•1.the horah. find hava naGiLah on the Internet, & sing & dance along!

hava naGiLah!##	= Let's rejoice & have a $GaLa$ time.			
Is there any relationship between:				
Hebrew GILah 'rejoice'	& English GaLa 'festive'?			
How can there be? Hebrew & English aren't even related to each other!				

The word *horah* itself ultimately comes from Greek *Horeve* 'dance!' The English word *chorus* is derived from it, because the Greek chorus originally danced, although it later came to sing or just speak. (In Language, as in Life, "Shift Happens": forms & meanings of words change over time. Meaning changes are specially interesting, revealing how humans think.)

This "Kiosk" of the Language Bazaar explains Consonant-Pairs like GL in GLeam, GLoom.

My hypothesis is that GL means 'ROLL.' (The common assumption is that it means 'BRIGHT LIGHT.')

I Call these Consonant-Pairs ZyGLots. (Zygotes are paired cells that generate living creatures;

ZyGLots generate word meanings.

•2. GL: positive vs. Negative meanings.

This table lays out positive (+) & negative (-) **sub-meanings OF** the ZyGLot **GL 'ROLL.'** Say each word, highlighting the C-Pair "<u>G-L</u>." Write out a list of 3 to 5 Parallels word in two languages.

M2-	M1-	M0	M1+	M2+
M2-	GLum	н GLol 'roll',	GLeam	EGoaL, GoLLy
GLoom	"GoLGoLet	aGoL 'round'	GLee	[♯] G'uLah
"GoLem 'monster'	GaLeh 'reveal'	EGLom 'roll onto'	".mGiLah 'scroll'	'redemption'
Ru. GuLag	RuGoLïy 'naked'	GLue	[∗] naGiLah 'rejoice'	EGallivant
		GaLGaL 'wheel'	EGaLa	
		slav GoLem 'big'	™GaLa 'milk'	
			Ga:GLukos 'sweet'	
			GaLa GLee +	

M0 is the "Basic Meaning" of GL, from which the various **submeanings** are derived ("tweaked").

The small light h in *horah* is best **pronounced as silent**. Doing so will help you correctly pronounce the strong H of Hutzpah, Hanukah.