Burn:** A venomous serpent from its burning venom.
4. **Choice:** A covert or secret hiding or hiding place.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

backbiting, covering, disguise, privily | {str: 5643}

a*מ) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ MS-TR) — Hiding: [freq. 1] | kjv: hid, secret, secretly | {str: 4564}

e*ת) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ SYT-RH) — Protection: In the sense of hiding. [df: הָרָתָר] [freq. 1] | kjv: protection | {str: 5643}

h*מ) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ MS-TR) — Secret: A place of hiding. [freq. 10] | kjv: secret, secretly | {str: 4565}

he*מ) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ MS-TWR) — Hiding: [freq. 1] | kjv: covert | {str: 4563}

N*מ) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ S-GhR) — I. Storm: [df: שָׁרַע] II. Afraid: As from a storm. [freq. 28] | kjv: whirlwind, tempest, stormy, storm | {str: 5591, 8178}

N*ת) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ SGh-RH) — Storm: [df: שָׁרַע] [freq. 2] | kjv: tempest, storm | {str: 8183}

Id*ת) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ SGh-RW-RH) — Horrible thing: As fearful. [df: שָׁרַע] [freq. 1] | kjv: horrible thing | {str: 8186}

Id*ת) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ SGh-RW-RY) — Horrible thing: As fearful. [df: שָׁרַע] [freq. 4] | kjv: horrible thing | {str: 8186}

lbf*ת) סֶתֶשֶׁש (םִּתֵּשׁ SGh-RY-R-YH) — Horrible thing: As fearful. [df: שָׁרַע] [freq. 3] | kjv: horrible thing | {str: 8186}

2517) סוּפָּנ (סָפָנ S-GhR) ac: ? co: Storm ab: Horrible: The strong winds and torrents of a storm or of a persons rage that cause one to fear. [from: שָׁפָן]

Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ַָּר

**Ayin**

2518)  (בֶּרֶב ַָר AhBD) ac: **Serve**
co: **Servant**
ab: **Service:** A work performed or made for another out of obligation, requirement or gratitude. (eng: obey)

V)  (בֶּרֶב ַָר) — **I. Serve:** To provide a service to another or to work at a profession. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. **Do:** [Aramaic only] [freq. 318] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual) |kjv: serve, do, till, servant, work, worshipper, service, dress, labour, ear, make, go, keep, move, wrought| {str: 5647, 5648}

N( Ah-BD) — **Servant:** [freq. 808] |kjv: servant, manservant, bondman, bondage, bondservant, sides| {str: 5649, 5650, 5652}

N( Ah-B-DWT) — **Servitude:** A forced service. [Hebrew and Aramaic only] [ar: ] [freq. 3] |kjv: bondage| {str: 5659}

a( MAh-BD) — **Service:** [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 2] |kjv: work| {str: 5666, 5667}

b( Ah-BY-DH) — **Service:** [Aramaic only] [ms: ] [freq. 6] |kjv: work, affair, service| {str: 5673}

c( Ah-BW-DH) — **Service:** [ms: ] [freq. 141] |kjv: service, servile, work, bondage, act, serve, servitude, tillage, effect, labour| {str: 5656}

d( Ah-BW-DH) — **Servant:** [ms: ] [freq. 2] |kjv: servant, household| {str: 5657}

2519)  (בֶּלֶב ַָר AhBTh) ac: **Borrow**
co: **Pledge** ab: ?: When something is borrowed the borrower gives an item as a pledge as a security for the return of what is borrowed.

V)  (בֶּלֶב ַָר) — **Borrow:** [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: lend, fetch, borrow, break| {str: 5670}

c( Ah-BWTh) — **Pledge:** What is given as security for a loan. [ms: ] [freq. 4] |kjv: pledge| {str: 5667}

lb( AhB-ThYTh) — **Pledge:** What is given as security for a loan. [freq. 1] |kjv: clay| {str: 5671}

2520)  (לֵּב ַָר AhBR) ac: **Cross**
co: ? ab: ?: The crossing over or passing through a land or water to gain access to the side beyond. [from:  - filling a land] (eng: over; ford - with the exchange of the f and b; ferry)

V)  (לֵּב ַָר) — **Cross:**
To cross over a river or cross through a land. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 573] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) |kjv: over, pass, through, go, away| {str: 5674, 5675}

N( Ah-BR) — **I. Side:**
As being across from the other side. II. **Beyond:** Across the other side. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 91] |kjv: over, pass, through, go, away| {str: 5676}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ☞

N(f) וָּנָת (נָתַנְתָּנָה) (AhB-RH) —
Wrath: As crossing over from peace. [freq. 37] |kjv: wrath, rage, anger| {str: 5678, 5679}

a(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (MAh-BR) —
Crossing: A place in the river for crossing. [freq. 11] |kjv: ferry| {str: 4569}

d(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-BWR) — I.
Produce: As what passes over the land. [ms: רְבֵּה] II. Purpose: In the sense of crossing over to something [ms: רְבֵּה] [freq. 10] |kjv: corn, sake, that, because, intent, deed, to| {str: 5668, 5669}

2521) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhBSh) ac: Rot co:  
? ab: ?: Something that is withered and dried up. [from: וָּנָת - dried up]

V) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-BSh) — Rot:  
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rot| {str: 5685}

2522) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhBT) ac: Weave co:  
? ab: ?

V) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-BT) — Weave:  
[freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: wrap| {str: 5686}

2523) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhGB) ac: Lust co: ? ab: ?

V) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-GB) — Lust:  
[freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: dote, lover| {str: 5689}

N(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-GB) — Lust:  
[freq. 2] |kjv: love, lovely| {str: 5690}

N(f) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhG-BH) —
Lustfulness: [freq. 1] |kjv: love| {str: 5691}

o(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhW-GB) —
Ugav: A musical instrument. [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: נָתִּים] [freq. 4] |kjv: organ, flute, pipe| {str: 5748}

2524) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhGL) ac: Round co:
Bullock ab: ?: [from: גַּל]

N(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-GL) —
Bullock: From its circling around in play. [freq. 35] |kjv: calf, bullock| {str: 5695}

N(f) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-G-LH) — I.
Heifer: II. Cart: From its round wheels. [freq. 39] |kjv: heifer, cow, calf, cart, wagon, chariot| {str: 5697, 5699}

a(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (MAh-GL) —
Trench: The trench made from the wheels of carts. Also an entrenchment. [freq. 1] |kjv: path, trench, goings, ways| {str: 4570}

a(f) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (MAh-G-LH) —
— Trench: The trench made from the wheels of carts. Also an entrenchment. [freq. 16] |kjv: trench, path| {str: 4570}

b(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-GYL) —
Earring: As round. [freq. 2] |kjv: earring| {str: 5694}

c(m) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-GWL) —
Round: [ms: לֵילָה] [freq. 6] |kjv: round| {str: 5696}

2525) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (AhGM) ac: Grieve  
co: ? ab: ?

V) וָּנָתָה (נָתַנְתָּה) (Ah-GM) — Grieve:  
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: grieve| {str: 5701}

400
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

2526) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhGN) ac: Stay co: ? ab: ?

V) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DN) — Stay: [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: stay| {str: 5702}

2527) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhGR) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

d^m) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-GWR) — Agur: An unknown bird. [freq. 2] |kjv: swallow| {str: 5693}

2528) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhDN) ac: Delight co: ? ab: Pleasure

V) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DN) — Delight: [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: delight| {str: 5727}

N^m/f) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DN) — Pleasure: [freq. 4] |kjv: pleasure| {str: 5730}

N^f) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DNH) — Yet: As a desire. [freq. 2] |kjv: yet| {str: 5728}

a^m) יָעַס (עִי עָס) MAh-DN) — Delicacy: As a pleasurable thing. [freq. 4] |kjv: dainties, delicately, delight| {str: 4574}

a^f) יָעַס (עִי עָס) MAh-DNH) — Chain: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 1] |kjv: influence| {str: 4575}

b^m) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DYN) — Pleasure: [freq. 1] |kjv: pleasures| {str: 5719}

e^m) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhY-DN) — Time: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 13] |kjv: time| {str: 5732}

2529) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhDP) ac: ? co: Excess ab: ?

V) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DP) — Excess: [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: remains, overplus, more, odd number, over| {str: 5736}

2530) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhDR ac: Miss co: Rake ab: Order: The process of removing what is unnecessary to bring about order. [from: צָר - order]

V) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DR) — Missing: [Used in conjunction with meaning that nothing is missing] [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: fail, lack, dig, keep| {str: 5737}

N^m) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DR) — Flock: In the sense of being ordered. [freq. 38] |kjv: flock, heard, drove| {str: 5739}

a^m) יָעַס (עִי עָס) MAh-DR) — Rake: Used to clear the field of debris to create order. [freq. 1] |kjv: mattock| {str: 4576}

2531) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhDSh) ac: ? co: Lentil ab: ?

N^f) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-DSh) — Lentil: [freq. 4] |kjv: lentil| {str: 5742}

2532) יָעַס (עִי עָס) AhZB) ac: Leave co: ? ab: ?: [from: עָס - leaving ones family when purchased as a bride]

V) יָעַס (עִי עָס) Ah-ZB) — Leave: To go away from or to neglect. [freq. 215] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: forsake, leave, fail, fortify, help, commit, destitute, refuse| {str: 5800}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  

\[ \text{d}^4 \]  פָּרָה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ZW-BH 
- Leaving: [freq. 1] | kjv: forsaking | 
  { str: 5805 } 

\[ \text{e}^7 \]  פָּרָה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-YZ-BWN 
- Wares: In the sense of items being left for a price. [ms: ] [freq. 7 ] | kjv: fair, wares | 
  { str: 5801 } 

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\[ \text{f}^4 \]  פָּרָה (זַלְבָּה) AhZ-N-YH 
- Azniyah: An unknown bird of prey. [freq. 2] | kjv: osprey | 
  { str: 5822 } 

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2534)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhQZ ac: Dig co: ? ab: ? 

V)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ZQ 
- Dig: 
  [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) | kjv: fence | 
  { str: 5823 } 

\[ \text{e}^7 \]  פָּרָה (זַלְבָּה) AhYZ-QH 
- Signet: A signet ring used for making seals. As being engraved. [ar: ] [freq. 2] | kjv: signet | 
  { str: 5824 } 

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2535)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhZR ac: Help co: ? ab: ? 

V)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ZR 
- Help: 
  [freq. 82] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) | kjv: help, helper, succour | 
  { str: 5826 } 

N^m)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ZR 
- Help: 
  [freq. 21 ] | kjv: help | 
  { str: 5828 } 

N^f)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhZ-RH 
- Help: Also one who helps. [freq. 1] | kjv: help, helper | 
  { str: 5833 } 

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2536)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhThN ac: ? co: 

Bucket ab: ? 

N^m)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ThN 
- Bucket: [freq. 1] | kjv: breast | 
  { str: 5845 } 

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2537)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhThP ac: Cover 
co: ? ab: ?: [from: - as being wrapped] 

V)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ThP 
- Cover: II. Faint: From weakness. [Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael) | kjv: overwhelmed, faint, swoon, cover, fail, feeble, hide | 
  { str: 5848 } 

a^7)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhTh-PH 
- Overtunic: The outer garment that covers the body. [freq. 1] | kjv: mantle | 
  { str: 4595 } 

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2538)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhThR ac: Encircle 
co: Wreath ab: ?: [from: - as being wrapped] 

V)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) Ah-ThR 
- Encircle: [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) | kjv: crown, compass, round | 
  { str: 5849 } 

N^f)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhTh-RH 
- Wreath: As encircling the head. Used as a sign of authority like a crown. [freq. 23] | kjv: crown | 
  { str: 5850 } 

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2539)  זַלְבָּה (זַלְבָּה) AhThSh ac: ? co: 

Sneeze ab: ?: [from: - spreading]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

2540)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-KS ac: Rattle co: Anklet ab: ?: An anklet with bells that rattle when shaken. [from:  - from rattles on the ankle]

V)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-KS — Rattle:
[freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: tinkle| {str: 5913}

Nf)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-KS — Anklet:
[freq. 2] |kjv: stocks, ornament| {str: 5914}

2541)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhKR ac: Stir co: ? ab: ?

V)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-KR — Stir:
To agitate or trouble as when stirring water. [freq. 14] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: trouble, stir, troubler| {str: 5916}

2542)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhLZ ac: Rejoice co: ? ab: ?: [from:  - raising the arms in joy]

V)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-LZ — Rejoice:
To rejoice in triumph. [freq. 16] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rejoice, triumph, joyful| {str: 5937}

Nm)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-LZ — Rejoice:
[freq. 1] |kjv: rejoice| {str: 5938}

bl)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-LYZ — Rejoice:
[freq. 7] |kjv: rejoice, joyous| {str: 5947}

2543)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhLTh ac: ? co: Twilight ab: ?

Nf)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-LTh — Twilight:
[freq. 4] |kjv: twilight, dark| {str: 5939}

2544)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhLM ac: Hide co: ? ab: Ancient: Beyond the field of vision of time or space.

V)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-LM — Hide:
To be hidden or obscured from sight, covered or unknown. [freq. 28] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Participle) |kjv: hide, blind, dissembler, secret| {str: 5956}

Nm)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) Ah-LM — Ancient:
A distant time in the past or future, as a time hidden from the present. [Aramaic only] [freq. 20] |kjv: ever, everlasting, old, never| {str: 5957}

gm)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhW-LM — Ancient:
A distant time in the past or future, as a time hidden from the present. [ms: מֵרָֽב] [freq. 439] |kjv: ever, everlasting, old, perpetual, evermore, never, time, ancient, world, always, alway, long, more| {str: 5769}

i)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) TAh-L-MH — Hidden:
[freq. 3] |kjv: secret, hid| {str: 8587}

ec)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhY-LWM — Ancient:
A distant time in the past or future, as a time hidden from the present. [freq. 1] |kjv: ever| {str: 5865}

2545)  (יֶֽהָסָנָה) AhLS ac: Rejoice co: ? ab: ?: [from:  - raising the arms in joy]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

| V | 404 | S | V) | (לעָלַה Ah-LS) — Rejoice: |
|  | [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael) | | kjv: rejoice, peacock, solace| {str: 5965} |
|  | 2546 | AhLAh | ac: | Suck |
|  | co: | ab: | : [from:  - as the work of the throat] |
|  | V) | (לעָלַה Ah-LAh) — Suck: |
|  | [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) | | kjv: suck| {str: 5966} |
|  | 2547 | AhLP | ac: | Faint |
|  | co: | ab: | ? |
|  | V) | (לעָלַה Ah-LP) — Faint: |
|  | 2548 | AhLQ | ac: | Triumph |
|  | co: | ab: | ? |
|  | V) | (לעָלַה Ah-LTs) — Triumph: |
|  | 2549 | AhLQ | ac: | Labor |
|  | co: | ab: | ? |
|  | d) | (לעָלַה Ah-LW-QH) — Leech: |
|  | [freq. 1] | kjv: horseleach| {str: 5936} |
|  | 2550 | AhMD | ac: | Stand |
|  | co: | Pillar | ab: | ? |
|  | V) | (לעָלַה Ah-MD) — Stand: |
|  | 2551 | AhML | ac: | Labor |
|  | co: | Laborer | ab: | ? |

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**2546** (לעָלַה AhLAh) ac: Suck

co: ? ab: ? [from:  - as the work of the throat]

**2547** (לעָלַה AhLP) ac: Faint

c: ? ab: ?

**2548** (לעָלַה AhLQ) ac: Triumph

c: ? ab: ? [from:  - raising the arms in joy]

**2549** (לעָלַה AhLQ) ac: ?

c: ? ab: ?

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**2550** (לעָלַה AhMD) ac: Stand

c: Pillar ab: ? [from:  - as standing with another]

**2551** (לעָלַה AhML) ac: Labor

c: Laborer ab: ? [from:  - work]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ً

**2552) ﻟُمُؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-MS) ac: Load**
**co:** Burden
**ab:** ؟: The lifting or carrying of a burden or load.

**V) ﻟُمُؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-MS) — Load:**
[df: لَمْؤَ] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)
[kjv: load, put, borne, burden] \{str: 6006\}

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**2553) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-MQ) ac: Deep**
**co:** Valley
**ab:** ؟:

**V) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-MQ) — Deep:**
To be deep in depth or thought. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)
[kjv: deep, deeply, depth, profound] \{str: 6009\}

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**2554) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-MR) ac: Bind**
**co:** Sheaf
**ab:** ؟: [from: ﻟُمُؤَ]

**V) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-MR) — Bind:**
[freq. 3] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: merchandise, sheaf] \{str: 6014\}

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**2555) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-NB) ac: ?**
**co:** Grape
**ab:** ؟:

**V) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-NB) — Grape:**
[freq. 19] [kjv: grape, wine] \{str: 6025\}

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**2556) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-NG) ac: Soft**
**co:** ?
**ab:** ؟:

**V) ﻟُمِؤَ (لَمْؤَ أه-NG) — Soft:**
To be delicate and pleasurable. [freq. 10] (vf: Hitpael, Pual) [kjv: delight, delicate, delicateness, sport] \{str: 6026\}

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**Labor:** A labor that causes grief, pain or weariness. **II. Laborer:** [freq. 64] [kjv: labour, mischief, misery, travail, trouble, sorrow, grievance, grievousness, iniquity, miserable, pain, painful, perverseness, toil, wearisome, wickedness] \{str: 5999, 6001\}

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**Depth:** [ms: لَمْؤَ] [freq. 1] [kjv: depth] \{str: 6011\}

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**Burdensome:** [freq. 1] [kjv: burdensome] \{str: 4614\}

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**Deep:** [df: لَمْؤَ] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)
[kjv: deep, deeply, depth, profound] \{str: 6009\}

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**Valley:** As deep. **II. Obscure:** In the sense of being deep. [freq. 73] [kjv: valley, vale, dale, strange, depth, deeper] \{str: 6010, 6012\}

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**Depth:** [freq. 5] [kjv: depth, deep] \{str: 4615\}

---

**Sheaf:** As bound. [freq. 4] [kjv: sheaf, handful] \{str: 5995\}

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**Wool:** As used for binding. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: wool] \{str: 6015\}

---

**Depth:** [ms: لَمْؤَ] [freq. 1] [kjv: depth] \{str: 6011\}

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**Valley:** As deep. **II. Obscure:** A standard of measure. [ms: طَنَّوُر] [freq. 14] [kjv: omer, sheaf] \{str: 6016\}

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**Depth:** [ms: لَمْؤَ] [freq. 16] [kjv: deeper, deep] \{str: 6013\}

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**Depth:** [ms: لَمْؤَ] [freq. 1] [kjv: depth] \{str: 6011\}

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**Delight:** In the sense of being soft.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  ס

[ms: דוע] [freq. 2] [kjv: pleasant, delight] {str: 6027}

idm) ס’àט (תנור TAh-NWG) — Luxury: In the sense of being soft.
[ms: דוע] [freq. 5] [kjv: delight, delicate, pleasant] {str: 8588}

Luxury:
In the sense of being soft.

Bough:
To give a tenth. [df: רדש] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: tithe, tenth] {str: 6237}

Nm) ס”א (תנור Ah-NP) — Bough: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 12] [kjv: branch, bough] {str: 6056, 6057, 6058}

Bough:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 12] [kjv: branch, bough] {str: 6056, 6057, 6058}

M) ס”) (תנור Ah-NQ) — Encompass: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: furnish, compass] {str: 6059}

Encompass:
[freq. 3] [kjv: chain] {str: 6060}

Ten:
[Hebrew and Aramaic; Also meaning sixty when written in the plural form - וקמ orו in Aramaic] [df: רדש] [freq. 651] |kjv: twenty, twentieth| {str: 6235, 6236, 6240, 6242, 6243}

Ten:
[df: rwVe rVe] [freq. 16] |kjv: tenth| {str: 6241}

Nf) ס”א (תנור AhS-RH) — Ten: [freq. 181] [kjv: ten] {str: 6235, 6236}

Ten:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: rwVe rVe] [freq. 16] |kjv: tenth, ten| {str: 6218}

Tenth:
[df: rwVe rVe] [freq. 28] [kjv: tenth] {str: 6241}

2557) ס”א (תנור AhND) ac: Tie co: ? ab: ?
V) ס”א (תנור Ah-ND) — Tie: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: tie, bind] {str: 6029}

Tie:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: tie, bind] {str: 6029}

2558) ס”) (תנור AhNP) ac: ? co: Bough ab: ?
Nm) ס”) (תנור Ah-NP) — Bough: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 12] [kjv: branch, bough] {str: 6056, 6057, 6058}

Bough:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 12] [kjv: branch, bough] {str: 6056, 6057, 6058}

2559) ס”) (תנור AhNQ) ac: Encompass co: Collar ab: ?
V) ס”) (תנור Ah-NQ) — Encompass: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: furnish, compass] {str: 6059}

Encompass:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: furnish, compass] {str: 6059}

2560) ס”) (תנור AhNSh) ac: Fine co: Fine ab: ? A fine as a penalty punishment.
V) ס”) (תנור Ah-NSh) — Fine: To be fined a price as punishment. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: punish, condemn, amerce] {str: 6064}

Fine:
To be fined a price as punishment. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal) [kjv: punish, condemn, amerce] {str: 6064}

2561) ס”) (תנור AhSB) ac: ? co: Herb ab: ? The grasses and herbs of the field.
Nf) ס”) (תנור Ah-SB) — Herb: [df: טל] [freq. 45] [kjv: herb, grass] {str: 6211, 6212}

2562) ס”) (תנור AhSQ) ac: Quarrel co: ? ab: ?
V) ס”) (תנור Ah-SQ) — Quarrel: [df: טל] [freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) [kjv: strive] {str: 6229}

2563) ס”) (תנור AhSR) ac: Ten co: ? ab: ?
V) ס”) (תנור Ah-SR) — Tithe: To give a tenth. [df: רדש] [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: tithe, tenth] {str: 6237}

Tithing:
[Hebrew and Aramaic; Also meaning sixty when written in the plural form - וקמ orו in Aramaic] [df: רדש] [freq. 651] [kjv: twenty, twentieth] {str: 6235, 6236, 6240, 6242, 6243}

Tenth:
[Hebrew and Aramaic; Also meaning sixty when written in the plural form - וקמ orו in Aramaic] [df: רדש] [freq. 651] [kjv: twenty, twentieth] {str: 6235, 6236, 6240, 6242, 6243}

Tenth:
[Hebrew and Aramaic; Also meaning sixty when written in the plural form - וקמ orו in Aramaic] [df: רדש] [freq. 651] [kjv: twenty, twentieth] {str: 6235, 6236, 6240, 6242, 6243}

Tenth:
[Hebrew and Aramaic; Also meaning sixty when written in the plural form - וקמ orו in Aramaic] [df: רדש] [freq. 651] [kjv: twenty, twentieth] {str: 6235, 6236, 6240, 6242, 6243}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - achelor

bf

— Tenth: [df: נֵאוֹר] [freq. 29] [kjv: tenth] {str: 6224}

2564) J

Tower ab: ?


— Lift:

V) J

[freq. 2] (vf: Hiphil, Pual) [kjv: lift, presume] {str: 6075}

g

Tower: [ms: נאָר] [freq. 9] [kjv: fort, stronghold, tower] {str: 6076}

2565) J

Powder ab: ?


— Cast:

V) J

To throw a dust or powder. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) [kjv: cast] {str: 6080}

N

Powder: An abundant amount of powdery substance as dust or ash. [freq. 110] [kjv: dust, earth, powder, rubbish, ash, mortar, ground] {str: 6083}

g

Young: As kicking up dust in play. [ms: נאָר] [freq. 5] [kjv: young] {str: 6082}

g

Lead: [Unknown connection to root:] [ms: נאָר] [freq. 9] [kjv: lead] {str: 5777}

2566) J

? ab: ?

V) J

To be in pain from grief or heavy toil. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) [kjv: grieve, displease, hurt, made, sorry, vex, worship, wrast, lament] {str: 6087, 6088}

N

— I.

Pain: Of grief or heavy toil. II. Idol:

[Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 25] [kjv: sorrow, labour, grievous] {str: 6089, 6091, 6092}

N

— Suffering: From sorrow or wound. [freq. 5] [kjv: sorrow, wound] {str: 6094}

a

— Sorrow:

I. Pain: Of grief or heavy toil. II. Idol:

[Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 25] [kjv: sorrow, labour, grievous] {str: 6089, 6091, 6092}

J

— Pain:

[freq. 3] [kjv: toil, sorrow] {str: 6093}

2567) J

Axe ab: ?: [from: אָּלֶל - for cutting wood]

a

— Axe:

[freq. 2] [kjv: tongs, axe] {str: 4621}

2568) J

? ab: ?

V) J

— Lazy:

[freq. 14] [kjv: sluggard] {str: 6101}

N

— Sluggard:

[freq. 14] [kjv: sluggard] {str: 6102}

N

— Laziness:

[freq. 2] [kjv: slothfulness] {str: 6103}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ế

2569) Mahon (עמל Ah-TsM) ac: Abundant
c: Bone ab: Abundance:
The numerous bones of the body are the strength to the body. [from: - - as the bones are the tree of the body]

V) Mahon (עמל Ah-TsM) — I. Abundant: To be strong in might or numbers. From the abundant number of bones in the body. II. Shut: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: increase, mighty, strong, more, broken, close, great, shut| {str: 6105}

N(1) Mahon (עמל Ah-Ts-MH) — Abundance: [freq. 3] |kjv: strength, abundance| {str: 6109}

d(1) Mahon (עמל Ah-Ts-WM) — Abundant: [ms: עצמות] [freq. 31] |kjv: strong, mighty, mightier, feeble, great, much| {str: 6099}

g(1) Mahon (עמל Ah-W-TsM) — Strength: From the strength of the bones. [ms: עצמות] [freq. 3] |kjv: might, strong, substance| {str: 6108}

id(1) Mahon (עמל TAh-TsW-MH) — Strength: [ms: העמום] [freq. 1] |kjv: power| {str: 8592}

2571) Mahon (עמל Ah-QB) ac: Restrain
c: Heel ab: ?: The restraining of the heel when taking a step forward. [from:]

V) Mahon (עמל Ah-QB) — Restrain: To hold back. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: supplant, heel, stay| {str: 6117}

N(1) Mahon (עמל Ah-QB) — I. Heel: What is restrained when taking a step forward. II. Because: In the sense of being on the heel of something else. [freq. 29] |kjv: heel, footstep, horsehoof, at last, step, liers, because, reward, end, by, for, if| {str: 6118, 6119, 6120}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

N(f) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה AhQ-BH) —
Subtlety: As appearing to be hidden in the sense of restraint. [freq. 1] |kjv: subtlety| {str: 6122}

FUS (אַחַמ) —
Crooked: From the angle of the ankle. [ms: הֲדֹצֵׇי] [freq. 3] |kjv: crooked, deceitful, polluted| {str: 6121}

2572) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה AhQD) ac: Bind co:
Cord ab: ?

V) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-QD) — Bind:
To bind with a cord. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: bind| {str: 6123}

FUS (אַחַמ) —
Striped: As appearing to be whipped with a cord. [ms: הֲדֹצֵׇי] [freq. 7] |kjv: ringstraked| {str: 6124}

2573) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-RB) ac: Mix co:
Market ab: ?: A mixture of wares as found in the market place.

V) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-RB) —
Barter: To exchange an item or service for another. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Mix: As mixing one thing with another. [Hebrew and Aramaic] III. Sweet: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 34] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Participle) |kjv: surety, meddle, mingle, pledge, become, engage, intermeddle, mortgage, occupier, occupy, undertake, sweet, pleasure, pleasing, pleasant, mingle| {str: 6148, 6149, 6151}

2574) לָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-RG) ac: Pant co:
Bed ab: ?: A hard breathing out of thirst, work or a desire. [from: לָשָׁה - shaking]

V) לָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-RG) — Pant:
[freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: pant, cry| {str: 6165}

d(f) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-RW-GH) —
Bed: A place to rest when tired. [freq. 4] |kjv: bed, furrow| {str: 6170}

2575) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה AhRD) ac: ? co:
Wild-donkey ab: ?: [from: סָשָׁה - as a wander]

N(m) סָשָׁה (הַשָּׁה Ah-AD) — Wild-donkey: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: wild ass| {str: 6167}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

c^{m}  נַּכָּר (כָּרָה Ah-RWD) —
Wild-donkey: [freq. 1] |kjv: wild ass| {str: 6171}

2576) נַכָּר (כָּר AhRK) ac: Arrange
c0: Plan ab: ?: A plan to arrange things in order. [from: רָאָס - order]
V) נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RK) —
Arrange: To set something in order. [freq. 75] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: array, order, prepare, expert, value, compare, direct, equal, estimate, furnish, ordinance| {str: 6186}
N^{m} נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RK) — I.
Arrangement: II. Estimate: Of what is arranged. [freq. 33] |kjv: estimation, set, equal, order, price, proportion, suit, taxation, value| {str: 6187}
a^{m} נַכָּר (כָּר MAh-RK) —
Preparation: As an arrangement. [freq. 1] |kjv: preparation| {str: 4633}
a^{f} נַכָּר (כָּר MAh-RKH) — Arrangement: Set in a row or in order. [freq. 20] |kjv: army, fight, order, place, rank, row| {str: 4634}
a^{f} נַכָּר (כָּר MAh-RKT) — Row: As an arrangement. [freq. 9] |kjv: row, showbread| {str: 4635}
k^{f} נַכָּר (כָּר MAh-RKH) — Arrangement: Set in a row or in order. [freq. 1] |kjv: army| {str: 4630}

2577) נַכָּר (כָּר AhRL) ac: ?
Foreskin ab: ?: The part of the male organ that is removed in circumcision and considered forbidden.
V) נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RL) —
Uncircumcised: To be

uncircumcised. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: uncircumcised| {str: 6188}
N^{m} נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RL) —
Uncircumcised: [freq. 35] |kjv: uncircumcised| {str: 6189}
N^{f} נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-R-LH) —
Foreskin: [freq. 16] |kjv: foreskin| {str: 6190}

2578) נַכָּר (כָּר AhRM) ac: Pile
c0: ? ab: ?
V) נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RM) — Pile:
[freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: gather| {str: 6192}

2579) נַכָּר (כָּר AhRS) ac: ?
c0: Bed ab: ?
N^{f} נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RS) — Bed:
[ms: שֵׁבָנֶה] [freq. 10] |kjv: bed, couch, bedstead| {str: 6210}
b^{f} נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RY-SH) — Dough: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 4] |kjv: dough| {str: 6182}

2580) נַכָּר (כָּר AhRP) ac: Behead
c0: Neck ab: ?: [from: כָּר - as the neck is exposed skin] (eng: giraffe; scruff - of the neck and the additional s)
V) נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RP) — Behead:
Behead: To sever the neck from the body or to break the neck. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: neck, strike, behead, cut| {str: 6202}
N^{m} נַכָּר (כָּר Ah-RP) — Neck:
[freq. 33] |kjv: neck, back| {str: 6203}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  

2581) אָמַשׁ (אָמַשׁ: AhRTs) ac: Fear co: ? ab: Terror  
V) אָמַשׁ (אָמַשׁ: AhRTs) — Fear:  
[freq. 15] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: afraid, fear, dread, terribly, break, affright, oppress, prevail, terrified] {str: 6206}  

a) הָמַשׁ (הָמַשׁ: MAh-R-TsH) — Terror: [freq. 1] [kjv: terror] {str: 4637}  

b) הָמַשׁ (הָמַשׁ: Ah-RYT) — Terrible: [freq. 20] [kjv: terrible, oppressor, mighty, power, strong, violent] {str: 6184}  

c) הָמַשׁ (הָמַשׁ: Ah-RWT) — Chasm: A fearful place. [freq. 1] [kjv: cliff] {str: 6178}  

2582) קָנָה (קָנָה: AhRQ) ac: Gnaw co: ? ab: ?  
V) קָנָה (קָנָה: Ah-RQ) — Gnaw:  
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: gnaw, sinew] {str: 6207}  

2583) עשַׁל (עשַׁל: AhShN) ac: ? co: Smoke ab: ?  
V) עשַׁל (עשַׁל: Ah-ShN) — Smoke:  
[freq. 6] (vf: Paal) [kjv: smoke, angry] {str: 6225}  

N) עשַׁל (עשַׁל: Ah-ShN) — Smoke: [freq. 27] [kjv: smoke, smoking] {str: 6226, 6227}  

2584) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: AhShQ) ac: Press co: ? ab: Oppression: [from: בָּשַׁל]  
V) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-ShQ) — Oppress: [freq. 37] (vf: Paal, Pual) [kjv: oppress, oppressor, defraud, wrong, eceive, deceit, get, oppression, drink, violence] {str: 6231}  

N) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-Sh-QH) — Oppressed: [freq. 1] [kjv: oppressed] {str: 6234}  

a) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: MAh-Sh-QH) — Oppression: [freq. 2] [kjv: oppressor, oppression] {str: 4642}  

c) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-ShWQ) — Oppressor: [freq. 1] [kjv: oppressor] {str: 6216}  

d) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-ShWQ) — Oppression: [ms: בָּשַׁל] [freq. 3] [kjv: oppression, oppressed] {str: 6217}  

g) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-W-ShQ) — Oppression: [ms: בָּשַׁל] [freq. 15] [kjv: oppression, cruelly, extortion, thing] {str: 6233}  

2585) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: AhShR) ac: Rich co: Riches ab: ? [from: בָּשַׁל - as one who presses]  
V) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-ShR) — Rich:  
To be wealthy. [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) [kjv: rich, enrich] {str: 6238}  

N) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-ShR) — Riches: The possessions that make one wealthy. [freq. 37] [kjv: riches, far] {str: 6239}  

b) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: Ah-ShYR) — Rich: One who is wealthy. [freq. 23] [kjv: rich] {str: 6223}  

2586) בָּשַׁל (בָּשַׁל: AhShT) ac: Shine co: ? ab: ? The polishing of stone, metal or ivory by rubbing to make shine. [from: בָּשַׁל - rubbing]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

V) נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-ShT) — I. Shine: To shine bright as being polished. [Aramaic only] II. Think: To shine with an idea. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hitpael) [kjv: shine, think] {str: 6245, 6246}

N™ נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-ShT) — Bright: [freq. 1] [kjv: bright] {str: 6247}

N® נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-Sh-TWT) — Thought: As shining. [freq. 1] [kjv: thought] {str: 6248}

f™ נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-Sh-TY) — One: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 19] [kjv: one] {str: 6249}

j® נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-Sh-TW-NH) — Thought: As shining. [ms: מְשֻׁרֶה] [freq. 1] [kjv: thought] {str: 6250}

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2587) נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) AhTD) ac: Prepare co: ? ab: Ready

V) נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-TD) — Prepare: To be prepared and ready. [freq. 2] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) [kjv: fit, ready] {str: 6257}

b™ נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-TYD) — Prepared: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 7] [kjv: ready, come] {str: 6263, 6264}

d™ נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-TWD) — I. Preparations: What is prepared. [ms: מְשֻׁרֶה] II. Goat: [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: מְשֻׁרֶה] [freq. 31] [kjv: treasure] {str: 6259, 6260}

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2590) נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) AhTR) ac: Multiply co: ? ab: Abundance: [from: נַּשְׂ - as an abundance]

V) נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-TR) — Multiply: [freq. 2] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) [kjv: deceit, multiply] {str: 6280}

N® נַּשְׂ (סִּנּוֹתָּה) Ah-TRT) — Abundance: [freq. 1] [kjv: abundance] {str: 6283}

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**Adopted Roots (Three Letter)**

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**Adopted Roots (Three Letter)**

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**Pey**

**2591) לָנָא (לָנָא PGL) ac: ? co: Foul**

- ab: ?: Something that stinks or is rotten.
- [from: L– as being unfit]

**ed**

- **Foul:** [ms: מִין פֶּֽלֶט הַמִּין] [freq. 4] [kjv: abominable, abomination] {str: 6292}

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**2592) לֵנֶא (לֵנֶא PGAh) ac: Meet co: ? ab: ?**

- [from: L– - meeting]

**V) לֵנֶא (לֵנֶא P-GAh) — Meet:**

To come together in meeting by chance. Also to give or place as a meeting. [freq. 46] (v.s. Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: fall, meet, reach, intercession, intreat, entreat, light] {str: 6293}

**N**

- **Encounter:** A chance meeting. [freq. 2] [kjv: occurrence, chance] {str: 6291}

**h**

- **Target:** As the person met or place of meeting. [freq. 1] [kjv: mark] {str: 4645}

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**2593) לְנָא (לְנָא PGR) ac: Faint co: Carcass ab: ?: [from: L– - as being unfit]**

**V) לְנָא (לְנָא P-GR) — Faint:**

To faint as though dead. [freq. 2] (v.s. Piel) [kjv: faint] {str: 6296}

**N**

- **Carcass:** A dead body. [freq. 22] [kjv: carcass, dead, corpse] {str: 6297}

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**2594) לָנִיא (לָנִיא PGSh) ac: Meet co: ? ab: ?: [from: L– - meeting]**

**V) לָנִיא (לָנִיא P-GSh) — Meet:**

[freq. 14] (v.s. Paal, Niphal, Piel) [kjv: meet] {str: 6298}

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**2595) לֹנֵיא (לֹנֵיא PDAh) ac: Redeem co: ? ab: ?: [from: ⤈]**

**V) לֹנֵיא (לֹנֵיא P-DAh) — Redeem:**

[freq. 1] (v.s. Paal) [kjv: deliver] {str: 6308}

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**2596) לְנֵיא (לְנֵיא PDR) ac: ? co: Fat ab: ?**

**N**

- **Fat:** [freq. 3] [kjv: fat] {str: 6309}

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**2597) לְנֵא (לְנֵא PZR) ac: Scatter co: ? ab: ?: [from: ⤈]**

**V) לְנֵא (לְנֵא P-ZR) — Scatter:**

[freq. 10] (v.s. Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: scatter, disperse] {str: 6340}

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**2598) לֹנִיא (לֹנִיא PHhD) ac: Shake co: Thigh ab: Fear: The shaking and trembling of one afraid or in reverence.**

**V) לֹנִיא (לֹנִיא P-HhD) — Fear:**

[freq. 25] (v.s. Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: fear, afraid, awe, shake] {str: 6342}

**N**

- **Thigh:** As shaking when frightened.

**II. Fear:** [freq. 50] [kjv: fear, dread, terror, stone] {str: 6343, 6344}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (דדנ PHh-DH) — Fear: [freq. 1] |kjv: fear| {str: 6345}

2599) ל\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (פ\textsuperscript{2} פ PHhZ) ac: Reckless
coa: ab: ?: A reckless behavior as water flows in any direction.

V) ל\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (פ\textsuperscript{2} פ PHhZ) —
Reckless: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: light| {str: 6348}
N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (פ\textsuperscript{2} פ PHhZ) —
Reckless: [freq. 1] |kjv: unstable| {str: 6349}
N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{3} (פ\textsuperscript{2} פ PHh-ZWT) —
Recklessness: [freq. 1] |kjv: lightness| {str: 6350}

2600) ל\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHhM) ac: Burn
coa: Charcoal ab: ?: [from: ר\textsuperscript{3} - from its heat]

N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHhM) —
Charcoal: [freq. 3] |kjv: coal| {str: 6352}

2601) ל\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHhR) ac: ? co:
Potter ab: ?

N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHhR) — Potter:
[Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: potter| {str: 6353}

2602) ה\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHhT) ac: ? co:
Pit ab: ?: [from: ה\textsuperscript{1} - a hole]

N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHhT) — Pit: A hole in the ground. [freq. 10] |kjv: pit, hole, snare| {str: 6354}
N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PHh-TT) —
Pit: A hole in the skin from disease. [freq. 1] |kjv: fret| {str: 6356}

2603) מ\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PThD) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

2604) מ\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PThR) ac: Burst co: ? ab: ?: A breaking or bursting open or out. [from: מ\textsuperscript{1} - breaking]

V) מ\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר P-ThR) — Burst:
[freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: open, slip, free, out| {str: 6358, 6362}
N\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר P-ThR) —
Bursting: [freq. 11] |kjv: open, firstling| {str: 6363}

2605) מ\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PThSh) ac: Spread
coa: Hammer ab: ?: [from: מ\textsuperscript{1}]

2606) מ\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר PLG) ac: Split
coa: River ab: Division: The land is divided by rivers that mark out boundaries or sections.

V) מ\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2} (ר\textsuperscript{2} ר P-LG) — Split:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 5] (vf:
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

Niphal, Pel | kjv: divide | {str: 6385, 6386}

N^m) לָכ (ןָלָכָל P-LG) — I. River:
As dividing the land into two parts.
II. Half: As split into two. [Aramaic only] | kjv: river, stream, dividing | {str: 6387, 6388}

N^f) לָכ (לָכָל P-LG) — I. River:
As dividing the land into two parts.
II. Half: As split into two. [Aramaic only] | kjv: river, stream, dividing | {str: 6387, 6388}

N^f) לָכ (לָכָל P-LG) — I. Clan:
A division within the family.
II. River: [Aramaic only] | kjv: division, river | {str: 6387, 6388}

d^f) לָכ (לָכָל P-LG) — Clan:
A division within the family. [Hebrew and Aramaic] | ms: כֹּל | kjv: division | {str: 6390}

h^f) לָכ (לָכָל MP-L-GH) — Clan:
A division within the family. [freq. 1] | kjv: division | {str: 4653}

N^f) לָכ (לָכָל P-LG) — I. Clan:
A division within the family. [Aramaic only] | kjv: division, river | {str: 6390}

2609) לָכ (לָכ P-LTh) ac: Escape
co: ? ab: ?

V) לָכ (לָכ P-LTh) — Deliver:
[freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) | kjv: deliver, deliverer, calve, escape, safe | {str: 6403}

b^m) לָכ (לָכ P-LTh) — Escape:
[freq. 21] | kjv: escape, fugitive | {str: 6412}

b^f) לָכ (לָכ P-LYTh) — Escape:
[freq. 28] | kjv: escape, deliverance, remnant | {str: 6413}

h^m) לָכ (לָכ MP-LTh) — Escape:
[freq. 1] | kjv: escape | {str: 4655}

2607) לָכ (לָכ PL-D) ac: ? co: Steel
ab: ?

N^f) לָכ (לָכ PL-D) — Steel:
[freq. 1] | kjv: torch | {str: 6393}

2608) לָכ (לָכ PLHh) ac: Slice
c: ? ab: ?: The cutting off of a piece of something.

V) לָכ (לָכ P-LHh) — I. Slice:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] | kjv: cut, shred, cleave, bring forth, strike, serve, minister | {str: 6398, 6399}

N^m) לָכ (לָכ P-LHh) — Part:
As what is sliced off. [freq. 6] | kjv: piece | {str: 6400}

m^m) לָכ (לָכ PL-HhN) — Service:
[Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] | kjv: service | {str: 6402}

2610) לָכ (לָכ PLK) ac: ? co: Stick
ab: ?: [from: לָכ - using a staff]

N^m) לָכ (לָכ P-LK) — I. Stick:
II. District: [Unknown connection to root;] | kjv: part, staff, distaff | {str: 6418}

2611) לָכ (לָכ PLN) ac: ? co: One
ab: ?

cf^m) לָכ (לָכ P-LW-NY) —
Such: A certain one. [ms: יְסָרָה | kjv: such | {str: 6423}

j^f) לָכ (לָכ PL-MW-NY) — One:
A certain one. [freq. 1] | kjv: certain | {str: 6422}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

2612) פל (Phl PLS) ac: Weigh co:
Scales ab: ?: The balance scale that is used to weigh objects. When the two sides of the balance is level, the weight is known.

V) פל (Phl P-LS) — Ponder:
In the sense of weighing options. [freq. 6] (vf: Piel) |kjv: ponder, weigh, made| {str: 6424}
N(ם) פל (Phl P-LS) — Scales:
For weighing. [freq. 2] |kjv: weight, scales| {str: 6425}

h(ם) פל (Phl MP-LS) — Balancing:
[freq. 1] |kjv: balancing| {str: 4657}

2613) פִּלְפָּל (Pilpil PLTs) ac: Tremble co: ? ab: Horror: Something of horror that causes one to tremble.

V) פִּלְפָּל (Pilpil P-LTs) — Tremble:
[freq. 1] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: tremble| {str: 6426}
N(ם) פִּלְפָּל (Pilpil PL-TsWT) — Horror:
[freq. 4] |kjv: horror, trembling, fearfulness| {str: 6427}

h(ם) פִּלְפָּל (Pilpil MP-L-TsT) — Idol: An object that causes horror. [freq. 4] |kjv: idol| {str: 4656}

i(ם) פִּלְפָּל (Pilpil TP-L-TsT) — Horror:
[freq. 1] |kjv: terribleness| {str: 8606}

2614) פִּלֵל (Pile PLSh) ac: Roll co: ? ab: ?: A rolling around in dust or ashes as a sign of morning) [from: פָּלָל - rolling the dough]

V) פִּלֵל (Pile P-LSh) — Roll:
[freq. 5] (vf: Hitpael) |kjv: wallow, roll| {str: 6428}

2615) פִּילָּה (Piłāh PNM) ac: ? co:
Inside ab: ?

h(ו) פִּילָּה (Piłāh P-NY-MH) — Within: [freq. 14] |kjv: within, inward, in, inner| {str: 6441}

bf(ם) פִּילָּה (Piłāh P-NY-MY) — Inner: [freq. 32] |kjv: inner, inward, within| {str: 6442}

2616) פִּילָּנָן (Pıllan PNP) ac: Pamper co: ? ab: ?

V) פִּילָּנָן (Pıllan P-NP) — Pamper:
To delicately teach or bring up. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: bring up| {str: 6445}

2617) פִּילָּס (Pıllas PSG) ac: Consider co: ? ab: ?

V) פִּילָּס (Pıllas P-SG) — Consider:
[freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: consider| {str: 6448}

2618) פִּילָּשׁ (Pıllash PSHh) ac: Hop co: ? ab: ?

V) פִּילָּשׁ (Pıllash P-SHh) — Hop: To hop from one place or another. Also to be lame as one who hops on one leg. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: pass over, halt, lame, leap| {str: 6452}

N(ם) פִּילָּשׁ (Pıllash P-SHh) — Lame:
As one who hops one leg. [freq. 14] |kjv: lame| {str: 6455}

2619) פִּילָּשׁ (Pıllash PSL) ac: Hew co:
Sculpture ab: ?: The chiseling of stone to form an image.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

V) נַּעַגְּלָה (ּחֹלֶל P-S.L) — Hew: To carve or chisel out stone. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: hew, graven| {str: 6458}

N⁵) נַגָּלְגָּלָה (ּחֹלֶל P-S.L) — Sculpture: As chiseled out. [freq. 31] |kjv: image, grave, carved| {str: 6459}

b⁵) נַגָּלָּלָה (ּחֹלֶל P-SYL) — Sculpture: As chiseled out. [freq. 23] |kjv: image, graven, carved, quarry| {str: 6456}

2620) מַגַּלָּר (מְלָר P-Sah) ac: March
c.o: Step ab: ?: [from: מָרַי - spreading apart the legs]

V) מַגַּלָּר (מְלָר P-Sah) — March: [df: מְלָר] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: go| {str: 6585}

N⁵) מַגָּלְלָר (מְלָר P-Sah) — Step: [df: מְלָר] [freq. 1] |kjv: step| {str: 6587}

h⁵) מַגָּלַמ (מַלֶּמֶשׁ MP-Sah) — Hips: As used in marching. [df: מַלֶּמֶשׁ] [freq. 1] |kjv: buttocks| {str: 4667}

2621) מַגָּל (מְלָר PSQ) ac: Spread
c.o: Work ab: ?: [from: מָלָר - something]

V) מַגָּל (מְלָר P-SQ) — Spread: To spread wide. [df: מְלָר] [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: open| {str: 6589}

2622) מַגָּל (מְלָר PAhL) ac: Make
c.o: Work ab: ?: [from: מָלָר - work]

V) מַגָּל (מְלָר P-AhL) — Make: [freq. 56] (vf: Paal) |kjv: work, worker, do, make, commit, doer, maker, ordain| {str: 6466}

d⁤( ) מֵגָלָה (מַלֶּה P-AhW-LH) — I. Wages: What one is given for his work. II. Work: [freq. 14] |kjv: work, labour, reward, wage| {str: 6468}

g⁵) מַגָּל (מְלָל PW-AhL) — Work: What is made. [ms: מַלֶּל] [freq. 38] |kjv: work, act, deed, do, getting, maker| {str: 6467}

h⁵) מַגַּל (מְלָל MP-AhL) — Work: [freq. 1] |kjv: works| {str: 4659}

2623) מַגָּל (מְלָר P AhM) ac: Beat
c.o: Bell ab: ?: A repetitive beating or sounding as the hoofs of a running horse, the beating of the heart or the ringing of a bell.

V) מַגָּל (מְלָר P-AhM) — Beat: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael) |kjv: trouble, move| {str: 6470}

N⁵) מַגָּל (מְלָר P-AhM) — Time: A continual beating of time, one moment after the other. Also a moment in time. [freq. 112] |kjv: time, once, now, feet, twice, step, corner, rank, oftentimes| {str: 6471}

m⁵) מַגָּל (מְלָל PAh-MN) — Bell: From its rhythmic ringing. [freq. 7] |kjv: bell| {str: 6472}

2624) מַגָּל (מְלָר PAhR) ac: Open
c.o: Work ab: ?: [from: מָלָר - work]

V) מַגָּל (מְלָר P-AhR) — Open wide: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) |kjv: open, gape| {str: 6473}

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<td>פָּכַה  (פָּכַה P-TsHh)</td>
<td>ac: Break</td>
<td>A breaking forth or out with force or a loud noise. [from: פָּכַה - as opening]</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>פָּכַה P-TsHh</td>
<td>Break open: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Piel)</td>
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<td>ac: Peel</td>
<td>Strip</td>
<td>Strip: As peeled. [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: strake</td>
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<tr>
<td>2627</td>
<td>פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-TsM)</td>
<td>ac: Crack</td>
<td>A cracking open.</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>פָּכַח P-TsM</td>
<td>Crack: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal)</td>
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<td>2628</td>
<td>פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-TsAh)</td>
<td>ac: Smash</td>
<td>A bruise from being smashed. [from: פָּכַח]</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>פָּכַח P-TsAh</td>
<td>Smash: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal)</td>
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<td>2629</td>
<td>פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-TsR)</td>
<td>ac: Press</td>
<td>The sharpening of a metal tool by pressing and moving a file or stone over the point. [from: פָּכַח]</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>פָּכַח P-TsR</td>
<td>Press: To push or urge another into an action. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)</td>
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</tbody>
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2630 | פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-QD) | ac: Oversee | Oversee: To closely inspect. II. Number: As counted. [ms: הָכָה] [freq. 305] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Hophal, Pual, Piel) | kjv: number, visit, punish, appoint, commit, miss, set, charge, governor, lack, oversight, officer, count, empty, ruler, overseer, judgement | {str: 6485} |
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<td>65.</td>
<td>פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-QYD)</td>
<td>— Oversight: A careful watching over. [freq. 13] (kjv: officer, overseer, governor, charge)</td>
<td>{str: 6496}</td>
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<td>66.</td>
<td>פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-QWD)</td>
<td>— Ward: The area inspected by an overseer. [ms: מַהֲכָה] [freq. 1] (kvj: ward)</td>
<td>{str: 6488}</td>
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<td>67.</td>
<td>פָּכַח  (פָּכַח P-QW-DH)</td>
<td>— Statute: The orders and commands of the overseer. [ms: מַהֲכָה] [freq. 24] (kjv: precept, commandment, statute)</td>
<td>{str: 6490}</td>
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ordering, account, custody, number| {str: 6486}

h\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ MP-QD）— I.
Number: II. Appointment: Also an appointed place. [freq. 4] |kjv: number, commandment, appointed| {str: 4662}
j\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-Q-DWN）— Deposit: The produce of the work that is watched over. [freq. 3] |kjv: delivered, store| {str: 6487}

2631) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QHh）ac: Open
co: ? ab: ?: The opening of the eyes or ears as being perceptive. [from: ﬀ]

V) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QHh）— Open:
To open the eyes or ears. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: open| {str: 6491}

N\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QHh）—
Seeing: As with open eyes. [freq. 2] |kjv: open| {str: 6493}

lc\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QHh- QWHh）— Open: [Written as two words in the Masoretic text - ﬀ [freq. 1] |kjv: opening| {str: 6495}

2632) ﬀ （ןדנ PQAh）ac: ? co:
Gourd ab: ?: The curved and round shape of a gourd.

