

97

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

BY

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ADVOCATE HIGH COURT

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Preface

The author's book "Arabic, the Source of All Languages" 1963 Edition, was well-received. The esteemed paper Pakistan Times of Lahore dated 28th March, 1965 reviewed the book chapter by chapter and made the following significant observations :—

"The formulas evolved by the author are invariably and sufficiently illustrated by telling examples. *The book forms fascinating reading providing surprises at every page.* A considerably long period of intensive study of the major languages and philological treatises has gone in the compilation of the book. *It turns a seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one.*

"The book is at once a *fulfilment* and a *challenge*. One wishes the Islamic Research Institute, Karachi, the compilers of the Urdu Encyclopaedia of Islam, and the Oriental College Lahore, to pick up the thread and weave the entire web."

The present book seeks to trace English language to Arabic. God willing, it is proposed, in the wake of this volume, to publish the following languages as traced to Arabic, *viz.*,

Tarahumara	Russian	Swedish	Dutch	Sumerian
French	German	Spanish	Latin	Egyptian
Greek	Italian	Swahili	Lugunda	Ateso
Persian	Aryan Roots	Sanskrit	Hindi	Runyankore-
Punjabi	Nepali	Tlegu	Gujrati	Rukiga
Mahrati	Pali	Nepali	Tibetan	
Indonesian	Chinese	Japanese	Akkadian	

This is the result of the humble writer's 20 years continuous hard work with the object of vindicating the claim of the Holy Quran that Arabic is the ultimate source of all the languages.

The humble writer has worked single-handed. The subject is very vast and the writer knows his limitations. Therefore, it goes without saying that any corrections or suggestions will be gratefully received.

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The author's first Edition, was written and dated 28th March 1967. The following is the preface of the first Edition.

"The following work is illustrated by the author. It is a study of the history of the compilation of mathematical works in the Islamic world.

"The book is published by Islamic Research Centre of Islam, and the entire work is available on the entire web.

The present work is willing, it is published in languages as follows:

Tarahumara
French
Greek
Persian
Punjabi
Maharati
Indonesian

This is a work with the ultimate aim of providing the ultimate work in the field.

The humble request is that any corrections be sent to the author.

It may be noted that philology is a science full of surprises and it often makes curious detours. As a language develops, the final shape and meaning of words sometimes totally differ from the original form and sense of the stem-word. Therefore, a hasty judgment should always be avoided.

In tracing out the etymologies the Western scholars have always treated Arabic as a forbidden ground. Having gone off the track, they committed numerous etymological mistakes as shown in this book. With all deference, I have differed from numerous etymologies given by Skeat or the Oxford Dictionary. However, in such cases the correct etymology has been placed in juxtaposition with the wrong one so that the reader can make his own choice. In my humble opinion the etymologies given in the English lexicons must be revised and rewritten. Perhaps I have already made my humble contribution to this end.

It may also be submitted that the English dictionary could have been traced to Arabic in the alphabetical order. But it may have been difficult for the reader to follow the subject because different formulas apply to different words. Therefore, I had to put them in 10 categories according to the ten formulas. Obviously enough, this process of sorting and sifting has occupied years of hard work.

The book contains some unavoidable repetitions because I had to explain and illustrate some points more than once.

The writer has tried his best to arrive at the correct roots of words given in this book and has tested and re-tested them in the light of the 10 formulas discussed hereafter, but he claims no infallibility or authoritativeness for every root and leaves the matter to the sound judgment of the impartial reader. The subject is very vast, difficult and quite a new one. I have tried to put it as clearly as I could; but if there is any obscurity or doubt I shall be glad to explain it.

Mohammad Ahmad Maghar

LYALLPUR :

10th February 1967.

CONTENTS

PART I

PREFACE

Origin of Language and Various Theories	1
Onomatopoeic Theory	7
Age of Language	11
The Holy Quran and One language Ideal	13
The Language of the Holy Quran is a Universal Language	15
Advantages of One Language Ideal	20
Arabic is a Perfect Language	22
Criteria of the Best Language	31
Sanskrit and its Peculiarities	35
Hebrew	41

PART II

Diseases of Words	42
Resemblances	45
Synonyms	46
Homonyms	52
Loan Words	59
New Words	61
Words Giving a Secondary Sense	64
English and Etymological Mistakes in the English Lexicons	65
Wrong Etymologies	68
Mistakes of Maxmuller	69
Mistakes of Skeat	75
Mistakes of Mr. Turner	81
The Last Step	84
Missing Link, Between Arabic and Other Languages	85
Monosyllabic Roots of Sanskrit	88
Monosyllabic Language of China	89
Diversity of tongues and colours	92

PART III

How to redeem Arabic roots from Other Languages	96
Alphabets and Sound Organs	97
Sound-Shifts	99
Removal of Vowels	104
Prefixes and Suffixes	106
Removal of Surplus Letters	107
The Ten Formulas Enunciated and Illustrated	109

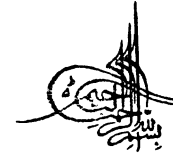
PART IV

How to read this Dictionary	121
Triliteral Formula	124
Biliteral Formula—phesis	160
Biliteral Formula—Quasi-Aphesis	183
Uniliteral Formula	230
Cypher Formula	240
Triliteral Metathesis	242
Biliteral Metathesis	250
Prosthesis	260
Prosthesis with Metathesis	286
Toning up	287
Toning down	299
Phonetic Equations	301
Surplus Letters Sifted	322
English Prefixes and some suffixes traced to Arabic	337
Christian proper names traced to Arabic	339
English numerals traced to Arabic	346

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ

الحمد لله الرب الرحمن ، ذى المجد و الفضل و الاحسان ، خلق
الانسان ، علمه البيان . ثم جعل من لسان واحدة ألسنة فى البلدان ، كما
يجعل من لون واحد انواع الالوان . و جعل العربية أمّاً لكل لسان ، و
يجعلها كالشمس بالضوء و المعان . هو الذى نطق بحمده الثقلان ، و أقر
بربوبيته الانس و الجن ، تسجد له الارواح و الابدان ، و القلب و اللسان
يحمدان . سبحان ربنا رب ما يوجد و يكون و كان ، يفعل ما يشاء و كل يوم
هو فى شأن . (منن الرحمن ، صفحة ٢٠)

“All praise is due to Allah, the Sustainer, the Beneficent. To Him belongs all Excellence, Grace and Goodness. He created man and taught him a plain language. And out of one language He created various languages in different countries just as He created various colours out of one colour. And He made Arabic the mother of all languages. He made it the like of the sun in brightness and lustre. He it is Who is praised by men and the Jinn who testify to His being the Sustainer. The souls and the bodies prostrate before Him and the hearts and tongues remain engaged in praising Him. Our God is Holy. He is the Lord of the present, the future and the past. He acts as He pleases and every day He is engaged in an Act.”



مَجَلَّةُ رِشْوَةِ عِلْمِ اِسْتِزْهَابِ اَلْاِسْمِ

Origin Of Language And Various Theories

Philology is a comparatively new science. "The history of what may be called European Sanskrit Philology," says Maxmuller, "dates from the foundation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta in 1784 by Sir William James." Philology owes its origin to the development of means of communication and the consequent efforts of the Christian missionaries. They came in contact with different nations and learnt their languages in order to teach them the Gospel. The Buddhist and Muslim missionaries also contributed to the growth of philology. It has passed through various stages as shown below :—

I. *The Onomatopoeic Theory* or, to be simple, the sound-theory. It assumes that words were formed in imitation of natural sounds produced by inanimate objects e.g., ding-dong, tick-tack, puff, or by animate objects e.g. bow-bow, mew, caw, purr. This theory now stands discarded like a spurious coin. (See next article).

II. *The Ding-dong Theory* met with the same fate :

This theory which Maxmuller propounded and afterwards wisely abandoned is mentioned here for curiosity of matter only (Jespersen on Language P. 415).

III. *The Interjectional Theory* which presupposes that natural sounds uttered in a state of excited feeling were the beginning of speech is now considered to be a false guess :

All attempts to explain the origin of language in this way have been fruitless. There is no tangible evidence, historical or other, tending to show that the mass of speech elements or processes has evolved out of interjections (Language by Marshal Urban, 1951 edition, P. 73).

IV. *The Qesticulation Theory* which assumes that a motion of the body or limbs illustrative grew into speech is considered to be no more than a vain assumption :

Assumption is made that up to the creation of language, man was, so to speak, mute and inexpressive, whereas it is much more probable that he had already been able to communicate both by vocal and other organs (Ibid P. 75).

V. All the above-noted theories having miserably failed the religious theory re-established itself :

On ultimate origin of language speculation has been rife, more among philosophers than among philologists. Some scholars (among them quite recently W. Schmidt) see the insufficiency of usual theories, and giving up all attempts at explaining it, in a natural way, fall back on the religious belief that first language was directly given to the first man by God (Ency. Br. P. 702).

And this is in accord with the Old Testament :

And out of ground Lord God formed every beast of the field and every fowl of the air, and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them; and whatever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof. And Adam gave names to all cattle and the fowl of the air and to every beast of the field (Genesis).

And the Holy Quran says :

“And God taught Adam all the names” (2 : 32). And also, “Bounteous God created *Insan* (a social being) and taught him *Bayan* i.e. the mode of expression” (55 : 2-4).

Therefore it is clear that according to the Holy Quran language is as old as the creation of man and it is God-given and not man-made.

VI. At this end another theory came to the fore viz., *Sanskrit is the mother of Aryan languages* which group contains all the languages of Europe and Persian. This theory reached its climax so much so that “round the beginning of 19th century knowledge of Sanskrit became a part of the equipment of European scholars.” But within a very short time it had its anti-climax.

According to Ellis,

For the pure science of language, to begin with Sanskrit was as much beginning at the wrong end as it would have been to commence zoology with plaecontology—the relations of life with the bones of the dead (Jespersen P. 67).

According to Maxmuller,

No sound scholar would even think of deriving any Greek or Latin word from Sanskrit. Sanskrit is not the mother of Greek, as Latin is of French and Italian. Sanskrit, Greek and Latin are sisters (Science of Language vol. II P. 426).

VII. The failure of Sanskrit to be the mother of Aryan group gave birth to another theory i.e. the *theory of a prehistoric language* :

The old confused notions of linguistic relationship lived on for a brief time in the opinion that European languages were derived from Sanskrit. But this opinion soon gave way to the obviously correct explanation,

namely, that Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and so on, were divergent later forms of some one prehistoric language (Bloomfield on Language P. 12).

The reason for the above-noted climax and anti climax about Sanskrit is not far to seek. There were some points of similarity in the roots of Sanskrit, Latin and Greek. And Sanskrit being older and vaster was supposed to be the parent language. But then there were points of dissimilarity in a much larger number of roots of these languages. In order to make both ends meet the theory that Aryan languages including Sanskrit, Latin and Greek were derived from a prehistoric language was only a plausible explanation and no more.

Considering that “even in regard to old languages period known to us is extremely short” (Ency Br. P. 66) the philologists reached a dead end and did not attempt to go further in quest of the alleged prehistoric language.

VIII. *Monogenesis Theory of Languages*—However, in the hearts of their hearts the philologists believed that all the languages of the world should and must have originated from one language alone. This gave rise to the monogenesis theory of languages :

(a) The Semitic family may originally have been a part of Indo-European family, but this contention has not been incontestably proved (Eric Portridge on Language P. 7).

(b) Perennially the question comes up, if there was original unity among such widely diversified tongues as English, Russian, Greek, Armenian and Hindustani, what is there to belie the possibility that at much remoter epoch all of the world's languages may have sprung from one common stock. May not the Biblical account of Babel's tower of confusion be figuratively, even if not literally, true? There is nothing to belie this possibility, just as there is nothing to oppose the theory that Truman and Stalin may have sprung from a common original ancestor some hundreds of generations ago (Story of Language by Mario Pei, 1952 edition, P. 357).

This is in accord with the Holy Quran :

And the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge (30 : 23).

(c) Is there a possibility that our present classification of languages will be improved? More light is being shed upon language affiliations as more material is discovered. It is even possible that one day the dream of some linguists will come true, and all languages be proved to have a common origin. Linguists, however, are hard headed scientists, not impractical theorists. Before they will accept a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent beyond a shadow of doubt (Story of Language P. 31).

(d) Maxmuller raises a strong natural presumption in favour of a common origin of languages :

(i) If you wish to assert that language had various beginnings, you must prove it impossible that language could have a common origin. No such impossibility has ever been established with regard to a common origin of Aryan and Semitic dialects (Science of Language Vol. I P. 369).

(ii) And the grammatical framework is totally distinct in these two families of speech (Aryan and Semitic). This does not exclude the possibility that both are diverging streams of the same source, and the comparisons that have been instituted between the Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form, and the roots of the Aryan languages have made more than probable that the material elements with which they both started were originally the same (Ibid P. 316).

IX. At this end claims were raised from time to time by Sanskrit, Hebrew, Dutch or Italian that it was the source of all the languages. These claims have been held to be quite untenable.

X. In the year 1895 the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835 - 1908) wrote a book named *Minan-ul-Rahman* wherein he claimed that *Arabic is the first language given by God to man and that all other languages are derived from it*. He based this claim on the teachings of the Holy Quran and elucidated this proposition in the light of several Quranic verses. He even foretold that in course of time Arabic will be found to be the mother of all the world languages. In the Great Religious Conference held in Lahore in the year 1896 he proclaimed this truth as follows :

We have shown in our book *Minan-ul-Rahman* that the Arabic language is the only language which can claim to be Divine, the fountain from which all sorts of knowledge flow, the mother of all tongues, the first as well as the last medium of Divine revelation. It is the first, because Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world from which men learned to make their own languages, and the last, because the Divine Book *i.e.* the Holy Quran is also in Arabic (Teachings of Islam P. 132).

Conclusion

The foregoing discussion leads to the following irresistible conclusions :—

(a) The onomatopoeic theory, the gesticulation theory and the interjectional theory are mere assumptions which lead us nowhere.

(b) Greek, Latin and Sanskrit are sisters whose mother was a prehistoric language.

(c) Language must have been God-given and not man-made.

(d) The monogenesis theory of languages is one of the highest truths which awaits proof and demonstration.

(e) The claims made by Sanskrit, Hebrew, Dutch or Italian to be the source of all languages have been held to be quite untenable.

(f) That Arabic is the source of all the languages, is the theory propounded by the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community. This theory may be called *The Minan-ul-Rehman theory of languages*.

Guided by *Minan-ul-Rahman*, the humble writer began his research at the last end and to his agreeable surprise he discovered :

(i) That there are definite phonetic laws by means of which the root words of all the languages can be traced to their Arabic origin with mathematical certainty.

(ii) These laws are simple and obvious. They are also accepted principles of philology; but the Western scholars never attempted to apply them to Arabic in order to find out the ultimate origin of languages.

(iii) These laws apply equally well to all the languages, so much so that the root words of all the languages can be divided into 10 main categories as shown in this book.

The theory of a prehistoric non-existent language is again an assumption like the other theories which have been repudiated as shown above. Is it reasonable to think that a language vast enough to give birth to all the world languages, itself vanished away? It was a mountain and not a molehill which has disappeared. It was an elephant and not an ant which has become extinct. The question arises, where is the mother of three sisters—Latin, Greek and Sanskrit. And where is the main trunk from which all the languages of the world branched out. If monogenesis theory of languages is a truth, how to prove this truth? How to reconcile the Semitic and Aryan or any other groups? The ten formulas discussed hereafter are an answer to these questions. These formulas demonstrate the fact that Arabic is the ultimate source of all the languages.

With its vastness Arabic can feed all the languages (see synonyms). Having remained unchanged throughout the ages it is pre-eminently fitted to be a standard for other languages. Having been always a living tongue with its trilateral roots it is an omniscient guide.

The theory of a prehistoric language means no more than that the Western scholars have not been able so far to discover that language. But

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
And more in us of reverence dwell.

As already observed, philology is a comparatively new science which needs further investigation. The modern inventions of the 20th century were already inscribed in the book of nature ; but they have been discovered gradually and after patient research. Hence, the monogenesis theory of languages was destined to be established in this age like so many other discoveries which were not made earlier. There is a time for every discovery to be made and elucidated. The Holy Quran says,

و ان من شئى الا عندنا خزائنه و ما ننزله الا بقدر معلوم

And there is not a thing but with Us are treasures thereof, and We send it not down except in a known measure (15 : 22).

Onomatopoeic Theory

The onomatopoeic theory is in fact a very old one and requires a separate discussion. Ibn-Jinni (932 - 1002) refers to some earlier philologists who believed in this theory :

و ذهب بعضهم الى ان اصل اللغات كلها انما هو من الاصوات المسموعات ، كدوى الريح ، و حثين الرعد ، و خرير الماء ، و شهيق الحمام ، و نعيق الغراب ، و صهيل الفرس ، و تزيب الظبي ، و نحو ذلك ، ثم ولدت اللغات عن ذلك في ما بعد

And some of them hold that all language is founded upon the sounds that are heard viz. rustling of wind, rumbling of thunder, murmuring of water, braying of ass, cawing of crow, neighing of horse, belling of deer and so on. And hence language was a later production out of these (Khasais P. 45).

Ten centuries after this, please note the following passage which appears to be a copy of the above quotation :

It is supposed, then that man, being as yet mute, heard the voices of birds and dogs and crows, the thunder of the clouds, the roaring of the sea, the rustling of the forest, the whisper of the breeze (Science of Language Vol. II P. 336).

The Onomatopoeic Theory needs being studied from the following view-points :

1. It is a mere supposition. "Every argument has its postulates. We cannot reason from the known to the unknown, unless something be first known." And this theory lacks the very foundation *i.e.* something known to build upon.

2. A closer study of this theory will show that it is in a way linked up with Darwin's theory of evolution. This is as much as to say that as ape developed into man, sounds and gesticulations grew into speech and language. But we all know that at no time in the known history man was without the faculty of speech. The most savage tribes inhabiting the remotest corners of earth are not without a speech of their own.

3. Speech has always distinguished man from the lower animals who do not possess vocal organs like those of man. Man's intonations and pronunciation differ in different climes and countries. But we find that "animal cries on the contrary are strikingly uniform, both within a given species and in the performance of any individual" (An introduction to Linguistic Science by Edgor H. Sturtevant P. 43). This means that animals are not endowed with *Bayan* or power of expression which has been given by God to man alone.

4. Man is a thinker as well. A Sanskrit word for man is *Munish* which means a thinker. To say that man had always been a thinker but he could not give expression to his thoughts is a paradox. Speaking is, in fact, thinking aloud, and thinking is speaking low.

5. In Greek 'Logos' means a word and a thought, because both are inseparable.

6. An Arabic word for man is *Insan* which means a social being. Man has to keep a household and for his day to day requirements he has to depend upon others. Even a monk or a recluse has to be looked after by others. The social bonds necessarily unite one man with his fellow beings in numerous ways. In fact, sociability distinguishes man from other creatures. Says a Persian proverb, "A man reaches a man, but a mountain does not reach a mountain." If man was speechless in the beginning of the world how could he fulfil his needs. Practically speaking, he would have been unable to live unaided and without speech. The Holy Quran says, "Bounteous God created *Insan* (i.e. a social being) and taught him the mode of expression" (55 : 2-4).

Out of His bounty did He give man numerous faculties and an environment congenial to sociability. So He could not withhold the faculty of speech from man for the obvious reason that speech was indispensable for a social being. To say that man had eyes to see, ears to hear, hands to touch, nose to smell is a truism only. But to say that he had a tongue for taste but not for speech which he needed most is a contradiction in terms. To create a social being without the power of speech would have been a glaring antithesis, a negation of God's bounty, a frustration of the very object for which man was created. Hence the above verse. And "through speech man evolved society. To live alone one must either be an animal or a god" (Aristotle Politics - Story of philosophy P. 86).

7. The child learns to speak in his cradle from his mother and those around him. Throughout the past ages this process has been going on from generation to generation. It is clear, therefore, that speech is impossible without teaching. And perennially the question arises as to who taught speech to the first man? The answer is provided by the above-quoted verse that God taught man the mode of expression.

8. It is true that man can imitate the sounds of animate and inanimate objects. And almost in every language there are a few onomatopoeic words. But they are meaningless utterances and their number is negligible as compared with the vast vocabulary of any language.

The argument, that because man can imitate sounds, therefore he must have invented language on the basis of sounds, is a mere fallacy. The faculty of speech co-exists with the ability to imitate sounds and one does not exclude the other. In fact, ability to imitate sounds is only a minor part of the faculty of speech. Words full of wisdom, reason and logic, words describing the whole universe, human nature—its passions and thoughts and all that man lives and works for—cannot be reasonably supposed to be the outcome of mere accidental sounds.

9. For all that, it is quite impossible to show, nor does it seem reasonable to suppose, that more than a negligible portions of elements of speech, or anything at all of its former apparatus is deriveable from an onomatopoeic source. The most primitive peoples of aboriginal America, for instance, particularly the Alaskan tribes of the Mackenzie river have languages in which such words seem to be nearly or entirely absent (Languages and Reality by William Marshal Urban P. 75).

This shows that even the primitive man enjoyed the gift of speech and he did not stand in need of any onomatopoeic words.

10. Herder, a German philosopher (1744 - 1803), the best propounder of this theory, had to renounce it :

After having most strenuously defended this theory of onomatopoeia, as it is called, and having gained a prize, which the Berlin Academy had offered for the best essay on the origin of language, renounced it openly towards the later years of his life, and threw himself in despair into the arms of those who looked upon language as miraculously revealed (Science of Language Vol. II P. 398).

Thus the imsonic theory ended in smoke. This renouncement must have been dictated by reasons like the above.

Under the circumstances it is only reasonable to believe that man had always been endowed with the organs of speech which he used effectively to convey his ideas and that he was never mute. This conforms to history, experience and logic while the other theories are based not upon knowledge and observation, but upon sheer conjecture and surmise.

The origin of language is shrouded in mystery.

It is quite clear that we have no means of solving the problem of the origin of language historically or explaining it as a matter of fact which happened once in a certain locality at a certain time (Science of Language Vol. II P. 381).

And we also know that "No man can ever invent an entirely new word" (Science of Language Vol. I P. 256). And furthermore, "No new

root or radical has ever been invented by later generations, as little as one single element has been added to the material world in which we live" (Science of Language Vol. I P. 28).

And the question of questions is that if the prehistoric primitive man could invent language why the advanced man of 20th century cannot invent a single word. Here we reach a dead end.

In a word, the origin of language is hidden in the remotest past and is beyond the reach of human knowledge. Speculation and conjecture cannot take the place of proof. Only the Maker could throw light on this important subject. And this is exactly what the Holy Quran has done. It has solved this vexed problem. It has also shown us the way to find out a God-given language from which all languages were derived. (See Articles, The Holy Quran and one language ideal and Diversity of tongues and colours).

Age of Language

A leading linguist has rightly remarked :

All language is primarily spoken and only secondarily written down. So the real life of language is in the mouth and ear, and not in the pen and eye (Jespersen P. 23).

The art of writing was invented much later, and it is an auxiliary to its life and not its sine qua non. The oldest inscriptions, so far discovered, are not a deciding factor in fixing the age of a language. They only show that a certain nation had learnt the art of writing earlier than another nation. The inscriptions, so far discovered, tell the following tale in order :—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Sumerian | 4,000 B. C. | 2. Elemenic | 2,000 B. C. |
| 3. Cossean | 1,600 B. C. | 4. Chinese Manuscripts | 1,500 B. C. |
| 5. Hittite | 1,400 B. C. | 6. Rigveda | 1,200 to 2,000 |
| 7. South Arabic | 800 B. C. | 8. Avesta | 600 B. C. |
| 9. Arabic | 328 B. C. | 10. Asoka's inscriptions | 300 B. C. |

(V. Bloomfield P. 65).

The Rigveda which is the oldest Veda, is supposed to be not older than 2000 B. C. in spite of the claim of the Pandits that the Vedas were revealed in the beginning of the world.

It is apparent from the above that Sumerian inscriptions are the oldest and the Arabic inscriptions are comparatively later. And this is quite natural, because the Arabs were called *Ummi* or illiterate people, and they learnt the art of writing at a much later period of history. In any case, the inscriptions or manuscripts are not a decisive factor in fixing the age of a language which must have existed long before it was inscribed or written down.

Hence even in regard to old languages period, known to us, is extremely short (Ency. Br. P. 699).

With this handicap we are left with internal evidence alone that can prove which is the first or oldest language.

It is this lack of knowledge about the age and the beginning of language that gave rise to conjecture and speculation in the form of onomatopoeic and other kindred theories.

It is on account of the data as shown above, that some people suppose that Arabic is not the oldest language. We shall presently prove that Arabic is the original source of all the languages, and hence it is the oldest and the first language. The structure of Arabic roots is so unparalleled that it is impossible that Arabic could itself have been derived from any other language. These two aspects of the question will be discussed later on.

According to the Holy Quran language is as old as the creation of man :

He has created man and taught him plain speech (55 : 45).

The Holy Quran and One Language Ideal

We have shown above that language could not have been invented by man and also that Monogenesis Theory of Languages is the last word on the subject. The Holy Quran throws a flood of light on this subject as shown by the following verses :
و علم آدم الاسماء كلها

(A) And God taught Adam all the names (2 : 23).

It is clear that the verse refutes the theories about the origin of language which hold that language was man-made and not God-given.

الرحمن ، علم القرآن ، خلق الانسان ، علمه البيان

(B) Rehman (The Beneficent God) taught Quran. He created man and taught him *Bayan* (the mode of expression—55 : 1-4).

The following points have been made out in these verses :

(a) *Rahman* means Beneficent God who has made provision for all the requirements of mankind out of His perfect bounty and not as a result of human labour and industry. He has provided the sun, moon, air, water the earth and all other amenities of life. Similarly, he has given language to man out of His bounty.

(b) He taught man *Bayan* i.e. a clear and plain language. According to the Holy Quran, *Bayan* is another name for Arabic e.g. هذا لسان عربي مبين. "This is Arabic tongue plain and clear" (16:104); "In plain and clear Arabic tongue" (26:196).

So far as Arabic is concerned, the word *Bayan* is an answer to the charge that languages are imperfect and illogical, hence they are man-made and not God-given.

The Quranic teachings being in Arabic are called plain and clear :

"These are the verses of the Book (Quran) that makes things manifest"
(15 : 2).

"So We have made it (Quran) easy in thy tongue (Arabic) that they may be mindful" (44 : 59).

"We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there any one who will mind" (54 : 41).

And compare the Quranic language with what the learned pandit Brahmanand says about the Vedic tongue :

Vedic statements cannot correctly be understood by all, and that co-operation of the learned men and guidance of virtuous and experienced scholars is at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning (Voice of Vedas p. 86).

(c) In proof of the claim that Arabic is the parent language, the Holy Quran draws the pointed attention of the learned men towards the laws which govern apparent diverse languages :

And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that, surely, are signs for those who possess knowledge (30 : 23).

The following points are inherent in this verse :

Firstly, the verse lays stress upon the study of laws of language as much as the study of laws governing the universe which lead to the conclusion that there is *one ultimate cause of creation thereof*.

Secondly, the diversity of tongues has been placed on the same footing as the diversity of human races—white, yellow, black, etc. This is as much as to say that just as climatic differences have brought about racial differences while human genus is the same, similarly differences of climate and habit have caused a diversity in the languages; otherwise they belong to the same stock.

Thirdly, the verse draws pointed attention of the men of light and learning to resolve linguistic differences, keeping in view the principles governing the differences of race and colour, which in fact are differences only in form and not in substance. That is why the diversity of languages has been placed in juxtaposition with the diversity of colours *i.e.* from one colour He created various colours.

Fourthly, the verse envisages all the historical periods—past, present and future—wherein the laws of linguistic affiliations will be found to prevail like the laws which govern the universe. In other words it will be found to be an everlasting truth.

Languages have changed from time to time. Words have drifted away from their original form and meaning. Spellings have been reformed at various periods of history for necessary reasons. But the verse connotes that in spite of all these vicissitudes in every age and time, the principle of linguistic affiliations enunciated in the verse will be found to be true. This means that the essential parts of any language will always conform to the parent language which gave birth to it. In fact, the verse contains a prophecy that the diverse languages, with the increase of knowledge, will one day be found to belong to a common origin.

The Language of the Holy Quran is a Universal Language

According to the Holy Quran its teachings are meant for all mankind and the prophet of Islam is a universal messenger. The following verses are in point :

تبارك الذى نزل الفرقان على عبده ليكون للعلمين نذيراً

Blessed is He Who has sent down discrimination (*i.e.* the Holy Quran) to His servant that he may be a warner to all mankind (18 : 2).

وما ارسلناك الا رحمة للعلمين

And We have sent thee not but as a mercy for all peoples (21 : 108)

وما ارسلناك الا كافة للناس بشيراً و نذيراً

And We have not sent thee but as a bearer of glad tidings and a warner for all mankind (34 : 29).

And the Holy Quran also lays it down as a basic principle of Divine law that a messenger of God has to deliver the Divine message in the language of the people to whom he has been sent :

وما ارسلنا من رسول الا بلسان قومه ليبين لهم

And We have not sent any messenger except with the language of his people in order that he might make things clear to them (14 : 5).

The foregoing verses, read together, lead to the logical conclusion that the language of the holy Prophet of Islam should be universal in as much as his message is universal. This is another way of saying that Arabic is a universal language and all other languages are its off-shoots.

In this context it is very instructing to note that numerous words which have been used by the Holy Quran exist in various languages so that the different nations inhabiting the globe are not unfamiliar with the language of the Holy Quran.

The attached list contains words or their roots which are found in the Holy Quran and which exist in different languages in a modified form. Ninety words are given here below. Such instances can be given in thousands.

The writer has compiled a separate book which contains about 8 thousand words related to Quranic roots culled from the following 30 languages.

Japanese

MOKURO-mi, to plan, scheme	MKR مكر artifice, strategam
GURA-shi, to deceive	GR غر to deceive
KAN-ri, dishonest officer	KAN خان to be dishonest

Chinese

SHAI, niggard	SHA شح to be niggardly
HSUN, guard house on highway	HSN حصن stronghold, fortress
JEN, to think	JN=ZN ظن to think

Indonesian

KET-ik, to typewrite	KT خط to write
LAP-is, fold	LP لف to fold
SETURI, story	STR اسطورة story

Tibetan

KLUB-pa, to cover	KLF غلف to cover
KULIG, lock	KLG غلق lock
GYER-ba, to let fall	GR خر to fall

Nepali

AGAM, hidden	GM غم to conceal
H ₂ UKLA-ni, rising, boiling	KL قل to raise, غلى to boil
UGHAR-o, exposed, uncovered	GHR جهر to be open, unveiled

Pali

NIBBAT-ti, to grow	NBT نبت to grow
abhi-SADDHA-nam, firm faith	SD شد to be firm
AGGI-ni, fire	AG اج to burn (fire)

Aryan roots

KAS, speak, report	KS قص to relate
GAR, to swallow	GR جرع to swallow
GAR, to oppress	GR جار to act tyrannically

Sanskrit

KSHAL, to wash	KSL غسل to wash
REG, tremble	RG رج to quiver
SKUT, to drop	SKT سقط to drop

Hindi

GHATA, covering	GTA غطاء covering
KSHIP-t thrown	KSP تذف to throw
DIYA, lamp	DYA ديا light

Maharati

BAR-en, to cure	BR برى to recover f. disease
AS-titwa, existence	AS عاش to live
KATHA, story TH/S	K SA قصة story

Tlegu

SAGA-mu, half	SG شق half, side
GITA, line	GT خط line
KALA-ta, measure	KAK كال to measure

Gujrati

SHAK-ti-van, able	SHK شوكة power
JAGAD-van, awake J/y,d/z	JGD=YGZ يقظ to be awake
KALP-ana, to imagine	KKB قلب to ponder over

Punjabi

AKHUR-na, to fall	KR خر to fall
ULAHMA, reproach (H)	LAM لام to reprove, blame
SOHAL, tender, delicate	SHL سهل soft, smooth

Persian

NIGRI-dan, to see g/z	NZR نظر to see
CHIRAG, lamp	SRAG سراج lamp, sun
PARESH-I-dan, to spread	PRSH فرش to spread

Swahili

CHOKA, fatigue	SK شق fatigue
CHAKAA, to get old	SAK شاخ to become old
CHOMA, to burn, scorch	SM سم to be burning to blast

Luganda

AWUKA, to separate	WK=FK فك to separate
BUSAUM, beauty	BSM=VSM وسامة beauty of face
GONE-ra, cover	GN جن to cover

Italian

AGGRAPP-ire, to grasp	GRP غرفة handful
CIFR-are, to write	CFR سفر to write
COPER-chi-are, to cover	CPR غفر to cover

Latin

CALCO, to tread	CLC سلك to tread
BRAC-tea, leaf B/V	VRC ورق leaf
in-STER-no, to cover over	STR ستر to cover

	Greek
DERKO-mai, to perceive	DRK درك to perceive w. senses
EDO, gnaw, eat	ED عض to bite w. teeth
KLEP-to, to conceal	KLP غلف to cover up

	Sumerian
GAL, be great	GL جل to be great
GANAM, ewe	GNM غنم ewes, sheep
AMA, mother	AM أم mother

	Akkadian
SUMELU, left	SML شمال left hand side
AKALU, to eat	AKL اكل to eat
ZIKARU, male	ZKR ذكر male

	Egyptian
YM, sea	YM يم sea
NHM, jubilate	NAM نعم to rejoice
HSB, count, reckon	HSB حسب to number, reckon

	Spanish
HURG-ar, to excite g/z	HRZ حرض to excite
co-RABATA, tie	RBT ربط to tie
CHOCOR-eria, buffoonery	SKR ستخرة buffoon

	French
CRAC, to crack	CRC خرق crack
CRAQUE, fib	CRQ خرق lie
TRIQU-er, to beat	TRQ طرق to beat, knock

	German
ap-DRES-en, to thrash	DRS درس to thrash
tSAN, tooth	SN سن tooth
ZIN-en, to think	ZN ظن to think

	Russian
AHD-een, one	AHD احد one
RAHB-eet, to be timitd	RHB رهب to fear
KAHVRR-kaht, to twist	KVR كور to wind

	Swedish
FLAKA, to slit	FLK فلق to split
FRUK-ta, fear	FRK فرق to fear
av-SPARA, to shut	SBR صبر to restrain f.

