


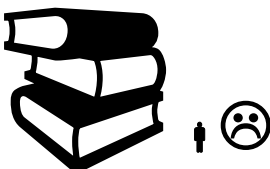



“Hey kids, I *shrank* all the dictionaries!” Zev bar-Lev, SDSU.

Ordinary Big Dictionaries	+ <i>magic</i>	→	My one-Page Dictionary
	אברה	^a abra ^a 	
	כאדברה	Ca ^a adabrah <i>If you know Hebrew, do you recognize the meaning of this Kabbalistic formula for creative magic?</i>	





Language teachers often urge us to guess unknown word-meanings from context, rather than rushing to a dictionary. Mainstream linguistics implies that such guessing is all but impossible, **because word-meanings are “arbitrary”**: how can you guess any word if (as they believe) it could mean anything at all?

My “-Magic-Letter Theory” disagrees.¹ :

it offers an explanation for

why words mean what they mean. It hypothesizes² that the **first consonant-letter** of ANY WORD IN ANY LANGUAGE is itself a picture, an icon (an “eye-con”): like gender-icons on public restrooms, they “fool the eye” into filling in the larger context of meaning.) That is,

MagLets give a HELPFUL HINT about the whole word’s meaning.

1. MagLets are clearest in Hebrew, where the first letter* of the 1 words for ‘SPIN’ & ‘DREIDEL’ is a circle, an obvious icon for ‘Spin.’	2. The uniquely tall letter <u>L</u>  means ‘above, go-up, even God.’
1. סוב-סביבון	2.   <u>L</u> , 

¹ See languagebazaar.com & various articles listed there.

² My research began with 2 decades of study of dictionaries with the goal of broadening my Hebrew vocabulary as a new immigrant to Israel; it was then applied in two decades of teaching Hebrew in America. My textbooks (used in 2 universities, & high-school & private courses) are available at Cognella Academic Press. Only returning to my Hebrew class after a 4-month coma did I realize that my MagLets were **also applicable to English, Russian, Chinese & Japanese.**



Why does 'he**L**Lo!' so often use L? Because you **L**ift your hand to say he**L**Lo!

Two MagLets in Hebrew.

1.				2. God Above.	
		'Dreidel'	'Spin'	^a eL ^e eLyón	^a aLiyáh
Sevivón		Sevivón	Sóv	'God above'	'going-up'
סביבון		סביבון	סוב	על על ין	על יה

Hebrew writes from the right, so the first letter is on the right!

{Note that Eng. *Cap* & Hebrew *Kipah* are NOT cognate or related words, but just **MagLet-based Parallels**.}

English Cap = Hebrew Kipah.

The equals sign (=) is used here to indicate **MagLet Parallels**. (These cross-linguistic equivalents are not actual synonyms, but they are cross-linguistic **equivalents** in MagLet Theory.)

A **COMIC** question: What's the biggest difference between a **C**up & a **C**ap?

Their material & size can be important, but...

Their most important difference is whether they open above or below!

A **C**up opens above , while a **C**ap opens below! ;

The MagLet C is obvious: Think of it as . 

it is a backwards C in Hebrew), & it means 'CATCH, COLLECT, COMQUER, CONTAIN, CONTAINER.

So the Container:	Cap	Cup	Chair	Church	Congress
Contains:	a head	a liquid	a backside	congregants	legislators

'**C**ATCH, **C**ONTAIN, (& very commonly) **C**ONTAINER' (for a head, a *backside*., a liquid, or even a group of people.)

Rotate the C to face the right way.)

Mirror-Image C in Hebrew & English.					
#	MagLet	Translit.	He.	He.	Eng.
3a	C (K)	Kipah	כִּיפָה		C -ap

3 b	C	Kós	כוס	C-up
	C	Kise ^a	כיס	C-hair
3c		Knesiyáh	כנסיה	C-hurch
		Knèset	כנסת	C-ongress

Different Equivalent Letters.