N\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QAh）—
Gourd: [freq. 3] |kjv: knop| {str: 6497}

d\(^f\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QW-AhH）—
Gourd: [ms: ﬀ] [freq. 1] |kjv: gourd| {str: 6498}

2633) ﬀ （ןדנ PQR）ac: Seek co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ﬀ]

V) ﬀ （ןדנ P-QR）— Seek:
To look or search for something. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: ﬀ]
[freq. 12] (vf: Piel) |kjv: enquire, seek, search| {str: 1239, 1240}

N\(^f\) ﬀ （ןדנ PQ-RH）—
Seeking: [df: ﬀ] [freq. 1] |kjv: seek| {str: 1243}

2634) ﬀ （ןדנ PRD）ac: Divide
Seed ab: ?: A dividing or separating out. [from: ﬀ - scattering]

V) ﬀ （ןדנ P-RD）— Divide
apart: To divide and separate. [freq. 26] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) |kjv: separate, part, divide, scatter, disperse, joint, sever, stretch, sunder| {str: 6504}

N\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-RD）—
Mule: As being a division of two species. [freq. 15] |kjv: mule| {str: 6505}

d\(^f\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-RW-DH）—
Seed: As separated from the parent plant and scattered in the field. [ms: ﬀ] [freq. 1] |kjv: seed| {str: 6507}

e\(^f\) ﬀ （ןדנ PYR-DH）—
Mule: A female mule. As being a division of two species. [ms: ﬀ] [freq. 3] |kjv: mule| {str: 6506}

2635) ﬀ （ןדנ PRZ）ac: ? co:
Village ab: ?: The rural villages are scattered about the country side and have no wall for protection. [from: ﬀ - scattering]

N\(^m\) ﬀ （ןדנ P-RZ）—
Pasant: One who dwells in a town without walls. [freq. 1] |kjv: village| {str: 6518}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

N[^1] ֖ם (ךּרֻפ PR-ZH) —
Village: A town or village without walls of protection. [freq. 3] |kjv: unwalled| {str: 6519}

f[^2] ֖ם (ךּרֻפ P-R-ZY) —
Village: A town or village without walls of protection. [freq. 3] |kjv: country, unwalled| {str: 6521}

f[^3] ֖ם (ךּרֻפ P-R-ZY) —
Village: A town or village without walls of protection. [freq. 3] |kjv: village| {str: 6520}

V[^4] ֗ם (ךּרֻפ P-RHh) — Burst:
To break out or forth as a blooming flower or the wings of a bird. [freq. 36] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: flourish, bud, blossom, grow, break, fly, spring, abroad, abundantly, spread| {str: 6524}

N[^5] ֗ם (ךּרֻפ P-RHh) — Bud:
As bursting out. [freq. 17] |kjv: flower, bud, blossom| {str: 6525}

n[^5] ֕ם (ךּרֻפ AP-RHh) —
Chick: A young bird that has burst out of the egg. [freq. 4] |kjv: young| {str: 667}

e[^6] ֕ם (ךּרֻפ PY-RHhHh) — Brood: A young bird that has burst out of the egg. [ms: נָבְרָה] [freq. 1] |kjv: youth| {str: 6526}

2637) ֖נ (ךּרֻפ PRTh) ac: Break co:
? ab: ?: [from: ֖נ - scattering]

V) ֖נ (ךּרֻפ P-RTh) —
Stammer: As broken words scattered out of the mouth. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: chant| {str: 6527}

N[^7] ֖נ (ךּרֻפ P-RTh) —
Fallen grape: As broken from the plant and scattered on the ground. [freq. 1] |kjv: grape| {str: 6528}

2639) ֖נ (ךּרֻפ PRM) ac: Rip co: ?
ab: ?: [from: ֖נ - breaking apart]

V) ֖נ (ךּרֻפ P-RM) —
Rip: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rend| {str: 6533}

2640) ֖נ (ךּרֻפ PRS) ac: Split co:
Hoof ab: ?: The hoof that is split into two parts. [from: ֖נ - breaking]

V) ֖נ (ךּרֻפ P-RS) —
I. Split:
To split in two as the hoofs of a clean animal. [Hebrew an Aramaic] II. Spread: To spread apart in the sense of splitting. [df: מָמֵא] [freq. 84] (vf: Paal, Niphil, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: divide, part, deal, hoof, tear, spread, stretch, scatter, break, open, chop, spread| {str: 6536, 6537, 6566}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

N^m) אֲבִיָּה (חָלַל P-RS) — Peres: An unknown bird of prey. [ms: וָרֵם] [freq. 2] |kjv: ossifrage| {str: 6538}

N^f) אָבַּי (חָלַל PR-SH) — Hoof: As split. [freq. 19] |kjv: hoof, claw| {str: 6541}

h^m) אָבִיָּה (חָלַל MP-RS) — Spreading: In the sense of splitting. [ms: וָרֵם] [freq. 2] |kjv: spreading| {str: 4666}

2641) אֲבִיָּה (חָלַל PRAh) ac: Loose
co: Hair ab: ?
V) אֲבִיָּה (חָלַל P-RAh) — Loose: To uncover, remove or let go. Such as to make naked by removing clothing or uncovering the head. [freq. 16] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: refuse, uncover, naked, avenging, avoid, go, bare, let, nought, perish| {str: 6544}

N^m) אֱבִיָּה (חָלַל P-RAh) — Long hair: As let loose. [freq. 2] |kjv: locks| {str: 6545}

N^f) אֲבֵי (חָלַל PR-AhH) — Revenge: In the sense of letting loose. [freq. 2] |kjv: revenge, avenge| {str: 6546}

2642) אֲבַי (חָלַל PRTs) ac: Spread
co: Breach ab: ?: The breaching of a river bank causing the water to flow and spread out. [from: חָלַל - breaking]
V) אֲבִי (חָלַל P-RTs) — Spread out: To be spread out wide or widespread. [freq. 49] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual) |kjv: break, increase, abroad, breach, made, pressed, breaker, compel, open| {str: 6555}

N^m) אֲבִי (חָלַל P-RTs) — Breach: [freq. 19] |kjv: breach, gap, breaking| {str: 6556}

h^m) אֲבִי (חָלַל MP-RTs) —

2643) אֵיבִּי (חָלַל PRQ) ac: Tear co: ? ab: ?: [from: חָלַל - breaking]
V) אֵיבִּי (חָלַל P-RQ) — Tear away: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: break, rend, redeem, deliver, tear| {str: 6561, 6562}

N^m) אֵיבִּי (חָלַל P-RQ) — I. Crossroad: As a tearing apart of the path. II. Fragment: As torn from the whole. III. Booty: As torn from the whole. [freq. 3] |kjv: crossway, robbery, broth| {str: 6563, 6564}

a^p) אֵיבִּי (חָלַל MP-R-QT) — Neck: From the tearing off of the head at the neck of a bird to kill it. [freq. 1] |kjv: neck| {str: 4665}

2644) אָבִי (חָלַל PRSh) ac: Spread
cor: Dung ab: ?: The spread out dung of cattle. A spreading apart of things as an arrangement or of thoughts in order to understand and make clear. [from: חָלַל]
V) אָבִי (חָלַל P-RSh) — Spread out: Also to be easily and plainly understood in the sense of being spread out to see. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Niphal,
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  

Hiphil, Pual) | kjv: shew, scatter, declare, distinctly, sting, plainly| {str: 6567, 6568}  

N[^{m}] תכיה (เทพ P-RSh) — I.  

**Dung:** The dung of the cattle as spread out flat.  

II. **Horseman:** From the spreading of the legs to ride. [freq. 64] | kjv: dung, horsemen| {str: 6569, 6571}  

N[^{i}] תכיה (เทพ PR-ShH) —  

**Account:** As a spreading out of an event. [freq. 2] | kjv: sum, declaration| {str: 6575}  

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2645) תכיה (เทพ PShHh) ac: **Tear**  
co: ? ab: ?: A tearing into pieces. [from: תכיה - spreading apart]  

V) תכיה (เทพ PShHh) — **Tear:**  
[freq. 1] (vf: Piel) | kjv: pull| {str: 6582}  

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2646) ככיה (เทพ PShTh) ac: **Spread**  
co: ? ab: ?: [from: ככיה]  

V) ככיה (เทพ PShTh) — **Spread:**  
To spread apart. Also to Invade in the sense of spreading out for an attack. Also to strip of clothing in the sense of spreading the garment for removal. [freq. 43] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) | kjv: strip, put off, flay, invade, spoil, fall, spread| {str: 6584}  

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2647) ככיה (เทพ PShAh) ac: **Revolt**  
co: ? ab: Revolution: A spreading apart. [from: ככיה]  

V) ככיה (เทพ PShAh) — **Revolt:**  
[freq. 41] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: transgress, transgressor, rebel, revolt, offend, transgression| {str: 6586}  

N[^{n}] ככיה (เทพ P-ShAh) —  

**Revolution:** [freq. 93] | kjv: transgression, trespass, sin, rebellion| {str: 6588}  

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2648) ככיה (เทพ PShT) ac: **Spread**  
co: Flax ab: ?: A plant whose fibers are separated and spread out then made into linen and wicks for lamps. [from: ככיה - as spread out]  

N[^{i}] ככיה (เทพ P-ShT) — **Flax:**  
[freq. 20] | kjv: linen, flax| {str: 6593, 6594}  

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2649) ככיה (เทพ PThh) ac: **Open**  
co: Door ab: ?: [from: ככיה - a hole for entering]  

V) ככיה (เทพ P-Thh) — **Open:**  
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 146] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel) | kjv: open, loose, grave, engrave, put off, out, appear, drawn, break| {str: 6605, 6606}  

N[^{n}] ככיה (เทพ P-Thh) — **Door:**  
As an entrance or opening. [freq. 164] | kjv: door, entering, entry, gate, in, entrance, opening, place| {str: 6607, 6608}  

a[^{m}] ככיה (เทพ MP-Thh) —  

**Key:** [freq. 3] | kjv: key| {str: 4668}  

b[^{i}] ככיה (เทพ P-TYHh) —  

**Drawn sword:** In the sense of being opened from the sheath. [freq. 1] | kjv: sword| {str: 6609}  

l[^{n}] ככיה (เทพ MP-Thh) —  

**Opening:** [freq. 1] | kjv: opening| {str: 4669}  

c[^{d}] ככיה (เทพ PY-TWThh) —  

**Carving:** In the sense of opening
with a knife or chisel. [ms: חָצַק] [freq. 11] |kjv: engraving, graving, carved, graven| {str: 6603}

2650) יָפַל (יָפַל P-TL) ac: Twist co:
Cord ab: ?: Cords are made by twisting fibers together. [from: יָפַל - from a rope]

V) יָפַל (יָפַל P-TL) — Twist:
[freq. 5] (vf: Niphal, Hitpael) |kjv: froward, wrestle, unsavory| {str: 6617}

b) יָפַל (יָפַל P-TYL) —
Cord: Made of twisted fibers. [freq. 11] |kjv: lace, bracelet, wire, ribband, bound, thread, line| {str: 6616}

1 m) יָפַל (יָפַל P-TL-TL) —
Twisted: [freq. 1] |kjv: crooked| {str: 6618}

2651) נָפַל (נָפַל P-TN) ac: Open co: ?
ab: ?: [from: נָפַל - an opening]


h) נָפַל (נָפַל MP-TN) —
Threshold: As an opening. [freq. 8] |kjv: threshold| {str: 4670}

2652) פַּל (פַּל P-TAh) ac: Wink co:
? ab: Moment: The sudden closing and opening of the eye. [from: פַּל - opening the eye]

N) פַּל (פַּל P-TAh) —
Moment: As a wink of time. [freq. 7] |kjv: very, suddenly, instant| {str: 6621}

eq (פַּל P-TAhWM) —
Moment: As a wink of time. [df: פַּל P-TAhWM] {str: 5971}

2653) פָּל (פָּל PTR) ac: Open co: ?
ab: Interpretation: A revealing of a text or speech in order to understand it. [from: פָּל - breaking open to reveal fruit (the meaning)]

V) פָּל (פָּל PTR) — Interpret:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: מָבַל] [freq. 11] (vf: Paal) |kjv: interpret, interpretation| {str: 6590, 6622}

N) פָּל (פָּל P-TR) —
Interpret: [Hebrew and Aramaic]
[df: מָבַל] [ar: מָבַל] [freq. 32] |kjv: interpretation| {str: 6591, 6592}

ej) פָּל (פָּל P-T-RWN) —
Interpretation: [ms: מָבַל] [freq. 5] |kjv: interpretation| {str: 6623}
Tsad

2654) עבש (טבש TsBTh) ac: Grasp co: ? ab: ?: A reaching out to grasp something. [from: גַּפֵּן - as enclosed in a wall]

V) עבש (טבש TsBTh) — Grasp:
[freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: reach| {str: 6642}

2655) עבש (טבש TsBAh) ac: Wet co: Spot ab: ?: The dipping of the finger into a vat of dye and dripping color onto something.

V) עבש (טבש TsBAh) — Wet:
To be wet with the drops of dew. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: wet| {str: 6647}
N") עבש (טבש TsBAh) — Spots: Something spotted with different colors. [freq. 3] |kjv: colors| {str: 6648}
D") עבש (טבש Ts-BWAh) — Spotted: Something that appears to have spots of color. [freq. 1] |kjv: speckled| {str: 6641}

N") עבש (טבש TsBAh) — Finger: As used for dipping into a liquid, such as blood, and dripping drops onto something. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 35] |kjv: finger, toe| {str: 676, 677}

2656) עבש (טבש TsBR) ac: Pile co: Pile ab: ?: [from: קָפָה - as a swelling]

V) עבש (טבש Ts-BR) — Pile: To pile something up in a mound. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal) |kjv: heap, gather, lay| {str: 6651}

N") עבש (טבש Ts-BR) — Pile: A mound of something. [freq. 1] |kjv: heap| {str: 6652}

2657) עבש (טבש TsBT) ac: ? co: Handful ab: ?: [from: קָפָה - as enclosed in a wall]

N") עבש (טבש Ts-BT) — Handful: [freq. 1] |kjv: handful| {str: 6653}

2658) עבש (טבש TsDQ) ac: ? co:
Straight ab: Righteous: One who is upright or righteous is one who walks a straight path. [from: חָסֵד - The straightness of the side]

V) עבש (טבש Ts-DQ) — Straight: To be straight. [freq. 41] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: justify, righteous, just, justice, cleanse, clear, righteousness| {str: 6663}
N") עבש (טבש Ts-DQ) — Straight: [freq. 116] |kjv: righteousness, just, justice, righteous, right| {str: 6664}
B") עבש (טבש TsD-QH) — Straightness: [freq. 157] |kjv: righteousness, justice, right, righteous, moderate| {str: 6666}

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Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 33

2659) \(phan\) (זַחַת TshHn) ac: ? co: Stench
ab: ?
N(1) \(phăn\) (זַחַת Tsh-H-NH) —
Stench: [freq. 1] |kjv: ill, savour|
{str: 6709}

2660) \(phän\) (פְּחַנ TshHq) ac: Laugh
co: Laugh ab: ?: A laughing in play or mockery. [from: פָּחֵן - coming from the belly]
V) \(phăn\) (זַחַת Tsh-Hq) —
Laugh: [freq. 13] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: laugh, mock, sport, play| {str: 6711}
c(3) \(phăn\) (זַחַת Tsh-Hwq) —
Laugh: [ms: פָּחַנ] [freq. 2] |kjv: laugh| {str: 6712}

2661) \(phăn\) (זַחַת TshHr) ac: ? co: White
ab: ?: [from: פָּחֵן - from the bleaching by the sun]
N(1) \(phăn\) (זַחַת Tsh-Hr) —
White: [freq. 1] |kjv: white| {str: 6713}
c(3) \(phăn\) (זַחַת Tsh-Hwr) —
White: [ms: פָּחַנ] [freq. 1] |kjv: white| {str: 6715}

2662) \(phän\) (פְּחַנ TshLh) ac: Advance
co: Bowl ab: ?: A pushing forward or up as the sides of a pot or bowl. [from: פָּחַן - deep a bowl]
V) \(phăn\) (זַחַת Tsh-Lh) —
Advance: To move forward in distance, position or in prosperity. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 69] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: prosper, come,
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

2665) סָמַן (סָמַן Ts-MD) ac: Join co: Yoke ab: ?: The joining of two animals together for plowing a field. [from: סָמַן] V) סָמַן (סָמַן Ts-MD) — Join: To be joined to another as in a yoke. [freq. 5] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Pual) |kjv: join, fasten, frame| {str: 6775} N^m) סָמַן (סָמַן Ts-MD) — I. Yoke: A pair of animals in a yoke or two of something as yoked together. II. Tsemed: A standard of measure. The amount land that can be plowed in one day by a yoke of oxen. [freq. 15] |kjv: yoke, couple, two, together, acre| {str: 6776} b^m) סָמַן (סָמַן Ts-MYD) — Bracelet: As joined together. [ms: סָמַן] [freq. 7] |kjv: bracelet, covering| {str: 6781} 

2666) מָמַן (מָמַן TSMHh) ac: Sprout co: Sprout ab: ?: The springing up of a plant or bud. V) מָמַן (מָמַן TSMHh) — Sprout: To grow out or spring forth. [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: grow, spring, bring, bud, bear| {str: 6779} N^m) מָמַן (מָמַן TSMHh) — Sprout: A plant that sprouts out of the ground or a bud that sprouts out of a tree. [freq. 12] |kjv: branch, bud, grew, spring| {str: 6780} 

2667) שָמַן (שָמַן TSMQ) ac: Dry co: Raisin ab: ?: Grapes are left out in the sun to dry and shriveled up. The raisins can them be stored for later use as they will not spoil. [from: שָמַן - dried up] V) שָמַן (שָמַן TSMQ) — Dry: To be dry and shriveled up as grapes in the sun. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: dry| {str: 6784} ed^m) שָמָך (שָמָך T-sYMWOQ) — Raisins: Raisins that remain on the cluster. [ms: שָמָך] [freq. 4] |kjv: raisins| {str: 6778} 


2669) מָמַן (מָמַן TsMT) ac: Terminate co: ? ab: Permanent: Something that is permanently removed or destroyed. [from: מָמַן - as cut off] V) מָמַן (מָמַן Ts-MT) — Terminate: To come to a permanent end. [freq. 15] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: cut, destroy, vanish, consume| {str: 6789} b^2) מָמַן (מָמַן TsMY-TWT) — Permanent: Something that is continual. [ms: מָמַן] [freq. 2] |kjv: forever| {str: 6783} 

2670) שָמָן (שָמָן TsNHh) ac: Descend co: ? ab: ?: [from: שָמָן] V) שָמָן (שָמָן Ts-NNh) — Descend: To move or thrust in a downward direction. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: lighten, fasten| {str: 6795}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  bö

2671) םָנ (םָנְנָם TsNM) ac: Wither
c0: ? ab: ?: [from: םָנְנָם - a withering from lack of water or food]
V) םָנ (םָנְנָם Ts-NM) — Wither: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: wither| {str: 6798}

2672) ָן (ןָן TsNAh) ac: Low
c0: ? [from: ָן]
V) ָן (ןָן Ts-NAh) — Low: To be low or humble. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: low, humble| {str: 6800}

2673) ָן (ןָן TsNP) ac: Wrap
c0: ? [from: ָן - a cover]
V) ָן (ןָן Ts-NP) — Wrap: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: attire, turn| {str: 6801}
N(f) ָן (ןָן TsN-PH) — Wrapped: [freq. 1] |kjv: toss| {str: 6802}
b(m) ָן (ןָן Ts-NYP) — Turban: [df: הבנה] [freq. 1] |kjv: diadem, mitre| {str: 6797}
b(f) ָן (ןָן Ts-NY-PH) — Turban: [freq. 6] |kjv: hood| {str: 6797}
h(m) ָן (ןָן Ts-N-PT) — Turban: [freq. 12] |kjv: mitre, diadem| {str: 4701}

2674) ָן (ןָן TsNQ) ac: Confine
c0: Stocks ab: ?: [from: ָן - as brought down in confinement]
ec(m) ָן (ןָן TsY-NWQ) — Stocks: Used for confining a prisoner. [ms: קָנָה] [freq. 1] |kjv: stocks| {str: 6729}

2675) ָן (ןָן TsNR) ac: Pipe
c0: ?: [from: ָן - as bringing water down to another area]
ec(m) ָן (ןָן Ts-Y-NWR) — Pipe: Used for moving water. [ms: קָנָה] [freq. 2] |kjv: gutter, waterspout| {str: 6794}

2676) ָן (ןָן TsAhD) ac: March
c0: Bracelet ab: ?: The jingling of bracelets when marching.
V) ָן (ןָן Ts-AhD) — March: [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: go, march, run, bring| {str: 6805}
N(m) ָן (ןָן Ts-AhD) — Pace: [freq. 14] |kjv: step, pace, goings, go| {str: 6806}
N(f) ָן (ןָן Ts-Ah-DH) — Bracelet: An ornament worn on the ankle or wrist that jingles when walking. [freq. 3] |kjv: goings, ornament| {str: 6807}
h(m) ָן (ןָן MTs-Ah-DH) — Step: [freq. 3] |kjv: step, going| {str: 4703}
N(f) ָן (ןָן ATs-Ah-DH) — Bracelet: An ornament worn on the ankle or wrist that jingles when walking. [freq. 2] |kjv: chain, bracelet| {str: 685}

2677) ָן (ןָן TsAhN) ac: Remove
c0: ?: ab: ?: The taking down of camp and loading onto beasts of burden. [from: ָן]
V) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-AhN) — Remove:  [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: take down| {str: 6813}

2678) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsAhP) ac: Wrap
co: Veil ab: ?: The veil is wrapped around the face to cover it.

b) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-AhYP) — Veil:  [freq. 3] |kjv: vail| {str: 6809}

2679) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsAhQ) ac: Cry
co: ? ab: ?: A loud calling or crying out for help or to gather an assembly. [from: ַשֵּׁל]

V) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-AhQ) — Cry out: To cry or call out loudly. [freq. 55] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: cry, gather, call, gather| {str: 6817} 

N) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsAh-QH) — Cry: A loud crying or calling out. [freq. 21] |kjv: cry, crying| {str: 6818}

2680) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsAhR) ac: ? co: Small ab: ?: Small in time or size. Someone or something that is small in significance.

V) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-AhR) — Small: To be small. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) |kjv: low, small, little| {str: 6819}

b) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-AhYR) — Small: Something or someone that is smaller, younger or less significant. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: ַשֵּׁל] [freq. 28] |kjv: little, younger, least| {str: 2191, 2192, 6810}

b) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-AhY-RH) — Youth: Small in age. [freq. 1] |kjv: youth| {str: 6812}

2681) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsPD) ac: Shriv el
co: ? ab: ?

V) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-PD) — Shriv el:  [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cleave| {str: 6821}

2682) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsPHh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

b) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-PY-HhY-T) — Wafer: [ms: תשרים] [freq. 1] |kjv: wafer| {str: 6838}

2683) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (TsPN) ac: Hide co: Treasure ab: ?: A storing up or hiding of something to prevent discovery. [from: ַשֵּׁל - as something watched or covered]

V) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-PN) — Hide: To hide something to prevent discovery. [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: hide, lay up, esteem, lurk, privily, secret| {str: 6845}

b) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-PY-N) — Treasure: What is hidden. [freq. 1] |kjv: hid| {str: 6840}

b) ַשֵּׁל (ן) (Ts-PY-PN) — Treasure: What is hidden. [ms: תשרים] [freq. 1] |kjv: hidden| {str: 4710}
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</table>

2684) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsPAh ac: **Issue**  
co: **Serpent** ab: ?  
The tongue of the viper that issues out of its mouth. The issuing or coming out of something.  
[from: 3T]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3T (3T-3T-3T) TsPAh</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tsepha: An unknown venomous snake. From its tongue that issues out of the mouth. [df: 3T-3T-3T] [freq. 5] [kvj: cockatrice] {str: 6848}</td>
</tr>
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2685) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsPR ac: ?  
co: **Bird**  
ab: **Early**: The early morning appearance of birds.  

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<tr>
<td>V) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsPR — Depart early: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kvj: depart] {str: 6852}</td>
</tr>
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2686) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsPT ac: ?  
co: **Capital**  
ab: ?  

<table>
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<td>N) 3T (3T-3T-3T) Ts-PT — Capital: The top of a column. [freq. 1] [kvj: chapter] {str: 6858}</td>
</tr>
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</table>

2687) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsQL ac: ?  
co: ?  
ab: ?  

ej 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsQL — Sack: [ms: 3T-3T-3T] [freq. 1] [kvj: husk] {str: 6861} |

2688) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsRB ac: **Scorch**  
co: ?  
ab: ?  

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<tr>
<td>V) 3T (3T-3T-3T) Ts-RB — Scorch: [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) [kvj: burn] {str: 6866}</td>
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</tbody>
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2689) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsRHh ac: **Shout**  
co: ?  
ab: **Stronghold**  

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<th>3T (3T-3T-3T) TsRHh</th>
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<tr>
<td>V) 3T (3T-3T-3T) Ts-RHh — Shout: To cry out in battle. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kvj: cry, roar] {str: 6873}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2690) 3T (3T-3T-3T) TsRK ac: ?  
co: ?  
ab: **Need**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3T (3T-3T-3T) TsRK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point: The sharp pointed talon of a bird. Also a fingernail or the sharp point of a flint. [ms: 3T-3T-3T] [freq. 2] [kvj: nail, point] {str: 6856}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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429
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - \(\text{ש}
\)

\(gd\) (ראר) (T-sWRK) —
Need: [ms: \[כד\]] [freq. 1] [kjv: need] {str: 6878}

2691) (ראר) (TSRah) ac: Infect
cr: Welt ab: ?: An infection of the skin, usually leprosy, that causes welts. Also an infection of mildew or mold, as welts, on clothing or a building.

V) (ראר) (T-Rah) — Infect:
To be infected with leprosy, mildew or mold. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Pual) [kjv: leper, leprous] {str: 6879}

N\(^2\) (ראר) (Tsr-AhT) —
Infection: An infection of the skin, cloth or a building. [freq. 35] [kjv: leprosy] {str: 6883}

e\(^3\) (ראר) (TsyR-AhH) —
Hornet: From the welt when stung. [ms: \[כד\]] [freq. 3] [kjv: hornet] {str: 6880}

\(5m\) (ראר) (Mt-sRP) —
Crucible: Used for melting metals. [freq. 2] [kjv: pot] {str: 4715}

~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2692) (ראר) (T-RP) — Refine
co: Crucible ab: ?: The melting of metals in a crucible to remove the impurities and pour into a mold.

V) (ראר) (T-RP) — Refine:
[freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel, Participle) [kjv: try, founder, goldsmith, refine, melt, pure, purge, cast, finer] {str: 6884}

\(5m\) (ירש) (Mt-sRP) —
Crucible: Used for melting metals. [freq. 2] [kjv: pot] {str: 4715}

~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ราช

Quph

2693)  רבע (פונע QBL) ac: Take co: War ab: Before: Something placed in front and taken, received or chosen.