	Dutch
be-ZER-en, to injure	ZR ضر to injure
DRESS-er-en, to train	DRS درس to teach
GREEP, handful	GRP غرفة handful

	English
GRIEF, load	GRB كرب to load, كرب grief
ABIDE, dwell	ABD ابد to abide, dwell
BRIGH-t, shining	BRG برق to shine

	Tarahumara
CHIBI-ora, to abuse	SB سب to abuse
CHERA, dawn	SRA سحرة beginning of dawn
CHINA-su, to conceal	KN كن to conceal

N.B. Every word when traced to Arabic is a trilateral. Can any other language give a parallel list ?

Advantages of One Language Ideal

The word language also means a nation or race as distinguished by its speech. Generally speaking it is language that distinguishes one nation from the other. National differences are ultimately found to be based upon linguistic differences. One nation hates the other on account of difference of language apart from other causes. A Hitler hates a Churchill and vice versa, and the result is a world war. The conqueror imposes his own language upon the conquered, and linguistic intolerance grows and gradually leads to national intolerance.

If all the languages are proved to have originated from a common source, it is well-nigh possible that national intolerances will be reduced to the minimum and a sense of toleration and goodwill engendered. The idea of a common original language from which all other languages have sprung will, in the course of time, foster common brotherhood of man and the linguistic differences will become innocuous, if they do not disappear. The yawning gulf between a nation and a nation may be bridged in this way. History tells us a lamentable tale. The Normans, when they conquered England wanted to uproot the English language. India was ruled by the British for one and a half century, and the Indian languages had to recede to the background in face of English which became the order of the day as it was the language of the ruler. The Britishers left India in 1947 and ever since Hindu India is trying to exile Urdu and Persian in order to impose Hindi upon the Muslim subjects whose mother-tongue has been Urdu for centuries. Alongside this, the Sikhs are clamouring for the protection of Gurmukhi which they claim to be their national and religious language. And a full-fledged agitation is afoot in Bharat for safeguarding Urdu and Gurmukhi. This vicious circle knows no bounds, and history bears testimony to the fact that linguistic differences have invariably sown the seeds of dissension, intolerance and even rebellion and war. If all the languages are off-shoots of one language, it is reasonable to think that the above differences may be reconciled to a large extent to make the languages quite impersonal. One language theory may bring nations much nearer and change their outlook about linguistic and national differences which are differences in form only and not in substance. In this way, one language theory may prove to be a great blessing to mankind. The idea is not beyond the range of possibility, and in fact it is commensurate with the Unity of God and brotherhood of man. In other words, it is one of the greatest ideals to be achieved. And yet there is another advantage that one may master the roots of parent language, and

thus it will become easier to learn other languages which are rooted in the former. In the present state of society it is essential to know many languages. One language theory can help promote national understanding in this way as well. The idea is not beyond the range of human achievement. If Sir William Jones could master ten languages at the age of 24, one, who is pre-equipped with the roots of parent language can do still better. And above all, the proof of monogenesis theory of languages will be an additional evidence of *the Truth of the Holy Quran which guided us aright to the hitherto unknown and hidden treasures of knowledge, which human efforts had admittedly failed to trace out.* Withal, the common man's charge against philology, that it is not a utilitarian science and "does not help us in learning language more expeditiously," will fall to the ground.

Arabic is a Perfect Language

In proof of the fact that Arabic is a revealed language from which other languages were derived, the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement has dwelt upon the following five unique virtues of Arabic :

Firstly, it possesses a complete treasure of simple words befitting every human requirement, while other languages are devoid of this perfection. Secondly, it accurately describes the attributes of God. It is a facsimile of the book of nature as regards the names of elements, vegetables, animals, minerals and human limbs. All these names are based on supreme wisdom and philosophy. Other languages cannot stand comparison with Arabic in this virtue. Thirdly, there is a complete order of verbs and nouns in Arabic. Similar verbs are mutually related with similar nouns in a scientific way. This perfection is not found in other languages. Fourthly, Arabic expresses more meaning in a few words. By using mere signs like *al* or *tanween** or changing the order of words, Arabic conveys an idea which other languages have to express in many sentences. Fifthly, Arabic possesses a store of simple words which faithfully and completely depict most subtle thoughts and feelings of man (Minan-ul-Rehman, P. 10).

The following narrative will give only a bare idea of the above-noted virtues of Arabic :

A—Vastness

(a) Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Each pair of letters in whatever order combined is potentially capable of giving a root word, provided, that in case of a verb the second letter has to be doubled, *e.g.*, حب , هب , رب , صب , كف , غب , عب . A biliteral or uniliteral verb is unknown to Arabic language.

(b) Each trio of letters in whatever order combined is again capable of giving a root word.

(c) The number of words formed under (a) and (b) amount to thousands by means of permutation and combination. Out of these, many combinations may be meaningless and they may be eliminated, and we can safely assume that actual roots under (a) and (b) may be, say, 25 thousand. *Each root is further capable of yielding a further crop by a slight variation of vowel points.* In this way you can imagine how vast Arabic roots are. Other languages have a much smaller number of root words ; and hence the necessity of employing prefixes and suffixes. For instance, Sanskrit, though vaster than other Aryan languages contains less than two

*تثوين or ال

thousand roots which have to receive aid from 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes. This comparison shows that Arabic is the richest language with its inexhaustible armoury of simple words to meet numerous human requirements.

It does not stand in need of prefixes and suffixes or of compound words or of borrowing words from different languages. English language, for instance, is mainly dependent upon borrowed words. It will also be conceded that the above-noted structure of Arabic roots is quite logical, natural and mathematical.

N.B.—The Arabic lexicon named Kitabul Ain was compiled by Khalil Ibn Ahmad Alfrahidi on the basis of permutation of 28 letters of Arabic alphabet (V. Muqaddima Ibn Khaldun, Chapter 37).

B—Family of words

The combination of letters in Arabic roots is like the combination of different ingredients in a prescription. Similar letters when combined denote generally different shades of meaning of the same idea. This makes Arabic rich in synonyms and rhymes. In fact the Arabic roots can be put into families and clans. The following words may be compared and contrasted to bear out this aspect of Arabic tongue :

- (a) كور to wind round; كفر to cover; غفر to conceal; خفر to protect.
- (b) فرق to set apart; فلق to split; فرك to rub; فرقع to burst.
- (c) غلب to overcome; خلب to clutch; كلب to cohere; قلب to reverse.
- (d) خسف to be eclipsed (moon); كسف to be eclipsed (sun); غسف darkness.
- (e) خلا to retire; خلع to luxate; كلا to guard; عقل to tie; عكل to detain in prison.
- (f) قل to be small; خال bachelor; كل single (man); and so on and so forth.

We shall see that when a foreign word is retraced to its Arabic origin it will be found to be a fugitive member of the family or clan from which it had been separated and to which it shall become repatriated. We will not find the family of the retraced word in the foreign language. It will show that the word had migrated from the Arabic language.

C—Triliterals

The outstanding feature of Arabic is that the largest number of words are those which contain three letters. Roughly speaking, they

long word. A glance at the Arabic lexicon will bear this out. The following words of Arabic and English illustrate this point. The short Arabic word may be compared with its rendering into English. The number of letters of the Arabic word and its English translation is shown opposite to each word :

مائي my water	4=7	بعيرت ambassador	4=10
كنع to contract	3=10	هلوسة hallucination	5=13
كع to be a coward	3=11	عملة emolument	4=9
ال relationship	3=12	علم knowledge	3=9

In this way you can compare any Arabic word with its equivalent in a foreign tongue and on the whole you will find Arabic to be more expressive, economical and brief.

Add to this the fact that Arabic is an inflectional language and hence it is more pithy than agglutinative languages. Arabic grammar also aims at brevity. For instance, *نسيكفيهم الله* appears to be a short-hand sign as compared with its English translation, *viz.*, and surely Allah will suffice thee against them.

F—Social Needs

Arabic language keeps pace with the growing needs of society. The same root supplies the various human requirements connected with it. To take a simple illustration : لبن is milk, لبان breast, لبن to have udders filled with milk, لبين fed on milk, لبان milk-seller. ملين milking vessel, لابن much milk-giving, ملين milk-spoon, لبنة cream cheese, and so on. The auxiliary requirements have been supplied by the trilateral root.

G—Picturesqueness

In Arabic a verb is generally linked up with a noun to denote verbal action. Hence the action along with the actor presents a picture before the mental eye and the meaning is vividly expressed, *e.g.*,

(a) قاد to lead (horse) by the halter, is a picture of leading. The English word 'guide' is in fact قاد. But the word guide is not as eloquent.

(b) كشد to cut a thing with teeth. This is again a picture of a specific action.

(c) مرث to soak a thing in water. It is more eloquent than 'immerse' which is based on it.

H—Philosophy and Reason of the Word

This is an exclusive virtue of Arabic. This subject is very vast. A few hints only can be given here. A verb endows the noun with its quality, so that the noun formed from the verb denotes its reason and draws sustenance from the root.

(a) جن to cover, to conceal; hence جنة a shield, جنان heart, جنين embryo, جن to be covered with plants (soil), hence جنة a garden, جان a serpent, because it conceals itself, جنان a veil, darkness of night, and so on. The verb has endowed the derivatives with the quality of covering and concealing.

(b) خرب to pierce, hence خربة a sieve, which is CRIB-R-UM in Latin. But there is no verb خرب in Latin and hence no reason for the word cribrum.

(c) علم to mark a thing, hence علم a limit-stone, which has become LIMI-T (boundary indicated by stone) in Latin. But there is no verb علم in Latin and hence no reason for the word limit.

(d) عمل to work, hence عملة wages of work. EMOLUMENT is based on it but there is no corresponding verb and hence no reason for the word emolument, which has been wrongly traced to (MILL=مالة a hand-mill) by the Oxford dictionary.

(e) قرم to bark a thing, hence قرامة the chip of bread sticking to oven. The German word KRUME, and English CRUMB, are based on it. But there is no corresponding verb in German and English and hence no explanation thereof.

(f) غفر to cover, hence غفرة a disk which is 'coverlet', *i.e.*, a lid in English. Arabic word غفر has affinity with كفر, خفر, كور which form a family.

(g) The German word AIN-SALIG-en means, to wrap, to drive, to take a road, to beat, woof. Obviously enough, it is a homonym of 5 Arabic roots, *viz.*, سلك to wrap, سلق to whip, سلك to go along a road, سلق to beat, سلق thread on spindle. It is clear hence that the homonym has been decomposed and the heterogeneous meaning explained.

The above examples prove that when a foreign word is traced to its Arabic origin it regains three qualifications :

1. It explains its meaning and philosophy as in examples (a) to (e).
2. It gets reunited with its family as in example (f).
3. If a homonym, it gets split up into component parts as in (g).

The repatriation of the word invests it with its lost privileges. It may be noted in this connection that Sanskrit also gives the philosophy of the word sometimes, e.g., Kashap Isa, lord of night=moon ; ACHARYA, to be gone to=teacher ; Anadiant, without beginning and end=God, DYOTA, beaming=god. But such explanations are very rare in Sanskrit. Moreover, the above-noted words are compound words and poetical expressions and not the inherent qualities of the root.

I—From Physical to Moral

Arabic language moulds the physical into moral in a pictographic manner :

(a) قرف to scrape and also to suspect, because suspicion is scraping of mind. The English word 'Scruple' is based on قرف but it has no corresponding explanation.

(b) ضرس to bite strongly, ضرس ill-tempered.

(c) كرب to load, hence to distress and grieve. The English word GRIEF is traceable to كرب, i.e., grief.

(d) حسن beauty, hence حسنة good work, alms, benefit.

(e) حصن to be inaccessible (place), حصن to fortify, to surround with a wall, حصن stronghold, fortress, hence حسان chaste woman, lawful wife.

(f) عقف to crook a thing, hence عقف a fox.

(g) خفش to be small-eyed, to be week-sighted, to see only by night, hence خفاش bat, night-bird.

(h) قرص to pinch, to sting, hence to prick with words.

J—Human Limbs

Arabic has a simple word for every human limb and its actions. However, other languages are defective in this respect too. Sometimes they have to coin words for ordinary and basic necessities :

(a) CALCO in Latin means to tread, whence CALX a heel.

(b) ARM comes from HARM-os, a joint.

(c) BELLY comes from BELG, a bag.

(d) FOREHEAD is a coined word for lack of an exact word.

(e) STOMACH comes from STOMA which means mouth.

It is clear that the above-noted 5 words are artificial and not natural. They do not convey the idea with exactness.

(f) KNEE comes from CNEO. In fact, it is نى to fold, to bend, whence مشى a knee. The Arabic root has explained the philosophy of the word because a knee bends, doubles and folds itself.

Compare this poverty of language with Arabic vocabulary which gives a specific simple word not only for each human limb but also for its various actions.

K—Exactness

A simple word always pre-exists a compound word. We have seen that each Arabic root is singular in its spelling and meaning and faithfully conveys a specific idea unlike a compound word which does not exactly convey the idea. We do not mean to disparage compound words for the simple reason that they are formed out of simple words and they denote human ingenuity to meet the growing needs of society. A jeweller has to be appreciated for making beautiful ornaments out of a natural gold. The point here is that Arabic is rich in simple words and does not stand in need of compound words. Gold is a gift of nature ; but ornaments are the result of human art. The Holy Quran calls Arabic language by the name of *Bayan* which means an all-embracing and clearly expressive and precise language.

N.B.—It is next to impossible to be able to write even a small book with the aid of simple words in any language except Arabic.

L—Synonyms

Maxmuller says : "The more ancient a language the richer it is in synonyms." A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that it is the richest language in synonyms as well. We have noted above that there are families and clans of words in Arabic. A language based on this system must yield a large crop of synonyms. The synonyms are, therefore, an argument in favour of Arabic being the most ancient language. They are also a reservoir which could feed many languages. In this book I have given, out of 200, about 153 words for such an ordinary notion as to RUN. Therefore synonyms are also an argument that Arabic could be the mother of languages.

M—Arabic is a God-given Language

To quote Maxmuller :

Language may be a production of nature, a work of human art, or a divine gift. But to whatever sphere it belongs, it would seem to stand unsurpassed may unequalled by anything else. If it be a production of nature it is her last and crowning production, which she reserved for man alone. If it is a work of human art, it would seem to lift the human artist almost to the level of divine creator. If it be the gift of God, it is God's greatest gift, for through it God speaks to man and man speaks to God in worship, prayer and meditation (Science of Language, P. 74).

This has been excellently put.

In case of illiterate Arabs living away from the cross-roads of learning and civilization there can be no question of their making a language much less such a perfect language. Neither can there be a question here of Arabic being a production of nature. The above discussion leads to the only and third conclusion that Arabic is a language through which God spoke to man. In the words of the Holy Quran: The Beneficent God hath taught the Quran. He hath created man. He hath taught him a perfect language.

And hence the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement claimed that :

Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world, from which men learned to make their languages, and the Divine book *i.e.* the Holy Quran, is also in Arabic (The Teachings of Islam. P. 132).

If God spoke to man it would be in his language and He will give His law in that language as well.

The unique structure of Arabic roots shows that Arabic could not have been derived from any other language. The vastness of Arabic vocabulary and its synonyms is an argument that this reservoir is capable of feeding many languages. The philosophy and reason behind its words, the all-embracing five circles mentioned above in which this language revolves, shows that it must be a God-given language and not man-made.

In the Arabic language words were part of a homogeneous system. They were torn away from the context or weaned away from the mother and passed into various languages without the system. And hence the controversy about the origin of language :

Sussmilch held that language could not have been invented by man but was a direct gift from God. But Herder's strongest argument against this is that if language had been framed by God and by Him instilled into the mind of man we should expect it to be much more imbued with pure reason, than it is as an actual matter of fact. Much in all existing languages is so chaotic and ill-arranged that it could not be God's work, but must come from the hand of man (Jesperson P. 27).

The above-noted chaos and confusion does exist in non-Arabic languages. But the above discussion about the structure, vastness and philosophy of Arabic words is sufficient to convince an impartial student that the charge of chaos and confusion does not apply to Arabic at all. It is so systematic, scientific and philosophic that it must have come from the hand of God.

Criteria of the Best Language

Otto Jespersen has rightly raised the point at page 324 of his book, "That language ranks highest in the art of accomplishing much with little means, or in other words, which is able to express the greatest amount of meaning with the simplest mechanism."

And obviously enough there can be no simpler mechanism than a trilateral which is the general rule of Arabic language. A glance at the Arabic lexicon will bear this out. The following are some trilaterals picked up at random :

لغظ to wipe o's lips with the tongue	رب to possess, collect, rule over
رتج to begin to walk (child)	صعق to swoon at the sound of thunder
ربك to be entangled in an affair	جنا to recline on the chest
ربيع to make a 4 stranded rope	جاني to sit knee to knee w. anyone
فعل to produce weak-bodied children on account of marriage between relatives from the paternal and maternal side (the word itself is a science of physiognomy).	

The following points are clear :

- (a) The Arabic trilateral had to be translated into a long sentence.
- (b) There is no silent or surplus letter as they are all trilaterals.
- (c) The shortest possible word has conveyed the largest possible meaning and has correctly described the actions which take place.
- (d) Bernard Shaw condemned and deplored English spelling as entailing wear and tear of machinery, loss of time and space. He was compelled to resort to short-hand on account of uneconomical and wasteful English spelling. He went so far as to dedicate some of his property with the object of working out a reform in the English spelling. The above-noted words are perfectly free from such defects.

Jesperson has made another point on page 442 of his book :

An ideal language would always express the same thing by the same and similar means, any irregularity or ambiguity would be banished, sound and sense would be in perfect harmony, any number of delicate shades of meaning could be expressed with equal ease, poetry and prose, beauty and truth would be equally provided for, human spirit would have found a garment and gracefulness, fitting it closely and yet allowing full play to any movement.

Jesperson has rightly been called the king of philologists. He is perfectly right in laying down the above standards which in fact show the

yearning ingrained in human nature for a perfect language. The following Arabic words, again taken at random from the Arabic dictionary, fulfil the above-coveted requirements.

(a) *قَبَسَ* to ask or take fire from someone or to learn a thing from anyone. *قَبَضَ* to take a thing with the end of fingers ; to take a pinch of. *قَبِضَ* to seize with the hand. *قَبِطَ* to grasp a thing.

(b) *نَبَأَ* to inform. *نَبِهَ* to remind anyone, to rouse, to notify a th. to. *نَابَ* to reprehend a.o. energetically. *وَنَبَ* to upbraid, to rebuke.

(c) *نَدَدَ* to tread heavily. *وَفَدَ* to come to, to reach. *نَفَدَ* to do a thing speedily. *خَفَدَ* to walk quickly. *عَفَدَ* to jump on both feet.

(d) *قَدَدَ* to cut a thing lengthwise. *كَدَدَ* to cut off. *قَدَحَ* to perforate a thing. *قَطَبَ* to nib (a pen) to pare (the hoof of a horse). *قَطَعَ* to curtail, to settle an affair. *قَصَرَ* to cut off. *قَضَرَ* to crackle.

(e) *غَمَزَ* to wink with the eye. *غَمَضَ* to be hidden. *رَمَزَ* to wink a.o. *لَمَزَ* to make a sign with the eye. *هَمَزَ* to suggest evil to a.o., to back-bite.

It is needless to point out that these groups of words conform exactly to the above-noted standard on the point of sense and sound, shades of meaning and rhythm. A slight change of accent has given another shade of meaning. From these instances some points stand out.

Firstly, the combination of letters in the above groups is like a graduated prescription of a physician who wants to gain an effect. There is a design, reason and logic in the combination of letters of the above trilaterals to denote the most delicate shades of meaning with the help of three similar letters. The Arabs were an illiterate people before the advent of Islam. The Holy Quran says :

He it is Who has raised among the unlettered people a messenger from among themselves, who recites unto them His signs and purifies them and teaches them the Book and wisdom although they had been before, in manifest misguidance (62 : 2).

Hence it is unthinkable that they could chisel and perfect their language to such an exquisite beauty. They had no philologists like Yashk and Panni to reform and graduate their language like Sanskrit. History shows that the philologists and scholars of different languages assembled from time to time in conclaves with the object of reforming and embellishing their languages. No such counsels of the elders ever took place concerning the Arabic language. Moreover Arabia was a barren peninsula segregated from the rest of the world, and quite aloof from the cross-roads of civilization. The Arabs led a nomadic life in 'a valley unproductive

of fruit' (Al-Quran 14 : 37) so that nobody ever thought it profitable to conquer their land. Hence the Arabic language remained perfectly free from any foreign influence in its natural and pristine state. These facts show that beauties and vastness of Arabic are innate and God-given.

Secondly, Herder dubbed language as illogical and chaotic so that it could have been made by man only and not given by God.

This charge may apply to the languages other than Arabic which are deficient and defective in many ways.

But the charge fails absolutely against Arabic as the above instances and numerous similar instances can prove.

Thirdly, it is clear from the views of Herder, Maxmuller and Jespersen referred to above that there is an insatiable thirst for a perfect language ingrained in human heart. To say that God provided for all the requirements of man out of His bounty, but He did not deign to fulfil this desire which He could easily do, is a paradox and the worst charge against the Almighty God. The Holy Quran emphatically refutes this charge as absolutely baseless.

Fourthly, the philologists were generally concerned with languages other than Arabic which are the corrupted variations of Arabic and quite deficient to fulfil human needs. Maxmuller and Herder were right in attributing imperfection to man and not to God. But they were contradicting themselves by saying that God did not condescend to give any language to man much less a perfect language.

Fifthly, Languages other than Arabic fall far short of the standards which a perfect language should fulfil. Only a God-given language can be vast enough and all-embracing to fulfil them. It is in this setting that the Holy Quran says : "The Beneficent God taught the Quran. He created man; taught him the mode of expression."

This is as much as to say that God gave a perfect language to man and the Quran is a standing proof of its perfection.

To sum up

1. The structure of Arabic roots is mathematical. Each root is as distinct as a thumb impression and is immune from the diseases enumerated under the caption 'The Diseases of Words.' Therefore it is impossible that Arabic could have been derived from any other language.
2. The roots are symbols which depict the natural phenomenon with which they are linked up. The words denote their philosophy and

reason. In the words of the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community. "The Arabic language and the universe are two mirrors which are placed opposite to each other (مرايا متقابلة)."

Hence the Arabic vocabulary meets with every human requirement with its inexhaustible treasure of simple words.

3. Arabic language was a perfect machine. Every part was fitted into its proper place. Various parts were removed which passed into other languages without the order and system. Hence languages were found to be insufficient, confused and chaotic. The Arabic language is perfectly immune from these charges like everything which has come out of God's hand. Affixes were employed to make up for the deficiency of non-Arabic languages. They defaced the identity of Arabic roots. Other factors also deformed them. However, *it was so ordained that Arabic roots could be traced out of foreign languages according to definite laws to be discussed hereafter.*

4. Arabic is self-sufficient and does not stand in need of any borrowing from other languages. With its vastness of roots and synonyms it can feed many languages. Therefore it is capable of being the mother of languages. Unlike Sanskrit and some other languages it has always remained a living tongue.

5. The uniqueness of its roots in the minutest details and the perfection which pervades the whole system shows that it is a God-given language and not man-made.

Sanskrit and its Peculiarities

Some features of Snaskrit may be noted here in contrast with Arabic :

(a) Alphabet

Sanskrit possesses 49 letters of alphabet. It does not possess the letter Z. *The Z sound is conveyed by the letters G, J or Y.* "Peoples of some lands are unable to pronounce the letter Z" (Minan, P. 10), e.g., 1. GANI, woman=ZNI خانی prolific woman which is زن in Persian. 2. GARAYA, cast off skin=ZR طرح skin. 3. GAR-a, old=ZR ذروة old age. 4. GARI-tri, worshipper=ZR ضرع to entreat in prayer. 5. GNA, to know=ZN ظن to know. 6. YUG, to join=ZG زوج to join. 7. YAVA, limb=ZV عضو limb. 8. YAG, sacrifice=ZG ذكى to slaughter (a victim).

(b) Verbal Roots

Sanskrit contains not more than 1500 to 1700 verbal roots some of which are variants of another form and the number of true roots is still smaller.

ولا تكفى مفرداتها في استيفاء انواع المرام ، ولا توجد فيها ذخيرة المفردات

And the simple words in non-Arabic languages are not sufficient to fulfil various human requirements and they do not possess a treasure of simple words (Minan, P. 78).

Obviously enough, these 1500 to 1700 roots dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the vastness of Arabic roots which we have already discussed.

(c) Affixes

The stock of roots being too small to cope with numerous human requirements Sanskrit employs 25 prefixes and about 200 suffixes to form compound words.

وأفحلوا ألسنتهم بأيديهم لا بأيدي الفياض المنان

Their languages received embellishment from their own hands and not from the hands of the Bounteous and Benevolent Lord.

وكان غاية سعيهم ان ينحتوا بازاء المفردات انواع تركيبات

And with their utmost effort they could fabricate various compound words as against simple words (Minan, P. 81).

(d) Original Roots

The original Sanskrit roots are Arabic trilaterals, e.g., 1. KSHAL, to wash=غسل to wash. 2. KSHOD, hunger=قصد hunger. 3. KHE-DA, fatigue=كد fatigue. 4. VIKAR, reflection=فكر to reflect. 5. DRUH, hurt=ضر injury. 6. KSHEPA, mention=كشف to disclose. 7. KSHIP, to throw, abuse=قذف to throw, abuse. 8. KSHAP, night=غسف darkness. 9. KSAP, mortification=قشف to lead a painful life. 10. UDHAR, milk=درة milk.

And let it not confound thee that in Sanskrit, etc., thou comest across a small number of simple words. They do not belong to their dilapidated house or their tattered kit-bags. On the contrary all these words are like stolen property or borrowed equipment (Minan, P. 105).

Thus KSHAL, KSOD are clearly borrowed from Arabic. However they become tattered in the compound forms, viz., AKSHALITA, unwashed, AKSHODHUKA, not hungry.

(e) Difficulties

Aside from other factors, two main causes make Sanskrit a very difficult language: (a) The number of suffixes is very large and some of them are tongue-twisters such as *matrch*, *damhach*, *vidrich*, *dvlch*, *dhkj*, which are various devices to denote different shades of meaning. (b) The number of homonyms also is very large and it is very difficult to remember their heterogenous meanings. Abu-Rehan Alberuni (973—1018) says that Hindus of his time took pride in the fact that their language was most difficult to learn, which is obviously a great defect. Alberuni says that sometimes it so hapened that even his teacher would forget the meaning of a word which he had explained to his pupil a few minutes before. And it is this aspect of Sanskrit which makes Pandit Brahmanand say, "Vedic statements cannot be correctly understood by all and co-operation of virtuous experienced Vedic scholars is *at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning*" (Voice of Vedas, P. 86). And the learned Pandit minimises the importance of Sanskrit when he says: "But it must not be supposed that the Vedic language and the so-called Sanskrit are one and the same. The former has many peculiarities which distinguish it from the latter, its direct descendent" (Voice of Vedas, P. 94). The word Sanskrit (Samskrit) means 'collected together' (ثم to collect). The presence of a large number of homonyms is an evidence that various dialects were collected into the so-called Sanskrit. The homonyms are an admitted fact in Sanskrit. They are a riddle to the philologists, e.g.,

SUBH¹, glide along, صبح to swim
SUBH², to shine, صبح to shine

VAS³, to wear, وشح to gird with
VAS⁴, to cut, اوسى to cut

NAS¹, to reach, نشأ to reach (youth) VAS⁵, rush, attack, نزع rush, attack
NAS², associate, انس associate VAS⁶, to dwell SV, ثوى to dwell
NAS³, nose, نص utmost limit SAM, toil, عسى to toil
VAS¹, power, وسع ability SAM¹, calm, سمح be gentle
VAS², to shine, بصر to shine SAM², injure, حسم to cut, cauterise
SMA³, to hear, سمع to hear

KAUPI-na, loin-cloth, infamous deed, كيفة piece of cloth, وكف sin.

It is clear hence that the remarks of Alberuni and Pandit Brahmanand are quite justified regarding enigmatic words of Sanskrit. Only Arabic can solve these riddles as shown above. Ease of pronunciation and clearness of meaning is the normal human requirement. Sanskrit lacks both. No wonder that it remains a dead language and the Vedas are found to be ununderstandable by all. Thus Sanskrit is far from being a clear (*Mubeen*) language which is the exclusive virtue of Arabic.

(f) Grammar

Sanskrit has nearly 4,000 rules of grammar which is a most complicated technique dealing with interchange of vowels and consonants in order to denote the minutest shades of meaning which have been shaped out by human industry. It is this aspect of Sanskrit which fascinated the European scholars.

In time they (Hindus) worked out a systematic arrangement of grammar and lexicon. Generations of such labour must have preceded the writing of the oldest treatise that had come down to us, the *grammar of Panni*. This grammar which dates from somewhere round 350 to 250 B.C. is one of the greatest monuments of *human intelligence*. No language has been so perfectly described. It may have been, in part due to this excellent codification that Sanskrit became in time, the official and literary language of all Brahman India. The Indian grammar presented to European eyes, for the first time, a complete and accurate description of a language, based not upon theory, but upon observation. Moreover, the study of Sanskrit disclosed the possibility of a comparative study of languages (Bloomfield, P. 11).

There is no doubt that Hindus were much advanced in the science of language as early as the fourth century B.C. It is true also that Sanskrit is a comparatively vast and beautiful language. And both these facts justify the admiration of European scholars. But it must be noted that the beauties of Sanskrit are partly innate but mostly they are the result of human efforts. And the above-noted eulogies have been elicited not by the vastness or completeness of Sanskrit but by the technique, ingenuity, labour and industry employed by Sanskrit-grammarians and

scholars like Yashk, Panni, and a line of their predecessors no fewer than 64 and their successors like Katanya, Vartikas, Patanjali, Bhartari, Jayaitya, Vamana and several others. This is what Mr. Bloomfield means by 'generations of such labour, etc.' The fact that 4,000 detailed rules were accomplished as early as 300 B.C. made the European scholars wonder at the achievements of Sanskrit grammarians. In this respect the contrast between Arabic and Sanskrit is all the more remarkable as a contrast between things natural and artificial.

And a wonderful feature of Arabic is the fact that it was the language of an unlettered people who never polished it like men of extensive knowledge. They had no share of Greek philosophy; nor had they the arts of Hindus or the Chinese. Notwithstanding this, we find that this language surpasses all other languages in being able to depict the subtlest of philosophical thoughts and most delicate of human ideas (Minan, P. 95).

(g) Nouns

As a matter of fundamental principle all nouns in Sanskrit are derived from verbs. This has advantages as well as disadvantages. The advantage is that the noun formed on verb denotes the reason and philosophy of the noun, e.g.,

1. HRID, heart, *i.e.*, throbbler=(H) RD رعد to shudder.
2. BANDHU, relative, from BADH, to bind=BD, ابط to fasten.
3. GURU, spiritual leader, *i.e.*, heavy=GR وقرburden, وقار dignity.
4. BRAH-ma, creator, from the verb BHR to bear=BR برأ to create.
5. BHAJ, share, from the verb BHAJ, to break=BZ بعض to divide, بعض share.
6. DHAN-us, bow, دن to be crook-backed.
7. ISTR-i, woman, ستر to cover whence ستيرة chaste woman, because chastity is in a way connected with veiling of women.

But the number of verbal roots being very small, the derived nouns do not always conform to the verbs and one often comes across forced etymologies and conventional nouns which is a great disadvantage, e.g.,

1. ACHAR-ya, to be gone to, *i.e.*, teacher. Here the noun does not exactly conform to the verb as the teacher is not the only person to be gone to. It is only a conventional word (SAR سار to go).
2. RAJ-a, ruler, from the verb RAJ, to shine. The idea of ruling is only a metaphorical sense of shining (رَجَج to shine).

3. AS-va, horse, from the verb AS, to travel. Here the derived noun ill-accords with the root because every traveller can be called As-va (ساح to travel).

4. GU-a, cow from the verb GU, to bellow, to cry. The noun does not fit in with the verb because cow is not the only animal that bellows or cries (عَجَج to bellow, to cry).

5. LYMPH, clear water, from the verb LAP, to shine. The sense of shining is too general to be confined to water (لَهَب to blaze).

It is clear hence, that the formation of nouns on verbs is an advantage as well as a drawback because the number of verbal roots is too inadequate to yield every required noun and the derived nouns are in many cases poor and forced etymologies.