3: English **C & K** are equivalent,

4: English **X & J** both mean ‘jut out, excel, eXit.

The cross-linguistic letter-parallels for **X & J** are tricky: In Hebrew & Russian,

Tz (Ts) is equivalent to X or J, as is even Greek *Ps.* (i.e. He/Ru. *Tz (Ts)* = English *X, J*.

(As part of the **iconicity** of MagLets, Hebrew **צ** contains an **X**.)

Table of Hebrew & English Parallels with X/J.

4	Ts//X/J	y'Tziyáh	יציא	-Tz-	-X- eXit
		Tzèdeq	צדק		Justice
		Tzahóv	צהב	Gk. <i>Xanthos</i> = ‘yellow.’	Jaundiced
5	SF	SFat-	שפת	שפ-	SPh-Inx

5: Above the system of two dozen single-letter MaGLets, there sits:

a “second tier” of MagLets, namely MagPairs:

pairs of consonants, often with very distinctive individual meanings. For example:

<i>PR</i> in Hebrew <i>PRi</i> ‘fruit,’ <i>PRu</i> ‘be fruitful’	=	English <i>PRocreate</i> ;
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***P+L* = ‘PULL UP’**

as in *PLateau*, *PLaza*, *PLus*.

MagLet Theory gives startling help in guessing unknown words.

A stark example is the obscure medical term ***SPhecelation***,

Meaning gangrene (when blood & oxygen are **cut off from a body part**).

This word is easily comprehended on the strength of Eng. *Sphincter*, *SPHinx* & Hebrew ***SFatàyim*** ‘lips.’

5.MagPair 5 (***SF***) means ‘gateway (open/close)’ including ***SPHincter***, ***SPHecelation***. He. ***SFat*** = ‘lip.’³

A ***SPHere*** is **closed on all sides**.

There are two dozen solitaire MagLets.

(See my homepage at languagebazaar.com.)

Seven Primary MagLets are explained below.

The Solitaire MagLets explain Many Hundreds of “**Parallels** like the “Parallel Parents” of English & Chinese, using the MagLets ***M & F.***

				<i>Chinese English:</i>
6	//	4	M,F:	M uchin = M other. F uchin = F ather.

MagLet Theory explains the “**universality**” of ***M****ama*.

In contrast: B, P, F (meaning ‘**PUSH FORWARD**’) are common for male relatives: *Father, Brother. Frère.*

Note that the “Parallel Parents” are regarded as an “accidental coincidence” in mainstream linguistics.

Similar is the 4-way Parallel based on MagLet <i>N:</i>	Greek <i>N</i> <i>yn</i> <i>N</i> <i>ow.</i> ‘	= = <i>N</i> <i>eos</i> <i>N</i> <i>ew.</i> ‘
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Are these really accidental coincidences? (IMHO they’re examples of routine LEXICAL STRUCTURE.)

N means ‘Focus’ as in Heb. ***ANu*** ‘we,’ Lat. ***N***oster ‘our.’ In Gk. *Nostalgia* ‘***N***ostos means ‘home’!

Japanese ***Haha*** ‘Mama’ seems to be exceptional, but turns out to be a strong supporting example:

M & H are both “**HUGGERS.**”

	Greek		Hebrew			Spanish
<i>H:</i>	eHein		eHad	aHim	Haverim	
<i>M:</i>	‘Have’	Mono	‘one’	‘brothers’	‘friends’	Mano
		‘sole’				‘hand’

Different languages use different MagLets (different “metaphors”) to express same meanings.

(In Hebrew, brothers are friends, despite Cain & Abel. In English/French/Russian, brothers are “pushy.”)

The Great Limitation of MagLet Theory.

This cross-linguistic variation is only part of its **Great Limitation**.

