

Pre-Norse	Old Norse	Finnish	Hebrew	Arabic
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ا

(Alif)

?	-vowel-	-vowel-	?	?
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O-Nr. *enn*, „and, but“, Ar. *ʔamma*, „but“; O.-Nr. *afl*, Ar. *ʔaflaḥa*, -->Majority of the votes.

In the word inside it provoked a diphtong [ei] in Ar. *muʔḏin*, O-Nr. *meiða* or Hbr. *roʔš²* “head”, with O.-Nr. *reik*.

ب

(Bā)

b-	b-	p-	b-	b-
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English *body*, Arabic *badan*; “bunch” O.-Nr. *baggi*, Ar. *bāqah*.

Direct behind consonants [w], like O-Nr. *kviðr*, “stomach” or “heavy” in Grm. *schwer* with Hbr. *kabad*

-b-	-f-	?	-b-	-b-
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Primordial Norse -b- became in O.-Nr. -f-.

At the word end, Eastern Semitic languages have sometimes -f where Pre-Norse has -b. Hbr. *ʔaraf*, and O-Nr. inverted *barð*.

There are a few cases in which O-Nr. -f equates to Semitic ʔ -f- resp. פ -p- in Hebrew. Look at -->f further down.

In Finnish, Pre-Norse *b*- became mostly *p*-, like in *päälle*, -->“on”. In a few cases modern Semitic -b- equates to Finnish -v-. Perhaps it applies for the word-inside. It would give clue that Pre-Norse -b- weakened in the word-inside primordial Finnish [w]. It is not clear if Hebrew *ʔæbwwr*, -->“for” matches with Finnish *varten* in the -bwwr -part, or in the -wwr -part.

G?

G?

g

k

b, bb

b

The equivalence is such often that I suppose a Prime-Semitic voicing uvular plosive [G], a voicing form of [q] that existed further in the Pre-Norse but in Eastern Semitic languages it is in most cases [b].

First I thought all [b] in the word-inside and -cease became [g] and I likened it to a sinking till I found Norse words with such a [g] at word-initials. Examples are Old Norse *grāðr*, Hebrew *rāḥāb* "greedilyness" or English -->*grief* and Grm. *Gram*, with Hbr. *ʔ-d-b*.

[G] is the voicing counterpart to [q] that derived from a labial-phoneme.

The voicing phoneme must be a mark of something harmonic that fell away in Eastern Semitic languages, but was preserved in Pre-Norse. I didn't consider another possibility: It was Prime-Semitic a sort of -b- and became Pre-Norse [G]. One of the earliest words classified was *rain*, in Grm. *Regen* and O.-Nr. *regn* and in O.-Hbr. *rəbibijm*.

(s-)k-

At the Norse word *cease* there occurred a harding from [g] to [k] which perhaps didn't shift in all words. English *Shooting star* is related with Norwegian *sterneskudd* and O. Nr. *skarsl*. Hebrew word for comet, *šʔābijš*, equates with [b] to the Norse [k]. In my first theory [b] became in the word-inside [g] till I found this shift-phenomenon at the word-initial too.

Other examples are in the dictionary -->*sludge* and -->*stamina*

In a few cases there is an equation of [g] and [b] deriving from unknown origin, for example in -->*badger*. Perhaps this phenomenon is due to loanwords into Semitic languages. There are stratum-words like O- Gr. γάλα (*gala*), -->*milk* (inverted in Ar. *ḥalib*), which bear [g] instead of [b] at the word-initial.

b²?

ḅ

m

pp

pp

?

I think it was a long spoken version of [b], in a manner of mind [bb] but effective it was a voicing variety to the labial fricative [ḅ] from which [f] stems. There is no Arabic example, it occurred in at least two cases, in -->*smith*, compare Fin. *seppä*, O-Gr. *hāp^haistos* and Hebrew *nappāḥ*, and in German *Schwamm* that occurs in names for a -->*mushroom*. Compare also German *Trümmer* at -->*debris*.

ð- and even in the English language it doesn't depend on the position at the word. Gothic *mēnōþs* and O-Eng. *hāligmōnaþ*, "holy month" match with O-Hbr. *manwws*, look at -->*moon* for nearer explanation.

Fin. *aiheuttaa* accords with Ar. *ʔahdaba* but possibly -*tt-* is not the only conversion of -*þ-* in Finnish.

s-con.

