

# The Hebrew Roots of English

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(Extracted from the newsletter: English and Welsh and Hebrew similarities)

Shabbat Shalom Family,

Is the English language related to Hebrew?

Is the Welsh Language related to Hebrew?

I wanted to publish this article on the Welsh language at this time but the length of this article is already long. So if this subject is of interest then here is the link

<http://www.hebroots.org/hebrootsarchive/0105/0105nn.html>

The answer to the question is absolutely. They are in many cases Identical.

Gaelic expressions are the same as Hebraic expression.

And Gaelic is well known as part of the Keltic or Anglo Saxon heritage.

From Brit-Am Now 1024 Nov 28-2007

Stephen J Spykerman: English Related to Hebrew

From: Stephen Spykerman

Re: Brit Am Now 1023 – **The Hebrew Roots of English**

**Extract from: The Hidden Ancestry of America & Great Britain by Stephen J Spykerman**

The English language too is akin to Hebrew. A number of Bible translators and Hebrew scholars have remarked that the English language is the most similar to Hebrew. The greatest of these was William Tyndale, who first translated the Hebrew Bible into English. Tyndale was an accomplished linguist and an exceptional scholar who had mastered seven languages including Hebrew. He said that English was the easiest language to translate from Hebrew.

Is Hebrew – the mother tongue of mankind?

According to the eminent etymologist Isaac E Moseson, Hebrew is the mother tongue of mankind. After more than ten years of original research he was able to trace more than 22,000

English words back to their ultimate origin in Biblical Hebrew. His conclusive research proves that 'English and Hebrew are profoundly connected'. His findings show that "many more words should be acknowledged as borrowings from the Hebrew". He says, "There are hundreds of English and Hebrew words that sound remarkably alike and mean the same but are not cited by linguists.

A few of these are abash and boosha, albino and labhan, evil and avel, lick and lakak, regular and rageel, and direction and derech."

Further evidence of a connection exists in word meanings. Moseson tells us, "Many names of animals have meanings in Hebrew. Giraffe means 'neck' and skunk means 'stink'" His recently published groundbreaking book called *The Word* presents the greatest challenge to linguists the world over. The 22,000 English parallels he traces to Hebrew are totally beyond coincidence, and they call for a fundamental re-examination of our etymological understanding. In fact his *The Word* book gives the greatest boost to the biblical thesis that all human languages derive from a single 'mother tongue.'

Yair Davidy, an Israeli author of numerous historical books, has come up with his own examples of Hebrew parallels to English words. As none of his examples are listed in Isaac Moseson's *The Word* book, it indicates that there are many more than 22,000 English words that can be traced to their Hebrew originals. To mention only a few of the thousands of examples of the similarity between English and Hebrew, just look at the similarity of the meaning of the following words:

The Hebrew word for "mire" is botz, and for a swamp where the ground is waterlogged is baitsa. This can be pronounced much like the word "beach" in English, and it is in all probability the origin of the word. The English word for "eye" is derived from the Hebrew word ayin meaning "eye". The word "ink" in Hebrew is diyoo. This is clearly where the English word "dye" comes from. A "penknife" in Hebrew is called taar meaning any kind of sharp cutting instrument. This is the most likely origin of the English word for "tear". The English word "dumb" is derived from the Hebrew dom meaning to be silent.

Is there a genetic relationship between English and both Hebrew and Egyptian?

An eminent language scholar from Denmark, Dr. Louis Hjelmslev, carried out extensive groundbreaking research into the root structure of languages. In his book, *Language: An Introduction* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1970), he highlights the enormous influence of the Semitic tongue upon the Indo-European languages. He states that most European words are borrowings from non-Indo-European languages. In fact, "a genetic relationship between Indo-European and Hamito-Semitic (i.e. Egyptian-Hebrew) was demonstrated in detail by the Danish linguist Herman Moller, using the method of elemental functions." (p.79) This is a most important point. Why? Because the similarity between Hebrew and English goes far beyond the mere resemblance of words. The elemental functions represent a "genetic relationship" between English and both Hebrew and Egyptian

(p.83). These languages are therefore related in their very root structure, showing a common origin.

Are the Semites our own countrymen?

Given these facts, a group of Danish language scholars has proposed eliminating the separate language categories of Semitic and Indo-European, combining them into one new category called, “Nostratic, a name proposed by Holger Pedersen for the languages related to our own”, namely Hamito (Egyptian) and Semitic (Hebrew). Interestingly, the word, ‘nostratic’, is taken from the Latin word nostras, meaning “our own countrymen” (p.80). Yes, the Semites (he says) are our own countrymen, because both language streams indicate a common origin in their very root structure. The question is, how on earth could the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon people of Britain exhibit language characteristics similar to both Hebrew and Egyptian? The most logical explanation is that the ancestors of those same Celts and Anglo-Saxons were themselves Hebrews who escaped from their captivity in Egypt in ancient times. Israel’s own history book – the Bible – confirms that the ancient Israelites spent a considerable time in Egyptian bondage and consequently would have acquired a solid mixture of both Egyptian and Hebrew in their vocabulary. Thus the mystery, as to why the root structure of modern day English shows a clear Egyptian and Hebrew origin, is solved. This also explains why some 22,000-plus words in the English language are clearly borrowed from Hebrew originals. Going by the above facts it does appear that there are considerable grounds for believing that the English- speaking peoples have indeed descended from Abraham.

A Common Language is prima facie evidence of a Common Lineage!

At this point the sceptic may well ask, “What relevance does all this talk of language really have?” James Cowles Pritchard was considered to be the most famous language expert of the 19th Century. In fact today he is considered the ‘founder of modern anthropology’. This same Pritchard said:

“A common language is prima facie evidence in favour of a common lineage. Language is one of those signs of community of origin which is slow to be abolished – slower than most others” (Eastern Origins of the Celtic Nations, 1857).