


“Know the Wide World without Leaving One ‘s Gates.” Taoism) Follow Keats & Einstein in this Quest.

## •1.the *horah*! find *hava naGiLah* on the Internet, & sing & dance along!

<b>hava naGiLah!</b> 	= Let's rejoice & have a <b>GaLa</b> time.
<b>Is there any relationship between:</b>	
<b>Hebrew <i>GiLah</i> ‘rejoice’</b>	<b>&amp; English <i>GaLa</i> ‘festive’?</b>
<b>How can there be? Hebrew &amp; English aren't even related to each other!</b>	

The word *horah* itself ultimately comes from Greek *Horeve* ‘dance!’ The English word *chorus* is derived from it, because the Greek chorus originally danced, although it later came to sing or just speak. (In Language, as in Life, “Shift Happens”: forms & meanings of words change over time.

Meaning changes are specially interesting, revealing how humans think.)

This “Kiosk” of the <i>Language Bazaar</i> <b>explains Consonant-Pairs like GL in <i>GLeam</i>, <i>GLoom</i>.</b>
<b>My hypothesis is that GL means ‘ROLL.’</b> (The common assumption is that it means ‘BRIGHT LIGHT.’)
<b>I Call these Consonant-Pairs ZyGLots. (Zygotes are paired cells that generate living creatures; ZyGLots generate word meanings.</b>

## •2. GL: positive vs. Negative meanings.

This table lays out positive (+) & negative (-) **sub-meanings OF** the ZyGLot **GL ‘ROLL.’**

Say each word, highlighting the C-Pair “**G-L**.” Write out a list of 3 to 5 Parallels word in two languages.

<b>M2-</b>	<b>M1-</b>	<b>M0</b>	<b>M1+</b>	<b>M2+</b>
M2- GLoom “GoLem ‘monster’ Ru. GuLag	GLum “GoLGoLet GaLeh ‘reveal’ “GoLiY ‘naked’	“ GLol ‘roll’, aGoL ‘round’ “GLom ‘roll onto’ GLue GaL GaL ‘wheel’ “GoLem ‘big’	GLeam GLee “mGiLah ‘scroll’ “ naGiLah ‘rejoice’ “GaLa “GaLa ‘milk’ “GLukos ‘sweet’  GaLa GLee +	“GoaL, GoLLy “ G’uLah ‘redemption’ “Gallivant

M0 is the “Basic Meaning” of GL, from which the various **submeanings** are derived (“tweaked”).

<sup>1</sup> The small light *h* in *horah* is best **pronounced as silent**. Doing so will help you correctly pronounce the strong *H* of *Hutzpah*, *Hanukah*.

### •3. “Faces.”

English	Spanish	Hebrew			Linate
(fry)-PaN	PaN	PaNim, PNé	PRotz	PRu	PRocreate
	‘bread’	‘face’	‘break through’	‘be FRuitful’	

Are you having trouble understanding the “tweaks” between FACE, BREAD, & FRY-PAN? Imagine that the Spanish learned to bake tortillas in pans, drawing smiles on them to get children to eat more.

#### *More Faces: PN, PR, PL.*

Greek	Latin	French	Greek	Derivatives from Gk. <i>Polis</i> :
<b>Faces.</b>				
<b>PR</b>	<b>PR</b>	<b>PLateau</b>	<b>PL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>PoLitics, PoLice, PoLite</b>
<b>PRosopo</b>	<b>PeRsona</b>		<b>PoLis</b>	
	‘face’		‘city’	

Review;	What do GL, PN, PR mean?	
Quiz;	Translate; “ <i>Pné Shabat.</i> ” <sup>Eng/Gk.</sup> <i>Prosopognosia</i> , <sup>En</sup> <i>Prosopo</i> , the ZyGLots GL, Pn, PR each mean? <sup>Gk./Lat</sup> <i>Persona</i> .	
Can you guess the meaning?	Gk.: <b>Ta tou dramatos prosopa.</b> Latin: <i>Dramatis Personae</i> .	<i>This was a list, originally referring to masks used by actors.</i>

#### *I call these Consonant-Pairs”ZyGLots.”*

(Zygotes are biological cell-pairs that generate living creatures, whereas *ZuGLots* generate word-meanings.

#### *✓Universality of ZyGLots.*

#### *Note that words are not universal, only ZyGLots.*

Greek/Latin for ‘face’ is *PRosopo/PeRsona* based on **PR** ‘forward’ while Hebrew *Panim/Pné* is based on **PN** ‘TURN.’

The ZyGLot **PN** is found in Latin *PaNis* ‘BREAD’ while **PR** is found in Hebrew *PRu* ‘be fruitful,’ *PRotz*

<sup>2</sup> Of course we’re not talking about the actual history of words, but rather about meaning connections.


<sup>3</sup> Gk **Pol-** also means ‘many’ (*PoLygon*) & ‘sell’ (*monopoly*). Can you think of other derivatives? Can you see a meaning connection between the three meanings of Gk. *Pol-*?