V)  רבע (פונע Q-BL) — Take hold: To take or receive what has been given. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 16] (vf: Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: receive, take, choose, held, undertook| {str: 6901, 6902}

N(m)  רבע (פונע Q-BL) — Before: Being in front of something, in space or time. In the sense of taking what is in front. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 30] |kjv: before, as, according, against| {str: 6903, 6905}

g(m)  רבע (פונע QW-BL) — War: In the sense of taking. [ms: הער] [freq. 1] |kjv: war| {str: 6904}

2694)  פונע (פונע QBAh) ac: Drain co: Bowl ab: ?: Something drained of its contents. [from: לא נא - as an empty cavity]

V)  פונע (פונע QBAh) — Drain: To empty something of its contents. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rob, spoil| {str: 6906}

N(2)  פונע (פונע QB-AhT) — Drained: Something that is emptied of its contents. [freq. 2] |kjv: dregs| {str: 6907}

2695)  פונע (פונע QBTs) ac: Gather co: ?: ab: ?: [from: ? - storage]

2696)  פונע (פונע QBR) ac: Bury co: Grave ab: ?: The act and place of burying the dead. [from: לא נא - gathering one to the forefathers in a cavity]

V)  פונע (פונע Q-BR) — Bury: [freq. 133] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: bury| {str: 6912}

N(m)  פונע (פונע Q-BR) — Grave: [freq. 67] |kjv: grave, sepulcher| {str: 6913}

d(f)  פונע (פונע Q-BWTs) — Company: A group of gathered people. [freq. 1] |kjv: company| {str: 6899}


V)  פונע (פונע Q-DHh) — Kindle: To kindle a fire. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: kindle, burn| {str: 6919}

N(2)  פונע (פונע QD-HhT) — Fever: [freq. 2] |kjv: burning, fever| {str: 6920}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

n) מָּסְר- (םםס A-Q-DHh) —
Eqdahh: A bright red gem. [freq. 1] [kjv: carbuncle] {str: 688}

2698) מָּס- (םס QDM) ac: Face co:
East ab: Before: The place of the rising sun. The Hebrews recognized the east as the top of the four compass points (contrary to our understanding of north) and is the direction faced when orienting direction. The past is understood as what is in front, or before, you as the past is known (contrary to our understanding of the future being in front of us). [from: מָּס - the red color blood combined with the qoph as the rising sun, hence the "rising sun of blood"]

V) מָּס- (םס Q-DM) — Face:
To go or meet face to face. To go before someone or something in space or time. [freq. 26] (vf: Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: prevent, before, met, come, disappoint, go] {str: 6923}

N) מָּס- (םס Q-DM) — I.
East: II. Ancient: A distant past. III. Before: In front or to the face. Also a time before. [freq. 87] [kjv: east, old, eastward, ancient, before, aforetime, eternal] {str: 6924}

N) מָּס- (םס Q-DM) — I.
East: II. Ancient: A distant past. III. Before: In front or to the face. Also a time before. [freq. 10] [kjv: east, former, ancient, before, old] {str: 6931}

2699) מָּס- (םס QDR) ac: ? co: Dark ab: Darkness: [from: ס - something burnt]

V) מָּס- (םס Q-DR) — Dark: To be dark from a lack of light or in mourning. [freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) [kjv: mourn, black, dark, darkish, heavily] {str: 6937}

N) מָּס- (םס Q-DR) —
Darkness: [freq. 1] [kjv: blackness] {str: 6940}

cm) מָּס- (םס Q-DW-RNYT) — Darkened: [ms: מָּס-] [freq. 1] [kjv: mournfully] {str: 6941}

2700) מָּס- (םס QDSH) ac: Set apart co: Prostitute ab: Special: Set apart from the rest for a special function. [from: ס - separating and joining to something]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted Roots (Three Letter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong>) מָשַׁר (משר Q-DSh) — Set apart: To set someone or something apart for a special purpose. [freq. 172] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Pual, Piel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong>(m) מָשַׁר (משר Q-ThB) — Destruction: [freq. 3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g</strong>(m) מָשַׁר (משר QW-ThB) — Destruction: [ms: בוש] [freq. 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2702</strong>) מָשַׁר (משר QThL) ac: Kill co: ? ab: ?: A cutting off by killing. [from: - made short by cutting]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong>) מָשַׁר (משר Q-ThL) — Kill: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 10] (vf: Paal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong>(m) מָשַׁר (משר Q-ThL) — Slaughter: [freq. 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2703</strong>) מָשַׁר (משר QThN) ac: ? co: Small ab: ?: Someone or something that is small in size, importance, age or significance. [from: ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong>) מָשַׁר (משר Q-ThN) — Small: To be small or insignificant. [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hiphil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong>(m) מָשַׁר (משר Q-ThN) — Small: [freq. 101]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g</strong>(m) מָשַׁר (משר QW-ThN) — Small: [ms: בוש] [freq. 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2704</strong>) מָשַׁר (משר QThP) ac: Pluck co: ? ab: ?: A plucking or picking off as being cut down. [from: - made short by cutting]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  יַּקֶּל

V) יַּקֶּל (Q-ThP) — Pluck:
[freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: crop, pluck, cut| {str: 6998}

2705) יַּקֶּל (Q-THR) ac: Burn
Incense ab: ?: The aromatic burning of incense or fat as an offering. [from: יַּקֶּל - made short by killing]

V) יַּקֶּל (Q-THR) — I. Burn:
To burn a sacrifice or incense. II. Join: [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 118] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel, Pual) |kjv: incense, burn, offer, kindle, offering| {str: 6999, 7000}

c (f) יַּקֶּל (Q-ThW-RH) — Incense:
[freq. 1] |kjv: incense| {str: 6988}
c (f) יַּקֶּל (Q-ThW-RT) — Incense:
[ms: יַּקֶּל] [freq. 60] |kjv: incense, perfume| {str: 7004}
c (f) יַּקֶּל (QY-ThR) — Incense:
[ms: יַּקֶּל] [freq. 1] |kjv: incense| {str: 7002}
h (f) יַּקֶּל (MQ-ThR) — Burning:
A place for burning incense. [freq. 1] |kjv: burn| {str: 4729}
h (f) יַּקֶּל (MQ-Th-RT) — Censer:
What is used to hold the incense. [freq. 2] |kjv: censor| {str: 4730}

c (m) יַּקֶּל (QY-ThWR) — Smoke:
The smoke of the burning incense or fat. [ms: יַּקֶּל] [freq. 4] |kjv: smoke, vapour| {str: 7008}

2706) יַּקֶּל (QLHh) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

N (f) יַּקֶּל (QLHh) — Kettle:
[freq. 2] |kjv: caldron| {str: 7037}

2707) יַּקֶּל (QLTh) ac: Hide
co: ?
ab: ?: [from: יַּקֶּל - hiding behind a covering]

V) יַּקֶּל (Q-TH) — Deform:
To be physically deformed in some manner which is usually covered. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: lacking| {str: 7038}

h (m) יַּקֶּל (MQ-TH) — Refuge:
A place one may run to for safety from an avenger. [freq. 20] |kjv: refuge| {str: 4733}

2708) יַּקֶּל (QLS) ac: Ridicule
co: ?
ab: ?: [from: יַּקֶּל - mocking]

V) יַּקֶּל (Q-LS) — Ridicule:
[freq. 4] (vf: Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: mock, scorn, scoff| {str: 7046}

N (f) יַּקֶּל (QLS) — Ridicule:
[freq. 3] |kjv: derision| {str: 7047}

N (f) יַּקֶּל (QL-SH) — Ridiculing:
[freq. 1] |kjv: mocking| {str: 7048}

2709) יַּקֶּל (QLAh) ac: Hurl
co: ?
Sling ab: ?: The hurling of a stone from the sling. [from: יַּקֶּל - always carried by the shepherd in his bag for protection]

V) יַּקֶּל (Q-LAh) — I. Hurl:
To throw stones with a sling. II. Carve:
To carve figures. [Unknown connection to root;] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: sling, carve| {str: 7049}

N (m) יַּקֶּל (Q-LAh) — I.
Sling:
The sling used to throw stones. Also something that hangs like a sling. II. Slinger:
One who slings stones. [freq. 23] |kjv: hanging, sling, leaves| {str: 7050, 7051}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - א

2710) ע"ס (קֶלֶם QLSH) ac: Grab
Fork ab: ?

ej (קרול QY-L-ShWN) — Fork: A tool used for pitching hay. [ms: נזרוק] [freq. 1] [kjkv: fork] {str: 7053}

2711) ט"ס (קֶם QMHh) ac: Grind
Meal ab: ?: Grain is ground into a meal for making breads. [from: א-מ]

N (קרול Q-MHh) — Meal: [freq. 14] [kjkv: meal, flour] {str: 7058}

2712) ר"ס (קֶס QMTh) ac: Snatch
co: ?: ab: ?: A snatching away of something. [from: א-ס]

V (קרול Q-MTh) — Snatch: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal, Pual) [kjkv: cut down, wrinkle] {str: 7059}

2713) ע"ז (קֶז QML) ac: Wither
co: ?: ab: ?: [from: א-ז]

V (קרול Q-ML) — Wither: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjkv: wither, hew] {str: 7060}

2714) ז"ז (קֶז QMTs) ac: Grasp
co: Handful ab: ?: [from: א-ז]

V (קרול Q-MTš) — Grasp: To grab with the hands, to grab a handful. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) [kjkv: take] {str: 7061}

g (קרול QW-MTs) — Grasp: [ms: גכ] [freq. 4] [kjkv: handful] {str: 7062}

2715) ע"ז (קֶז QMSH) ac: Cling
c: Thorn ab: ?: A thorn pierces the flesh and clings to the skin. [from: א-ז]

ej (קרול QY-MShWN) — Thorn: [ms: צים] [freq. 2] [kjkv: nettle] {str: 7057}

ej (קרול QY-MWShWN) — Thorn: [ms: צים] [freq. 1] [kjkv: thorn] {str: 7063}

2716) ע"ז (קֶז QNM) ac: ?
co: Spice
ab: ?: A fragrant bark used as spice. (eng: cinnamon)

j (קרול QN-MWN) — Cinnamon: [freq. 3] [kjkv: cinnamon] {str: 7076}

2717) ר"ז (קֶז QNTs) ac: ?
c: End
ab: ?: [from: א-ז - to make an end of something]

N (קרול Q-NTš) — End: To come to an end. [freq. 1] [kjkv: end] {str: 7078}

2718) ר"ז (קֶז QSM) ac: ?
c: ? ab: ?

V (קרול Q-SM) — Divine: To practice divination. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal) [kjkv: divine, diviner, use, divination, prudent, soothsayer] {str: 7080}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - 

Nthree) מָ喉咙 (דְּלָף Q-SM) —
Divination: [freq. 11] |kjv: divination, witchcraft, divine| {str: 7081}

hthree) מָלְמָל (דְּלַל MQ-SM) —
Divination: [freq. 2] |kjv: divination| {str: 4738}

2719) מָלָר (דְּלָר QAhR) ac: ? co:
Dish ab: ?: A hollowed out container. [from: מַלֶּר]
Nthree) מַלְמַל (דְּלַל QAh-RH) —
Dish: [freq. 17] |kjv: charger, dish| {str: 7086}

2720) מָלָר (דְּלָר QPD) ac: Shrink
co: ? ab: Anguish: [from: seasons contracting]
V) מָלָר (דְּלָר Q-PD) — Shrink:
[freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: cut off| {str: 7088}
Nthree) מַלְמַל (דְּלַל QP-DH) —
Anguish: As a shrinking. [freq. 1] |kjv: destruction| {str: 7089}
ethree) מַלִּר (דְּלַר QY-PWD) —
Qiyphod: An unknown animal. [ms: רְלֶר] [freq. 3] |kjv: bittern| {str: 7090}

2721) מָלָר (דְּלָר QPZ) ac: Leap co: ?
ab: ?: [from: seasons contracting]
ethree) מַלִּר (דְּלַר QY-PWZ) —
Qiphoz: An unknown bird. [ms: רְלֶר] [freq. 1] |kjv: owl| {str: 7091}

2722) מָלָר (דְּלָר QPTs) ac: Close co: ? ab: ?: A closing in the sense of drawing
together. [from: seasons contracting]
V) מָלָר (דְּלָר Q-PTs) — Close:
To draw together to close or shut. [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: shut, stop, skip, take out| {str: 7092}

2723) מָלָר (דְּלָר QTsB) ac: Sheer co:
Base ab: ?: The remaining portion after being sheered off. [from: מַלָר]
V) מָלָר (דְּלָר QTsB) — Sheer:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: cut down, shorn| {str: 7094}
Nthree) מַלָּר (דְּלָר QTsB) — Base:
What remains when sheered off. [freq. 3] |kjv: size, bottom| {str: 7095}

2724) מָלָר (דְּלָר QTshh) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?
Nthree) מַלָּר (דְּלָר QTshh) —
Qetsahh: An unknown plant. [freq. 3] |kjv: fitch| {str: 7100}

2725) מָלָר (דְּלָר QTsAh) ac: Scrape co:
Plane ab: ?: The scraping of a beam with a plane to form corners. [from: מַלָּר]
V) מָלָר (דְּלָר QTsAh) —
Scrape: [freq. 2] (vf: Hiphil, Hophal) |kjv: scrape, corner| {str: 7106}
Bthree) מַלָּר (דְּלָר Q-TsY-AhH) —
Cassia: A spice scraped from the tree. [freq. 1] |kjv: cassia| {str: 7102}
Athree) מַלָּר (דְּלָר MQ-TsW-AhH) —
Plane: A scraping tool used to make flat surfaces and
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

corners. [ms: הַקְּפַדַת] [freq. 1] |kjv: plane| {str: 4741}

heⁿ) שְׁפָדיָּה (מִקְפָדָה MQ-TsWaH) — Corner: As scraped out with a plane. [ms: הַקְּפַדַת] [freq. 12] |kjv: corner, turning| {str: 4740}

koⁿ) שְׁפַדוּּה (מִקְפַדָה M-QW-Ts-AhH) — Corner: As scraped out with a plane. [ms: הַקְּפַדַת] [freq. 2] |kjv: corner| {str: 4742}

2726) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד QTsP) ac: Snap co:
Splinter ab: Wrath: The snapping of a piece of wood sending splinters flying. [from: שָׁפַדַּה]

V) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-TsP) — Snap:
To snap and splinter a piece of wood. Also to lash out in anger as a splintering. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 35] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hitpael) |kjv: wrath, displease, angry, fret, furious| {str: 7107, 7108}

Nᵐ) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-TsP) — Splinter:
The flying splinters from a piece of snapped piece of wood. Also wrath as flying splinters. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 30] |kjv: wrath, indignation, sore, foam| {str: 7109, 7110}

Nᶠ) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד QTs-PH) — Snapped:
The snapping and splintering of wood. [freq. 1] |kjv: barked| {str: 7111}

2727) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד QTsR) ac: Sever co:
Short ab: ?: The cutting short of something such as the reaping of the harvest where the stalks are made short or patience which can be cut short. [from: שָׁפַדַּה - being cut short]

V) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-TsR) — Sever:
To cut something short or small. Often in the sense of harvesting where the plant is severed at that stalk or short in patience as being severed. [freq. 49] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: reap, reaper, shorten, shorter, discourag, loathe, straiten| {str: 7114}

Nᵐ) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-TsR) — Short:
As being cut off prematurely. [freq. 5] |kjv: small, few, soon, hasty| {str: 7116}

bⁿ) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-TsYR) — I. Harvest: The time when the plants are severed. II. Branch: In the sense of being severed from the plant. [freq. 54] |kjv: harvest, bough, branch, harvestman| {str: 7105}

gⁿ) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד QW-TsR) — Short: In patience. [ms: הַקְּפַדַת] [freq. 1] |kjv: anguish| {str: 7115}

2728) שָׁפַדֵּה (סֹפַד QQL) ac: ? co: ? ab:
Shame: [from: שָׁפַדֵּה - as light]

ej") שָׁפַדֵּה (סֹפַד QY-Q-LWN) — Shame: [freq. 1] |kjv: shameful| {str: 7022}

2729) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד QRB) ac: Approach co:
Near ab: ?: A bringing, giving or approaching of someone or something to be close, at hand or among.

V) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-RB) — Approach:
To come near. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 289] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: offer, near, bring, nigh, come, approach, at hand, present| {str: 7126, 7127}

Nᵐ) שָׁפַדַּה (סֹפַד Q-RB) — I. Within: In the sense of being close.
### Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -  *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. Near:</th>
<th>III. Battle:</th>
<th>In the sense of coming near. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 248]</th>
<th>kjv: among, midst, within, inward, in, nigh, near, approach, came, battle, war</th>
<th>{str: 7128, 7129, 7130, 7131}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N[^f]</td>
<td>נָפֵל (ןָפָל QR-BH)</td>
<td>Near: [freq. 2]</td>
<td>kjv: near, approach</td>
<td>{str: 7132}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c[^m]</td>
<td>כַּפַּל (כַּפָּל Q-RWB)</td>
<td>Near: [ms: כַּפַּל II. Kin: As a near relative. [freq. 78]</td>
<td>kjv: near, nigh, neighbour, next, kin, approach, short, kinsfolk, kinsmen</td>
<td>{str: 7138}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gm[^m]</td>
<td>גִּמָּל (גִּמָּל QW-R-BN)</td>
<td>Offering: As brought near to another. [ms: גִּמָּל</td>
<td>kjv: offering, oblation, sacrifice</td>
<td>{str: 7133}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V) נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RM)</td>
<td>Cover: To spread or lay over. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal)</td>
<td>kjv: cover</td>
<td>{str: 7159}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2732) נָפֵל (ןָפָל QRN) | ac: ? co: Horn ab: ? |
| V) נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RN) | Horns: To have horns. Also to shine as rays of light as like horns. [freq. 4] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) | kjv: shine, horns | {str: 7160} |
| N[^f]  | נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RN) | Horn: The horns of an animal or a musical instrument in the shape of a horn. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 90] | kjv: horn, hill | {str: 7161, 7162} |

| 2733) נָפֵל (ןָפָל QRS) | ac: Crouch co: Hump ab: ? |
| V) נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RS) | Crouch: To stoop over as a hunched back. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) | kjv: stoop | {str: 7164} |
| N[^m]  | נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RS) | Hook: As with a hump at the bend. [freq. 10] | kjv: taches | {str: 7165} |

| 2734) נָפֵל (ןָפָל QRAh) | ac: Tear co: Piece ab: ? | The tearing of a cloth into pieces. |
| V) נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RAh) | Tear: To tear a cloth into pieces. [freq. 63] (vf: Paal, Niphal) | kjv: rent, tear, rend, cut | {str: 7167} |
| N[^m]  | נָפֵל (ןָפָל Q-RAh) | Piece: A torn piece of cloth. [freq. 4] | kjv: piece, rag | {str: 7168} |

| 2735) נָפֵל (ןָפָל QRTs) | ac: Pinch co: ? ab: ? |
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) -

V)  לך ר (ך לְקָר Q-RTs) — I. Pinch: Also to pinch the eye (wink) or the lips. [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Accuse: In the sense of pinching another. [Aramaic only] [freq. 7] (vf: Paal, Pual) [kjv: wink, move, form, accuse] {str: 7169, 7170}

N^m)  לך ר (ך לְקָר Q-RTs) — Qerets: An unknown insect that bites, as a pinching. [freq. 1] [kjv: destruction] {str: 7171}

2736)  לך ר (ך לְקָר QRSh) ac: ? co: Board ab: ?

N^m)  לך ר (ך לְקָר Q-RSh) — Board: [freq. 51] [kjv: board, bench] {str: 7175}

2737)  לך ר (ך לְקָר QShB) ac: Heed co: ? ab: ?: The pricking of the ears to intently listen.

V)  לך ר (ך לְקָר Q-ShB) — Heed: To hear and pay attention. [freq. 46] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: hear, attend, heed, incline, mark, regard] {str: 7181}

N^m)  לך ר (ך לְקָר Q-ShB) — Respond: [freq. 4] [kjv: record, hearing, heed] {str: 7182}

d^m)  לך ר (ך לְקָר Q-ShWB) — Attentive: [ms: יָשֶׁר] [freq. 5] [kjv: attentive, attend] {str: 7183}

2738)  לך ר (ך לְקָר QShHh) ac: Harden co: ? ab: ?: A hardening of the heart toward another. [from: לֶא ר]

V) 来做 (ך לֶא ר Q-ShHh) — Harden: [freq. 2] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: harden] {str: 7188}


b^f) 来做 (ך לֶא ר Q-ShY-Thh) — Qeshiytah: A unit of value, money. [ms: הָשִׁישָּׁן] [freq. 3] [kjv: money, silver] {str: 7192}

c^m) 来做 (ך לֶא ר Q-ShWTh) — Truth: In the sense of weighing. [ms: יָשֶׁר] [freq. 2] [kjv: truth] {str: 7187}

g^m) 来做 (ך לֶא ר QW-ShTh) — Truth: In the sense of weighing. [ms: יָשֶׁר] [freq. 2] [kjv: certainty, truth] {str: 7189}

2740) 来做 (ך לֶא ר QShR) ac: Tie co: Sash ab: Conspire: A sash that is tied around the waist.

V) 来做 (ך לֶא ר Q-ShR) — I. Tie: To tie around. II. Conspire: In the sense of tying up. [freq. 44] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: conspire, bind, make, stronger] {str: 7194}

N^m) 来做 (ך לֶא ר Q-ShR) — Conspiracy: As a tying up. [freq. 16] [kjv: conspiracy, treason, confederacy] {str: 7195}

ed^m) 来做 (ך לֶא ר QY-ShWR) — Sash: [ms: יָשֶׁר] [freq. 2] [kjv: headband, attire] {str: 7196}

2741) 来做 (ך לֶא ר QShT) ac: ? co: Archer ab: ?: [from:来做 - a shooter of a bow]

N^m) 来做 (ך לֶא ר Q-ShT) — Archer: [freq. 1] [kjv: archer] {str: 7199}

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Resh

2742) סף (רבד RBD) ac: Spread co: Sheet ab: ?: Spread out as a bed covering. [from: רבד - spread out]
V) סף (רבד R-BD) — Spread out: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: deck| {str: 7234}
a") סף (רבד MR-BD) — Sheet: As spread out. [freq. 2] |kjv: covering| {str: 4765}
b") סף (רבד R-BYD) — Chain: As spread over the neck. [freq. 2] |kjv: chain| {str: 7242}

c") סף (רבד RYB-Ah) — Fourth: [ms: רבד] [freq. 4] |kjv: fourth| {str: 7256}

2743) סף (רבד RBK) ac: Mix co: ? ab: ?
V) סף (רבד R-BK) — Mix: [freq. 3] (vf: Hophal) |kjv: fry, bake| {str: 7246}

c") סף (רבד RBY-AhY) — Fourth: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: yebr] [freq. 2] |kjv: fourth, foursquare| {str: 7243, 7244}

2744) סף (רבד RBah) ac: ? co: Square ab: ?: The four sides of a square. [from: רבד - spread out]
V) סף (רבד R-Bah) — Square: To go down on the hands and knees in the sense of being on all fours. [freq. 15] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Participle) |kjv: square, foursquare, lay down, gender| {str: 7250, 7251}
N") סף (רבד R-Bah) — I. Squared: On the hands and knees in the sense of being on all fours. II. Quarter: As one side of a four sided square or a fourth. [freq. 8] |kjv: lying down, side fourth, square| {str: 7252, 7253}

c") סף (רבד RBTs) ac: Lay co: Palate ab: ?: The palate as a bed to lay down on to sleep or rest. [from: רבד - spread out]
V) סף (רבד R-BTs) — Lay down: To lie down to rest. [freq. 30] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: lay, couch| {str: 7257}
N") סף (רבד R-BTs) — Palate: A sleeping or resting place. [freq. 4] |kjv: resting place, lay, lie down| {str: 7258}

N") סף (רבד MR-BTs) — Palate: A sleeping or resting place. [freq. 2] |kjv: couchingplace, lie down| {str: 4769}

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<table>
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2746) *

2747) *

2748) *

2750) *

2751) *
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ʕ

2752) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה RGAh) ac: Stir co: ? ab: Moment: The stirring up of the sea or from a rest. Also a stirring of the eyes in rest or a wink.

V) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה R-GA) I. Stir: To stir as in stirring the waters or to stir from sleep. II. Rest: In the sense of stirring the eyes. [freq. 13] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: rest, divide, suddenly, break, ease, moment| {str: 7280}

N ₣) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה R-GA) I. Moment: As a wink of the eye. II. Rest: As a stirring of the eyes. [freq. 23] |kjv: moment, instant, space, suddenly, quiet| {str: 7281, 7282}

a ₢) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה MR-G-AH) — Repose: In the sense of rest. [freq. 1] |kjv: refreshing| {str: 4774}

ad ₢) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה MR-GWAh) — Rest: [freq. 1] |kjv: rest| {str: 4771}

2753) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה RGSh) ac: Tumult co: Crowd ab: ?: [from: לִשׁ - as a trampling]

V) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה R-GSh) I. Tumult: [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Crowd: To gather in a crowd in the sense of a loud tumult. [Aramaic only] [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) |kjv: rage, assemble| {str: 7283, 7284}

N ₣) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה RGSh) — Crowd: A loud tumultuous group. [freq. 2] |kjv: company, insurrection| {str: 7285}

2754) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה RDM) ac: Sleep co: ? ab: ?: [from: מָלַכ - sleeping silently]

V) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה R-DM) — Sleep: To be in a deep sleep or trance. [freq. 7] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: deep sleep, fast asleep, sleeper| {str: 7290}

i ₢) ʕʕʕ (רְגֶה TR-D-MH) — Trance: [freq. 7] |kjv: deep sleep| {str: 8639}

2755) ʕʕʕ (רְדֹד RDP) ac: Pursue co: ? ab: ?: [from: לְדָע]

V) ʕʕʕ (רְדֹד R-DP) — Pursue: To pursue in chase or persecution. [freq. 143] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: pursue, persecute, follow, chase, persecutors, pursuer, flight| {str: 7291}

a ₢) ʕʕʕ (רְדֹד MR-DP) — Pursued: [freq. 1] |kjv: persecuted| {str: 4783}

2756) ʕʕʕ (רְדָה RZHh) ac: ? co: Outcry ab: ?: A raising up of the voice in mourning or feasting. [from: מָלַכ]

a ₢) ʕʕʕ (רְדָה MR-ZHh) — Banquet: A place of crying out in joy. [freq. 1] |kjv: mourning| {str: 4798}

h ₢) ʕʕʕ (רְדָה MR-ZHh) — Mourning: A place of crying out in sadness. [freq. 1] |kjv: banquet| {str: 4797}

2757) ʕʕʕ (רְדָה RZM) ac: Wink co: ? ab: ?: A wink of the eyes.