Ar. *ḍaqan* mutilated in O.-Nr. to *skegg*. Before consonants [*þ*] became [*s*].

-d

-d

Ar. *ḍalīd*, -->"ice" is related with Old Norse *galdr*, "trampled snow". The Ar. word for "ice" constitutes the inversion to the Ar. word for "snow", *ḥaldz*. The ceasing -*d* equates here to initial *þ-*. Hebrew *גְּלִידָה* (*ggəlījdāh*) constitutes the same root, and here is the same phenomenon. Is here a different kind of [*þ*]?? Or constitutes the Hebrew word *manwws* a proto-Semitic word and the shift between initial *þ-* and ceasing -*d* was the Semitic way?

ج

(Jim)

?

g, k

k

g

ḍ

Arabic [*ḍ*] and Hebrew [*g*] derive from Eastern Semitic [*gʷ*]. The equations are inconsistent. On one hand you have O-Nr. *gōðr*, „good“, related with Ar. *ḍajjid* (from **gjjd*). Compare on this Grm. *Grille* with Ar. *ḍarādah* and O.-Nr. *greppr*, Hbr. *ggibbwor*, -->*hero*; O.-Nr. *gauð*, Hbr. *li-gəʕor*, -->*inveigh*.

On the other hand O-Nr. equates with [*k*] if you compare the Old-Norse language with Arabic, for example:

Ar. *ḍardal* matches with O-Nr. *kerald*, -->"bucket", and Ar. *naḍmah* matches with O-Nr. *kimi**, -->"star". Entangling, O-Hbr. *kkwokāb* conforms in turn with Old-Norse.

There is a further variety: In O-Nr. *edda*, matching with Ar. *ḍadda*, -->*grandmother*, lacks the initial.

g, ŋ?

g

Pre-Norse [g] could possibly mutate to -ng-, [ŋ] in Germanic languages. Examples are Grm. *schwanger*, with O-Hbr. *šägär*, look at -->*pregnant*, O-Nr. *engi*, „meadow“, or the byname of Swedish kings, *Yngve*.

ح

(Hā)

χ

h-

h

ħ

ħ

In Old-Norse at the word initial it became clearly [h]. One example is O-Nr. *holr* and Hbr. *ħālwwl*, "hollow".

-f-

-disappeared-

In South-Germanic languages it survived at the word-cease, like Gothic *panuh*, "than", or O-Eng. *seolh* and O-H-Grm. *selah*.

In at least two cases [χ] shifted to f. Hbr. *lwoħem*, O-Nr. *lofðar* -->*warrior*, and in -->*intestines*. In southern Germanic languages it didn't shift to -f-, so the shift to -f- in O-Nr. occurred at the base of the O-Nr. language.

Probably it disappeared in a few cases. As example you can quote -->*tawido*.

Possibly the double -gg- at word-ceases like in O-Nr. *mugga* is an indication for a primordial Norse [χ] equating to Hbr. [ħ] in *maħaš*.

ح

(Chā)

k^w-, kj-

k-, sv-

disappeared

ħ

χ

It looks like Pre-Norse *-d-* became in a few cases *-n-*, in Old-Norse *āmunr*, -->"adversarial", which is related with Arabic *muṣād-in*. If you look at -->*L* further down the cause is the fore-standing *-ʃ-*.

-dd-

-n-

-dd-

Germanic *-n-* can have a further derivation, from fused *-dd-*. O-Nr. *kinn* corresponds with Arabic *xadd*, -->*cheek*. So it's plausible to connect the name of the mythical house of gods called *Vanir* with Ar. *wadud*, "friend".

d²

-d²

-ð-

-h-

-š²-

Fin. *mehu*, "juice", is related with -->*mead*, which is German *Met* and O-Nr. *mjoðr*. It matches with O-Hbr. *miš²arāh*, "juice". Evident could be -->*rage* too.

Seemingly it was a phoneme that could only be spoken in specific mental conditions which were no longer existent later.

ð

(Dhāl)

ð-, (p?)

þ-

t-

z-

ð-

In O-Nr., phoneme [ð] was always positioned inside a word whereas the voiceless counterpart [þ] stood at the initial. That was not the primordial Germanic case if you take a look into the English language, where you have both positioned at initial.

The pronoun "the" constitutes a good example for phoneme equations. English *the* matches well in its voicing "th" with Ar. *ðr-* which is related with O-Hbr. *zwo*, "this" and with Finnish *tämä*, "this".