(h) Artificialities

Some words are merely artificial and metaphorical, e.g.,

1. UT-KALPA, spreading its tail, *i.e.*, peacock UT=ST سطح to spread, KLP خلف to remain behind, *i.e.*, tail.
2. DARP-ana, causing pride, *i.e.*, a mirror. TRP ترف to render inordinate.
3. VIP, to shake, VIP-ana, waving, *i.e.*, forest and VIP-ra, inwardly stirred, *i.e.*, inspired. The sense of forest is remote but the sense of inspiration is too far-fetched. [وهف to be shaken (plant)].
4. SINDH-U, moving for a goal, *i.e.*, ocean. The sense of ocean is too remote (سدا to direct o's self towards).
5. VAMS=VANS, a tree used for making lutes. The knots of vans have been assimilated to the pedigree table and therefore vama means a family pedigree. It is only a conventional sense. (VS وعر tree used for making lutes). It is BANS or VANS in Hindi.
6. VA-ta-ASA, feeding on air, *i.e.*, snake. It is only a poetical way of thinking (VA هوا air, AS هاس to eat).
7. URA-GA, breast-goer, *i.e.*, snake. This is again an allegory (UR=SR ضرة breast, G حجا to walk).
8. NAD-a, roarer, *i.e.*, a bull (ندى to re-echo).
9. SU-VAR-na, glittering well, *i.e.*, gold. This is too general to apply to gold. S صحج to be well, VR=FR نرى to shine.
10. NAS-ya, relating to nose, *i.e.*, bridle; نص utmost limit, *i.e.*, nose (see the English word NESS).

Such like words may be considered to be poetic beauties but they are not the inherent qualities of the roots. They are only human fabrications.

ألا ترى الى اللسان الويدية الهندية وغيره من الالسنة الاعجمية كيف توجد الفاظها من قبيل البرى والنحت وشتان ما بينهما وبين المفردات البحت

Do you not see that the Vedic and other non-Arabic languages possess a vocabulary which is a sort of trimming and fabrication. And there is a vast difference between artificial words and purely simple words (Minan, P. 80).

This artificiality in Sanskrit sometimes fabricates such long words as :

Devapoojasangatikaranadaaneshu

This can also be split up into Arabic trilaterals.

Antiquity

We have already seen that Sanskrit is not the mother but sister of Greek and Latin and the theory of its being the oldest language has no basis.

Conclusion

In the light of the foregoing features of Sanskrit let the reader see whether with a very limited stock of roots aided by 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes and the attendant compound words and artificialities it can bear any comparison with Arabic or justify the eulogies poured upon it by some of the Western scholars.

والاسف كل الاسف على بعض المستعجلين المسيحيين والغالين المعتدين انهم يحسبون اللسان الهندية اعظم الالسنة ومدحوها باخيات الواهية.

And it is a matter of extreme regret that some of the hasty among the Christians have exceeded the bounds in supposing that Sanskrit is the greatest language and they have eulogised it on account of their fantastic notions (Minan, P. 99).

The ancient list of verbs (dhaatupaatta) gives some 2000 Sanskrit roots from which all the words of the language are derived (Voice of Vedas, P. CXLI).

And this is the be-all and end-all of Sanskrit.

Hebrew

The word Hebrew or EBRI means to cross over (عبر to cross a river). The name was given to Israelites coming from the East of Euphrates.

Admittedly, Hebrew belongs to the Semitic group of languages.

In this book we need not mention Hebrew and Syriac because there is no doubt or dispute among the intelligent about their common origin, and these two languages are the altered forms of Arabic (Minan, P. 106).

And Syriac was the first to emerge out of Arabic in an altered form. That is why the ancients called it earliest Arabic (Minan, P. 90).

In this connection it may be noted that Hebrew alphabet does not possess 6 letters of Arabic alphabet, viz., ث، خ، ذ، ض، ظ، غ.

Therefore, it goes without saying that the Hebrew vocabulary will fall far short of numerous Arabic roots which contain these six letters and which are separate and independent words. And in any case Hebrew vocabulary will be contained within the Arabic vocabulary. Hebrew is not as vast, scientific and systematic as Arabic.

PART II

Diseases of Words

It is a curious phenomenon that a language which is not spoken and remains confined to books and manuscripts retains its purity. This is true of Sanskrit which is not a spoken language and is confined to Vedas and Shastras. Therefore the root words of Sanskrit are nearer to Arabic than the roots of spoken languages.

On the other hand a spoken language develops and in course of time suffers from many changes and diseases. It is like a current coin which undergoes wear and tear while a coin lying in coffers retains its pristine form. However, these changes are based on definite phonetic laws so that these changes can be discerned and removed.

The following are some of the diseases or changes to which some words are prone. They are either natural changes that have cropped up in course of time due to difference in climate, habit or faulty development of organs of speech, or, some of them are artificial changes invented by the philologists or grammarians for various reasons.

Subtractions

1. *Aphesis* : The gradual and unintentional loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, e.g., 'mend' for 'amend.' It is a form of apheresis.

2. *Apheresis* : The dropping of an unaccented syllable or letter from the beginning of a word, as 'squire', for 'esquire' 'neath' for 'beneath.'

3. *Apocope* : Cutting off or dropping or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word, as 'chapel', for 'chapelle', 'th' for 'the'. (KOP-to, to cut=کاف to cut.)

4. *Elision* : Eliding or striking out of a part of a word for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as 'oer' for 'over,' 'tis' for 'it is.'

5. *Syncope* : Elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word as 'arblish' for 'arcubalish', 'ne'er' for 'never.'

Hence, it is clear that a word may be curtailed in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end.

Additions

6. *Prothesis* : The addition of a letter in the beginning of a word for ease of pronunciation as 'splash' and 'squeeze' for 'plash' and 'queeze'.

7. *Prothesis* : This is akin to prothesis or another name for the same. It consists in the addition of a letter or letters to a word especially at the beginning as 'begloom' for 'gloom'.

7-A. Reduplication or the doubling of the initial part in inflection and word-formation, e.g., 'Pipto from Pet, 'Fefelli' from Fallo. Verbs are reduplicated in Sanskrit and Greek.

8. *Epenthesis* : The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word chiefly to facilitate pronunciation as 'l' in 'could' and 'n' in 'passenger'.

9. *Paragoge* or *Epithesis* : The addition of an excrescent letter or syllable at the end of a word without changing its meaning as 'amongst' and 'whilst' for 'among' and 'while'.

Hence it is clear, that a word may receive addition in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end.

Irregularities

10. *Metathesis* : Transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation as 'lisp' for 'lips', 'waps' for 'wasp' 'slop' for 'police', 'thrida' for 'third'.

11. *Doublet* : A duplicate form of a word due to difference of function, origin or dialect as 'of' and 'off' 'to' and 'too'.

12. *Variant* : A variant form of the same letter or symbol or spelling of the same word, i.e., to spell a word in a different way as 'apprize' or 'apprise'.

13. *Corruption* : Corrupt or vitiated form of a word, as 'critter' for 'creature'.

Sound Changes

14. *Sound Shifts*, i.e., the change of alphabetical letters under the influence of climate, habit or defective development of sound-organs. It will be noted, however, that Sound-Shifts conform to definite phonetic laws and the change of sound can be discerned and corrected to find out the real word. Some Sound-Shifts have separate names as given below :—

15. *ZeZament* : (French term) to lisp G as Z.

16. *Sakari* : (Sanskrit term) to pronounce S for SH.

17. *Shatva* : (Sanskrit term) to pronounce SH for S.

18. *Kashkasha* : (Arabic term) to pronounce S for K as علكيش for علك. This is a very important Sound-Shift. Latin alphabet has expelled K and retained C which gives K and S sounds. The Banu Tamim clan

of Arabia used to pronounce S for K ; for instance, they would say ريش تحتش for " ريك تحتك ". We shall see that change of K to S and *vice versa* is responsible for tracing hundreds of words of Sanskrit, English, Latin, etc., to their Arabic origin.

19. *Kaskasa* : (Arabic term) To add a surplus S to a word ending in K as كس for ك . This is a kind of paragoge.

20. *Vowels* : Vowels are also a fertile cause of disfiguring the word.

21. *Homonym* : A word agreeing in sound with, but different in meaning from, another as, fair, fare ; read, reed. Sometimes the term Homonym is extended to words of like spelling but different pronunciation.

These 21 diseases of words are an admitted fact and by keeping this diagnosis in view we shall try to cure the words of different languages so that they are retraced to their Arabic origin. The European philologers, to my knowledge, have not yet done so.

The above list is not a complete picture of the diseases of words, but it is sufficient for our purpose. It will be seen that the main diseases are subtractions, additions and irregularities, etc. But they conform to regular phonetic laws and can be cured easily. In other words, the above state of affairs is not a chaos but a disorder only, out of which order can be evolved. The deficient parts of a word can be made up, excrescent tumours removed, and Sound-Shifts corrected, in the light of Quranic verse :

And the diversity of your tongues and colours ; most surely there are signs in this for the learned (30 : 22).

Arabic roots are free from all the above-noted defects and hence Arabic is pre-eminently fitted to be a STANDARD for other languages.

Resemblances

A few points about the resemblances of the words of one language with those of another may be noted here.

1. *True Resemblance* : In tracing a word to Arabic it is necessary that its sound and sense should agree with the Arabic root which should also cover its derivatives. The Arabic root must also conform to one of the ten formulas and must be a trilateral, e.g., PIERCE=فرص to pierce, Neck=عنق neck, etc.

2. *Chance or false Resemblance* : It is possible that a few words may agree in sound and sense of an Arabic word but the root may be a quite different Arabic word. Thus (a) Mystery is not based on مستور ; (b) manacle is not منكل ; (c) Genus is not جنس ; (d) measure is not معيار. They are based on quite different Arabic roots. And the etymologist has to caution himself against such pitfalls and blinds.

3. *Lost Resemblance* : Arabic root may be completely lost in a foreign language in course of time. Thus Tongue=Dingua=LINGUA, which is a nasalised form (of لهجه, language). Similarly, the Sanskrit word LOHA = RUH=RUDDHA=ورد red. In such cases the earliest root has to be traced and the intervening sound changes corrected.

Synonyms

Maxmuller says, "The more ancient a language the richer it is in synonyms." No language can stand comparison with Arabic in this respect too. To take an illustration. The following words mean (to RUN) in the following 29 languages and all these words have been traced to Arabic in conformity with the ten formulas. Let us travel from West to East :

Tarahumara (Language of aboriginies of Mexico)

MAYA, to run Y/J	MY=MJ معج to rush forth
SIMI, to run	SM سمح to run away
HUMA, to run H/S	HM=SM سمح to run away
BESORA, to run	(B) SR سحر to run
MAA-me, to run	MA ماع to run
DOWE-pu, to run	DW عدوا run
SAPU, to rush	SP سفا be swift in running

2. English

BORZO-I, swift	BRZ برز to outrun
DROM-os, running	DRM درم to run w. short steps
FLEE, run away f. danger	FL فل to run away, escape
LEAP (HLEAP-en) to run	HLB هلب to run
MIZZ-le, to decamp	MZ مزع to bound swiftly
ن ab-SQUATU-l-ate, decamp	SQT ساقط to outrun
SCUTTER (SKUD) run hastily	(S) KD كهده to run
غ es-CAPE (CAPP) coat	CB قاب to run away ↑ قبا coat
● SPRI-nt, to run (NT)	(S) PR فر to run
SKUD, run hastily	(S) KD كهده to run
ن CANTER, easy gallop (N)	CTR قطر to run (horse)
TRUCK, to run	TRK=KTR قطر to run
RUN (initial K elided)	RN=KRN قرن to gallop
HEAT, run	HT حتا to run
RACE, a swift course (RAES)	RS رهص to hurry a.o.
● re-FUGE, run	FG افاج to run
ن GALLOP (WALLOP)	WLP ولان gallop
ش BOLT, running away	BLT بالظ forsake and run away
DASH, rush, sudden advance	DSH دشا to rush into fight
RUSH, to hustle forward	RSH رعشة startle, panic

GUSH, flow w. violence
CURR-ent, running
COURI-er, runner
SHOOT, come quickly
ATTACK, rush, attack

GSH جشأ to rush on
CR كرا to run fast
CR كرا to run fast
SHT شطح to run
ATK عتك to rush, attack

3. Russian

● OOBEG, to run	OBG ابق to run away
● BEG, running	BG ابق to run away
OODER-aht, to gallop	DR در to run (horse)
OOMTCH-aht, to gallop	MCH=MS محص to run away
● SBEG-aht, to run	(S) BG ابق to run away
● pah-BEG, flight	BG ابق to run away
● BEHJ-aht, to run	BJ=FJ افاج to run
PAHL-ot, flight	PL فل to run away

4. Dutch

GUTS-en, to gush	GS جشأ to rush on
KEER, traffic, running	KR كرا to run fast
KOERI-er, runner	KR كرا to run fast
SCHIET-en, to shoot, fire	SHT شطح to run, شوط race

5. Swedish

FORT, fast	FRT افرت to hurry
en-LEVE-ra, run away w.	LV=LB هلب to run
RUSA, rush, run headlong	RS رعشة startle, panic
RYMMA, to run away	RM رمح to gallop (horse)
RUNNA, run (K dropped)	RN=KRN قرن to gallop

6. German

anf-FLU-x, flight	FL فل to run away
FLI-en, to flee	FL فل to run away, escape

7. French

ACCOUR-ir, to run	CR كرا to run fast
E-CHAPPE, run off	KB قاب to run away cf. كفا run away
PASS-er, to run	PS فحص to run
es-QUIV-er, to make off	QV=QF كفا to run away
● FUY-ant, to fly (FUGE)	FY=FG افاج to run

8. Spanish

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| re-BOS-ar, to run over | BS ایز to run |
| ● desa-BOAC-do, run away | BC ابق to run away |
| CORRE-d-or, runner | CR کرا to run fast |
| ● FUGA, flight | FG افاج to run |

9. Latin

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| DROM-os, race course | DRM درم to run w. short steps |
| ● FUGA, run | FG افاج to run |
| CURRO, to run | CR کرا to run |

10. Italian

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| ACCOR-ere, to run up | CR کرا to run |
| FIL-are, to run away | FL فل to run away |

11. Greek

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ORMEO, to run | RM رمح to gallop |
| H ₂ ORMAO, to rush, desire | رمح to gallop, رام to desire |
| AIGI-so, to rush forward | AG هاج to rush forth |
| IS-AMILL-os, equal in running | S سیمی equal, ML ملا to run |
| DROM-os, running | DRM درم to run w. short steps |
| ● PHORA, rush | PR فر to run |
| ● PHUG, to run | PG افاج to run |
| ● KUMA-so, to rush wildly | KM کحم to rush blindly into |
| DRA-so-mai, to run | DR در to run |
| di-DRA-sko, running away | DR در to run |
| KRAIP-n-os, rushing | KRB اغرب to run swiftly |
| ● SEO-mai, to rush | S سعی to run |
| ● AIS-so, to rush | S سعی to run |
| ● SEUO, to run | S سعی to run |
| DIO, to run | D عدا to run |
| ● REO, to run | R هرع to run |
| THEO, to run | T حتا to run |
| THOA-so, to run | T حتا to run |

12. Swahili

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| KIMBIA, to run away (M) | KB تاب to run away |
|-------------------------|--------------------|

13. Luganda

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| PULU-ka, escape | PL فل run away, escape |
| ● PIRYA-PIRYA, to trot away | PR فر to run away |
| CWA, make one's escape | KW=KF کما to run away |
| ● DDUKA, run away d/z | ZK زهق to disappear |

14. Persian

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| CHAR-VI-dan, to run | CHR=KR کرا to run |
| DAVI-dan, to run | DV عدوا run |
| RAMI-dan, to run | RM رمح to run |
| TAKH-tan, to rush | TK عتک to rush, attack |
| GUREKH-tan, to run G/A | GRK=ARK عرق race of horse |
| ● POYA, runnidg Y/J | PY=PJ افاج to run |

15. Sanskrit

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| DHAVA, to run | DV عدوا run |
| PLA, to run | PL فل to run away |
| ALOP, to run | ALB هلب to run |
| KAR, to run | KR کرا to run fast |
| VALG, gallop | VLG ولقی run of a she-camel |

16. Hindi

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ● BHAG-na, to run | BG ابق to run |
| ● BHAJ-na, to run | BJ=FJ افاج to run |
| DHR-DAMAK-na, to run | DR در to run, دمک to run |
| ● PAR-na, to run | PR فر to run |
| ● NAS-na, to run | NS ناص to escape, run |
| DAUR-na, to run | DR در to run |
| NATH-na, to run | NT نظ to run |
| SHOOT, run | SHT شوط to run, شوط race |

17. Aryan Roots

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| H ₂ ● BHAG, flee, go | BG ابق to flee, بقع to go |
| KAR, to run | KR کرا to run fast |

18. Pali

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR-l, running | SR سحر to run |
| PALA-yati, to run away | PL فل to run away |
| DHAVA-to, to run | DV عدوا run |
| SAPPA-to, to run, creep | SB سبح to run, flow (i.e., creep) |

19. Nepali

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| PHAL, to run | PL فل to run away |
| DHAWA, running | DW عدوا run |
| ● BHAGU-wa, fugitive | BG ابق to run away (slave) |
| ● BHAG-nu, put to flight | BG ابق to run away |
| DAUR, race | DR در to run |

- PAIYA, to run y/j
- SUI-K-nu, go, run
- KURUN-ga, antelope

- BRO-ba, to run
- DUR-ba, to run
- MYUG-pa, to run
- r GUG-pa, to run G/Z
- KYU-ba, to run K/S

- CHIND, to run (N)
- NATH-na, to run
- DAUR-na, to run
- BHAI-ria, to run
- SHOOT, run
- DUL-KI=DUR-ki, run
- NAS-na, to run

- PANDE-mu, race (N)
- VAMSA-mu, to run

- KUDA-vun, gallop
- DOD-vun, to run d/r

- SUT-nen, escape
- DHAV, run
- PAL, run

- PETJU-an, horse-race
- PANT-as, speedy (N) T/D

- HSIA, to startle
- TAO, to run
- t SAO, to run
- CHOU, to run
- SUAN, to run away

- PJ افاج to run
- S سعى go. run (extended w. AKKA)
- قرون galloping animal, قرون to gallop

20. Tibetan

- BR=FR فر to run
- DR در to run
- MG معج to rush forth
- GG=ZG زج to run
- KY=SY سعى to run

21. Punjabi

- SD شد to run
- NT نظ to run
- DR در to run
- FJ افاج to run
- SHT شوط race, شطح to run
- DR در to run (horse)
- NS ناص to run, escape

22. Tlegu

- PD فد to run
- (V) MS محص to run

23. Gujrati

- KD كهده to run
- DD=DR در to run

24. Mahrati

- ST شطح to run away
- DV عدوا run
- PL فل to run away

25. Indonesian

- PJ افاج to run
- PD افد to hurry

26. Chinese

- HS هاش take fright, run away
- T حتا to run
- S سعى to run
- CH=S سعى to run
- SN=NS ناص to escape, run

27. Japanese

- KUCHI, to run
- SHUPP-on, running away
- KEIBA, to run, (عقب race)
- ochi-NOBI-ru, to run
- CHIKUT-en, to flee away
- KS اكص to run
- SB سبج to run
- KB تاب to run away
- NB ناهب to race
- SKT ساقط to outrun

28. Sumerian

- GUR, to run about
- QAR, to flee
- RI, to run
- GR جرى to run
- KR كرا to run fast
- R هرع to run

29. Egyptian

- PHRR, to run
- TKK, attack, violate frontiers
- PD, to run
- BHE, to flee (H)
- PR فر to run
- TK عتك to attack, rush forth
- PD فد to run
- B هبا to run away

These examples show that :

(a) Some words are common to many languages ; others are exclusively found in other languages. This shows that human race must have been living together before it spread out to different parts of the earth. Each group had taken from the parental store a stock of words. Some were common to many groups. Others were exclusively used by other groups. This stock-in-trade of each group subsequently developed into various languages on different phonetic lines.

(b) Each foreign word when traced to Arabic is a triliteral.

(c) The extreme richness of Arabic in synonyms shows that it is a reservoir which can feed numerous languages.

(d) Can Sanskrit or any other language supply the foregoing words or a similar list of synonyms ?

Homonyms

Homonym is a word having the same sound as another but a different meaning and origin. The homonyms are the greatest headache of the etymologist. There are 600 homonyms in the English language which are defined and well-marked. For instance, (1) Grave, (2) Grave, (3) Grave, (4) Grave. The roots were quite different but they have assumed common spelling in course of time.

Besides these admitted homonyms, there are numerous other homonyms in which different words have got mixed up and have not so far been traced and earmarked.

Sanskrit abounds in homonyms. Sometimes as many as ten different words have become huddled together in one word. And this is one of the greatest drawbacks and difficulties in Sanskrit. Abu-Rehan Alberuni (973—1048), when he was studying Sanskrit in India, has noted this aspect of Sanskrit. He says that Sanskrit is a vast and difficult language and a word has different meanings which are very difficult to remember. He says that some times it so happened that even his teacher forgot the meaning of a word which he had explained to him shortly before.

In my humble opinion the reason for these difficulties is centred round homonyms. And there is an apparent cause for the existence of homonyms in almost all the non-Arab languages. The Arabic letters of alphabet can hardly be imitated by the alphabets of other languages. For instance, the difference of accent in ص، س، ث cannot be imitated by other alphabets. S cannot exactly convey these three sounds and hence ص، س، ث are prone to become homonym. Similarly ظ، ض، ز cannot be distinguished by Z sound, and ظ، زر، زر may become a homonym. And yet again, G or K cannot differentiate between ك، ق، گ hence ك، ق، گ may merge into a homonym. Apart from that the 6 delicate letters (ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ي) help keep the Arabic roots apart in most cases. This safeguard is absent in other alphabets, e.g., هوى، عوى، حوى، اوى are quite distinct, just as عرب، هرب، ورب have been kept apart by means of the delicate letters. It is obvious, therefore, that the Arabic words are constructed in such a way that different words must remain apart like the thumb impressions of different individuals and there is no question of corruption and confusion by way of homonyms in Arabic.

I am not merely theorising. I have discovered a large number of homonyms in various languages by analysing and differentiating the sounds of the above letters, viz.,

(ا، ه، ح، ع) (ذ، ز، ض، ظ) (ق، ك، غ، خ) (ت، ط، د) (ث، س، ص)

N.B.—In addition to the above reasons, the interchange of letters also contributes towards the formation of homonyms. For instance the English word GRAVE is a combination of 4 Arabic roots, viz., (قرب - كرب - قرف - جرف) because B and F have changed into V. Labials interchange.

It is an admitted fact that different roots which have become blended into one word are generally untraceable. In Sanskrit I found at least three hundred words mixed up with other words and distinct roots of these homonyms are not available in Sanskrit. Similar is the case with other languages. The Arabic language furnishes the missing roots which are mixed up in the homonyms of various languages and are untraced. This is proof paramount of the fact that Arabic is the clearest as well as the vastest language in as much as it successfully analyses the homonyms which no other language can claim to do.

There is another noteworthy point about homonyms. The philologists like Herder branded language as illogical and incomplete, so that it could only be man-made and not God-given. The idea of imperfection of language, therefore, gave rise to imsonic theory and gesticulation theory.

One of the reasons for calling language illogical is the riddle of homonyms. And when these can be split up into distinct roots the charge of illogicalness should fall to the ground.

Please, note that a word may have many meanings without being a homonym, because homonym is a term applied to a word in which different words have become mixed up into one spelling.

Therefore, the analysis of homonyms into separate and distinct words also proves convincingly that Arabic is the mother of all languages. Sanskrit or any other language is simply unable to offer a solution of the homonyms. This point is amply proved by the following specimens which are a riddle to the philologers. They have been analysed and traced to their proper Arabic roots in conformity with the formulas discussed hereafter.

Only two words from each language have been taken by way of specimen. A book exclusively devoted to homonyms, taken from different languages can be compiled in further proof of this argument. Let us now travel from East to West :

1. Japanese

H ₅	SHIME-ru, to make firm, to sum up, to scold, to put on belt, to close	SM اعصم to hold tightly, ثم to collect, حشم to be angry, عصمة collar, حتم to stop (a flask)
H ₂	KIZU, wound, defect	KZ وخص to wound, نقص defect

2. Chinese

H ₂	KAN, to shield, to beg	KN كن to cover, قنع to beg
H ₂	CHAN, to cut, kill	KN حن to cut, قتا to kill

3. Indonesian

H ₃	SERO, to cry, proclaim, sharp	SR صر to cry, صرح explain, اشر sharpen
H ₂	KIS-ir, to revolve, grind	KS كاس to coil, كس to grind

4. Tibetan

H ₃	y TOR-ba, throw, scatter, rend	TR طرح to throw, طهر scatter, طر to rend
H ₃	KAD-pa, to stick fast, draw near, just now	KD عكد to cleave to, قدا to draw near, قد just

5. Aryan Roots

H ₂	KRI, to incline, cling to	KR اثار to incline, غرى to stick to
H ₂	KAP, move to and for, bend	KP قمة shiver, KB قبا to bend

6. Sanskrit

H ₂	KAUPI-na, loin-cloth, infamous deed	KP كيفة a piece of cloth و كف sin, vice
H ₂	SUBH, glide, shine	SB سبح to swim, صبح to shine

7. Pali

H ₂	AKUL-o, crowded, troubled	KL قلة crowd, كل trouble
H ₂	anu-SARI-to, going, running	SAR سار to go, سر to run

8. Nepali

H ₂	UKLA-ni, rising, boiling	KL قل to raise, غلى to boil
H ₂	KHIS-ya-nu, make ashamed, grin	KS خزي to be ashamed, كز to gnash (the teeth)

9. Hindi

H ₂	KHOP, cave, stitch	KP كهف cave, كاف to sew
H ₂	AMAL-n, bright, dejected	AML عمل to shine, امل be weary

10. Punjabi

H ₂	GHAS-wai, wages of rubbing, grinding	GS قش to rub, قصع to grind
H ₂	SAT, truth, power	SD سد to be true, شد be strong

11. Persian

H ₂	KHAS, straw, mean	KS قشة bit of straw, خس to be mean
H ₂	SAKH-tan, make, conform	SAK صاغ to shape out, ساغ to suit

12. Latin

H ₂	MUN-us office, favour	MN مينة office, منحة gift
H ₂	CUMU-l-us, heap, summit	CM كوم to heap, قمة top

13. Italian

H ₂	CURA, to cure, care	CR قرع to cure, قرح ب to care for
H ₂	in-CEN-s-are, to glow, praise	CN سنا to shine, ثنا to praise

14. Greek

H ₂	ERSE, rain, young animal	RS رش to sprinkle rain (sky) رشا fawn able to walk
H ₃	KOP, smite, cut, fell	KP كف slap, كاف to cut, خفا to fell

15. Spanish

H ₂	COLA, tail, glue	CL كلا remain behind, كعل to glue
H ₂	COFIA, head-gear, net	CF كفة head-shawl, كفة net

16. French

H ₂	COTE, share, letter	CT قطعة a piece, خط letter
H ₉	COUL-er, to flow, pour, steal, slur slip, strain leak, to cast, to pass time	CL سال to flow, شل to pour, سل to steal, سلع to brand, زل to slip, سلا to extract (oil), اشل to leak, اسال to melt, CL=KL خلا to pass time,

N.B.—COUL-er, contains 9 Arabic roots and baffles logic.

17. German

H ₂	GRAU, dawn, dread	G/Z ZR ذر to rise (sun), ذعر fear
H ₂	IRE, wander, astray	IR عار to wander, حار to lose way

18. Dutch

H ₂	KAPP-en, to chop, fell	KP كات to cut, خفا to fell
H ₂	KIL, channel, chilly	KL غيل stream, قل shudder

19. Swedish

H ₂	KUL, top-hole	KL قلة top, خلة hole
H ₂	KORA, to run, carry	KR كرا to run fast, كاري to carry

20. Russian

H ₂	LEKH-oy, skilful, wicked	LK لياقة elegance, لقع humbugger
H ₂	nah-SEP-aht, fill, scatter	SB صب to fill, SP سفي to scatter

N.B.—It will be height of injustice to say that skill is wickedness.

21. English

H ₅	GRAVE, to dig, carve, grave, shore, to load	GRF جرف to dig, قرف to pare off, قرافة grave, جرف river bank, GRB كرب to load,
H ₂	CLYPE-us, to shield, to do too late	CLP غلف to cover, خلف to remain behind

22. Tarahumara

H ₂	ACHE, perceive, touch, cover roots with dust	AS حس to perceive, feel حشا to pour dust upon
H ₂	KATE, to hide, reap, save	كطا to hide, قطع cut, put apart

23. Swahili

H ₃	ONA, distress, to see, ease	ON عنا distress, عاين to see, هون ease
H ₂	UKOMBO, to curve, to ransom, fine (M)	KB قبا to bend عقاب requital, punishment

24. Lugunda

H ₃	KALU, dry, clear, open country, poor soil	KL قحل to be dry, اقلع be clear خلا lonely place, open country
H ₂	SSALA, set prayer, collect	SL صلى to pray, حصل to collect

25. Sumerian

H ₂	SUR, delimit, shine	SR حصر to limit, شرى to shine
H ₂	Rl, go, run	R راح to go, هرع to run

26. Egyptian

H ₂	MER, fortunate, happy	MR أمر to render wealthy, مرح rejoice
H ₃	SEH, touch, approach, reward (H)	S حس to feel, سعى to go, آس to reward

N.B.—(a) These are 52 words which have been analysed into 125 distinct and separate Arabic roots.

(b) The Arabic alphabet and the way in which the Arabic trilaterals are composed has been a complete safeguard against the blending of different words into a homonym. The different accents, e.g., (ا'ع) or (ث'س'ص) or (ذ'ز'ض'ظ) or (ح'ه) or (ك'ق'ك) have kept the different words apart from each other. Moreover, the six delicate letters, viz. (ع'ا'ه'ح'و'ى) are placed as a barrier to distinguish different roots.

In fact, the delicate letters perform the duties of watch and ward against the admixture of different words. These two aspects of the structure of Arabic roots may be closely studied in the analysis of the above-noted homonyms. This is one of the features of Arabic language which also makes it *Mubeen*, i.e., distinct and clear language; a point which has been repeatedly emphasised by the Holy Quran. The word *Mubeen* comes from بان, i.e., to be clear, distinct and obvious.

(c) I have already quoted Pandit Brahmanand who says: "The Vedic statements cannot be correctly understood by all and that co-operation of learned men and guidance of Virtuous and experienced Vedic scholars is at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning."

The learned Pandit is perfectly right in his diagnosis. It is obvious that if the words like Vas, SAM occur in the Vedas, there is bound to be an endless controversy in fixing their meaning and a large part of the Vedic texts must remain an enigma and can never be *Mubeen*. This result follows at once from Sanskrit homonyms which contain heterogeneous meanings. It is alphabetically impossible to analyse the homonyms except with the aid of Arabic alphabet.

(d) In the above context the following observations of the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement about the corruption of the non-Arabic languages are conspicuously noteworthy:

و بدلوا الصور بترك السداد، حتى جعلوا العذق جريمة، واللعل وثيمة، والوليمة
وظيمة و الحسنة جريمة، والضليح حماراً، والروضة مقفراً، وغادروا بيت الفصاحة
أنقى من الراحة، وألبعد من التلذذ والراحة، وما بقيت حدائقها ولا ركبتها، ولا نصرتها،
وما برح يمطر عليها مطر الشدايد، وتلقاها يد النوايب بالحصائد، حتى رمى متاعها
بالكساد، و بدل صلاحها بالفساد، فاصبحت دارها كالمتهوين.

And they (the languages) gave up the right course and became deformed. So much so, that they substituted a fruit-stone for a palm-tree, a pebble for a ruby and a condolence meal for a marriage-feast, and vice for virtue, and

an ass for a sturdy horse and a desert for a garden; and the mansion of eloquence became empty like the palm of one's hand, far removed from pleasure and happiness. Their gardens, their wells and their meadows are no more, nor their freshness. Calamities incessantly rained upon the languages and accidents ruined them and dullness of market destroyed their goods, and their soundness changed into corruption, until their houses look like having been plundered by thieves (Minan-ul-Rehman, P. 88).

A deep study of the homonyms noted above shows that these observations are true beyond a shadow of doubt.

The analysis of homonyms by Arabic language is a permanent challenge to all other tongues. It is also a source of satisfaction to the etymologist that he has hit the mark because the heterogenous meanings have been explained by the component parts of the homonym.

Loan Words

Due to development of means of communication people of different climes and countries come into contact with each other and the words of one language pass into the other and are called loan words.

Due to Muslim conquests in Europe about one thousand loan words passed from Arabic into European languages. They are mostly terms of art and science, because Muslims were the torch-bearers of knowledge when Europe was submerged in darkness. About all such loan words one thing is conspicuously noteworthy. All of them are nouns. Europe did not borrow a single verb from Arabic.

Similarly, the British ruled over India for About 150 years and some English words passed into Hindustani. All of them are nouns, such as station, ticket, card, hospital, etc. There is not a single verb of English language which passed into Urdu.

The conqueror imposes his own language upon the conquered, but as soon as he leaves, the loan words are generally replaced by native words and the local language comes back to its own.

Arabs used to be the first sailors trading between east and west and some trade names or names of some foreign commodities may have passed from Arabic into foreign languages. In the same way some foreign words, about 200, have passed into Arabic and are called *Dakhil*. All of them are nouns.

In all the above cases the reader may note that the loan words are confined to nouns and nouns alone. Such loan words are to be cautiously avoided in tracing out the roots of one language from the other.

Loan words have frequently misled the philologists to claim kinship between languages where none existed (Standard English Dictionary under the word LOAN).

But it is clear that a loan word being always a noun may be a misleading factor. Not so the verbs. The writer has traced out the verbs of different languages to their Arabic origin and has taken care to mark out the loan words from others which are part and parcel of the languages and are not loan words.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the loan words which have passed into Arabic from different languages can mostly be retraced to their real Arabic origin.

