

החושבים

LANGTIME CHAT

EPISODE 38

ADPROMING

LANGTIMECHAT
EPISODE 38

... continued from Episode 37

SPECIFIC INTERACTION

MARKETPLACE: LATAM

SPECIFIC

סחמסור אכרער

חורגל: חסוגור

SHARON

SPACES

INTERMINGLING: OLD NORSE

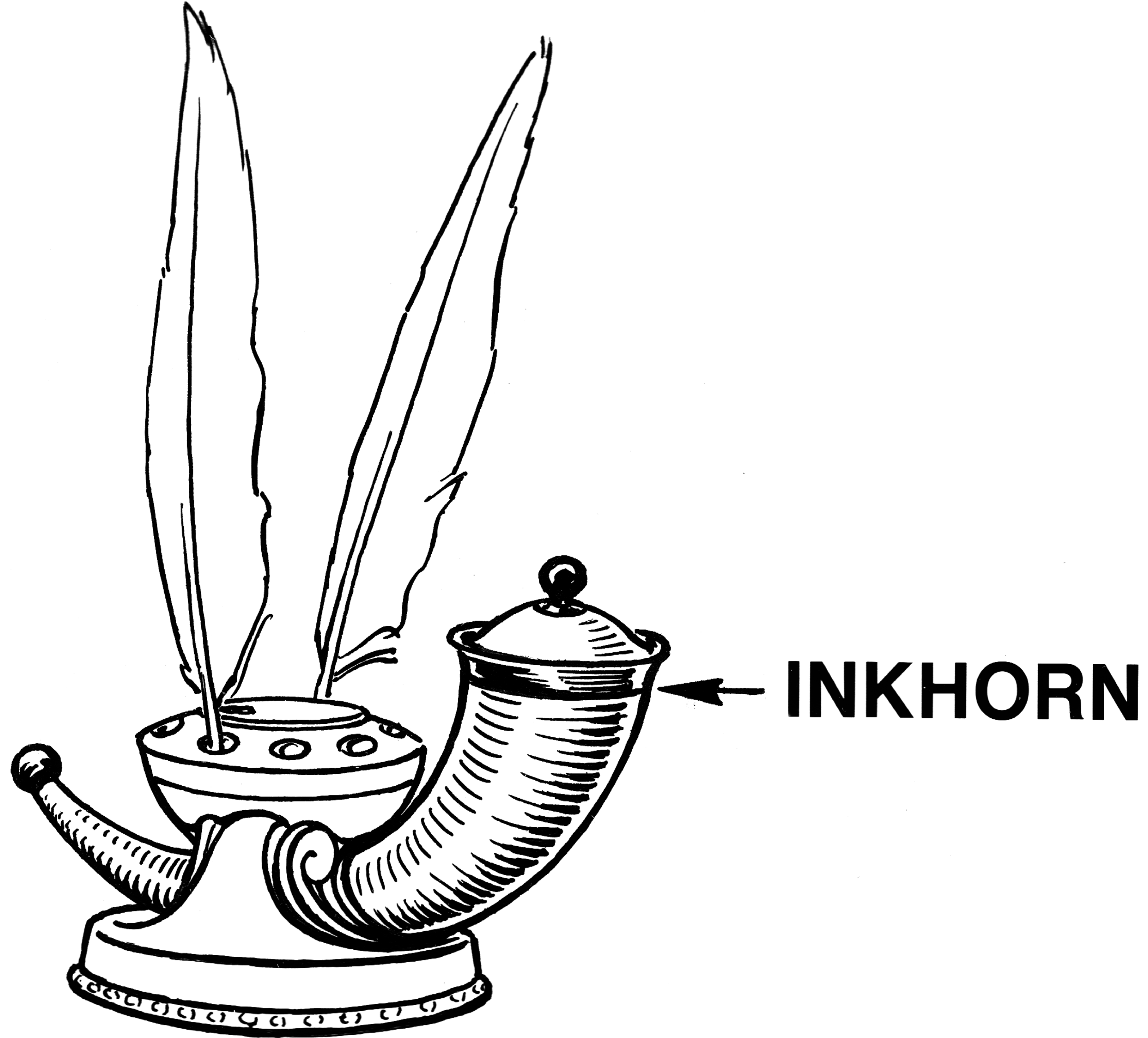
SHARON

SPACES

UNDER ANOTHER'S RULE: FRENCH

שְׂמוֹרֵשׁ

מִיָּשָׁר חִסּוֹמָא



INKHORN

FASCINATE

late 16th century (in the sense ‘bewitch’): from Latin *fascinat-* ‘bewitched’, from the verb *fascinare*, from *fascinum* ‘spell, witchcraft’.

INTERVENE

late 16th century (in the sense ‘come in as an extraneous factor or thing’): from Latin *intervenire*, from *inter-* ‘between’ + *venire* ‘come’.

CELEBRATE

late Middle English: from Latin ***celebrat-*** ‘celebrated’, from the verb ***celebrare***, from ***celeber***, ***celebr-*** ‘frequented or honored’.

DECIMATE

late 16th century: from Latin *decimat-* ‘taken as a tenth’, from the verb *decimare*, from *decimus* ‘tenth’. In Middle English the term *decimation* denoted the levying of a tithe, and later the tax imposed by Cromwell on the Royalists (1655).

REPEAT

late Middle English: from Old French *repeter*,
from Latin *repetere*, from *re-* ‘back’ + *petere*
‘seek’.

iterate

mid 16th century: from Latin *iterat-* 'repeated',
from the verb *iterare*, from *iterum* 'again'.

