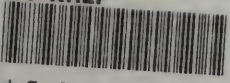


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A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
OF
FORTY-EIGHT LANGUAGES,
COMPRISING
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX
COMMON ENGLISH WORDS,
WITH
THEIR COGNATES IN THE OTHER LANGUAGES,
SHOWING
THEIR AFFINITIES WITH THE ENGLISH AND HEBREW.

BY THE

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"SHIN v. SHANGTE, OR INQUIRY RESPECTING THE PROPER TERM IN CHINESE FOR RENDERING
ELOHIM AND Θεος;" AND "CRITICAL REMARKS ON DR. MEDHURST'S CHINESE
TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT;" &C.

LIVERPOOL:
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1865.

NOTE.—*The German or Continental pronunciation of the Vowels is adopted in this Vocabulary, or, at least, as far as practicable. Change or Mutation is indicated by ~.*

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE English words, forming the basis of this Comparative Vocabulary, were selected as most suitable for the purpose from the pure Anglo-Saxon part of our language; they relate to the most familiar and important objects, and such as were most likely to be found in the various languages of the earth, and range over fourteen distinct departments of human knowledge. Their simple and pure Saxon character is obvious from the fact of there being no less than one hundred and nineteen Saxon words placed opposite to them as their natural correlatives. And their suitability for an extensive comparison is also obvious from the fact that in nearly all the other languages, corresponding and indigenous words are found. There are, indeed, a few exceptions; for instance, in the Tahitian and Esquimaux, where the want of *native* terms is supplied either from the English language or from the Hebrew or Greek, the foreign substitutes being modified so as to suit the genius of the language into which they are introduced; these foreign words are indicated by a + annexed to each. Of course such words are neglected in our comparison.

The affinities which the several languages bear to the Hebrew and English respectively are indicated by the letters H and E, prefixed to the words, and the number of such affinities is summed up at the bottom of each column; and, finally, the total for each is given at the end of the Vocabulary, followed by a Table of Affinities, exhibiting the approximate ratio which each language bears to the Hebrew and English.

In tracing out and ascertaining the affinities subsisting amongst the various languages, the Author has conscientiously endeavoured to maintain an impartial and equitable judgment, guided by the established principles of sound and comprehensive philology. These principles regard the various mutations and modifications which any given word may undergo by transfusion into different languages. The mutations arise from interchange of letters and syllables, according to the genius of the language. Elision of consonants also frequently occurs, especially in such languages as the Chinese and Polynesian tongues, which abound in vowels, and with which they usually terminate their words. Some, however, as the Esquimaux, are partial to harsh guttural sounds, and modify new and foreign words accordingly.

I have frequently been struck with the similarity of the changes and mutations of letters, &c., running through almost all the languages that have come under my notice; resulting evidently from corresponding changes made in the

organs of speech by the divine power and wisdom at the dispersion of Babel. Thus JEHOVAH, by very simple means, brings about great changes, as He is wont, by His infinite power and wisdom. By slightly changing their tongues He divides them into separate families or nations, and scatters them abroad over the face of the earth. I will give some illustrations in proof of this, and begin with ourselves. The hard pronunciation of *th*, initial and medial, is a remarkable peculiarity of the English, and is as great a stumbling block to our continental neighbours as *Shiboleth* was to the Ephraimites, who could not frame to pronounce it aright, although their lives depended upon it, but instead thereof called it *Siboleth*. Thus, take for instance the word *Father*, and observe the orthography of its cognates through the whole Saxon, or Teutonic family:

Saxon,	Dutch,	German,	Swedish,	Danish and Icelandic,
Fader.	Vader.	Vater.	Fader.	Fader.

Either *d* or *t* is substituted for the English *th* throughout these languages. And the same is observable in the Persian, Hindostani, and Turkish, which retain the same word:

Persian,	Hindostani,	Turkish,
Pader.	Pedur.	Peder.

Also, in the Greek and Latin Family we have a similar orthography of the same word:

Greek,	Latin,	Italian,	Spanish,	French,
Patēr.	Pater.	Padre.	Padre.	Père.

The Irish and Gaelic, however, seem to retain the English pronunciation, or, at least, the orthography of the word:

Irish,	Gaelic,
Aithair.	Aìthair.

The initial F being dropped in these languages. The Gothic also, I think, has the same sound: thus in *Atta*, *Father*, we have the double *t* corresponding to *th*. The double *d* in the Welsh language, especially when final, has the hard sound of *th*, as in *nefoedd*, heaven; *bedd*, a grave. The kindred words, *Mother* and *Brother*, undergo precisely similar changes in the above languages. The Saxon, Gothic, Irish, and Gaelic retain the English sound of *th*, or at least the orthography. The French are prone to shorten their words; thus we have *Père*, *mere*, *frère*, in the above instances.

The Dutch usually change *s* to *z*, thus *son* becomes *zoon*; *sun*, *zon*; *sister*, *zuster*; *sea*, *zee*. They also lengthen their vowels, or give them an open, broad sound.

DIALECT OF DALECARLIA.

“The Dalcarls are Swedish Highlanders, and have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers; they are the only remains of the Ancient Gothic stock that aspirate the letters *l* and *w*; an infallible characteristic of the Meso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic.

“Also these peculiarities prevail in Western Dalecarlia, viz.: 1, prefixing *v* to

all monosyllables, beginning with a vowel, as, vom, for; om, if; (Hebrew *by* id.) vord for ord, a word. 2, Transposition of syllables: as jasel for selja, to sell; lata for tala, to speak. Thus they say, 'kan du lâta tæ korba, so kimi du lavi? Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilâ?' Canst thou speak backwards, as much as thou wilt? The affinity of this dialect to the English is proved by the fact of 'a boy from Dalecarlia who was taken by a Swedish Ambassador to England, and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the Northern Counties.'"

The above peculiarity of the Dalecarlians, in transposing syllables, may account for similar transpositions in many English words in passing from the original Hebrew into the English tongue.

REMARKS ON THE DANISH.

a, e, i = j, o, u, like the German.

e* sometimes pronounced like i, and i sometimes like e.

o frequently like the German ö.

a a, e e, like â, ê. I initial like Y.

The consonants have generally an easy, soft pronounciation.

b often like p, and p sometimes as b.

d ~ t and is often written δ.

g initial and final often ~ y.

gh usually softened down and lost as in English.

r is usually faintly heard and often ~ n.

ou and ow like oo in poor.

ON THE GAELIC.

The Gaelic language is peculiar in its orthography, and is difficult of acquisition to strangers. The letter *k* is not used in it, its place is supplied by *c*, which always has the hard sound as in *cearc*, a hen; *g* is always hard as in *gealach*, moon; *geadh*, goose. A principal difficulty arises from the number of consonants in combination, many of which are silent in the pronounciation, as *Breitheamh*, a judge, pronounced Breho. The double consonant *th* is never sounded, it merely indicates a sudden aspiration, as *Reth*, a Ram. *fh* in the beginning of words is never sounded as *an pheasgar*, the evening; *an fhion*, the wine, pronounced *an esgar*, *an een*. *bh* and *mh* sound like *v* in English, as *craobh*, a tree; *freumh*, a root, pronounced *craov*, *frew*. *ch* is guttural, like the Greek χ, as *lochran*, lamp, *oidche*, night, pronounced *loxran*, *oiχ*.

ao is supposed to be peculiar to this language; having no corresponding sound in English, it nearly resembles the sound emitted by a young calf, as in *aodavn*, face; *aodach*, cloth; *caora*, a sheep; *aon*, one.

dh and *gh* are very faintly audible, if at all heard as in *slighe*, a way; *tighe*, a house, pronounced *slie*, *ti*. *chd* may be expressed nearly by joining the Greek χ

* e final is usually silent as in English, and merely lengthens the preceding vowel.

and *k* as in *bochd*, poor, pronounced *boχk*, *cruicthneachd*, wheat, pronounced *cruinaχk*, *drùchd*, dew, pronounced *drùχk*.

Gaelic scholars divide the vowels into broad and slender; *a*, *o*, *u*, being broad, and *i*, *e*, slender vowels. And the rule they give for the formation of syllables is, when a broad vowel ends a syllable, a broad vowel must begin the next syllable; and when a slender vowel concludes a syllable, a slender vowel must begin the next. This accounts for the number of silent vowels, which, with the peculiar combination of consonants, make many words appear uncouth; as *coimhearsnach*, neighbour, pronounced *coiersnaχ*, *gaincamh*, sand, pronounced *ganiv*, *deasgain*, yeast, pronounced *desgin*, *ceileiridh*, to chirp, pronounced *celiri*, *saighead*, pronounced *said*, an arrow.

ON THE WELSH.

Mutations and permutations of consonants abound more in this language than any other I am acquainted with. Changes of single and double consonants for others, according to their varied position, are constantly occurring, and are made, not at random, but in a most systematic manner, and according to strict grammatical rules. Many derivatives are thus formed from a single root, which Welsh scholars consider as giving peculiar beauty, richness, and regularity to their language, and as affording strong proofs of its purity and originality. Although *this* we willingly concede, but when some go further, and lay claim to its being the primitive language spoken in Paradise, we at once demur, knowing, on the best evidence, that it, as well as all other languages, must yield the palm to the Hebrew, for purity, integrity, and originality.

The following are examples of the mutations of initial consonants in Welsh, according to their varied position. Thus *c* is susceptible of three mutations:

Radical.		Light.		Aspirate.		Soft.
As <i>c. câr</i>	~	<i>g. gar</i>	~	<i>ng. nghâr</i>	~	<i>ch. châr.</i>
<i>P. priod</i>	~	<i>B. briod</i>	~	<i>mh. mhriod</i>	~	<i>ph. phriod</i>
<i>T. tad</i>	~	<i>D. dad</i>	~	<i>nh. nhad</i>	~	<i>Th. thad</i>
<i>B. brawd</i>	~	<i>F. frawd</i>	~	<i>M. mrawd</i>		
<i>D. dyn</i>	~	<i>Dd. ddyn</i>	~	<i>N. nyn</i>		
<i>G. gwr</i>	~	<i>wr</i>	~	<i>ng. ngwr</i>		
<i>Ll. llaw</i>	~	<i>L. law</i>				
<i>M. mab</i>	~	<i>F. fab</i>				
<i>Rh. rhan</i>	~	<i>R. ran</i>				

The word *priod* (English, bride) gives rise to the following derivatives:

Priod, proper, peculiar, one's own, a married person, man or woman.

Priodi, to marry.

Priodas, marriage.

Priod vab, bridegroom.

— *verch*, bride.

Priodal, proper, one's own, married, &c.

Priodawr, a proprietor, especially of land.

Priodoldeb, property.

Priodoledd, (Armorica,) wedlock.

Priodor, a native, Ex. xii. 49.

qu. English: *Brother*.

Brodorion, natives, those who have been born and bred in the same country.

The sound of *ch* corresponding to χ in Greek, properly pronounced, and being radical, is ever attended with *w*.

Dd as *th* in the English *this, thou, though*; but never as in *theme, thought*.

Ll has a sound probably peculiar to the Welsh, which a stranger to the language can only acquire from a native Cambrian: the Spanish *ll* approaches it, but the Italian *gl* comes much nearer.

ON THE SYRIAC, ARAMAIC, OR CHALDEE.

The Syriac (as will be apparent in this Vocabulary) is more closely allied to the Hebrew than any other language. There are, however, several mutations and transpositions of letters, which constitute a marked dialectical difference. These mutations, or interchanges of letters, transpositions, &c., are similar to those occurring in almost all other languages, and are accounted for on the principles before adverted to, relating to the organs of speech.

1. A marked peculiarity in the Syriac is, that a great many words, which end in a consonant in Hebrew, terminate in *ā* or *ô*.

Thus Hebrew *nun*, a fish, becomes *nuno* in Syriac.

„ *esh*, fire, „ *eshtho* „

„ *zahab*, gold, „ *dahbo* „

2. *z* and *d* are interchangeable in Hebrew and Syriac, as in the last instance, *zahab* becomes *dahbo* in Syriac.

3. *b* in Hebrew is changed into *p*; as Hebrew, *barzel*, iron; Syriac, *parzel*.

4. *z* ~ *y*, as *aretz*, earth, becomes *aro*. The reader may find other mutations of letters in a Chaldee or Syriac Grammar.

ON THE CHINESE AND HOKKËEN (usually written Fokïen) DIALECT.

The Chinese language is very limited in words and vocal sounds; the Court or Mandarin dialect not having above 600 or 700 distinct words. They generally terminate in vowels or diphthongs; many of their sounds are peculiar and difficult of enunciation, and of expression in writing, by Europeans. For instance, a child, or philosopher, is, according to Dr. Morrison's orthography, *tsze*. The Hokkëen dialect is more energetic, and, although it abounds in gutturals, is more easily attainable by an European. Thus *tsze*, a son, or child, is pronounced *choó* in Hokkëen. This dialect has been denominated the Yorkshire of China, and differs indeed as much, or even more, from the Court dialect than that of Yorkshire from

the Cockney. It is also subdivided into the reading and colloquial dialects. These differences may be observed in this Comparative Vocabulary, where I have given both the written and colloquial sounds in many of the words in Hokkëen, as well as in the Court language.

The following are some of the principal mutations of letters, &c., which occur in the Hokkëen :

1. Mandarin *ch* initial is changed in Hokkëen to *s*, *t*, or *k*, as

chan, produce ~ *sán*.
chang, long ~ *tiang*.
ché, a wheel ~ *kí*.
chi, to know ~ *ti*.

2. Mandarin words ending in *h* almost invariably end in *k* or *t* in the Hokkëen :

Thus *chih*, a cubit, ~ *chek*.
choh, a table, ~ *tok*.

3. *f* is usually changed to *h*, as

foo, father, ~ *hoo*.
fáh, a rule or law, ~ *hwat*.

4. *m* is frequently changed to *b*, as

mob, mother, ~ *bó*.
mí, rice, ~ *bí*.

n sometimes to *l*, as

nán, south, ~ *lám*.

5. The vowels also undergo frequent changes, thus,

Pih Kíng (the Capital City) ~ *pek keng*.
Nan Kíng (the City) ~ *lam keng*.

N.B.—The former signifies Northern Capital, the latter, Southern Capital.

ON THE JAPANESE.

Powers.

α in father.

e in they.

ai in high.

i in machine.

o in so (never as in Lord).

u in rule.

dj in judge.

j in jamais (French).

ō is a very lengthened minim of *o*; nothing like it in any language I have ever known; it is not a drawl, but more like the difference between the *o* in not and note, yet a longer sound than the last, though otherwise just like it. The *o*

must never be sounded short: *otto* (husband) is nothing like *otto of roses*, but like *oat-to*.

g as in guinea.

The above remarks are by Dr. Williams, of Canton, an American Missionary, who kindly procured this language for me.

ON THE POLYNESIAN OR SOUTH SEA ISLAND DIALECTS.

The Sandwich Islanders make the following changes from the Tahitian :

t (Tahitian) \sim k, r \sim l, h \sim f.

The Austral Islanders, including several islands 400 miles south of Tahiti, read fluently the Tahitian Scriptures, but reject *f* and *h*, without supplying a substitute, which makes an amazing difference in their pronunciation.

Harvey and Rarotonga Islanders often insert *k* between two vowels of the Tahitian, and put *gu* before a vowel. With the Samoas *h* \sim *s*.

The Samoan dialect is the only one in which the *sibilant* is used.

The *Tonga* alone uses *j*.

The South Sea island dialects have the dual number.

That a language spoken by *Savages* should be supposed to be defective, in many respects, could not create surprise, but the fact is contrary to all we might have anticipated, that the Polynesian dialects are remarkably rich, admit of a great variety of phraseology, abound in terms of peculiar nicety, and are spoken with strict conformity to the most precise grammatical principles. Of this we shall furnish a few examples. In the first place the Polynesians employ three numbers, the singular, the dual, and the plural, with which the inflections of their verbs agree.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
To speak,	paran,	pararan,	paraparan.
To do,	rave,	rarave,	raverave.

There are but 14 or 15 letters in any of the dialects of this language; and as we spell the word precisely as it is pronounced, no difficulty is experienced in teaching the children spelling. All we have to do is to instruct them in the sounds of the letters, and when these are acquired they spell the longest words with ease. As the natives are never at a loss to express their thoughts or emotions, we have been obliged, in effecting our translations, to introduce but few terms. These are principally religious terms, or relate to articles and ideas unknown prior to their intercourse with Europeans. Before admitting a new word we have generally considered whether it could be Polynesianized; that is, whether vowels could be inserted between every two consonants without destroying its identity; and, secondly, whether any terms exist in the native tongue with which it was likely to be confounded. When we could adopt English words we preferred doing so; but these cannot be accommodated to the South Sea dialects so easily as words from the Greek. Of this the term *horse* may afford an illustration. This, by the introduction of vowels, so entirely loses its identity that *horse* would become *horete*.

But as the omission of one *p* and the *s* from the Greek word *hippos* gives us *hipo*, we adopt that word because it harmonizes with the language, can easily be pronounced by the natives, and retains a sufficient resemblance to the original to preserve its identity.

The following are specimens of the changes made in European names by the New Zealanders :

Apollos is pronounced	...	...	...	Aporo
John Fisher „	...	...	...	Hoani Pika.
George Morley „	...	...	...	Hori Mori.
Mr. Whiteley „	...	...	...	Mr. Whi-te-ley.
Mr. Waterhouse „	...	...	...	Wa-te-hou-si.
Love to you ! „	...	...	...	Jio loo fu.