The “**HUGGER**” MagLets comprise all these: ***C/K, Q, H, M.***

Like all MagLets, these have **two Main Meanings**, namely **CUT & CONTAIN**

(with variations within the Group: Q1 = chop, jump; Q2: group.

So too: C can include: CAR, HUNDRED. R1 = REACH, RUN, FLOW, RIVER.

The system is clearly **not mechanically predictive**, but perhaps “Passively Intuitive” (i.e. reasonable after the fact).

The 7 MagLet Groups & the 7 Primary MagLets.

The 7 Primary Letters (defining the 7 Groups) have shapes, sounds & meanings.

Logically, when all the words even in one language are divided into just 7 Meaning Groups, these Groups may not always be very specifically helpful.

Extending this theory to all languages is “**outrageously ambitious**.”

But it is a far more **practically useful guide**

than the syntactic universals of TG linguistics,

which dismisses as random coincidences any lexical universals,

even ***Mama***.

M oddly includes in **He., Ar., Ital. Fr.:**

‘WATER, DEATH; MINI/MAXI...

Note that a language-universal, even in syntax, is not a feature that all languages **must** have, but one that they **may** have. Maybe MagLets are partly DIY: a suggestion to pay attention to the shape of its first consonant letter & try to associate it with the whole word’s meaning.

Sometimes MagLets are useful more as a general nudge to learners than specific linguistic insights. For example, Hebrew *Bayyit* ‘house’ & *Bessar* ‘meat’ have no English Parallels. But Hebrew *ayyit* is easily related to Hebrew *Bneh* ‘Build’ which does have a parallel. And Hebrew *Bassar* is easily related to Hebrew *Baqar* ‘Beef.’ — both having good Parallels.

So, as admitted, MagLets don’t offer a mechanical translation system, but rather a system of insights that can enrich & facilitate any language learning.








Since Vocabulary is the most important...& MEANINGFUL dimension of language, ANY strategies that can facilitate vocabulary learning should be regarded as the GOAT—Greatest Of All Time!

And of course a theory of the “Seven Semantic Primes” that is actually based on Language Research should be valued more highly than Wierzbicka’s influential (but methodologically questionable) Seven Semantic Primes.

Classifying meanings is an obvious necessity for any lexical theory.

My 7 Primary Meanings should be compared (for linguistic insight & practical application) with Wierzbicka’s 7 Semantic Primitives.

The 7 Primary Letters (defining the 7 Groups) have shapes, sounds & 2 Main Meanings each.

M	L	Sh	X,j,tz	S	D	B
						
1. pull, Mini, Master	<u>L</u> ift, Laud, God above	<u>S</u> Howe <u>r</u> , send	out, Jut	Spin, Silly	press-Down	Bulge, Build
2. <u>M</u> ix, Maxi, Many	<u>L</u> ock, Leave, no, Dress	<u>S</u> Hine, silence	<u>e</u> Xcell, tree, Justice	Seal, Scroll	<u>D</u> ecide Door,	<u>B</u> ust, Bounty

More Hebrew Words from Primary MagLets (tree).

More Hebrew-1.

a) °eTz		1) we
b) Gan, maGen		2) tree, wood
c) GoLgolet		3) Belly
d) Betten		4) tongue, language
e) Lashón		5) Garden, shield
f) °aNu		6) skull

° A memory aid for the 7 Primary MagLets (the “Highway to Anywhere”):
Many Large SHields eXquisitely Surround Dangerous Bumps.

More Hebrew-2.

g) ^a aNi		7) Leaf
h) ^a aLeh		8) Take, pick up
i) Peh		9) mouth
j) yaD		10)
k)		11)
l)		12) hanD
m) Dini		13) All

The Secondary MagLets.