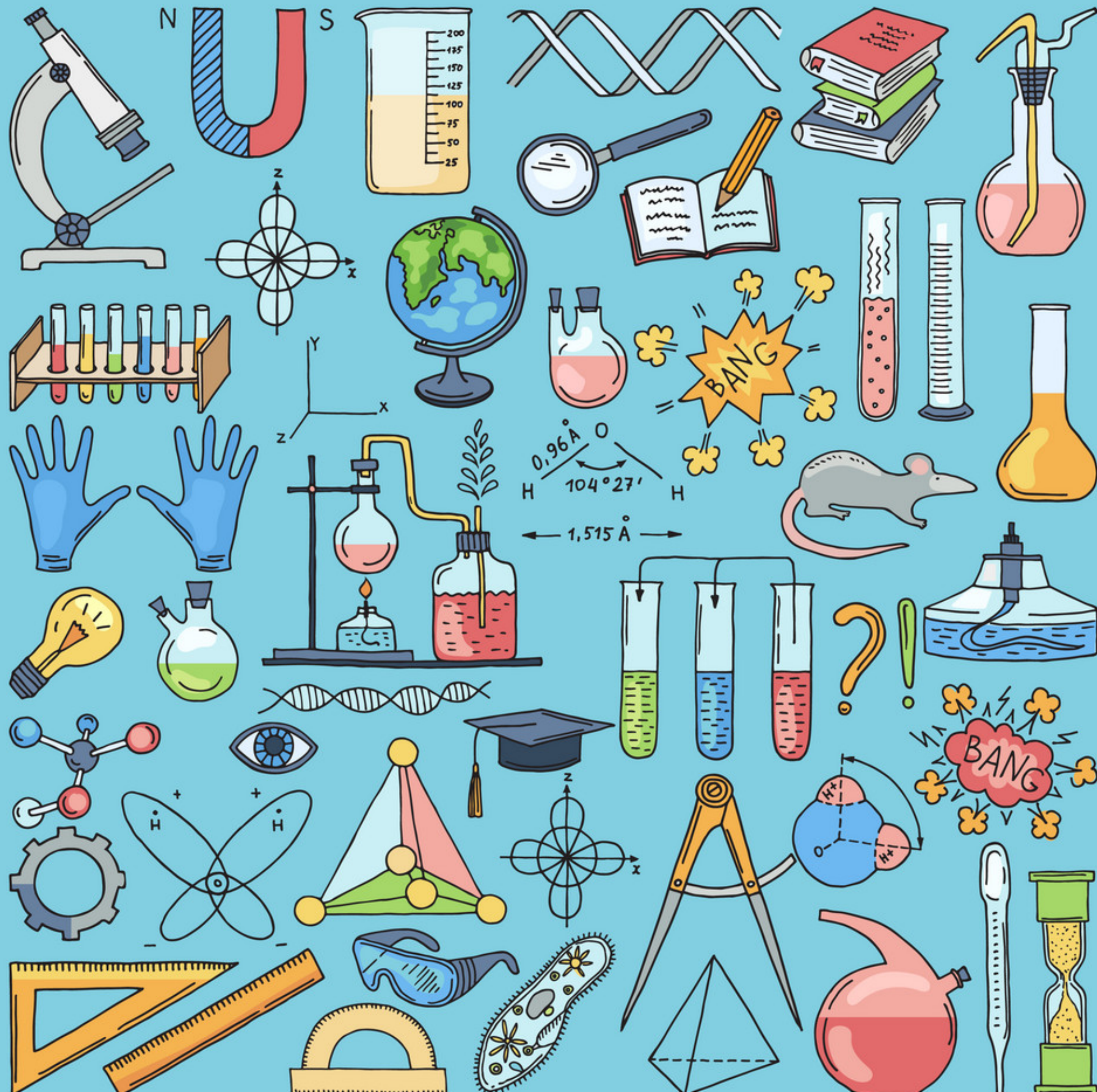
REITERATE

late Middle English (in the sense ‘do an action repeatedly’): from Latin *reiterat-* ‘gone over again’, from the verb *reiterare*, from *re-* ‘again’ + *iterare* ‘do a second time’.