Illustrations

سفسطة (SOPH-is) wise	SP حصف to be a sound judge, حصح to ponder
فلسفة (PHILO) love (SOPH-is) wise	PL=LP الف to love+prec.
سفنچ fungus (N)	(S) PG فقع <i>fungus</i>
اسقف epi-SCOP-os, watcher	(S) CP كقفا to watch
ن طلسم TALI-s-man, spell	TAL تال to practise witchcraft
متر METRE (MESS) to measure	MS مسح to measure
ترم term, limit, boundary (TER)	TR طرة side, bank
كاثوليكي catholic (KATA)+OL- os, whole	OL=KL كل all kata pfx.
اروبا Europe (K dropped)	ERB=KRB غرب west
قيتار Guitar G/W	GTR=WTR وتر string of musical instrument
درهم DRAHMA (DERKO) to seize	DRK ادرك to seize
مجنين ballista (JANAK)	JNK جنق to hurl stones w. a ballista
شدياق =sub-DEAC-on=(DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد number f. 10 to 20

New Words

The primitive man led a very simple life. He lived in a shed with his cattle to protect them from beasts of prey. For his utensils he had a bag or a basket. Paper, pen and ink were not known to him and he used to scratch lines on the barks of trees to revive his memory. There was no mint or money and he used to exchange things by way of barter. For grinding corn he had a simple handmill. He used a potshred for voting. Cattle were his wealth. With the progress of civilization the same good old things were taken to mean highly developed modern things.

In the above context the following words represent the social equipment of the primitive man:—

1. House is now a mansion furnished with the most modern amenities of life. But the word house is based on KUS=كصح to keep at home or خص a hut (not allied to قش a small house).

2. Hangar now means a shed for carriages or aircraft. It is in fact a nasalised form of حجرة, i.e., cattle-shed.

3. Case now means a box, compositor's tray, etc. It comes from كيس, i.e., a bag. The word case has been wrongly traced to Capió, i.e., to take which is the Arabic word كف, i.e., to restrain, to fill.

4. Cash now means ready money. The root means a box which is again كيس, i.e., a bag. By metonymy the word cash refers to the contents of the bag, i.e., ready money.

5. Coffin now applies to a chest for holding money or treasure. Originally it meant a basket which is قفورة, i.e., a large basket. Coffin has been wrongly traced to KOPH or قفة, i.e., a basket.

6. Chest means a large strong box. Originally it was kiste, i.e., a basket, which is the Arabic word تشوة, i.e., a basket.

7. Scribe, script, scribble and manuscript are rooted in قرف, i.e., to scrape, i.e., to draw lines. قرف means the bark of tree which was used as paper by ancients. Similarly, write originally means to tear=هرت, i.e., to slit.

8. Similarly, the word signature comes from SIG-N-UM which means a mark or token, i.e., سحج to scratch, to abrade.

9. Literature now means the whole body of literary compositions universally. It comes from LETT-er, which is هلت, i.e., to scratch, i.e., to write.

10. Library is now a building containing a collection of books. Library is based on LIB-er, which means the inner bark of a tree. It is لـجـب, *i.e.*, to bark (a stick).

11. Book now means a large scale literary composition. It is supposed to be based on the word BOC, *i.e.*, beech tree, because at an early period both the Anglo-Saxons and Germans used to write on beechen boards. To my mind in the word book or box letters are transposed, *i.e.*, BK=KB=خب, *i.e.*, bark of trees. The beech tree may have been so called as its bark was used for writing.

12. Bible means the sacred scriptures of the Old and New testaments. The word comes from bibl-os which means papyrus bark. Its Arabic is (B) BL عـبـل to strip a tree of its leaves. The idea of a strip or bark of tree is the basis of the word.

It is clear that there is a common factor in the words 7 to 12.

13. Money now means current coin. Originally, it meant property convertible into money. The word money is supposed to be based on Moneta a goddess in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The word Moneta is itself based on (MONEO) to admonish. This is palpably wrong. Latin is addicted to transposition of letters, *e.g.*, MOAN=نـأـم to *moan*, Moneo, to admonish=نـهـم to scold, admonish.

Therefore MONEY, property convertible into money, is نـعـم, *i.e.*, cattle. Latin has been unable to distinguish between نـهـم and نـعـم.

14. DHAN in Sanskrit means cattle wealth. The word DHAN is metathesis of نـدـأـة, *i.e.*, abundance of cattle or wealth.

15. Pecuniary comes from the Latin root PECU which means cattle. In Sanskrit it is PASHU, *i.e.*, cattle. It is the Arabic word فـشـاء, *i.e.*, increase of cattle.

It is clear that the words *money*, *dhan* and *pecuniary* are based upon a common idea that primitive man's wealth was his cattle.

16. Price and prize is the same word which means compensation. PRIZE=(P) RZ عـرـض compensation. This refers to barter system.

17. KOOP-en (the root of cooper) now means to trade. Originally it meant buying which comes from كـفـأ, *i.e.*, to requite, which again refers to trade by barter.

18. The word COS-T is also based on قـاـض, *i.e.*, to exchange. It has been wrongly traced to CON-STA. *i.e.*, to stand, which is palpably a wrong etymology. Con pfx+SDA صـدأ to stand.

19. Mill is now a big factory. Originally it meant a handmill. It is مـأـلة, *i.e.*, a handmill.

20. HELICOPTER=HELIX, screw+PTER-on, wing. It is حـلـقـة circle, *i.e.*, screw, حـلـق to soar and circle in the air+TR طـرـة side, *i.e.*, wing.

21. Caprice means change of humour or opinion without reason, a freak. It comes from capra, *i.e.*, a goat which is regarded as freakish. It is the Arabic word غـفـرة, *i.e.*, mountain-goat.

22. The Italian word TICCHIO means caprice. This comes from تـيـس, *i.e.*, roa-buck, whence تـيـسـية, *i.e.*, buck-like nature, obstinacy.

N.B.—Caprice and TICCHIO are based on one and the same notion. These words go a long way to show how a language develops in course of time according to social, historical and religious environment. And the etymologist has to be circumspect and he must keep these factors before his eyes in order to avoid mistakes.

Words Giving a Secondary Sense

Some words give a secondary sense as a bye-product :

1. خرش to scratch, to draw towards o's self ; because when you scratch you draw the finger-nails towards yourself.
2. تلف to bark a thing, to pull out ; because when you bark a thing you pull the rind.
3. ذراً ، بذراً to scatter, to sow, because you scatter the seeds when you sow them.
4. BEND=BIND ; because when you bind a thing, you bend the fastener, BD=ابض to fasten.
5. PULL=PEEL (because of the analogy in No. 2 above) when you peel a thing you pull the rind. (PL وقل to peel.)
6. SPER-ma, to scatter, to sow. See No. 3 (سفر to scatter).
7. SEED=SA, to scatter. See No. 3 (SA صاع to scatter).
8. DESH (Sanskrit), *i.e.*, side, country, because a country is bounded within sides (DSH=SHD شدى side). Similarly (رجا side, country).
9. REGI-on, tract of country, division (RG رجا side, country) (P غ side, region).
10. RIDEO, to look cheerful, to laugh, because laughter is the effect of cheerfulness (RD رضى to be pleased).
11. ARRIG, to raise up, to straighten, because when you raise up a thing you straighten it upwards (ARG عرج to ascend).
12. PITY comes from PIE-ty because pity is the result of piety (P عف to be chaste).
13. TRA-ho, to draw=TR حتر to tighten a knot, because you draw the string in order to tighten a knot.

N.B.—The difference of vowels in two words sometimes shows that they come from the same root, as in PIETY and PITY, BIND and BEND, PEEL and PULL.

English and Etymological Mistakes in the English Lexicons

Some facts about the English language may be noted here. In the Western corner of Europe there still exists a district called Angle situated between the mouths of Rhine and Elbe. English was the language spoken by the people of this place in the 5th century. It was a rough guttural speech of not more than 2,000 words. From 5th century on, these people along with others emigrated to Britain and the place of their settlement became known as Angle-land, and their language English (Mackjohn's History of English L.).

It was seldom written and hardly employed in prose till after the middle of the 14th century. Sir John Mendville's Travels were written in 1356. This is our earliest English book (Hallam Lit. Europe, P. 47).

Under various historical and political influences, which need not be discussed here, this dialect expanded in course of time. The bulk of English language consists of Latin. Other languages of Europe—Anglo-Saxon, German, French and Greek also contributed to its growth.

In addition to these main constituents of our language, we have borrowed words, sometimes in considerable numbers, sometimes singly and accidentally from almost every tongue known to mankind, and every year see new words added to our vocabulary (Romance of Words by Earnest Weekly, P. 10).

A nation's language is the mirror of its mind. And the expansionism and toleration of the English people are reflected in their language too. From a small beginning of 2,000 words it now possesses nearly a million words and is spoken by about 25 crore persons.

In the above context English language, being a mixture of all the world languages, offers us a full scope of etymological enquiry which no other language does. But a western etymologist is faced with an uphill task.

Firstly, he has to deal with a language which contains the words of every language.

And it has been estimated that the world's people speak 2,796 different tongues, exclusive of minor dialects (Language by Mario Pei, P. 285).

Secondly, what is the wherewithal of the said etymologist to solve this huge problem? His presupposition is that the Aryan and Semitic languages have nothing in common. This makes his field of research very

narrow. His ideology is that Sanskrit, Latin and Greek are sisters whose mother is untraceable. So with his utmost efforts he can only reach the far-flung branches and not the main trunk. His outlook may be that all languages have grown out of meaningless sounds. Hence he has to call a considerable number of words to be mere imitative. With these handicaps, no wonder that he may make numerous mistakes. And that is exactly what has happened. A glance at the English dictionaries will show that in numerous cases (say 20 p.c.) the etymologies are unknown, obscure, dubious or doubtful. In many cases the etymologists agree to differ. This shows that there is no definite track to follow and no sure basis to build upon. Conjecture and surmise is the only equipment of the Western etymologist in his quest. He has to tread upon an uncertain path. Hence Jespersen rightly remarks that most of the etymologies given in different lexicons are incorrect, unacceptable and the number of true etymologies is extremely small (Jespersen, p. 305—310).

It may be pointed out here that the above remarks apply to old languages like Latin, Sanskrit, or Greek in a much lesser degree than English.

It was in the above context that I discovered numerous etymological mistakes in the English lexicons. They are shown in this dictionary with the following signs noted on the left margin :—

1. ن means that the unknown etymology has been supplied by Arabic, e.g., CUFF, to strike with fist=كف slap, fist.
2. ت means that the etymologist has made a blunder with respect to Arabic alphabet, e.g., SILLY, means, foolish=تال to be foolish. But it has been taken to be originally meaning, blessed=صلى to bless. This mistake is due to the fact that ت has not been distinguished from ص. Again DEFT means skilful=خبط ambidexterous. But it has been traced to DAFT, foolish=خفاط foolish. The mistake is due to the fact that ب and ف have not been distinguished. And yet again, Skeat has traced GLOOM to glow, by treating M as suffix. The true etymology is GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness and not GL جلا brightness. It is clear from these instances that in fact the etymologist was unable to find out the root and in his despair he has traced foolishness to blessing; skill to folly; darkness to light. And the etymologist deserves a thousand pitias.
3. غ means that the etymology given is simply wrong, e.g., CAT, to vomit=كاد to vomit and not CAT=قطعة cat.
4. اصل means that the word itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to wrong root, e.g., HISTORY=ASTE اسطورة story, and

it has been wrongly traced to ID, to see=عهد to see. CATTLE=خيطلة cattle, and not CAP-ut, head=قرب head.

5. م means that the word is a simple one and it has been wrongly bifurcated into two unmeaning roots, e.g., QUINSY=KYNACHE=KNK خناق quinsy. But it has been traced to KUN, dog=KN=SN سن to seize with teeth+ANCHE, to throttle, ANK=KNK خنق, i.e., to throttle.

6. علم means that the etymology has been wrongly traced to a proper noun while it is a definite Arabic root, e.g., ROAM, to go=RM رمى to go. But it has been traced to the city of Rome, where people go. CANTER, easy gallop=CTR قطر to run (a horse). But it has been traced to Canterbury.

7. ا means that the etymologist calls the word as merely imitative while it is a definite Arabic root, e.g., CRASH, to dash to pieces=CRS كرس to pound. But it has been treated as imitative word.

8. ش means that etymologist feels a doubt about the etymology and the doubt has been removed by Arabic, e.g., BREAST=SRB سرب breast and not BRS برض to sprout forth.

9. ذ means that the Arabic root has two meanings and the etymologist has adopted the meaning which is not applicable to the case in hand, e.g., GATHER, to collect=GDR جدر to inclose a thing. But it has been traced to جدر a swelling.

All these kinds of mistakes can be put in different categories. As a matter of fact they are all cases of unknown etymologies.

Wrong Etymologies

In this part we are giving some specimens of the etymological mistakes committed by the Western philologists, particularly by the Sanskritists. We do not intend at all to belittle their depth of knowledge, their life-long pursuit of philology and their invaluable contributions to this science for which we owe them a deep debt of gratitude. But one has to call a spade a spade.

They committed the fundamental mistake in basing etymologies on a very limited stock of Sanskrit roots as compared with the inexhaustably vast treasure of Arabic to which all languages can be traced with precision and certainty. In ignoring Arabic they went off the track. In their weakness for Sanskrit they sometimes made desperate attempt to link up the words of various languages with the roots of Sanskrit which did not always supply the required etymology.

This obsession sometimes made them quite indifferent to the sound and sense of the word as evidenced by the following three specimen lists.

Mistakes of Maxmuller

Maxmuller (1823—1900) the German Philologist, Scholar of Sanskrit, Translator of the Rig Veda, Professor of Philology at Oxford, whose greatness is admitted on all hands, rightly remarks that in the matter of etymology the wisest are sometimes misled. With all deference, I am constrained to say, that he himself is no exception to this rule. Maxmuller's obsession is that Sanskrit has 1,700 roots which again can be compressed into 500 basic roots. Hence, sometimes he bisects a root into two halves which become quite meaningless. His weakness is Sanskrit to which he tries to mould and trace etymologies. His handicap is the theory that Aryan and Semitic roots are wide apart and therefore, he never adverts to Arabic in tracing out the etymologies. No wonder, therefore, that he made many mistakes unwittingly.

He gave a discourse in the Oxford University which covers about 50 pages as contained in his book 'The Science of Language.' The following discussion will show how he was utterly misled in tracing out the etymologies given in the said discourse. The reader may consider the following dialogue to have taken place between Maxmuller on the one hand and Arabic language on the other. This dialogue is based on Maxmuller's discourse given at pages 315 to 333 of his book, 'The Science of Language,' Vol. II :—

Maxmuller : Yudh, to fight and Yug, to join are based on the root Yu, to join.

Arabic : You are not right. Yudh is also pronounced as Judh which is a contraction of the Arabic word جاهد (to fight). And Yu is short for Yug which is a changed form of Greek root ZYG, to join, i.e., زوج to join, to pair. Sanskrit alphabet has no Z sound which is conveyed by Y or G. Hence ZYG in Greek is Yug in Sanskrit. G of Yug has been elided and we have YU only. Similarly, HOOG=HAW.

Maxmuller : There is a Sanskrit root MAR which means, to crush, to pound.

Arabic : Yes, Mar is aphetic of همر (to stamp the ground—horse). The word *hammer* in English has retained the letter H. When a horse stamps the ground with its feet, we get a picture of the hammer and its action. viz., beating and crushing. Also, مری to stamp the ground—horse. It is a kin of همر.

Maxmuller : R changed into L, and hence Mar became Mill in English and it has adopted 7 forms in the languages noted below :—

English=Mill	Irish=Meile	Latin=Mola
Bohemian=Mlyn	Greek=Mile	Lithunian=Malu-nas.
O.H.G.=Muli		

These close resemblances show that mills were known to Aryans before they spread to the north. Or, they may have borrowed the name from others who were inventors of mills.

Arabic : You have again missed the mark. If you were to look into the Arabic lexicon you will find the exact word *مالة* (a handmill) which has assumed the seven forms noted above, according to local accents. R and L sometimes do interchange.

Arabic : *الراء أخت اللام*, *i.e.*, R is the sister of L. But a sound-shift should not be adopted when you can avoid it. This is a simple rule of etymology, as you know.

Maxmuller : Miller, molar, mill-stone are based on the idea of grinding and smashing.

Arabic : Yes, these are formed on the word *مالة* and not on Mar.

Maxmuller : To grind a thing is to soften it, hence the Latin word Moll-is, soft.

Arabic : There is no need to import a metaphor here. Moll-is only aphetic of *همال* (soft, flaccid). H has been dropped in the word mollis. Please note that Moll-is is an adjective. It is not connected with *ماس* (to be soft) which is a different root.

Maxmuller : Grinding gives the sense of weariness whence Greek MOL-os (worn-out), English Toil and Moil, and Sanskrit Mala-ni (weariness).

Arabic : You have again adopted a metaphor quite needlessly. Moil, etc., are *مل* to be weary. Toil is *طلح* to be weary.

Maxmuller : The Latin word Malg means, to stroke the udder of cow, *i.e.*, to milk. It is based on Mill or Mar.

Arabic : Malg has nothing to do with Mill or Mar. It is the Arabic word *ملق*, to suck milk. The word *milk* is a noun formed on the verb, *ملق* also means to strike with a stick.

Maxmuller : In Greek Malak-os, means soft and sweet.

Arabic : It is *ملق* to soften, to smooth. It has nothing to do with Mar or Mill.

Maxmuller : MOR-os means foolish. It may have come from MAR, and have meant soft.

Arabic : It is *امر* (foolish). It has nothing to do with softness.

Maxmuller : Mora in Latin originally means time hence delay, *i.e.*, gradual wasting to time.

Arabic : No need of a far-fetched metaphor, *viz.*, pounding hence wasting hence wasting time or delay. Mora is *عمر* (life-time). Time and delay are of course inter-connected.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Maru means barren, unfruitful soil, hence, desert which is based on pounding.

Arabic : You are miserably mistaken. It is the Arabic word *معر* (bare soil without plants). There is no question of pounding here.

Maxmuller : In Latin Mar means sea. Because pounding means killing and sea is dead or stagnant water. Greeks, who were familiar with sea, called it TRA-ssu, which means commotion. Of course there is always some uncertainty in these guesses at the original thoughts. But if it is established that there is no other root from which (Mare-sea) can be derived more regularly than from Mar, then we are at liberty to draw some connecting line between the root Mar and its off-shoot.

Arabic : You need not guess and you need not stretch the idea of pounding to the remotest seas. Your sense of proportion seems to prick you and you seem to be in search of a word which may mean commotion of sea or sea. Here is exactly what you want, *viz.*, *مار* to be in commotion (sea), whence *مور* commotion of sea. As for Tra-ssu, it is *تار* dashing and swelling of waves. There is no need to twist the root Mar and take it to mean, pounding and dying and then dead water, *i.e.*, sea.

Maxmuller : Mar also means to die, *i.e.*, fade.

Arabic : This is a separate root *مر* (to pass, elapse). The Spanish root expresses both the ideas, *viz.*, MOR-ir, to go out, to die. This is exactly *مر*, *i.e.*, to pass, elapse ; a euphemism for dying. This euphemism may further be noted in *ذهب* to go away, to die; *بعد* to go away, to die. It connotes a great truth, *viz.*, dying is only passing on to the next world because soul does not die but lives on.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Mur-ti, means body, *i.e.*, decaying whence Mortal. Brotos means mortal. Brotos is also based on Mar. In Sanskrit Mar-ta means man, *i.e.*, dying. Latin has Mori, to die.

Arabic : MUR-TI, and Mar-ta of Sanskrit, MORI of Latin and Mortal of English are based on مر (to pass away, to elapse). Bro-t-os, is based on بار (to perish) which is not cognate with mortal.

Maxmuller : Maru-T, means storm *i.e.*, smasher.

Arabic : No. It is مور, *i.e.*, commotion of sea hence storm.

Maxmuller : Mar was used in the sense, if not of dying, at least of killing.

Arabic : Dying is مر (to pass away). But dying is the opposite of killing. It is مار (to shed blood), a different Arabic root.

Maxmuller : Mar means dust, *i.e.*, grinding of stone.

Arabic : No. مار means, to raise dust (wind) hence مور dust raised by wind.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Mridu (soft) is based on Mar=Mal, *i.e.*, to grind.

Arabic : You are pitiable wrong. مرد (soften) is the true root.

Maxmuller : In Sanskrit Mridh means killing hence enemy.

Arabic : Mridh is مرد which means to cut, to rebel, whence مرید rebellious, *i.e.*, enemy. It is a distinct Arabic root.

Maxmuller : The English word smart has been well compared with Mord-era. 'A wound smarts' means a wound bites or hurts.

Arabic : Please note that the word smart means, to gnaw. It also means lively and brisk. The letter S in smart is admittedly a surplus letter by way of Prosthesis and the root is only mart which is مرط (to bite with tooth, to gnaw). This is what you mean by 'a wound bites or smarts.' There is the other Arabic word عمرط (brisk, young, bold). So the word smart is a homonym of مرط and عمرط. It has no connection with Mar which means to pound. Biting is not pounding.

Maxmuller : The English word Mild means soft. It is based on Mar=Mal, *i.e.*, pounding.

Arabic : It is a distinct Arabic root ملد, to be soft, tender املد soft. It is not Mar or Mal.

Maxmuller : The English word Melt is also based on Mar, *i.e.*, to crush, hence soften and melt.

Arabic : Not at all. Melt is only metathesis form of مطل to melt or beat (iron).

Maxmuller : The Latin word Marc-us means a hammer. It is based on the Sanskrit word Mris which means gentle stroking, *i.e.*, Mar.

Arabic : It is again a separate Arabic root, *viz.*, مرث (to soften a thing).

Maxmuller : The fate and fortune of this one root Mar show the unlimited sway of metaphor in the formation of new ideas.

Arabic : No doubt, metaphor plays its part in the development and growth of language but you have unnecessarily imported metaphors in tracing the above 18 distinct roots to one Sanskrit root Mar. If you had just looked into the Arabic lexicon you could not have failed to find exact words answering the above ideas. Mar and Mal are separate roots. You have overloaded the Sanskrit root Mar with heterogenous ideas as shown above. These metaphorical and poetical conceptions have made Sanskrit quite unintelligible. Again, this sort of stretching, twisting and wire-drawing has made the philologists dub all language as illogical, man-made and not God-given. You can easily see that this charge against language utterly fails in the light of Arabic language which is the mother and original source of all the languages. By a series of mistakes you have mixed up 18 distinct Arabic roots into one Sanskrit root Mar. The Arabic roots as shown above are :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. مآلة a mill. | 2. مل to be weary. |
| 3. همل Soft. | 4. ملق to suck, to soften, to strike. |
| 5. همر To stamp the ground (horse). | 6. أمر foolish. |
| 7. عمر life-time. | 8. معر bare soil. |
| 9. مور commotion of sea. | 10. مر to pass away. |
| 11. مار to shed blood. | 12. مور dust raised by wind. |
| 13. مرد to soften. | 14. مرط to gnaw. |
| 15. عمرط brisk. | 16. املد soft. |
| 17. مرث to soften. | 18. مطل to melt or beat iron. |

They are all independent and separate Arabic roots. Your ramification of the Sanskrit root Mar is palpably wrong and absolutely imaginary.

And verily, I believe that if you had been alive this day, you would have frankly admitted your mistakes in the light of the foregone discussion. *And here is an object lesson for those who regard every verdict of Western scholars and philosophers as gospel truth.*

N.B.—This is what Jespersen says about Maxmuller :

His arguments do not bear a close inspection. Too often, after stating a problem, he is found to fly off at a tangent and to forget what he has set out to prove for the sake of an interesting etymology or a clever paradox (Jespersen on Language, P. 86).

And the above discussion fully justifies the remarks of Jespersen.

Mistakes of Skeat

Skeat (1835—1912), Philologist, Churchman, Professor of Anglo-Saxon literature at Cambridge University, author of the Etymological Dictionary of English language, seems to have an obsession for Sanskrit like his contemporary Maxmuller (1823—1900). Skeat also tries to mould and force etymologies into Aryan roots ; and in so doing he commits numerous mistakes. Be it said to his credit that he is conscious of his shortcomings when he says, "It is not intended to be always authoritative nor are conclusions arrived at to be accepted as final." Again he says, "With many articles I am not satisfied." Skeat's dictionary belongs to the period when Sanskrit was considered to be the mother of Aryan languages—a theory which was dispelled soon after.

Skeat's mistakes can be given in hundreds. The following is a specimen only. In this list the root given by Skeat is bracketted. The correct Arabic root is shown first and Skeat's root is given after an arrow-head in the second column :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. GLOOM, darkness
(GLOW) (GLU-m) sullen look | GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness
↑ GL جلا brightness ↑ كبح to frown |
| 2. GLUT, to devour
(GRA) | GLT=ZLT زلت to gobble
↑ GR جرع to swallow |
| 3. MAZE, labyrinth
(MA) to think | MZ=MJ عمج to wind (valley)
↑ M هم to meditate |
| 4. MENI-al, servile
(MEINE) dwell | MN مهن to serve, مهن servant
↑ عمن to dwell |
| 5. NOD, let head fall forward in
drowsiness (NOD) push | ND ناد to nod head f. sleepiness
↑ نده to urge a beast, repel |
| 6. NON-CHAL-ant, not caring
(CHAL) to glow | KAL خال to take care of
↑ خال to shine |
| 7. MEED, reward of merit
(MA) to measure+(DA) to put | MD حمد to reward a.o. for
↑ M=MS مسح to measure+D وضع
to put |
| 8. MARINE, of sea
(MERE) pool | MR مور commotion of sea
↑ مرهة pool |
| 9. MELLOW, soft
(MAR=MAL) to grind | ML همال soft
↑ ML مالة handmill |

10. MERE, pool (MARI) sea MR مرهة pool
↑ مور commotion of sea
11. MING,-le, mix (MAG) to have power MG ماج to mingle
↑ MG=MZ مز to overcome
12. ODD, strange, not even (OD) point of sword OD وحدة singular, strange+أحد one
↑ حد edge of sword
13. NIGH, near (NAHV=NAK) to attain NHV نحو near
↑ NK=NG نجح to gain
14. NUMB (NEMA) to take N/L NM نام to benumb
↑ NM=LM لماً to take
15. APE, monkey (KAMP) tremble (M) KP قفا follow, تقفه imitate
↑ قفة shiver
16. NUMBER (NUM) to allot (B) NMR نمر to number
↑ NM انعم to grant
17. RICE (WARD) grow d/z (W) RD=RZ أرز rice
↑ أرض to produce herbs
18. PER-ish, come to naught (I) to go (root of I=GEH) BR بار to perish
↑ I=G ججا to walk
19. SOOTH, true (AS) to be ST=SD سد to be correct
↑ AS عاش to live
20. QUIV-er, to tremble (GI) to live QF قفة shiver
↑ G=Y حى to live
21. SPAR, tremble, box with hand SPR سفر to flash, hence tremble
↑ SBR=RBS ربس to slap
22. REND, tear (KART) to cut (N) RD هرد to tear
↑ KRT قرط to chop
23. re-BUKE, reprove, cut (BUK) to puff BK بكع to rebuke, cut
↑ بنا to swell
24. SOIL, ground (SAD) to sit SL صلة dry earth
↑ SD=KD قعد to sit
25. SOL-ace, consolation (SAR) preserve SL سلا to console
↑ SR عسر to restrain
26. SPEAK, say, express (SPRAK) crackle (S) PRK فرق to state clearly
↑ فرقع to burst
27. SPARROW (SPAR) quiver SPR عصفور sparrow
↑ سفر to flash (hence quiver)

28. REACH, to near (RAG) to rule RG رهق to near
↑ روق chief, راق to excel
29. ANNOUNCE, make known (NEW)=(NEF-os) N (N) C نث to divulge (news)
↑ NW=NF انف new
30. SAP-id, to taste, to be wise SP عذف to taste
↑ حصف to be sound judge
31. PSALM, twang (SPAR) throb -M sfx (P) SL صل to resound, clash
↑ SFR سفر to flash (hence quiver)
32. THRE-at, (TAR) rub TR تار to scold a.o.
↑ طار to whet
33. CABLE, rope (CAP) take K/H CBL=HBL حبل rope
↑ CP كف to restrain
34. CALF (GARBHA) womb (perhaps) L/R CLF=CRF خراف calf
GRB كرب to load, اكرب to fill
CB كب to turn upside down
↑ قب head
35. CAP-s-ize, upset (CAB) head CRB غرب to be black
↑ KR=SR سحر to burn
36. CARB-on, charcoal (KAR) to burn K/S KL قلة cup
↑ كلة veil
37. CALYX, cup (KAL) to cover RD عرض to prepare
↑ عرض to ride
38. READY, to be prepared (RID) to ride RD عرض to read mentally
↑ اردا to assist
39. READ, interpret (RAD) to assist PK عفق to patch
↑ PLK فلة scar
40. PATCH, a piece sewn on garment (PLAKK) large spot JK=ZK ضحك to laugh, joke
↑ DW ضو to shine
41. JOKE, to jest (DIW) to shine FG=FZ فاز to succeed
↑ BK يوق to tie
42. FADGE=FAG, to succeed (PAK) to fasten FR فرح be pleased, فاره beautiful
↑ BK يوق to tie
43. FAIR, pleasing, beautiful (PAK) fasten LK=RK راق to flow
↑ R هر to flow
44. LIQUID (LIK) to flow (LI=RI) to flow CM عقم to remain silent
↑ K كوه to burn
45. CALM, quiet (KAI) to burn

46. CATTLE, animals collectively (CAP-ut) head CTL غيطة *cattle*
 ↑ CB قب head
47. CATCH, seize (CAP) hold CCH=CS اخذ to seize
 ↑ CP كف to restrain
48. LITT-le, small (LOUT) incline LT الت to decrease
 ↑ LT=TL اطلى to incline
49. GLUE, tenacious (GLOI-os) mud, clay KL كعل to glue
 ↑ قلاع clay
50. GLO-w-er, to look frowningly (GLA-re) shine brightly GL كاح to be stern-looking, frown
 ↑ GL جلا brightness
51. GIDD-y, insane (GODD-y) possessed by god GD=DG دوخة *giddiness*
 ↑ GD اوجد to create (God) nfv.
52. GOB-let, cup (CUPA) a vat GB قعب wooden cup
 ↑ قواب large vessel
53. NUDE, bare, naked (NAK) to strip (NAGOI) ND نضى to take off the clothes
 ↑ NK تقح to strip ↑ انجى to lay bare
54. BUNCH, fastened cluster prob. imitative (N) BCH=BK باقة *bunch*, بوق to tie
 ↑ no question of imitativeness
55. BURDEN, load (BEAR) to carry BR بهر to overload
 ↑ عبر to convey
56. CARP, cavil at (CARP) pluck CRP قرف to charge a.o.w.
 ↑ خرف to pluck
57. CASE, receptacle (CAP) to hold CS كيس bag
 ↑ CP كف to restrain, كف hand
58. CASE, event (CAD) to fall CD. قضية event
 ↑ CD. قض to pull down
59. SHE, that woman (HEO)=SA, that HEO هي *she*
 ↑ SA ذا that
60. LEFT (LIB) to castrate LEFT left-handedness, ↑ هلب to clip
61. AM-BASSA-d-or, minister sent, (AMBI) around (AG) drive (B) euphonic a, nasal m, BS بعث to send
 ↑ AM حام to go round, AG هاج be stirred.
62. GUIDE (WEID) to know=(ID) GD قاد to lead ↑ (W) EID عهد to know
63. GINGER (ZINGIBER) R/L skt.=CRYN-ga-VERA, horn-shaped (VERA) body ZNGBL زنجبيل *ginger*
 ↑ CRN قرن horn+VR=BR بهر to burden (*i.e.*, body)

64. SCOWL, look sullen (SKUIL) shelter (S) KL كاح be stern-looking
 ↑ كلى to come to a secret place
65. LOOT f. Sanskrit LOP, to plunder, strip LT لحت to strip
 ↑ LP لفا to strip
66. STARE, to gaze fixedly (STA) to stand (S) TR اتار to stare
 ↑ STA=SDA صدأ to stand
67. STAR, skt. (TARA) original sense uncertain TR طر to shine (star)
 ↑ the sense is certain
68. STARE, to glitter =stare (1)=(STA) (S) TR طر to shine (star)
 ↑ SDA صدأ to stand
69. OGLE, to glance at (OOGE) eye OGL هجل to ogle
 ↑ OG حاق to surround (transf.)
70. OLD (AUD) (AL) nourish (AL-t-us) high AUD عود old
 ↑ AL عال to feed ↑ علا be high
71. KIBE, chilblain (CIB) cup KB قوبة itch
 ↑ كوب cup
- 71-A. ZIG ZAG, angular crookedness (ZACKE) a tooth ZAG زاغ to deviate, swerve f.
 ↑ ZK ضاحكة tooth displayed
72. MULATT-O, one of mixed breed (MUWALLAD) begotten (WALLAD) son MLT ملط to be of mixed race —
 nom. o
 ↑ ولد from مولد, to beget, ولد son
- N.B.—This is how etymological blunders are made by ignoring Arabic.
73. OCCID-ent, to set (sun) (CAD) fall CD خدع to set, disappear (sun)
 ↑ CD قض to pull down, fell
74. BRACK-ish, briny (WREK-en) to drive, reject RK حراق brine
 ↑ حررك to rouse, excite
75. CROWN, wreath (CURUU-s) bent CRN قرن lock of hair, summit
 ↑ CR اچار to incline
76. OGEE, curve (AWJ) apogee ob-SCURE, dim, dark (SKEU) cover OG عوج to crook ↑ اوج apogee
 SCR سكر to be dim (sight)
 ↑ SK=KS غشى to cover, be dark
77. GLOW-er, to look frowningly (GLO-r-en) to stare (GL-are) shine GL كاح to frown
 ↑ GL اغل to fix looks ↑ جلا brightness

78. RUMI-n-ate (RUM-en) gullet RM=MR مری gullet
(RUG-ire) to roar skt. (RU) ↑ RG رغا to roar ↑ R عر to low, cry
roar

N.B.—RUM is traced to RUG which is again traced to Sanskrit. RU, to roar. The result is that gullet has become a roar. That is how roots are forced into Sanskrit stems.