	M	L	Sh		X,J	R	S	D	B
mm1	pull,Master, Mini	Lift,god	SHower		eXit Jut	Reach	Spin	press- Down	Bulge
mm2	TOGETHER	Leave	SHeLter		eXcell	light	Seal	see/know	
	Maxi	Lock, no	SHeLter					Decide	Bust
									Bounty

My friend Norm...

had been a Torah-reader for years. Like many, he didn't know the actual meaning of the basic & important word *motzi*, or of anything he chanted!

But nowadays, using MagLets, he understands everything that he reads. His questions often show deep **insight** into Hebrew...& languages generally.

Abra cadabra is actually pretty easy Hebrew (like *motzi*), an obvious verbal accompaniment to a supposed Kabbalistic miracle (or magic trick) of creating a calf, which they ate (according to the legend) It means 'I CREATE as I SPEAK.'

Compare *BORE^a PRI haGAPHEN* 'who-Creates (**BR**rings forth) the **Ph**ruit of the **G**rape-vine.'

Contrast: B-Reshit⁵ BaRa^a ^aeLohim ^aet ha-SHamayyim vv-^aet ha^aaRetz.

'In-o**R**igin Created (**BR**rought forth) God the the-**SH**ining-skies With the-ea**R**th.'

Gk.: eN a**R**Hé epoiêsen ho **Theos** Ton ou**R**anon kai Tê**n** **Gên**.

⁵ B in BReshit is not the part of the MagPair **BR** but the MagLet **B2** ('BUST'): 'in' = 'Between.' Compare Norm's third note below.

‘**iN** o**R**igin **BR**ought out he **D**eity The **R**ainbow & The **G**lobe.’

Norm says:

I love how “Magic Letters” make the MEANINGS of Hebrew words actually JUMP UP from the page;

They even sound like what they mean, like **Sh!** in *SHalóm* meaning ‘peace’;

& they even help me peel off confusing prefixes,

like when I suddenly realized that *toDah* ‘thanks’ & *hoDu* ‘give-ye thanks!’

& *moDeh* ‘I thank’ are all based

on the MagLet **D**, which means ‘know (Da^o), acknowledge.’”

(Even Russian **Da** ‘yes’ is understood, via MagLet Theory, as meaning, “Yes, I know!”)

Norm also noticed the “MagLet Parallel” between Hebrew *Ger* meaning ‘stranger’ & French *Guerre* meaning ‘war.’ **GR** varies in meaning from **GR**owl to **GR**atitude.

“If letters could speak, I’d learn (in a week) Hebrew, Latin & Greek...but letters do speak!”

Hear Nomi sing this song on my homepage at languagebazaar.com.

MagLet Theory (aka Nanosemantics) is a highly coherent theory of universal “submorphemes.” Far more accessible (& fun) than etymology & historical linguistics, it explains many hundreds of MagLet “Parallels” within & across languages, deepening our understanding of word comprehension even while new offering strategies for comprehending & learning new vocabulary.

Among the many cross-linguistic MagLet Parallels are:

“Plural M” in Hebrew *cherub-iM*, *’aM* ‘people,’; *Me’ah* (‘100’) & *M,ʼod* ‘very’;

heM ‘they,’ Eng. the**M**’...

along with Chinese *Min* ‘people,’ & the Chinese plural *Hayydz-Men* ‘child-ren.’

Greek & Russian:

If letters could speak, I’d learn in a week Hebrew, **Russian** & Greek!

The following Brain-Games have two purposes:

1. to show that MagLets are applicable to languages generally;
2. to introduce Russian & Greek, two useful & interesting languages.

meaning of There’s an easy & a hard way to do the Brain-Games, a hard way & an easy way. As is often the case, the hard way will teach you more. For example, there’s a very interesting connection (Parallel) involving Hebrew *’eTz* ‘tree, wood’ with Greek-based *Xylophone*. Noting this connection can reinforce the equivalence of Hebrew **Tz** with **X** in English & Greek. And

of course it can teach you some cute Hebrew & Greek words. (And of course the "tweaking" TREE/WOOD is interesting to show how meaning can shift in language. (In language as in Life, **"Shift Happens."**)

Have you ever heard the put-down: "That's just semantics"? It's usually intended to point out when people are **uselessly debating meaningless differences between words.**

An example might be the very current argument about socialism. Imagine that two people are using this word differently: person A says that socialism means people helping each other (this is actually a common definition among proponents of socialism).