The above remarks on the languages of the South Sea Islanders were made by the Rev. W. Ellis, formerly a Missionary at Tahiti, and Hawaii, and more recently in Madagascar, and the author of several excellent works. He also kindly furnished me with the Tahitian dialect for this Vocabulary.

This work has cost the Author many years of laborious research, and correspondence with Missionary Brethren in various parts of the world, and has been carefully written out and re-written from the autographs of his friends. Few, indeed, except such as have engaged in similar investigations, can conceive the labour of research required in accumulating the materials, arranging them, and then carefully observing and tracing out the affinities of all the languages to the Hebrew and English. The latter process, especially, demanded much patient thought and the exercise of a sound and impartial judgment, guided by the ascertained principles of philology. Besides cost of time and mental labour, he has willingly borne considerable expense in remunerating some of his coadjutors for their trouble and expenditure in obtaining the assistance of competent native teachers for filling up the Vocabulary correctly in various languages, and transcribing fair copies for him.

Notwithstanding all this labour and constant vigilance in this work, many imperfections mar it; and errors, which may have escaped his notice, will doubtless be detected by able Philologists. And, while he would accept their candid and judicious criticisms in a grateful spirit, he must doubtless be prepared to encounter severe and, perhaps, unjust strictures from less judicious and candid critics. However, since the Author's simple and conscientious aim has been, by fair and patient investigation, to ascertain the evidence of the affinity of languages, and so to illustrate and confirm the sure testimony of the Divine Record on the subject, he can patiently bear man's severe and partial judgment, being fully satisfied with the reward of God's approval, and blessing upon his humble work, throughout which he has conscientiously sought His glory.

The importance of these philological enquiries, when prosecuted in a right spirit, and with a single eye to the glory of God, is rightly appreciated and well stated in the following quotation from the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*.

“ON THE VALUE OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.”

“This study may appear to be remote from practical results. We are persuaded that it is not so. Its successful prosecution lies at the root of many great questions, involving the foundations of our faith; it is the real key, too, to the understanding of a nation’s history, and a valuable auxiliary to systematic Missionary work.”—*Church Missionary Intelligencer*, Vol. X., p. 11.

It only now remains for the Author, before concluding this preliminary notice, to present his grateful acknowledgments to his various friends and brother Missionaries, who have kindly aided him in procuring many of the languages comprised in this Vocabulary.

1. The HEBREW part was supplied by his friend the Rev. M. Margoliouth, an eminent Hebraist and Rabbinical scholar.

2. The SYRIAC by the Rev. Dr. Etheridge, the author of an excellent translation of the Syriac N. T. from the Peschito; and *Horæ Aramaicæ*; &c.

3. The ARABIC, PERSIAN, MODERN GREEK, and TURKISH (in part) were promptly and kindly sent me by the well known Assaad y Kayat, the British Consul at Jaffa.

4. The GOTHIC and ANGLO SAXON were gathered by me from the celebrated “Codex Argenteus,” edited by the learned F. Junius, and accompanied with the four Gospels in Anglo Saxon, and a Glossary or Dictionary to the whole: in two vols. vellum, published at Amsterdam.

5. The GERMAN by my friend and teacher, Mr. Bernstein, an accurate German and Hebrew scholar.

6. The SWEDISH,* DANISH, and DUTCH were procured through a friend in London, from competent persons well acquainted with those languages.

7. The ICELANDIC has been kindly supplied by a Native of Iceland, J. C. Hansen, Esq., of Liverpool.

8. The ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, SPANISH, and FRENCH were supplied me, through a friend, by well qualified teachers in these several languages.

9. The WELSH I wrote down from the dictation of my Welsh teacher, Mr. Fowkes, of Bangor, North Wales.

10. The IRISH. I regret that I cannot now recollect the friend who kindly procured me this Celtic language, but it was evidently supplied by a well qualified Irish linguist, and written out in the native character in a beautiful hand. I think the friend who procured it for me was Col. Lewis, of Dublin, the well known founder and patron of Irish schools for the poor.

11. The MANX was very kindly supplied me by Archdeacon Drury, Isle of Man.

12. The GAELIC was got through my friend the Rev. Mr. Leechman, formerly Missionary at Serampore, and written out carefully by a learned native of the Highlands. I have already quoted his remarks on the language.

* In revising and completing the Swedish I was kindly and ably assisted by Professor Georgii, of London.

13. HUNGARIAN and BOHEMIAN, by the late Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, the well known and highly esteemed Agent of the B. and F. Bible Society, for many years in Russia and Germany.

14. The RUSSIAN and POLISH were supplied by two of my friends, Christian Jews, natives of Russia and Poland, and well acquainted with the languages. The former was the late Mr. J. G. Lazarus, Superintendent of the Liverpool Institution for inquiring Jews; the latter was Mr. Epstein, who passed through the same Institution.

15. The SANSKRIT and BENGALI by the late Rev. A. F. Lacroix, an eminent and well known Missionary of the London Missionary Society, in Bengal, above thirty years. He had few equals in his knowledge of Bengalli and Sanscrit.

16. The MALAY by my friend the Rev. Mr. Werth, a German Missionary at Malacca.

17. The SIAMESE by my friend the Rev. J. T. Jones, American Baptist Missionary, at Bankok, the Capital of Siam. He succeeded Dr. Gutzlaff and myself at that station.

18. The CHINESE was supplied by my friend the late Dr. Bridgman, American Missionary at Canton, and editor of "The Chinese Repository, in 20 vols." The Hokkëen dialect was filled up by myself.

19. The JAPANESE by my friend Dr. Williams, American Missionary at Canton, (author of several works on the Chinese language,) through the help of a native of Japan.

20. The TAHITIAN by the Rev. W. Ellis, as previously stated, whose interesting remarks on the South Sea Island dialects I have already quoted.

21. The SIX AFRICAN LANGUAGES I took in part from a Vocabulary of Six East African languages, by Dr. J. L. Krapf, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society; and also from "Polyglotta Africana," by the Rev. S. W. Koelle, Missionary of the same Society.

22. The ESQUIMAUX was procured for me by the Rev. Mr. Mallalieu, of Fairfield, from a Moravian Missionary, amongst the Esquimaux.

23. The CHOCTAW was furnished by an American Missionary to the Choctaw Indians, through the kindness of a friend.

While this work was passing through the press the Author was promptly and efficiently assisted by Mr. Salter, of the "Asiatic Strangers' Home," London, in filling up several of the languages, particularly the Turkish, Russian, Coptic, and Hindostani.

English.	Saxon.	Gothic.	Dutch.	German.	Swedish.	Danish.	Iceland.
God	^E Gođ	^E Goth	^E God	^E Gott	^E Gud	^E Gud	
Angel	^E angel	^E angilus	^E engel	^E engel	^E engel	^E engel	
Devil	^E diavol	daimôn	^E duivel	^E teufel	^E dievful	^E diavel	
^H Satan	^H satanas	^H satanas		^H satan			
^H Heaven	^H heafen	^H himins	^H hemelen	^H himmel	^H himmel	^H himmel	
^H Hell	^H hell, helle	^H halje	^H hel	^H hölle	^H helvete	^H helvede	
II.—Domestic Relations.							
Man	^E man	^E manna	^E man	^E mann	^E man	^E mand	^E mann
Woman	cwino, wif	cwino		frau	bean	kone	
^H Child	^H cild	barn		^E kind	leanabh	barn	
Father	^E fæder	^E atta	^E vader	^E vater	^E fader	^E fader	^E fader
Mother	^E mođer	^E aithei	^E moeder	^E mutter	^E moder	^E moder	
Son	^E Sunu	^E sunus	^E zoon	^E sohn	^E son	^E sön	
Daughter	^E ŋohter	^E dauhter	^E dogter	^E tochter	^E dotter	^E dotter	
Brother	^E brother	^E brothar	^E broeder	^E bruder	^E broder	^E broder	
Sister	^E sweoster	^E swistar	^E zuster	^E Schwester	^E syster	^E söster	
III.—Government, Law, &c.							
King	^E cyng, cynig	Thudans	^E koning	^E könig	^E könung	^E konge	
Judge	ŋema	stana		richter	domare	dommer	
^H Law	^H laza, lah			gesetz	^H lag	^H lov	
Pen	^E pinn		^E pen	feder			
Paper			^E papier	^E papier			
IV.—Heavenly Bodies.							
^H Sun	^H sunna	^H sunno	^E zon	^H sonne	^E sol	^E sol	
Moon	^E mona	^E mena	^E maan	^E mond	^E meina	^E maane	
Star	^E Steorra	^E stairno	^E star	^E stern	^E Stierna	^E stierna	
Cloud		milhma		wolke			
Wind	^E wind	^E vinds	^E wind	^E wind	^E vind	^E vind	
Rain	^E rægen, ren	^E rign	^E regen	^E regen	^E regn		^E hregg, rign
Thunder	^E thunder		^E donder	^E donner	^E dunder	^E dundren	
Lightning				^E blitz			
Light	^E liht, leoht	^E linath	^E ligt	^E leicht		^E linsz	^E lios
Darkness		riquizein		finsternistz			
V.—Earth and its Productions.							
^H The Earth	^H heard, eorth	^H airtha	^H aarde	^H erde	^H iord	^H iorden	
A Hill	^E hill	baing	^E henvel	^E hugel		bjerg	
Sea	^E sæ	marei	^E zee	^E see	^E sió	^E soe	
River		aguô	^E rivier			flod	
Water	^E wæter	^E wato	^E water	^E wasser	^E vatten	^E vand	
Fish	^E fisc	^E fisk	^E visch	^E fisch	^E fisk	^E fisk	
H 7.	H 7. E 29.	H 5. E 21.	H 3. E 28.	H 5. E 29.	H 4. E 24.	H 4. E 24.	H 0. E 4.

II.—SHEMITIC FAMILY.

Hebrew.	Arabic.	Syriac.	Coptic.	Persian.	Hindostani.	Turkish.	↙
El, Elohim malach sheid satan shemaim gehenem, sheol	^H Allah ^H mulak ^E iblis ^H sheitan ^H sama ^H jehanem	^H Aloho ^H maloko akelkorzo, doyovo } ^H sotono ^H shemayo ^H shiul	Nout ^E phe	^E Khuda frashta ^H asman ^H jehanen	^E Khuda frishtu ^H asman	^H Allah peri djinn ^H sheitan goglar	
adam isha yeled abh eim ben bath ach achouth	rajul amrah sabi ^H walad ^H ab ^H am ^H abn ^H abnat ^H akh ^H akht	^E enush, barnosho } anattho ^H yaldo ^H abba ^H emma ^H bar ^H bartho ^H acho ^H achotho	rem ^H shime eios ^H man schere son sone	^E mard zan pacha ^E pader ^E mader passer ^E dakhter ^E brader ^H khaher	^H admi owrut butchcha ^E pedur ^E mádar bita ^H béti ^E brádur búhin	er, hadam ovreit tchordjut ^E pedkr ^H ana oghlán keez kardash kigkardah	
melech shophet torah eit naiar	^H malek kadi shariat kalam warak	^H milk, ^H malko } dayono wroitho kanio kartiso	phouro	padishah, shah } kadi shariat kalam kaghed	badshah munsif kulum kágghur	padishah mula kalém kiaghád	
shemesh yereiach kokobh anan ruach matar ram barak our choshekh	^H shams kamar najm ghaim ^H reeh ^H mattar ^H raad ^H bark ^H nur zulmat	^H shemesho saharo ^H kokab ^H enono ^H rucho ^H metro regish, ^H raamo } ^H barco ^H nuharo ^H cheshuk	re oh, ^H yah	aftab ^E mah ^E satarah migh, abr bad ^E baran ^H raad, ^E thonder } ^H bark rushni ^E tarichie	^H shums chand ^E sitara ubr ^H huwa menh gúruj bijli ujála undhéra	gunesh ai yeldis jaham ruzghiar yagmur aidenlik karanlik	
aretz har yam nahar maim dag	^H ard jabal baher ^H nahr ^H ma samac	^H ara tur,ramtho ^H yammo ^H naharo nuno	pekahi ^H yom iero ^H mooou	zamin dagh daria rud, ^H nahar ab mahi	mitti pubar, giri báhar duriyá pani mutchli	^H yar dagh deniz tchai su baluk	
	^H 21. ^E 7.	^H 24. ^E 6.	^H 5. ^E 2.	^H 5. ^E 12.	^H 5. ^E 7.	^H 4. ^E 3.	↘

English.	Hebrew.	Greek (anct.)	Greek (mod.)	Latin.	Italian.	Portuguese.
God	El, Elohim	Theos		Deus	Dio	Deos
Angel	malach	^E angelos	^E angelos	^E angelus	^E angelo	^E anjo
Devil	sheid	^E diabolos	^E diabolos	^E diabolus	^E diavolo	^E diabo
Satan	satan	^H _E satan		^H _E satanas	satana	
Heaven	shemaim	ouranos	uranos	coelum	cielo	ceo
Hell	gehennem, sheol	^H g�enna	kolasis	tartarus	inferno	inferno
II.—Domestic Relations.						
Man	adam	^E anthr�pos	^E anthropus	homo	uomo	homem
Woman	isha	gune	gincha	^E femina	donna	mulher
Child	yeled	pais	pedi	infans	fanciullo	menino
Father	abh	^E pater	^E patir	pater	padre	pai
Mother	eim	^E mater	^E mitera	^E mater	^E madre	^H _E mai
Son	ben	huios	jos	filius	figlio	filho
Daughter	bath	^E thygat�r	^E thegat�ra	filia	figlia	filha
Brother	ach	adelphos	adelfos	^E frater	fratello	irmao
Sister	achouth	adelphe	adelfi	soror	sorella	irmaa
III.—Government, Law, &c.						
King	melech	basileus	vasileos	rex	r�	rey
Judge	shophet	dikastes	critis	^E judex	^E giudice	^E juiz
Law	torah	nomos	nomos	^E lex	^E legge	^E ley
Pen	eit	kalamos	calamos	^E penna	penna	
Paper	naiar	^E papyrus, khartes	carti	^E papyrus, charta	^E papiro carta	^E papel
IV.—Heavenly Bodies.						
Sun	shemesh	helios	ilion	^E sol	^E sole	^E sol
Moon	yereiach	selene	fenghari	luna	luna	lua
Star	kokobh	^E aster	^E asteron	^E stella, asterus	^E stella	^E estrella
Cloud	anan	nephele		nubes	nuvolo	nuvem
Wind	ruach	anemos	anemos	^E ventus	^E vento	^E vento
Rain	matar	brokhe	vroschi	pluvia	pioggia	chuva
Thunder	ram	bronte	vronti	^E tonitru	^E tuono	trovao
Lightning	barak	astrape	astrapi	fulgur	lampo	relampago
Light	our	f�s	ph�s	^E lux	^E luce	^E luz
Darkness	choshekh	skotos	scotos	tenebra	tenebre	escuridade
V.—Earth and its Productions.						
The Earth	aretz	ge	gi	^H _E terra	^H _E la terra	^H _E aterra
A Hill	har	bounos, oros	bouno, oros	mons	collina	montanha
Sea	yam	thalassa	thalasan	mare	mare	mar
River	nahar	potamos	potami	^E rivus	fiume	^E rio
Water	maim	^E hyd�r	nero	aqua	acqua	agua
Fish	dag	ikthus	psari	^E piscis	^E pesce	^E peisce
		H 2. E 10.	E 7.	H 2. E 18.	H 1. E 13.	H 2. E. 13.

Spanish.	French.	Cornish.	Welsh.	Irish.	Manx.	Gaelic.
Dios ^E angel ^E diablo	Dieu ^E ange ^E diable	Deu, Thu ail, el ^E diaul	Düw ^E angel ^E diafol	Dia ^E aingeal ^E diabhail	Jee ^E ainle jouyl drogh- spiryd	Dia ^E aingel ^E diabhul ^H satan ^E satan
satanas	^H satan ^E satan		^H satan	^H satan	niau	^H neamh
cielo	ciel		nef, nefoedd	^H neamh	nurim	ifrinn
infierno	enfer		üffern	ifrionh		
hombre	homme		^H dyn, gwr	fear	dooinney	duine
mujer	^E femme		dynes, gwraig	bean	ben	be an
muchacho	enfant	bearn	plentyn	leanb	lhiannoo	lianabh
^E padre	père		tad	^E aithair	ayr	^E aithair
^E madre	^E mere		^H mam	^E mathair	^E moir	^E mathair
hijo	fiis		mab	ceile-fir	mac	mac
hija	fiile		merch	ceile-mna	inneen	nighean
hermano	^E frère		^E brawd	^E brathair	^E braar	^E braithair
hermana	sœur		chwaer		shuyr	piuthar
rey	roi		brenhin	righ	ree	righ
^E juez	^E juge		barnwr	breitheamb	bríw	breitheambh
^E ley	^E lois		cyfraith	dligeadh	^H leigh	^H lagh
pluma	plume		^E pin	^E peanh		^E pean
^E papel	^E papier	^E papar	^E papyr	cairt, ^E papeir		^E paipeir
^E sol	^E soleil	houl, syl	haul	grian	grian	grian
luna	lune	luir	lleuad	^H gealach	eayst	^H gealach
^E estrella	etoile	^E steren	^E seren	realt	rollage	reult
nube	nuage	nuibren	cwmmlwl	neull	bodjal	neul
^E viento	^E vent		^E gwynt	gaoth	geay	gaoth
unvia	plui		gwlaw	feartham	fliaghey	uisge
^E trueno	^E tonnerre	^H taran	^H taran	toirneach	taarnagh	tairneanach
relampago	eclaire		melltennu	tinteach	tendril	dealanach
^E luz	lumiere	gelou	goleuni	solus	soilshey	solus
obscuridad	tenebre	tulgu	tywyllwch	^E dorchadus	^E dorraghys	^E dorchadas
^H la tierra	^H la terre	^H aor, tir	^H ddaear	andtallamh	yn, ^H ooir	amtalamh
montaña	montagne	menit, ban	bryn	cnoc	cronk	cnok, beinn
mar	mer	mor	môr	muir	cheayn	fairge, muir
^E rio	^E riviére	avon	afon		awin	amhainn
agua	eau	dour	dwfr	usige	ushtey	usige
^E pez	^E poisson	^E pisk	^E pysgod	^E iasg	east	^E iasg
H 1. E 15.	H 2. E 15.	H 2. E 5.	H 5. E 9.	H 3. E 10.	H 2. E 6.	H 4. E 11.