## •4. Other Important ZyGLots: BL,SN, ST, SL. SK.

BL	SL	SN	GR	ST	SK	
BLATANT	SLIDE	SNEAKY	GRId	STAND	SKATE,	
SLAV. <b>BeLgrade</b>	H. <b>SLol</b>	H. <b>SNeh</b>	H. <b>GeR</b>	Gk. <b>aSTRo</b>	<b>E.SKi,SKate,Scalp,SKull</b>	<b>SKin</b>
‘white-city’	‘pave’	‘thornbush’	‘stranger’	‘STaR’	Ru.- <b>SoK</b> ; ‘juice’	<b>rusSKiy</b> ; defined as’
	RU. <b>SoLntze</b>	E. <b>SiN</b>	RU. <b>SNeg</b>	‘SNow’		
	LAT. <b>SoL</b>	RU. <b>SiN</b>				
	‘sun’	‘son’				
	Gk. <b>SeLeinë</b>	<‘moon’				

The Sun & Moon are regarded as moving: this is language, not physics. SNow is SNeaky because it looks solid. The thornbush, SNeaky in itself, also became the Talking bush that burned but was not consumed. (Of course, Sons & Sins are Sneaky, sometimes together.)


Note how **R** in *Star & STeReo* shows. **R** alone often means RADIATION, ‘REACH BACK’ IN: *Return*., *Retro*.

<i>Review;</i>		
<i>Quiz;</i>	Translate Latin <i>Sol</i> , Gk. <i>aSTRo</i> ,	
	<i>H. SNeh, Ru. SNeg</i>	

‘BREAK THROUGH.’

## •5. BL-ST-SK.

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<i>Quiz;</i>	Translate Latin <i>Sol</i> , Gk. <i>aSTRo</i> ,	
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## •6. The Mysterious (?) “SPHinx.” Sf (Sph) ‘CLAMP.’

The ZyGLot **SF** is rare but not mysterious. It is unusual in that it is starkly different from *SP* in *SPit*, *SPeak*, *SPray* &c. But its meaning in *Sphincter* is obvious. *aSPHyxiation* is a bit convoluted, but SF makes the rare medical word *SPhacelation* transparent, meaning ‘GANGRENE.’

This is a stark example of the power of ZyGLots.



## •7. Bears like the honey...But not the **B**ees!)

Hebrew is great to study in many ways. Historically, it is the secret foundation language of Western Civilization, deeper than Greek, with derivatives as far-reaching as the city-name *San Diego*.<sup>4</sup> It also reveals Magic Letters (as well as ZyGLots) more clearly than other languages, as in this indicative example:

Hebrew	DVash	DVorah	DoV	DaBer
Meaning:	Honey	Bee	Bear	speak
Submeaning:	Sticky	Buzzing	Pressing	buzzing
Eng/.π	<b>Dub</b>	<b>Dub</b>	<b>Dab</b>	<b>Dub</b>
	The queen Dubbed him a knight.			She was dubbed champion of spelling.

Note that V is a variant of **B** in Hebrew.

English does have not only **Bees**, **Bear**, but also **Box**, **Bag**. But the Hebrew triplet is outstanding. The ZyGLot **DV** is a good imitation of the Buzzing of Bees. With a little imagination, you may be able to see English examples of the three sub-meanings, as shown in the chart.

## •8. Einstein's SpaceTime.

The Hebrew word *olam* means both 'Universe' & 'ever.' It may have been the original inspiration for Einstein's **space-time continuum**, since it actually means *spacetime*.

## •9. It's Greek to me: Twinkle... A Greek Ditty.

<u>Lampe Lampe,</u>	Twinkle, Twinkle
<u>Mikro astro!</u>	Little Star.
<u>etzi kaIO</u>	so beautiful,
<u>etzi shopiIO!</u>	so Silent!

You know the melody: sing along! (*Lampe* is two syllables: *e* is pronounced as is *well*, *get*. **How many Greek words can you think of English derivatives from?** For example, *astro* is found in two fields, one of them scientific.

**What is the first sound in SHopilo?** What does this sound mean by itself?

Greek *Kaló* means both 'beautiful' & 'good.' Keats took this idea from the Greek language in his famous verse, **Truth is beauty, beauty is truth.** (*Ode on a Grecian Urn*.)

<sup>4</sup> *San Diego* comes from *Santiago* 'Saint James.' *Santiago* = *Saint Iago*, where *Iago* = Hebrew *Ya'aqov* 'Jacob.'

## •10. The Magic Letters: *Sh, L, M.*

“Magic Letters” are ZyGLots consisting of a single consonant. See my homepage at SDSU for two dozen Magic Letters. Here are meanings for three of them, with Hebrew examples. Be sure to hear the song, “**If letters<sup>s</sup> could speak..**”!

Magic Letter	<b>Sh</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>M</b>	
Meanings:	PEACE&QUIET, LAW&ORDER		LIFT, LOFTY, LORD.		TOGETHER, MANY/MUCH	
Greek:	<b>Sh</b> opilo	quiet				
Hebrew examples:	Shalom	Peace	aLeh	go up; leaf	iM	with
	Sheqet	Silence	aL	Above, on	aM	people
	Shotrim	Police	eL	God	eM	mother
	Shoftim	Judges	eLyón	On high	Me’ah	hundred
	Shabat	Sabbath			M’od	strength, very




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<sup>s</sup> If letters could speak, I’d learn (in a week) Latin, Hebrew & Greek...”