Person B points out (correctly, as it happens) that **in reality, socialism often promises material abundance, equality & ending envy, but** (as in Soviet Russia, & Venezuela, which went from a wealthy oil-exporting country to a desperately poor country, where basic subsistence (food as well as toilet paper) is beyond the reach of ordinary people) **delivers only equality in poverty & an increase of envy.**

insights). interesting & fun insights. If you don't want to learn Russian or Greek, that's your choice (or Hebrew & Chinese & Japanese, for which MagLets offer insights too), that's your choice.

But you should know that **the whole goal** of this article & of all my methods for teaching & learning (see langugebazaar.com) is to **bring meaning to the forefront. Whether in Hebrew** (where people (even rabbis) often think that pronouncing Hebrew blessings is all that's needed, & understanding their meaning is optional if not useless. This while many complain that Judaism had become "meaningless" for too many children & their parents.

Consider the question: **Why did the Hanukkah miracle last just eight days, & main theme of the not 7 or 9?**

There are various possible answers in Judaism, since 8 is a significant number in various contexts (sukkot lasts 8 days, & there are 8 days from birth to circumcision).

But my favorite answer teaches two important truths:

God (or whoever wrote the Hebrew Bible) ...

1. has a sense of humor...or at least enjoys puns.

For example, when Sara decides to take Hagar as a surrogate, she puns "that I may be **sonned** by her." (***iBaNeh***). The pun makes use of the ambiguity of the Hebrew root **BN-**, which means both 'Build' & 'son.' If you complain that this pun makes sense only in Hebrew, see the next point.

Meanwhile if you are offended by the male bias here, you should note that both 'son' (*Ben*) & 'daughter' (*Bat*) are B-words, expressing Bounty. The household (*Bayyit*) was enriched by daughters as well as sons.

It is vital to distinguish between the **'descriptive' & "prescriptive" function of biblical ideas.** Most dramatically, while **slavery is depicted, the prescriptive focus is totally anti-slavery, whether in limiting the rights of slave-holders or (more centrally) that the actual Main Theme of the Hebrew Bible is Freedom.** So it's not accidental that the American Liberty Bell quotes a Freedom-oriented verse: **"proclaim Liberty to the the Land & all its inhabitants!"**; or that the Abolition movement was entirely based on the Old Testament.

2. While no doubt preferring that people should read the Bible in any translation than not at all,
3. much prefers that we read it in the original Hebrew.
4. And just as important, gives a Helpful Hint on how we can accomplish this.
<p>The helpful hint is in the pun itself, which answers the question posed here: The Hebrew words ‘oil’ (<i>Shemmen</i>) & ‘eight’ (<i>Shmoneh</i>) (are Related to each other. In fact, they are both based on the same 3-letter) root, <i>Sh-m-n</i>.</p> <p>So this pun is used to teach us that Hebrew uses 3-letter roots. It is like Arabic in this respect: <i>IsLaM</i> & <i>muSLiM</i> are based on the same three-letter root S-L-M,* which means ‘well-being.’</p>
<p>Back to Hebrew, it may have occurred to you that ‘eight’ & ‘oil’ are both meanings associated with the MagLet <i>SH</i>, which mans both ‘PEACE&QUIET—SHINE’ (Sh2) & also ‘SHOWER,SPREAD’ (Sh1).</p>
<p>More generally, while MagPairs (such as <i>SHM</i> ‘spread’ (as in He. <i>SHeM</i> ‘name’ & English/Yiddish <i>SHMeer</i> ‘such as cream cheese on a bagel) & He. <i>SHaMayyim</i> ‘sky, heaven’; & while 3-letter roots & 2-letter MagPairs are both useful for getting the exact meaning of the original Hebrew words; amost usefyl Hebrew 3-letter roots are given, finally, t the same time, the original one-letter solitaire MagLets can be very helpful in:</p>
<p>1. Filing roots together with Parallel roots, for better learning & longer retention; & even...</p> <p>2. for (best of all) guessing unknown words.</p>
<p>If you are interested in some day learning other languages, below given Brain-Games to show that application of the 7 Primary MagLets to Greek & Russian;</p>
<p>If you are interested in Hebrew, a selection of useful roots will be given at the very end, exemplifying all MagLets in both Main Meanings.</p>