כסחואר עשה

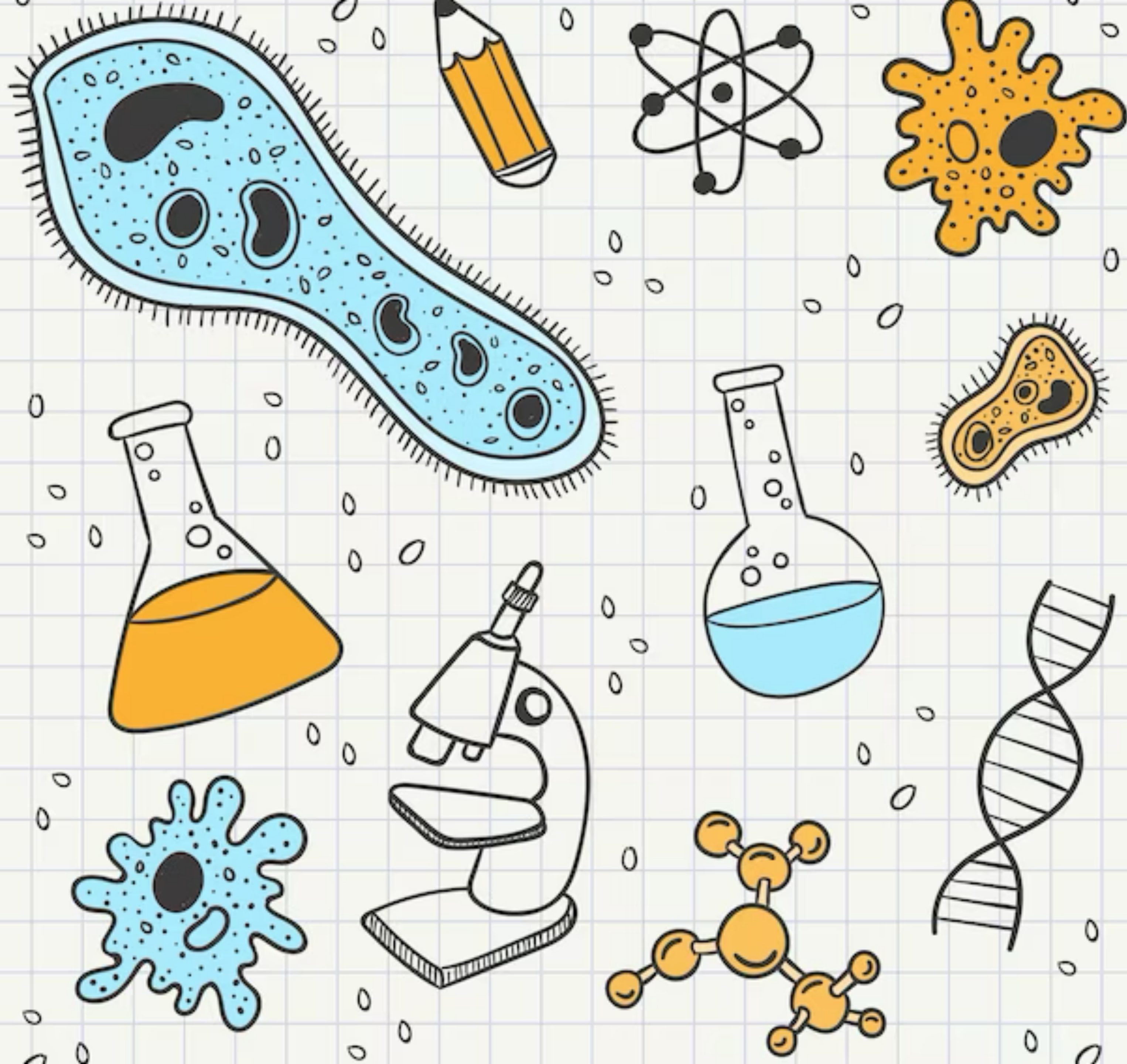
סטחואר נשח

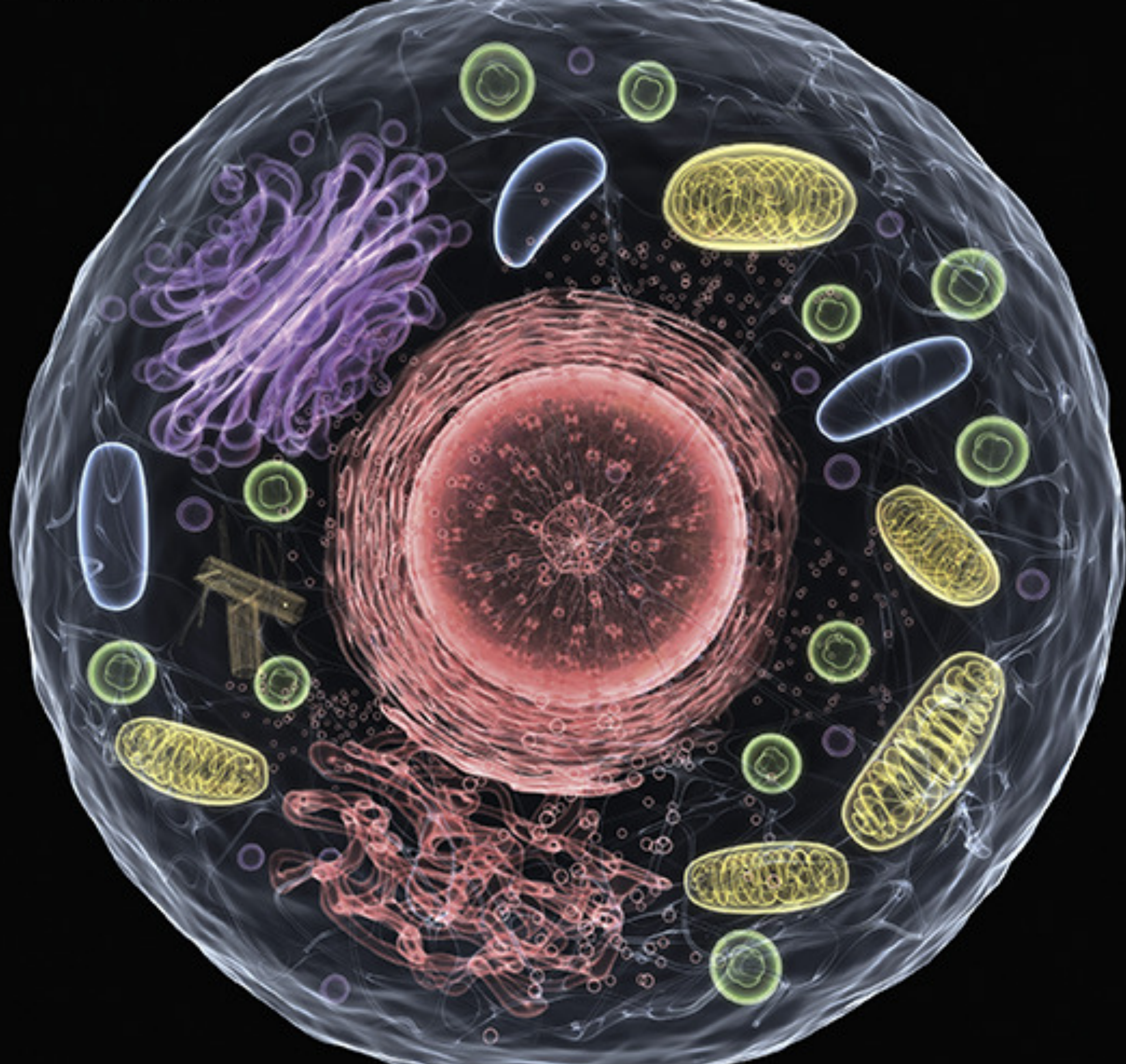
SCIENCE & מרמ



BIOLOGY

late 17th century (in the sense 'biography'):
from Greek *bios* 'life' + *-logy*. The sense 'the
study of living organisms' dates from the late
18th century and is based on Latin.





CELLULAR

early 18th century: from modern Latin *cellularis*, from *cellula* 'little chamber', diminutive of *cella*.

$$(5-5(x-1))$$

$$6(4x - (2 - 5y + 2x) + 2y) = 10$$

$$\frac{(x-1)}{6} = \frac{(x+5)}{5}$$

$$4x + 32 = 0$$

$$= -50$$

ALGEBRA