79. MOCK, to deride, befool MK حقق to ascribe foolishness to
(MOUCH-er) to wipe—the nose MCH=MS مٹ to wipe (o's hands)
80. MOIL, to toil, to drudge ML مل to weary
(MOILE) soft ↑ جمال soft
81. MUNCH, to chew (imitative MS همس to chew (not imitative)
word) (N)
82. MOUSE, perhaps skt. (MUSH) MSH=SHM شام rat
to steal ↑ MSH مشع to steal
83. MIST, darkness, gloom MST=TSM طسم darkness, dust
skt. (MEGHA) cloud MG=GM غيم, cloud=مبع
84. NAPE (KNOP) nape of neck KP قفا nape of neck
(KNOB) protuberance (N) ↑ KB كعب protuberance
85. MEAGR-E, thin (MIK-r-os) MGR مجر thinness ↑ امق long
long
86. MARSH, swamp MRSH مرش earth washed away by
MER-ish f. (MERE) pool rain ↑ MR مره pool
87. CRANE (KRANICH) KRNK غرنق crane, stork
(GER) to cry ↑ GR قعر to cry

N.B.—When etymology is not available the word is usually called an imitative word, while it is a definite Arabic root as shown below :

88. CRACK, imitative CRK خرق crack
89. CRASH, noise of crushing CRS كرس to pound (not imit.)
90. CRUSH, crowded mass, CRS كرس to squeeze w. the hand
squeeze o's way (imit.)
cf. CROWD to compress CRD=DCR دغر to compress,
squeeze
91. CRUNCH, (imitative) (N) CRS قرش to crunch

N.B.—Obviously enough Arabic roots are clear and forthright while Skeat's etymologies are a camouflage and betray a poor conception of the science of philology. Skeat seems to be almost always groping in the dark.

Mistakes of Mr. Turner

Mr. Ralph Lillay Turner M.C. M.A., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of London, author of a very fine dictionary of the Nepali language, Edition 1931, has a weakness for Sanskrit like Mr. Maxmuller. Mr. Turner also sometimes tries to force etymologies to Sanskrit roots with a superb indifference to the sound and sense of the words as shown by the following examples.

Wrong Elymotogies of Nepali Language which is a descendant of Sanskrit :—

1. ALJHA-nu, to be entangled ALJ الهاج to be intricate (affair)
(ARDH-yati) obstructed ↑ RD رددع to restrain
2. UGRA-nu, to be on the heat GR هجر to be hot
(UGLA-nu) to chew ↑ GL=GR اجر to chew the cud
3. UCHITT-o, destroyed ST سحت to destroy
(ut-KSIP-ta) thrown away ↑ KSP تذف to throw
4. KHAD, chasm KD=KZ فاض to split
(KHAD) leap ↑ KD=KZ تز to leap
5. ● KHAM-nu, to cover KM كم to cover
● (SKAMB-yati) make firm (B) ↑ (S) KM اقام to establish
6. KHYAS, estimate KS كاس to take the measure of
(KHAH-ash) desire f. خواستن ↑ KS=SK شاق to desire
7. ● GHUR-ko, a gulp GR جرع to swallow
(GHUT-ko) ↑ GT غت to drink in draughts
8. BARKAU-nu, to take fright BRK برق dread
(VARA-nu) to turn back ↑ VR ورا to repel
9. SATAK (SARAK) road SRK شرک track of a road
● (XAR) track x/s ↑ SR اثر track
10. SELA-na (SER-ana) cold SR صر intense cold
(SETA-lo) ↑ ST سحت vehement cold
11. BIR, wild boar BR=FR عفر boar
(VIR) man, demon ↑ وری man, عفر wicked
12. KARA-ra, steep KR اكار to incline
(KARA) cliff ↑ KR كراع top of mountain
13. ASRI-nu, to be conceived ASR اصبر burden (cf. حمل بار)
● (ASAR-ta) hastens ↑ SR مرع to hasten

- 14.● UCHALO, to leap SL صال to leap
 ● (UCHAR) rising ↑ SR سار to climb
15. KASI-nar, rubbish, dirt قشع sweepings
 (KASAMBU) rubbish (M) ↑ KSB قشب refuse of food, rust
16. KATH-E, living on outskirts KTH قاطع river side
 (KANTHO) neck (N) ↑ KT=TK طوق neck
17. KAR (KANDAH) arrow KD قدح arrow
 ● (KANDAH) joint of a root ↑ KD عقدة joint
18. GARA-so, chopper GD قد to cut
 ● (GANDA) joint (N) ↑ GD عقدة joint
19. CHATAU-ra, 6 years' old ram ST شاة ewe
 ● (CHAT-ru) of six ↑ ST ست six
20. CHAR, Vicinity SR آصر to be near, contiguous
 (CHAR) scatter ↑ ثر to scatter
21. DUNI-nu, to be bent DN دن to be crook-backed
 (du-GUNA) ↑ GN حجن to bend (hence double)
22. RUDI-nu, to be foggy RD ردة curtain
 (RUDHI) blocks, veils ↑ ردع, to restrain
23. LAPHA (NAPHA) profit NP نفع profit
 (LABH) to obtain ↑ LB=BL بل to obtain
24. SIT, dew (SIT) cold ST=SD ناء, dew ↑ سجت cold
- 25.● IKHA-IKH, contention IK حاق to contest for a right
 (IKH) hatred ↑ IK عتا to hate
26. LEP, plastering LB الب to stick to
 (LEP) saliva ↑ لعاب saliva
- 27.● SOS-nu, to soak s/k SS=SK سقى to water
 (SOSA) dryness ↑ شس to be dry
- 28.● SUKU-te, sickly, weak SK شكو disease
 (SUK-ta) dried up SK=KS قش to be dry

N.B.—SOS-nu, to soak=سقى to give water to. Its root given by Mr. Turner is SOSA=شس to be dry. It is the highest mistake to trace wet, to dry.

- 29.● SAKKAR, sugar SKR سكر sugar
 ● (SARKARA) gravel (R) ↑ SKR صخرة rock (intrusive R)

N.B.—The etymologies given by Mr. Turner are a counsel of despair.

NEPALI Roots unknown to Mr. Turner :—

- KAPR-A, cloth KPR غفر to cover nfv.
 KAPA-KAP, noise of swallowing KB غب to gulp
 KAPH-or, coward KP قف to cower
 GYIA-GIAYI, confusion, noise غوغا confusion, noise
 SABERA, early morning SBR سبرة cool morning
 KUD-nu, to jump d/z KZ قز to jump
 DUBLO, weak d/z ZBL ذبل to be lean
 ACAMBA (ACAMMA) wonder. CM زمع to wonder, fear
 fear
 ATUR, haste TR طار to hasten to do
 TAG-ro, strong TG طاقة strength
 MORI, gutter MR مری gullet (transf.)
 AIJAN, ditto ايضاً ditto
 ● PAIRA, foot PR حافر hoof (transf.)
 TOD, big belly (T) D دحا to be big-bellied
 PAU, foot B باع to stride nfo.
 KHAWA, pit KW=KF كفة pit
 GWA-no, foolish GW=GB غبي foolish
 CUTH-nu, small brass vessel CTH=CS تاسية metallic vessel

The Last Step

و كلما يرد لفظ الى منتهى مقام الرد و يقتضئ أصله بالجهد و الكد
فترى أنه عربية ممسوخة ، كأنها شاة مسلوخة

And when you employ utmost effort and labour to retrace a word to its ultimate origin you will find it to be an Arabic word which has been disfigured like unto a goat which has been skinned (Minan, P. 87).

This is one of the basic principles of investigation laid down by Minan-ul-Rahman. However the attitude of the Western Scholars is contrariwise. They appear to treat Arabic as a forbidden ground and their approach appears to be this :

Firstly, they try to reach Sanskrit, Greek or Latin roots which is their goal. This is only last but one step, e.g., (1) OATH (EED) عهد oath. (2) Know (GEN) GN=RN ظن to know. (3) Sit (SED) SD=KD to sit. (4) Grip, hanful غرفة handful. (5) BURN (URO) أرى to kindle fire. (6) SHE (HEO) هي she. (7) PROSECUTE (SEQUI) to follow SQ=QS قص to follow. (8) ALLO-mai (SALIO) to leap صال to leap. (9) GINGER (ZINGER) (ZINGIBER)=ZNGBL زنجبيل ginger. (10) TRAGO (RAGO) to nibble, رجة to seize with teeth. It is clear hence that they stopped at last but one step.

Secondly, if they are unable to find the root in those languages they leave it untraced for instance, (1) BOQU-ette bunch of flowers باقة bunch, nosegay. (2) BUNCH B (N) K باقة bunch. (3) CROUCHE, to sit timidly CRS قرصع to sit contracted. (4) GALLOP (WALLAP) ولاف gallop. (5) GRO-in, fold between belly and thigh GR=ZR زر socket of the thigh. (6) Fatigue=FTG افتخ to be fatigued. (7) FURNACE (FURN) oven فرن oven. (8) GROYNE, breakwater قرنة projecting angle. (9) BUG-le بوق bugle. (10) PIERCE=فرص to pierce.

Thirdly, they commit numerous blunders in forcing and moulding etymologies to the roots of Sanskrit. For this see the next article. Etymology means 'True word' that is to say, the earliest form and sense of the word. And when we trace a foreign word to its ultimate origin we find a little change in its sense and sound which has to be set right to find out its Arabic origin. This is the significance of the above-quoted principle "disfigured like a skinned goat." The foregoing illustrations vindicate this principle.

Missing Link, Between Arabic and Other Languages

In tracing out the etymologies, the Western philologists ignored Arabic completely. This outlook is based on the following main reasons :—

1. *Trilateral nature of Arabic roots.* Almost all the Arabic roots are Trilaterals while the Aryan roots are not so qualified. It is an argument, therefore, that Aryan and Semitic languages are poles apart and that any attempt to reconcile them would be all love's labour lost. Says Bopp :

In Semitic languages roots must consist of three letters, neither more nor less, and thus generally contain two syllables ; while in Sanskrit, Greek, etc., the character of the root is not determined by the number of letters but that of syllable of which they contain only one. Thus a rootlike I, to go, would be unthinkable in Arabic (Jespersen on Language, P. 52).

It is such roots as I, to go ; Gi, to live ; LUG, to dissolve, which baffle the philologists. However, Maxmuller raises a strong presumption in favour of Aryan and Semitic languages to have originated from a common source :

This does not exclude the possibility that both are *diverging streams of the same source* ; and the comparisons that have been instituted between the Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form, and the roots of the Aryan languages have made it more than probable that the material elements with which they both started were originally the same (Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 316).

Maxmuller (1823—1900) outlived Bopp (1791—1867) and hence his broader outlook is the result of added knowledge and experience. The above-noted divergent views of Bopp and Maxmuller can be reconciled in the light of the following factors :—

(a) When Arabic roots are pronounced by Aryans they generally drop the 6 delicate letters : ع , ا , ه , ح , و , ي with the result that the two syllables are reduced to one syllable. Thus the loss of a delicate letter is in fact the loss of a syllable which creates a marked contrast between the two families and upsets the Semitic and Aryan equilibrium. But if you put the delicate letters in the Aryan scale the equilibrium will be restored at once as shown below :—

<i>One Syllabled Aryan Root</i>		<i>Two Syllabled Arabic Root</i>
TAP, shine	ع	TB عتاب to shine
KRI, to incline	ا	KR اكار to incline
PAT, fall	ه	PT هفت to fall

<i>One Syllabled Aryan Root</i>		<i>Two Syllabled Arabic Root</i>
PAL, to fill	ح	PL حفل to fill
RUDH, to redden	و	RD ورد to be red
NABH, spring	ى	NB ينبوع spring
<hr/>		
ARG, shine	ع	RG رجع to shine
HAG, to surround	ا	HG حاق to surround
LAP, to shine	ل	LB لهب to blaze
SAT, full	ح	ST شحط to fill
UL, to howl	و	US عول to weep loudly
ULKA, firebrand	ى	LK لياق blaze
<hr/>		
KUDH, to hide	ع	KD خدع to hide
KAT, cover	ا	KT غطا to cover
KUPA, a well	و	KP خفية a well
PAT, lie flat, open	ح	PT نطح to flatten, فتح to open
MITH, associate	و	MT مطو companion
WAR, to cover	ى	WR وری to disguise, conceal.

The above-noted list demonstrates the Biliteral formula in 18 specimens. Thus the six delicate letters are the panacea by means of which the two systems can be reconciled. As far Bopp's view about the uniliteral words in Aryan languages, one of the ten formulas must restore them to Arabic. Bopp quite forgot that J was written as I, and the root of I is admittedly JA (Jespersen, P. 380). Therefore I, to go=JA=جا to walk. Conversely, "Y is consonantal sound for which G is also used" (Ency. Br., P. 558). Therefore, GI, to live=YI حى to live. If you write J as I and Y as G it is the fault of script and not of Arabic and what Bopp calls an impossibility is a certainty.

2. *Loss of K, S and G or J.* The second factor which deforms the Arabic roots is the loss of K, S, G or J which occurs in many Aryan words. This loss also makes the Aryan roots monosyllabic; but it can be repaired by means of a definite law discussed under the ninth formula named Toning Up, e.g., (a) DU, to toil=KD كد to toil, (b) MUTE, silent=SMT صامت mute. YUDH, to fight=JD جاهد to fight.

Thus the restoration of K, S or J has reinstated the Arabic root.

3. *Indifference.* The third factor is the indifference with which the Western philologists have bypassed Arabic. For instance, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica occurs the following passage, "The old form HEO (for she) continued up to 15th century. The origin of this form has not been satisfactorily explained." Now, HEO is nothing but هى she. And the obvious has been completely overlooked. Similar other instances can be given in proof of this indifference.

4. *The theory of a prehistoric language.* At one time it was believed that Sanskrit was the mother of Aryan languages. But in course of time this theory was repudiated. Sanskrit could not deliver the goods and disappointed the philologists very badly. This sense of frustration deterred them from going forward in quest of a parent language. They had already decided that Semitic and Aryan groups were poles apart. They confessed that Latin, Greek and Sanskrit were sisters whose mother was perhaps a lost language. In this uncertain state of affair they adopted a platitudinous theory of a prehistoric language. But the wonder is that a language, which was vast enough to be the mother of Latin, Greek and Sanskrit which have influenced the languages of almost half the world, should itself have vanished away. The following table proves that the so-called prehistoric language is none but Arabic:—

	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Sanskrit</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
1.	LOGY, to speak	LOQUI	LAK	لغا to speak
2.	ED, eat, gnaw	EDO	AD	عض to bite w. teeth
3.	MEN, to think	MEN	MAN	مان to think
4.	PLE, to fill	PLE	PAL	حفل to fill
5.	ZYG, to join, couple	IUG	YUG	زوج to join, couple
6.	KLE, to shut	CLA	KLU	عكل to confine
7.	ALLO (SAL) to leap	SAL	SAL	صال to leap
8.	KIR-k-os, circle	CIR-c-us	KAR	كرا to round a thing
9.	GEN, to know	GNA	JAN	ظن to know
10.	LU-sis, release	LU	—	حل to set free
11.	—	CAPER, goat	—	غفرة goat
12.	—	JOKE	—	ضحك to laugh
13.	—	JUVEN, young	YUVAN	يفعان young.

Nos. 1 to 9 show that Greek, Latin and Sanskrit are sisters and that Arabic is their mother. Nos. 10 to 13 show that the sisters are deficient in some roots but Arabic contains them. Hence the mother of these languages is not dead but is living and has always been living. Of course Sanskrit and Latin are dead languages.

Monosyllabic Roots of Sanskrit

At page 294 of his book 'Science of Language,' Vol. I, Maxmuller says, "A root is necessarily monosyllable" and he puts the Sanskrit roots into 3 categories, viz., Primitive, Secondary and Tertiary roots and describes them as below :—

(1) "Primitive roots are those which consist :

(a) "of one vowel, e.g., I, to go." Now, J was written as I and the root of I is admittedly JA=जा to walk.

(b) "of one vowel and one consonant, e.g., AD, to eat" AD=अध् to bite with teeth.

(c) "of one consonant and one vowel, e.g., DA, to give." DA=दा to pay. It has its kins in Arabic, viz., هدى to present a.o. w.a gift ; يدي to be beneficent, يدي to receive a benefit ; يادي to hand down ; ايد to help ; عطا to give a thing. Similar shades of meaning have been conveyed by 3 similar letters.

(2) "Secondary roots are those which consist :

(a) "of one consonant, vowel and consonant, e.g., TUD, to strike." TUD=طوة violent blow.

(3) Tertiary roots are those which consist :

(a) "of consonant, consonant and vowel, e.g., PLU, to flow." PLU=طفل to flow.

(b) "of vowel, consonant and consonant, e.g., ARD, to hurt" ARD=أرد to injure.

(c) "of consonant, consonant, vowel and consonant, e.g., SPAS, to see, examine" SPAS is admittedly prosthetic form of PAS=فحص to see or examine carefully,

(d) "of consonant, consonant, vowel, consonant and consonant, e.g., SPAND to tremble." Here S is prosthetic and N is nasal so that the root is PAD=فد to flap its wings (bird) which is a picture of trembling from nature.

It is clear from the foregoing examples that the monosyllabic Sanskrit roots were in fact Arabic trilaterals from which they lapsed like the roots of Chinese. And Maxmuller admits that Arabic roots "as far back as we know them must consist of 3 consonants." Thus Arabic roots have always remained constant and immutable while Sanskrit has lapsed. Therefore the monosyllabic theory must give way to Trilateral reality.

Monosyllabic Language of China

CHINESE belongs to an independent stock outside the pale of Aryan, Semitic and other languages. It has neither alphabet, inflection, declension, nor conjugation. It consists of 400 to 500 monosyllables which have different meaning according to intonation and connection or syntactical position. In the written language there are more than 40,000 characters each representing the sense of a word. The characters are written or printed in vertical columns, beginning at the right hand top corner of the page (adapted from S.E. dictionary).

So far as alphabet is concerned, Chinese sounds or intonations are reducible to alphabet ; and this is quite natural because human organs of speech which emit sounds and human ears which receive them are the same.

So far as the monosyllabic character of the language is concerned it can be reconciled to Arabic and to Arabic alone, in the following manner :—

(a) As a rule Arabic roots are trilateral. Among the trilaterals are those words which are composed of 3 strong letters, viz. ب'ج'د'ز' , ط'ك'ل'م'ن'س'ف'ص'ق'ر'ش'ت'ث'خ'ذ'ض'ظ'غ'خ.

A word composed of 3 strong letters is seldom found in Chinese because it will be at least a two syllabled word.

(b) The second class of Arabic roots is مضاعف . If you pronounce it without doubling the second letter it will be a monosyllable only, e.g., SAN, to sprinkle=شن to sprinkle ; KUN, mountain=قن hill. Thus Chinese contains a lot of مضاعف words such as ار'شط'عش'هص'جن'خن'فن'كن.

All such words pronounced without شد will become monosyllabic and they respond to our Trilateral Formula.

(c) Again, there are Arabic roots which contain any of the delicate letters. By a little contraction of accent these letters are deleted and the words become monosyllabic, e.g., KAN, to kill=قتل to kill ; MAN, lie=ميين lie ; CHIH, genuine=صح to be genuine ; KEN, implore=قتع to beg ; So, to incite=صاع to incite ; SU, to come to life again=صحا to come to one's self again ; YAO, light=ايا sunlight. Such words are found in a very large number in Chinese and they respond to Biliteral, Uniliteral or Cypher Formula.

(d) We know that K, S, G or Z are sometimes elided. This elision also results in a monosyllable and the reaffixing of K, S or G will restore the word to a trilateral, e.g., TAN, son-in-law=KTN ختن son-in-law; TI, to write=KT خط to write; MO, to touch=MS مس to touch; FU, to slap=SF سفح to slap; YU, appetite=JU جوع appetite. YEN, beautiful=ZEN زين beautiful. Such words fall under the 9th formula named Toning Up.

(e) Again there are words in which a soft sound is converted into a harder one, e.g., KAUN, assistain=AUN عون assistant; KING, stem of plant=ANG عتق stem of tree; CHIEN, to confine=An عن to confine. Such words fall under the tenth formula named Toning Down.

In a word the restoration of شد, or of delicate letters, viz. ع, ا, ه, or in some cases the reaffixing of K, S, G or Z will restore a monosyllable to a two syllabled Arabic Trilateral, consistently with the structure of Arabic roots and conformably to the ten formulas which have been illustrated above. Obviously enough, no language except Arabic can restore Chinese words to their original form. As a matter of fact such words hardly exist in any other language.

In this context Jespersen is perfectly right when he says,

The monosyllabic character of Chinese is *not original* but is a lapse from an earlier polysyllabic structure (Jespersen, P. 370).

And,

Chinese is not only the *greatest* but also the earliest of these (far eastern) languages to appear in recorded form. Its documents reach back to at least 1500 B.C. making it co-eval with Sanskrit and not too far removed from Akkadian and ancient Egypt (Story of Language by Mario Pei, P. 370).

We have shown above that the ten formulas apply to Aryan as well as to Chinese roots and restore them to their original trilateral form, which is the outstanding feature of Arabic roots. In this respect the following references may be studied with advantage :—

(i) الثلاثي هو أكثر استعمالاً و أعم تصرفاً و هو كالأصل للرباعي،
لم يبالوا ما فوق ذلك ما جاوز الثلاثة

The trilaterals are the commonest words in use and they are easily conjugated and in a way they are foundation for the quadrilaterals. They (the Arabs) did not attach much importance to words containing more than three letters (Khasais Ibni Jinni, P. 380).

(ii) Every root in these three languages (Armaic, Hebraic and Arabic) *as far back as we know them must consist of three consonants* (Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 315).

We have already quoted Bopp to the effect that Arabic roots are trilaterals. Therefore, it is everybody's case that Arabic roots must contain three letters *as far back as we know*. It is nobody's case that Arabic roots contained 1 or 2 or 4 letters at any time of history and that they became trilaterals afterwards. However, it is, our case that all Aryan roots as well as the roots of any other language were originally trilaterals and they underwent wear and tear to raise the claim that "A root is necessarily monosyllabic (Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 294).

In a marked contrast with other languages Arabic roots have remained constant and unchanged in the trilateral form throughout the past ages which shows that it is a God-given language and permanent yardstick for measuring all other tongues.

The trilateral nature of Arabic roots is regarded by Western Scholars as a glaring discrepancy between Semitic and Aryan roots. As shown above it is in fact a sure basis of investigation. What appears to be a glaring discrepancy is in fact a reconciling factor. And what appears to be a stumbling block is ultimately proved to be a corner-stone under which lies hidden the treasure of knowledge.

Diversity of tongues and colours

The Holy Quran lays down a guiding principle of linguistic affiliations and philological research :—

و من آياته خلق السماوات والارض و اختلاف ألسنتكم و ألوانكم ان في ذلك لايات للعالمين .

And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge (30 ; 23).

Herein the diversity of languages has been assimilated to the diversity of colours of human races, e.g., white, black, yellow, etc. Minan-ul-Rahman elucidates this point as follows :

A powerful cause of linguistic differences is this. Nearness or remoteness of a locality from the equator, the effect of various planets and of some other unknown factors engender in the inhabitants of that locality a distinct development of sound-organs, which give them a peculiar accent and a distinct form of speech. That is why one finds that some people are unable to pronounce the letter Z, and yet there are others who cannot pronounce the letter R.

Just as human beings differ in their colours, habits, susceptibility to peculiar diseases according to the climate and country of their origin, in a similar way languages are influenced by peculiarities of the environment (Minan, P. 10).

Therefore, linguistic differences exist only in form and not in substance and they have been engendered by the difference of climate, environment and habits. The following illustrations establish the above-quoted principle.

An Arabic root when it passes into other languages may assume diverse forms.

(a) It may remain unchanged.

و منها الفاظ بقيت على صورتها الاصلية و ما غير وجهها حر هو اجر الغربة

And there are some words which have retained their original form, and midday heat and sun of the foreign country did not alter their complexions (Minan, P. 110).

و قفل كما سافر بصحة و سلامة

And it came back as safe and sound as it went (Minan, P. 112), e.g.,

ABATE	هبط	to abate	GAZE	جفظ	to gaze
ABIDE	ابى	to abide	GALLOP	ولاف	gallop
			(WALLAP)		

ASCEN-d	صعد	to ascend	GRAVE	قرافه	grave
ATTACK	عتك	to attack	GRIEF	كرب	grief
BARBAR-ian	بربرى	barbarian	HELP	حالب	to help
BOTT-le (BUT)	بطة	bottle	HOOF	حفى	hoof
BOL-d	بال	boldness	HALLUCI-nate	هلوسة	hallucination
CATTLE	غيطة	cattle	LICK	لق	to lick
CRACK	خرق	crack	NOBLE	نبل	to be noble
CURE	قرع	to cure	PIERCE	فرص	to pierce
CHEER	سر	to cheer	SLOPE	صليف	slope
FATIGUE	افتخ	to be fatigued	SLOUGH	سلخ	slough of snake
FLAT	فطخ	to flatten	THROB	ضرب	throbbing
GIRD	غرض	to bind girth	HUNDRED (HUND)	هنيدة	flock of 100
ARD	ارض	earth	ab-SORB	شرب	to absorb

It will be seen that the rendering of the above-noted words is the word itself as given in the Arabic-English lexicon named *Frauidud-Durriyyah*.

(b) It may be pronounced differently in different languages :

1. Arabic خرش KHARASHA, to scratch

Aryan	GHARS	French	COURROUC-are
Sanskrit	AGGRISH	Russian	KROSH-ka
Hindi	KHURCH-na	English	SCRATCH (CRACH)
Greek	XRASSO	Spanish	RASCA (metathesis)
Italian	CRUCCI-are	Persian	KHARASHI-dan

2. Arabic غرقة GHURPHA, handful

Sanskrit	GRABHA	Italian	AGGRAPP-ire
Persian	GIRIF-tan	English	GRIP

3. Arabic قرن KARN, horn

French	CORNU	Persian	SARUN S/K
Latin	CORN	Sanskrit	SARUN-g S/K
English	HORN (CORNU)		

	4. Arabic ظن ZANNA, to know		
English	KNOW (GNO) G/Z	Chinese	JEN or tSUN J, S/Z
Hindi	JAN G/Z	Russian	ZNAH
German	ZIN-er	Persian	DANI-s-tan D/Z
	5. Arabic برق BARQA, to shine		
Sanskrit	BHARG	English	BRIGH-t
	6. Arabic لذ LAZZA, to be pleasant		
Italian	LIZ	Hindi	ULLAS
English	PLEASE (P prosthetic)		
	7. Arabic زوج ZAWWAJA, to couple		
Greek	ZYG	Aryan	YUG, YUK Y/Z
Sanskrit	YUJ Y/Z	English	YOKE Y/Z
Latin	IUG (I=Z)	English	JOIN (JUNG) J/Z
	8. Arabic لنا LAGA, to speak		
Greek	LOGY	Sanskrit	LAK and LAP (K=P)
Latin	LOQUI	Russian	RECHE, R=L

(c) It may be pronounced differently in the same language due to difference of local accents :

1. Arabic, كرف KARAFa, to pare off=GRAPH, GRAM, CARVE and SCRAPE in English.
2. Arabic, غرفة GURPHA, handful=GRIP, GRAB, GRASP in English.
3. Arabic, عفق AFAQA, to patch=PATCH, BOTCH, FUDGE in English.
4. Arabic, قب KABB, head=CAP-ut, HEOF-d, HEAD in English.
5. Arabic, عطا ATA, to give,=ATE, KEITO (K=A) in Japanese.

(d) It may have different connotations in the same language :

SAW, cut (SAGE) شق to cut, split	
SAX, knife شق to split	SCYE, armhole شق crack
SCH-ism (SCHI-ZO) شق to split	CHINK (N) شق chink
SCH-iz, to cleave شق to split	SCHI-ndylysis (SCHI-zo) شق to split

(e) It may yield an abundant crop of derivatives, e.g., 'صدى SADA, (to stand erect)=Latin STA, (to stand) which gives us about one hundred derivatives in English. Similarly, حقل HAFALA (to fill)=Greek, PLE (to fill) which gives us, fill, full, fulfil, plenary, plebian, plenipotentiary, plural, people, populate, police, plethora, plenum, plentitude, complete, replete, deplete, explete, impliment, complement, compliment, accomplish, supplement, supply, plenish, replenish, depopulate, maniple, manipulate, metropole.

(f) It may be used in different senses in different languages e.g., شحط SHHATA, to sting=English STI-ng=Greek OIST-r-os, gadfly, i.e., stinger.

(g) Different Arabic roots may merge into a homonym in the foreign languages (see Homonyms).

(h) It may retain the order of letters in one language, while it may undergo metathesis in another language, e.g., قاد CADA, to lead=English GUIDE=DUCO in Latin, because "Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters" (Jespersen, P. 50).

(i) It may be absolutely lost in another language, e.g., ورد VARD, red=English RED=Sanskrit RUDDHA, which became RUH (d lost) which passed into LOHA (R=L). Thus every letter of VARD has been lost in the Sanskrit word LOHA, (red). Similarly عهد AHIDA, to see=Greek, ID (to see)=Latin, VIDEO (to see). The root, VIDEO by the loss of D. is the root of, REVIEW, REVISE, SURVEY, PURVEY, because "D is sometimes lost" (Liddle's Greek Dictionary, P. 171).

(j) It may undergo, Metathesis, prosthesis sound-change, loss of letters. It may be toned down or toned up (see these formulas).

(k) An Arabic root may have been used in an allegorical sense and unless the allegory is available to us we may not be able to trace it, e.g., Tragedy now means a sad drama. Originally, it meant a goat-song. It comes from RAGO, (to nibble) + ODE, (song), i.e., رجه to seize with teeth + OD هود to sing.

It is clear from the foregoing illustrations that the Diversity of languages is akin to diversity of colours in various climes and countries. It may also be noted that the Arabic roots remain always constant while they become changelings in other languages. This being so, Arabic roots are a permanent yardstick for other languages.

PART III

How to redeem Arabic roots from Other Languages

Arabic roots can be redeemed from any other language by means of well-recognized and definite phonetic laws to be discussed under the following heads :—

- Preliminaries.*
- (a) Alphabets and sound organs
 - (b) Sound-shifts
 - (c) Prefixes and suffixes
 - (d) Removal of vowels
 - (e) Removal of surplus letters

- Basic Formulas.*
1. Triliteral Formula
 2. Biliteral Formula
 3. Uniliteral Formula
 4. Cypher Formula

- Sub-Formulas.*
5. Triliteral Metathesis
 6. Biliteral Metathesis
 7. Prosthesis
 8. Prosthesis with Metathesis
 9. Toning up
 10. Toning Down

1 to 4 are the Basic Formulas and 5 to 10 are their off-shoots.

Alphabets and Sound Organs

Arabic alphabet possesses 28 letters which may be divided as below :—

1. Gutturals : ا، ح، ع، خ، غ، ق، ك.
2. Palatals : ي.
3. Linguals : ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض.
4. Dentals : ت، ث، د، ذ، ط، ظ، ل، ن.
5. Labials : ب، ف، م، و.

These are 5 main divisions through any of which a letter has to pass. There may be sub-divisions or by-lanes such as denti-labial, denti-lingual, sibilant, etc., according to the development of sound organs. These sub-divisions are responsible for the fact that "the alphabets of different nations vary in number of letters" as shown below :—

Arabic	28	Georgian	39	Persian (Zend)	45
Armenian	38	German	26	Russian	35
Coptic	32	Greek	24	Sanskrit	49
Dutch	26	Hebrew	22	Salvonic	40
English	26	Italian	21	Spanish	27
French	25	Latin	23	Syriac	22

The Chinese have no alphabet but about 20,000 syllabic characters. Japanese syllabry consists of 72 syllabic sounds to express which 48 characters are employed (Standard English Dictionary, P. 80).

It is obvious that various sounds are translated into alphabets, signs, symbols or pictures. The alphabets were invented by different nations according to each nation's development of sound organs. Some letters are absent from the alphabet of some nations because they do not or cannot pronounce them. It is needless to retain a letter when there is no occasion to pronounce it.

Hebrew does not possess the letters خ، ذ، ض، ظ، غ.

N.B.—It is an argument therefore that the Arabic roots containing these 6 letters will not be distinctly found in Hebrew and its vocabulary will be much smaller than Arabic.

Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z and conveys Z sound by G or J.

Some people are unable to pronounce the letter Z (Minan-ul-Rahman, P. 10).

The Mohawks never articulate with their lips. They have no B, F, P, M, V, M—no labials of any kind. The Hurons likewise have no labials (Science of Language, Second Series, P. 177).

The Chinese have no alphabet, but the Chinese articulations can be reduced to alphabet because the human organs of speech which emit sounds and human ears which receive them are the same. Therefore, it goes without saying that the difference of alphabets is attributable to over-development or under-development of sound organs. In any case, the five main sound organs embrace every alphabet or articulation and they are common factors in human speech. And writing is not the *sine qua non* of language.

In some countries as China and Mesopotamia writing was practiced thousands of years ago but to most of the languages that are spoken today it has been applied either in relatively recent times or not at all. Until the days of printing, literacy was confined to a very few people. But a language is the same no matter what system of writing is used to record it, just as a person is the same no matter how you take his picture. We should always prefer the audible word (Bloomfield on Language, P. 21).

Therefore, different alphabets or articulations can be assimilated to the 28 letters of Arabic alphabet through the medium of 5 main sound-organs in as much as difference in alphabets is a difference of form only and not of substance.