English.	Hebrew.	Russian.	Polish.	Hungarian.	Bohemian.		
God	El, Elohim	Boh	Bog	Isten	Buh		
Angel	malach	^E anhel	^E angel	^E angyal	^E angel		
Devil	sheid	^E diavol	^E djabel	ördög	c'ert, d'abl		
Satan	satan	^H shatan	^H satan	^H satan	^H satan		
Heaven	shemaim	niebo	niebie	eg	nebe		
Hell	gehenem, } sheol }	pekla	pickla	pokol	peklo		
II.—Domestic Relations.							
Man	adam	tchelovick	czlowick	ember	czlowek		
Woman	isha	zentshine	kobieta	asrszony	zjena		
Child	yeled			gyermek	djte		
Father	abh	batchka	oitse	atya	otec		
Mother	eim	^E matha	^E matka	anya	^E matka		
Son	ben	^E syn	^E sin	fi	^E syn		
Daughter	bach	^E dotch	zurba	leany	dcera		
Brother	ach	^E brat	^E brat	ferjfitestver	^E brater		
Sister	achouth	^E sestra	^E siostra	notestver	^E sestra		
III.—Government, Law, &c.							
King	melech	karrol	krul	kiraly	kral		
Judge	shophet	^E sudya	sonje	diro	^E saudce		
Law	torah	zakon	zakon	^H törvény	zakon		
Pen	eit			toll	^E pero		
Paper	naiar			^E papiros	^E papje		
IV.—Heavenly Bodies.							
Sun	shemesh	slontsa	^E suntsa	nap	^E slunce		
Moon	yereiach	meshets		hold	mesyc		
Star	kokobh	h'viesda	giviesda	csillag	hvezda		
Cloud	anan	oblok	oblok	felho	oblok		
Wind	ruach	vietchr	viater	szel	^E wjtz		
Rain	matar	dozj	dozj	esö	dest		
Thunder	ram	^H hrom	gerzjom	egdörges			
Lightning	barak	yashni	gashnits	villain	blyzeanj		
Light	our	^E legkei	suiabza	villagosoag	sweztó		
Darkness	choshekh	tchomna		setetseg	tma		
V.—Earth and its Productions.							
The Earth	aretz	zjemla	zemla	föld	swet		
A Hill	har	^H horka	^H gurka	domb	pahrbek		
Sea	yam	mora	morzje	to	gezero		
River	nahar	rekah	ozjera	folyo	reka		
Water	maim	^E vada	^E woda	viz	^E woda		
Fish	dag	ribah	ribah	hal	ryba		
		H 3. E 11.	H 2. E 9.	H 2. E 3.	H 1. E 12.		

Pali.	Sanscrit.	Bengalli.	Malay.	Siamese.	Chinese.	Corean.	
Devo	Ishwarah dutah bhutah swargah narakang	Ishwar dut but ^H shaytan swarga narak	^H Allah ^H malaikat ^H sheitan shurga naraka	Práh thewadá sawán naruk	Shin shinshi kwéi mo kwéi tien ti yoh	hanar	
puriso vanitá	purushah stri apatyang	purush stri ^E chheliya	orang perampuan anak	khun phuying luk	jin, lang fujin tsr', chu	sa ram key tsip a to-or	
^E pita ^E matu putto	^E pitá ^E mata putrah kanyá ^E bhrátá bhaginí	^H bap ^H ma putra kanyá bhái bhaginí	^H bapa ^H ma anak laki anak perempuan sudara	^H phó ^H mé luk phuchai luk phuying phinong phuchai phinong phuying	^E fu, hu pe ^H mu, bo nan tsr' nü tsr' hing ti tsr'mei	^H a pi ^H omi a to-or sa nyo sik mat byong (elder) a & tey (younger) mat nu ui tsa (elder) a & nu si mai (younger)	
rájá	bhupatih praribakah bidhih lekhaní patrang	raja bickarkarka byabasthá kalam kagaj	rajah hakim undang kagas	phyá mu- ongôk } talakán lai khwam pakai kadát	wang, ong } kwan ti liuh fah ^E pih chi	^E nim kum kwan won pop poot tsyoh hui	
ravi	rabih somah	^E surjya chandra	mata hari bulan	praathit prachán	jih, jit ^H yueh, guih, gwat }	nar ir tar wor	
osadhi	nakhya- trang } jaladharah	^E tará megh	bintang	dau	sing	pyor	
vayam vutti asani	báyu barshá garjitang bidyuta	bátás brishiti meg garjam bidyullatá	angin hujan guruh khilat	mék lum fon fa lann lep	yun, yin fung, hong yü, hou lui tien	ku rum param pi u u loi ponkai	
pubha timi	diptih timirang	álo andhakár	chheiya glap	rat sa mi	kwang, kong } yin, am	pyot a tukar	
bhumi pabbata jalamidhi nadi udakam	^H dharani giri sagarah apagá panuyang mínah	prithibí parbbat samudra nadí jal matsya	bumi bukit laut sungu ^E aier ikan	p'hendin p'hukau t'halé meinam ^H nam plá	ti, te ^H shan, san ^E hai kiang, kang shui, sui yü, gi, hi	tta, ti mois, san pata, hai moor, kang moor, sya koki, o	
E 2.	H 1. E 4.	H 3. E 5.	H 5. E. 3.	H 2. E 1.	H 3. E 4.	H 2. E 1.	

English.	Hebrew.	Japanese.	Tahetian.		Kiswaheli.	Kihiau.	
God	El, Elohim		Atua		Mungu	Molungu	
Angel	malach		melahi †				
Devil	sheid	oni	diabolo †				
Satan	satan		satani †		^H _E setáni	^H _E setáni	
Heaven	shemaim	gokuraku	ao		uwingu	mulungu	
Hell	gehenem, sheol	djikoku	po				
II.—Domestic Relations.							
Man	adam	shto	^H taata		mtu	^E mundu	
Woman	isha	onna	vahine		mtumke	^E mundu yunam } kongua }	
Child	yeled	ko	tama		mána	manáje	
Father	abh	chichi	meduatane		^H baba	dade	
Mother	eim	haha	^E meduavahine		^H _E máma	^H _E amáo	
Son	ben	musko	tamaidi		mtoto mume	manaje yuama- } hime }	
Daughter	bach	musme	tamahine		mtoto manamke	manaje yuan- } congue }	
Brother	ach	aniki (elder) oto-uto (younger)	teina, tuane		ndúgu	mlongo	
Sister	achouth	ane (elder) imo uto (younger)	tuahine		ndúgu manamke	mlongo yuan- } kongue }	
III.—Government, Law, &c.							
King	melech	tenka	arií		mfálmi	ajimuéne	
Judge	shophet	shensa kuyaku- nin	^H haava		muámsi		
Law	torah	hatto	ture †		hakki		
Pen	eit	fude	peni †				
Paper	naiar	kami	pepa †		waraka	walaka	
IV.—Heavenly Bodies.							
Sun	shemesh	nichirin	ra, mahana		mesi	mesi	
Moon	yereiach	tski	marama		niota	niota	
Star	kokobh	hoshi	fetia		kiwingo	lihonde	
Cloud	anan	kumu	^H ata		pepo	mbébo	
Wind	ruach	kaje	matai		mfúa	mfúlu	
Rain	matar	ame	ua		^H ngurúmu	mahonde	
Thunder	ram	kaminari	patiri		umeme		
Lightning	barak	inabikari	uira				
Light	our	hikari	marama- } rama }		muanga	mlangasa	
Darkness	choshekh	kurasa	pouri		^H kisa	jiro	
V.—Earth and its Productions.							
The Earth	aretz	chi	fenua		nti	jirambo	
A Hill	har	yama	^E mona		mlima } mdogo }	lihundu } linandibi }	
Sea	yam	nada	miti, tai		bahari	mboani	
River	nahar	kawa	anavai		mtó	lúsúla	
Water	maim	midzu	pape		^H maji	messi	
Fish	dag	nwo	ja		sámäki	somba	
			H 3. E 2.		H 6. E 2.	H 2. E 3.	

Mendeñga.	Yoruba.	Kabenda.	Tumbuctu.		Esquimaux.	Choctaw.	
^H Alla	Oloru	Nzambi	Yarkui		Gud †	Chitokaka	
sintana	elegba	kalem pemba	^E ibilis		engelinsk †	vba hatak	
aridshenne	orure	yilu	aldshenne		deifel †	^{shilombish ok-fulo} } seton	
^H dshahanāma	oru	kungkalem pemba	^H dshāhanna		satanus †		
					killak	ai okpuloka	
					kappijanivik		
ke	akōre	ibakala	har		angut	hatak	
muso	obere	ndshento	harkaina		angnak	ohoyo	
^E fa	^H baba	tata	^H baba		sorufek	^H vlla	
na	iya	^H mama	nya		ataatak	iki	
deou	omakuri	moani bakala	isahar		^H annana	iski	
dēm-muso	omabere	mana ndshento	isawoi		enngnek	ushi, iso	
					pamia	oshetik	
					kattangut	iti bapishi	
					kattangut	intek	
mansa	oba	fumozi	ameri		angajokak	^H miko	
						chveh	
						anumpa- } veh pisa } isht holi- } sochi } holisso } tohbi }	
					merkoaluk		
					angglau- } tik-seimik }		
tele	oru	ntangu	weine		likhanek	hoshi	
karo	odsu	ngonda	handu		tithek	^{hoshninakaya}	
					uvboriak	fochik	
					nivujik	hoshouti	
					anore	mahti	
					sillalik	umba	
					kalluk	hiloha	
					kaumalak	mvltubha	
					keumajak	towikeli	
					tartak	okhlill	
					nunna	yakni	
					kakkak	nonih	
					immaksaak	okhvta	
					kok	bok	
chi	^H omi	mazea	hari		^H immek	oka	
dere	edsa	mfu	hariham		halisak	noni	
H 2. E 1.	H 2.	H 1. E 1.	H 2. E 1.		H 2. E 0.	H 2. E 0.	

English.	Saxon.	Gothic.	Dutch.	German.	Swedish.	Danish.	Icelandic.
Fire	^E fyr	liuhad	^E vuur	^E feuer	^E fyr	^E fyr	eldur
Gold	^E gold		^E goud	^E gold	^E guld	^E guld	^E gull
Silver	^E seolfer	^E silubr	^E zilver	^E silber	^E silfer	^E sölv	^E silfur
Iron	^E iren, isern	^E eisarn		^E iser	^E iär	^E iern	^E iarn
Tree	^E tree	^E triu		baum	^E trä	^E træ	^E trie
Root				wurzel	^E rot	^E rod	wedur
^H Fruit		akran	^E vrucht	^H ^E frucht	^H ^E frucht	^H ^E frugt	avöxtur
Grass	^E graes, gaers	^E gras	^E gras	^E gras	^E gräs	^E graes	^E gras
Flower		bloma		blume	blomma	blomst	blomstur
^H Seed	^H ^E saed	fraiu	^H ^E zaad	^H ^E saat	^H ^E säd	^H ^E saed	frag
^H Garden	^H ^E geard-yard, ort- ^E geard	^H ^E gards-yard, ^E aurtigards	tun	^H ^E garten	^E ortegård	^E urtegård	^E gardur
Town, or City	^E tun	baurgs		stadt	stad	bý	stadur, birg
Bread	^E breod	^H hlaibs, hlaifs	^E brood	^E brot	^E bröd	^E bröd	^E brand
Cake			^E koek	^E kuchen	^E kaka	^H ^E kage	^H ^E kaka
Oil	^E ael	^E alewa	^E oly	^E oel	^E olja	^E olie	^E olia
^H Wine	^H ^E win	^H ^E wein	^H ^E wyn	^H ^E wein	^H ^E vin	^H ^E vin	ulün
Milk	^E melce		^E melk	^E milch	^E miölk	^E maelk	^E mjolk
Honey	^E hunig	milith	^E honig, honing	^E honig	^E häning	^E honning	^E hunáng
Sugar			^E suiker	^E zucker	^E socker	^E sukker	^E sikur
VI.—Animals.							
Horse	^E hors		^E ros	^E ross	^E häst	^E hest	hestur
Cow	^E cu		^E koe	^E kuh	^E ko	^E ko	^E kú
^H Bull				^H ^E bull	^H ^E bola	^H ^E tyr	naut
^H Sheep	^H ^E sceap, seep	lamb	^H ^E schaap	^H ^E schaf	far	faar	kind
Dog			^E dog	hund	hund	hund	hundur
^H Camel	^H ^E gamela	ulband	^H ^E kameel	^H ^E kamel	^H ^E kamel	^H ^E kameel	ulfaldi
Lion				^E löwe	^E leyon	^E löve	^E ljón
Tiger				^E tiger	^E tiger	^E tiger	
^H Cat			^H ^E kat	^H ^E katze	^H ^E katt	^H ^E kat	^H ^E köttur
^H Horn, Horns	^H ^E horn	^H ^E haurn	^H ^E hoorn	^H ^E horn, hörner	^H ^E horn	^H ^E horn, horn	^H ^E horn
Wool	^E wul		^E wol	^E wolle	^E ull	^E uld	^E ull
Bird, Fowl	^E bird, bridd, fugl	fuglo	vogel	vogel	fogel	fugl	fugll
^H Crow	^H ^E crawe		^H ^E kraai	^H ^E krahe	^H ^E kräka	^H ^E krage	^H ^E hrafn
Eagle				adler	örn	^E örn	örn
Bat				fledermaus	flädermus	flagermuus	flöedermús
Owl	^E ula		^E uil	^E eule	^E ugla	^E ugle	^E ugla
Egg	^E aeg		^E ei	^E eg	^E ägg	^E aeg, leg	^E eg
Nest	^E nest		^E nest	^E nest	^E nästé	rede	hrichur
Wings	^E gehwing			flügel	^E vinge	^E vingen, pl.	^E wöengir
^H Snake Serpent	^H ^E snako			sclange, schnake	orm	^E snog slange	slange
H 11.	H 8. E 27.	H 4. E 8.	H 7. E 25.	H 10. E 29.	H 8. E 31.	H 9. E 32.	H 4. E 21.

Hebrew.	Arabic.	Syriac.	Coptic.	Persian.	Hindostani.	Turkish.
ēsh	nar	^H eshtho	chrōm	^H atash	ag, atesh	^H atesh
zāhābh	^H dahab	^H dahbo	pōub	^H zar	sóna	^E altun
keseeph	fedah	^H keseeph	zat	nukrah	chandi	gumish
barzel	hadid	^H pharzello	benigi	^E ahon	loha, áhun	demir
eits	shajrat	ilono	schēn	durkht	durukht	^H aghatch
shôresh	^H shirsh	ekoro	pouni	bikh	jur, bekh	kiokh
peri	tamar	ebo	outah	mirvah	phul, meu	gemish
deshē, eisev	hashish			^E cah	^E ghas	ôt
tsits	tahin	habobo shushantho	hrēri	darmek	phûl	^H tchitcek
zera	^H bazr		dgipsiti	takhm	bij	^H bezir
gan	bustan	^H Egantho	^H ghôm	bustan	bagh	baghtche
ir, or gnir	madinat	keritho	baki	^H chahr	^H sheher, pûra	sheher
lechem	kobz	^H lechem	oik	nan	^E roti, nan	ekmek
matsa, ûg	^E caak	geritztho		calicheh	^E kak	borek
shemen	zait	mescho	peh	raughan	tel, roughan	yagh
yain	khamr	chemaro	erp, elp	sharab	my, med	sharab
chalav	^H halib	^H chelab	erôte, erôt	shir	dúdh	sût
devāsh	assal	^H debash	ebiō	anghaheem	shehd	bal
	^E seckar	busimo		^E shackar	chini, shekker	^E shekier
sus	^H hussan	pharosho	htho	^E assp	ghora, esp	ât
para	^E bakrat	bakro	bahsi	^E gow	^E gau, gae	oghuz
par	tawr	tauro	ehe	nargow	nergau	tor
sē, tsoun	ghanam	emar, nekio	esōou	mish	bher	kuyun
kelebh	^H kalb	^H kalbo	ouhōr	^E sag	kûtta, sag	kiopak
gamal	^H Ejema	^H Egamelo	^H dgamoul		ûnt	deveh
ari	sabeh	^H ario	oumoui	sheer	sher, singh	arslán
kaphir	fahd	nemaro		pulang	bagh	pelenk
chthul	^H Ekitta, kut	gumerro	shau	gurbah	billa, fbilla	^H Eketi
qéren, qar- naim, pl.)	^H Ekar		tan	shakh	sing, kûrn	
tsembr		amro	sort		^E oon	^E yún
tsipûr, ouf	takmih	porcho	halet	shagunah	chiriya	kúsh
qôra, orēbh	kak	nabo	abok	zagh	kawa, kag	qágah
nēsher	^H nissr	^H neshro	akhōm	okab, nissr	ugab	karah, kúsh
ataleph	^E watwatt	^H atalpha	gallou	shûprah	shub-pur	yársah
kous	bumeh	churbo		boom	^E ulû, abûm	lí kúsh
beitsa	^H bidat		sōoubi	murgh	^H byza, unda	yemur tah
qein	ush	matlo	manouōh	nisim	ghonsla	yuvah
kanaph		^H kaneph	tēpeh		pur	kanadler
nachash, saraph		chevio, tanino	hōf		samp	ilan
	H 11. E 7.	H 14. E 2.	H 1. E 1.	H 4. E 6.	H 2. E 6.	H 5. E 5.