-ð- (p?)

-ð-

-t-

-z-

-ð-

Possibly *meiða* and *muʔið* are not a good example, because both were perhaps [d] and it is a convergent evolution.

In Hbr. the voicing "th" became [z] like O.-Nr. *aðal*, Hbr. *ʕæzārāh*.

ر

(Rā)

r

r

r

r, ll, l

r, l

It's sometimes changed in O.-Nr. to Semitic languages with [l], like O.-Nr. *gryta*, Hbr. *qallaḥat*, ->*cauldron*.

There is a relation between [l] and [r] like Icelandic *bál*, "fire" is related with *burn*. One of both is the root, the other is a derivation. Apparently [l] and [r] were joined.

Another way is Finnish *ulko*, Arabic *xarīḏz*.

ز

(Zāy)

k⁴

k

k, v?

z

z

Eastern Semitic [z] equates the most to a Germanic-Finnic [k], like O.-Nr. *auki*, O.-Hbr. *ʕoz*, -->*Might*;

vāg, Ar. *wazn*;

Grm. *schielen*, O.-Nr. *skjalgr*, Hbr. *ppəzijlāh*, -->*squint*;

or Fin. *kaula*, Ar. *zaur*, -->*neck*. The difference by shift between -l- and -r- could indicate an I.-Eu- origin. The Pre-Norse relation to the Arabic word is found as O.-Nr. *svīri*.

Grm. *Kieme* accords with Hbr. *zjzm*. But *Kieme* isn't found in the Norse area. Because of the following -m-, it has to be regarded as Semitic word however. Indo-Europeans would have changed it to [w]. Otherwise, in this case Hebrew z- could have evolved from g^j- and the German word passed the Germanic sound shift from g- to k-.

Eng. -->*gill* or Sw. *gäl* have the Pre-Norse word. Look also at -->*bake* and -->*luck*.

In Finnish is another relation: Ar. *zjāra* Fin. *vierailu*. [z] equates to [v] here. Finnish *avio*, Ar. *zawādz*, -->*marriage* may be the same.

z?	s-	(v-)		
	-r-	(-v-) -ss-	z	z

Fin. *ossitain*, "partly" has "ss" where Arabic *dʒuzʔī* has [z]. I thought the Pre-Norse [k]⁴ was a strong aspirated sort of "k" that became in combination with [j] to "s", or perhaps to [š]. This may be the last fricative that changes from the velar position to alveolar.

But the words with [k] described above have a following [i] too.

Perhaps it has to do with, if the phoneme stands at the initial of a stressed syllable or at the cease. But it makes no sense too, because there are no differences to the examples with -k- instead of -z-.

O.-Nr. *tvāru* matches well will Ar. *tawāzun*, -->*balance*. For the primordial Germanic language is calculated [z] when in one stemming language a word root contains -r-, the other but -s- (compare O-Nr. loanword *hare*, Grm. *Hase*). The -r- in this word derived plausibly from a sort of -z-.

Eng. *loose* equates to O-Hbr. *l-w-z*, "to lost out of sight".

O.-Nr. *svīri* goes together with Ar. *zaur* and Hbr. *zawwaʔr*, -->*neck*

The I-Eu. root in O-Nr. *sveit*, -->"sweat" is not related with Hbr. *zəfāh*, I think.

س

(Sīn)

s	s-	h-, s-	/	s-
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O-nr. *svala*, -->"swallow", and Hbr. *swws* share the same initial but the rest of the word doesn't match. O.-Nr. *sūt*, Ar. *sūʔ*, -->*ill*. But it was not possible to find many relations of the simple [s].

I found such relation not much.

In Finnish, in one case, s- became h-. Finnish *hylie* is related with *seal* and with Arabic *sulaḥfāt*. It constitutes seemingly a sound shift that applies only for Pre-Norse descending words sustaining [y] behind the initial but not for Pre-Norse descending words with [u] like *suvi* that equates to Arabic *ṣaif*.

ش

(Shīn)

š sv-, so-, su-,sy- s- normally š¹, some. š² š

Normally "sh" equates from Eastern Semitic languages to the Pre-Norse language. It changed into sw-. -w- melted often with the vowel after to a short [o] in early Germanic.

[š] evolved by a primordial Semitic sound shift from [k^hj] to [š] but such a shift occurred to different times, for example Ar. šams and Eng. sun, -->sun.