N.B.—If you want to know the exact point of articulation of any letter, just prefix U to the letter and utter both together and you will fix its point of articulation. For instance, when you utter UK, UH, UJ, UR, UT, UB the point of articulation belonging to K, H, J, R, T, B becomes definitely marked.

And this takes us to the subject of sound-shifts,

Sound-Shifts

Under the influence of climate and various other factors sound organs become overdeveloped or underdeveloped and pronunciation differs from place to place. Habit also influences pronunciation. But these changes conform to definite phonetic laws.

واختلاف ألستكم و الوانكم ان في ذلك لاية للعالمين

And the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge (Quran 30 : 23).

This is as much as to say that climate brings about a change in human speech just as it changes colours and complexions of human race.

Some important sound-changes are noted here below :—

A, E, I, O, U, H

A and H interchange, *e.g.*, Arness=Harness. In the Italian language H is never pronounced. It is represented by A. From the Arabic point of view every vowel represents A sound, *e.g.*, at=أَيْت, eat=اَيْت, it=اَيْت, out=اَوْت, utter=اُتْر. Thus vowels represent A or H sounds.

B, F, P, V, W, M

(a) These are labials and they interchange *e.g.*, Break=Frag, Beech=Phagus, Seben=Seven. Rarely B changes into M, *e.g.*, Mecca=Becca, Warble=Warmle. When one has cold in the head, his Ms become Bs.

(b) B, F, P may change into V or W which may pass into U. Thus B, F, P may be lost, *e.g.*,

Jury was Jubeo, Head was Hoofd, Crow was Corbie, Screw was Schraube, Young was YUV-an. In such cases U or W have to be changed into B or P or F.

C and K or Q

(a) The letter K was originally a part of Latin alphabet but it was replaced by C (Cassel, P. 305) which was articulated as K or S. The result was that original K was pronounced as S in many cases and *vice versa*. Thus K and C or S interchange, *e.g.*, Sicily=Saqlia, Cyprus=Kabrus.

(b) This sound change (called Kashkasha in Arabic) may be marked in the accent of Arab clan named Banu Tamim who would say قد جعل ريش for تحتش.

(c) Sanskrit and various other languages change K into S and *vice versa*, e.g., KUK, to contract=كش to shrink; KHATAT, boast=مطط extravagant lie.

(d) K replaces X, (See Liddle's Greek Dictionary, P. 387).

(e) "KH is written as S." (See Nepali Dictionary By Turner, P. 113), e.g., Santos=Santokh, Abhi-lasa=Abhi-lakha, Asis=Asik.

(f) S changes into H or X (Jespersen on language, P. 199). Thus K =S or X; or S or X=K. This is a very important sound-shift for the reconstruction of Arabic roots from different languages.

CH

The letter CH is found in almost all the languages except Arabic. It appears to have been a later development of sound organs due to climatic effects. If Arabic were not the mother of languages the words containing CH could never be traced to their Arabic origin. The fact of the matter is, however, otherwise. CH is a substitute for K, S or SH, e.g., CHOOSE (KIESS)=خص to specify; CHASE=KS كسأ to pursue; CHAR=SR سر to be blasted by wind; CHAP=SP سنف to chap; CHINA=SINO.

D

"D is sometimes lost" (Liddel, P. 171). This happens in Punjabi, Greek, etc., e.g., ANDHER (darkness)=ANHER, ANDHA (blind)=ANNAH, etc.

D interchanges with T, e.g., Dear=Teuer.

D passes into Z, e.g., KADI=KAZI. The Arabic letter ض is written as D or Z.

D changes into J, e.g., Diurnal=Journal.

D and S interchange, e.g., Demi=Semi, Red=Rose.

D and R interchange, e.g., Toddy=Tari. This sound change is found in Punjabi in many words.

Z or D pass into L, particularly, in Greek, e.g., DAKRU (tear)=LACR-yma, ODYSSEY=ULYESE-s; in Punjabi, e.g., KHED-na (to play)=KHEL-na, KHID-na (to bloom)=KHILNA; or in Indonesian, e.g., LAFZ (word)=LAFAD=LAFAL, ZALIM (tyrant)=LALIM.

G, J, Z, Y, I

Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z and conveys the Z sound with G, J or Y. This sound change is almost universal.

"Some people are unable to pronounce the Z sound" (Minan, P.10), e.g., GINGER=ZINGER.

G represents K, e.g., Wreak=Urge.

G or J interchange with Y, e.g., Yusuf=Joseph, Yaqoob=Jacob, ZYG=YOKE; Yudh (war)=JUDH; YATAN=JATAN.

"Y is consonantal sound for which G is also used" (Encycl. Br., P. 558).

"Y is frequently written as I" (Skeat's Dictionary, P. 772).

J was written as I, e.g., Joke=IOC, Jordan=IORDON.

When G or J change into Y they may be lost, e.g., ORIG-in=ORI. Here I represents the lost J. Similarly, Hedge=Haw.

L, M, N

L, M, N interchange e.g., lilac=nilac, mullion=munion, Sanskrit =Samskrit.

R

R and L interchange, e.g., Placer=Placel. "R is also assimilated with L" (Cassel, P. 590).

"R is the sister of L" (Alkhasais, P. 545). R=S "The letters R and S seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent as in arbor =arbos; honor=honos" (Cassel, P. 466).

R is inserted within a word. "Insertion of unoriginal R appears widespread" (Turner's Nepali Dictionary, P. 509), e.g., Scuff=Scruff.

D becomes R after L (ibid under the word LAR-ko=LAD-ko).

R=D, e.g., Krira=Krida; Bara, Bada; Tehra (crooked)=TEDHA.

S

"S changes into H or X and disappears" (Jespersen on Language, P.199).

S is occasionally interchanged with T or R, e.g., mersare=mertare, honor=honos (Cassel, P. 495); sometimes S represents F. S and K interchange (see K above).

T

T changes into S, D, C (Cassel, P. 563).

T may change into Z, e.g., twinkle=zwinkle.

X

X is a compound letter which represents KS or SK. It may be K or S.

Y

Y represents J or G or Z. (See under J, G, Z).

Z

Z changes into S or D, or Y. Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z and conveys the Z sound by G, J or Y. This change is found almost in all the languages.

All these sound-changes have been demonstrated in this book in the process of reconstructing the Arabic roots.

These sound-changes are an admitted fact in philology and they are of general application as shown in this book. There may be some other peculiar sound-changes as well, in some languages.

It may be asked, why does one and the same letter undergo so many changes. The answer is this. Ease of pronunciation is the normal human instinct and three factors influence pronunciation :

(a) Development of sound organs under the influence of climate affects pronunciation. One pronounces a word as one's sound organs find it easier to do so.

(b) Habit also plays a part in changing the sound. Some people have a peculiar liking for one sound instead of another.

(c) The particular position of a letter and the cumulative effect of adjoining letters also changes the sound.

This subject of sound-shifts may appear to be dull and dry but it is most important, quite mathematical and interesting in its application.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Equation G=Z

GLOOM	darkness	GLM=ZLM	ظلم	to be dark.
GROUP	number of persons	GRP=ZRP	زرافة	party of men f. 10 to 20.
GLUT	swallow greedily	GLT=ZLT	زلط	swallow up, gobble.
LJ-e	tied	LJ=LZ	لز	to tie.
ARGUE	oppose	ARG=ARZ	عارض	to oppose.

JOKE	...	JK=ZK	ضحك	to laugh, joke.
GROW	produce, cultivate, increase.	GR=RZ	ذراً	to create, sow, multiply.

Equation K=S

CHRISM (KHIRO)	to anoint	KR=SR	صهر	to annoint.
CHALK	lime	KLK=KLS	كلس	lime.
CHURCH=KIRK		KRK=KRS	كرس	to consecrate (a church).
CRICK,	sudden stiffness	CRK=CRS	كرش	to contract.

Equation S=K

STEAL	to pass quietly	STL=KTL	خاتل	to approach <i>stealthily</i> .
SURD	voiceless	SRD=KRD	قرد	to remain silent
SPIN	...	SPN=KPN	كفن	to <i>spin</i> .

N.B.—Other equations occur in this book in their proper places. The above-noted equations, if correctly applied restore the Arabic roots in conformity with the ten formulas to be discussed hereafter.

Removal of Vowels

(a) Vowels and diphthongs are misplaced Arabic vowel-points. Remove the vowels and then put the vowel-points in their proper place, e.g.,

MAGAZINE	MGZN ميخزن
PIERCE	PRC فرص to pierce.
CLOG	CLG غلق clog.

It is clear that in the Arabic script letters are written by joining them together and then putting the vowel-points above or below the letters according to set rules of grammar. This way of writing ensures correct spelling and pronunciation. In the above-noted three words you can pronounce the words in one way only as your eyes see the word.

On the other hand, in the Aryan languages letters are written separately and vowels are written inside the word. You may pronounce the word so written in more than one way. For the correct pronunciation of the word you have to depend upon your memory and not on your eye. This defect of script is tried to be covered by putting various signs on the vowels as you see in the dictionaries. Needless to say that these signs put over the vowels are again an attempt to write the vowel-points above or below the letters. And that is why English spellings were so much deplored and condemned by G. Bernard Shaw. Be that as it may, this difference of script can be reconciled by removing the vowels and then putting the vowel-points (اعراب) correctly. The foregoing examples illustrate the point that vowels are misplaced vowel-points.

(b) And yet vowels or diphthongs perform a second function. They stand for six delicate letters of Arabic alphabet, viz., ع، ا، هـ، ح، و، ي which change into vowels, e.g., CAIRO=قاهرة, CODE=قاعدة.

(c) If a vowel *prima facie* appears to be a substitute for a delicate letter it may be retained, e.g., ABIDE=ABD أبد to *abide*; OATH (EED) عهد *oath*.

It may also be noted that vowels are open sounds while consonants are closed sounds. In Sanskrit vowels are called SAVARA, i.e., mere sounds; and consonants are called VYNJ-ana, i.e., rendering distinct or manifest. Practically speaking a word lives in consonants and hence the above method of removing vowels and diphthongs and concentrating upon consonants. Man can articulate consonants; the lower animals cannot.

That vowels disfigure a word and are a defective element of script may be seen from the following quotation :—

Phonetic representation of vowels is far more difficult because of their number and because of the extreme poverty of the Roman Alphabet in this direction. The English orthographical representation of these is perfect chaos and is very remote from the original Roman system to which most continental languages still approximate (Nelson's Encyclopaedia, Vol. 9, P. 409).

The same may be said of other Aryan languages which use vowels in orthography. Hence the removal of vowels is a major factor in recovering the Arabic root from other languages. This is shown by foregoing examples under (a) and (b).

Prefixes and Suffixes

Affix, i.e., a syllable, letter or letters added as *prefix* or *suffix* to a word, stem or verbal root in order to modify or extend its meaning. Almost all the prefixes are independent words which can be traced to Arabic. Only some of the suffixes are independent words ; others appear to be mere signs or symbols for coining new words. Some letters are also used as affixes. A prefix may be used arbitrarily without affecting the meaning (see Skeat's English Dictionary under the prefix *re*), *e.g.*,

Re-BUKE, reprove, cut BK بكع to rebuke, cut.

The number of root words in non-Arabic languages is too small to cope with growing human requirements, and the affixes are employed to make up this deficiency. Arabic being the vastest language does not stand in need of affixes. In fact the affixes are grafted on the Arabic roots, *e.g.*,

LOGY=لغا to speak, whence prologue, dialogue, psychology, etc.

GEN, to know=ZN ظن to know, whence diagnosis, cognition etc.

KSHAL, to wash=غسل to wash, whence AKSHALITA, unwashed.

KSHOD, hunger=قصد hunger, whence AKSHODHUKA, not hungry.

English possesses approximately 150 prefixes and 185 suffixes, Sanskrit has about 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes ; Japanese contains not less than 400 affixes and particles. Similar is the case with other agglutinative languages. One Arabic root may yield a dozen, a score or even a hundred words by employing affixes because "Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world *from which men learned to make their own languages*" (Teachings of Islam, P. 132). Thus affixes are evidence of human ingenuity to amplify the languages on the basis of Arabic roots.

The number of affixes is very large in different languages and the etymologist must have them on his finger tips to be able to separate the Arabic root from them, as shown in the above-noted examples.

Removal of Surplus Letters

Some surplus letters creep into the Arabic roots. They have to be removed as mere impurities or excrescences in the following manner :—

1. Nasal N, *i.e.*, a nasal sound uttered through the nose, *e.g.*,

ALLONG-E	gummed	(N)	ALK علك gum.
DUNK	to dip	(N)	DK داك to dip.

2. Similarly B or P produce a nasal M, *e.g.*,

CAMPHOR	...	(M)	CPR كافور camphor.
CAMB -or	vault	(M)	CB قبة vault.

3. Conversely, M produces an excrescent B or P, *e.g.*,

CRUMB (KRUM)	(B)	KRM قرامة piece of bread
LIMB (LIM)	(B)	LM لأم to join.
CAMP, level ground	(P)	CM كمع level ground.
CAMP tent	(P)	CM خيمة tent.

N.B.—In the Arabic language MB or MP never conjoin except in 4 or 5 words (عبيم · شيم · فم · لفم). On the other hand, conjunction of MB or MP occurs in a large number of foreign words. This is an argument, therefore, that whenever MB or MP are found together, one of them is excrescent, as shown in the foregoing examples.

4. Like N, NG is also a nasal excrescence, *e.g.*,

STI-ng	pole	ST سطاغ pole.
STI-ng	to pierce	ST شحط to sting.

5. Some letters (mostly L, R, S, W) are epenthetic, *i.e.*, letters interpolated within a word, *e.g.*,

CALM (KAUMO) stillness	(L)	KM عقم to be silent.
JARL, chief, earl,	(R)	JL جل illustrious, great.
GRASP (GRIP)	(S)	GRP غرفة handful.
SWEAT=SWID=SUD	(W)	SD سدى to moisten.

6. ST occurs as a suffix, *e.g.*,

TWI-st, to roll	TW طوى to roll.
TR-ist, sorrowful	TR ترح to be sad.

7. ND also occurs as a suffix, *e.g.*,

GRA-nd, magnificent	GR جهر to magnify.
GROU-nd, bottom	GR قعر bottom.

8. Paragoge, *i.e.*, a surplus letter at the end of a word, *e.g.*,

GRE-x, flock	GR قرة flock.
CORN-ix, projecting corner	CRN قرنة projecting angle.
ASCEN-d	ASN عثن to ascend.
BLOA-t, to soak	BL بل to moisten.

9. Aspirate H, *i.e.*, to employ or have the aspirate H sound with a breathing or aspiration. This H is not the real part of the word, *e.g.*,

WHISK (WISC), quick movement	WSK وشك to be quick.
SPHENE, wedge	SPN سفن wedge.

10. Connective Consonant. When an affix is added to the root word, a sort of gap remains over. This gap is filled by a connective consonant (rarely by two). A connective consonant generally occurs when verbal or adjectival endings are affixed, *e.g.*,

HALLUCI-n-ate	HLC هلوسة hallucination.
ILLUMI-n-ate	LM لع to shine.
AMO-r-ous (AMO)	AM هام to love passionately.
CAS-tig-ate, punish	CAS قاص to punish.

11. Prosthesis, *i.e.*, adding one or two consonants in the beginning of a word, *e.g.*,

embROGLIO, a tangle	(B) RGL عرقل to entangle.
PUCKER, wrinkle	(P) KR كره wrinkle.
STOMA, mouth	(S) TM تم mouth.
SMOOTH (SMOD)	(S) MD مهد to smooth.

N.B.—B, P, S generally occur as prosthetic letters. Other consonants are also used for prosthesis.

12. A double letter is to be counted as one letter only :—

ILL	IL عل to be ill.
MILL	ML مالة handmill.

N.B.—There is absolutely no question of a single surplus letter in the Arabic roots because the number of letters of a root is definitely and unalterably fixed. This makes the Arabic roots a standard and a model to be followed.

The Ten Formulas Enunciated and Illustrated

I. Triliteral Formula

Arabic alphabet possesses 28 letters which may be divided into :—

(a) 22 strong letters, *viz.*, 'ب', 'ج', 'د', 'ز', 'ط', 'ك', 'ل', 'م', 'ن', 'س', 'ف', 'ص', 'ق', 'ر', 'ش', 'ت', 'ث', 'خ', 'ذ', 'ض', 'ظ', 'غ'.

They are consonants but to distinguish them from other alphabets I call them *strong letters*. They may undergo a sound-change but as a rule they are not dropped or deleted. Of course, contraction and shrinkage knows no rule.

(b) 6 delicate letters, *viz.*, 'ع', 'ا', 'و', 'ي'.

Out of them 'ا', 'و', 'ي' are called *soft letters* and as 'ع' is a form of A only and H also changes into A, these six partake of the character of soft letters. In Arabic roots they retain their identity but in other languages they change into vowels or they are lost when affixes are applied or when 2 words are compounded : hence I call them *delicate letters*. As a general rule Arabic roots are trilaterals and those containing more than 3 letters may be taken to be an exception to the rule. This is our main hypothesis.

Now, an Arabic root may contain three strong letters which will be left over on removing the vowels and we will put vowel-points (اعراب) in their proper places, *e.g.*,

SHRIEK=SRK صرخ to shriek.

Ab-SORB=SRB شرب to absorb.

FLEE=FL فل to run away, escape.

Explanation I. مضاعف or an Arabic word in which the second letter is doubled is also a trilateral as فل in the above example.

Explanation II. If a strong letter has undergone a sound-change we shall correct it according to the rules of sound-shifts, *e.g.*,

GLOOM=GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness.

GROUP=GRP=ZRP زرافة party of men.

Explanation III. If the 3 strong letters have gained a surplus letter we shall remove it. See examples under the heading "Surplus Letters."

Explanation IV. If a delicate letter is required to be restored to complete the pronunciation of an Arabic word, it is lawful to restore it, e.g.,

SLOPE=SLP صليف slope.

CURB=CRB عقرّب to bend.

DRAG=DRG ادّرج to pull.

Therefore, the TRILITERAL FORMULA may be enunciated as below :—

Remove the vowels, delete surplus letters if any, and correct the sound shift when necessary. The resultant will be almost always three strong letters which should be pronounced with vowel-points according to Arabic accent. The foregoing examples demonstrate this formula.

II. Biliteral Formula

A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that the largest number among the trilaterals consists of those words which contain two strong letters and one delicate letter, e.g., عرب، ارب، هرب، حرب، ورب، يمن.

We have seen that a delicate letter changes into a vowel or is lost. Therefore in removing the vowels we shall have removed the delicate letters as well ; and only two consonants will be left in our hand. The two consonants are by themselves an argument that a delicate letter has to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic Triliteral. So we should reaffix one delicate letter (rarely two) as the first, second or third letter, i.e., as Fa Kalima, Ain Kalima or Lam Kal'ima. So the Biliteral Formula will give 18 lots of words according as any of the six delicate letters is restored in the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the two consonants in our hand. But to be brief they may be put under two main heads :

(a) When a delicate letter is restored as the first letter I call this process *Aphesis*.

(b) When a delicate letter is restored as a second or third letter I call this process *Quasi-Aphesis*. Hence the Biliteral Formula may be enunciated as below :—

Remove the vowels and surplus letter if any and correct the sound-shift when necessary. The resultant will be two consonants to which restore one delicate letter in the beginning, in the middle or at the end and pronounce the word with vowel-points according to Arabic accent.

Examples—Aphesis

(a) Restore a delicate letter as the first letter :

NECK	ع	NK	عنق	neck.
LIGHT (LUX)	ا	LK	اللق	to flash.
JEER	ه	JR	هجر	foul language, scoffing.
FILL	ح	FL	حفل	to fill.
PEEL	و	PL	وفل	to peel.
PEAK, summit	ى	PK	يافوخ	summit.

Quasi-Aphesis

Restore a delicate letter as the second letter :

WEAK	ع	WK	وعك	to weaken.
ASSAIL	ا	SL	صال	to leap, attack.
LASSI-tude, weariness	ه	LS	لهثة	weariness.
SHORE	ح	SHR	شجر	sea-shore.
CULLY, simpleton	و	CL	خولع	a fool.
GALA, milk	ى	GL	غيل	milk.

Restore a delicate letter as the third letter :

DELL (TELLE)	ع	TL	تلعة	valley.
LOGY, to speak	ا	LG	لغا	to speak.
CUPOLA (CUPA) cask, dome		CP	قفة	basket, قبة dome.
MERRY	ح	MR	مرح	to be cheerful.
ROCK	و	RK	رغوة	a rock.
con-SOLE	ى	SL	سلى	to console.

N.B.—In actual practice it is quite easy and simple to apply the Biliteral Formula although it has been detailed above in 18 specimens. The largest number of Arabic words belong to this class and it is a fact that the largest number of Arabic roots are recovered from every language under the Biliteral Formula.

III. Uniliteral Formula

An Arabic word may contain one strong letter and two delicate letters, e.g., كاع، عفا، حفا، وفى، يفغ، ورى.

The two delicate letters may change into vowels and on removing the vowels only one consonant will be left over. Accordingly, we have to restore two delicate letters to reconstruct the original word. Hence, the Uniliteral Formula may be enunciated as below :

Subject to correcting the sound-shift (and removal of surplus letter if any) when only one consonant is left over on removing the vowels, at least two delicate letters have to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic word.

Examples

AMO, to love	M	هـام	to love.
DIE	D	هدأ	to die.
BOOTH (BOA) to dwell	B	بوا	to dwell.
ERR, wander, stray	R	عار	wander, حار to stray.

N.B.—A very small number of Arabic roots falls under the Uniliteral Formula and so the return from foreign languages is very small under this formula.

IV. Cypher Formula

An Arabic word may be composed of three delicate letters only and may not contain a single strong letter, *e.g.*, هـيا، هـيا، عـوى، وهـى، هـوى.

The three delicate letters may all change into vowels and on removing the vowels nothing will be left over. In such a case the Arabic word has to be recovered by following the sound of the word. Therefore, the Cypher Formula may be enunciated as below :—

When a foreign word is composed of vowels only reconstruct the Arabic root by following its sound.

Examples

AY, AE, life	حـى	life.
AIO, to hear (greek)	وعـى	to hear.

Such words are very difficult to be heard and therefore they are subjected to prosthesis or paragoge to make them more high-sounding, *e.g.*,

BIO, to live	(B) IO	حـى	to live.
AU-deo, to hear	AU	وعـى	to hear.

N.B.—A very small number of such words are found in Arabic and hence foreign words reconstructed under this formula are far too small.

Some important points about the 4 formulas :

1. Arabic roots are trilaterals as a rule and the terms Trilateral, Biliteral, Uniliteral and Cypher Formula have reference to the form of a word in a foreign language.

2. Arabic language contains the largest number of words belonging to the Biliteral Formula and hence the return from any foreign language is the largest under it. The Trilateral Formula gives an abundant but lesser yield, the Uniliteral Formula still lesser and the Cypher Formula the least. These four features are just in accord with the structure of Arabic roots as one may see.

3. In the Arabic language a verb generally contains three letters. A verb containing two or one letter only is unknown to the Arabic lexicon. But in the Aryan languages like Sanskrit, Latin or Greek a verb may contain two or one letter only. Thus there exists an insurmountable barrier between the Semitic and Aryan families. But the four formulas discussed above remove this barrier and reconcile both the families or any other family of languages with Arabic. For instance, the Chinese words are monosyllabic only and they are mostly traceable to Arabic with the help of Biliteral, Uniliteral or Cypher Formulas.

4. *Exception.* As a rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel clearly appears to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters it may be retained, *e.g.*,

ABIDE	ABD	أبـد	to abide.
OATH (EED)	EED	عـهد	oath.

The above two solutions fall under the Trilateral Formula. Or, the vowels may be removed all the same, *e.g.*,

ABIDE	BD	أبـد	to abide.
OATH (EED)	D	عـهد	oath.

In this case ABIDE falls under the Biliteral formula because a delicate letter has been restored to two consonants ; and oath falls under the Uniliteral Formula because two delicate letters have been restored to one consonant. This shows that even if the rule about the removal of vowels is applied without any exception it still holds good.

5. The four formulas are basic and fundamental ones. But they have their counterparts as well, *viz.*, Trilateral Metathesis, Biliteral Metathesis, Prosthesis, Prosthesis with Metathesis, Toning Up and Toning Down which are discussed hereafter.

METATHESIS

Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation, *e.g.*, Police=Slop, Wasp=Waps. According to Jespersen, Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters

(Jespersen on Language, P. 50). This change is found in other languages as well. The following are some of the reasons for metathesis :—

(a) Ignorance, (b) mishearing, (c) habit, (d) defective development of sound organs. More often gutturals cause metathesis. (e) Loan words are sometimes subjected to Metathesis to mark them out as foreign words.

Metathesis is of two kinds, viz., Triliteral Metathesis which is a corollary of Triliteral Formula and Biliteral Metathesis which is a corollary of Biliteral Formula and may be described accordingly.

V. Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants and apply the Triliteral Formula.

	Examples	
DARK	DRK = KDR	خدر <i>darkness.</i>
GRADE	GRD = DRG	درجة <i>grade.</i>
SEEK	SK = KS	قس <i>to seek.</i>

VI. Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 Consonants and restore a delicate letter.

TEGO, to cover	TG = GT	غطا <i>to cover.</i>
LEAN, thin	LN = NL	ناحل <i>thin.</i>
KILL	KL = LK	هلك <i>to destroy.</i>

N.B.—After transposition of letters the words falling under Biliteral Metathesis will again conform to 18 categories or two main categories, viz., *Aphesis* and *Quasi-Aphesis*.

It is crystal clear from the foregoing examples that the transposition of letters has made the Arabic roots re-appear in their true form according to Triliteral or Biliteral Formula. Therefore Metathesis also convincingly proves that Arabic is the mother of tongues. You cannot find the above-noted words in the Arabic lexicon without removing their distortion. And after removing the distortion they reunite with their family of words in the Arabic language and remain strangers no longer. There is no question of Metathesis in the Arabic language because the number and order of letters is unchangably fixed in that standard language.

VII. Prosthesis or Prothesis

Prosthesis consists in the addition of a letter or letters at the beginning of a word, e.g., splash=plash, squeeze=squeeze, belong=long. When

the letter is, a, e or o it is called euphonic prosthesis. Prosthesis is found in almost every language except Arabic. Prosthesis may be described as below.

Remove the initial letter (or letters) which has been grafted on the real word and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require.

Triliteral Prosthesis

STREAK	(S)	TRK طريقة <i>streak.</i>
PLEASE	(P)	LS لذ <i>to be pleasant.</i>

Biliteral Prosthesis

غ BLACK	(B)	LK حلك <i>to be black.</i>
re-VOLVE	(V)	LV لوى <i>to wind, to coil.</i>

Uniliteral Prosthesis

GNA-th-ic, of jaw	(G)	N نبع <i>jaw.</i>
JEJ-une, hungry	(J)	J جوع <i>hunger.</i>

Cypher Prosthesis

BIO, life (EAU)	(B)	IO حى <i>life.</i>
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VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact or the collision of the prosthetic letter transposes the real word. In such a case *remove the prosthetic letter, transpose the consonants and apply Triliteral or Biliteral Formula as the case may require.*

STRAP, band	(S)	TRB=RBT رباط <i>bond.</i>
STEG-O, covered	(S)	TG=GT غطا <i>to cover.</i>

N.B.—Any consonant may be used as a prosthetic letter. S is prosthetic in a very large measure in almost every language. It is easier to pronounce the labials and hence B, F, P, V, W and M are also used by way of prosthesis. Prosthesis is a sort of mask or veil worn by a word. The mask has to be lifted with great care and caution and in case of absolute necessity only. In fact the Arabic lexicon is the true guide in this as well as in case of other formulas.

IX. Toning Up

Toning up means changing a soft sound into a hard sound. Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it

altogether. Similarly, some people's organs of speech are underdeveloped and they change a hard sound into a softer one. This change relates particularly to the letters K, S, J or G or Z as the following references will show :—

(a) *Toning up of K sound :*

It is a remarkable fact that there is not now in the French language a single guttural. There is not an H in the whole language. The French write an H in several words but they never sound it. Its use is to serve as a fence between 2 vowels, *i.e.*, to keep 2 vowels separate as in *la haine*. No doubt the Normans could utter throat sounds well enough when they dwelt in Scandanavia, but after they had lived in France for several generations they acquired a great dislike for such sounds. No doubt too, many from long disuse were unable to give utterance to a guttural. This dislike they communicated to the English and hence, in the present day, there are many people, especially in the south of England who cannot sound a guttural at all. The muscles in the throat that help to produce these sounds have become atrophied—have lost their power for want of practice. The purely English part of the population for many centuries after the Norman invasion, could sound gutturals quite easily, just as the Scotch and Germans do now, but it gradually became the fashion in England to leave them out. In some cases the guttural disappeared entirely, in others, it was changed into or represented by other sounds.

The g at the beginning of many words also dropped off. The guttural at the end of words, *i.e.*, hard g or c also disappeared. The guttural appearing to the eye but not to the ear as dough, trough, plough, etc., remained as it was. Again, the guttural was changed into quite different sounds, into labials, into sibilants and into other sounds. It appears as an I, Y, W, Ch, etc. (A short History of English Language by Mackjohn, P. 54 to 56).

(b) The above-noted dropping of guttural sounds has been very concisely described as shown below :—

وكلنا يعلم أن العين وكل حرف حلقى يسقط من لغات الغربيين

And we all know that AIN and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people (Nushu-ul-Lughat-il-Arabia, P. 56, 1938 Edition).

(c) A word which travels far loses the initial K (Skeat's Dictionary of English Etymology under the word APE=KAPI).

(d) K changes into H according to Rask's Law (Jesperson on Language, P. 43).

In the Swahili language K is invariably changed into H. From the

foregoing references it is abundantly clear that K undergoes the following changes :—

(i) The lost K may have to be reaffixed in the beginning, middle or at the end of a word, *e.g.*,

غ BAIL, surety	BL=KBL قبالة surety ship.
VOICE (VOX) (V-I-S=VKS)	VX=VKS وقش voice.
AZURE, blue	AZR=AZRK أزرق blue.

(ii) The loss of K, particularly the initial K may be represented by a vowel, *e.g.*,

ALL	AL=KL كل all.
EUNUCH	ENS=KNS خنثى eunuch.
INN, house	IN=KN كن house.
ADULT (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow.
UBRI-so, to wax insolent	UBR=KBR كبير insolence.
YATT-er, chatter	YT=KT قعط to cry.
CHATT-er,	CHT=KT قعط to cry.

(iii) K may be represented by H :

HORN (CORNU)	HRN=KRN قرن horn.
HIP (KUB-us)	HB=KB كعب any protuberance.

(iv) K, a guttural may change into a labial :

PALE (KHOLE)	PL=KL قلع to be yellow.
FUB, deceive	FB=KB خب to deceive.
VER-m-is, insect	VR=KR قر insect.
WALL-et, bag	WL=KL قلع bag.

Toning Up of S

Like K sometimes S is also dropped or changed into H or a vowel :

(a) S is often seen to change into H or X or to disappear (Jesperson, P. 199).

(b) There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S (Jesperson, P. 362).

(c) The poets of the older period often elided S before a consonant (Cassel's Latin Dictionary, P. 495).

It is clear, therefore, that the lost S may have to be restored or a vowel or H or X may have to be changed into S, *e.g.*,

CHUTE, fall	CH/K	KT=SKT سقط to fall.
WOOF (OOF) to weave		OF=SF سف to weave.
HAIR		HR=SR شعر hair.
XIPH, sword		XP=SP سيف sword.
NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew		NH=NS نصيح to sew.

Toning Up of G, J, Z, or Y

G, J, Z and Y interchange. G or Z when they pass into Y may be lost :

(a) JACOB=YAQOOB, JUDH=YUDH, ZYG=YOKE, REGAL=ROYAL.

(b) J was written as I, e.g., JOKE=IOC, JORDON=IORDON, JOY=IOYE. (See Skeat's Dictionary under the words beginning with J).

(c) J or G may be lost, e.g., HEDGE=HAW, ORIG-in=ORI.

It is clear, therefore, that the lost J or G or Z may have to be restored, or Y or I may have to be changed into J or Z.

X. Toning Down

Toning Down is the reverse or counterpart of Toning Up. Some people's sound organs are overdeveloped and they change a soft sound into a hard one.

1. For instance, A or H which are semi-gutturals change into guttural K :

CRAZE CRZ=ARZ عرض to be seized w. madness.

CABLE CBL=HBL حبل cable.

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, e.g., Ward=Guard, Wallop=Gallop, Wadiulkabir=Gaudilquivir.

GALLOP (WALLOP) GLP=WLP ولاف gallop.

GUARD (WARD) GRD=WRD وردة look-out.

N.B.—Both the formulas Toning Up and Toning Down are very subtle and require utmost care and caution in their application.

From Simple to Subtle

It is to be noted that we began from the trilateral formula which was simple enough. The biliteral, uniliteral and cypher formulas drifted away from simplicity to complexity by slow degrees. Then came Metathesis and Prosthesis—distortions and perversions—that had to be set right. And lastly the two processes named TONING UP and TONING DOWN are very subtle as the letters have begun to fall off like autumnal leaves and the words have begun to lose their identity. And here ends the track and we have to stop. Thus from the trilateral formula right up to

the Toning Down formula the scale has been sliding gradually from simple to subtle. Homonyms also are a complicated problem but they are amenable to the above formulas. Beyond the above-noted definite formulas one has to be faced with corruption, chaos and confusion that have found their way into the words and we have to leave them alone as lost beyond recognition. But all the same, the central parts of every language are conformable to the above-noted formulas. *The ten formulas discussed above prove that it was so ordained by God that different languages could be reconciled to Arabic by means of definite phonetic laws :*

And the diversity of your tongues and colours, most surely there are signs in this for the learned (The Holy Quran, 30 : 23).