English.	Hebrew.	Greek (anct.)	Greek (mod.)	Latin.	Italian.	Portuguese.
Fire	ēsh	^E pur	fatia	ignis	fuoco	fogo
Gold	zāhābh	khrusion	malama	aurum	oro	ouro
Silver	kēseph	argurion	assimi	argentum	argento	prata
Iron	barzel	sideros	sideron	ferrum	ferro	ferro
Tree	eits	dendron	dendron	arbor	albero	arvore
Root	shôresh	hriza	riza	radix	radice	raiz
Fruit	peri	karpos	^H Efrutta	^H Efructus	^H Efrutto	^H Efruto
Grass	deshē, eisev	khortos	korton	gramen	erba	herva
Flower	tsits	anthos	anthos	^E flos	^E fiore	^E flor
Seed	zera	sporos	sporos	semen	semente	semente
Garden	gan	kēpos	kipos	hortus	^H Egiardino	^H Ejardim
Town, or City	ir; or gnir	polis	politian	oppidum	^E città	^E cidade
Bread	lechem	artos	promi	panis	pane	pão
Cake	matsa, ûg	engkru- phias	pita	placenta	torta	bolo
Oil	shemen	elaion	ladi	^E oleum	^E olio	azeite
Wine	yain	^H Eoinos	krasi	^H Evinum	^H Evino	^H Evinho
Milk	chalav	^H Egala	^H ghalas	lac	latte	leite
Honey	devāsh	meli	meli	mel	miele	mel
Sugar		^E zakari	^E zakari	^E saccharum	^E zucchero	^E azucar
VI.—Animals.						
Horse	sus	hippos	alophos, ipos	equus	cavallo	cavallo
Cow	para	boe	agelas	vacca	vacca	vaca
Bull	par	tauros	staurōs	taurus	toro	touro
Sheep	sē, tsoun	probaton	provaton	ovis	pecora	ovelha
Dog	kelebh	keuōn	skilos	canis	cane	cão
Camel	gamal	^H Ekamēlos		^H Ecamelus	^H Ecamello	^H Ecamelo
Lion	ari	^E leōn	^E leonidis	^E leo	^E leone	^E leaõ
Tiger	kaphir		^E tigris	^E tigris	^E tigre	^E tigre
Cat	chthul	^H Egatos	^H Egata	^H Ecatas	^H Egatto	^H Egato
Horn, Horns, pl.	qéren, qar- naim, pl.	^H Ekeras, ^H Ekerata	^H Ekerata	^H Ecornu	^H Ecorna	^H Ecornos
Wool	tsemr	ercos		lana	lana	
Bird, Fowl	tsipûr, ouf	peteinon	petinos, pouli	avis	uccello	passaro
Crow	qôra, orēbh	^H Ekorax	^H Ekorax	^H Ecorvus	^H Ecorvo	^H Ecorvo
Eagle	neshar	aetos	aetos	^E aquila	^E acquila	^E aguia
Bat	ataleph	nicterix	nicterix	vespertilio	pipistrello	morcego
Owl	kous	nuktikorax	glaux	^E ulula	gufo	
Egg	beitsa	ōos	^E augho	ovum	uovo	ovo
Nest	qein	^E nossia	folia	^E nidus	^E nido	ninho
Wings	kanaph	pterux		ala	ala	
Snake, Serpent	nachash, saraph	ophis		^H Eserpens	^H Eserpente	
		H 6. E 10.	H 5. E 8.	H 8. E 15.	H 8. E 15.	H 7. E 13.

Spanish.	French.	Cornish.	Welsh.	Irish.	Manx.	Gaelic.
fuego	^E feu		tàn	teimidh	aile	teinne
oro	or	our	aur	or	airh	or
plata	argent	arghans	arian	airgiod	argid	airgiod
^E hierro	fer	hoarn	^E haiarn	^E iarunn	^E yiarn	^E iarunn
arbol	arbre	bren	pren	crann	billey	craobh
raiz	racine	ach	gwreiddyn	freumh	fraue	freumh
^H ^E fruto	^H ^E fruit	frech	^H ^E ffrwyth	toradh	mess	torradh
yerba	herbe	lousaouen	porfa	feur	fayr	feur
^E flor	^E fleur	^E flos	blawd	bladh	blaa	blath
semilla	semence		hād	por, siol	^H rass	^H siol
^H ^E jardin	^H ^E jardin	erberau, pl.	^H gardd	lubgoirt	^H garcey	^H ^E garadh
^E ciudad	ville	^H caer	dinas	baile, cathair	balle	baille, caithair
pan	pain	^E bara	^E bara	aran	arran	aran
torta	gateau		teisen	bairin	berreen	breacag
aceite	^E huile	^E oleu	^E olew	^E ola	^E ooil	^E ola
^H ^E vino	^H ^E vin	^H ^E gwin, win	^H ^E gwin	^H ^E fion	^H ^E feeyn	^H ^E fion
leche	laít	lait	llaeth	bainne	bainney	bainne
miel	miel	mel	mēl	mil	mill	mil
^E azucar	^E sucré		^E sawgr	^E siucra	^E sugar	^E sugair
caballo	cheval	keffyl, march	ceffyl	capul	cábbyl	each
vaca	vache	biuh	buwh	bo	boa	bò
toro	taureau	taro	tarw	tarbh	tarroo	tarbh
oveja	mouton		dafod	caoradh	keyrrey	caora
perro	chien	kei, ki	ci	madash	moddey	cú, pl. coin
^H ^E camello	^H ^E chameau		cawr fil	^H ^E cammull		^H ^E camhal
^E leon	^E lion	^E leû	^E llew	^E leomhan	^E lion	^E leómhan
^E tigre	^E tigre		dywalgi	fiocmairg	^E tiger	^E tíógair
^H ^E gato	^H ^E chat		^H ^E cath	^H ^E cat	^H ^E cat	^H ^E catt, pl. coitt
^H ^E cuerno	^H ^E cornes		^H ^E cyrn	aaharca	^H ^E eairkyn	adhaircean
lana	laine	glawn	^E gwlan	^E olunn	^E ollan	^E ollum, olan
pollo	oiseau		aderyn	ean	ushag	eun, pl. eoin
^H ^E cuervo	^H ^E corneille	vran	brān	preachan		feannag
^E aguila	^E aigle	er	eryr	iolar	urley	jolair
murcielago	crosse	hishomet	ystlum	ialtog-le-thair	craitnag	jaltag
lechuza	hibou		dylluan	tulchabh- chan	^E hullad	cailleach- oidhche
huevo	œuf	oi, ^E oye	wy	^E ugh	^E ûh	ubh
^E nido	^E nid	^E neid	^E nyth	^E nead	idd	^E nead
alas	ailes		esgyll	sciathain	skianyn	sgiatthaib
culebon	^H ^E serpent	bref, ^H ^E sarf	^H ^E sarf	biorbhvaf		nathair
H 7. E 15.	H 8. E 16.	H 3. E 8.	H 6. E 13.	H 3. E 10.	H 5. E 11.	H 5. E 11.

English.	Hebrew.	Russian.	Polish.	Hungarian.	Bohemian.		
Fire	ēsh	ahön	tcheplah	tüz	ohen		
Gold	zāhābh	^E zolta	z'lota	arang	zlato		
Silver	keseph	^E sirebra	^E s'rebra	eziüst	strjbro		
Iron	barzel	zalozah	z'liazah	vas	zelezo		
Tree	eits	tdereva	drejevah	fa	strom		
Root	shôresh	korén	korzjen	gyöker	koren		
Fruit	peri	^H frukt		gyünmöles	owoce		
Grass	deshē, eisev	travá	trovah	fü	trawa		
Flower	tsits	^H tswiét	^H tswiát	virág	kwet		
Seed	zera			mag	^H semeno, } zrno		
Garden	gan	haród	grodje	^E kert	zahrhacla		
Town, or City	ir, or gnir	horod	miasta	város	mesto		
Bread	lechem	^H hliéb	^H chlibia	kenyér	^H chléb		
Cake	matsa, ûg	piroh		kalács	kolác		
Oil	shemen	^E olié		^E olaj	^E oley		
Wine	yain	^H vina		dor	^H wjno		
Milk	chalav	^E malaka	^E mileko	tej	^E mléko		
Honey	devash	miodh	medh	méz	med		
Sugar				^E cúkor	^E cukor		
VI.—Animals.							
Horse	sus	loshed	kona	lo	kun		
Cow	para	karova	krova	tchen	krawa		
Bull	par	buhai	bik	dika	býk		
Sheep	se, tsoun	ovtsa	oyyets	tuh	owce		
Dog	kelebh	sabaka	piés	kutya	pes		
Camel	gamal			teve	welsland		
Lion	ari	^E levh		orozlam	^E lew		
Tiger	kaphir	^E tirah	^E tigra	^E tigris	^E tigris		
Cat	chthul	koshka	koska	machska	koika		
Horn, } Horns, }	qéren, qar- naim, pl.)			szarvak	rohy		
Wool	tsemr	^E volna		gyapju	^E ulna		
Bird, } Fowl }	tsipûr, ouf			madar	ptak		
Crow	qôra, orebh			varju	^H urana		
Eagle	nesher			sas	^E oxel		
Bat	ataleph			denever	netophyr		
Owl	kous			dagoly	sowa		
Egg	beitsa			tojás	^H wegce		
Nest	qein	^E gnizdo		fezek	hujzdo		
Wings	kanaph			szarnyak	krjdlá		
Snake, } Serpent }	nachash, } saraph }			csiga	slimak		
		H 4. E 10.	H 2. E 3.	E 4.	H 5. E 8.		

Pali.	Sanscrit.	Bengalli.	Siamese.	Chinese.	Corean.	Japanese.
aggi suvannam	agnih swarnang raupyang	águn soná rúpá	^E fài t'hong ngün	hó kin, kim yín, gín	^E pûr, hwa soi ûn	hi kin gin
^E ayam rukkho mulam phalam	lauhah ^E taruh múlang phalang trinang	lohá brikhya shikar phal ghas	lek tón ràk lúk mai	tieh, tiet shū, sī kan, kin kwo, ko tsau, chau	soi na mo pûrhûi kwa sir p'hûr	tetsu ki ne mi kusa
ambrijam andam	puhpang bijang ^H udgánang ^H nagarang	^E phul bij ^H bágán shahar	dok met-nai súan muong	hwâ chung ^H yuen	kot, hwa ^E ssi tong san syong	hana tane hatake kohori
	pishtakang ^H mishtan- nang	^E rutí ^H mithái	k'hau- huom	mien pau, bin pau ping, peng	mantû stök	muchí kwashi
telam	tailang drákhya- rasah	tel madirá	^H nám man	^E yiú tsiú, chiú	ki rûm sûr	abura budoshi
payam madhu ^E sakhará	dugdhang madhu sitá	dudh mau chini	nám nom nám-oi	jü, ju, leng ^{mih-tang, bit} ^{hong}	t'hulak skur satang	chichi hachi mitsu satō
^H asso ^E	^H ashwah ^E goh brishah	ghonrá ^E garu enriyá	mà	má, bé niú, gû niú, ^E kû	mar syo	'mma me ushi o ushi
ottho	meshah kuk kurah ushtrah	garar kukur ut	^H ké hmá ut'h	yang kiuen, káu lohto	yang kai yaktai	hitsuji ino ak da
vyaggho	^H keshari byághra márjára	singh bágh birál	rája sí sua mév	sz' hu, hou miáu	satsai pom koi	shi shi tora neko
	shringang urnâ pakhyí, murag	shing meshlom pákhi murag	k'haw nok ké	kiöh, kiök mien niáu	spur sai, tarke	tsuno tori
sakuno, pl.	^H kákah utkroshah pechakah dimbang ^E nítang pakhyah	^H kak domchíl chamchiká penchá dim básá pákhá	kang-khau ^E k'haw-meaw khai rang pik	wuya ying fishu miao ur tau ying tan ch'áu yih	kamakoi suri p'hyon pok hyu, oipa ar kit tu rir nar kai	^H ^E karasu ^H washi kō muri fukuroû tamago su hane
ahi	^H sarpah ^E	^H sáp	ngú	she	pai yam	
H 1. E 3.	H 7. E 5.	H 4. E 4.	H 3. E 1.	H 1. E 3.	E 2.	H 2. E 1.

English.	Hebrew.	Malay.	Tahetian.		Kiswaheli.	Kihiau.	
Fire	ēsh	api	auahi		mótto	motto	
Gold	zāhābh	amás, mas	auro †		^E dahābu	^H dahābu	
Silver	keseph	pērek	ario †		fīda		
Iron	barzel	bísí	auri †		júma	júma	
Tree	eits	pohun	^E raau		mti	^E mtéra	
Root	shōresh	akhar	aa				
Fruit	peri	būah	maa		túnda	túnda	
Grass	deshē eisev	rumput	matie		janni	^H miassi	
Flower	tsits	bunga	tiare		úa	^E lúa	
Seed	zera	bini	huero		mbéu	mbéu	
Garden	gan	kōbung	o				
Town or City	ir, or gnir	^H negri	oire †		mji	muji	
Bread	lechem	^E roti	farawa †		mukáte		
Cake	matsa, ūg		farawa momona				
Oil	shemen	minyak	mari		mfúda	mabúda	
Wine	yain	angur	wina †				
Milk	chalav	sūsū	u		massíwa	likáma	
Honey	devāsh	gūla	meli †		ásali yani oki		
Sugar		gūlalébä	to		^E sókäri		
VI.—Animals.							
Horse	sus	kūda	buaa ha- rofenua		ferasi	ferasi	
Cow	para	lumbū	buaa-taro		gnombe rake	gnombe	
Bull	par	<small>lumbūjan-tan</small>	^H pae		gnombe fahāli	gnombe-mulume	
Sheep	se, tsoun	domba	mamoe		kondó	kondólo	
Dog	kelebh	anjing	uri		jiboa	mbua	
Camel	gamal	onta					
Lion	ari	singa	liona †		simba	simba	
Tiger	kaphir	harimu	tigera †				
Cat	chthul	kuching	uri pūfare		páka	jóme	
Horn, Horns,	qéren, qar- naim, pl.	tanduk	tara		pembe	mbembe	
Wool	tsemr	^E bulu			laika	litórje	
Bird, Fowl	tsipūr, ouf	burung aiam	manu, moa		nuíni, kuku	jìuni, ngúgu	
Crow	qôra, orebh	^H gagak					
Eagle	neshar	raja wala	aeto †				
Bat	ataleph	<small>burungtikus</small>					
Owl	kous	pongok					
Egg	beitsa	telūr	huero-moa		i	liyére	
Nest	qein	sarang	ofaa-raa				
Wings	kanaph	saip saiap			mbáwa, pl.	mokono yaniuni s.	
Snake, Serpent	nachash, saraph	ular			^H nióka	^H lióka	
		H 2. E 2.	H 1. E 1.		H 2. E 2.	H 3. E 2.	

Mandenga.	Yoruba.	Kabenda.	Tumbuctu.		Esquimaux.	Choctaw.	
ta sani	ino	mbazu wola	nune wura		ikkomamik goldenik † silberemik † kikkik nappartok mimmek paunganek	luak toli holis- so lakna } toli hota toli mantobu ite itak shish oni	
nere koloma sila	^E iri ^H igi egbogi	lukanda nti lunganzi	gurbibi bundu linsi		perovinh rosemik † <small>penonsejek-sak</small> perorscoik iggluka seksuit kakojamik	huthuk na pakanli nihi osap ushi to maha poska poska champuli }	
nono li	woara ^E onyi	ch'siali nose	wa yû		orsuk weinemik † immuk igubsanb sugar mik †	^E vila oka hauvsko pishukkchi foe bila hopi champuli	
^H so nishi tura	ezi malu ako malu	kavalu nkombe <small>nkombe mbakola</small>	bari ^E hou hou har		kiogak cowamik † bullemik † saugak kingmek	isuba wagtek wak nakne chukveh poa ofi	
ulu dsada nyari	adsa keneou ese	mboa dsingumboa waya	hanshi gûn mushi		puse nuvujet	koi chito koi ^H _E koto tvfish	
^E sisi, ^H rono	^E adie, ^H eye	^E nzuzu, ^H nuni	^E gorongo ^H chirou }		ting mijak nerforalik	hushi fola osi halambisha opa	
kili	enyi	^H idso	gungurie		mannek iglo	oshi lobunshi vch, pièhik sanachi	
^H _E sa	edso	^H _E nyoka	ganda- karfu }				
H 1. E 1.	H 1. E 2.	H 2. E 1.	E 1.		H 0. E 0.	H 2. E 2.	