V) ʕʕʕ (רְדָה R-ZM) — Wink: [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: wink| {str: 7335}

2758) ʕʕʕ (רְדֹ ל RZN) ac: Rule co: Prince ab: ?: [from: מָלַכ]
2759) יִרוֹם (ירום R-HhB) ac: Widen
c Street ab: Width: [from: רוח]

V) יִרוֹם (ירום R-HhB) — Widen: To make wide, large or roomy. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: enlarge, wide, large, room| {str: 7337}

N^m) יִרוֹם (ירום R-HhB) — Wide: [freq. 21] |kjv: large, broad, proud, wide, liberty, breadth| {str: 7338, 7342}

2760) יִרוֹם (ירום R-HhTh) ac: ?
c Rafter ab: ?: [from: יִֽרְוִֽי - as a trough]

b^m) יִרוֹמָה (ירומת R-HhYTh) — Rafter: [freq. 2] |kjv: rafter| {str: 7351}

2761) יִרוֹמָה (ירומת R-HhL) ac: ?
c Ewe ab: ?

N^f) יִרוֹמָה (ירומת R-HhL) — Ewe: [freq. 4] |kjv: ewe, sheep| {str: 7353}

2762) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhM) ac: ?
c Bowels ab: Compassion: The bowels are the seat of compassion. [from: יִֽרְוִֽי - as the loins]

V) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhM) —
Compassion: [freq. 47] (vf: Paal, Pual, Piel) |kjv: mercy, compassion, pity, love, merciful| {str: 7355}

N^m) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhM) — I. Bowels: The belly or womb. II. Compassion: As the belly being the seat of compassion. [Hebrew and Aramaic] III. Racham: An unknown bird. [freq. 73] |kjv: mercy, compassion, womb, bowels, pity, damsel, tender love, matrix, eagle| {str: 7356, 7358, 7359, 7360}

2763) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhP) ac: Flutter
c: ? ab: ?: The stirrings and shakings of a bird in the nest. [from: יִֽרְוִֽי - a bird covering the nest]

V) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhP) — Flutter: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: shake, move, flutter| {str: 7363}

2764) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhTs) ac: Wash
c: Washbasin ab: Trust

V) יִֽרְוִֽי (ירֵי R-HhTs) — I. Wash: [Hebrew and Aramaic] II.
Trust: As a trusted servant who washes the master. [Aramaic only] [freq. 73] (vf: Paal, Hitpael, Pual) [kjv: wash, bathe, trust] {str: 7364, 7365}

Washbasin: [freq. 2] [kjv: washpot] {str: 7366}

Washing: [freq. 2] [kjv: washing] {str: 7367}

Far: To be distant, far away. [freq. 58] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: far, off, away, remove, good way] {str: 7368}

Far: A distant place or land. [freq. 18] [kjv: far, afar] {str: 7391}

Pot: [freq. 2] [kjv: fryingpan] {str: 4802}

Moist: Fresh ab: ?: Fresh in the sense of being moist. [from: מָשָׁה - being fresh]

Hack: To cut and slice into pieces with a blade. [freq. 6] (vf: Pual, Piel) [kjv: dash] {str: 7376}

Ride: To ride an animal, wagon or chariot. [freq. 78] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: ride, rider, horseback, put, set, carry] {str: 7392}

Chariot: For riding in. II. Charioteer: The driver of the chariot. III. Millstone: In the sense of the top stone riding on the lower one. [freq. 123] [kjv: ride, rider, horseback, put, set, carry] {str: 7393, 7395}

Chariot: [freq. 1] [kjv: chariot] {str: 7398}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - י

2770) יפש (רבל RKL) ac: Trade co: ?
ab: ?: [from: רבל - traveling]
V) יפש (רבל R-KL) — Trade:
[freq. 17] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: merchant| {str: 7402}
N[^f) יפש (רבל RK-LH) —
Merchandise: Goods for trading.
[freq. 4] |kjv: merchandise, traffick| {str: 7404}
b[^m) יפש (רבל R-KYL) — I.
Talebearer: A traveler selling stories
and songs. II. Slanderer: As a
 talebearer. [freq. 6] |kjv: slander,
talebearer, tales| {str: 7400}
ac[^f) יפש (רבל MR-KW-LT) — Merchandise: [ms: רבל| [freq. 1] |kjv: merchandise| {str: 4819}

2771) יפש (רבל RKS) ac: Tie co: ?
ab: ?: [from: רבל - trampling down]
V) יפש (רבל R-KS) — Tie: [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: bind| {str: 7405}
N[^m) יפש (רבל R-KS) — Tied:
[freq. 1] |kjv: rough| {str: 7406}

2772) יפש (רבל RKSh) ac: Collect co: Goods ab: ?: A collection of possessions.
V) יפש (רבל R-KSh) — Collect:
[freq. 5] (vf: Paal) |kjv: get, gather| {str: 7408}
N[^m) יפש (רבל R-KSh) — Horse:
As a collection of beasts. [freq. 4]
|kjv: mule, dromedary, beast| {str: 7409}

2773) יפש (רמא RMHh) ac: ? co: Spear ab: ?
N[^m) יפש (רמא R-MHh) — Spear: [freq. 15] |kjv: spear, lance| {str: 7420}

2774) יפש (רמא RMK) ac: ? co: Stud ab: ?
N[^m) יפש (רמא R-MK) — Stud: A
male horse for breeding. [freq. 1]
|kjv: dromedary| {str: 7424}

2775) יפש (רמא RMS) ac: Tread co:?
ab: ?: [from: רמא - trampling down]
V) יפש (רמא R-MS) — Tread:
To trample under foot. [df: רמא| [freq. 36] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: tread, stamp, trample,
oppressor| {str: 7429, 7430}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - נ

N (nun) יגש (הלל R-MS) — Treader: A creature that crawls or creeps as a treading. [df: דraises] [freq. 17] |kjv: creeping, moving| {str: 7431}

h (he) יגשה (הלל MR-MS) — Trampled: A place that is tread upon. [freq. 7] |kjv: tread, trodden| {str: 4823}

2776) יגש (הלל RSN) ac: Halter
ab: ?: [from: אס - turning the head]
For leading an animal. [freq. 4] |kjv: bridle| {str: 7448}

2777) יגש (הלל RAhB) ac: Hunger
co: Famine ab: ?
V) יגש (הלל R-AhB) — Hunger: To be hungry or famished. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: hunger, hungry, famish| {str: 7456}
N (nun) יגש (הלל R-SN) — Halter:
For leading an animal. [freq. 4] |kjv: bridle| {str: 7448}

2778) יגש (הלל RAhD) ac: Tremble
c: ? ab: ?: A trembling out of fear. [from: צות - shaking]
V) יגש (הלל R-AhD) — Tremble: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: tremble| {str: 7460}
N (nun) יגש (הלל R-AhD) — Trembling: [freq. 6] |kjv: trembling| {str: 7461}

2779) יגש (הלל RAhL) ac: Quiver
co: Scarf ab: ?: The quivering of a scarf in the breeze. [from: שע - shaking]
V) יגש (הלל R-AhL) — Quiver: To shake uncontrollably. [freq. 1] (vf: Hophal) |kjv: shake| {str: 7477}
N (nun) יגש (הלל R-AhL) — Quivering: [freq. 1] |kjv: trembling| {str: 7478}
N (nun) יגש (הלל TR-Ah-LH) — Quivering: [freq. 3] |kjv: trembling, astonishment| {str: 8653}

2780) יגש (הלל RAhM) ac: Roar co: Thunder
ab: ?: [from: וי - shaking]
V) יגש (הלל R-AhM) — Roar: As thunder. [freq. 13] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: thunder, roar, trouble, fret| {str: 7481}
N (nun) יגש (הלל R-AhM) — Thunder: [freq. 6] |kjv: thunder| {str: 7482}
N (nun) יגש (הלל R-Ah-HH) — Thunder: [freq. 1] |kjv: thunder| {str: 7483}

2781) יגש (הלל RAhN) ac: Field co: Field
ab: Flourish: A green and fresh plant as flourishing with fruit or with sustenance. [from: קנה - through the idea of pasture]
m (mem) יגש (הלל R-AhN) — Flourishing: A green plant bearing fruit. Also prosperous. [Hebrew and
| Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ﬂ |  |
|-----------------------------------|  |
| Aramaic] freq. 21] kjv: green, fresh, flourishing] {str: 7487, 7488} |  |
| 2782) ﬂסנ (רְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְרְשַׁn} ac: Drop co: A dripping down of dew from the trees or rain from the clouds. kjv: drop, distil] {str: 7491}  |
| 2783) ﬂסנ (רְשַׁנְרְשַׁנְr) ac: Shatter co: A breaking into pieces by throwing. [from: - being broken into pieces] kjv: dash, vex] {str: 7492}  |
| 2784) ﬂסנ (רְשַׁנְr) ac: Quake co: As the shaking of the earth. [from: - shaking] kjv: shake, tremble, move, afraid, quake, remove] {str: 7493}  |
| 2785) ﬂסנ (רְפֵד) ac: Spread co: A spreading out such as a sheet for a bed. [from: - spread out] kjv: spread, make, comfort] {str: 7502}  |
| 2786) ﬂסנ (רְפֵס) ac: Stomp co: A stamping with the feet through water causing the water to become muddied. [from: - stamping down] kjv: humble, submit] {str: 7511, 7512, 7515}  |
**Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - י**

<table>
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<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Gaze:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 1] (vf: Piel)</td>
<td>kjv: leap</td>
<td>{str: 7520}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Murder:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 47] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel, Participle)</td>
<td>kjv: slayer, murderer, kill, murder, slain, manslayer, killing, death</td>
<td>{str: 7523}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N לו</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Wound:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A deadly wound. [freq. 2]</td>
<td>kjv: sword, slaughter</td>
<td>{str: 7524}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Pierce:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 1] (vf: Paal)</td>
<td>kjv: bore</td>
<td>{str: 7527}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Stone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used for baking bread by placing the bread on hot stones. [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: coal</td>
<td>{str: 7529}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N לו</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Pavement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A road of stones. [freq. 8]</td>
<td>kjv: pavement</td>
<td>{str: 7531}</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Pavement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A road of stones. [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: pavement</td>
<td>{str: 4837}</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Decay:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 2]</td>
<td>kjv: rot</td>
<td>{str: 7537}</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N לו</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Decay:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 5]</td>
<td>kjv: rotten</td>
<td>{str: 7538}</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Decay:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: rotten</td>
<td>{str: 7539}</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Mix:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Participle)</td>
<td>kjv: apothecary, compound, make, prepare, spice</td>
<td>{str: 7543}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>תָּוָּהַ (ר-צָּד)</th>
<th>Mix:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One who mixes spices for ointments or perfumes. [freq. 2]</td>
<td>kjv: spiced, apothecary</td>
<td>{str: 7544, 7546}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ־

N(1) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RQ-HhH) — Mixer: One who mixes spices for ointments or perfumes. [freq. 1] |kjv: confectionary| {str: 7548}

g(2) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RW-QHh) — Mixture: A mixture of spices for an ointment or perfume. [freq. 2] |kjv: ointment, confection| {str: 7545}

h(2) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק MR-Q-HhT) — Mixture: A mixture of spices for an ointment or perfume. [freq. 3] |kjv: compound, ointment, apothecary| {str: 4842}

k(1) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק MR-QHh) — Sweet: From the sweet smell of spices. [freq. 1] |kjv: sweet| {str: 4840}

k(1) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק MR-Q-HhH) — Mixture: A mixture of spices for an ointment or perfume. [freq. 2] |kjv: ointment, well| {str: 4841}

ed(2) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק RY-QWAh) — Perfume: As a mixture of spices. [ms: רֹאָק] [freq. 1] |kjv: perfume| {str: 7547}

2796) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RQM) ac: Fashion
go: Needlework ab: ?

V) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RQM) — Fashion: To fashion an intricate design. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Pual, Participle) |kjv: needlework, embroiderer, wrought| {str: 7551}

e(1) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק RYQ-MH) — Needlework: [ms: רֹאָק] [freq. 12] |kjv: brodered, needlework, divers colour| {str: 7553}

2797) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RQAh) ac: Hammer
go: Sheet ab: ?: The pounding of a metal such as gold with a hammer to flatten it out for a metal sheet.

V) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק R-QAh) — Hammer: To beat with a hammer to flatten out. [freq. 11] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: spread, stamp, stretch, beat, broad| {str: 7554}

b(2) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק R-QYAh) — Sheet: As hammered out flat. [freq. 17] |kjv: firment| {str: 7549}

ed(2) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק RY-QWAh) — Flat: As hammered out flat. [ms: רֹאָק] [freq. 1] |kjv: broad| {str: 7555}

2798) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RShM) ac: Inscribe
go: Needlework ab: ?

V) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק R-ShM) — Inscribe: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Participle) |kjv: note| {str: 7559, 7560}

2799) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק RShAh) ac: Depart
go: Needlework ab: Wicked

V) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק R-ShAh) — Depart: To leave the correct path in the sense of being wicked. [freq. 34] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: condemn, wicked, depart, trouble, vex, wickedness| {str: 7561}

N(1) מָשַׁח (רֹאָק R-ShAh) — I. Wicked: One who has departed from the correct path or way. II. Wickedness: [freq. 293] |kjv: wickedness, wicked, iniquity| {str: 7562, 7563}

e(1) מַשְׁחָה (רֹאָק RYSh-AhH) — Wickedness: [ms: רֹאָק] [freq.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ﺪ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>kjv Examples</th>
<th>STR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Spark</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>coal, heat, spark, arrow, thunderbolt</td>
<td>7565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2801</td>
<td>Boil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>boil</td>
<td>7570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2802</td>
<td>Attach</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>bind</td>
<td>7573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wicked**: The wickedness of wickedly, fault. [str: 7564]

**Bind**: A binding of something with a chain. [from: .wp - binding] [freq. 2] |kjv: bind| {str: 7572}

**Boil**: For binding. [freq. 2] |kjv: chain| {str: 7571}

**Attach**: The harnessing of rig for attaching horses to a wagon or chariot. [from: .wp - binding] [freq. 1] |kjv: chain| {str: 7571}

**Retem**: An unknown tree. [freq. 4] |kjv: juniper| {str: 7574}

**Chain**: For binding together or as bound on the wrist or neck. [ms: .wp] [freq. 1] |kjv: chain| {str: 7577}
Shin

2804) שֵׁבַע (ShBHh) ac: Still co: Still
ab: ?: A calming or quieting of something by speaking or stroking smoothly.
V) שֵׁבַע (ShBHh) — Still:
To refrain from moving and be calm. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 16] (vf: Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) |kjv: praise, still, keep, glory, triumph, commend| {str: 7623, 7624}

2805) שֵׁבַע (ShBTh) ac: ? co: Branch
ab: ?: A branch used as a staff, scepter, spear, writing implement or measuring rod. [from: שִׁבְעָה]
N<sup>n</sup>) שֵׁבַע (ShBTh) — I.
Staff: A walking staff made from the branch of a tree. II. Tribe: As a branch of the family tree. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 191] |kjv: tribe, rod, sceptre, staff, pen, dart, correction| {str: 7625, 7626}

2806) שֵׁבַע (ShBL) ac: Flow co: Flood
ab: ?: The flooding of the river which provides water to the surrounding crop fields. [from: שִׁבָּע - as a flowing]
Path: As the path of a stream. [freq. 3] |kjv: path| {str: 7635}
G<sup>m</sup>) שֵׁבַע (ShW-BL) — Leg:
As the leg of a stream. [ms: שִׁבָּע] [freq. 1] |kjv: leg| {str: 7640}
L<sup>d</sup>) שֵׁבַע (ShH-LWL) — Snail:
From the trail it leaves appearing like a stream. [freq. 1] |kjv: snail| {str: 7642}

2807) שֵׁבַע (ShBS) ac: Weave co: Wreath
ab: ?: [from: שִׁבַּע - weaving] b<sup>m</sup>) שֵׁבַע (Sh-BYS) — Wreath:
A woven band for a woman’s heads. [freq. 1] |kjv: caul| {str: 7636}

2808) שֵׁבַע (ShBAh) ac: Swear co: Oath
ab: ?: Literally to seven oneself. A common practice was to make seven declarations when making an oath. This declaration can be making the oath seven times or doing seven things to show the sincerity of the oath. (eng: seven, an exchange of the s and sh)
V) שֵׁבַע (Sh-BAh) — Swear:
To make an oath. [freq. 187] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Participle) |kjv: swear, charge, oath, straitly| {str: 7650}
N<sup>m</sup>) שֵׁבַע (Sh-BAh) — Seven:
[freq. 394] |kjv: seven, seventh, seven times, sevenfold| {str: 7651}
D<sup>m</sup>) שֵׁבַע (Sh-BWAh) — Week:
As seven days. [ms: שִׁבָּע] [freq. 20] |kjv: week| {str: 7620}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

d<sup>f</sup> (שַׁבֵּעַ Sh-BW-AhH) — Oath: [freq. 30] [kjv: oath, curse] {str: 7621}
e<sup>e</sup> (שַׁבֵּעַ Sh-Y-BAh) — Seven: [Only used in the plural form meaning seventy - שַׁבֵּעַ] [freq. 91] [kjv: seventy] {str: 7657}
e<sup>e</sup> (שַׁבֵּעַ Sh-YB-AhH) — Seven: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: שָׁבַע] [freq. 6] [kjv: seven] {str: 7655}
e<sup>e</sup> (שַׁבֵּעַ ShY-B-AhT) — Sevenfold: [Always written in the plural form שַׁבֵּעַ] [ms: שָׁבַע] [freq. 7] [kjv: sevenfold, seven times] {str: 7659}

2809 (שֵׁבֶעַ ShBTs) ac: Weave
co: Plait ab: Anguish: A crisscross pattern of weaving. [from: שֵׁבָע - weaving]

V) (שֵׁבֶעַ ShBTs) — Weave: To weave a checkered or plaited pattern. [freq. 2] (vf: Pual, Piel, Participle) [kjv: embroider, set] {str: 7660}
N<sup>m</sup> (שֵׁבֶעַ Sh-BTs) — Anguish: As a weaving inside. [freq. 1] [kjv: anguish] {str: 7661}

h<sup<f</sup> (מָשַׁבֵּע M-ShBTsH) — Plait: A checkered work. [freq. 9] [kjv: ouches, wrought] {str: 4865}

i<sup>m</sup> (מָשַׁבֵּע MSh-BTs) — Woven: [freq. 1] [kjv: broidered] {str: 8665}

2810 (שֵׁבֶעַ ShBQ) ac: Leave co: ? ab: ?: [from: שֵׁבֶע - empty]

V) (שֵׁבֶעַ Sh-BQ) — Leave: To be left alone. [Aramaic only] [freq. 5] (vf: Paal) [kjv: leave, alone] {str: 7662}

2811 (שֵׁבֶעַ Sh-BR) ac: Burst co: Grain ab: ?: The grain is placed on the threshing floor or in the millstone and crushed to burst out the seeds from the hulls. [from: שֵׁבֶע]

V) (שֵׁבֶעַ Sh-BR) — I. Burst: To burst out or through. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שָׁבַע] II. Exchange: To buy or sell produce, usually grain. [denominative of the noun meaning grain] [freq. 172] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel, Participle) [kjv: break, destroy, hurt, tear, birth, crush, quench, buy, sell] {str: 7665, 7666, 8406}
N<sup>m</sup> (שֵׁבֶעַ Sh-BR) — I. Shattering: II. Grain: As being burst open on the threshing floor or in the millstone. [freq. 53] [kjv: destruction, breach, hurt, breaking, affliction, bruise, crushing, interpretation, vexation, corn, victuals] {str: 7667, 7668}

a<sup>m</sup> (מָשַׁבֵּע MSh-BR) — Birth canal: The place of bursting through. [freq. 3] [kjv: birth, breaking] {str: 4866}

h<sup>m</sup> (מָשַׁבֵּע MSh-BR) — Breaker: Large waves of the sea that
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - W

burst onto the shore. [freq. 5] kjv: waves, billows

ej

m

2JVFMW (ShY-B-RWN) - Bursting: [freq. 2] kjv: destruction, breaking

— Bursting: [freq. 5] kjv: destruction, breaking

— Burst: [freq. 7] vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil kjv: cease, rest, away, fail, celebrate

V)

— Ceasing: [freq. 11] kjv: sabbath, another, lost time, cease

N

f

8FW (8FW Sh-BT) — Ceasing: A stopping of activity. Often used for the seventh day or special feast day as a day set aside for resting or celebrating. [freq. 111] kjv: sabbath, another, lost time, cease

2812)

8FWQ (8FWQ MSh-BT) — Ceasing: [freq. 1] kjv: sabbath

V)

— Ceasing: [freq. 11] kjv: rest, sabbath

j

m

2JXFW (2JXFW ShB-TWN) — Ceasing: [freq. 11] kjv: rest, sabbath

2813)

,GW (,GW ShGHh) — Look

V)

— Look: [freq. 3] vf: Hiphil kjv: look

2814)

0GW (0GW ShGL) — Consort: [Hebrew and Aramaic]: [freq. 5] kjv: queen

2815)

3GW (3GW ShGAh) — Rave

V)

— Rave: [freq. 7] vf: Hitpael, Pual, Participle kjv: mad

2816)

6GW (6GW ShGR) — Birth

V)

— Birth: [freq. 5] kjv: increase, come

2817)

4HW (4HW ShDP) — Blast

V)

— Blast: To blow heavily. [freq. 3] vf: Paal, Pual, Participle kjv: blasted

2818)

6HW (6HW ShDR) — Struggle

V)

— Struggle: [Hebrew and Aramaic]: [freq. 3] kjv: queen

2819)
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

2819) שזב (Sh-ZB) ac: Deliver
co: ? ab: ?

2820) שזפ (Sh-ZP) ac: Look
co: ? ab: ?

2821) שזר (Sh-ZR) ac: Twist
co: ? ab: ?: A twisting of twine into a cord.

2822) שחפ (Sh-HhD) ac: ? co:
Bribe ab: ?: A gift presented to one in return for a favor. [from: שח - unity]

2823) שחת (Sh-HhTh) ac: Strike
cp: ? ab: ?: The striking of a knife (or other weapon) for slaughtering or a hammer to pound out metal. [from: שחת - destruction by striking]

2824) שחל (Sh-HhL) ac: ? co:
Lion ab: ? [from: שחל - destruction by striking]

2825) שחס (Sh-HhS) ac: Spring
cp: ? ab: ?

2826) שחפ (Sh-HhP) ac: ? co:
Thin ab: ? [from: שח - being thin from hunger]

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Struggle: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) [kjv: labour] {str: 7712}

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Revolt: [Aramaic only] [ar: שרוד] [freq. 2] [kjv: sedition] {str: 849}

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Deliver: [Aramaic only] (vf: Paal) [kjv: deliver] {str: 7804}

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Look: [freq. 3] (vf: Paal) [kjv: see, look] {str: 7805}

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Twist: [freq. 21] (vf: Hophal, Participle) [kjv: twined] {str: 7806}

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Bribe: To give a bribe. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) [kjv: reward, hire] {str: 7809}

V) שדר (Sh-DR) — Bribe: [freq. 23] [kjv: gift, reward, bribe, present, bribery] {str: 7810}

Nן) שחל (Sh-Hh-LT) — Onycha: An incense. [freq. 1] [kjv: onycha] {str: 7827}

Nן) שחל (Sh-Hh-LT) — Spring: To voluntarily sprout up from the ground. [df: שחל] [freq. 2] [kjv: spring] {str: 7823}

Nן) שחל (Sh-Hh-LT) — Shahhaph: An unknown bird. [freq. 2] [kjv: cuckow] {str: 7828}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

N[^2] ם-ם (ShHh-PT) — Consumption: A disease making one thin. [freq. 2] [kjv: consumption] {str: 7829}

b[^m] ם-ם (ShHhYP) — Panel: A thin board. [freq. 1] [kjv: cieled] {str: 7824}

2827) מ-ם (ShHhTs) ac: ? co: ? ab: Pride

N[^m] ם-ם (ShHhTs) — Pride: [freq. 2] [kjv: lion, pride] {str: 7830}

2828) מ-ם (ShHhQ) ac: Beat co: Powder

ab: ? A repetitive beating or pounding to pulverize or to make small such as the tumbling of stones in a river. [from: מ-ם - destruction by striking]

V) מ-ם (ShHhQ) — Beat: To continually beat something to make it small or turn to powder. [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) [kjv: beat, wear] {str: 7833}

N[^m] מ-ם (ShHhQ) — Powder: A pulverized powder. Also the clouds as a fine powder. [freq. 21] [kjv: cloud, sky, dust, cloud] {str: 7834}

2829) מ-ם (ShHhR) ac: Dark co: Dawn

ab: ? [from: מ-ם - a dark place]

V) מ-ם (ShHhR) — I. Dark: To be dark in color. II. Seek: To peer into the dim light of morning in search for something. [freq. 13] (vf: Paal) [kjv: black, seek, betimes] {str: 7835, 7836}

N[^m] מ-ם (ShHhR) — Dawn: The place of the rising sun.

[freq. 24] [kjv: morning, day, early, dayspring, light, rise] {str: 7837}

N[^f] מ-ם (ShHh-RWT) — Youth: As having dark hair. [freq. 1] [kjv: youth] {str: 7839}

2830) מ-ם (ShHhT) ac: Corrupt co: ? ab: ? [from: מ-ם - corrupt]

V) מ-ם (Sh-HhT) — Corrupt: To destroy. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 150] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal, Piel, Participle) [kjv: destroy, corrupt, mar, destroyer, corrupter, waster, spoiler, batter, corruptly, fault} {str: 7843, 7844}

a[^m] מ-ם (MSh-HhR) — Corrupting: [freq. 1] [kjv: destroying] {str: 4892}

h[^m] מ-ם (MSh-HhR) — Corrupted: [freq. 2] [kjv: marred, corruption] {str: 4893}

ab[^m] מ-ם (MSh-HhY-T) — Corruption: [freq. 1] [kjv: destroy, corruption, destruction, trap, destroying] {str: 4889}

2831) מ-ם (ShThHh) ac: Spread co: ? ab: ? [from: מ-ם]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מ

V) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) — Spread: [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: spread, enlarge, stretch, abroad| {str: 7849}

N\textsuperscript{4)} מִפְּאָא (מִפְּאָא שָׁ-בָא) — Spreading: [df: מִפְּאָא] [freq. 3] |kjv: spread, spreading| {str: 4894}

2832) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) ac: Flush
co: ? ab: ?: [from: מָפָא]

V) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) — Flush:
To flow over with copious amounts of water. [freq. 31] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual) |kjv: overflow, rinse, wash, drown, flow| {str: 7857}

N\textsuperscript{4)} מִפְּאָא (מִפְּאָא שָׁ-טָה) — Overflowing: [freq. 6] |kjv: flood, overflowing, outrageous| {str: 7858}

2833) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) ac: Rule
co: ? ab: ?: [from: מָפ• - punishment from a ruler]

V) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) — Rule:
[freq. 25] (vf: Paal) |kjv: officer, ruler, overseer| {str: 7860}

N\textsuperscript{4)} מִפְּאָא (מִפְּאָא שָׁ-טָה) ac: Domain
co: ? ab: ?: [Hebrew and Aramaic]

V) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) — Rule:
[freq. 2] |kjv: forget| {str: 7913}

2835) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) ac: Forget
co: ? ab: ?

V) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) — I. Forget: [Hebrew and Aramaic] II. Find: To find something forgotten or hidden. [Aramaic only] [freq. 120] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hitpael, Piel) |kjv: forget, find| {str: 7911, 7912}

N\textsuperscript{4)} מִפְּאָא (מִפְּאָא שָׁ-טָה) — Forget: [freq. 2] |kjv: forget| {str: 7913}

2836) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) ac: Childless
co: ? ab: Bereavement: Bereavement from a lack of children due to miscarriage, barrenness or loss of children.

V) מָפָא (מָפָא שָׁ-טָה) — Childless:
To be without children through miscarriage, barrenness or loss of children. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel, Participle) |kjv: bereave, barren, childless, cast, lost, rob, deprive| {str: 7921}

N\textsuperscript{4)} מִפְּאָא (מִפְּאָא שָׁ-טָה) ac: Bereavement
co: ? ab: Bereavement: From the loss of children or other unfruitfulness.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - נ

[freq. 1] [kjv: loss, spoiling] {str: 7923}
d^m (שָׁלֹות Sh-KWL) — Childless: Through barrenness or loss of children. [ms: שָׁלֹות [freq. 6] [kjv: barren, rob, bereave] {str: 7909}
ed^m (שֹׁלֵחַ ShY-KWL) — Bereavement: From the loss of children or other unfruitfulness. [ms: שֹׁלֵחַ [freq. 1] [kjv: lost] {str: 7923}
nc^m (שְׂלַח Sh-KWL) — Cluster: A cluster of rapes from the vine or flowers from the plant. [Unknown connection to root;] [ms: שְׂלַח] [freq. 9] [kjv: cluster] {str: 811}

2837) (שָׁלַל ShKM) ac: ? co: Shoulder ab: ?
V) (שָׁלַל Sh-KM) — Shoulder: To rise or go early in the sense of placing the load on the shoulders to depart. [freq. 65] (vf: Hiphil) [kjv: early, bedtime] {str: 7925}
N^m (שָׁלַל Sh-KM) — Shoulder: [freq. 22] [kjv: shoulder, back, consent, portion] {str: 7926}
e^l (שָׁלוֹח ShYK-MH) — Shoulder: [ms: שָׁלוֹח] [freq. 1] [kjv: shoulder] {str: 7929}

2838) (שָׁלֵם ShKN) ac: Dwell co: Dwelling ab: ?: [from: שֹׁלֵם]
V) (שָׁלֵם Sh-KN) — Dwell: To stay or sit in one location. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 131] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: dwell, abide, remain, inhabit, rest, set, continue, dweller, dwelling, habitation] {str: 7931, 7932}
N^m (שָׁלֵם Sh-KN) — I. Dwelling: The place of residence. II. Neighbor: A fellow dweller. [freq. 21] [kjv: habitation, neighbour, inhabitant, thereunto] {str: 7933, 7934}

N^m (שָׁלֵם MSh-KN) — Dwelling: The place of residence. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 140] [kjv: tabernacle, dwelling, habitation, dwellingplace, place, dwell, tent] {str: 4907, 4908}

2839) (שָׁלשׁ ShKR) ac: Drunk co: Liquor ab: Drunkenness
N^m (שָׁלשׁ Sh-KR) — Liquor: An intoxicating drink. [freq. 23] [kjv: drink, wine] {str: 7941}
ec^m (שָׁלֶשׁ ShY-KWR) — Drunkard: One who is filled with intoxicating drink. [ms: שָׁלֶשׁ] [freq. 13] [kjv: drunken, drunkard, drunk] {str: 7910}
ej^m (שָׁלֶשׁ ShY-KRN) — Drunkenness: [ms: שָׁלֶשׁ] [freq. 3] [kjv: drunkenness, drunken] {str: 7943}

2840) (שָׁלָא ShLB) ac: Join co: Joint ab: ?: A joining together in an arranged or equal order.
V) (שָׁלָא Sh-LB) — Join: [freq. 2] (vf: Pual) [kjv: order, equally distant] {str: 7947}
N^m (שָׁלָא Sh-LB) — Joint: [freq. 3] [kjv: ledge] {str: 7948}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

2841) שָלָל (ShLG) ac: ? co: Snow
ab: ?

V) שָלָל (Sh-LG) — Snow:
[freq. 1] (vfl: Hiphil) [kjv: snow] {str: 7949}
N"m) שָלָל (Sh-LG) — Snow:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שלל]
[freq. 21] [kjv: snow, snowy] {str: 7950, 8517}

2842) שָלָל (ShLHh) ac: Send
co: ?
ab: ?:
[from: P - sending]

V) שָלָל (Sh-LHh) — Send:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 861] (vfl: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel)
[kjv: send, go, lay, cast, stretch, depart, sow, loose] {str: 7971, 7972}
N"m) שָלָל (Sh-LHh) — Send:
[Hebrew and Aramaic] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Pual, Piel, Piel)
[kjv: send, go, lay, cast, stretch, depart, sow, loose] {str: 7971, 7972}

Projectile: A weapon that is sent by the hand. Also a plant shoot as sent out of the ground. [freq. 8] [kjv: sword, weapon, dart, plant, put] {str: 7973}

Shoot: The shoots of a plant as sent out. [freq. 1] [kjv: branch] {str: 7976}

Sending: [freq. 2] [kjv: sending, discharge] {str: 4917}

Sending: [df: משלחת] [freq. 10] [kjv: put, set, send, lay] {str: 4916}

I. Present: A gift that is sent. [ms: שלח] II. Sent: [ms: שלח] [freq. 3] [kjv: present, send] {str: 7964}

2843) שָלָל (Sh-LTh) ac: Rule
co: Master
ab: Realm:
(eng: salute - with the exchange of the s and sh)

V) שָלָל (Sh-LTh) — Rule:
To be over or have mastery over another. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 15] (vfl: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: rule, power, dominion, mastery] {str: 7980, 7981}

Shield: As placed over the head for protection from projectiles. [freq. 7] [kjv: shield] {str: 7982}

Bold: As being prominent. [freq. 1] [kjv: imperious] {str: 7986}

Master: One who has dominion over another, also a rule or law as a master. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 14] [kjv: governor, mighty, power, ruler, rule, captain, lawful] {str: 7989, 7990}

Realm: [Aramaic only] {str: 7985}

Mastery: [Aramaic only] [ms: שלמה שלמה] [freq. 4] [kjv: power, ruler] {str: 7983, 7984}

2844) שָלָל (ShLK) ac: Throw
co:?
ab: ?: [from: P - sending]

V) שָלָל (Sh-LK) — Throw:
To cast out, down or away. [freq.
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - נ

2845) מָעַשׂ (שִׁלֹּם ShLM) ac: Complete co: ? ab: ?: Made whole or complete by adding or subtracting. [from: יָשָׂא - as a drawing out or in]

V) מָעַשׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-LM) — Complete: To be in a state of wholeness. Also to restore or make right through payment or restitution. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 119] (vf: Paal, Hiphil, Hophal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: pay, peace, recompense, reward, render, restore, repay, perform, good, end, requisite, restitution, finish, again, amend, full, deliver| {str: 7999, 8000}

N(m) מָעַשׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-LM) — I. Complete: A state of being whole, complete or full. Also an offering of restitution or payment. II. Shelam: A greeting as a desire for completeness to another. [Aramaic only] [freq. 118] |kjv: perfect, whole, full, just, peaceable, peace offering, peace| {str: 8001, 8002, 8003}

c(m) מָעַשַׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-LWM) — I. Completeness: [ms: שלום] II. Shalom: A greeting as a desire for completeness to another. [ms: שלום] [freq. 236] |kjv: peace, well, peaceable, welfare, prosperity, safe, health| {str: 7965}

e(m) מָעַשַׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-Y-LM) — Recompense: In the sense of making complete. [ms: שלם] [freq. 1] |kjv: recompense| {str: 8005}

j(m) מַעָּשֶׂ (שִׁלֹּם ShL-MWN) — Payment: Given to make a completion of an action or transaction. [freq. 1] |kjv: reward| {str: 8021}

ed(m) מַעְעַשֶׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-Y-LWM) — Payment: Given to make a completion of an action or transaction. [ms: שלום] [freq. 3] |kjv: recompense, reward| {str: 7966}

ed(f) מַעְעַשֶׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-Y-LW-MH) — Payment: Given to make a completion of an action or transaction. [freq. 1] |kjv: reward| {str: 8011}

2846) מְעַשֶׂ (שִׁלֹּם ShLP) ac: Pull co: ? ab: ?: A pulling out, up or off. [from: יָשָׂא - as a drawing out]

V) מְעַשֶׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-LP) — Pull: To pull out, up or off. [freq. 25] (vf: Paal) |kjv: draw, pluck, grow| {str: 8025}

2847) מָעַשַׂ (שִׁלֹּם ShShL) ac: ? co: Three ab: ?

V) מָעַשַׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-LSh) — Threefold: [freq. 9] (vf: Pual, Piel) |kjv: three, third, threefold| {str: 8027}

N(m/f) מָעַשַׂ (שִׁלֹּם Sh-ShSh) — I. Three: [Aramaic only; Also meaning thirty in Aramaic when written in the plural form - שִׁלֹּם] [ar: שלום] II. Third: [Aramaic only] [ar: שלום] [freq. 15] |kjv: three, third| {str: 8531, 8532, 8533}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מנה

bמ (שלי ש-ל-ש) — I. Captain: As one in charge of thirty. [df: שלושה] II. Shaliysh: A three stringed or triangular instrument. Also a standard of measure. [freq. 20] |kjv: captain, lord, instrument, measure, excellent, prince| {str: 7991}

cופ (שלי-ל-ש) — Three: [Also meaning thirty when written in the plural form - ש-לישים] [ms: שלוש] [freq. 605] |kjv: three, third, thrice| {str: 7969, 7970}

eופ (שלי-ל-ש) — Third: [ms: שלוש] [freq. 5] |kjv: third| {str: 8029}

בופ (שלי-ל-ש) — [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שלוש] [freq. 110] |kjv: third, three| {str: 7992, 8523}

אופב (שלישים ב-ל-ש-ב) — Before: In the sense of three days ago or the past times. [ms: שלישים] [freq. 25] |kjv: before, past| {str: 8032}

2848) ח"כ (שמד) ac: Destroy co: ? ab: ?: A complete annihilation or extermination. [from: ב-כ - destruction]

V) ח"כ (שמד) — Destroy: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 91] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: destroy, destruction, overthrow, perish, consume| {str: 8045, 8046}

2849) ח"כ (שלש ShMTh) ac: Shake co: ? ab: ?: A letting go or throwing down by shaking loose. [from: ש-כ - destruction]

V) ח"כ (שמד) — Shake: To shake to throw off, loosen or release. [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: release, throw, shake, stumble, discontinue, overthrow| {str: 8058}

Nופ (שומס) — Release: As shaken off. [freq. 5] |kjv: release| {str: 8059}

2850) ח"כ (שמנ) ac: Oil ab: ?: [from: ח"כ - oil as the breath]

V) ח"כ (שמנ) — Fat: To be fat or full of oil. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: fat| {str: 8080}

Nופ (שמנ) — Oil: Usually olive oil and used as a medicinal ointment. Also meaning fat or rich. [freq. 203] |kjv: oil, ointment, olive, oiled, fat, things, plenteous, lusty| {str: 8081, 8082}

2851) ח"כ (שמא) ac: Hear co: Report ab: Obedience: A careful hearing of someone or something as well as responding appropriately in obedience or action. [from: ח"כ - listening with the breath]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - שמר

V) שמר (שמר Sh-MAh) —
Hear: To hear as well as to respond to what is heard. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 1168] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) [kjv: hear, obey, publish, understand, obedient, diligently, show, sound, declare, discern, noise, perceive, tell, report] {str: 8085, 8086}

N^m) שמר (שמר Sh-MAh) —
Report: What is heard. [freq. 18] [kjv: fame, report, hear, tidings, bruit, loud, speech] {str: 8088}

N^f) שמר (שמר Sh-MAhWT) —
— Hearer: One who hears and obeys. [freq. 4] [kjv: guard, bidding, obey] {str: 4928}

d^f) שמר (שמר Sh-MW-AhH) —
— Report: What is heard. [freq. 27] [kjv: rumour, tidings, report, fame, bruit, doctrine, mentioned, news] {str: 2045}

g^m) שמר (שמר Sh-W-MAh) —
Fame: What is heard. [ms: שומיר] [freq. 4] [kjv: fame] {str: 8089}

h^m) שמר (שמר MSh-MAh) —
— Hearing: [freq. 1] [kjv: hearing] {str: 4926}

2852) שמר (שמר ShMTs) ac: ? co: Whisper
ab: ?

N^m) שמר (שמר Sh-MTs) —
Whisper: [freq. 2] [kjv: little] {str: 8102}

e^f) שמר (שמר ShYM-TsH) —
— Whisper: [freq. 1] [kjv: shame] {str: 8103}

2853) שמר (שמר ShMR) ac: Guard
c: Brier
co: Custody: A close watching of something for guarding or protecting. Shepherds constructed corrals of briers at night to protect the flock from predators. [from: שמר - from the thorns used in constructing a corral]

V) שמר (שмар Sh-MR) —
Guard: To watch over or guard in the sense of preserving or protecting. [freq. 468] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Piel, Participle) [kjv: keep, observe, heed, keeper, preserve, beware, mark, watchman, wait, watch, regard, save] {str: 8104}

N^m) שמר (שמר Sh-MR) —
Dregs: The settlings of wine. [Unknown connection to root] [freq. 5] [kjv: lees, dregs] {str: 8105}

b^m) שמר (שמר Sh-MYR) —
Brier: Used to construct a corral to protect the flock at night. II. Shamiyr: An unknown sharp stone such as flint or obsidian. [freq. 11] [kjv: brier, adamant, diamond] {str: 8068}

d^m) שמר (שמר Sh-MWR) —
Watching: [ms: שמר] [freq. 2] [kjv: observed] {str: 8107}

d^f) שמר (שמר Sh-MW-RH) —
— Lid: As a covering of protection. [ms: שמר] [freq. 1] [kjv: waking] {str: 8109}

h^m) שמר (שמר MSh-MR) —
— Custody: A careful watching over as an office, guard or prison. [freq. 22] [kjv: ward, watch, guard, diligence, office, prison] {str: 4929}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ﻃ

— Charge: What is given to be watched over and protected. [freq. 78] |kjv: charge, ward, watch, keep, ordinance, office, safeguard| {str: 4931}

— Watch: An increment of time during the night when guards watch the area. [ms: ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل] [freq. 7] |kjv: watch, night watch| {str: 821}

— I.

Sun: [Hebrew and Aramaic]

Serve: [Unknown connection to root; Aramaic only] [freq. 136] |kjv: sun, ministered| {str: 8120, 8121, 8122}

— II.

Serve:

— Lattice: The window coverings that allow the cool breeze to pass through. [freq. 2] |kjv: lattice, casement| {str: 822}

— Hollow: A hallowed out depression. [freq. 3] |kjv: hollow| {str: 8168}

— Shual: An unknown animal that lives in a hollow in the ground. [ms: ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل] [freq. 7] |kjv: fox| {str: 7776}

— Shual:

— Path: A hollow in the land. [ms: ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل ﺔل] [freq. 1] |kjv: path| {str: 4934}

— Split: [freq. 9] (vf: Paal, Piel, Participle) |kjv: clovenfooted, cleave, rent, cleft, stay| {str: 8156}

— Splitting: [freq. 4] |kjv: cleave| {str: 8157}

— Hew: To hew into pieces. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: hew| {str: 8158}

— Stomping: [freq. 1] |kjv: stamping| {str: 8161}

2857) ﺔل (Sh-SAh) ac: Split co: ? ab: ?: [from: ﺔل - cutting]

2858) ﺔل (Sh-SP) ac: Hew co: ? ab: ?: A cutting or hacking into pieces. [from: ﺔل - cutting]

2859) ﺔل (ShAhTh) ac: Stomp co: ? ab: ?

2860) ﺔل (ShAhL) ac: ? co: Hollow ab: ?: A hallowed out depression.

2854) ﺔل (ShMSh) ac: ? co: Sun ab: ?: [from: ﺔل - a hot wind from the sun causing desolation] (eng: sun - with the exchange of the s and sh and the n and m)

2855) ﺔل (ShNB) ac: Cool co: Lattice ab: ?: The window coverings that allow the cool breeze to pass through.

2856) ﺔل (ShNS) ac: Gird co: ? ab: ?

V) ﺔل (Sh-NS) — Gird: As a tightening of the belt. [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: gird| {str: 8151}
2861) נָעַם (נָעַם ShAhN) ac: Lean
cot: Staff ab: Support: The staff carried by the shepherd is his support. [from: נָעַם]
   V) נָעַם (נָעַם Sh-AhN) — Lean:
   To lean on something for rest or support. [freq. 22] (vf: Niphal) |kjv: lean, stay, rely, rest| {str: 8172}
   h) יַעַם (יַעַם MSh-AhN) — Support: [freq. 5] |kjv: stay| {str: 4937}

2862) גֵלָם (גֵלָם ShAhR) ac: ?
cot: Gate ab: ?: The entrance into the city as well the activities carried out there such as marketing and judging.
   V) גֵלָם (גֵלָם Sh-AhR) — Reason:
   To think in the sense of splitting open and entering as a gate. [freq. 1] (vf: Paal) |kjv: think| {str: 8176}
   N) גֵלָם (גֵלָם Sh-AhR) — I. Gate:
   [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: גלע] II. Shaar:
   A unit of measurement. III. Gatekeeper:
   [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: גָּלָה] |kjv: gate, city, door, port, porter, mouth| {str: 8179, 8200}
   g) גֲלֵם (גֲלֵם ShW-AhR) — Gatekeeper:
   [ms: גלע] [freq. 37] |kjv: porter, doorkeeper| {str: 7778}

2863) מָכַם (מָכַם ShPHh) ac: Join
cot: ? ab: ?: [from: מָכַם]
   e) מָכַם (מָכַם ShYP-HhH) — Maid:
   As joined to a mistress. [ms: מָכַם] [freq. 63] |kjv: handmaid, maid, maidservant, bondwoman, maiden, womanservant, bondmaid, servant, wench| {str: 8198}

2864) דָּעַם (דָּעַם ShPTh) ac: Judge
cot: ? ab: ?
   Judgment: Rulings over cases as well as the action of deciding a case.
   V) דָּעַם (דָּעַם Sh-PTh) — Judge:
   To rule over cases of dispute or wrong doing. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 204] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Participle) |kjv: judge, plead, avenge, condemn, execute, judgment, defend, deliver, magistrate| {str: 8199, 8200}
   N) דָּעַם (דָּעַם Sh-PTh) — Judgment: [freq. 16] |kjv: judgment| {str: 8201}
   c) דָּעַם (דָּעַם Sh-PWTh) — Judgment:
   [freq. 2] |kjv: judgment| {str: 8196}
   d) דָּעַם (דָּעַם Sh-PWTh) — Judgment:
   [freq. 2] |kjv: judgment| {str: 8196}
   h) דָּעַם (דָּעַם MSh-PTh) — Judgment:
   [freq. 421] |kjv: judgment, manner, right, cause, ordinance, lawful, order, worthy, fashion, custom, discretion, law, measure, sentence| {str: 4941}
   e) דָּעַם (דָּעַם SHYP-ThY) — Sheriff:
   [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] |kjv: sheriff| {str: 8614}

2865) מָכַם (מָכַם ShPK) ac: Pour
cot: Penis ab: ?: [from: מָכַם - pouring]
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - יָשָׁם

V) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם) Sh-PK — Pour:
To pour out a liquid including the blood of an animal in sacrifice or a man. [freq. 115] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hitpael, Pual) |kjv: pour, shed, cast, gush| {str: 8210}

Nm) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם) Sh-PK —
Poured: Something poured out. [freq. 2] |kjv: poured| {str: 8211}

Lm) יָשָׁמָה (יָשָׁמָה) Sh-PK —
Penis: In the sense of what pours out. [freq. 1] |kjv: member| {str: 8212}

2866) יָשָׁם (יָשָׁם) ShPL ac: Low
co: ?
Lowland ab: ?: Something or someone that is brought down low by someone high or to contrast it with something that is high. [from: יָשָׁמָה - coming bowed down to another]

V) יָשָׁמָה (יָשָׁמָה) Sh-PL — Low: To be low in position or stature. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: low, down, humble, abase, debase, lower, subdue| {str: 8213, 8214}

Nm) יָשָׁמָה (יָשָׁמָה) Sh-PL —
Low: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 22] |kjv: low, lower, base, humble, lowly| {str: 8215, 8216, 8217}

Lf) יָשָׁמָה (יָשָׁמָה) Sh-P-LH —
Lowland: A low place. [freq. 20] |kjv: valley, vale, plain, low| {str: 8219}

Nm) יָשָׁמָה (יָשָׁמָה) Sh-P-LH —
Idleness: In the sense of being low in the activity. [freq. 1] |kjv: idleness| {str: 8220}

Lf) יָשָׁמָה (יָשָׁמָה) Sh-P-LWT —
— Lowland: A low place. [ms: יָשָׁמָה] [freq. 1] |kjv: low| {str: 8218}

2867) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) ShPN ac: ? co: ? ab: ?

Nm) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) Sh-PN —
Shaphan: An unknown animal. [freq. 34] |kjv: shaphan, coney| {str: 8227}

2868) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) ShPAh ac: ? co: ? ab: Abundance
Nm) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) Sh-PAh —
Abundance: [freq. 1] |kjv: abundance| {str: 8228}

Lf) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) ShYP-AhH —
— Abundance: [freq. 6] |kjv: abundance, company, multitude| {str: 8229}

2869) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) ShPR ac: Bright
co: ? ab: ?: A bright or beautiful sight or sound. (eng: spiral - the shape of the rams horn; spring)

V) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) Sh-PR — Bright:
To be cheerful. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 4] (vf: Paal) |kjv: goodly, good, please, acceptable| {str: 8231, 8232}

Nm) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) Sh-PR —
Bright: As cheerful. [freq. 1] |kjv: goodly| {str: 8233}

Lf) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) Sh-PYR —
Bright: In the sense of being cheerful or beautiful. [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] |kjv: fair| {str: 8209}

Lf) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) ShYP-RH —
— Bright: As cheerful. [freq. 1] |kjv: garnished| {str: 8235}

g) יָשָׁמ (יָשָׁמ) ShW-PR —
Horn: The horn of ram made into a trumpet that emits a bright and
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - מַ

2870) תָּמָא (תַּמָּא ShPT) ac: ? co: Set
ab: ?

V) תָּמָא (תַּמָּא Sh-PT) — Place:
To set in place. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal)
[kjv: set, brought, ordain] {str: 8239}

N3m) תָּמָא (תַּמָּא Sh-PT) — Peg:
For hanging, or placing, items. [freq. 2] [kjv: pot, hook] {str: 8240}

h3m) תָּמָא (תַּמָּא MSh-PT) —
Saddlebags: For placing items. [freq. 2] [kjv: burden, sheepfold] {str: 4942}

nc3m) תָּמָא (תַּמָּא Ash-PWT) —
Dump: Where refuse is placed.
[ms: תַּמָּא] [df: מַמֵּא] [freq. 7] [kjv: dung, dunghill] {str: 830}

2871) שָׁמִא (שָׁמִא ShTsP) ac: Surge
co: ? ab: ?: [from: שָׁמַי]

N3m) שָׁמִא (שָׁמִא Sh-TsP) —
Surge: [freq. 1] [kjv: little] {str: 8241}

2872) וָמָא (וָמָא ShQD) ac: Watch
co: Eye ab: ?: Eyes open wide for watching carefully. [from: וָמַי]

V) וָמָא (וָמָא Sh-QD) — Watch:
To be alert and watchful. [freq. 18] (vf: Pual, Participle) [kjv: watch,
wake, remain, hasten, almond] {str: 8245, 8246}

N3m) וָמָא (וָמָא Sh-QD) —
Almond: From its shape like an open eye. The nut or the tree. [freq. 4] [kjv: almond] {str: 8247}

2873) שָׁמִא (שָׁמִא ShQTh) ac: Tranquil
co: ? ab: Tranquility

V) שָׁמִא (שָׁמִא Sh-QTh) —
Tranquil: To be quiet and at rest. [freq. 41] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) [kjv: rest, quiet, still, appease, idle] {str: 8252}

N3m) שָׁמִא (שָׁמִא Sh-QTh) —
Tranquility: [freq. 1] [kjv: quietness] {str: 8253}

2874) שָּׁמִא (שָּׁמִא ShQL) ac: Weigh
co: ? ab: ?

V) שָּׁמִא (שָּׁמִא Sh-QL) — Weigh:
To weigh out, usually of silver for payment. [freq. 22] (vf: Paal, Niphal)
[kjv: weigh, pay, throughly, receive, spend] {str: 8254}

N3m) שָּׁמִא (שָּׁמִא Sh-QL) — I.
Sheqel: A unit of measurement. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: שֵׁקֶל] II.
Weighed: [Aramaic only] [ar: שֵׁקֶל] [freq. 91] [kjv: shekel, tekel, weighted] {str: 8255, 8625}

h3m) שָּׁמִא (שָּׁמִא MSh-QL) —
Weight: [freq. 49] [kjv: weight, weigh] {str: 4948}

h3f) שָּׁמִא (שָּׁמִא MSh-Q-LT)
— Plumb: A weighted tool for leveling. [freq. 2] [kjv: plummet] {str: 4949}

hc3m) שָּׁמִא (שָּׁמִא MSh-QWL)
— Weight: [freq. 1] [kjv: weight] {str: 4946}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

2875) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ ShQM) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ? (eng: sycamore)
N) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QM) —
Sycamore: The tree or fruit. [freq. 7] |kjv: sycamore| {str: 8256}

2876) שָׁקָמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QAh) ac: Sink
co: Deep ab: ?: [from: שָׁקַמ]
V) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QAh) — Sink:
To sink down. [freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: drown, quench, sink, down, deep| {str: 8257}
h) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ MSh-QAh)
—— Deep: [freq. 1] |kjv: deep| {str: 4950}

2877) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QP) ac: Look
co: Window ab: ?: [from: שָׁקַמ]
V) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QP) — Look:
To look out and down as through a window. [freq. 22] (vf: Niphal, Hiphil) |kjv: look, appear| {str: 8259}
N) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QP) —
Window: [freq. 1] |kjv: window| {str: 8260}
d) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QWP)
—— Light: From a window. [ms: שָׁקַמ] [freq. 2] |kjv: light, window| {str: 8261}
ac) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ MSh-QWP)
—— Lintel: As an overhang over the door. [freq. 3] |kjv: lintel, doorpost| {str: 4947}

2878) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QTs) ac: Detest
co: Filthy ab: ?: A dirty and detestable thing.