late Middle English: from Italian, Spanish, and medieval Latin, from Arabic *al-jabr* ‘the reunion of broken parts’, ‘bone-setting’, from *jabara* ‘reunite, restore’. The original sense, ‘the surgical treatment of fractures’, probably came via Spanish, in which it survives; the mathematical sense comes from the title of a book, *‘ilm al-jabr wa'l-muqābala* ‘the science of restoring what is missing and equating like with like’, by the mathematician al-Kwārizmī.

NEUHAUS

FLORA & FAUNA



racoon

early 17th century: from Virginia Algonquian
aroughcun.



MOOSE

early 17th century: from Eastern Abnaki *mos*.



KANGAROO

late 18th century: the name of a specific kind of kangaroo in an Aboriginal language of North Queensland.



KOALA

early 19th century: from Dharuk.



אארדבאך

late 18th century: from South African Dutch,
from *aarde* 'earth' + *vark* 'pig'.

NEW חוואר

FOOD



THYME

Middle English: from Old French *thym*, via Latin from Greek *thumon*, from *thuein* ‘burn, sacrifice’.



CINNAMON

late Middle English: from Old French *cinnamome* (from Greek *kinnamōmon*), and Latin *cinnamon* (from Greek *kinnamon*), both from a Semitic language and perhaps based on Malay.



COFFEE

late 16th century: from Turkish *kahveh*, from Arabic *qahwa*, probably via Dutch *koffie*.