English.	Saxon.	Gothic.	Dutch.	German.	Swedish.	Danish.	Icelandic.
Frog	^E froga			^E frosch	groda	^E frosse	^E fréya
Bee (honey)	^E beo		^E bye	^E biene	^E bij	^E bie	bílfuga
VII.—Weapons, &c.							
Bow	^E bugan		^E boogen	^E bogen	^E båge	^E bûe	^E bogi
Arrow	^E arewa			^E pfeil	^E pil	^E pil	^E örf
Sword	^E sword		^E zwaard	^E schwert	^E svärd	sabel ^E svard	^E sverd
Shield	^E scyld		^E schild	^E schild	^E sköld	^E skjold	^E skjöldur
VIII.—Agricultural Implements.							
Plough	^E ploge		^E ploeg	^E pflug	^E plog	^E plov, ploug	^E plog
Knife	^E cnif			^E messer	^E knif	^E kniv	^E hnífur
Axe	^E aex, eax	^E aqizi		^E axt, beil	^E yxe	^E oxe	^E oxi
Saw	^E saga		^E zaag	^E säge	^E säga	^E saug	^E sög
Cart	^E craet, crat			^E karre	^E kärra	^E karre	wagn
Wheel	^E hweol, hweogl		^E wiel	rad	^E hiul	^E hjûl	^E hjól
IX.—Members of the Body, &c.							
Head	^E heafod, hefed	haubith	^E hoofd	^E haupt, kopf	^E hufoud	^E hoved	^E hoffud
^H Eye, eyes	^H eag, s., eah	^H auga	^H oog	^H auge, augen	^H öga	^H oine	
Mouth	^E muth	^E munths	^E mond	^E mund	^E mun	^E mund	^E munnur
^H Face		andauleiz, ulits		gesicht	ansigte	ansigt	
^H Hair	^H haer		^H hair	^H haar	^H här	^H haar	^H hár
Ear	^E ear, eare, auso, ausona, pl.	^H auso	^E oor	^E ohr	^E öra	^E öre	^E eyra
Tongue	^E tung	^E tuggo	^E tong	^E zunge	^E tunga	^E tunge	^E tunga
Nose	^E nose, nase		^E neus	^E nase	^E näse	^E naese	^E nef
Lip, lips	^E lippa, lippe		^E lip	^E lippe	^E läpp	^E lippe	warir
^H Hand, Hands	^H hand, hond	^H handus	^H hand	^H hand, hände, pl.	^H hand	^H haand, hænder, pl.	^H hond
Foot, feet	^E fot	^E fotus, fotuns		^E fustz, füstze, pl.	^E fot, fötter	^E fod, fodder	^E fótur
Flesh	^E flaec, flaesc	leik	^E vleisch	^E fleisch	kött	^E flesk, kjod	kjét
Blood	^E bloð	^E bloth	^E bloed	^E blut	^E blod	^E blod	^E blóð
Bone	^E ban		^E been	^E knochen	^E ben	^E been	^E bein
X.—Dwellings, Furniture, &c.							
House	^E hus	gards, hus	^E huis	^E haus	^E hus	^E huus	^E hús
Door	^E dora, dur	^E daur	^E deur	^E thür	^E dör	^E dör	^E dyr
Chair				^E stuhl	^E stol	^E stol	stoll
^H Bed	^H bed	^H bad, ligr	^H bed	^H bett	^H säng	seng, ^E bed	sceng
^H Cup	^H cop, copp		^H kop	^H beher	^H kopp	^H kop	bikari
XI.—Time, &c.							
Year	^E gear		^E jaar	^E jahr	^E är	^E aar	^E ár
Month	^E monath	^E menath	^E maund	^E monat	^E mänad	^E maaned	^E mánudur
Week	^E weoc		^E week	^E woche	^E vecka	^E uge	ulika
H 6.	H 5. E 32.	H 4. E 10.	H 5. E 26.	H 4. E 27.	H 4. E 28.	H 4. E 31.	H 2. E 24.

Hebrew.	Arabic.	Syriac.	Coptic.	Persian.	Hindustani.	Turkish.
tsēpharda debôra	ghōk	^H urdeeo ^H deburtha	chroure	^H ghuk ^H zanbur	menduk <small>shuhd kimukhi</small>	qurbaghah ari
qesheth cheits cherebh magein	^H kawss nishab sif tarss	^H keshtho mashdo ^H chareb sakar	sothpef sefi shebshi	caman tir shamshir supur	sulam tir <small>tulwar, shumshir dhal, sipur</small>	yai ok shish qalkan
charash sakim qardom massur agala aufen	sikat ^H sikin fass minshar arabach ajlêh	korubo norag nosero marchabtho ^E gigallo	hobi kelebip ^H bashour	ghabazeh card tarber arra arabeh charkh	hul chhûri kulhari ara ^H ^E gari pichiya	sapan bichaq baltah desterah arabah tekarlek
râsh oiyen, oinion pē panim sear azen, im, pl. lashon sapha, tim, pl. yad, yadaim regel, im basar dam etsem	^H ras ^H ^E inein fim wajeh ^H ^E shaar ^H eden ^H lissan anf ^H shife } ^H ^E yaden ^H rejl lahem ^H dam ^H adm	^H rish ^H ^E ainin, pl. pûm ^H ^E aphe ^H ^E saro ^H edno ^H leshon nechiro pûm, sepheth ^H ^E yad ^H regel ^H basar ^H dem gerem	ape bal ro ho mashgd aspi shai ^H sephotou toot, tot let, rat spof kas	sar chashem oahan rui mawie gush zaban bini bini dast pah ghust khûn astakhnan	sir ^H ankh <small>mûnh, mukh</small> mûn, mukh bal, mû kan, gosh jibh, zuban ^E nak ^E lub ^H ^E hath, dust paon <small>gosht, luhm</small> <small>^Eluhû, khûn</small> huddi, ustukhwan	^H bash guz aghz yuz sach gullaq dil burun dudaqler al ayaq lahm qan kemuk
baith deleth kise mitte kous shana chodesh shevûa	^H bait bab ^H kersi parshat ^H cass ^H sinat shahr jemhat	^H baitho t'ra mautab ganuno ^H ^E kos	ei ro ghlogd aphot rompi abot	khaneh ^E dar ^H chuchie pulangh pialeh sal ^E mah ^H haftah	ghur ^E dur ^H kursi bichouna pîala, kasu burus, sal, sun <small>^Emuhina, mas</small> ^H hufta	ev qapu iskemle dushek qadah ^H sinet ai ^H haftah
	H 16. E 3.	H 18. E 6.	H 2.	H 3. E 2.	H 5. E 8.	H 3.

English.	Hebrew.	Greek (anct.)	Greek (mod.)	Latin.	Italian.	Portuguese.
Frog Bee (honey)	tsēpharda debôra	batrakos melissa		rana apis	grillo pecchia	
VII.—Weapons, &c.						
Bow Arrow Sword Shield	qesheth cheits cherebh magein	toxon belos ^H machaira thureon	tozon velos spathi aspis	arcus sagitta gladius clypeus	arco freccia spada scudo	arco frecha espada escudo
VIII.—Agricultural Implements.						
Plough Knife Axe Saw Cart Wheel	charash sakim qardom massur agala aufen	^H arotron machairon ^E axinē priôn ãmaxa trochos	^E arotron masheri ^E azimos pirgioni amaxa trokos	^H aratum culter ^E ascia ^H serra ^E carrus rota	^H aratro coltéllo ^E azza ^E sega ^E carretta ruota	^H arado faca machado ^H serra ^H galera roda
IX.—Members of the Body, &c.						
Head Eye, eyes Mouth Face Hair Ear Tongue Nose Lip, lips Hand, } Hands } Foot, feet Flesh Blood Bone	râsh oiyen, oinion pē panim sear azen, im, pl. lashon sapha, tim, pl. yad, yadaim regel, im basar dam etsem	kephalē ophthalmos stoma prosôpon thrix ous ôtes ^H glōssa kheite, pl. kheir ^E pous, podes, pl. ^H sarx ^H aima ^H osteon	kéfalos matin stoma prosôpon mali oti ^E glossa miti shilos sheri ^E podari krias ^E ema cokalon	caput oculus, i, pl. os ^H facies ^E coma ^E auris lingua ^E nasus ^E labium manus ^E pes, pedes, pl. carnis sanguis os	testa ócchi, pl. bocca ^H faccia ^E capélli ^E orécchia língua ^E náso ^E lábbro máno, mani ^E piéde, piedi carne sángue osso	cabeça olhos boca cara cabello ^E orelhas língua nariz beíço, beíços mao, maõs, pl. E pe, pes carne sangue osso
X.—Dwellings, Furniture, &c.						
House Door Chair Bed Cup	baith deleth kise mitte kous	dôma ^E thura kathedra krabaton poterion	spiti porta kathedra krevate ^H kuppa	domus ostium cathedra lectus poculum	^E cása pórta ^H sédia létto ^H coppa	^E casa porta cadeira leito taça
XI.—Time, &c.						
Year Month Week	shana chodesh shevûa	eniautos ^E mēn hebdomas	kronos ^E mini evdomada	^H annus ^E mensis hebdomada	^H áno mése settimána	^H anno mes somana
		H 6. E 4.	H 4. E 4.	H 4. E 8.	H 5. E 10.	H 4. E 3.

Spanish.	French.	Cornish.	Welsh.	Irish.	Manx.	Gaelic.
rana abeja	grenouille abeille	kranag, guilkin	llyffant gwenyn	cnadán E beach	shellan	losgaim E beachan
arco flecha espada escudo	arc flèche épée écu	E arv clodha, gledh	E bwa H saeth clddyf tarian	E boghth soighead cloideamh sgiath	E vhow side cluve scape	E bogha saighead klaidhamh sciath
H arado cuchillo E hacha H sierra E carro rueda	H charrie couteau cognée E scie E charrette roue	H ardar roz	H aradr cyllell buyall llif trol olwyn	ceachda H sgiam tuagh toĩriosg E cairt roithlean	kiaght H skyn teigh E saau E queeyl	crann-araidh H skian tuadh E sabh E cairt roth, cuidhle
cabeza ojos boca E faz, haz cabello E orejas, pl. lengua nariz E labio, labios, pl. mano, manos E pie, piés carne sangue hueso	tête H œil, yeux, pl. bouche H face, visage cheveu E oreilles, pl. langue nez E lèvre, levres main E pied chair sang os	ben ganou E fas tavas frigau	pen llygaid cēg guyneb gwalt clustian tafod trwyn gweff, gweffáu llaw, dwyllaw	ceann svlibh beul eadon gruag cluasa E teanga sron prisin lamh, lamha	kione suillyn beal eddin folt cleayshyn chengay stroin meil, meillyn lane, laneyn	ceann suilean beul aodann falt cluas, cluasaih, pl. E teanga srón bil, bilean laimh, lámhan cos, cosaibh feoil fuil enamh
E casa puerta silla cama taza	maison porte H chaise lit tasse	H bod, trev jannues, pl. E cadar anneth	ty E drws E cader gwely E cwpan	tigh E dorus E cathaoir leaba sgala, cupan	thie E dorrys lhiabbu H cappan	tigh E dorus E cathar leaba H cupan, cōrn
H año mes semana	H an mois semaine	bledhan mis	blwyddyn mīs wythnos	bliaghain mi seachdmuin	blein mee shiaghtin	bliana mios siachdiun
H 4. E 7.	H 5. E 8.	H 4. E 4.	H 4. E 4.	H 1. E 6.	H 2. E 5.	H 2. E 8.

English.	Hebrew.	Russian.	Polish.	Hungarian.	Bohemian.		
Frog Bee (honey)	tsěpharda debôra	liagushka pchelá	żaba pszezota	deka meh	zěba ucela		
VII.—Weapons, &c.							
Bow	qesheth	paklon	proca	iv	lucistæ		
Arrow	cheits	straita	strzata	nyil	strjlka		
Sword	cherebh	mech	patasz	^E kard	mec		
Shield	magein	zashtzita	tarcza	paizs	stjt		
VIII.—Agricultural Implements.							
Plough	charash	^E plug	^E plug	ekevas	krogidlo		
Knife	sakim	nōsj	noza	kes	nuz		
Axe	qardom	sikera	tapor	fejsze	serera		
Saw	massur	pita	pita	fűresz	pjlka		
Cart	agala	^H kalosi	^H kolosi	targonca	^H ^E kára		
Wheel	aufen	kol	koles	kerék	kolo, koleso		
IX.—Members of the Body, &c.							
Head	râsh	holovā	gloya	fö	stlawa		
Eye, eyes	oiyen, oinion	otchi	otsi	szemek	oci		
Mouth	pē	roth	rotshē	száj	usta		
Face	panim	litsa	tvarjz	ari, abzarat	twár		
Hair	sear	volosa	v'losi	^E haj	ulas		
Ear	azen, im, pl.	uxi	wxo	fűlek	usi		
Tongue	lashon	yezik	yenzik	nyelr	garyk		
Nose		^E nos	^E nos	orr	^E nos		
Lip, lips	sapha, tim, pl.	huba, hubi	gemba	ajak, ajkak	pisk, pisky		
Hand, Hands	yad, yadaim	ruka, i.	renka, i.	kez, kezek	ruka, ruky		
Foot, feet	regel, im	noha, i.	noga, i.	lab, labak	noha, nohy		
Flesh	basar	miaso	skora	hus	^H maso		
Blood	dam	kroff	krew	ver	kxew		
Bone	etsem	kost	kosc	csont	koss		
X.—Dwellings, Furniture, &c.							
House	baith	dom	dom	^E haz	dům		
Door	deleth	dvel	drzwi	kapu	^E dwere		
Chair	kise	stúl	krzesto	szek	pawlac		
Bed	mitte	pashetia	lozna	agy	postel		
Cup	kous	^H cháša	filizanka	dillikom	^E koffljk		
XI.—Time, &c.							
Year	shanah	hod	rok	esztendö	rok		
Month	chodesh	meshets	mishents	honap	mesye		
Week	shevûa	nidyela	tidjen	het	tyden		
		H 2. E 2.	H 1. E 2.	E 3.	H 2. E 4.		

Pali.	Sanscrit.	Bengalli.	Siamese.	Chinese.	Corean.	Japanese.
	bhekah saraghá	beng mau, máchli	^k 'hang-k'hók p'hung	koh na miehfung	kai kuri por	ka eyr' ha tsi
asi	sharása- nang } ^E sharah khargah phalakang	dhanuk bán kátári dhál	t'hanú son lap ^E siló	kung, kiung } tsien, sí kien tiang pai	hwar sar hwanto	yumi ya katana tate
hinarukho	^H halah shastrí kutkára krakachah shakatang shakrang	lángul chhurí kuráli karát ^H gári cháka	t'hài k'hwan fá luei kian lo, chak	lipa síau tau, to fu tau kü niu che, ki lun	po sip k'hur to ts'hai lop sur roi pak hoi	^H karasuki kogatana nata noko o kuruma kuruma
siram	shirah	máthá				
locunam	netrang	chakhyu	tá	^H Eyen	^H nun	me
tundam mukham	tundang ánana keshah	^E mukh mukh chul	hnà p'hom hú	kau mien, biēn maú, mô	ip nat t'ho rok	kuchi kaō kami noke
sotam jihwa ^E nasa	shrotrang ^H rasaná násiká radanach- chhada } hastah	karna jihwá ^E nak thont	hín lin tamuk rím pák	^E urh, jí sheh, siet pi, pīt shin	kui hyo k'hō ìp si ur	mimi, pl. shta hane kachi, biru, pl. }
	prapadang pishitang shonitang asthi	^H hát ^E pád, or pá mángs rakta hár	umu tín núa ^E lüat kadúk	sháu, síu kiōh, kiok jau, jiok hüeh, hiet kuh, kut	sōn par koki p'hi spyo	te ashi niku chi ^E hone
gharam ^E dwáram pitham sáyana	^H bátí ^E dwárang ásanang khatwá	bárí ^E dwár kederá khát	rüan pátú kawí tiàng t'hu wei	^E uh, ok mún, bún kau i. chwang pei	tsip ka mún kyo ui sang tsi wan	iye to kiokoroko nedokoro wan
	abdah másah saptáhah	batsar más saptáh	pí düan at'hít	nien yueh, gui yihko lipai	han heis tar wor	nen tskí shtonanuka
E 2.	H 3. E 3.	H 2. E 6.	E 2.	H 1. E 3.	H 1.	H 1. E 1.