2879) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QR) ac: ? co: Lie
ab: ?: False or untrue words meant to deceive.
V) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QR) — Lie:
[freq. 6] (vf: Paal, Piel) |kjv: lie, falsely| {str: 8266}
N) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-QR) — Lie:
[freq. 113] |kjv: lie, lying, false, falsehood, falsely, vain, wrongfully, deceitful, deceit, liar| {str: 8267}

2880) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-RB) ac: ? co: Mirage
ab: ?: The heat from the sun causing waves over the ground to appear like water.
N) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-RB) — Mirage:
[freq. 2] |kjv: parched, heat| {str: 8273}

2881) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-RTs) ac: Swarmer
co: Swarmer ab: ?: The moving mass of a swarm.
V) שָׁקַמ (שָׁקָמ Sh-RTs) —
Swarmer: [freq. 14] (vf: Paal) |kjv: creep, abundantly, move, breed, increase| {str: 8317}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש

N\(^{m}\) שורש (Sh-RTs) —
Swarmer: [freq. 15] |kjv: creeping, creep, creature, move| {str: 8318}

2882) שורש (Sh-RQ) ac: Whistle
co: Flute ab: ? [from: תמר - as from the wind]

V) שורש (Sh-RQ) — Whistle:
[freq. 12] (vf: Paal) |kjv: hiss| {str: 8322}
N\(^{f}\) שורש (Sh-RQH) —
Whistling: [freq. 7] |kjv: hissing| {str: 8322}
d\(^{f}\) שורש (Sh-RW-QH) —
Whistling: [df: התריע] [freq. 3] |kjv: hissing, bleating| {str: 8292}
acf\(^{f}\) שורש (MSh-RW-QY) —
Flute: A musical instrument that whistles. [freq. 4] |kjv: flute| {str: 4953}

2883) שורש (Sh-RSh) ac: ? co:
Root ab: ?

V) שורש (Sh-RSh) — Root:
To take root in soil. Also to take out by the roots. [freq. 8] (vf: Hiphil, Pual, Piel) |kjv: root| {str: 8327}
N\(^{f}\) שורש (Sh-RShH) —
Chain: [Unknown connection to root:] [freq. 1] |kjv: chain| {str: 8331}
g\(^{m}\) שורש (Sh-W-RSh) —
Root: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ms: בזרא] [freq. 36] |kjv: root, bottom, deep, heel| {str: 8328, 8330}
cq\(^{f}\) שורש (Sh-RW-ShW) —
Uproot: In the sense of being
taken out. [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |kjv: banishment| {str: 8332}

2884) שורש (ShRT) ac: Serve co: ?
ab: Service

V) שורש (Sh-RT) — Serve:
To be in service to another. [freq. 97] (vf: Piel) |kjv: minister, serve, servant, service, servitor, waited| {str: 8334}
N\(^{m}\) שורש (Sh-RT) —
Service: [freq. 2] |kjv: ministry, minister| {str: 8335}

2885) שורש (ShShR) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

N\(^{m}\) שורש (Sh-ShR) —
Vermilion: A reddish color. [freq. 2] |kjv: vermillion| {str: 8350}

2886) שורש (ShTL) ac: ? co: Plant
ab: ?

V) שורש (Sh-TL) — Plant:
[freq. 10] (vf: Paal) |kjv: plant| {str: 8362}
N\(^{m}\) שורש (Sh-TL) —
Plant: [freq. 1] |kjv: plant| {str: 8363}

2887) שורש (Sh-TM) ac: Open co: ?
ab: ?

V) שורש (Sh-TM) — Open:
[freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kjv: open| {str: 8365}

2888) שורש (Sh-TN) ac: Urinate co: ?
ab: ?

V) שורש (Sh-TN) — Urinate:
[freq. 6] (vf: Hiphil) |kjv: piss| {str: 8366}

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### Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - ש"ת

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<td>2889</td>
<td>ש&quot;ת (ShTQ)</td>
<td>ac: Calm co: ? ab: ?</td>
<td>V) ש&quot;ת (Sh-TQ) — Calm: [freq. 4] (vf: Paal)</td>
<td>kjv: calm, quiet, cease</td>
<td>{str: 8367}</td>
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<tr>
<td>2890</td>
<td>ש&quot;ת (ShGhR)</td>
<td>ac: ? co: ? ab: Offensive</td>
<td>ג&quot;יה (Sh-W-AhR) — Offensive: [ms: רש] [freq. 1]</td>
<td>kjv: vile</td>
<td>{str: 8182}</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taw

2891) סות (שׁוֹתָה TThSh) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?
N(m) סות (שׁוֹתָה T-ḤSh) —
Tahhash: An unknown animal.
[freq. 14] |kjv: badger| {str: 8476}

2892) שש (שׁוֹש TḤhT) ac: ? co: ?
Under ab: ?: The lower or bottom part of something. [from: שש - as the under part is divided from what is above]
N(m) שש (שׁוֹש T-ḤhT) — Under:
Under or underneath. Also to be underneath in the sense of being in place of something else. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 25] |kjv: instead, under, for, as, with, from, flat, same| {str: 8478, 8479}
c(m) נשות (נשות T-ḤhWT) — Under:
[ms: נשות] [freq. 4] |kjv: under| {str: 8460}
f(m) נשות (נשות T-Ḥh-TY) —
Low: A low place. [freq. 19] |kjv: nether, lowest, lower| {str: 8482}
j(m) נשות (נשות TTh-TWN) —
Lower: [ms: נשות] [freq. 13] |kjv: nether, lower, lowest, nethermost| {str: 8481}

2893) סות (שׁוֹת TKN) ac: Weigh co: ?
Measure ab: Sum
V) סות (שׁוֹת T-KN) — Weigh: To measure out by weight. [freq. 18] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |kjv: equal, weigh, ponder, unequal, direct, meter| {str: 8505}

N(m) סות (שׁוֹת TK-NYT) —
Sum: An amount weighted out.
[freq. 2] |kjv: sum, pattern| {str: 8508}
d(m) שש (שׁוֹש T-KW-NH) —
Treasure: As weighed out. [freq. 2] |kjv: fashion, store| {str: 8498}
g(m) שש (שׁוֹש T-W-KN) —
Measure: An amount weighted out.
[ms: שש] [freq. 2] |kjv: tale, measure| {str: 8506}
ac(2) שש (שׁוֹש MT-KW-NT) —
Sum: An amount weighted out.
[ms: שש] [freq. 5] |kjv: tale| {str: 4971}

2894) עָט (עָט TLP) ac: Hang co: ?
ab: ?: [from: עָט - hanging]
V) עָט (עָט TL-P-YH) —
Armory: For hanging shields. [freq. 1] |kjv: armoury| {str: 8530}

2895) שש (שׁוֹש TMK) ac: Hold co: ?
ab: ?: A holding up of something. [from: - setting up a support]
V) שש (שׁוֹש T-MK) — Hold up:
To hold up to support or steady. [freq. 21] (vf: Paal, Niphal) |kjv: hold, uphold, retain| {str: 8551}
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - †

2896) נָרַה (נ̂ר̂ת̃ תMR) ac: Erect co: Palm ab: ?: The standing tall and thin of a palm tree.
N(m) נָרַה (נ̂ר̂ת̃ T-MR) — Palm: The erect palm tree. [freq. 12] |kjv: palm tree| {str: 8558}
N(f) נָרַה (נ̂ר̂ת̃ TYM-RH) — Pillar: Straight and tall as a palm tree. [ms: נ̂ר̂ת̃] [freq. 2] |kjv: pillar| {str: 8490}
G(m) נָרַה (נ̂ר̂ת̃ TW-MR) — Palm: The erect palm tree. [ms: נ̂ר̂ת̃] [freq. 2] |kjv: palm tree| {str: 8560}
G(f) נָרַה (נ̂ר̂ת̃ TY-MWR) — Palm: Figures of a palm tree. [ms: נ̂ר̂ת̃] [freq. 19] |kjv: palm tree| {str: 8561}
G(f) נָרַה (נ̂ר̂ת̃ TW-Ah-BH) — Disgusting: [ms: נ̂ר̂ת̃] [freq. 117] |kjv: abhor, abominable| {str: 8441}

2897) נָהְךְ (נ̂ה̂ך̂כ̃ TAhB) ac: Hate co: ? ab: Disgusting
V) נָהְךְ (נ̂ה̂ך̂כ̃ T-AhB) — Hate: To hate something that is disgusting. [freq. 22] |vj: Niphal, Hiphil, Piel] |kjv: abhor, abominable| {str: 8581}
G(f) נָהְךְ (נ̂ה̂ך̂כ̃ TW-Ah-BH) — Disgusting: [ms: נ̂ה̂ך̂כ̃] [freq. 117] |kjv: abomination, abominable| {str: 8441}

2898) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ TPL) ac: ? co: Unseasoned ab: Unsavory: A lack of ingredients that makes something worthless or bland.
N(m) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ T-PL) — Unseasoned: [freq. 7] |kjv: untempered, foolish, unsavory| {str: 8602}
N(f) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ TP-LH) — Unsavory: [freq. 3] |kjv: folly, foolishly| {str: 8604}

2899) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ TPS) ac: Seize co: ? ab: ?
V) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ T-PS) — Seize: To take hold of something by force. [df: נָחַט] [freq. 65] |vj: Paal, Niphal, Piel] |kjv: take, handle, hold, catch, surprise| {str: 8610}

2900) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ TPR) ac: Sew co: ? ab: ?

2901) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ TQN) ac: Straight co: ? ab: ?
V) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ T-QN) — Straight: To set in a straight row, or in its proper alignment. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 4] |vj: Paal, Hophal, Piel] |kjv: straight, order, establish| {str: 8626, 8627}

2902) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ TQAh) ac: Thrust co: Trumpet ab: ?
V) נָחַט (נ̂ח̂ט̃ T-QAh) — Thrust: To thrust a pole into the ground such as when setting up the tent. Also the thrust the sound of the trumpet by blowing. [freq. 69] |vj: Paal, Niphal] |kjv: blow, fasten, strike, pitch, thrust, clap, sound| {str: 8628}

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**Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - †**

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<td>N</td>
<td>५</td>
<td>(५५५ T-QAh) — <strong>Thrust:</strong> The sound of a trumpet. [freq. 1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>५</td>
<td>(५५५ T-QWAh) — <strong>Trumpet:</strong> An instrument of loud noise thrust out for rejoicing or alarm. [freq. 1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>५</td>
<td>(५५५ T-QYP) — <strong>Authority:</strong> In the sense of firmness. [freq. 3]</td>
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</tbody>
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2903) ५ (५५५ TQP) ac: **Firm** co: ?

ab: **Authority**

V) ५ (५५५ T-QP) — **Firm:** To be firm in strength and authority. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] (v.f: Paal) | kjv: prevail, strong, harden, firm {str: 8630, 8631}
Ghah

2904) ⿴匣 (navbarSupportedContent GQL) ac: ? co:
Crooked ab: ?: [from: ⿴匣]
V) ⿴匣 (navbarSupportedContent GQL) — Crooked:
[freq. 1] (vf: Pual) |kjv: wrong| \{str: 6127\}
I m) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQL-GQL) — Crooked: A crooked path. [freq. 2] |kjv: crooked| \{str: 6128\}

2905) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQR) ac: Pluck co:
Root ab: ?: The pulling up of the root out of the ground. [from: ⿴匣 - from the crooked shape of the roots]
V) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQR) — Pluck: To pluck or dig out the roots. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 8] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Piel) |kjv: hough, pluck, root, dig| \{str: 6131, 6132\}
N m) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQR) — I. Barren: In the sense of being plucked from the roots. II. Stalk: As attached to the roots. [Aramaic only] [freq. 13] |kjv: stock, benen| \{str: 6133, 6135\}
e m) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQR) — Stump: The part of the tree or plant that is connected to the roots. [Aramaic only] [ms: 采矿等] [freq. 3] |kjv: stump| \{str: 6136\}

2906) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQS) ac: ? co:
Crooked ab: Perverse: To act or walk a crooked path as being perverse.
V) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GQS) — Crooked: [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil, Piel) |kjv: perverse, pervert, crooked| \{str: 6140\}

2907) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GRB) ac: Dark co:
Raven ab: ?: [from: ⿴匣]
V) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GRB) — Dark: To be dark as the evening sky. [freq. 3] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kjv: evening, darkened| \{str: 6150\}
N m) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GRB) — I. Dark: The dark of the evening or dark skinned people. II. Willow: From its shade and dark covering. [freq. 142] |kjv: even, evening, night, mingled, people, eventide, arabia, day| \{str: 6153, 6155\}
e f) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GRB) — Desert: As a dark place. [freq. 61] |kjv: plain, desert, wilderness, arbah, champaign, evening, heaven| \{str: 6160\}
g f) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GRB) — Raven: As black in color. [ms: 采矿等] [freq. 10] |kjv: raven| \{str: 6158\}

2908) ⿴匣 (contextmenu GRM) ac: Subtle co:?
ab: ?
Adopted Roots (Three Letter) - K

V) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-RM) — Subtle: To be subtle in craftiness or prudence. [freq. 5] (vf: Paal, Hiphil) |kpv: subtilty, crafty, prudent, beware| {str: 6191}

N²) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-RMH) — Subtlety: In craftiness or prudence. [freq. 5] |kpv: guile| {str: 6195}

d³) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-RWM) — Subtle: In craftiness or prudence. [freq. 11] |kpv: prudent, crafty, subtilt| {str: 6175}

g³) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-W-RM) — Subtlety: In craftiness or prudence. [ms: שְׂדָר] [freq. 1] |kpv: craftiness| {str: 6193}

j³) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-W-RMWN) — Ermon: An unknown tree. [freq. 2] |kpv: chestnut| {str: 6196}

2909) סק (הָדְרָת GhRP) ac: Drop co: Cloud ab: ?: The dropping of rain from clouds. [from: רֹס - dark clouds]

V) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-RP) — Drop: To drop down as rain from the clouds. [freq. 2] (vf: Paal) |kpv: drop| {str: 6201}

b⁴) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-RYP) — Clouds: As dark rain clouds. [freq. 1] |kpv: heaven| {str: 6183}

2910) סק (הָדְרָת GhTR) ac: Intercede co: Incense ab: ?: The burning of incense as a form of prayer for intercession or supplication.

V) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-TR) — Intercede: To supplicate on the behalf of another. [freq. 20] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |kpv: intreat, pray, prayer| {str: 6279}