ESPRESSO

from Italian *(caffè) espresso*, literally ‘pressed out (coffee)’.



LANE

from Italian *(caffè) latte*, literally ‘milk (coffee)’.



MOCHA

late 18th century: named after Mocha, a port in Yemen on the Red Sea, from where the coffee and leather were first shipped.

NEW FASHION

CLOTHES & FASHION



LACE

Middle English: from Old French *laz*, *las* (noun), *lacier* (verb), based on Latin *laqueus* ‘noose’ (also an early sense in English). Compare with lasso.



סאןחן

late Middle English: via Old French from Arabic
zaytūnī ‘of Tsinkiang’, a town in China.



קוֹטוֹן

late Middle English: from Old French ***coton***,
from Arabic ***quṭn***.

JEANS

late 15th century (as an adjective): from Old French *Janne* (now *Gênes*), from medieval Latin *Janua* ‘Genoa’, the place of original production. The noun sense comes from *jean fustian*, literally ‘fustian from Genoa’, used in the 16th century to denote a heavy twilled cotton cloth.



DUNGAREES

early 17th century: from Hindi *duñgrī*.



CHAPPS

mid 19th century: from Mexican Spanish *chaparreras*, from *chaparra* ‘dwarf evergreen oak’ (with reference to protection from thorny vegetation: see [chaparral](#)); probably influenced by Spanish *aparejo* ‘equipment’.

מסחר ושוק

EXPERIENCES, CONCEPTS, ETC.

RANCH

early 19th century: from Spanish ***ranch***
‘group of persons eating together’.

CARGO

mid 17th century: from Spanish *cargo*, *carga*,
from late Latin *carricare*, *carcare* ‘to load’,
from Latin *carrus* ‘wheeled vehicle’.

SCHOLARSHIP

ACADEMIC TERMS

WELTANSCHAUUNG

German, from *Welt* 'world' + *Anschauung*
'perception'.

SCHADENFREUDE

German Schadenfreude, from Schaden 'harm'
+ Freude 'joy'.

GESALT

1920s: from German *Gestalt*, literally ‘form, shape’.

INTERACTIVE

WORDS FROM STORIES

SHIBBOLETH

mid 17th century: from Hebrew *šibbōlet* ‘ear of corn’, used as a test of nationality by its difficult pronunciation (Judg. 12:6).