English.	Hebrew.	Malay.	Tahetian.		Kisuaheli.	Kihiau.	
Frog Bee (honey)	tsēpharda debôra	kudoh lebah			tjúa nióki	júla niuji	
VII.—Weapons, &c.							
Bow Arrow Sword Shield	qesheth cheits cherebh magein	pána anak pána padang prise	fana ohe ^E oe paruru		^H úta upánga ngao	mpámba lipánga	
VIII.—Agricultu- ral Implements.							
Plough Knife Axe Saw Cart Wheel	charash sakim qardom massur agala aufen	bajah pisu kapa gragadje ^E kreta kurbo roda	tibi opahi ee parotata		kissu sóka ^H msuméno	kimáje liwágo ^H msoméno	
IX.—Members of the Body, &c.							
Head Eye, eyes Mouth Face Hair Ear Tongue Nose Lip, lips Hand, } Hands } Foot, feet Flesh Blood Bone	râsh oiyen, oinion pē panim sear azen, im, pl. lashon sapha, tim, pl. yad yadaim regel, im basar dam etsem	kapāla mata ^E mulut muka rambut talinga lida hìdung biber tangan kaki daging ^H dara tulang	upu mata vaha mata roura ^E taria arero ihu utu rima avae io toto ivi		mato, pl. kánoa usso unuelle sikio ulimi muómo, s. gú, magú, pl. } niama ^H dámu mfupa	messo, pl. ussio luhúmba libinkka-niro lulími mlomo, s. likongolo, } makongolo, pl. } niama miassi mfupu	
X.—Dwellings, Furniture, &c.							
House Door Chair Bed Cup	baith deleth kise mitte kous	ruma pintu ^H kruisi katil mangkoh	fare opani parahi raa roi ^H aua		niumba mlango ^H matandiko kata, kopo	niumba mlango ugono ^H ngao	
XI.—Time, &c.							
Year Month Week	shana chodesh shevúa	tahun bulan jumat	matahiti ^E marama hebedoma †		muáka mesi jummamoja	muaka mesi	
		H 2. E 2.	H 1. E 3.		H 4.	H 2.	

Mandenga.	Yoruba.	Kabenda.	Tumbuctu.		Esquimaux.	Choctaw.	
todi ligise	ogbolo onyi	dsula nose	korobata yonya				
kala binye fang	oru ofa ida	lubao mta tanzi	kara hangou takuba		pittiksit karjut saviksoak	tashivata uski naki ushpo falaia tilihpa	
muro tegerang	obe E age	mbele tale	huri dasi		^H savik ullimuut kiblut	yakvi isht patafa boshpo iskifa ist wsha iti charrolli achva	
^H nya ^E nya	odshu	liezu	mo		gaviok	iti chvnaha	
da nya kunsi tulo neou ^E nu	eno odshu ^H iro eti awo imu	^E munua psu mbulendse kutu lulumi yilu	^H me ngīni hamber hanga dene nine		niako ^E ise, isik (dual)	nushkobo nishkin	
buloko	enyowo	mbusakoko	kamba- banda		kannek kenek nutset sijut okkuk kingak kanneb	itih washuka pashi haksobish ^H isonlvsp ibi shakni iti vlbi	
seumfada	enyese	monget- ambe	kebanda		aggak	ibbuk	
dsēli kolo	edshe egu	menga mbze	kuri biri		^E itti, itte- ket (dual)	syi	
bōng kōng sèrifeou gbengbe	ile eko agwoti busu	uzo dsavulu kundu dsika	^E hu gambu ^H kursi dari		nerkemik auk saunek	nipi issish ^E foni	
					iglo upkoa	chuka okisa aioasha topa isht ishko	
					aumit ermgmusi-arsuk		
					^E jahre tachek ^E waohe	afummi ^H hushi nitakhulo	
H 1. E 2.	H 1. E 2.	E 1.	H 2. E 3.		H 1. E 4.	H 2. E 1.	

English.	Saxon.	Gothic.	Dutch.	German.	Swedish.	Danish.	Icelandic.
Day	^E daeg, dag	^E dags	^E dag	^E tag	^E dag	^E dag	^E dagur
Night	^E niht	^E nahts	^E nagt	^E nacht	^E natt	^E nat	^E noot
To-day	^E to-daeg	himmadaga		heute	^E i dag	^E i-dag	^E i-dag
^H To-mor- row	^H morgen	gistra dags		^H morgen	^H i mårgon.	^H i-morgen	^H á-morgain
Yester- day	^E gyrstan- daeg			^E gestern	i går	i-gaar	
Spring				frehling	vår	foraar	vor
Summer	^E sumer	asa	^E zomer	^E sommer	^E sommar	^E sommer	^E sumar
Autumn				^H herbst	hast	efteraar	haust
Winter	^E winter	^E wintrus		^E winter	^E vinter	^E vinter	^E wetur
XII.—Numerals.							
^H One	^H an, aen	^H ains, aina	^H een	^H eins, ein	^H en	^H een	^H ein
Two	^E twa, twegen	^E twai, twa	^E twee	^E zwei	^E tvä	^E to	^E tvö
^H Three	^H threo, thry	^H thrins	^H drie	^H drei	^H tre	^H tre	^H thrir
Four	^E feowr	^E fidwor	^E vier	^E vier	^E fyra	^E fire	^E fiorir
Five	^E fif	^E finf	^E vyf	^E fünf	^E fem	^E fem	^E fim
^H Six	^H six	^H saihs	^H zes	^H sechs	^H sex	^H sex	^H sex
^H Seven	^H seofen	^H sibun	^H zeven	^H sieben	^H siu	^H sýv	^H siö
Eight	^E eahta	^E ahtan	^E acht	^E acht	^E otta	^E aatte	^E atta
Nine	^E nigun	^E nihun	^E negen	^E neün	^E nijo	^E ni	^E niu
Ten	^E tyñ	^E taihun	^E tien	^E zehñ	^E tio	^E tin	^E tien
XIII.—Colours.							
Black	^E blac, sweart	^H swart	^H swart	^H schwartz	^H swart	^H sort	^E bleika
White	^E hwit	^E queit	^E wit	^E weiss	^E hvit	^E hvid, huit	^E hvít
Red	^E red, read, reod		^E rood	^E roth	^E röd	^E röd	^E raudt
XIV.—Adjectives, Prepositions, and Pronouns.							
Blind	^E blind	^E blinda	^E blind	^E blind	^E blind	^E blind	^E blindur
Deaf	^E deaf	^E bauths	^E doof	^E taub	^E döf	^E döv	^E heirmalaus
Before	^E before, beforan	^E faur		^E vor	^E framför, innan	^E foran	^E fyrirfram
Behind	^E behindan	^E hîndar, aftero		^E hintan	^E efterat, bakom	^E bagved	^E áeptir
I	^E ic	^E ik	^E ik	^E ich	^E jag	^E jeg	^E jeg
^H Thou	^H ðu	^H thu	^H ðu	^H du	^H ðu	^H dü	^H pú (thú)
^H He	^H he	^H jains, is		^H er	han	han	hann
^H She	^H seo	^H si	^H zy	^H sie	hon, henne	hün	
We		^H uns		^E wir	^E wi	^E vi	
Ye	^E ge	^E jus		^E ihr	^E de	^E de	
They	^E thæge	^E thai, thaim		^E sie	^E de	^H dem	
East	^E east	urruns	^E oost, oosten	^E osten	^E ost, osten	^E ost	^E austur
West	^E west	saitwa	^E west	^E westen	^E vester	^E vest	^E ulistur
North	^E north		^E noord	^E norden	^E nord	^E nord	^E nordur
South	^E south		^E zuid	^E süden	^E söder	^E sýd	^E sudur
H 8.	H 8. E 34.	H 8. E 22.	H 7. E 24.	H 9. E 29.	H 6. E 27.	H 8. E 28.	H 4. E 23.

Hebrew.	Arabic.	Syriac.	Coptic.	Persian.	Hindostani.	Turkish.	
youm	^H yaum	^H yum	^H ehoou	raz	din, roz, youm	^H gûn	
laila	^H lilat	^H laila		shab	rat, shub	gijeh	
ha youm	^H al yaum	^H yaumono	mphoou	amruz	aj, imroz	bu guro	
machar	ghada	^H mechar	rasti	fardah	kul, fur- dah	yarin	
etmoul	amss	^H ethmol	nesaf	diruz	kul, pich- ladin	dân	
abib	rabih	^H abiba	hē, pshom	bahar	buhâr	bahar	
qaitz	sief	^H kaito	maiē	tabistan, sief	gurmi, tabistan	^H yaz	
choreph	^H kharif	alul		maherjan, karif	khizan	son bahar	
sathav	shita	^H sathvo	phro	zamistan	jara	qish	
achad	^H ewached	^H chad	^H ouōt	yek	ek	bir	
sh'naim	^H athnein	treen	^H snau	^E du	^E do	eki	
sh'losh	^H thatlatha	^H toltho	schoment	seh	tîn	utch	
arba	^H arbaaha	^H arbho	^E ftow	chehar	char	dord	
chmesh	^H khamsat	^H chamsho	tow	banj	^H pansh	^H besh	
shesh	setat	^H shetho	soou	^H shish	^H chesh	alti	
sheba	^H sabaat	^H shabho	sasehf	haft	sât	yedi	
sh'mone	thamanyat	^H temonyo	^H schemoun	^E hasht	^E âth	sechis	
tisha	^H tasaahat	^H tesho	psit	^E no	^E no	doghus	
eser	^H aashat	^H esro	mēt	dah	das	on	
schur	aswad	ūkomo	kams	siah	kala, siyah	qarah	
laban	abiad	chevor	subash	sapid	sûfed	biyaz	
adom	ahmar	sumoko			lal	qizil	
iver	amah	samio	belle	cur	undha, kor	kur	
cheresh	^H attrash	^H charesh	^H kauri	caj	baihra	saghir	
lipnei	kidam	le-ein, kēdom	khadgō	peesh	peshtur	evvel	
l'achour	khalf	chartho	mepepso	pass	pīchle	sonrah	
ani	^H ana	^H eno	^H anok	man	main	bin	
ata	^H ant	^H at	^H entok	^H tu	^H tu, tain	sen	
hû	^H hu	^H hau	entof	^H o	^H wuh, usne	ol	
hi	^H hi	^H hoi	entas	o, or ^H hi	wuh	ol	
anû	nahin		^H anon	ma	ham	biz	
atem	^H autum		entoten	shuma	^H tum	siz	
heima	^H hum	^H honeen	entoou	^H onha	we	anler	
mizrah	shark	madnichō	mapshai	wartghap	purub	gun toghusi	
erebh	^H gharb	^H maharbo	maphotep	^H gharb	puchchhum	bati	
ts'phoun	shimal	garboyo	pemhit	tarapi, shimal	uttur	yildiz	
daroum	kubli	taimono	rēs	jauoob	dukhun	kibleh	
	H 20. E 5.	H 24. E 7.	H 8. E 2.	H 5. E 6.	H 5. E 5.	H. 3.	

English.	Hebrew.	Greek (anct.)	Greek (mod.)	Latin.	Italian.	Portuguese.	
Day	youn	hemēra	imera	^E dies	^H giórno	^E dia	
Night	laila	^E nux	^E nikta	^E nox	^E nótte	^E noite	
To-day	ha youm	semeron	simeron	^E hodie	oggi	hoje	
To-mor- row	machar	epaurion	aorion	cras	dománi	^H a manhaã	
Yester- day	etmoul	k'thes	ekthes	heri	jéri	onte	
Spring	abib		anixin	ver	primavéra	primevera	
Summer	qaitz	theros	kalokeri	^H aestas	státe	veraõ	
Autumn	choreph		fthinoperon	^E autumnus	^E autúnno	^E outono	
Winter	sathav	ear	shimona	hiems	inverno	invierno	
XII.—Numerals.							
One	achad	eis, en	^E ena	^E unus	^E úno	^E um	
Two	shnaim	^E duô	^E dio	^E duo	^E due	^E dois	
Three	sh'losh	^H treis	^E tria	^H tres	^E tre	^H tres	
Four	arba	tessares	tessara	quatuor	quáttro	quatro	
Five	chmesh	pente	pende	quinque	cinque	cinco	
Six	shesh	^H hex	^H exi	^H sex	^H séi	^H seis	
Seven	sheba	^H hepta	^H epta	^H septem	^E sétte	^E sete	
Eight	sh'mone	^E oktô	^E okto	^E octo	^E ótto	^E oito	
Nine	tisha	^E ennea	ekea	^E novem	^E nóve	^E nove	
Ten	eser	^E deka	^E deka	^E decem	diéci	^E dez	
XIII.—Colours.							
Black	schur	melan	marron	^H ater, niger	néro	preto	
White	laban	leukos	aspron	albus	biáncó	^H branco	
Red	adom	^E eruthros	cokmo	^E ruber, } rubeus }	rósso	vermelho	
XIV.—Adjectives, Prepositions, and Pronouns.							
Blind	iver	tuphlos	tiflos	coecus	ciéco	cego	
Deaf	cheresh	kophos	kafos	surdus	sórdo	surdo	
Before	lipnei	^E pro	empros	ante	davante	diante	
Behind	l'achour	opiso	opison	post, atergo	dietro	detraz	
I	ani	ego		ego	^E io	^E eu	
Thou	ata	^E su		^H tu	^H tu	^H tu	
He	hû	autos		ille	egli	elle	
She	hi	autē		illa	ella	ella	
We	anû	hēmeis		^H nos	^H noi	^H nos	
Ye	atem	^E humeis		vos	voi	vos	
They	heima	spheis		illi	eglino	elles	
East	mizrah	anatōlē	anatali	oriens	oriente	oriente	
West	erebh	dusmai	diris	occidens	occidente	poente	
North	ts'phoun	borras	vorras	septentrio	tramontana	^E norte	
South	daroum	notos	notos	meridies	mezzogi- orno }	meysdia	
		H 3. E 12.	H 2. E 8.	H 7. E 14.	H 3. E 11.	H 6. E 14.	

Spanish.	French.	Cornish.	Welsh.	Irish.	Manx.	Gaelic.
^E dia	^H jour	^H journa	diurnod	la	laa	latha
^E noche	^E nuit	^E nei	^E nos	aoidhche	oie	oidhche
hoy	^H aujourd'hui		^H heddyw	a mugh	jin	^H an diuth
^H mañana	demain	avorou	^H yfory	^H a marach	^H E meiragh	^H E am meir- each
ayer	hier		doe	a né	jea	an dé
primavera	printemps		gwanwyn	earrach	arragh	earrach
verano	été	^H ân, ephan	haf	^E seamhradh	sourey	^E samhruidh
^E otoño	^E automne		cynhauaf	fog mhar	ouyr	faoghradh
invierno	hiver	guâv	gauaf	geim readh	geurey	geamhradh
^E uno	^E un		^H un	^H aon	nane	^H aon
^E dos	^E deux	^E deau	^E dau	^E do	jees	^E da
^H tres	^H trois		^H tri	^H tri	^H E three	^H E tri
cuatro	quatre		pedwar	ceathar	kiare	ceithir
cinco	cinq	^E pemp	^E pimp	cuig	queig	cuig
^H seis	^H six		^H E chwech	^H E se	^H E shey	^H E se
^E siete	^H E sept		saith	seacht	shiaght	seachd
^E ocho	^E huit		^E wyth	^E ocht	^E hoght	^E ochd
^E nueve	^E neuf		^E naw	^E naoi	^E nuy	^E naoi
^E diez	^E dix	^E dig	^E deg	deich	jeih	^E deich
negro	^H noir		du		dû	dubh
^H blanco	^H blanc		^E gwyn		^H bane	geal
encarnado	rouge	coch	coch	^E ruadh	parg	dearg
cigo	^H aveugle		dall	caech	doal	dall
sordo	sourd	aege	byddar	boghar	bouyr	boghar
delanti	avant		oflaen	roimme	kiongoyrh	air thoiseach
detras	derriere		tu ôl	diaigh	cheu-chooyloo	air dearadh
yo	^E je		^H mi	^H mé	mish	mi
^H E tu	^H E tu		^H E ti	^H E tú	uss	^H E thu
el	il		^H E ve	sé, ^H E é	eshyn	^H E e, eis
ella	elle		^H E hi	^H E sí, í	ish	^H E i, ish, isha
nosotros	^H nous		^H E myni	sinn	shinyn	sinn
vosotros	^E vous		^E chychwi	sibh	shinish	sibh
ellos	ils, elles		^E hwuy	siad	adsyn	iad
oriente	^E est		dwyrain	soir	niar	an ear
poniente	^E ouest		gorllewin	siar	neiar	an iar
^E norte	^E nord	gogleth	gogledd	twaigh	twoaie	antuath
medio dia	midi	^H dehou	de	deas	jiass	an deas
H 5. E 13.	H 10. E 16.	H 3. E 4.	H 10. E 15.	H 8. E 12.	H 4. E 5.	H 8. E 11.

