

agony = יגון	czar, sire, sir = שר
aint, un = אין	DaDya, TyoTya (uncle, aunt in Russian) = דוד
air = איר	DangLe = דלדל
albino, albumen (egg white) = לבן	DaRoGa (way in Russian) = דרך
along with = על	de (French for "of") = ד (Aramaic for "of")
ami (friend in French) = עמית	DiReCtion = דרך (in Ezekiel "צפון דרך" "צפון קדים")
ANswer, ANnounce = ען	deem in English = dum (Russian) = דמ (as in דמיתי)
antiCiPate = צפה	dePaRT = פטר
antique = עתיק	dice CUBes = קביה (Aramaic)
ashamed = אשם (guilty in Hebrew)	doctrine, dotrinna (Italian) = דת
ASSemBle = אסף	DoNate, donner (give in French) = תן
au (about in Russian) = א (about in Aramaic)	DOOM = תהום
AURa = אור, אורה	DoRM = DReam = נרדם
bain (French) = bania (Russian) = בני (Aramaic)	DraGoN = דגון (per Rashi which describes it as a fish-like idol)
ballistic = בליסטראות (in Gemara)	DuMb (quiet) = דם
BaLsaM = בסם	DwinDLе = דלדל (Meseches Sota 49a bottom)
BaSHful = ביש	endives = הינדבי (Pesachim 39a)
BeTon = בית	entombed = תמון
biZaRRe = זר	ePiPHaNy = פענח
bizarre = זר or מוזר	ETerNal = איתן
BOOR = בור	ellBOGEN (German for elbow, Russians replacing G with H) = ב.ה.ן
booty = בוז	eye = עין
bore (dig) = בור (cave)	fall = נפל (פל)
BReaK = פרק	FiNiCKy = מפונק
bubble, bulbous = אבעבעת (2/9/10)	FOR (VOOR in Dutch) = עבור
BuRn, FURNace = בער, פורני (Pesachim 31b; Kedushin 32a)	FRuit = פרי
cameo = קמיע	FURNace = פורני (Pesachim 31b; Kedushin 32a)
CasTeGateR = קטגור (in Pirkai Avos)	GardeN = גן
CaNoPy = כנף	gasa (thief in Italian) = גולן (thief in Hebrew)
CaPe = כף (Aramaic in Unklus)	GeoMeTrY = גמטריא (in Pirkai Avos)
CaPTure = כבש	glebellar = גבח
CarToN קיתון (Meseches Baitza 22a, line 5)	GRaDe (scrape off top layer) = גרד
CiNaMMiN = קנמן (2:30:23)	GRaiN = גורן
CiRCle = כרכב (per Rashi: an encircling structure)	GyPSum = גפסיס
CLOaK = חלוק	horn, cuerno (horn in Spanish), corn (horn in Latin as in "unicorn") = קרן
CoLLect = לקט, קולט	hurry = מהרי
como ("like" in Spanish) = כמו	hush = הס
cover (Spanish cobrir; Latin cooprire) = כפרת, כפר	iMMEDiate = מיד
CoPT (ancient Egypt) = כפתור	i (prefix "not") = אי (not, as in אי נקי in Job)
CORe = מקור	in PaRTticular = בפרט
corner = קרן	in-BeTweeN = בנתיים
CoTToN, shirt כתנת	interPREt = פתר
couple (as in double) = כפול	isle = אי
crab = עקרב	ITI (Russian go) = אתה, אתא (go in Hebrew & Aramaic)
crack = חרק	kadka (pitcher in Russian) = כד
CRyo = קר	khan, kahoona = כהן

## SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND HEBREW LANGUAGES Page 2 of 3

kid = גדי	sapphire = ספיר
krōsni (red in Russian) = שרק (red in Aramaic)	SCoPe = שקף
lad = ילד	sePaRaTe = פרד
LeG= רגל	PaRT (verb) = פרד
lick = לִחַךְ = lakak (lick in Russian)	SeVeN = שבע
litre = ליטרא (in Meseches Ta'anis)	SiDe = צד
mayhem = מהומה	SigN = בס
mete (old English for measure), metric = מדה	six = שש
mezzo (middle in Italian) = מציעא (as in Baba Metziah)	SlauGHTer = שחט (from my son Yosi Rose)
mort (dead in both English, French & Russian) = מות	SLip = של
mort = מות	SLip oFF = שלף
mush = מש	sneeze (tuss as in Robitussin) = עטש (Yerushalmi Yuma 18b)
myrrh = מור	SOLace, SOLEmn, console = שלום, שלום
NeFT (Russian for "petroleum") = נפט	spit (over a fire) = שפוד
no = לא	SPonGe = שפג (in Pirkai Avos)
now = נא	sPReaD = פרד
ootra (morning in Russian) = אורתא	StReaM = זרם
over = עבר	stomach CaVity, CuBicle (both in Pinchas story) = קבה (stomach or room)
oCCuR = (Hebrew) קרה, (Aramaic) איקרי	SUFFix = סוף
PACify, PEACe = פייס (pacify in Aramaic)	sultan = שליט שלטון
PaRaGraph, break = פרק	SUM = סכום
parse = פרס	sode (German for turf), sod = שדה
PaRT = פרט	sous (French for under) = תות (Aramaic for under)
PARTicular = פרט	te (Russian & French) = את
pasha = פחה	TACTIC = טקסיס (Aramaic)
PeeL = פיצל	tam (Russian for "there") = תם or התם (Aramaic for "there")
PePPer = פלפל (Meseches Baitza, 23a)	TAMBOURINE? = תנבורא (Meseches Sota 49b)
PiCKeD= פקד	TAU (dew in German) = טל
PoL (Russian for half) = פלגא (Aramaic for half)	tax = טקסא (Baba Kama 73b; Gittin 58b)
POMP, PUBLIc = פומבי	TeaR = בתר
POT = פתיא	TeaR, RiP = טרף (from my son Yosi Rose)
POUR= בעבור	TieR, sToRy = טור
prize = פרס	toll (take) = טול
prostrate = פרש	tom = (Meseches Shabas 115b טומס)
pSoRiaSiS = צרעת	torus ("bull" in Greek), toro ('bull' "in Spanish) = תור ("bull" in Aramaic)
PYRe, PYRo = בער	tour = תור
PyTHoN = פתן	turtledove = תור
ram = ראם	"twisted" means perverted = פתלתל (Hebrew for "twisted" means perverted (in parsha Ha'azinu)
RaVeN = ערב	tzvet ("color" in Russian) = צבע
RaveNous = רעב	Und = ו
regular = רגיל	URb = עיר
ReGuLar = רגיל	waLK = לך
ReVerBeRation = הברה	wine = יין
RiCe = צרוזא (Aramaic)	using heart=לב to mean center, as in "heart of the matter" and לב השמים
RIO (river in Spanish) = יאר (river in Hebrew)	Hebrew uses the word for count (ספר) for account (ספר)
salamander in Gemarah = סלמדרא	a- (prefix for "not") = אי (Aramaic for "not") = אין (Hebrew for "not")

## SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND HEBREW LANGUAGES Page 3 of 3

a (Russian prefix for “about”) = א (Aramaic prefix for abouty)

suffix “-i” (“of” in Russian) = suffix י (“of” in Hebrew) as in אבִי (father of)

suffix “-i” (plural in Russian) = suffix י & ים (“plural in Aramaic & Hebrew)

suffix “en” (plural in children, oxen) = suffix ין (“plural in Aramaic)

suffix “-a” in Russian meaning “to” = suffix “ה” in Hebrew meaning “to” (ex: בַּיִת/בית = dom/doma)

כֶּרֶת ברית as in English to “cut a deal”

כֶּלֶה “totalled” (destroyed) is from כָּלָה “all”, as in Russian “vsyo” “totalled” is from “vsyo” “all”

נָא is from הִנָּאָה in Hebrew, as “please” is from “pleasure” in English

עַל יָד “על יד” to mean near in Hebrew, as “on hand” to mean near in English

Using לֵב “לב” heart (as in לֵב הַשָּׁמַיִם) to mean the center of the matter  
עַקְבֵּי “עקב” to mean “because” in Hebrew, as “on the heel of” to mean “because” in English

עַל = על The same word is used for both “ontop” and “in addition to”

קָשָׁה = קשה The same word is used for both “difficult” and “rigid”

קָרָא = קרא

Just like English uses the same word (“call”) to mean

- (1) get someone's attention (“call out to”)
- (2) assign a name to someone (“called their new baby Joe”)
- (3) visit (“please call again”)

So too Hebrew uses the same word (“קרא”) to mean

- (1) get someone's attention (“וַיִּקְרָא פֶּרְעֹה לְאַבְרָם”)
- (2) assign a name to someone (“וַיִּלְחֹשֶׁד קָרָא לִילָה”)
- (3) visit (“וַיִּרְצֵן הָעֶבֶד לְקִרְאָתָהּ” וַיִּצָא מֶלֶךְ סֹדֹם וַיִּקְרָאֶתּוּ)

שֶׁמֶן = fat The same word is used as a noun to indicate body fat and an adjective to indicate overweight.

יָדוֹ עַל הָעֲלִיּוּבָה in Gemarah, as “upper hand” in English

Use the word קִדְרָה to mean food type (Meseches Baitzah 14a)

עַד אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא מֵאָפֶכֶם “until it comes out you nose”, as in English expression “till it comes out of your ears”

לְהַיִּיר “להייר” is derived from “יר”, as in English “estranged” is derived from “stranger”

In both English and Hebrew, the word for “toward” (“לִ/”to”) is also used to convert a verb to an infinitive, which, by the way, is not case in Russian or French.

In both English and Hebrew, the word “there” is added to “there is”/“שָׁם יֵשׁ”

Using what creep (what vermin do) שִׁקְצָה to also mean disgusting as in אֵל תִּשְׁקָצוּ

The word for “here” and “now” (הֵנָּה as in עַד הֵנָּה) and “behold” are similar, in that they have the same consonents but different vowels. Similarly, the English idioms for “behold” is “now see here” and “here now”.

Using the same word (קִיטָר) for a knot in a rope as a knot in a tree trunk

Gemara uses the word “raise” (רָמָה) for both raise a thing and raise a question

Both English and Meseches Pesachim 112a use the phrase “on his head” (דָּמוֹ בְּרִאשׁוֹ) to mean “is his own fault”

Using the same word “recount” for telling as the word “count” for counting, just as Hebrew uses the same word סָפַר for telling as the word סָפַר for counting.

דָּמוֹ בְּנִפְשׁוֹ is like the modern phrase “his blood is on your hands” to mean guilty for harming, expect that the Hebrew phrase refers to the person being guilty for causing his own harm.

וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָנוּ כְּמַרְגְּלִים (1:42:30) Like the English phrase “he took us for a spy”, this passage uses “took” to mean “mistook us as” or “assumed we were”.

תָּן <<מַתְּנָה Just like the English word “gift” is derived from “give”, the Hebrew word for “gift” מַתְּנָה is derived from the Hebrew word for “give” תָּן

using the phrase “as day” to mean clearly (“clear as day”) as Yakov said “הֲשִׁבְעָה לִי כִּיּוֹם”

using the word “take” to mean characterize someone as (as in “What kind of fool do you take me for?”) as in “וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָנוּ כְּמַרְגְּלִים אֶת הָאָרֶץ”