I connect -->sea with Hbr. š²ajit.

After that it shifted in Pre-Norse in some words and in Eastern Semitic languages not, another time it's in reverse.

For example equates Ar. šudž-aira to s-kōg-r, -->forest;

Hbr. kabad I connect with Grm. schwer -->severe;

Another way is Ar. šaḥr, Eng. hair,-->hair;

Hbr. š²āmajim, O.-Nr. himinn, -->heaven.

Eastern Semitic [š] equates to Pre-Norse [x] because Eastern Semitic languages articulated stronger consonants. The phonetical counterpart is Eastern Semitic [ḥw] while Pre-Norse made it to [xw], look at -->ḥ in this article, or -->skin in the dictionary.

ص

(Sād)

š³? s- s- (š) š

At the word-initial it became [s] like in English sound or in O.-Nr. sōnn, Ar. šaut, -->voice. The phoneme could have had a difference between word initial and cease.

Finnish suvi, -->"summer", equates to Arabic šaif. Hence Finnish s- equates to Arabic š-.

š³? -r- -v- -š- -š-

(A prime Germanic [z] like it is shown in linguistics makes probably no sense [1]. It must be in the way of a [ʒ] that can shift to [r] like it happened in Old Norse. For this phoneme I use [š³])

Old-Norse [r] equates sometimes in modern Semitic languages to [š]. So, it has to be calculated a voicing dull sibilant in the Pre-Norse language, but a voiceless dull sibilant for the primordial Eastern Semitic language.

(Ṭā)

ṭ?	d-	-tu-	ṭ	ṭ
	-ð			

Equates in O-Nr. mostly to [ð], but in some cases it stayed the Prime Germanic [d], at the word initial, but also for example in O.-Nr. *bulda*, Ar. *baṭa*, -->*axe*. Typical [ð]-[ṭ]-equations are O.-Nr. *sīðā*, Ar. *šāṭiʔ*, -->*coast*, or Ar. *ṭaraf*, O.-Nr. *barð*. It seems the [ṭ] was Pre-Norse [d]. But there is a Fin. word *kaatua*, Ar. *saqata*, "to fall, shut down". [ṭ] became Finnish [t] with an accent to [w] because Uralics tried to imitate a great -t-. So the Eastern Semitic phoneme happened also in Pre-Norse language.

Or [ṭ] was pre-Norse [ḏ], and it is reversed like you have it with -->[s].

ظ

(Zā)

ʔ	-p-	ʔ	ṣ	ṣ (dark ð)
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In one word for -->*luck*, Old-Norse *happ*, "happy", matches with Arabic *ḥazz*. Like I explicate in my article -->*How did phonemes formed*, I think the phonemes articulated with the aid of the tongue reflect conditions of the body. There was a sort of harmony that couldn't sustained in the Y-haplogroup I -language. If Arabic *ḥazz* is composed *ḥa-zz*, the word consists only of the phoneme. Perhaps the phoneme describes a condition of happiness that ran out in Y-haplogroup I.

ع

(Ain)

ʕ?/ʔ?	<i>disappeared</i>	<i>disappeared</i>	ʕ	ʕ
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So far as possible it can be said, it is in many words the same. O.-Nr. *āfa*, Ar. *ʕāfa*, -->*hatred* or O.-Nr. *gauð*, Hbr. *li-gəʕor* for example.

In the word-inside, the Ajin-phoneme stretched the vowel, like in -->*word*, that was Gothic *ward* [wɔ:rd] (written in O-Nr. "q"), Ar. *waʕd*.

Perhaps it became in Pre-Norse simply [ʔ]. Intuitively I think glottal stops were not differentiated or spoken hard. I suppose the Ajin-glottal stop stands for an increased libidinality. The phoneme had an influence at the sound shift of -l- to -n-, look at -->l for examples.

x (from k^w) h h(?) ʕ(w)

Another way is Hbr. ʕwor, O-Nr. hǫrund, -->skin or Hbr. ʕworēb, O-Nr. hrafn, -->Raven because it came from a primordial Semitic k^w.

Ar. [x] was primordial Ar. k^w which is not equal to the previous Hebrew-Norse relation. In case of xarīdʒ it must equate to a Pre-Nr. [ʕ], like Fin. ulko, -->external. In an early age of Pre-Nr. it may have occurred.