Outline ofMagPairs.

PR, PL, PN; GL, GR.

Review Solitaire MagLets. Can you recall the two Main Meanings of *P, L, R*?

P:	mm1	mm2	
L:			
R:			

* While it may be nice to imagine that Islam is a “religion of peace” because of *Salaam* ‘peace,’ the truth is more vomplicated: *islam* is directly based on the verb **iSLaaMa** ‘to submit’: it means ‘submission to the Will of aLLah.’

Can you guess the meaning of the MagPairs PL, PR, GR by compounding (adding up) the meanings of the two MagLets?

Guesses:

MagPair:	PL	GR	PR	PN
Guessed meanings:				

How many MagPairs can you match with their actual meanings?

PL		? Match!					
PR			GRID				
PN			PULL UP, PLUCK				
			TURN TOWARDS				
GR			PUSH-FORWARD				
GL							

How Many of the following examples of MagPairs in various languages fit these definitions?

Lg:	Greek-based		Latin	Hebrew	Latin-based	Gk.	
Word:	Plateau, PLaza	PoLitics, naPLes	PeRsona	PaNim	com-Panion	Pros-opo	hyPeR
Transl.;			face	Face	bread	before-the-eye	above
Parallel:	PLate				PLus	Plutocrats	
Fits?	Yes/No						

How many Russian words fit the MagPair meanings?

There are always exceptions in language. In English, you park in the driveway & drive on the parkway. Somehow we learn both generalizations & exceptions.

Lg:	Russian					Ital.
Word:	GoRod	oGoRod	GRazhdanin	GuaRd	GRatitude	GRazie
Transl.;						
Parallel:						
Fits?	Yes/No					

A note on P across languages.

P can refer to male relatives (like **B**, **F**),

But it also refers to the mouth (Hebrew **Peh**), & even foods (again like **B**, **F**).

Greek PoL-	MagLet PR	PL	PN	GL
This root has three meanings. Can you match them with their derivatives?	Push forward, Face	Pull up	face	roll, GaLlivant, overwhelm (GLoom, GLeam)

City	?	Mono-poly	Na-PLes, na-BLus	PoLy-gon, PoLyg
Sell				
much, many				

Greek: Preview.

How many English words can you explain? What do their parts mean?

Geology, geography, Gaia, apogee, anthropology, agora, hypodermic, hyper-partisan.

n) Gê		14)	Name
o) oikos		15)	earth (Globe)
p) oNoma		16)	house (<i>Casa</i>)
q) Mikros		17)	Human
r) heLios		18)	little
s) aNthropos		19)	Sun

Modern Greek.

Modern Greek is up to date, but uses ancient elements. Can you translate?

Hyperagora, hyperanthropos.