English.	Hebrew.	Russian.	Polish.	Hungarian.	Bohemian.		
Day	youm	djen	dyen	nap	den		
Night	laila	^E notsh	^E nots	ejszaka	^E nos		
To-day	ha youm	syē, ho- dnia	djise	ma	dnes		
To-mor- row	machar	zavtri	yutro	holnap	zytra		
Yester- day	etnoul	urtsheras	utsora	tegnap	wsera		
Spring	abib	v'esna	visna	tarasz	garo		
Summer	qaitz	letta	liato	nyar	léto		
Autumn	choreph	wosen	wosen	ősz	pedzym		
Winter	sathav	zjima	zjima	tél	zyna		
XII.—Numerals.							
One	achad	raz	yedna	egy	geden		
Two	sh'naim	^E deva	^E d've	ketto	^E dwa		
Three	sh'losh	^H tri	^H tshi	harom	^H try		
Four	arba	tshetiri	s'tiri	negy	styxy		
Five	chmesh	piath	pjinsh	öt	pet		
Six	shesh	^H shesht	^H shist	hat	^H sest		
Seven	sheba	^H siedem	^H siem	het	^H sedm		
Eight	sh'mone	woshim	osyem	nyolo	osm		
Nine	tisha	deviath	devitt	kilene	dewet		
Ten	eser	desit	desit	^E tiz	deset		
XIII.—Colours.							
Black	schur	^H cherniyee	^H czarny	teketi	serna		
White	laban	^E bailiyee	^E biaty	fejer	bjla		
Red	adom	^H krásniyee	^E czersrony	piros	čerwena		
XIV.—Adjectives, Prepositions, and Pronouns.							
Blind	iver	slaipsee	slepy	^H vak	slepý		
Deaf	cheresh	glúkoee	gtuchy	siket	hluchy		
Before	liphnei	prejde	przed	előtt	pxed		
Behind	l'achour	paslatee	po	muett	za		
I	ani	^E ja	^E ja	en	ga		
Thou	ata	^H tee	^H ty	^H te	^H ty		
He	hû	on	on	ő (ferjfi)	on		
She	hi	ona	ona	ó (as rse- ong)	ona		
We	anû	^E mee	^E my	mi	my		
Ye	atem	vee	wy	ti	wy		
They	heima	onee	oni	ök	oni		
East	mizrah	^E vastok	^E wshor	kelet	wýchod		
West	erebh	zápal	zachor	nyngott	západ		
North	ts'phoun	saivev	potnoc	ejszak	pulnos		
South	daroum	rjúff	poldnic	del	poledne		
		H 5. E 9.	H 5. E 10.	H 2. E 2.	H 4. E 6.		

Pali.	Sanscrit.	Bengalli.	Siamese.	Chinese.	Corean.	Japanese.	
divasam	dibasah nishá	din rátri	wán ratri	jih, jit yē	nar ir pam	ichi nichu yoru	
ajja	^E adya	áji	wán ni	kin' jih, kin a jit, ming jih, beng jit	kum ir	kon nichu	
sve	kalyang	káli			myong ir	meyo nichu	
hiyyo	kalyang	gatakali	pruk ni	tsoh jih	tsak ir	saku jitsu	
	pushpasa- mayah niddághah ^H sara ^H shitang	basanta gríshma ^H sarat shít		chun hea tsiu tung	pōm nyo rum ka ar kyo u	haru natsu aki fuyu	
eko ^E dwi ^E ti catu	ekah ^E dwau ^E trayah chatasroh	ek ^E dui ^E tin chari	^E nüng ^H sóng sám si	yih, it, chit 'rh, ji, no san, sam sz', si	^H hǎn, ir ^E tû, i sok, sam nok, sǎ	ichi ni san shi	
panca	pancha	pánch	^H ha	wu, gno, gou luh, liuk, lak	tasát, o	go	
cha	shat	chhay	hok	tsih, ch'it pah, pat, peh kiu, kiu, kau ^H shih, sip, chap	nir, kop, tshir yo tarp, p'har a hop, kou yor, sip	hichi nachi ku jiyu	
satta ^E atha ^E navá ^H dasa	^H sabta ^E ashtav ^E navá ^H dasha	sát ^E át ^E nav ^H dash	chét pét káv sip				
seto	krishna shuklah lohita	^E kála ^E shwet lál		^H hih, hek, ou peh, pek hung, hong, ang		kuro shiro akai	
puhabi ^H apara aham tumha eso esa	andhah ^H badhīrah pubah haschát ahang twang sah sá	káná kala agre pichle ^H ámi tumi tini tini	bòt nuak k'hangna k'hanglang ku müng nan	mang jin lûng tsien ^H hau ngo 'rh i, ta ta	syo kyong kui mokur arp tû ^H na no, yo tsyó	mekura tsumbo maye ota ware ^H anata anoshto anûnna	
pubbo uttaro dakkhino	bayang juyang ^E te púrbbah pashchimah uttarah dakhyimah	ámrá tomrá táhárá púrbbá pashchim uttar dakhyin	rau su khhou arai	ngo-mun ni ta mun tung si peh nan	atûng ^H yotong ku tong nyok syos nyok puk nyok nam nyok	washi duno omaiye tachi anoshto tachi higashi nishi kita minami	
H 2. E 4.	H 5. E 7.	H 3. E 6.	H 2. E 1.	H 3.	H 2. E. 2.	H 1.	

English.	Hebrew.	Malay.	Tahetian.		Kisuaheli.	Kihiau.	
Day	youm	hari	mahana		siku	siku	
Night	laila	malam	rui		usíku	jiro	
To-day	ha youm	ini hari	tei enai mahana		leo	rero	
To-mor- row	machar	besok	ananahi		keso	malawi	
Yester- day				etmoul			samalam	nanahi	jána	lisso
Spring	abib	musim tum- buhum buan	auhuni		majira ya-jua		
Summer	qaitz	musim pánas		poai			
Autumn	choreph	musim memun- gut bua buan					
Winter	sathav	musim sejah			majira ya-masika		
XII.—Numerals.							
One	achad	satu	tahi		memoja	yumpepe	
Two	shnaim	^E dua	piti		mbili	siwiri	
Three	sh'losh	^E tiga	^H jaru		tatu	sitatu	
Four	arba	^H ampat	maha		nne	jeje	
Five	chmesh	lima	^E pae		tano	sano	
Six	shesh	anam	ono		^H _E sabaa	tano nasiwiri	
Seven	sheba	tuju	hitu				
Eight	sh'mone	delapan	varu				
Nine	tisha	sambilang	iva				
Ten	eser	sapulu	hoe ahuru				
XIII.—Colours.							
Black	schur	hitam			meauppe muekundu		
White	laban	putih					
Red	adom	merah					
XIV.—Adjectives, Prepositions, and Pronouns.							
Blind	iver	butah	matapo		mtofu wamáto	mtotomeso	
Deaf	cheresh	tuli	turia turi		kisiwi	rbuibui	
Before	liphnei	adap	na mua		mbelle	mberre	
Behind	l'achour	b'lakang	na muri		niuma	mgongo	
	ani	aku	ovahu		mimi	^H une	
Thou	ata	ankau	^E ooe		wewe	uwe	
He	hû	diya	oia		yée	ayu	
She	hi	diya	oia				
We	anû	kami	matou		suisui	^E uhue	
Ye	atem	kamu	^E outou		nuinui	úmue	
They	heima	diya orang	ratou		wáo	ao	
East	mizrah	timor	hitia ote ra		mao ya jua	jirambo	
West	erebh	barat	tua otera		^H magribi	liuyalihuire	
North	ts'phoun	utara	apatoa				
South	daroum	salatan	apotoerau		^E suheli		
		H 1. E 2.	H 2. E 3.		H 2. E 2.	H 1. E 2.	

Mandenga.	Yoruba.	Kabenda.	Tumbuctu.		Esquimaux.	Choctaw.	
teledo	oso	bumuidsha	chari		uvlok	nitak	
su	^H olu	^H builu	kigi		^E unnuok	^E ninak	
bi	oni	lumbuads	ho		uvlume	hunaknitak	
sini	ola	^{ds} alubiyono	suba		kaupet	onnaha	
kunu	ano	dsebeliyono	bi		ikpekjak	pilashash	
					aujalerpet	toffassi	
					aujak	toffa	
					^H okkiolerpet	^E hushtolopi	
					okkiok	hushtolo	
kéle	^E eni	dshōs	afo		atteesok	achuffa	
fila	edshi	koāle	ahingka		majok	^E tuklo	
sáwa	eta	tatu	ahindsa		pinjasut	tuchina	
nani	^E eri	nna	ataki		sittamat	ushta	
lolu	aro	tanu	igu		tellimat	taklapi	
woro	efa	psambanu	idu		<small>The Esquimaux do not count further than 5; for 6 they show 6 fingers, so on to 10; for 11 both feet and 1 finger, &c., up to 20; then they say "a man's limbs at an end." But the Christian Esquimaux are taught the higher numbers.</small>	hannali	
woronglo	edsi	psamboale	ie			untuklo	
segi	edsho	inana	yáha			untuchina	
konondo	^H eso	ivōa	yága			chakhali	
^E tang	eroa	kumi	awoi			pokoli	
fima	o dudu	chi nombre	ibibi		kernek	lusa	
gbele	o fufu	cha mpemba	korci		kachuktak	tohbi	
					aukpaluk	^H humma	
E 1.	H 2. E 2.	H 1.			H 1. E 1.	H 1. E 2.	

TABLE OF AFFINITIES.

The following table exhibits the approximate ratio of affinity which each language bears to the Hebrew and English, as indicated in the preceding Comparative Vocabulary: the whole number of 146 words being taken as a common standard. All the languages are arranged in ten* distinct classes, viz.:—
 I. Gothic and Saxon family. II. Shemitic family. III. Greek and Latin family. IV. Celtic family. V. Slavonic family. VI. Sanscrit family. VII. Chinese family. VIII. Polynesian family. IX. African family. X. North American family:—

		I.				Hebrew Affinity.	English Affinity.
English	... ..	32	—	Manx	... ..	14	29
Saxon	... ..	34	142	Gaelic	... ..	18	39
Gothic	... ..	32	82				
Dutch	... ..	31	142		V.		
German	... ..	31	120	Russian	... ..	16	40
Swedish	... ..	28	132	Polish	... ..	13	28
Danish	... ..	29	136	Hungarian	... ..	3	11
Icelandic	... ..	15	108	Bohemian	... ..	11	29
					VI.		
	II.			Pali	... ..	6	22
Hebrew	... ..	—	—	Sanscrit	... ..	16	19
Arabic	... ..	70	22	Bengalli	... ..	12	21
Syriac	... ..	79	22		VII.		
Coptic	... ..	24	8	Siamese	... ..	8	5
Persian	... ..	17	28	Chinese	... ..	7	10
Hindostani	... ..	16	26	Corean	... ..	7	6
Turkish	... ..	16	9	Japanese	... ..	4	2
					VIII.		
	III.			Malay	... ..	10	9
Greek (Ancient)	... ..	16	37	Tahetian	... ..	7	9
Greek (Modern)	... ..	12	30		IX.		
Latin	... ..	20	55	Kisuaheli	... ..	17	7
Italian	... ..	16	50	Kihiau	... ..	10	8
Portuguese	... ..	20	45	Mendenga	... ..	8	10
Spanish	... ..	17	48	Yoruba	... ..	12	12
French	... ..	25	54	Kabenda	... ..	8	6
				Tumbuctu	... ..	8	10
	IV.				X.		
Cornish	... ..	21	42	Esquimaux	... ..	5	6
Welsh	... ..	25	41	Choctaw	... ..	8	6
Irish	... ..	15	35				

* This classification into ten families of languages was adopted after the first eight pages of the tables were printed off, being thought preferable to that of eight families.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I.—All the languages of this Vocabulary are evidently related to the Hebrew and English, as appears by inspection of it, and of the Table of Affinities. And, while the several languages of each of the ten classes, or families, are specially related to each other, there is an obvious mutual relation subsisting amongst all the languages composing the ten classes.

II.—These important languages, selected from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, may be considered as the representatives of all the languages and dialects of the earth. Therefore we may, by fair induction, founded on the facts just stated, conclude that a mutual relationship subsists amongst all the languages of the world, and that all are derived from one common stock. We have assumed the Hebrew to be the original parent stock—1st, because of its simplicity and purity; 2ndly, because all its derivatives can be traced to native roots which have their appropriate meaning in the language; 3rdly, because it is the most ancient *written* language we have any authentic record of; and, 4thly, because it is the language which God Himself chose for communicating His will to man.

The faithful and intelligent Christian will readily admit the supreme authority of the Bible in determining all questions in which its voice is clear and distinct. And therein we find it plainly recorded that all the nations, scattered over the earth, are of “one blood,” and are all descended from Adam, the first man who was created. We also find it clearly stated that all his descendents had one language, not only before the Deluge but down to the time of the building of Babel, when Jehovah frustrated the designs of the proud and impious builders, by confounding their language and dispersing them abroad upon the earth. Thus we have an authentic and divine record of the original unity of nations and of language. And the conclusion to which we have been led in the preceding inquiry, by tracing out the affinities which manifestly exist amongst the present languages spoken by man, harmonises with the infallible testimony of God. Therefore we consider all the speculations of men, which wilfully ignore and contradict this sure testimony, as idle and impious.*

* The following letter on a new society which has just sprung up in London, called “THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY,” addressed to the editor of the *Record*, of June 20, 1864, may be here appropriately quoted, in illustration of my remarks above:—

“Sir,—Among the cunning devices of our spiritual adversary, one which threatens to exert considerable influence among a large and important class, especially medical and chemical students, is the

These anthropological gentlemen seem anxious to claim an affinity with the brute creation, and, like Darwin and Lord Monboddo, their leaders, are probably desirous of tracing their pedigree to the ape, or orang hutan—the wild man of the forest. Most people have an honourable ambition to rise in the social scale, and usually claim an affinity with some honourable or noble family, but these *gentlemen* have a strange grovelling propensity, and would gladly find themselves associated with monkeys or donkeys in their origin, and perhaps regret the want of a tail to prove conclusively their connexion with the former, or of long ears to show their brotherhood with the latter. These *wise* philosophers having rejected the sure testimony of God, they follow the *ignis fatuus* of their own foolish hearts and blinded understandings, and will be led into the quagmire of atheism and all its filthy abominations. Let me sound an alarm in the ears of Christian young men of this generation, and earnestly exhort them, as they value the favour and blessing of God, and their own eternal salvation, to beware of this vain philosophy, falsely so called: Lord Monboddo and Darwin, with their associates, are blind leaders of the blind, and both they and their deluded followers will assuredly fall into the ditch. (See the 1st chapter of Romans.)

III.—By inspection of the “Table of Affinities,” it is apparent that the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic family of languages stands in close relationship to the Hebrew; the Syriac and Arabic alone, of the whole 48 languages compared, taking precedence of them. The Saxon stands first in this class, rising to No. 34 in the Scale of Affinity with the Hebrew, being 2 degrees above the Gothic. The English and German also rise to an honourable position, being nearly upon an equality at

formation of an organised association, known as the Anthropological Society of London, including among its members names of eminence in literature and science. The professed object of this society is, ‘the study of Anthropology in a strictly scientific manner. It proposes to study man in all his leading aspects, physical, mental, and historical; to investigate the laws of his *origin* and progress; to ascertain *his place in nature*, and his relations to the inferior forms of life; and to attain these objects by patient investigation, careful induction, and the encouragement of all researches tending to establish a *de facto* science of man.’* To all purely scientific research, conducted with a becoming reverence for God’s Word, whenever the subject-matter approaches that on which we have a Divine revelation, I would say, let every encouragement be afforded. But the circumstance that the subjects here proposed for investigation are those on which we have an unmistakable revelation from God, while this is entirely ignored in papers published and circulated by the Society,† of necessity compels us to conclude that the objects proposed are virtually, though not ostensibly, in direct opposition to the Word of God. Such effort must, therefore, sooner or later, defeat its own purpose, and become an instrument of illustrating that very truth it would undermine.

“But, meantime, many unstable minds, not unaccustomed to a deceitful handling of God’s Word, may be beguiled by the subtlety, and an incalculable amount of mischief may be accomplished.

“Although I am personally unknown to the secretaries and each member of the council of this Society, yet they have sent me a written invitation to unite with them and further their objects. It is therefore probable that many others have received a similar invitation. That Christian pastors, and others who love the truth, may be alive to this source of danger, is my object in addressing you.—I am, &c.,

“E. A. P.”

* “Circular published by the Society.”

† “For example, the President’s Anniversary Address.”

Nos. 32 and 31. From this scale it also appears that about one-fourth part of the words in our own Saxon tongue bears an affinity with the Hebrew, either in a primary or secondary degree. This, of course, can only be inferred with regard to the pure Anglo-Saxon part of our language, for such words alone have been selected for this Vocabulary. And not only in words does this close affinity exist between our original mother tongue and the Hebrew, but in the arrangement of ideas and the simple structure of sentences it has also a near agreement. And for this reason it is comparatively easy to translate the Hebrew Scriptures into English. This similarity between the two languages was noticed by Tyndal, the first translator of the Hebrew Bible and Greek New Testament into English. He said, "The Greke tongue agreeth more with the Englyshe than with the Latyne; and the properties of the Hebrue tongue agreeth a thousande tymes more with y^e Englyshe than with the Latyne."