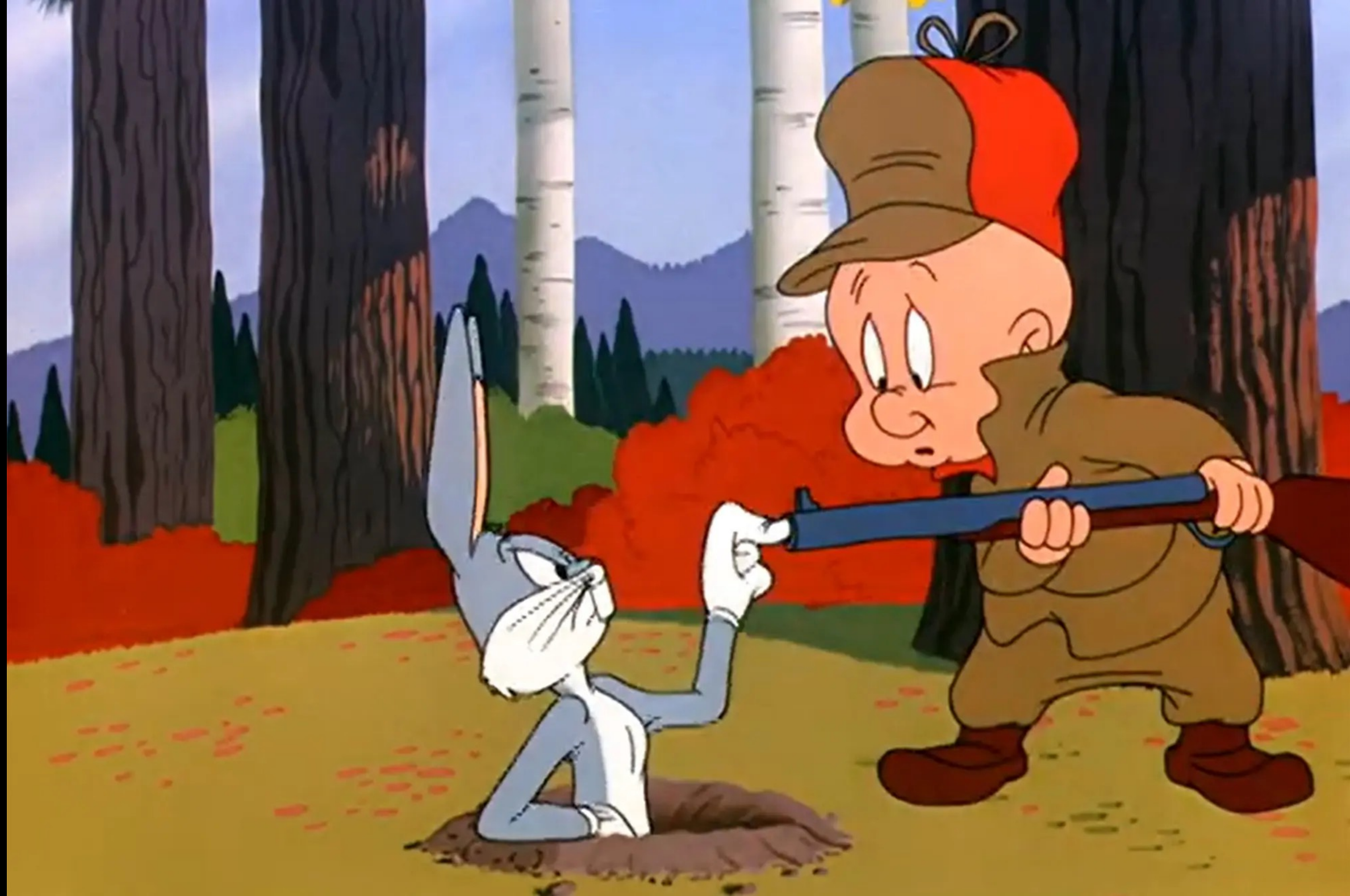
נִמְרוֹד

mid 16th century (denoting a tyrant): from *Nimrod* (Hebrew *Nimrōd*), the name of the great-grandson of Noah, known for his skill as a hunter (see Gen. 10:8–9).

מִיָּדָד

war...