Greek-1. You may need MagLets for some of these matching challenges. English derivatives will also help.

t) Seleinë		20)	Flow
u) Shopi (Siôpê)		21)	Silence
v) Meta		22)	Moon
w) Rhei		23)	market
x) Lali		24)	after, with
y) Makros		25)	Speak
z) aGoRa		26)	small
aa) Mikros		27)	large

Greek-2.

bb)	heNa		28)	Head
cc)	Labe, Lambani		29)	Take, pick up
dd)	Pan		30)	oNe
ee)	Kefali		31)	Teacher
ff)	Lyein		32)	Give
gg)	Daskalos		33)	Loosen, Let go
hh)	Dini		34)	All

Greek-3.

ii)	Xylo		35)	speak
jj)	Labe		36)	Fear, Flee
kk)	Dêmos		37)	Wood
ll)	Phobos, Pheugi		38)	people
mm)	Phonê		39)	take, pick up
nn)	Lali		40)	Sound
oo)	bikiklo		41)	bicycle

Russian.**Russian-1.**

pp)	Dver'		42)	River
qq)	Shinel'		43)	silence
rr)	Mnogo		44)	oN
ss)	Reka		45)	Sleep
tt)	Na		46)	Door
uu)	Son		47)	Much, Many

Russian-2.

Cognates may sometimes help (*Net, Poem*), but you'll often need MagLets for these words. For example, birds circle (*Spin*) in the air. What do you have to do when drawing (sketching)?

vv)	Risovat'		48)	No, Not
ww)	Net, Ne		49)	Head
xx)	Pet', poyu, poy!		50)	Sing

yy)	GoLova		51)	Magpie
zz)	Dno		52)	Fly
aaa)	Letat'		53)	draw, sketch
bbb)	Soroka		54)	lower Depths

Russian-3

ccc)	Gorod		55)	Big
ddd)	No		56)	Down with...!
eee)	Pit', P'yu		57)	spoon
fff)	Bol'shoy		58)	drink
ggg)	Doloy		59)	Much, Many
hhh)	Lozhka		60)	city
iii)	Mnogo		61)	but

Hebrew 3-letter roots, group A: L, B, Sh.**mm2** for each group of 3-5.

mm1			Mm2			
Word		Meaning	word		Meaning	

magLets Sh2, L1, B3. Review.

M	Match! ?	Lift, Lofty, God
B		Peace&quiet, law&order
L		Bulge, Bounty, Build
Sh		Mix, Merge, Mob, Multitude

Q			°aLeh			
	Betten	P				

B1, B2, Sh2, L. Part 2.

	Bneh		With
--	------	--	------

			people
	ShoTrim		

Part 2.

	Bayyit	Match!	
	Ben	?	
	Bat		

M2- Matching.

MagLet (1/2)	Word		Mm2
M	°iM	?	Silence!
	°aM		
	°aM	Match!	
M	°aM		Belly
			Build!
Sh	sheqqeT		
B	Me ^a ah		

M2.**magLet M2.**

MagLet (1/2)	Word		Mm2
M	°iM	?	
		Match!	
L	°aM		
Sh	sheqqeT		
B	Me ^a ah		
Q	Qabel		

Hebrew Sh, M, L, Q—part 2.

	Shoftim		plural ending
	Baluta		
	Qol		

Arabic M, L, Q.

	ShurTa, Sharif		tongue, language
	Qool		say
	Barra		water
	Lisan		police, ruler
	Moya		out, outside

Mm2 for each group of 3-5.

MagLet (1/2)	Word	mm2
M	Me ^a ah	
	M ^o aT	
L	^a eL °aL	
	Lovesh	
Sh	SHenah	
B	SHev	
Q		

mm1 for each group of 3-5.

mm1			Mm2			
Word		meaning	word		Meaning	

[illegible]

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Mm2 for each group of 3-5.

MagLet (1/2)	word	mm2
M	Me ^a ah	
	M ^o aT	
L	^a eL °aL	
	Lovesh	
Sh	SHenah	
B	SHev	
Q		

Group C: P, R, T, S.

mm1 for each group of 3-5.

mm1			Mm2			
Word		meaning	word		Meaning	

MagLet (1/2)	word	mm1
M	Mar	

[illegible]

Mm2 for each group of 3-5.

[illegible]

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Group D: Tz, N, W.

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