Summary of the ten formulas

The foregoing discussion may be definitely summarised as shown below :—

Rule 1.—Delicate letters ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ى. They change into vowels or they are deleted and have to be restored.

Rule 2.—As a general rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel represents any of the delicate letters it may be retained.

Rule 3.—Surplus letters are to be removed and sound-shifts are to be corrected in accordance with definite phonetic laws.

Rule 4.—مضاعف, i.e., an Arabic word in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is to be treated as a trilateral.

N.B.—Each one of the formulas given hereunder is subject to the above-mentioned four rules or provisos.

(i) *Trilateral Formula.*—On removing the vowels three consonants remain over. Pronounce them with vowel-points (اعراب) according to Arabic accent.

(ii) *Biliteral Formula.*—On removing the vowels two consonants remain over. Restore one of the delicate letters as the first, second or third letter.

(a) The process of restoring a delicate letter as the first letter is named *Aphesis*.

(b) The process of restoring a delicate letter as second or third letter is called *Quasi-Aphesis*.

(iii) *Uniliteral Formula.*—On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore 2 of the delicate letters to this consonant.

(iv) *Cypher Formula*.—On removing the vowels nothing remains over. Reconstruct the original word by following its sound. It will be found to be composed of three delicate letters.

(v) *Trilateral Metathesis*.—Remove the vowels and transpose the three consonants.

(vi) *Bilateral Metathesis*.—Remove the vowels, transpose the two consonants and restore one of the delicate letters.

N.B.—More often gutturals cause metathesis.

(vii) *Prosthesis*.—Remove the first letter (or rarely first two letters) along with the vowels and apply one of the four *basic formulas* as the case may require.

(viii) *Prosthesis with Metathesis*.—Remove the first letter and transpose the remaining letters and apply one of the four *basic formulas* as the case may call for.

(ix) *Toning Up*.—(a) Restore the lost K, or change a vowel or H into K, or change a labial into a guttural. (b) Restore the lost S or change a vowel or H into S. (c) Restore the lost J or G or change Y or I into J or G; and apply one of the four basic formulas.

(x) *Toning Down*.—(a) Change K into A or H. (b) Change G or K into V or W, and apply one of the four basic formulas.

Nos. I to IV are the Basic Formulas and Nos. V to X are their offshoots. The names of these ten formulas apply to the form of a word in a foreign language. On the one hand these formulas conform to the structure of the Arabic roots and on the other, they are commensurate with the phonetic laws which are admitted on all hands. Therefore, it is a fact that these formulas apply equally well to any language and they are instrumental in reinstating a foreign word to the original trilateral Arabic root. In fact they are, so to say, *mathematics of philology*, as remarked by the learned reviewer of The Pakistan Times.

PART IV

How to read this Dictionary

1. Each language has been divided into ten parts according to the ten formulas.

2. In column I the root has been shown in capital letters and the affixes have been generally shown in small letters detached from the root by means of hyphens. Sometimes the root has been shown within parenthesis.

3. In column 2 the consonants contained in the word have been reproduced. However, if a vowel happens to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters, *viz.*, ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ي، it has been retained.

4. Italics in the second column show that the translation of the Arabic word given by the translator is exactly the Arabic word itself, *e.g.*, *فرص* is translated as *pierce*.

5. The books on language by Jespersen, Bloomfield, Eric Partridge, etc., have been referred to by the names of the authors only. Minan-ul-Rehman has been cited as Minan.

Signs And Abbreviations

“—” In the beginning of the word means that the prefix has been omitted. H2, H3, H4 show that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 or 4 Arabic roots as shown.

L2, L3, L4 show that the word is common to 2, 3 or 4 languages. The words of other languages are given under the word.

ن Means that the etymology of the word is admittedly or really unknown to the lexicons and that Arabic has supplied the needed etymology.

علم Means that the word is not based on a proper noun. It is an Arabic root.

ت Means that the etymologist has made an alphabetical mistake and that Arabic has corrected the mistake.

غ Means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.

اصل Means that the word by itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to a wrong root.

م Means that the word is a simple one but the etymologist has wrongly taken it to be a compound word and has mistakenly split it into two words.

ش=doubleful etymology corrected by Arabic.

ل=The word is a definite Arabic root and not an imitative word.

↑ An upright arrow head in column 2 separates the wrong etymology from the correct one.

NV=No verb ; this means that the non-Arabic language does not possess the verb or base of the derived word and hence cannot explain the reason and philosophy of the word, while Arabic does so in the light of the base or the verb possessed by Arabic. The sign NV applies to a far larger number of cases than actually shown. The reader should keep this point in view in respect of every derivative. *K/S, S/K, G/Z, D/Z* etc., should be read as change K into S, S into K, G into Z, D into Z, etc. Some of the well-known sound shifts are :

A=H; B=F=V=W; C=K; D=Z or T; H=S; J or G=Z; K=S; S=K; L=R; M, N, L interchange ; S=T.

(N) Means Nasal N.

(M) Means surplus M produced by B or P.

(P) Means surplus P produced by M.

(B) Means surplus B produced by M.

(H) Means surplus Aspirate H. It has not always been shown and the reader can see to it for himself.

A *paragoge* or a surplus letter at the end of a word is detached from root, e.g., BLOA-t, GLOA-t, COL-d, CLOU-d. This means that t and d are paragoges in these words.

A *connective consonant*, i.e., a surplus consonant which connects the root with an affix has been separated by means of hyphens, e.g., AMO-r-ous, HALLUCI-n-ate. This means that r and n are connective consonants which join the suffix with the root.

Epenthesis or a surplus letter within a word can be marked by the reader as it has been omitted in the second column.

Prosthesis or a surplus letter in the beginning of a word has been bracketted in the second column, e.g., SCRAPE=(S) CRP.

GFP means general from particular.

PFG means particular from general.

NFV means noun formed on verb.

VFN means verb formed on noun.

● A dot mark in the beginning of a word denotes a Quranic root.

Trilateral Formula

Remove the vowels. But if a vowel appears to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters, it may be retained. The resultant will be 3 letters which should be pronounced with Arabic vowel-points (*i.e.*, اعراب). An Arabic word in which the second letter has to be doubled (مضاعف) is also a trilateral. Some words falling under the Biliteral Formula had to be taken herein. Delicate letters are ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ي.

AN, any, any person	AN عين any, human being, self
ABATT-oir, slaughter house	ABT عبط to slaughter
• ABBA, father	AB اب father
• ABB-ey, ABB-ot (ABBA) father	AB اب father
ab-DIC-ate, declare	DC دق to manifest
• ABIDE, dwell	ABD ابد to abide, dwell
• ab-SORB, suck, drink	SRB شرب to suck, drink
ن ab-SQAUTU-l-ate, decamp	SQT ساقط to outrun
• ABSTRUSE (TRUDO), push, shove.	TRD طرد to drive back
ABYSS (AB-USS-os) bottomless	AB هب be away US, اس basis
ACALEPHE, nettle	CLB كلبة thorny tree
ACARP-ous, fruit	CRP خرافة gathered fruit
ACCOMODATE (MOD) measure	MD مده measure
ACCRED-it, CREED, gain belief	CRD قردح to acknowledge a th.
ACCRUE, ACCR-ete, to grow	ACR اكرا to increase
ACCUMU-l-ate, to heap	CUM كوم to heap
• ACEL-DEMA, field of blood	ACL حقل field, DM دم blood
A-CEPH-al, headless	A not, CB قنب head
ACHIEVE (CAP-ut) head	CB قنب head
ACOLYTE, follower T/D	CLD قلد to follow
ACRE, field etym. dub.	ACR اكر to till nfv.
ACTON, COTTON	CTN قطن cotton
ADJACENT (JAC) to lie	JC جنح to lie down
• AEGIS, protection, shield	AGS حاجز fence, screen
• AELO-TROPHY, changeful turning.	AL حال to change,
H ₂ AFFLICT (FLIGO) beat, dash	TRP طرف to turn away
• AGGRAV-ate, make heavy	FLG فلغ to strike, فلغ to crush
• GRIEVE	GRB كرب to load
• GRIEF, load	GRB كرب to load, grieve
• AGIST (JAC) to lie	GRB كرب to load, كرب grief
	JC جنح to lie down

اصل AIM, purpose, direct towards, (ESTEEM) guess	AM ام propose, direct towards ↑ STM=TMS طمس to conjecture.
• ALLOY (ALLIG) bind	ALG اعلق to fasten
• ALLY (ALIG) bind	ALG اعلق to fasten
AMALGAM (MALAK) to soften	MLK ملق to soften
• AMANU-EN-sis, secretary+ belong to.	AMN امن to entrust EN عن from
A-MAZ-on, without breast	MZ=BZ بز breast, A, not
• MOR-t-em, death	MR مر to pass, elapse (euphemism)
• ANO-CHRON-ic, of time	AN عن from KRN قرن time
ana-DROM-os, running	DRM درم to run w. short steps
ana-GLYPH, to carve	GLP قلف to bark a th.
ana-TOMY (TEM) to cut	TM طم to cut, حطم to break
A-TOM, not to be cut	TM طم to cut, A, not, حطمة piece
ANBURY (ANG) pain	ANG عناج pain
ENGLAND (ANG-us) bend	ANG عنج to bend
ANGUSTUS (ANG) to draw	ANG عنج to draw
an-OSMIA, smell	SM شم to smell
AN-ti, before	AN عن to come before
an-THRAC-ite, coal-like	TRC طرس to blacken
• AN-us, opening	AN عين hole
ANNU-let, small ring	AN عين ring, hole
ANY	AN عين any one
APER-ture, opening	APR افري to open
AB=APO, away	AB هب to be away
• APOCALYPSE (KALUP-to) cover.	KLP غلف to cover
APOCOPE (KOP-to) to cut	KOP كاف to cut
apo-SIOPE-sis, keep silent	SB صب to become silent
ARR-ant, roving	AR عار to wander
• ARRES-t, remain, stop	ARS ارسي be steadfast, رسا to stop
اصل ARRIVE, come to shore (RIPA) shore	ARF ارنا to bring a ship ashore, to approach ↑ RP حرف border
• ASEND, go, climb (N)	SD صعد go up, ascend
• ASCETIC (ASKEO) exercise	SK شق pain, fatigue
ASK-ance, sideways	SK شق side, شق to look fixedly
ASH	AS اس small quantity of ashes
• ASPIRE, breathe	SPR زفر to breathe hard, sigh
ASSEM-b-le, to collect	SM ثم to collect, heap up
L ₂ ATTACK, assault	ATK عتك to attack, rush forth

TAKH-tan, to rush forth (Per.)	TK عتك to rush forth
ATTRI-tion, rubbing	TR طر to whet
H ₂ AUTUM-n, season of decay, maturity.	ATM حطمة unfruitful year, اطعم to be ripe.
AVAIL, obtain	VL=BL بل to obtain
AVA-TAR, down+pass	AVA هوى to fall, TR طر to pass by
AVE, welcome	V/F AF حفا to welcome
● AVER (VER-us) true	VR=BR بر to be true
● AVITAL (AV-us) grandfather	AV=AB اب grandfather
● AWAKE	W/F AFK افاق to awake
AWARD (WARD) watch	WRD وردة look-out
AXE (ASCIA)	SC شق to split (wood) nfv.
AXIS, rotate (AKSHA)	AKS عقص to twist
AZIMUTH (SAMT) way	SMT سمت way, azimuth
BAAL, lord	BAL يعل lord
SPHYGMOS (SPHU-ZO) throb	SP صعف to quiver
BABE, baby	BB بب fat baby
BAIZE, coarse woollen cloth	BZ بز cloth, linen
● BANANA, finger-shaped	BNN بنان finger-joints
BARBAR-ous	BRBR بربرى barbarous
BAT وطواط bat	BT=VT وط to cry (bat) nfv.
BATE, let down (ABATE)	ABT هبط to abate
BAT, cricket bat	BT هبط to beat nfv.
BATT-er to strike	BT هبت to strike
H ₂ BATT-le, beat, slaughter.	BT هبط to beat, عبط to slaughter.
BAY (ABAI) bark of dog	AVAI عوى to bark (dog)
● BEHEM-oth, beast	BHM بهيمة quadruped (T for H)
BEHEST, command (HIESS)	HS حت to urge a.o.
be-RATE, to scold	RT رط to shout
EB-ri-ous, drunk	EB عب to swallow water
BIDE=ABIDE	ABD أبد to abide
BIFURC-ate (FURCA) fork	FRC فرق parting of teeth
FORK	FRK افرق having parted teeth
BIT, BITE, BAIT (BHED) cleave	BD بضع to cut, split, بضعة bit
BLADE, flattened part d/t	BLT بلطح to flatten
∩ FLAT	FLT فلطح to flatten
BLOA-t, to soak	BL بل to moisten
BLADDER (BLOW) to blow wind.	BL بل to blow (wind)

● BLOA-t, puffed w. gluttony	BL بلاع glutton
H ₂ BLOW, curse, move (wind)	BL بهل to curse, بل to blow (wind)
● BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument.	BL وبل to strike w. stick, ويل hard, heavy blow.
GOBL-in, evil spirit	GBL خابل devil, demon
BOHEMI-an, gipsy	BHM ابهم barbarian, stranger
BOOTY, gain, plunder	BT بت to gain
H ₂ BOOT, gain, barter	BT بت to gain, باد to barter
● BORAX, white powder	BRK برق to shine
● BOROUGH (BURG) castle	BRG برج castle
● BOURGE-ois, castle	BRG برج castle
● BORZO-1, swift	BRZ برز to outrun
BOS-om, breast	BS بز breast, nipple
∩ BOUQUE-t, bunch of flowers	BQ باقة bunch, nosegay
∩ BUNCH (N)	BK باقة bunch
BOWBOW, dog's bark	B/V VVWV ووع to bark (dog)
CUFF, slap	CF كف slap
BRAC-t, leaf, plate	B/V VRC ورق leaf, plate of metal
BRAD-y, slow	BRD برد to be cool, برودية slowness
BRAKE, tooth instrument	FRK فرق parting of teeth
● BREACH, wave, broken state	FRK فرق wave, فرق to separate
H ₂ ● BREAK, divide, separate, crack.	FRK فرق to separates, divide, فرق to burst
● BREAK, dawn	FRK فرق first gleam of dawn
● BRICK, fragment	FRK فرق to divide, separate
● BRIGH-t (BHARG) shine	BRG برق to shine
BRUSH, brushwood	FRSH فرش small plants
∩ BUG	BG بق bug
∩ BUG-le	BG بوق bugle, trumpet
BROWSE, sprout	S/Z BRZ برض to send forth first sprouts
BURGE-on, young shoot	BRG=BRZ بارض first shoot
ش BREAS-t, bud, perhaps, bud.	BRS=SRB سرب breast ↑ BRZ برض to send forth sprouts.
● BURG-ess, castle	BRG برج castle
∩ BUZZ, stale news	BZ بذ to be old, worn out
∩ BUZZ, finish bottle of wine	BZ حبض to be exhausted (well)
BUZZ-ard, falcon	BZ باز falcon. ard sfx.
∩ BUZZ, to hum	BZ حبض to twang (bow-string)
BYSS-us, textile fabric	BS بز cloth of flax (see BAIZE)
CABAL, faction	CBL خبل disturbance
CABB-age, head	CB قب head (similie)

CABIN, CABI-net, small private room.	CB قيو underground room.
CABRIO-let (CAPER) goat	CPR غفر mountain-goat
● CAD-ence, fall	CD قرض to fell, pull down
CAD-et (CAP-ut) head, chief	CB قب head, chief
CADRE (QUADRO) square	QDR قادر to be commensurate
● CADU-CI-ty, fall	CD قرض to fell
اصل CAUS-ura, cut (CAED) cut	CS قص to cut ↑ قاض to split
CAIRN, pyramid of stones	CRN قرن mountain, hill
CAISSON (CAPSA), case	CPS قفص basket
● CALAM-ary, pen, reed	CLM قلم pen, reed
● CALA-mi-ty, distress	CL كل burden, mishap. (مصيبة)
CALC, lime	CLC كاس lime
CALCU-l-ate, reckon w. stone or pebbles (CALX) lime, stone.	CLC كاس lime, i.e., stone.
CAP-er-CAIL-zie (CAP-ull) horse (COILL) wood.	CB قب stallion,
CALIBRE (QALIB) mould	CL غيل forest, thicket
● CALX, CALK, heel, to tread	QALIB قالب mould
● CALL, to speak loudly	CLK سلك to tread
CALL-ous, thick	CAL تال to speak to
غ CALUMNY (CALVI) to deceive	CL خل thick
V/B.	CLB خلب to deceive ↑ carp q.v.
CALX (CALC) lime	CLC كاس lime
● CALYP-ira (KALUP-to) to cover	CLP غلف to cover
H ₂ CAM, comb, to cleanse, top	CM قم to sweep, قمة top
H ₂ ● CAMAR-illa, secret intriguers chamber.	CMR خامر to plot against + كمر tent.
● CAMEL (GAML)	GML جمل camel
H ₂ ● CAMERA, dark chamber	كمر to cover, كمر tent
● CAMIS-ole (CHEMISE) shirt	KMS قميص shirt
CAML-et, cloth for cloak	CML خملة woollen stuff (T for H)
● CAMMORA, secret society	CMR اخمر to keep secret
CAMOUFLAGE (CAMU-ff-are) disguise.	CM كم to cover
L ₅ ● CANA-ry (CAN-is) dog C/S	CM سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● SUN-A, dog (skt.)	SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● CHUN, dog (Chinese) CH/S	SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● CYN-ic, dog-lik Eng.	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● KYN-os, dog (Greek) K/S	KN=SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.

CAN-ine, of dog

CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.

N.B.—Animals are named after their habits or peculiar sounds of their voices; e.g., سن is habit of dog; تاق = to CLUCK (hen) whence COCK. Similarly, FOX, i.e., to deceive, عقف to crook whence عقف fox, ورب deceit, crookedness, whence روباه fox (Persian); وذلة nimble, whence WEASEL, i.e., nimble quadruped.

CANVAS (KANNAB-is) hemp	KNB قنب hemp
CANVASS, discuss, i.e., toss in a canvas (KANNAB-is)	KNB قنب hemp (facetious use of the root word)
HEMP (KANNAB-is)	KNB قنب (root quite disfigured)
CROP, produce, harvest	CRP خراف harvest-time
HARVE-st (CROP)	HRV=KRF خراف (root disfigured)
CANOPY, cover	CNP كنيف covering
ش CAN-t, to tilt (KANTH) corner	CN اتعن to tilt ↑ KT طاع side
CAN-t, jargon	CN خن to speak w. nasal sound
CAN-tata, sing ye	CN غنا to sing
CAPACITY (CAPIO) to hold	CP كف to restrain, fill, collect
CAPE, head, CAPI-t-al	CB قب head
CAPE, coat	CB قبا cloak
CAPER, goat, leap	CPR غفر mountain-goat+vfn.
CAPR-ice (CAPER), goat, to skip as a goat	CPR غفر goat (sudden leap of mind is caprice)
CAPRI-CORN, goat-horn	غفر goat, قرن horn
● CAPI-as, arrest thou	CP كف to restrain
CAPSI-C-um, case	CPS قفص basket
ش CAP-s-ize (CAP-ut) head.	CB كب to turn upside down, ↑ قب head.
● CAP-s-tan (CAPIO) hold	CP كف to restrain, fill
CAPS-ULE (CAPSA) box, case	CPS قفص basket—L diminutive
CAP-tain (CAP-ut) head, chief	CB قب head, chief
● CAP-t-IVE (CAPIO) hold	CP كف to restrain
● CAP-ut MOR-tem; head+dead	CB قب head, مر to pass, elapse
CARAFE, glass water bottle	CRB قراية bottle, flask
● CARAP-ace, upper shell of tortoise	CRP قرف bark, crust
CARV-al (KARAB-os) small ship	KRB تارب small ship
● CARB, CARB-on, black	CRB غرب to be black
CARBOY, large bottle (QARABAH)	قراية bottle, flask

CARI-llon (QUADRO) four	QDR قادر to be commensurate w. (transferred)
CARP, fish	CRB قريب salted fish
ت CARP, slander (CARP) pluck	CRP قرف to accuse ↑ خرف to pluck
CARP-el (KARP-os), fruit	KRP خرافة gathered fruit
CARB-un-cle, small coal	CRB غرب be black, قل be small,
CARPO, fruit (خرف to pluck fruit)	خرافة gathered fruit
● CARVE (GRAPHO)	GRP قرف to peel, pare off
CASE-MATE, house+mad	CS تصع to dwell, موتة madness
H ₂ CASI-no (CASA), cottage, house	خص cottage, تصع to dwell nfv.
CASCADE (CAS-c-are), to fall	CAS قاص to fall
ن CASE, actual state	CS قصة state, condition
اصل CASE, bag (CAPSA)	CS كيس bag ↑ قفص basket
CASH, bag (Metonymy)	CS كيس bag (cash-contents of bag)
cf. صرة purse, =	sealed bag of money.
● CASHI-er, dismiss, discard (CAER) empty.	CSH كش, خسا to drive away
ت CAS-K, wooden vessel	↑ CR قرع to be empty
● CASS-ock, long tunic	CS قصاع wooden cup ↑ كشح shell
CAS-tr-ate, to geld	CS كساء garment
● MASTIC-ate, to chew (T)	CS خصي to geld
اصل CASTLE (CASTR-um) fort, (CASA), hut	MSC مضغ to chew (intrusive T)
ت CASSA-tion, to annul	CS (t) R قصر castle (intrusive T)
CASSO-lette, a pan	↑ CS خص hut
● CASU-al, accidental	CS قشا to wipe ↑ خسا to drive
● CAUSE, a legal action	CS قاسية pot
ذ CAS-te, class, origin=pure	CS قضا chance, fate, decree
CAS-t, a throw at dice	CS قضية law-suit
CAS-t-ing (vote) throw	CS قضة species, genus ↑ virginity
CAT	CS خسي to throw pebbles at a.o.
غ CAT, to vomit t/d	CS خسي to throw pebbles at a.o.
Cata-CLYSM (KLUS-m-os), flood	CT قطة cat
Cata-DROM-os, running	KAD كاد to vomit (not prec.)
ن CATARAC-t, waterfall (SYNCOPE)	KLS قلس to overflow (sea)
L ₂ CATHARA-sis, cleansing	DRM درم to run w. short steps
GAZAR, washerman (Pers.)	قطر to fall in drops, RC ريق water
اصل CATTLE (CAP-ut) head	CSP قصر to whiten, bleach (cloth)
● CAULK, to tread	GSR قصر to whiten (cloth)
● CAUTION (CAV) V/F	CTL غيطة cattle ↑ قب head
	CLK سلك to tread
	CAF خاف to be cautious

CAVALCADE (CABA-ll-us) horse	CB قوب stout horse
● CAVE, hollow	CV خوي to be empty
● CAVE-rn, hollow	CV خوي to be empty
● CAVE, CAVE-at, beware V/F	CAF خاف to be cautious
● CAVIL (CAVI-lla) mockery	CV=CF خف to slight
ت CAS-tig-até, punish (CAS-t-us) pure	CAS قاص to punish
	↑ قضية virginity
CAV-y, American rodent nfv.	CB قاب to dig cf., فأر to dig, فأر rat
● CIDER (SHEKAR) strong drink	SKR سكر to become drunk
● CIPHER, zero	CPR صفر zero
ت ● CIPHER, to write	CPR سفر to write ↑ صفر zero
CLAVI, Key V/B	CLB قلابة latch-key
CLAW W/B	CLB خلب claw
NEW (NEF-os) W/F	NF انف new
CLEF, key F/B	CLB قلابة latch-key
CLAM-ore, broad sword	CLM صيلم sword
CON-VAL-esce (VAL) well	VL=BL بن to recover from illness
WELL, in good health	WL=BL بل to recover f. illness
CLEA-n, CLEAN-se, free f. dirt C/S	CL=SL صل to clarify, to clear wheat f. dust.
CLEA-r, lustrous C/K	CL قلع to be clear and shining
H ₂ CLEAVE (GLUPH) carve, split	GLP قلف to cut, to bark
CLEAVE (KLEB) adhere	KLB كلب to co-here
H ₂ CLUB, stick as weapon, association w. common interest	CLB كلاب spear, كلب to co-here (parts of whole)
CLEV-er, quick at seizing, skillful V/B	CLB قلب to seize, handle, قلب clever, artful
CLEV-is, U shaped iron	CLB كلب hook, iron-peg
CLICK, sharp sound C/S	CLK صلقع to emit a sharp sound
● CLIMAX (KLI-mm-en)	KL قل to lift, وقل climb
ن ● CLIMB (KLI-mm-en) ascend	KL قل to lift, وقل to climb
CLIP, grip tightly	CLB خلب catch w. claw, clutch
CLIP, to cut	CLP قلف to cut
ت CLIQUE, small exclusive party (CLICK) sharp sound	CLK سلك string of pearls
	↑ صلقع emit a sharp sound
CLOACA, sewer	CLC سلق stream of water
CLOCHE, CLOCK, bell nfv.	CLK صلقع emit a sharp sound
CLOCK-ing, to cluck	CLK=CRK قرق to cluck (hen)
● CLOG, lock of wood	CLG غلق lock of wood

● CLOG, to confine	CLG غلق to close (a door)
CLO-n-us, a spasm	CL خل crack, hole
CLOTH (KLEID) covering	KLD قلد to wind upon nfv.
I CLUCK, cry of hen L/R	CRK قرق to cluck (hen)
● CLUTT-er, noise, confused mass	خلط medley, promiscuous multitude
● CLYPE-us, shield	CLP غلف to cover
ن COARSE, rough (CURRO) run	CRS شرس rough ↑ كرا to run
COB, stout horse	CB قب stout horse
COBB-le, to patch	CB قب rag vfu.
COBAL-t, goblin	CBL خابل devil, seducer
GOBL-in, demon, rogue	GBL خابل devil
COBBLE, water-worn stone	CBL قبيلة stone on well
COBLE (CEUB-al) boat NV	CB سايحة boat, سبح to swim
COB-ra, hooded snake	CB قب head
COD, large fish	CD قد a kind of fish
● COD, hoax, fool	CD خدع to deceive
● CODE, body of laws (COD-ex)	CD قاعدة rule, foundation (X for H)
● CODI-cil (CODE)	CD قاعدة rule
H ₂ ● COD-ex, trec-trunk, قود trunk +	CD قاعدة pedestal, basis of column
اصل COFFER, box (KOPHI-n-os)	CFR قفير basket ↑ قفة basket
COFF-in, basket	CF قفة basket
COIN, make by stamping C/S	SN سن to fashion, make picture
Co-in-CIDE (CID) fall C/K	CD قض pull down
COIR, rope nv.	CR كر rope f. كر to wind
COLD (GELID-us) frozen	GLD جلد be frozen
COLUB-r-ine, snake-like	CLB قلب white snake
COLUMN (CEL) high	CL قل to raise, lift
COM-, together	CM كم to gather
COMESTIBLE (ED), eat	ED عض to bite w. teeth
COMMODO (MOD-us) measure	MD مده measure
COMPLAIN (PLAC) beat	PLC فلح to strike
COMRADE (CAMRA) room	CMR كمر tent as a building
CONCEIVE (CAPIO) hold	CP كف to restrain, fill
ت CON-CLAVE, private assembly,	CLV خلوة retired place, temple,
(CLAVI), key	↑ CLB تلابة latch-key
CONCUBINE (CUB) to lie	CB كب to prostrate
CONDITION (DIC) declare	DC دق to manifest
CONGRATULATE (GRA-t-us)	GR قر to rejoice
pleasing	
● CONGEST (GER) bring	GR جر to drag

CONJECTURE (JACIO) throw	JC=ZC زج to throw into abyss
CON-SERVE, keep	SRF صرف عن to deter
● CONS-ID-er, reckon (SID-US)	ID عد to reckon,
star	↑ SD صاعد star
● CON-SPIRE, breathe together	SPR زفر to breathe hard
CON-STER-N-ate, throw down	STR سطر to throw a.o. down
● CON-SUMM-ate (SUMM-US)	SM سما height
high	
● CON-TABE-scence, waste away	TB تب to perish, or حطب lean
CON-TORT (TORQ), twist	TRQ اطرق to twist, wrap
CONTRA-DICT (DIC), declare	DC دق to manifest
CONTRITE, broken in spirit	TR تر to become lax
(TER)	
H ₂ ● COOL-IE, hired labourer	CL كل burden, قل to lift
● COP, catch	CP كف to restrain
COP-ing, top	CB قب head
COPPICE (COLP) to cut	CLP قلف to cut
COPT, Egyptian	CBT قبطي a copt
EGYPT	GBT قبطي a copt
CORACLE (CURACH) boat C/S	SRK زورق small boat
● CORBIE, crow	CRB غراب crow
م COS-t, price paid (con-STA)	COS قاض to exchange ↑ SD صدأ to
stand	stand
CORMO, trunk (KEIRO)	KR قعر to cut a tree
● Contra-CEP-tion (CAP) fill, take	CP كف to fill, restrain
● CORN, horn	CRN قرن horn
CORNU, horn Latin	CRN قرن horn
HORN (CORNU) Eng.	CRN قرن horn
SAROON, horn Persian S/K	SRN=KRN قرن horn
SARANG-g, horn Skt. ,,	SRN=KRN قرن horn
ت CORN-er, horn	CRN قرنة corner ↑ قرن horn
CORONA, crown	CRN قرن top of head, lock of hair
COROLLORY, appended	CRN قرن to conjoin
preposition (CROWN)	قران coincidence
CORON-er (CROWN)	CRN قرن top of head
CORON-al, (CROWN) wreath	CRN قرن plait of hair
CORP-us, mass, body	CRB كرب to load (i.e., weight)
CORV-ine (CORV-us) crow	CRB غراب crow
CORT-ex, bark	CRT خرط to remove bark

COSM-etic, adorn, order	CSM قسامة beauty
COSM-ic, of world, order	CSM قسم distribute methodically
<i>N.B.</i> —World is methodically distributed ordered whole.	
ما ترى في خلق الرحمن من تفاوت ، فارجع البصر هل ترى من فطور	
COSMO, universe, order	CSM قسم dispose of methodically
COTT-ar, peasant	CT خط ground of a settler
COVER	CFR غفر to cover, hide
● COW-er, crouch f. fear (KURA) doze	CW=CF قف to cower, crouch
● CROW (CRAWE) W/B	↑KR كرى drowsiness
CORBIE, crow	CRW=CRB غراب crow
CRABB-ed, peevish, (CRAB) scratch	CRB غراب crow
CRACK	CRF قرف to pare off, قروف harsh, unjust
● CRACK, lie	CRK خرق crack
● CRACK-le	CRK خرق to lie
CRANE (KRANICH)	CRK خرق crack
CRANI-um, skull	KRnk غرنق crane
CRAN, chink, crack C/S	CRN قرن top of head
CRAPE (CRIS-pa) curled	SRN شرن crack in a rock
CRASH, dash into pieces	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
CRASS, thick	CRS كرس to pound
CRATE, large case	CRS قراس thick and strong
CRAT-er cavity	CRT خريطة leathern bag
CRAW, crop of birds	CRT خرت hole
CROP, pouch	CRW=CRF قروف bag (transf.)
CROP, harvest	CRP قروف bag
CROP, to cut (hair)	CRP خريف harvest
CREAK, harsh noise	CRP غرف to cut (hair)
CREEK, inlet on sea-coast	CRK قرق to cluck (a hen)
CARPU-l-ent, excessively drunk	CRK خريق place where water flows
CREEP, to crawl C/S	CRB غرب wine
CREEP, underground retreat of animal.	CRB سرب to flow
CREM-ate (CREMO) to burn	CRB سرب den of wild beasts, under- ground conduit.
CREP (CRIS-p) curled	SRM ضرم to burn (fire)
CREPI-t-ate, to creak C/S	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
CREVICE (CREP), crack	SRP صرف to squeak (a wheel)
CREW, set of persons	CRB خرب a split
	CRE قربة group of men

CRIB, receptacle, bin	CRB خرب bag
CRIMS-on, red (But قومزى is a loan word.)	CRMS قومزى red Root is CRM=MCR مكر to be red
CRIS-p, curled	CRS كرش to be wrinkled
CROAK, hoarse sound	CRK قرق to cluck (hen)
CLUCK L/R	CPK قرق to cluck (hen)
CROCK, inefficient person	CRK خرق stupidity
CROCK-ery, earthenware vessel	CRK=CRS خرس earthen jar
CROSI-er, pastoral staff	CRS خرش to draw w. hooked stick
CROTCH-et, hook CH/S	CRS خرش to draw w. hooked stick
● CROUCHE, to bend timidly	CRS قرصع to sit contracted
CROUPE, rump	CRB غراب buttock
RUMP, tail end, buttock M/N	RUP رائفة tail-end, buttock
CROWN, wreath of flowers	CRN قرن plait of hair (transf.)
CRUCI-ble, pot, CRUSE, Jar	CRS خرس jar
CRU-et (CRUCA), pot	CRC خرس jar
CRUPP-er, hind quarters of horse	CRB غارب rump (of camel)
● CRUSH, break roughly	CRS كرس to pound
● CRUSH, crowded mass, compress	CRS كرس to squeeze
CRYSTAL (KRUS-tai-no) freeze	KRS قرس to freeze
● CUB, young of bear or fox or other wild beast	CLB كلب every biting or barking animal (L dropped).
● CUFF, ornamental bottom part of sleeve.	CF كفة border of a garment
● CUFF, to strike w. fist	CF كف slap, fist
GUL-de-SAC, blind alley	KL كل be dim, SC سلك blocked road
—CULE, diminutive suffix	CL قل to be small
CULPA, CULP-rit, fault, crime	CLP خلفه vice, خالف transgress law N.V.
CULVERIN (COLUB-ra), snake	CLB قلب white snake
CULVERT (COUL), to flow, canal	CL غل to flow, غيل stream
H ₂ CUMU-l-ate, heap, summit	CM كوم to heap قمة top,
CURT, CURT-ail, shorten	CRT قرط to curtail
CURVE, to bend	CRB عقب to bend
H ₂ CURB, bend, check	CRB عقب to bend + كرب tighten
● CYMAR, woman's loose garment	CMR خمار muffler, screen
● DEFT, clever, skilful (originally foolish)	DBT ضبط be ambidextrous ضبط accuracy, organisation.
(DEFT) foolish	↑DFT ضفاط foolish