غ

(Ghain)

g^w g k? ʕ ġ

O.-Nr. grein matches with Ar. ġusn. The Hebrew equation constitutes [ʕ] like proven at sub-page -->eastern Semitic sound shift.

ف

(Fā)

ǫ- f- p-, lack pp- f-

In the primordial Germanic language the Pre-Norse [ǫ] stayed at initial. In Finnish there is an example, udella, -->curious, without initial. But there are other examples like pelko, -->fear, that shows Pre-Norse [ǫ] became [p] in Finnish.

-p-, -f- -h-, -p-

Inside a word the Pre-Norse phoneme weakened to [p]. One example is *help*, compare with Ar. *ħilf*, -->*help*; or O-Nr. *skalpr* Hbr. *qəlippāh*, -->*shell*; Further examples are -->*sip* and -->*slut*. Ar. *ʔanf* accords with Grm. *Schnupfen*, "the snuffle", and Fin. *nuha*, -->*nose*.

Finnish *apila*, -->"*clover*", accords to Arabic *nafal*. Here, it shifted to -p-. Supposedly it's because there is no vowel-rounding.

Some words in O-Nr. doesn't fit in this concept: For example O.-Nr. *āfa* (matches with Ar. *ṣāfa*, -->*hatred*), *afi*, -->"majority of the votes" and the name of a servant of the god Thor, *Thjalfi*: Ar. *xalfi* means "rearmost" and is a form of *xalfa* "behind". Possibly this are words from a late version of the Pre-Norse language that existed while the Germanic age. I would like to call it a Sithonian stratum.

Finnish *suvi* is related with Arabic *ṣaif*. I think here the -f disappeared, instead of equating to [v], if there is no other example.

ق

(Qāf)

ᄒ?

g

k-, -uku-,

q

q

Old-Norse *gnadd*, "*grouse*", with Hebrew *qijnāh*;

Pre-Norse people understood [q] standing above [g] whereupon [g] stands above [k]. [k] is an un-harmonic/lifeless phoneme in opposite to [g] which sounds living by the voice. [g] is the healthy living phoneme standing across. [q] is a higher level of [g]. So it converted correctly. It is not provable if [q] became in the Pre-Norse its voicing variety [ᄒ] or in the primordial Germanic age.

pu-

q-

q-

In two cases, in Finnish *pureva* that matches with Arabic *qāris*, -->*bite*, and in Finnish *punoa*, "to intrigue" that matches with Hebrew *qənwəwəjāh*, "intrigue", Semitic [q] shifted in presence of following [u] to [p].

Fin. *pitä* appears to be related with Ar. *aqada*.

-k-

q

q

After s- the phoneme became k, like in *eiskald*, -->*heart*. At the word end [g] hardened to [k] like *spakr*, Hbr. *ppiqqēħa*, "wise". For a further inverted example look at -->*Cuckoo*.

ك

(Kāf)

k-

k-

k-

k-

k-

Old-Norse *kūfan*, "compulsion" matches with Hebrew *kkəpijāh*. Old-Norse *koddi*, -->"pillow", Hbr. *kkar*.

Fin. *kuvastua*, -->"to mirror", Ar. *in-ḡa-kasa*.

-k-

-kk-

There is one match inside a word in Icelandic *hjúkra* and Hebrew *li-ḥakk-wot*.

k

š², š¹

Norse *[k]* equates in a lot cases to Hbr. *[š²]* and *[š¹]*. The Hebrew phonemes derive at this from a previous *[kʲ]*. O-Nr. *kūfr*, -->"mountain top", Hebrew *š²əpij*; O-Nr. *kampr*, -->"mustache", Hebrew *š¹āpām*.

There is one example inside a word, O-Nr. *rekendi*, "chain", is related with Hbr. *š²arəš²ärät*.

k

ḡ

In at least one case Old-Norse *[k]* equates to Arabic *[ḡ]*, like in Arabic *mīḡtaf*, "mantle" that is related with Old-Norse *kjafall*.

k²?

ku

hu

š²-

O-Nr. *kūfr*, "round mountain-top" equates to O-Hbr. *š²əpij*, "bare height, mountain-top, bareness". Finn. *huippu* is related from Pre-Norse but instead of *[k]*, *[h]* shows up.

In the Finnish word for -->*scabies*, *syhy*, the second syllable shows the same shift from *-k-* to *-h-*, if it is really related with the *sc-* part of English *scabies*.