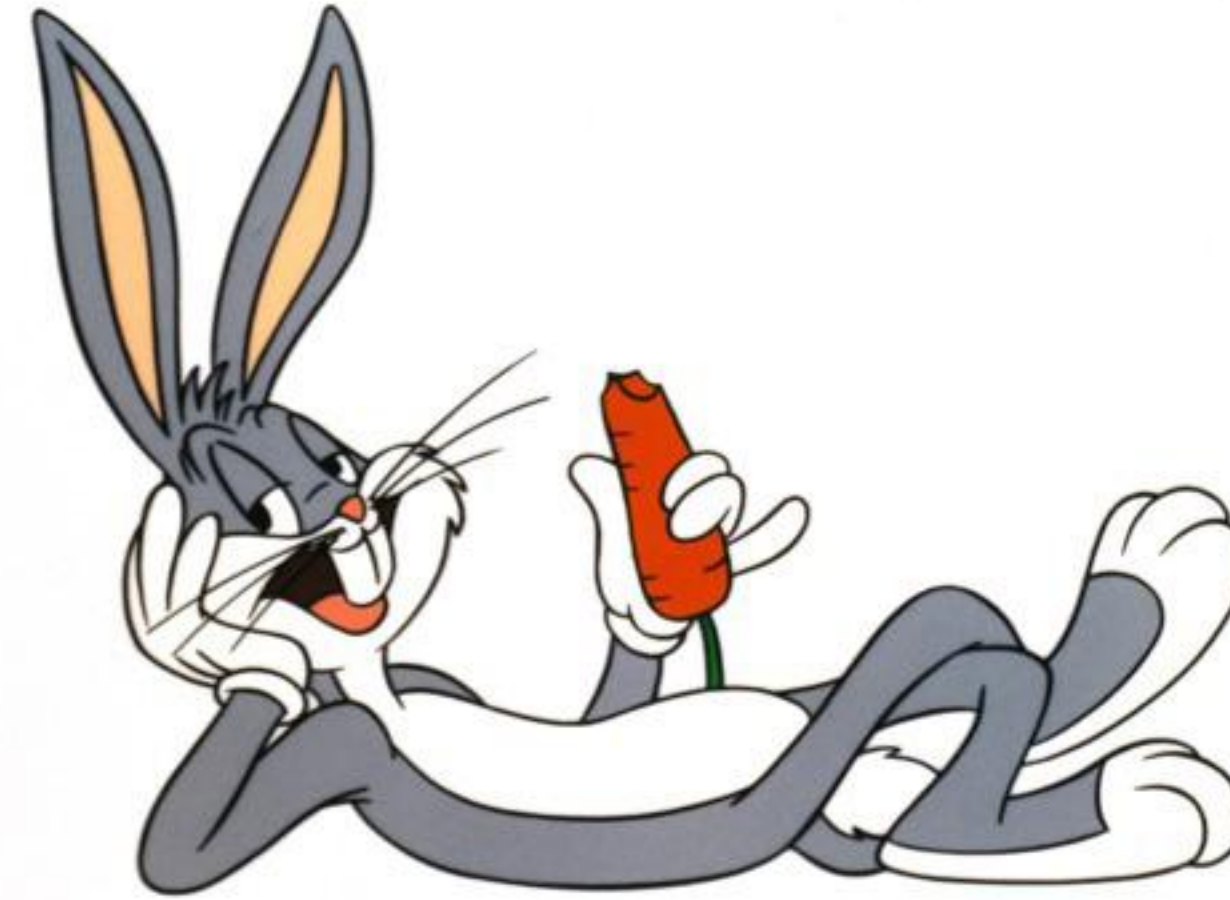
mid 16th c. (from *Nir* 'war' + *da* 'from'): from the name of the great-grandfather known for his skill as a hunter (see Gen. 10:8–9).



WHO WOULD WIN?



**THE MIGHTY HUNTER KING OF
SHINAR
WHO COMMISSIONED THE
CONSTRUCTION OF THE
TOWER OF BABEL.**



**ONE WASCALLY
WABBIT**

BOOKS

RECOMMENDED READING



INVENTING ENGLISH

A PORTABLE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE

SETH LERER

The Evolution of
"Proper" English,
from Shakespeare
to *South Park*

THE

LEXICOGRAPHER'S

DILEMMA

Jack Lynch



"This delightful look at
efforts through the centuries to
define and control the
English language turns out to be
a history of human
exasperation, frustration
and free-floating angst."

—*Washington Post*

"A RICH AND READABLE HISTORY." — THE BOSTON GLOBE

T H E G A M O H K B
A E Q S J P I A W F
M L A Z E E G H A J
O W E E L C A S L S
U A B P L H R I N I
R N I P Y S A E U D
E D W E A I G G T E
L E O L I F E R Y B
I R T I G L A O O U
X L W N U Z K F C R
I U O C C E M B E N
R S K Y D W O R D S
U T Z A F T I G J Q

HOW ENGLISH BECAME ENGLISH

HENRY HITCHINGS

AUTHOR OF *DEFINING THE WORLD* • PICADOR

THE YEAR 1000

WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE AT THE
TURN OF THE FIRST MILLENNIUM

An Englishman's World

ROBERT LACEY &
DANNY DANZIGER

"An enchanting, informative book."
— *The New Yorker*