Other collateral evidences of our alliance with Israel have been observed and pointed out by different writers, and by none more carefully, amply, and minutely than by Mr. John Wilson, the author of "Our Israelitish Origin." The Gothic and Saxon nations which crossed the Danube in vast numbers, and made irruptions into the Roman Empire in the fourth and fifth centuries, gradually settled within its boundaries, and formed the ten Gothic and Saxon kingdoms, which still exist, and were distinctly foretold by the Prophet Daniel, and also by St. John in the Revelation, under the symbol of the ten-horned wild beast. Mr. Wilson has traced up historically these nations to the same locality to which the ten tribes were taken by the King of Assyria, viz., on the borders of the Caspian and Black Sea. He then adduces various points of resemblance or identity between the Saxon laws, government, constitution, municipal and domestic institutions, customs, manners, spirit, and character of the Anglo-Saxons and those of Ancient Israel. Israel was to be "the Lord's measuring line," or the means through which the other nations of the earth were to be evangelised, and finally united under the righteous and peaceful government of "the Prince of Peace." The Anglo-Saxon race, including our brethren in the United States of America, and the northern nations of Europe which are Protestant, now occupy the place of Israel in fulfilling this purpose of the Divine mercy. And upon England especially this high honour has been conferred, of taking the lead to send ambassadors of peace to the remotest nations upon the earth. The vast extent of England's dominion, and the number and variety of nations subject to the sceptre of her Queen, are unexampled in ancient or modern times. And for what purpose has all this power and dominion been given to our small island, except for that of becoming a blessing to the nations, by making known His truth and salvation to all. The obligations and duties of England must be correspondent to her superior blessings and privileges enjoyed from the Sovereign Ruler of nations. But, like Israel of old, she has sadly failed in fulfilling the gracious purposes of Jehovah. Ambition, and thirst of worldly gain, have been the ruling motives of vast multitudes of our countrymen who have gone abroad. A few only

are found faithful in the land to their gracious Lord and Saviour, who unite heart and hand in sending the Gospel to the heathen.

Thus, philological and ethnological evidence concur in proving the close connection of the English and Hebrew nation.

The English language has also a remarkable affinity with the Persian. In the "Table of Affinities," the latter, it will be observed, ranks No. 28 in its relation to the English, and 17 to the Hebrew. The Hindostani also, which is the Hindo-Persian spoken in Upper India, comes pretty near it, being 26. Many words in these two languages are almost the same as in English, and particularly those relating to family kindred: as Fader, Moder or Mudar, Brudar. I have noticed some English words and phrases, which are evidently from the Persian: for instance, Reynard signifies *fox* in Persian; and *quack* (an irregular medical practitioner) is an appellative for *doctor* in Persian.

Many national customs, laws, manners, &c., of the Persians, seem to assimilate them with ourselves. This coincidence is a further corroborative evidence of our Oriental origin.

IV.—The Celtic nations—viz., the Welsh, Irish, and Gaels, especially the former—in their most ancient traditions and annals, preserved in the *Triads*, point to the East, or Summer Country (Taprobani), as the original seat of their ancestors. But their languages stand much lower in the Scale of Affinity to the Hebrew than the English and other Saxon and Teutonic languages.

The Cornish and Manx also take the same rank with them; and the Welsh of Armorica in Normandy probably sustains the same inferior relation to the Hebrew. Our learned Cambrian brethren may differ from me on this subject, and, with some of their predecessors, men of eminent learning and research, may still claim for their ancient and refined language a closer affinity with the Hebrew than I have assigned to it in the "Table of Affinities." I can only say that I have endeavoured to maintain an equitable judgment in the matter.*

V.—As a general rule, then, we may observe that the languages here compared bear a corresponding relation to the Hebrew and English, *i.e.*, a language that ranks high in its affinity to the Hebrew, also stands proportionably high in relation to the English; there are, however, some exceptions to the rule.

VI.—My researches have not been sufficiently extensive to enable me to class properly the Turkish and Hungarian. They are probably of Tartarian origin. The Hungarians and Bohemians being near neighbours, under the Austrian rule, and their languages having both been furnished by Dr. Pinkerton, they were therefore included in the same class; although they differ widely in their affinity with the Hebrew and English. While the Hungarian stands low in both respects, the Bohemian takes a third or fourth class rank with the Hebrew, and stands high in affinity with the English.

* Extracts from correspondence bearing upon the Welsh language and its affinity to the Hebrew will be found below.

VII.—As an evident and striking proof of the affinity of nations as well as of languages, we may adduce the Chinese. In population and antiquity they rank higher than any other known nation; comprising one-third of the human family, and having authentic history extending back 4,000 years, showing that they have been settled in China from a very early period, probably soon after the general division of tongues and dispersion at Babel. Although from their comparative seclusion for many ages, they have preserved their distinct nationality—in language, laws, customs, &c.—yet there are sufficient proofs of their having been members of the family of Noah, from the affinity of language, ancient tradition of the deluge, (nearly agreeing in time with that of the Mosaic record,) their patriarchal form of government, priesthood, and sacrifices, &c.

Eleven words have been marked out in the Chinese part of this Vocabulary, as having an affinity with the Hebrew and English: and in some instances the same word is evidently related to both these languages. Thus—

I.—CHINESE WORDS RELATED BOTH TO THE HEBREW AND ENGLISH.

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Hebrew.</i>	<i>English.</i>
yen (eye),	eyen,	eyes, een (North of England).
yuen (garden),	gan,	garden.
mu (mother),	eim (ema),	mother.

II.—OTHERS RELATED TO THE HEBREW.

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Hebrew.</i>
yue (the moon),	-yeriah, id.
shan (a hill),	har, id.

III.—OTHERS RELATED TO THE ENGLISH.

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>English.</i>
urh (ear),	ear.
uh (house),	house.
yiü (oil),	oil.
fu (father),	father.
pih (pencil),	pen.
hai (sea),	sea.

These words of the Chinese Vocabulary, it must be remembered, are entirely undesigned and unsought-for coincidences with the Hebrew and English: as the Chinese teacher who wrote them out had no thought or intention of that sort.

In the simplicity of its colloquial tongue, and also in its construction, it resembles the Hebrew and English. M. Remusat, the eminent Parisian professor of Chinese, remarked that in the arrangement of their words, or syntax of a sentence, the Chinese observe a natural order of ideas. This is manifest to any one acquainted with their most popular works, such as the *San Kwoh*, or History of the Three Kingdoms. Their literary men indeed depart from this simple and natural style,

and abound with inversions, which often render their books obscure and unintelligible to ordinary readers: difficulty and obscurity being esteemed as special excellencies by such learned pedants. The colloquial language of the people also agrees with what Remusat terms the natural order of ideas.

In dispersing abroad copies of my Prospectus, I have had occasion to correspond with a rather wide circle of friends and clerical brethren, known and unknown. And from not a few I have received cheering letters of encouragement, expressing confident anticipations of good resulting from the publication of this and two other small works in these last perilous times, when the truth of God's Word is daringly and recklessly assailed. From the late venerable and beloved Dr. Marsh I received, a few weeks before his death, a short characteristic note, written in a bold distinct hand, from which I venture to make an extract—

“Dear Mr. Tomlin,—Though I am overburdened at this time as to my purse, and my table with books, yet I must have some memorial of you—so will you put down my name as a subscriber for one copy of ‘Comparative Vocabulary.’ I have heard of a war of words—what a warrior you have been—and what a conqueror you are!

“May your labours be greatly blessed, till the happy period arrive when our Lord shall turn to the people a pure language, and all shall serve Him with one consent.”

I also here gladly avail myself of the opportunity of recording my grateful acknowledgments of very substantial tokens afforded me by several kind friends liberally subscribing for two, seven, and ten copies of each work. I venture to give the name of one of these kind friends, much revered and honoured for his able, sound, and learned works in support of the truth, viz., the Rev. Canon Benson. His very kind and encouraging letter inclosed a cheque for £5, in prepayment for ten copies of each work, but with the stipulation that he would only take three or five copies at most from me.

From some to whom the Prospectus was sent, and usually accompanied by an explanatory and friendly letter, I have received no reply. Several of these were old friends, and from such I looked for some token of encouragement. Perhaps they are waiting to see the works out before they venture to purchase. I cannot blame their prudence, though I hoped for their confidence and early favour.

Two of my correspondents have thrown out useful hints and cautions, which have induced me to reconsider the conclusions I had come to in Philology, and to search afresh the foundations on which they rested. This reconsideration of important points, and general revision of arguments, have confirmed me in the belief of the stability of the ground on which I have rested. I regret that I am not at liberty to mention the name of one of these correspondents, or to publish his letter, in which he doubted the correctness of my main position, respecting Hebrew being the mother of all languages, and thought it unwise “to stickle” for the honour of the Hebrew in this respect. “Many,” said he, “get upon their hobbies and ride them to death.” The following was my letter in reply:—

“Rev. and dear Sir,—I am glad to hear you are much interested in Comparative Philology. I see you demur to my primary position, that the Hebrew must be considered as the parent stock of all languages. I am well aware that Philologists, generally, give a preference either to the Arabic or Sanscrit, but without any satisfactory reason. The sure testimony of the Word of God is either ignored or slighted on this, as well as on many other subjects. It certainly appears to me a very obvious inference from the Inspired Record, that Hebrew was the only language spoken by men down to the period of the building of Babel, and was substantially preserved by one branch of Noah’s family, viz., Shem, after that event.

“The fact of God’s having chosen this language, to record His will to man, from the beginning, is strong evidence in its favour. Its plainness and purity also add to this evidence: for, divested of the points, and with the vowels properly restored, which were removed by the writers of the Masora, it is an incomparably plain and expressive language, and bears the *Royal* stamp of its Divine origin.

“If this first position of mine be granted, then, I think, the obvious affinity subsisting amongst all languages, as exhibited in my Comparative Vocabulary, will establish their common relationship to each other, and to the Hebrew as their original source. It may be objected that my data are not sufficient to warrant such a general conclusion: the number of languages in my Vocabulary, perhaps, not being more than one-third of the known languages of the earth; but yet, I think, they must be considered as being *representatives* of the whole family. And having proceeded, in my inquiry, into their relationship, by the safe and cautious method of induction, I think my conclusion is fully warranted, and established upon the most probable grounds. I do not say that it is *mathematically* demonstrated, although I have entered into numerical calculations. The result, however, is, I think, a near approximation to truth on the subject.

“A considerable affinity has been traced, by German Philologists, between the Teutonic languages and the Sanscrit. But a still closer affinity subsists between the former and the Hebrew, as will be evident by an inspection of the Vocabulary. For instance: the English has double the number of words affiliated with the Hebrew, compared with what it has with the Sanscrit.

“The Sanscrit is much more remotely connected with the Hebrew and Arabic, than the Gothic and Saxon languages are with the same.

“Yours, &c., J. T.”

I shall now make some extracts from a correspondence with the Rev. Samuel Fenton, bearing upon the Welsh language. His intimate knowledge of the language and connexion with Wales give special value to his critical remarks. His zeal for the antiquity and honour of the language of the Cymry will, I doubt not, be as readily excused by my readers as by myself.

In his first letter he says:—“I am glad to hear that you know something of Welsh; because it is evident from the circumstance of its idioms being so akin to those of the Hebrew, that it is a very ancient language. The languages, which have the *shortest* words, may be considered primitive languages; and this is a peculiarity of the Welsh, in which even *letters* are significant, of which the following is an example: *Eve a a = Eve he, a will, a go.* Termen, a boundary, is not a Latin, but a purely Armorican Welsh word; while *Terminus* is a Latin word derived from it. In the Welsh language there are no such expressions as *to go up, come down, and go out;* but the expressions are, *go to the mountain, go to the ground, go to the open field.* The names of the four seasons are primitive. *Gwanwyn*, the Spring, is literally *Tender lambs*. *Hâf*, Summer, literally *Fulness*; *Hydrev*, the Autumn, literally *to home*; for then the fruits of the earth are led *home*. *Ganaf* (*f* is sounded like *v*) the shutting of Summer = Winter.” Having intimated to Mr. F. that I found after a close scrutiny of my Vocabulary that the Welsh occupied an

inferior position in relation to the Hebrew compared with the English, which circumstance I feared would not be acceptable to the learned Cymry; my zealous correspondent replied:—"I think that the Welsh Literati will indeed be dissatisfied with the position you have assigned the British language. I was told by the late learned Dr. Alexander Nicholl, Oxford Professor of Hebrew, who knew most of the Oriental languages, that he considered the Welsh language the nearest to the Hebrew, the idioms of which it expresses most exactly. He told me that the circumstance of its having the possessive and primitive pronoun, from which the possessive is derived, each side the noun substantive, was a sign of the Welsh being one of the most ancient languages of the world. In illustration, 'My Son' would be thus in Welsh, *vy mab i*, literally *My Son I*.

"I cannot conceive how you contrive to place the language of the Cymru 'below that of our own language in relation to the Hebrew,' the idioms of which Dr. Davies, once rector of Mallwyd, a very learned Hebrew scholar, says, the Welsh language '*Exprimit ad vivum*.' I trust that you will reconsider this subject."

My readers will now expect something in my own defence. The following was my principal reply:—

"My dear Sir,—I note what you say further in your last letter of August 31st, regarding the similarity of the Welsh to the Hebrew in its structure and idioms, and the eminent authorities you adduce on the subject. But it was not my design to enter into the peculiar idioms or grammatical structure of the Welsh, or indeed of any other language.

"My plan was simply this—1st, to make out a list of about 150 English words, (pure Anglo-Saxon,) plain, simple, and important, relating to various branches of human knowledge, and such as were likely to have corresponding words in almost all other languages. 2ndly, I got friends in various parts of the world to furnish me with the languages they were familiar with, aided by native teachers; and requested them to give me the simplest and plainest words in the several languages.

"The Welsh I got myself from a competent native scholar, exactly in the same manner, without reference to any ultimate design of comparison.

"3rdly, I then carefully compared all the words in the various languages with the Hebrew, marking the degree of affinity which any word had to it by No. 1 or 2, the former figure indicating a near affinity, the latter a more remote one to the Hebrew. I then took the sum total of affinities of each language to the Hebrew, which determined its relative position to the Hebrew as the parent stock. In the same manner I ascertained the relation which all the other languages (except the Hebrew) bore to the English. In this comparison I was guided principally by the well ascertained mutations and interchanges of consonants, well known to philologists as being common to almost all languages.

"I endeavoured to be strictly impartial. Yet my work is doubtless very imperfect, although I have often revised it.

"I may just remark that the proof adduced by Dr. Nicoll, of the affinity of the Welsh to the Hebrew, does not strike me as being conclusive, viz.: in having the possessive pronoun prefixed and the primitive pronoun affixed to the noun substantive. For, "My Son" is in Hebrew, *Beni*, and not as in Welsh, *vy mab i*, so in like manner my Father, my Mother, *אבִי. אִמִּי*.

I now insert Mr. Fenton's last letter up to this time, dated September 29th, 1864, as it contains several interesting critical notices on the Welsh language,

which will, I think, gratify and interest most of my readers as much as they have gratified myself.

“SANDOWN PARK, Wavertree, 29th Sept., 1864.

“My dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 27th, you are at perfect liberty to insert in your philological work my notions on the Welsh, if you think them worth notice. As I know scarcely anything of Hebrew, I am not competent to say anything about it, except that it contains very short words; and I, therefore, consider the language comprising the shortest words, and whose single letters are significant as verbs and auxiliaries to verbs, and whose first uncompounded tense is the *Future*, to rank very near, if not the nearest one to the Hebrew, which I believe is the mother language of the world.

“In addition to what I have herein and in a former letter said to you, with reference to the Welsh language, I will mention some particulars which may interest and perhaps surprise you.

“1. The Welsh is the easiest of all languages to be read with perfect accent when once the student is master of the alphabet; as there is only one general rule and only one exception as to where the accent is to be laid. The rule is that the accent is to be laid on the *antepenultima*, *except* in the case of words ending in *hau*, which syllable is to be pronounced as if it were spelt *hai*, the *ai* sounded like *ai* in *καί*. As in the words, *Byrhau* to shorten, *Bywhau* to vivify, *Arwyddochau* to signify; the double *d* in which is to be sounded like *th soft*, as in the English words *that*, *there*, *this*, *thence*, *them*.

“2. There were, till lately destroyed by fire, copies upwards of a thousand years old, of MSS. which were very old; yet, so little has the Welsh suffered from time and change, that the language of these MSS. is as intelligible as the language of the Welsh people at present, and the Orthography is that of the present day.

“3. There is no such thing as a *patois* of the Welsh language. The meanest and most illiterate peasant never violates the rules of grammar, but expresses himself in a correct and classical manner; and if an Englishman has learnt the Welsh so as to speak it with tolerable fluency, and should, in conversing with a Welsh peasant, make a mistake in his grammar, however nice and delicate the point may be, a smile will be noticed on the peasant's countenance.

“4. I believe the exceptions to the rules of the Welsh grammar will be found fewer than those in any other language. There are certain consonants which undergo mutations, and in regard to these there is no exception. For instance: the consonant *M* is mutable. *Vy mam* is my mother. The initial *m* in this word is changed into *V*, after the possessive pronoun of the second person in the singular number; as, *dy Vam* thy mother, and such mutation in every substantive in the language takes place, which commences with the letter *M*; and such is the case with all the other mutable consonants. *T* changes into *D* after the second person possessive pronoun *Tád* a father, *Dy Dád* thy father; and such is the mutation, without exception, every word in the language undergoes, commencing with *T* after that possessive pronoun.

“SAMUEL FENTON.”

“REV. J. TOMLIN.”

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