N³) סק (הָדְרָת Gh-TR) — Dark: As a thick and dark cloud of incense. [freq. 2] |kpv: thick, suppliant| {str: 6282}

~~~~~~~~~~
Adopted Roots (Four Letter)

3001) AL-GM (Aln) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
   d") (Aln) — Algn: The tree or the wood. [df: Aln] [freq. 6] |kjv: algum, almug| {str: 418, 484}

   N") (Arn) — Fiery Law: [freq. 1] |kjv: fiery| {str: 799}

3003) BDLHh (BrLh) ac: ? co: ? ab: ?
   c") (BrLh) — Amber: A gum resin. [ms: בְּדֶלֶן] [freq. 2] |kjv: bdellium| {str: 916}

3004) BLAhD (BlAhD) ac: ? co: ? ab: Without: [from: בָּלַה - construct word]
   ef") (BlAhD) — Without: [ms: בָּלָה] [freq. 17] |kjv: beside, save, without, not in me| {str: 1107}

3005) BRZL (Brl) ac: ? co: Iron ab: ?
   N") (Brl) — Iron: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [ar: ברזל] [freq. 96] |kjv: iron, head| {str: 1270, 6523}

3006) GBAhL (Gbl) ac: ? co: ? ab: ? [from: גבע - as bowl shaped]
   ee") (Gbl) — Bloom: [ms: גבעה] [freq. 1] |kjv: bolled| {str: 1392}

3007) GZBR (Gzbr) ac: ? co: Treasurer ab: ? [from: גב - as a purchasing tool]
   N") (Gzbr) — Treasurer: [freq. 2] |kjv: treasurer| {str: 1411}
   c") (Gzbr) — Treasurer: [Aramaic only] [ms: גב] [freq. 2] |kjv: treasurer| {str: 1489, 1490}

3008) GLMD (Lmd) ac: ? co: ? ab: Barren
   d") (Lmd) — Barren: [freq. 4] |kjv: solitary, desolate| {str: 1565}
3009) נרמ (נרהמ) GRThL ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

N-GTHL ac: ? AGR-ThL —
Basin: A basket or bag. [freq. 2] [kjv: charger] {str: 105}

3010) ממר (מרomial) GNZK ac: ? co: ?
Treasury ab: ?: [from: ממר - as a place protected]
N-GNK ac: ?
Treasury: [freq. 1] [kjv: treasury] {str: 1597}

3011) ממר (מרomial) HMNK ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

b-HMK ac: ?
Necklace: [Aramaic only] [freq. 3] [kjv: chain] {str: 2002}

3012) זלמה (זולמה) ZLAhP ac: ? co: ?
ab: Horror: [from: ZLAH - a trembling anger]
Nfl ac: ?
Horror: [freq. 3] [kjv: horror, terrible, horrible] {str: 2152}

3013) זרדה (זרדה) ZRP ac: Flow
co: Water ab: ?: [from: ZRP - a sneeze]

b-MRP ac: ?
Water: A watering of the land. [freq. 1] [kjv: water] {str: 2222}

3014) נברש (נרברש) HhBTsL ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?

Nfl ac: ?
Hhavatselet: An unknown flower. [freq. 2] [kjv: rose] {str: 2261}

3015) למלש (למלש) HhLMSh ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?

b-HLM ac: ?
Flint: [freq. 5] [kjv: flint, flinty, rock] {str: 2496}

3016) נמל (נמל) HhNML ac: ? co: Frost ab: ?

Nfl ac: ?
Frost: [freq. 1] [kjv: frost] {str: 2602}

3017) חפס (חפס) HhSPS ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

Nfl ac: ?
Hhaspas: An unknown item [freq. 1] [kjv: round] {str: 2636}

3018) צמרז (צמרז) HhTStsR ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?

cfl ac: ?
Trumpet: [freq. 29] [kjv: trumpet] {str: 2689}

3019) גחלוב (גחלוב) HhRGL ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

cfl ac: ?
Locust: [freq. 1] [kjv: beetle] {str: 2728}

3020) סיקל (סיקל) HhRSmSh ac: ?
co: Sickle ab: ?
Adopted Roots (Four Letter)

3021) הָרָחָב (הָרָחָב HhR-MSh) ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?

Sickle: [freq. 2] |kjv: sickle| {str: 2770}

3022) חָשָׁלָת (חָשָׁלָת HhShML) ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?

Hhashmal: An unknown material of
a reddish color. [freq. 3] |kjv: amber| {str: 2830}

3023) רָוָי (רָוָי ThPSR) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ? [from: רָי]

Captain: [freq. 2] |kjv: captain| {str: 2951}

3024) שֵׁלְשֵׁלָה (שֵׁלְשֵׁלָה KRSM) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

Tear: [freq. 1] (vf: Piel) |kjv: waste| {str: 3765}

3025) סְפָּרָה (סְפָּרָה KPTR) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

Knob: An ornamental knob. [ms: סְפָּרָה] [freq. 18] |kjv: knop, lintel| {str: 3730}

3026) כֹּהֶב (כֹּהֶב KRBL) ac: ? co:
Clothing ab: ?

3027) כֹּהֶב (כֹּהֶב KRKB) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

Rim: [ms: כֹּהֶב] [freq. 2] |kjv: compass| {str: 3749}

3028) כֹּרֶם (כֹּרֶם KRKM) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

Saffron: [ms: כֹּרֶם] [freq. 1] |kjv: saffron| {str: 3750}

3029) כֹּרֶם (כֹּרֶם KRML) ac: ? co: Garden ab: ?

Crimson: [freq. 3] |kjv: crimson| {str: 3758}

3030) כֹּרֶם (כֹּרֶם KRPS) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?

Green: [freq. 1] |kjv: green| {str: 3768}
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<td>?</td>
<td>as a price for acquiring a wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3032</td>
<td>נברש' (NB-R-ShH)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3033</td>
<td>נדבוק' (NDBK)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3036</td>
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<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3037</td>
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<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3040</td>
<td>סראפ (SRAhP)</td>
<td>?</td>
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**Examples:**
- Reward: [freq. 2] [kjv: reward] {str: 5023}
- Lampstand: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] [kjv: candlestick] {str: 5043}
- Fin: The fins of a fish. [freq. 5] [kjv: fin] {str: 5579}
- Coat: An article of clothing. [Aramaic only] [freq. 2] [kjv: coat] {str: 5622}
- Thought: [freq. 2] [kjv: thought] {str: 8332}
- Bough: [freq. 1] [kjv: bough] {str: 5634}
3041) אַבֵּר (אָבָר SRPD) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?: [from: נָּתַנְתָּו - turning]
e⁵) אַבֵּר (אִבֵָר SYR-PD) —
Brier: [ms: אֶבּוּר] [freq. 1] [kjv: brier] {str: 5636}

3042) דְּעֹר (דִּועְר AhThLP) ac: ?
co: Bat ab: ?
N⁴) דְּעֹר (דִּועְר AhTh-LP) —
Bat: [freq. 3] [kjv: bat] {str: 5847}

3043) דֱֱקֶק (דַּקֶֶק AhKBR) ac: ?
Mouse ab: ?: [from: שַּקְּקָ - at the heel]
N⁴) דֱֱקֶק (דַּקֶֶק AhK-BR) —
Mouse: [freq. 6] [kjv: mouse] {str: 5909}

3044) דְֱקָק (דֱַקָק AhKBSh) ac: ?
co: Spider ab: ?: [from: שַַקָּק - at the heel]
b⁴) דְֱקָק (דֱַקָק AhK-BYSh) —
Spider: [freq. 2] [kjv: spider] {str: 5908}

3045) דֱָקֶק (דֱַקֶֶק AhKShB) ac: ?
co: Spider ab: ?: [from: שַַקָּק - at the heel]
d⁴) דֱָקֶק (דֱַקֶֶק AhK-ShWB) —
Akshuv: An unknown poisonous insect or serpent. [freq. 1] [kjv: adder] {str: 5919}

3046) דֱָקֶק (דֱַקֶֶק AhQRB) ac: ?
co: Scorpion ab: ?: [from: שַַקָּק - at the heel]
N⁴) דֱָקֶק (דֱַקֶֶק AhQ-RB) —
Scorpion: [freq. 6] [kjv: scorpion] {str: 6137}

3047) דְּקָָק (דָָקָק AhShTR) ac: ? co: Flock ab: ?
N⁴) דְּקָָק (דָָקָק AhSh-T-RH) —
Flock: [freq. 4] [kjv: flock] {str: 6251}

3048) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PLGSh) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?
e⁵) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PYL-GSh) —
Concubine: [ms: שַַקְָק] [freq. 37] [kjv: concubine, paramours] {str: 6370}

3049) דֱֱקֶק (דֱֱקֶֶק PRDS) ac: ? co: Orchard ab: ?
N⁴) דֱֱקֶק (דֱֱקֶֶק PR-DS) —
Orchard: [freq. 3] [kjv: orchard, forest] {str: 6508}

3050) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PRAhSh) ac: ?
co: ? ab: ?: [from: שַַקְָק - being spread out]
c⁵) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PR-AhWSh) —
Flea: [ms: שַַקְָק] [freq. 2] [kjv: flea] {str: 6550}

3051) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PRShG) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?
m⁴) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PR-Sh-GN) —
Copy: [Hebrew and Aramaic] [df: מַדַּקָּק] [freq. 7] [kjv: copy] {str: 6572, 6573}

3052) דְֱקָָק (דֱֱקָָק PRShD) ac: ? co: ?
ab: ?: [from: שַַקְָק - being spread out]
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<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: spreading</td>
<td>str: 6576</td>
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<tr>
<td>3054</td>
<td>Robe: An expensive robe.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: stomacher</td>
<td>str: 6614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3055</td>
<td>Pipe:</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>str: 6804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3056</td>
<td>Foot:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kjv: feet</td>
<td>str: 7166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3057</td>
<td>Bottom:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>kjv: floor, other, bottom</td>
<td>str: 7172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3058</td>
<td>Sceptor:</td>
<td></td>
<td>kjv: ivory</td>
<td>str: 8143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3059</td>
<td>Hare:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kjv: hare</td>
<td>str: 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3060</td>
<td>Quiet:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: ease</td>
<td>str: 7946</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tusk:</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>str: 8258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>Spot:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>kjv: hollow strakes</td>
<td>str: 8258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adopted Roots (Four Letter)**

V) ﻲﺷر (PR-ShPSh) — Fresh: [ms: ﻲﺷر] [freq. 1] (vf: Niphal) | kjv: fresher | str: 7375 |

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Adopted Roots (Four Letter)

bִּי (שבת ShR-BYTh)
— Scepter: [freq. 4] |kjv: sceptre|
{str: 8275}

3065) מָּרָּה TRGM ac:
Translate co: ? ab: ?
V) מָּרָּה TR-GM —
Translate: [freq. 1] (vf: Pual) |kjv: interpret|
{str: 8638}

3066) גְּפָּה GhQLT ac: ? co:
Crooked ab: ?: [from: גְּפָּה]

jָּקָּה (לֹאק GhQ-L-TWN)
— Crooked: [freq. 1] |kjv: crooked|
{str: 6129}

3067) כְּרָּם GhRPL ac: ? co:
Dark ab: ?: [from: כְּרָּם - dark clouds]
Nָּקָּה (לֹאק GhR-PL) —
Thick Darkness: A heavy darkness that can be felt. [freq. 15] |kjv: thick darkness, darkness, gross darkness, dark cloud, dark|
{str: 6205}
Foreign Words

4001) שָׁל֖וֹן (ם רַ֗כ AG-RH) — Letter:
(origin: Persian) [freq. 3] | kjv: letter| {str: 104}

4002) שׂל֑֫ל (ם רַ֗כ AG-RT) — Letter:
(origin: Persian) [freq. 10] | kjv: letter| {str: 107}

4003) מְשֶׁרֶטַל (ם רַ֗כ AD-RZ-DA) — Careful:
(origin: Persian) [freq. 1] | kjv: diligently| {str: 149}

4004) מַשְׁפָּר (ם רַ֗כ A-DR-KWN) — Dram:
A coin (origin: Persian) [freq. 2] | kjv: drams| {str: 150}

4005) מְשַׁמּוֹט (ם רַ֗כ A-HhSh-DR-PN) — Governor:
(origin: Persian) [freq. 13] | kjv: lieutenants, princes| {str: 323, 324}

4006) מְשַׁמּוֹט (ם רַ֗כ A-HhSh-T-RN) — Camel:
(origin: Persian) [freq. 2] | kjv: camel| {str: 327}

4007) מְשַׁמּוֹט (ם רַ֗כ AS-PR-NA) — Speed:
(origin: Persian) [freq. 7] | kjv: speedily, speed, fast, forthwith| {str: 629}

4008) מַלְלָה (ם רַ֗כ AP-DN) —
Palace: (origin: Persian) [freq. 1] | kjv: palace| {str: 643}

4009) מְלָאְלָה (ם רַ֗כ A-PR-YWN) —
Chariot: (origin: Egyptian) [freq. 1] | kjv: chariot| {str: 668}

4010) מַלָּא (ם רַ֗כ AP-TM) —
Revenue: (origin: Persian) [freq. 1] | kjv: revenue| {str: 674}

4011) מְלָאְאָה (ם רַ֗כ D-RK-MWN) —
Drachma: A coin. (origin: Persian) [freq. 4] | kjv: drachma| {str: 1871}

4012) מְלָאְאָה (ם רַ֗כ DT-BR) —
Counselor: (origin: Persian) [freq. 2] | kjv: counselors| {str: 1884}

4013) מְלָאְאָה (ם רַ֗כ NSh-TWN) —
Letter: (origin: Persian) [freq. 5] | kjv: letter| {str: 5406, 5407}

4014) מְלָאְאָה (ם רַ֗כ SWM-PW-N-YH) — Pipe:
A musical instrument.
Foreign Words

4015) ἁρπάς (ではありません PS-NT-RYN)
— Harp: (origin: Greek) [df: ] |kjv: dulcimer| {str: 5481}

4016) ḫwrió (ではありません PR-TM)
— Noble: (origin: Persian) [freq. 3] |kjv: noble, prince| {str: 6579}

4017) ḫwrió (ではありません PT-BG)
— Meat: (origin: Persian) [freq. 6] |kjv: meat| {str: 6598}

4018) ἀρχή (ではありません PT-GM)
— Decree: (origin: Persian) [freq. 8] |kjv: decree, sentence, answer, matter, word, letter| {str: 6599, 6600}

4019) ἀρχή (ではありません QT-RWS)
— Harp: (origin: Greek) [freq. 8] |kjv: harp| {str: 7030}

4020) ἀρχή (ではありません Sh-AhTh-NZ)
— Linsey-woolsey: (origin: Unknown) [freq. 2] |kjv: garment of diverse sorts, linen and woollen| {str: 8162}
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Test: 1314-H (V)

Tested: 2011 (g^m)

Testicles: 1471-C (N^m)

Testimony: 1326-G (N^m)

Thanks: 1211-A (i^m)

That: 1359-A (a^m)

Theft: 2073 (N^i)

There: 1106-A (N^m); 1473-A (N^m)

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1388-D (i³f); 1393-A (f²f); 2246 (d³f)
glory: 2250 (hm)
good: 1089-M (V); 1165-A (V); 1264-F (dm);
1307-H (V); 1392-L (a f1); 1392-L (i f1); 1428-B (b⁶f);
2405 (Nf³); 2772 (d³f)
gopher: 2079 (Nf³)
gore: 2373 (V)
goreously: 1242-B (hc⁴f)
gotten: 1428-H (V)
gotten hastily: 2010 (V)
gourd: 1424-A (i²fj); 2632 (d³f)
govern: 1307-H (V)
governor: 1342-A (h³f); 2359 (k³f)
governing: 1180-B (V); 1314-E (b⁶f);
1342-A (Nf³); 1376-H (Nf³);
2001 (d³f); 2359 (V); 2372 (b⁶f); 2466 (Nf³);
2630 (V); 2630 (b⁶f); 2843 (b³f)
grace: 1175-A (Nf³); 1175-A (i³f)
gracious: 1175-A (Nf³); 1175-B (V);
1175-B (d³f)
grain: 1072-A (mm); 1411-B (cm)
granted: 1458-A (j³f); 2451 (V)
grape: 2555 (Nf³); 2637 (Nf³)
grapegleanings: 1058-B (g³f)
grapes: 1058-B (g³f)
grass: 1090-E (Nf³); 2197 (b⁶f);
2561 (Nf³)
grasshopper: 1048-J (Nf³); 1439-H (Nf³);
2146 (Nf³)
grate: 2250 (h³f)
grave: 1039-A (f²); 1180-B (V);
1468-A (Nf³); 1472-D (c³f); 2619 (Nf³);
2619 (Nf³); 2696 (Nf³);
2696 (d³f)
gravel: 1179-B (Nf³)
graven: 2194 (V); 2212 (V); 2619 (V);
2619 (b⁶f); 2649 (ed³f)
graven image: 2211 (V)
graving: 2649 (ed³f); 2709 (h³f)
graving tool: 2203 (Nf³)
grey hair: 1324-M (Nf³)
grayheaded: 1324-M (V)
grayheaded: 1324-M (Nf³)
grease: 2160 (Nf³)
great: 1004-J (Nf³); 1004-J (k³f);
1012-A (Nf³); 1058-B (Nf³);
1325-E (b⁶f); 1325-E (b⁶f);
1403-C (b³f); 1439-A (Nf³);
1439-A (P³); 1439-H (V); 1439-H (A³);
1439-J (Nf³); 2052 (V);
2054 (V); 2054 (Nf³); 2054 (c³f);
2054 (d³f); 2083 (Nf³);
2246 (V); 2246 (Nf³); 2246 (g³f);
2569 (V); 2569 (d³f)
great toe: 1037-G (Nf³)
greater: 1349-A (Nf³)
greatest: 1439-A (a³f)
greatly: 1004-J (Nf³); 1004-J (k³f);
1044-J (Nf³); 1439-A (Nf³)
greatness: 1439-A (r³f); 1439-J (Nf³);
2054 (d³f); 2054 (g³f)
greave: 2350 (Nf³)
greedily: 1005-J (i³f)
greedily: 1352-A (Nf³); 2031 (V);
2277 (V)
green: 1090-E (Nf³); 1261-A (Nf³);
1456-L (Nf³); 1456-L (c³f); 2767 (c³f);
2781 (m³f); 3030 (Nf³)
green ear: 3029 (Nf³)
green fig: 1371-A (Nf³)
greenish: 1456-L (P³)
greenness: 1002-A (Nf³)
grew: 2666 (Nf³)
greyhound: 1158-A (lb³f); 2363 (N³)
grief: 1173-H (V); 1173-H (f³f);
1210-A (j³f); 1210-H (V); 1232-D (Nf³);
1232-D (ac³f); 1296-J (Nf³);
2279 (Nf³)
grievance: 2551 (Nf³)
heap: 1058-A (N³); 1183-H (V); 1196-A (N²); 1303-A (N²); 1339-H (V); 1516-A (N³); 1516-A (k²); 2143 (V); 2175 (c³); 2175 (g³); 2267 (V); 2656 (V); 2656 (N³); 2695 (V); 2896 (ld³)
hear: 1152-C (V); 1520-H (V); 2737 (V); 2851 (V); 2851 (N f³); 2851 (Nm)
heard: 2530 (Nm)
hearing: 1152-C (g f); 2737 (N m); 2851 (hm)
hearken: 1152-C (V)
heart: 1255-A (Nm); 1255-B (V); 1255-B (N m); 1292-H (N m); 1333-N (d m); 2424 (Nf)
hearth: 1008-A (N f); 1250-J (e m); 1418-L (V); 1418-L (am)
heat: 1174-A (N f¹); 1174-A (N m); 1174-B (V); 1174-L (V); 1181-A (f³); 2199 (g m); 2800 (N³); 2880 (N³)
heath: 1365-A (clm); 1365-A (lm)
heathen: 1052-A (fm)
heathen deity: 1012-H (cm)
heave: 1450-J (V); 1450-J (i f¹)
heaven: 1058-A (lm); 1473-A (Nm); 2907 (Nf¹); 2909 (bm)
heavier: 2246 (Nf)
heavily: 2246 (Nf³); 2699 (V)
heaviness: 1048-H (V); 1048-H (c m); 1048-H (N m); 1048-H (a m); 1048-H (f m); 1357-A (N³); 1357-M (a³); 1357-M (f³); 1448-C (g³); 1450-B (g³); 1450-B (N³); 1450-J (V); 1477-H (V); 2050 (m³); 2054 (e³); 2463 (V); 2689 (b³)
high place: 1036-H (N³); 1399-B (b³); 1450-A (N³); 1450-J (a³); 1477-A (f³)
higher: 1048-H (V); 1048-H (c³); 1357-A (f³)
higher place: 1048-A (N³)

holy place: 2700 (h⁴)
holyday: 1164-B (V)
home: 1045-M (N⁹); 1305-J (V); 1427-J (a⁴)
homeborn: 2135 (n⁹)
honey: 2094 (Nm)
honeycomb: 1155-J (N m); 1526-L (Nm); 2425 (g⁸)
hone: 2604 (V)
honour: 1089-F (V); 1089-F (N f1); 1089-F (N m); 1388-D (if1); 1434-L (Nm); 2246 (V); 2246 (c⁸)
honourable: 1089-C (V); 1434-L (Nm)
hood: 2673 (bf1)
hoof: 2640 (V); 2640 (Nf1)
hook: 1059-C (j m); 1121-A (N m); 1169-A (N m); 1172-A (N f1); 1336-M (Nf1); 2870 (Nm)
hoop: 2905 (V)
hour: 1476-A (Nf1)
house: 1045-M (N m); 1049-A (N⁹); 1300-A (N f1)
household: 1045-M (N m); 2518 (d³)
houseop: 1049-A (N⁹)
how: 1010-H (N⁹); 1014-A (N⁹); 1085-J (a⁴); 1281-A (N⁹); 1281-A (N m); 1349-A (N f1)
howbeit: 1244-A (N m); 1244-C (N⁹); 1254-J (p⁶)
howl: 1265-L (V)
howling: 1265-L (V); 1265-L (N⁹); 1265-L (N m)
humble: 1359-H (N f1)
hundred: 1277-A (N³)
hundredfold: 1277-A (N f1)
hunger: 2777 (V); 2777 (N m)
hundred: 1277-A (N³)
hundredfold: 1277-A (N f1)
hundredth: 1277-A (N f1)
hunger: 2777 (V); 2777 (N m)
husband: 1453-A (N m); 2003 (b m); 2003 (cm); 2027 (V); 2027 (Nm)
husbandman: 1048-J (V); 1048-L (V); 1082-C (N³); 1250-C (N m)
husband's brother: 1036-L (Nm)
husband's father: 1174-A (Nm)
husk: 1141-A (Nm); 2687 (ej m)
hypocrisy: 2179 (g⁸)
hypocrite: 2179 (Nm)
imagination: 1410-A (af4)
imagine: 1095-H (V); 1114-B (V)
impart: 2167 (V)
imperious: 2843 (N f1)
impov: 2478 (V)
impoverished: 1081-B (V)
imprisonment: 1342-C (e⁹)
imput: 1352-B (V); 2152 (N m); 2350 (N³)
in: 1012-A (N m); 1022-A (N f); 1282-A (N m); 1457-A (N m); 1462-L (V); 1494-J (N m); 2615 (b³); 2649 (N³); 2729 (N m)
in vae: 1175-A (p³)
inasmuch: 1035-A (e³)
incense: 1181-H (V); 2303 (e³); 2705 (V); 2705 (e³); 2705 (c³); 2705 (e⁴)
incline: 1308-H (V); 1468-J (V); 2373 (V)
inclose: 1324-L (a³); 1411-J (V)
inclosing: 1288-E (ed³)
increase: 1024-J (i³); 1035-L (d³)
indeed: 1290-C (N f1); 1290-C (opm); 1290-C (pm); 1441-L (V); 2395 (V)
incurable: 1014-M (N m); 2003 (V)
indeed: 1290-C (N f1); 1290-C (p³); 1441-L (V); 2395 (V)
indigitation: 2129 (V); 2129 (N m); 2130 (N m); 2279 (V); 2279 (N m); 2726 (N m)
indig. 2129 (V)
infirm: 1017-A (N³)
infirm: 1071-A (N³)
infirm: 1058-J (N³); 1058-J (l³)
ill: 1460-A (N⁹); 1460-B (V); 1460-L (V); 2659 (N³)
image: 1058-B (d³); 1174-A (m³); 1254-B (b³); 1290-J (i³); 1407-A (l³); 1401-A (a³); 1454-A (i³); 2412 (N³); 2412 (a³); 2426 (a³); 2489 (N m); 2619 (N m); 2619 (b³); 2663 (N m)
imagery: 1410-A (a³)
imagination: 1411-L (N m); 1480-B (b³); 2213 (a³); 2213 (a³)
imagine: 1095-H (V); 1115-B (V); 2213 (V); 1114-B (V)
impart: 2167 (V)
imperious: 2843 (N f1)
impo: 2478 (V)
impo: 1081-B (V)
imprisonment: 1342-C (e³)
imput: 1352-B (V); 2152 (N m); 2350 (N³)
impute: 2213 (V)
in: 1012-A (N m); 1022-A (N³); 1024-J (a³); 1282-A (N m); 1357-A (N m); 1462-L (V); 1494-J (N³); 2615 (b³); 2649 (N³); 2729 (N m)
in vae: 1175-A (p³)
inasmuch: 1035-A (e³)
incense: 1181-H (V); 2303 (e³); 2705 (V); 2705 (e³); 2705 (c³); 2705 (e⁴)
incline: 1308-H (V); 1468-J (V); 2373 (V)
inclose: 1324-L (a³); 1411-J (V)
inclosing: 1288-E (ed³)
increase: 1024-J (i³); 1035-L (d³)
indeed: 1290-C (N f1); 1290-C (V); 1301-J (V); 1301-J (i³); 1325-E (V); 1325-H (V); 1339-L (V); 1357-H (V); 1388-H (V); 1439-A (a³); 1439-A (i³); 1439-B (V); 1439-H (V); 1439-H (a³); 2569 (V); 2642 (V); 2816 (N³); 2881 (V)
icure: 1014-M (N m); 2003 (V)
icure: 1290-C (N³); 1290-C (p³); 1441-L (V); 2395 (V)
indigination: 2129 (V); 2129 (N m); 2130 (N m); 2279 (V); 2279 (N m); 2726 (N m)
indig. 2129 (V)
infirm: 1017-A (N³)
infirm: 1071-A (N³)
inferior: 1455-C (Nf); 2421 (V)
infinitive: 1014-M (Nf); 1432-A (Nf)
infirmity: 1075-H (V); 1173-H (V); 1173-H (a)f
inflame: 2104 (V)
inflammation: 2104 (Nf)
influence: 2528 (a)f
inform: 1227-H (V)
ingathering: 1339-C (b)f
inhabit: 1462-L (V); 2838 (Nf)
inhabitant: 1462-L (V); 2838 (Nf); 2061 (Nf)
inherit: 1458-L (V); 2391 (V); 2391 (Nf)
inheritance: 1458-L (a)f; 1458-L (d)f; 2391 (V); 2391 (Nf)
iniquities: 1511-J (d)f
inquity: 1014-J (Nf); 1511-J (V); 1512-A (m)f; 1518-J (Nf); 1518-K (Nf); 2551 (Nf); 2799 (Nf)
injustice: 2172 (Nf)
ink: 1079-A (q)f
inkhorn: 1245-A (Nf)
inalaw: 2224 (V); 2224 (Nf)
inn: 1267-J (a)f
inner: 2150 (Nf); 2615 (b)f; 2615 (b)f
innmost: 2150 (Nf)
innocency: 1149-A (r); 1318-A (f)f
innocent: 1175-A (p)f; 1178-A (Nf); 1318-A (f)f; 1318-H (V)
innumerable: 1014-M (Nf)
insatiable: 2461 (V)
inspiration: 2443 (Nf)
instant: 2652 (Nf); 2752 (Nf)
instead: 2892 (Nf)
instr: 1227-H (V); 1326-L (V); 1342-L (V); 1342-L (e)f; 2311 (V); 2477 (V)
instruction: 1342-L (a)f
instructor: 2309 (V)
instrument: 1077-A (j)f; 1242-A (f)f; 1290-A (Nf); 1464-A (Nf); 2374 (V); 2374 (b)f; 2847 (b)f
insurrection: 2753 (Nf)
integrity: 1496-J (Nf); 1496-J (Nf)
intent: 1359-A (a)f; 2093 (e)f; 2520 (d)f
intersection: 2592 (V)
intermeddle: 2573 (V)
intermission: 1371-F (Nf)
interpret: 2653 (V); 3065 (V)
interpretation: 1271-M (k)f; 2653 (V); 2653 (Nf); 2653 (e)f; 2811 (Nf)
interpreter: 1271-J (V)
into: 1012-A (Nf); 1282-A (Nf)
1494-J (Nf)
intreat: 1173-H (V); 1380-B (V); 2592 (V); 2910 (V)
itreaties: 1175-B (id)f
invade: 1050-J (V); 2646 (V)
invict: 2213 (a)f; 2213 (a)f
invention: 2213 (e)f; 1151-A (k)f; 1357-B (a)f; 1357-B (b)f
invite: 1434-E (V)
 inward: 1326-J (Nf); 2150 (Nf)
2615 (b)f; 2615 (b)f; 2729 (Nf)
inward parts: 1192-A (Nf)
iron: 3005 (Nf)
is: 1228-A (Nf)
islam: 1014-A (f)f
isle: 1014-A (f)f
issue: 1140-J (V); 1140-J (Nf); 1250-J (a)f; 1257-L (a)f; 1392-L (i)f; 2136 (e)f; 2372 (V)
2684 (b)f
it: 1093-J (Nf)
itch: 2207 (Nf)
ivy: 1474-A (Nf); 3062 (Nf)
jasper: 1477-L (Nf)
javel: 1175-A (Nf)
jaw: 1261-A (f)f; 2319 (a)c
2328 (k)f
jawbone: 1261-A (f)f
jealous: 1428-E (V); 1428-E (Nf)
1428-E (e)f
jealousy: 1428-E (Nf)
jeopardise: 2208 (V)
Jew: 1211-G (V)
jewel: 1173-A (f)f; 1173-A (f)f; 1242-A (f)f; 2388 (Nf); 2465 (d)f
join: 1165-H (V); 1165-L (V); 1170-J (V); 1259-J (V); 1333-B (V); 1339-H (V); 2092 (V)
2092 (Nf); 2143 (V); 2376 (V); 2401 (V); 2665 (V)
joining: 2143 (k)f
joint: 1430-L (V); 2092 (Nf); 2346 (e)f; 2634 (V); 2174 (d)f
journey: 1264-F (a)f; 2112 (Nf); 2413 (V); 2413 (a)f; 2749 (Nf)
journeying: 2413 (a)f
joy: 1058-M (V); 1058-M (Nf); 1058-M (Nf); 1337-J (V); 1337-J (Nf); 1337-J (a)f; 1451-
M (Nf); 1460-J (i)f; 1481-A (i)f; 2487 (V); 2487 (Nf)
joyful: 1058-M (V); 1451-B (Nf)
2487 (Nf); 2542 (V); 2548 (V)
joyous: 2542 (b)f
jubilee: 1035-L (g)f
judge: 1083-M (V); 1083-M (Nf); 1380-B (V); 1380-B (b)f; 1380-B (b)f; 2664 (V)
judgment: 1083-M (Nf); 1280-A (Nf); 1380-B (V); 1380-B (b)f; 2236 (Nf); 2630 (V)
2648 (V); 2648 (Nf); 2684 (Nf); 2684 (e)c; 2684 (d)f; 2684 (h)f
juniper: 2802 (Nf)
just: 1480-L (Nf); 2658 (V); 2658 (Nf); 2658 (b)f; 2845 (Nf)
justice: 2658 (V); 2658 (Nf); 2658 (Nf)
justify: 2658 (V)
justle: 1479-B (V)
keep: 1164-B (V); 1242-E (V)
1360-H (V); 1403-C (V); 1428-
H (V); 1453-H (V); 2092 (V)
2182 (V); 2343 (V); 2400 (V)
2429 (V); 2518 (V); 2530 (V)
2570 (V); 2804 (V); 2853 (V)
2853 (h)f
keeper: 1342-A (Nf); 2400 (V)
2429 (V); 2853 (V)
kerchief: 2496 (h)f
kernel: 2209 (m)f
kettle: 1073-J (Nf)
key: 2649 (a)f
kick: 2026 (V)
kid: 1510-A (f)f; 1510-A (f)f
1513-A (Nf); 2494 (b)f; 2494 (b)f
kidneys: 1242-A (f)f
kill: 1173-B (Nf); 1310-H (V)
1440-F (V); 2117 (V); 2227 (V)
2435 (V); 2702 (V); 2790 (V)
2823 (V)
killing: 2790 (V); 2823 (b)f
kin: 1480-D (Nf); 2729 (e)f
kind: 1152-A (Nf); 1290-M (Nf)
kindle: 1181-B (V); 1181-H (V)
1244-G (V); 1413-L (V); 1418-
L (V); 2028 (V); 2104 (V)
2266 (V); 2414 (V); 2512 (V)
2697 (V); 2705 (V)
kindly: 2181 (Nf)
kindred: 1008-A (Nf); 1058-D (d)f; 1085-L (k)f; 1257-L (a)f; 2863 (h)f
kinds: 2863 (h)f
meditation: 1095-A (Nf); 1095-A (b); 1095-B (b); 1330-M (Nf); 1330-M (Nf)
meek: 1359-K (Nf)
meekness: 1359-K (Nf)
meet: 1294-E (V); 1349-L (V); 1434-E (V); 1434-H (V); 1480-L (V); 1480-L (g); 2592 (V); 2594 (V); 2662 (V)
meeting: 2570 (Nf)
melody: 2124 (Nf); 2374 (V)
men: 2013 (Nf)
melt: 1279-J (V); 1291-A (m); 1291-B (V); 1291-H (V); 2103 (V); 2387 (V); 2412 (V); 2450 (V); 2692 (V)
melted: 1494-F (Nf)
melting: 1291-F (Nf)
member: 1411-L (d); 2865 (Nf)
memorial: 2121 (n); 2121 (ejm)
men: 1050-B (d); 1358-A (Nf); 1496-K (m)
mene: 1290-H (Nf)
menstruous: 1303-M (Nf)
menstruous cloth: 1075-H (Nf)
mention: 2121 (V)
mentioned: 2851 (d)
merchandise: 2473 (Nf); 2473 (c); 2554 (V); 2573 (a); 2770 (Nf); 2770 (ac)
merchant: 2473 (V); 2770 (V)
merchantmen: 2003 (e)
merciful: 1175-B (V); 2171 (Nf); 2181 (Nf); 2181 (b); 2762 (V); 2762 (d)
mercy: 1175-B (V); 2181 (V); 2181 (Nf); 2283 (V); 2762 (V); 2762 (Nf)
mercy seat: 2283 (c)
merry: 1104-B (bf); 1186-J (Nf); 1186-L (V); 2472 (V); 2487 (V); 2487 (Nf); 2839 (V)
merryhearted: 2487 (Nf)
mess: 1314-E (a)
message: 1264-D (a)
messenger: 1264-D (a); 1411-M (Nf); 2025 (V); 2372 (V)
messiah: 2357 (b)
meth: 1434-E (V); 2698 (V)
meth: 1280-B (V)
meter: 1420-A (I)
meter: 2893 (V)
meteyard: 1280-A (Nf)
mid: 1179-A (Nf)
midday: 1411-G (g)
middle: 1494-J (Nf); 1494-M (j)
2230 (d)
middlemost: 1494-M (j)
midnight: 1265-M (Nf)
midst: 1052-A (Nf); 1179-B (V); 1179-H (V); 1494-J (Nf); 1494-M (j); 2230 (d); 2729 (Nf)
midwife: 1257-L (V)
might: 1004-J (Nf); 1004-J (k)
1014-J (Nf); 1043-C (b)
1173-M (Nf); 1238-J (Nf); 1242-L (V); 1352-B (d); 1352-J (Nf); 2052 (d); 2569 (g)
2903 (Nf)
mightier: 2569 (d); 2903 (b)
mighty: 1012-A (Nf); 1012-J (Nf); 1012-M (Nf); 1043-C (b); 1089-C (b); 1294-C (b); 1352-A (Nf); 1352-J (Nf); 1358-M (Nf); 1387-C (b); 1411-J (Nf); 1439-A (Nf); 1497-C (e); 2052 (V); 2052 (Nf); 2052 (d); 2052 (e)
2052 (ec); 2054 (c); 2139 (c); 2152 (Nf); 2152 (Nf); 2250 (b); 2569 (V); 2569 (d); 2581 (b); 2843 (b); 2903 (b)
milch: 1058-J (V); 1318-L (V)
mildew: 1456-L (i)
milk: 1294-B (V); 2160 (Nf)
million: 1445-H (Nf)
millet: 2097 (g)
million: 1439-B (Nf)
millstone: 1445-H (Nf)
mind: 1255-A (Nf); 1255-B (Nf); 1411-L (Nf); 1445-J (Nf); 2424 (Nf)
mindful: 2121 (V)
mine: 1307-C (f)
mingle: 1035-B (V); 1242-E (e)
2344 (V); 2573 (V); 2573 (V)
middled: 2907 (Nf)
minish: 2087 (V); 2347 (V)
minister: 1244-G (V); 2608 (V)
2834 (V); 2884 (Nf)
ministered: 2854 (Nf)
ministry: 2884 (Nf)
minstrel: 2374 (V)
miracle: 1022-J (Nf); 1390-L (a)
mire: 1041-A (Nf); 1041-A (Nf); 1193-M (Nf); 1221-J (Nf); 2175 (g); 2786 (Nf)
mirth: 1337-J (V); 1337-J (Nf)
1337-J (a); 1481-A (j); 2487 (Nf)
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**Note:** The above table lists alternative spellings for various pages, categorized by page numbers and text descriptions. Each entry represents a page number followed by specific textual data entries, indicating variations in spelling or notation.
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