So I supposed a second *k*-phoneme of unknown value but this is certainly wrong.

Uralic had problems to speak *[k]* in the presence of *[w]*. It makes sense when *[k]* became *[x]* then, which is today *[h]*.

ل

(Lām)

| | | | |

It is found equal in O.-Nr. *eldi*, Hbr. *jäläd*, -->*child*.

| ? | r r

Another possible equation is Pre-Norse -l- with Semitic -r-, compare Fin. *ulko* with Ar. *xarīdž*.
Look at -->*r* in this article.

l- l- n- n-

At the initial n- was Pre-Norse perhaps l-, compare Arabic *naum*, "the sleep" with Grm. *schlummern*, "to slumber" and O.-Nr. *blundr*.

? -n- -n- -ل-, -ل- -ل-, -ل-

An often form is the O.-Nr. *n* <-> *l*-equation like in O.-Nr. *bōndi*, -->"*husband*" and Hbr. *bbaʕal*.
Compare Finnish *mana-ta* and Arabic *malf-ūn*, -->*curse*, too. In this two examples the shift
from -l- to -n- seems to derive from a close ʕ-phoneme.

In case of Old-Gutnish *hin*, -->*that one* with Hebrew *hallāzäh*, "these", be suggestive of the
shifted [l] was degraded by [i] but in Hebrew when close standing phonemes one of them
disappeared. The -ll- was pre-Hebrew perhaps a joint of -ʕ- and -l-.

In Ar. *farḏī* „assumed“, the [r] equates to Swedish [n], in ... *anta att* ... ("... granted, that ...").
Fin. *oletta-kaamme* shows that the Swedish word was Pre-Norse [l]. Here it is apparently
caused by an old [i] that shifted to "e".

و

(Wāw)

w-

v-

v-

j-

w-

In most cases there was no difference between Norse [w] and Semitic [w] before the mediaeval sound shift from [w] to [v] in most European languages. Compare Eng. -->wake with Ar. waʕj and O-Hbr. j-š²-n. Further accordances are Eng. -->word and Ar. waʕd.

Compare also Ar. wajl matching with Grmc. words like -->winter, -->wild and -->weak.

In a few cases w- turned in Arabic to j-.

Inside the word Pre-Norse -w- became a vowel.

ي

(Yā)

j

j

w

w

There are certain Pre-Norse words, like Eng. year and Grm. Jagd but only one etymology with relation was found, Fin. ja and Gothic jah with Ar. wa. But, with a look to Wāw one above, the difference doesn't regard most of words.

/1

(ng)

The phoneme is untypically for Semitic languages but it is so basic in Germanic languages and Pre-Norse (f.e. Yngvi) words that it must have occurred in there.

ŋ-?

gn-?

j-?

Probably it occurred at the initial but in the Germanic age it wasn't speakable and became *n-* or *gn-*, for example Grm. *nagen*, Eng. *gnaw* and O-Nr. *gnaga*, -->*nibble*.

ŋ

-ŋ- (-ng-)

-j-

ħ?

k, dʒ?

Old-Norse *hunang* equates to Finnish *hunaja*, -->"*honey*". Here is visible that a Pre-Norse phoneme developed in Old-Norse to *-ng-*, or it stayed *-ng-* but in Finnish it shifted to *-j-* in some words. -->"*Thick*" means in Finnish *taaja*. The Arabic equation is *pakif*. But there are also words like *kuningas*, -->"*king*": Finnic people are earliest able to speak *-ng-* in the Germanic age because *kuningas* is a Germanic loanword.

Possibly -->*hunger* is related with Ar. *dʒūf*. Grm. *bringen* could be related with Ar. *dʒalaba*.

O-Nr. *eng* matches semantically with Hbr. *ʔāḥww*. Is this *-ḥ-* the Hbr. equation?

/2

(H)

I assume a relation of -->*gold*, inverted with Ar. *ḏahab*. O.-Nr. *[l]* would equate to Ar. *[h]* and so there was hence a primordial Semitic kind of *-hl-*, an aspirative *L* standing in relation to Indo-European *[r]* if you say the *-lik* -part of Ar. *malik* is related with Latin *rex*.

Perhaps the equation of *-r-* in O.-Nr. *gryta* with *-ll-* in Hbr. *qallaḥat*, is explainable with this theory.

hl

l

?

h?

h