ت SILLY, foolish (originally blessed, happy)	SL ثال to be foolish ↑ صلي to bless, سعل be cheerful
<i>N.B.</i> —To say that foolish is skilful or blessed and happy is to twist etymology uselessly and in despair.	
L4 CYNO, dog	Eng. CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
KUN-os, dog	(Greek) KN=SN من seize w. teeth ,,
CHUAN, dog (Chinese)	CHN=SN سن seize w. teeth ,,
SUNA, dog (Skt.)	SN سن seize w. teeth ,,
AJA, dog (Yoruba)	AJ=AZ عض seize w. teeth ,,
ن DOG	Eng. DG=DZ ضهز to bite w. teeth ,,
<i>N.B.</i> —Animals are named after their habits or sounds of their voices.	
COCK	CK قاق to cluck (hen)
CYNO-S-URE, dog+tail	CN سن+UR اري remain behind
CAN-ine, of dog	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● DAHBEEYAH, gilded barge	ذهبية sailing boat, ذهب gold
DALLY, to toy amorously	DL دل to be coquettish
DAZE, to stun, stupefy	DZ دض to paralyse
DAZZ-le, to stupefy	DZ دض to paralyse
● DEBAC-le, sudden rush of water	DFC دفق to overflow, pour forth water w. force.
de-CALCI-fy, deprive of lime	CLC كلس lime vfn.
CALC-ine	CLC كلس to calcine
● DECAF (CAD) fall	قضنى to wear out ↑ CD قض to fell, destroy
H ₂ ● DE-CAD-ence, fall, deterioration	CD قض to fell قضنى to be worn out, rotten
● DECEIVE (CAPIO), catch	CP كف to restrain, detain
● DECLIVITY (KLI), ascent	KL قل to rise, lift
ت DECREPIT, worn out, wasted w. age (CREP) creak	CRP خرف dotard ↑ CRP صرف to squeak
DE-DIC-ate, declare	DC دق to manifest
DEICTIC (DEIK) show	DC دق to manifest
DE-FUNCT, FUNC-tion, perform	FNC فنك to continue doing
DENTI-FRICE, FRIC-tion, rub	FRC فرك to rub w. hand
DE-SERT (SERO), to join	SR سر to fasten
DESULTORY (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
ت DETACH (ATTACH) (TACCA) nail	ATK عتك to stick to nail
DE, negative pfx.	↑ TC=SC سك nail (wrong root)

DETERIORATE (TERO) rub	TR طر to whet—hence rub
DETONATE (TONO) resound	TN طن to tinkle
DETRI-MENT (TERO) rub	TR طر to whet
DE-TRI-t-us, (TERO) rub	TR طر to whet
DIA-CUL-um, by-juice	CL خل sour juice
DIA-TOM, (TEM) cut	TM طم to cut. حطم to break
● GAM-ous, married	GM جمع to unite
DICTATE (DICO) say, declare	DC دق to manifest
DIFFRACT (FRAG) break	FRG فرق to separate, فرقع to explode
● DIGEST (GERO) carry	GR جر to drag
DIMINISH (MIN-us) less	MN من to cut, weaken
DIN, continued noise	DN دن to buzz
DINK-y, neat, pretty	DNK دنق to be minute, exact
DIRK (DOLK) dagger	DLK دالق springing sword
DOUGH (TEIG) Kneaded paste	TG تخ dough-paste (عجين)
DIS-CERP (CARP) pluck	CRP خرف to pluck (fruit)
DISHEVELLED (CAPI-ll-US) head, hair	CB قب head (hair implied)
DISPERSE (SPAR) scatter	SPR سفر to dispel, scatter
DISSERT (SER) join	SR سر to fasten
DISSUADE (SAUD) to present in a pleasing manner	SD سد to speak, act rightly in
DISSILIENT (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
DISTILL (STILLA) to drip	STL ستل to fall drop by drop
DISTORT (TORQO) to twist	TRQ اطرق to wrap
DITTO (DIC) say, declare	DC دق to manifest
DITTI, short simple song (DIC)	DC دق to manifest
DIVALENT (VAL) be worth	VL=BL بل to obtain
DIVIDE (VID) separate	VD=BD بد to separate, ابد divide
DOCETIC (DOKEO) seem	DK دق to manifest
DOCH-an-DOR-is, drink+door	DK دك to drink, TR ترة door
DEPRAVE (PRAV-us) crooked, corrupt	PRV=VRB ورب to crook, corrupt
DOCHMIAC (DEKHO) receive	DK دك to fill
RE-CEIVE (CAPIO) to take, fill	CP كف to fill, restrain
DOCILE (DOCEO) teach, exhibit	DC دق to manifest
DOD, to cut D/J	DD=JD جد to cut
DOGMA (DOKEO) seem	DK دق to manifest
DULC-et, soft, sweet	DLC دلص smooth
ن DOLLOP, clumsy lump of food	DLP=JLP جلف thick dry bread

- DOR-ado (DOR-ar) to guild DR در to shine
- DRABB-le, make muddy TRB ترب to soil w. dust
- DRACHM (DRAKH-me) grasp DRK ادرك to seize
- DRAG, draw DRG ادراج to draw slowly
- DRAUGH-t, DRAW (DRAG) DRG ادراج to draw slowly
- DROME-dary (DROM) race DRM درم to run w. short steps
- DROM-ond, race DRM درم to run w. short steps
- DROUGHT (DRUGI-an) to dry DRG=TRZ تروز to be dry
- DRY (DRYGE) d/t G/Z TRZ تروز to be dry
- DRYAD (DR-us) tree DR در to be green (plant)
- EAVE, edge V/F EF حيفة side
- EBB, going back of tide EB آب to come back
- EBRAC-te-ate (BRAC-ta) thin plate VRC ورق plate of metal
- EC-BLAS-TESIS (BLAS-t-os) sprout BLS=BRS برض to sprout
- ECHEL-on, ladder (ECHELLE) KL قل to lift nfv.
- E-CORCHE, to strip CRS خرش to scrape
- EDEL-WEISS, noble+white D/S ESL اصيل noble, وضع whiteness.
- EDI-ble, eatable ED عض to bite w. teeth
- E-DIC-t, to proclaim DC دق to manifest
- E-DULCORATE (DULC-is) smooth DLC دلص to be smooth
- EFFULG-ent, radiant F/b BLG بلج to shine
- EL-an, impetuosity EL ال to hurry
- ELASTIC (ELAU-ne-in) drive EL ال strike w. spear, repel
- EL-ate, lifted up EL علا to become lofty
- ELDORADO (DOR-ar) to guild DR در to shine
- ELECTUARY (ek-LEICH) lick LK لق to lick
- ELOH-im, God ELH اله God
- EMERGE (MERS) dip MRS مرث to soak in water
- EMMANU-EL, with us God معنا with us, اله God
- EMPTY (AEMETTA) AMT امت to be empty
- EMULSIFY (MULG) milk MLG ملج to suck milk nfv.
- ‡ EN-CROACH (CROC) hook خرش to draw w. hooked staff
- (encroach implies scraping) خرش to scrape
- END, limit END عند margin, side
- EN-ERGY, work ERG هرج to exert strenuously
- ENORMOUS (No-rm=GNO) know GN=ZN ظن to know

- ENOUGH (NAH) NAH ناه enough
- EN-to, EN-do, IN EN, عن to confine
- EN-TO MO, to cut TM طم to cut
- EN-TROPY, turn TRP طرف عن turn back
- epi-TAPH, tomb, i.e., mound TP طف raised ground
- epi-TOME, cut TM طم to cut
- ERM-IC, of desert ERM ارما wasted land
- ERG, work ERG هرج to exert strenuously
- ESQUE, partaking of quality ESQ عذق الى to be attributed to
- EU-CALYP-t-us, covered CLP غلف to cover
- EU-CHAR-IS (KHR-is) pleasing KR قر to rejoice
- EVOKE (VOX) voice VX=VKS وقش voice
- VOICE (VOX) VX=VKS وقش voice (k elided)
- VICE, blemish (VICIOS-us) VCS وقص defect, vice (k elided)
- EX-, remove, out EX=EKS اتصى to remove far away
- EX-ACERB-ate, make sour CRB صرب to make sour
- EX-CEL, be lofty C/K CL قل to lift, raise
- EX-CEP-t (CAPIO) take CP كف to restrain, ex-out
- EX-CERP-t (CARP) pluck CRP خرف to pluck
- EX-CHEQU-er SK صك written agreement
- ex-ERGUE (ERG-on) work ERG هرج to exert strenuously
- ex-ERT (SER) to bind SR صر to fasten
- ex-HILA-r-ate, be cheerful HL هل to rejoice
- ex-PIRE (SPIRO) to breathe SPR زفر breathe hard, sigh
- EXTORT (TORQUO) twist TRQ اطرق to twist, wrap
- EXTRINSIC (SEC-us) side SC شق side
- FAN, to winnow (VA) VA هوى to expose to air
- WI-nnow, expose to wind W هوى expose to air, blow (wind)
- FROUCHE, sullen, shy FRK فرق be faint-hearted
- FASC-ism, bundle FSC=VSC وفق to fasten
- ‡ FATIGUE FTG افتخ to be fatigued
- FASTI-di-ous, proud FST فسط to boast vainly
- FAUC-al, of jaw FC فك jaw
- ‡ FAULT (FAUT) (FAIL) deceive FAT فات miss, fail to attain
- ↑ فاح deceive.
- FELLUCA, vessel FLC فلک vessel
- FID, pin of wood FD=VD ود wooden peg
- FILE, instrument w. furrows FL فل to notch
- FIL-ing, particles rubbed off FL فل filings of iron
- FIRTH, river mouth FRS فراض mouth of a river
- FLAT FLT فلتح to flatten

FLATT-er, to smooth	FLT فلتح to flatten (metaphor)
● FLAW, splinter crack (FLAGA)	FLG فلقة splint, فلق crack
FLECK, spot	FLK فلقة a brand, spot
FLEE, run away f. danger	FL فل run away, escape
FLESH	FLS فلذة piece of meat
ن FOIL, defeat, baffle	FL فل to defeat, run away
ن BAFFLE, to foil	(B) FL فل to defeat, run away
● FORSAKE (SAC-an) contend	SAC شاق disagree, شقاق contention
H ₂ ● FRAC-t, break, burst	FRC فرق to separate, فرق burst
FRAUGHT, full of, load	FRT افراط overflow, overburden
FREIGHT, load (gh intrusive)	FRT افراط to overburden
FRAY (FRIC) rub	FRC فرك to rub
ن ● FRAZZ-le, worn out state	FRZ فرض to be old
FRECK-le, spot on skin	FRK=FLK فلقة a brand, spot
● FRET (for+ED) eat	ED عض to bite w. teeth
FRIC-tion, rubbing	FRC فرك to rub
FRIGH-t, fear	FRG فرق to be frightened
FROTH, bubbles on liquid th/s	FRS فراش bubbles on surface of wine
FULG-ent, shining	BLG بلج to shine
FUL-men (FULGEO) lightning	BLG بلج to shine
ن FURN-ace (FORN) oven	FRN فرن oven
FURZE, shrub	FRS فرش brushwood
ن FUSS, bustle	FS فص to produce a noise
GALLOP (WALLOP)	WLP ولاف gallop
GARB-age, refuse	GRB جرب rust
● GARB, seize, sheaf	GRF غرفة handful
غ GARBLE, sieve	GRBL غربال sieve (not foll.)
● CRIB-r-um, sieve NV.	CRB خربة sieve
اصل CASH, cut into (KHRASSO)	KSH كشأ to wound ↑ خرش scratch
ذ GATHER, collect (GADER)	GDR جدر to inclose a th.
suppurating swelling	↑ جدر swelling
GAUCHE, awkward	GS غث lean, worthless
GACHA-o, of mixed race	GS غش adulterate, counterfeit
● GLOVE (GLOF) covering	GLF غلف to cover
GAUZE, thin fabric of silk	GZ خز silk
GAZE	GZ جحظ to gaze
GAWK, awkward person	GAK تاق light-minded, fool
GELD, castrate	GLD جلد to skin (a beast)
GENIE, jinnee	GN جن genii
GHETTO, jews quarter in city	GT خط quarter of a town
GESTURE (GERO) carry,	GR جرى be current, move,

move, behave, conduct	جرى course, جريا custom
GIPSY (EGYPT)	GBT قبطي Egyptian, copt
GIRD, GIRDLE, GIRTH	GRD غرض to bind girth, غرض girih
GIST (JAC) to lie	JC جنح to lie
GLADI-us, sword	GLD جالد to strike w. sword nfv.
GLAIVE, spear	V/B GLB كلاب spear
GLEBE, clod, lump	GLB قالب mould, clog
GLEE-t, to flow slowly	GL غل to flow
GLOBE, to form into a mass	GLB قالب clog, mould
● GLO-ry, exalted honour	GL جل to be high, illustrious
GLOSS (GLOA) brightness	GL جلا brightness
GLOW, to shine	GL جلا brightness
GL-oss, interlinear explanation	GL غل to insert a th. into another
GLUME (GLUB) to peel	B/F GLF جلغ to bark a th.
GLYPH, to carve	GLP قلف to cut, to bark (a tree)
GOAD, drive, urge forward	GD كد to urge (a beast)
● GOAF, space	GOF جوف hollow
GOBL-in (KOBL-os) mischievous	KBL خابل devil, seducer
GOFFER, honeycomb	GFR تقير bee-hive
GOITRE, throat	GTR قتره water-channel
THROA-t (K elided)	TR=KTR قتره water-channel
GOLF (KOLBE) club	KLB كلاب spear
GOPHER, honeycomb	GPR تقير bee-hive
● GOWN, dress	GN جن to cover
GRAB, vessel	GRB غراب boat, غراب old ship
● GRAB, GRIP, handful	GRP غرفة handful
GRAPE, GRAPP-le, hook	GRB عقرب to bend
● GRAPH, to write	GRP قرف scrape (i.e., draw lines)
GRATE, to scratch	GRT خرط to bark wood, to scratch
GRA-ti-fy, to please	GR قر to rejoice
● GRAVA-men, heavy	V/B GRB كرب to load
● GRAVE, heavy, serious	GRB كرب to load
● GRAV-id, heavy	GRB كرب to load
● GRAVE, to carve	GRF قرف to scratch
GRAVE, a pit	GRF قراة grave
● GRAVE, beach	GRF جرف bank
● GRAVI-ty, weight	V/B GRB كرب to load
ن GRAVEL, small rounded stones	GRVL جروال stony ground
GRAZE (GRAS) scratch	GRS خرش to scratch
GRAZE, to eat grass (GRA)	GR جار tall grass vfn.
GREAZE (CRASS-us) fat	DRS قراس thick

GREAVE, thicket	GRF غريف thicket of trees
GREED, eager desire	GRD غرض to long for a th.
GRAC-ile, slender	GRC غريض tender, delicate
● GRAM (GRAPHO) write	GRP قرف scrape (i.e., draw lines)
● GRAMM-ar (GRAPHO)	GRP قرف scrape (hence write)
GRANT (CRED) admit	CRD قردح to acknowledge
GRIP, gutter, trench	GRP جراف stream of water
● GRIP, handful	GRAP غرفة handful
GRIZZ-le, to grumble	GRZ جرض to be grieved
GROOVE, to grave	GRF قرف pare off
● GROPE, handful	GRP غرفة handful
GROSS, thick	GRS قراس thick and strong
GROUSE, to grumble	GRS جرض be oppressed by grief
GROVE, wood of small size	GRF غريف thicket of trees
ن GROVNE, breakwater	GRN قرنة projecting angle
● GRUB, to dig	GRF جرف to dig
GRUE-some, curdling	GR قو cold, قري coagulated milk
GRUFF, rough	GRF قروف harsh, scratching
GRUTCH, to grudge CH/S	GRS جرض be grieved
GRUDGE, feel resentment G/Z	GRZ غرض feel disgust, be grieved
GUARD (WARD) watching	WRD وردة look-out
● GUILLE, deceive	GL غل to defraud
GURGLE L/R	GRGR غرغر to gurgle
GUTTAE, drop	GT غط to dip in water
غ GUT, intestine (GUTTAE)	GT=GTB قتب intestine,
drop (B dropped).	↑ GT غط to dip in water
N.B.—B softens into V which becomes U and disappears.	
ن GUTTER, channel	GTR قطرة water-channel
GUTTER, throat	GTR قطرة water-channel (transf.)
ن THROA-t, wind-pipe	TR=KTR قطرة channel (K dropped)
HALLUCI-n-ate	HLC هلوسة hallucination
HANG, suspend	HNG حنج to incline
HARASS, to incite dog	HRS هارش to set a dog on
HARSH, rough	HRSH حرش to be rough
HARV-est (CARP) pluck	CRP خرف to pluck fruit
CROP	CRP خريف harvest-time
HASH, to cut in pieces	HSH حش to cut
HAUL, pull forcibly	HL هل to be drawn
● HAZAR-d, danger	HZR حذر caution, warning
H ₂ HEAT, warmth, race	HD حد hot, HT حتا to run

HEBREW (IBRI) from the other	IBR عبر shore, margin,
side of Fupbrates.	عبر to cross a river.
HELIX, to turn round	HLK حلق to circle in air
HELP	HLB حالب to help
HERRIS-on, bristled	HRS هراس thorny plant
HERMI-t (ERMIA) desert	ERM ارماً wasted land
HILA-r-is, cheerful	HL هل to rejoice
HINGE, to bend, cardinal	GNO حنج to incline, حنج root
point	
! HISS, spirant sound	HS حس low voice
● HISTORY, story (ID) see	AST اسطار story ↑ عهد to see
اصل	HRS حرش to be rough
HOARSE, rough	HLD دلد to seize+(H) LD لد withheld
HOLD, grasp	HR هر to become stiff (thorns)
HORR-ent, bristling	HR هرع to shiver f. fever
HORRI-ble, shudder causing	HT=HD حد hot
HOT	HDL هوذل to be shaken, tossed
HUDDLE, drive in disorder	HF هف to whizz (wind)
HUFF, puff of wind	HND هنيذة flock of 100, century
HUNDRED (HUND)	HRT هرت to spear a.o.
HURT, injure	HSL عسل to quiver,
H ₂ HUSTLE, shake to and fro,	حسل to drive w. force.
jostle	HZH هزة joy
● HUZZAH, joy	HYL هولي matter
HYLE, matter	CN من to make a picture
● ICON, image	ID عد to think ↑ عهد to see
ت IDEA, thought (ID) see	ID عد equal, match
● IDENTITY (ID-em) same	ETL عطلة idleness
● IDLE (EITEL)	IG اج to burn (fire)
● IG-n-ite, set on fire	I, not GN=ZN ظن to know
I-GN-ore, not to know	OD عض bite w. teeth nfv.
IGUANDON (OD-ous) tooth	IL عل to be ill
ILL	MRC مارض languid, weak
IMMARCE-si-ble, languish	PD فد to tread+PS فسح to stride
IMPEACH (PED-is) foot (PES)	PD فد to tread+PS فسح to stride
IMPEDE (PED-is) foot (PES)	ARC حرس guard against
INCARCERATE (ARC) shut up	CN من to urge, sharpen
ت IN-CEN-tive, incite	↑ CN=KN غنا to sing, سنا shine
(CANO) sing, ignite	DL دل unrestraint
ش INDULGE, not to restrain,	دلا to treat a.o. kindly
treat w. favour (perhaps	↑ DLC دلس be smooth, soft.
DULC-is, sweet, soft) (DUL-t).	

INCEPT (CAPIO) take, fill	CP كف to restrain, fill, collect
● INCIDENT (CAD) fall	CD قض to fell, pull down
INCUBATE (CUBO) lie down	CB كب to prostrate
ن INCUNABULA (CUNAE) nest	CN كن nest
● INCULCATE (CALC) tread	CLC سلك to tread
H ₂ INCUMBENT (CUBO) lie, weigh	كب to prostrate, كبة weight
INCUS (CUD) beat out, pound	CD قض to beat, pound (دقة)
INCUSE (CUDO) strike, beat	CD قض to beat, pound
INDABA, council meeting	NDB ندبة invitation, call
INDEMNITY (DAM-n-um) loss	DAM ضيم damage
● INDELIBLE (DEL) destroy	DL ذل to disappear, die
INDEX (DIC) show	DK دق to manifest
IN-DIC-t, in-DIC-ate	DC دق to manifest
INDIVIDUAL (di-VIDE)	VD=BD بد to separate, ابد to divide
INFLICT (FLIGO) strike	FLG فليخ to strike
IN-FRAC-tion, breaking	FRC فرق to separate, فروع explode
● INGLE (IG-n-is) fire	IG اج to burn fire
IN-GR-ate, not pleasing	GR قر to rejoice, IN, not
in-KLE, single	KL كل single (man)
in-KL-ing, dim notion	KL كل become dim (sight)
in-SER-t, to join	SR صر to fasten
● in-SPIRE, breathe	SPR زفر breathe hard, sigh
in-STIL, to drop	STL ستل to fall in drops
● inter-CAL-ate, proclaim	CAL قال public talk
● inter-CEP-t (CAPIO) seize	CP كف to restrain
● in-TRUDE, push, thrust	TRD طرد to drive back
IRK, to distress, weary	IRK عرك to wear out, scrape
IRRI-t-ate, vex	IR عر to afflict, be scabby
● ISOCRYME (KRY-m-os) cold	KR قر cold
ن ITER-ate, again	ITR اثار to repeat
JAC-ent lying at length	JC جنج to lie on ground f. fatigue
JADE, flank	JD جد shore, bank
● JADE, to weary	JD جهد to weary
JASP, precious stone J/Y	YSP يشف Jesper
JESS-ant (JAC) to lie	JM جنج to lie down
ن JILT, woman who discards	JLT جلاوط shameless woman
JUVEN-al ; young J/Y	YFN يفعان young
KAFFIYEH, shawl for head	KFYH كوفية head-shawl
KEEN, sharp K/S	KN=SN سن to sharpen
KEEN, to wail	KN حن to weep

H ₂ ● KEEP, to guard, retain	KEFEL, inferior horse	KP كانا to watch, كف restrain
KEN, know, see		KFL فائل lean horse
L ₂ ● KEN, house NV		KN قن observe, scrutinize
● KER-CHIEF (COVER)		KN كن house, خانة
+(CAP-ut) head		CFR غفر to cover
KERF, to cut R/L		CB قب head
KERMIS (KERK) church K/S		CLF قلف to cut
CHURCH CH/S		KRS كرس consecrate (church)
KERN, projecting angle		KRS كرس consecrate (church)
KEY, wedge (CAEG)		KRN قرنة projecting angle
WEDGE (WECG)		CG خج to split (wood)
● KEY, CAY, low islet		(W) CG خج to split (wood)
		K قاع depressed plain

N.B.—Please note the utmost change in the pronunciation of the word KEY which was خج (J=Y)=WEDGE ; W prosthetic and خ elided and J retained ; Key=a mere pronouncing of قاع.

● KHUD, pit	KD خد trench
KOBOL-d, underground spirit	KBL خابل devil
H ₂ KOPJE (KOP) head, hill	KP قف skull, قف hill
ن LABA-r-um, military standard	LB=LV لوا standard
LACH-es (LAX) loose	LK لق to be loose
LECH-er, lick	LK لق to lick
KIBE, chilblain	KB قوبة itch
SCAB-ies	(S) CB قوبة skin disease
LEAP (HLEAP-en) to run	HLB هلب to run
ن LEFT, opposite to right	LFT لفت left-handedness
LEOCO-TOM-y, white+cub	LC لهق to be white, TM طم to cut
● LEV-y, to collect V/F	LF لف to gather
LICH-en, to lick	LK لق to lick
LIFE (LEB-en) to live	LB لب to stop in a place
LIVE, to dwell V/B	LB لب to stop in a place
H ₂ ● LIS-t, LUS-t, pleasure, longing.	LS لذ to be pleasant, لاس to be fond of.
LIS-t, LIS-t-en, to attend	LS لاص to incline to
ATTEN-d, give heed	TN اطن inclination, اطن stoop towards
LITH, joint	LT لط to join
LOAF, portion of bread F/B	LB لب crum of bread
● LOAF, pass time idly F/B	LB لعب to sport
● LOOP, doubling of cord	LP لف to fold, twist

LUX-ate, dislocate	LK لئق to be loose
MAIGR-E, lean	MGR ماجر leanness
اصل MEAGR-E, lean	MGR ماجر leanness
(MAK-r-os) long.	↑ MR امق long
● MAIN, might	MN منعة power, منة strength
MALACIA, softness	MLC ملس to be soft
MALACO-LOGY, soft speech	MLC ملس to be soft, لغا to speak
MALLOW (MALSSE) soften	MLC ملس to be soft, smooth
MALTHA, cement	MLT ملاط cement
● MANNA, gift	MN من gift
ن ● MARAUD, rogue	MRD مرید rebellious
MARC, fruit refuse	MRC مرق dung (bird)
MARCH, to walk	MRK مزق to pass by
● MARCE-scent, fading	MRC مرض to be diseased
MARAH, bitterness	MR مر bitter
MARA-SCHI-no, bitter+cherry	prec.+SK اشقج red CH/K
CHERRY, ruddy	SRV ذريح red
MARK, object aimed	MRK مرق to pierce (game-arrow)
MARE (MAHRE)	MHR مهرة filly
● MAR-l (MARR-er) to bind	MR مر rope vfn.
MARROW (MEARG) pith, fat	MRG مرغ grease
ن ● MARROW, mate	MR مرء man, مرأة woman
● MARRY, take as husband or wife	MR مرء man vfn.
● MERRY, cheerful	MR مرأة woman
MART-yr, witness	MR مرح cheerful
MASH, mixture	MRT اماراة sign
MASH, to flirt	MASH ماش to mix
MAST-os, nipple t/d nfv.	MAS ماس to swagger
● MATTRESS, place of throwing (MATRAH)	MSD مصيد to suck (breast)
MEASLE-s, blister	(M) TR طرح to throw,
MESE, middle NV	MTRH مطرح throwing place
MERGE (MERS-um) to dip	MSL مصل to suppurate (wound)
MILD, soft	MS مس middle part of road
MILK	MRS مرث to soak in water
MARSH, wet land (MERE) pool	MLD أمدل soft
ن ● MASK, covering for face, buffoon	MLK ملىق to such milk nfv.
(MASKARA f. SAKHIRA) ridicule	MR مرء pool
	MSK مسح to transform face,
	مسح to scoff
	↑ SKR سخر to scoff

● MILSEY=MILK+SILE, strain	ملق suck milk; SL سل extract gently
● MINCE (MINI-t-us) to cut	MN من to cut
● MINI-fy, lessen, cut	MN من to weaken, cut
● MIN-or (MIN-us) less	MN من to cut, weaken
● MIN-ute, cut, lessen	MN من to cut, weaken
● CUT	CT قطع to cut, lessen
MIZZLE, rain in small drops	MSL مصل to drop water
ن MIZZ-le, to decamp	MZ مزع to bound swiftly
MIZZ-le, to confuse	MS همشة confusion
MODE, measure	MD مد measure.

Deriv : model, moderate, modern, modest, modify, modulate, modicum, modillion, modiolus, mood.

MOOR, fasten by cable	MR مر rope vfn.
ت MOR-ose, sour-temperèd	MR مر bitter
(MOR) manner	↑ مر course, way
L ₅ MOR-t, death MOR-t-al	MR مر to pass, elapse
MORI, die, go (Spanish)	MR مر to pass, elapse
MUR-dan, to die (Persian)	MR مر to pass, elapse
MAR-na, to die (Hindi)	MR مر to pass
A-MAR, not dying (skt.)	A, not ; MR مر pass, elapse

N.B.—Passing is euphemism for dying as shown by the Spanish root. Similarly, ذهب to go, to die, بعد to go away, die. This shows the identity of human way of thinking in different languages, viz., Arabic, English, Spanish, Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi. Dying is passing to the next world, because the soul does not die but lives on. Says the Holy Quran :

أفحسبتم أنما خلقتناكم عبثا و أنكم الينا لا ترجعون.

● MOR-al (MOR-is) manner,	MR مر course, passage custom
MORDA-ci-ous, biting d/t	MART مرط to gnaw
MOR-el (AMAR-us) bitter	AMR امر to be bitter
MORS-el, bite	MRS مرش to bite
MOS-lings, thin shavings	MS ماس to shave
ن MOULT, cast off feathers	MLT ملاط to shave the hair
MUC-us, wipe, slimy secretion	MC مث to wipe, exude
MUID, measure of capacity	MD مد measure
MULCH, soft CH/K	MLK ملىق to soften
MULSH, soft	MLS ملس to smoothe
● MUNI-ficence (MUN-us) gift	MN من gift
NAZE (NAES) headland, cape	NS نص utmost limit, end

● ob-SERVE, keep	SRF صرف عن to deter f.
● ob-TRUDE, push	TRD طرد to drive back
ت OCCASION, event (CAD) fall	CD قضية event ↑ قض pull down
OCCIPUT (CAP-ut) head	CB قب head
OCCUPY, fill	CP كف to fill
FID, cleave	FD فض to break
OFF, away	OF=OB هب to be away
ن OGLE	OGL هجل to ogle
OLECRANON (KRANI-on) head	KRN قرن top of head
OLIGO, little	OLG علاق a little of
OLPE, jug	OLB علبة vessel for milking
OMAD-an, fool	OMD عمد to be bewildered
● OOM, uncle	OM عم uncle
L ₂ OM-ni, all	OM عم to include all, همه
OOZE (WOS)	WS=FS فز to ooze
OPAL, white	OBL اعل to be white
OOSPORE, seed, SPORA, seed	SPR سفر to scatter (hence sow)
SPER-ma, seed M sfx.	SPR سفر to scatter
SEED (SA) scatter	SA صاع scatter
SOW	S صاع to scatter (hence sow)
SEASON (SERO) to sow	SR ثر to scatter (hence sow),
cf زرع to cast seeds, to sow ; ذراً to scatter, sow ; بذر scatter, sow.	
H ₂ OPPII-ate, to drive, strike	OBL عبل to repel, وبل to strike
OREAD, mountain	ORD عارض mountain
ORG-an, work	ORG هرج to exert strenuously
● ORIGIN (ORIGO) to rise (OR-1)	ORG عرج to ascend (G=1)
● ORPHAN (ORB-us) bereaved	ORB حرب to snatch away
● be-REAVE, carry off	RV=RB حرب to snatch away
OSCILL-ate, to vibrate	OSL عسل to quiver
OSCUL-ent (OR) opening	OR عوار hole
● (CULE) small	CL قل to be small
OSMETERIUM (OSME) smell	SM شم to smell
OS, bone (OYS-ter) nfv.	OS عسا to be hard and dry
OUCH, interjection of pain	OK آخ alas, poh
PAD, to trudge, walk on foot	PD قد to tread heavily
para-CLE-te (KAL) to call	KAL قال to speak to
para-DIG-m (DEIK) to show	DK دق to manifest
para-PLEGIA, paralysis	PLG فالج hemiplegia
PARD, leopard nv.	BRD ابرد streaky, leopard
PAREGON (ERG-on) work	ERG هرج to exert o's self

PLATE, sheet of metal	PLT فلطح to flatten, nfv.
ob-LIVI-on, to forget	LV لهو to forget
oub-IL-ette, to forget	L لها to forget
PAD, to fill	PAD فاض to be filled up
PADD-le, to tramp about	PD فد to tread heavily
اصل PADD-ock, small field	BD بداح extensive field (K dimun)
(PARK) enclosure	↑ (P) ARK عراق courtyard
PATH (PFAD) trodden way	PT=VT وطئ to tread under foot
PLERASTIC (PIERA) a trial	PR فر to enquire, بار to try
● PELIC-an, axe nfv.	PLC فلق to split, cut in two
PETYLENE (HYLE) matter	HYL هيولى matter
ن PERCE, PIERCE	PRC فرص to pierce
H ₂ PER-CUSS (QUASS) shake,	QS وخص to quiver,
shatter	فض to pound
CUT-is, skin T/D (KUT)	CD قد lamb's skin
PERFUNCTORY (FUNGI) be	FNK فنتك to be busy, continue doing
busy	
PERI-CHYL-os, juicy	KL خل vinegar, sour juice
—CLASE (KLA-SIS) fracture	KL خل to slit, خلع to dislocate (limb)
ن PERK, to move w. pert briskness	BRK برق to flash (hence move)
PERNICIOUS (NEX) death by	NK نضع to slaughter
volience	
PERNICIOUS (NIX) nimble,	NK نخ to walk strenuously
swift.	
PER-PET-r-ate (PAT-ro) achieve	PT=BT بت to achieve a th.
PERRA (PETRA) stone t/d	PDRA فادرة stone
● PER-SEVERE, to be strict	SBR صبر to persevere in
PER-SIFL-age, whistling	SFL=SFR صفر to whistle
● PER-SPIRE, breathe	SPR زفر to breathe hard
PESHITO, simple	BST بسيط simple
PESS-ary, pebble	PS فص stone of a ring
PESTLE (PIS-t-um) to pound	PS فض to break
PETRI-fy, turn to stone t/d	PDR فادرة stone
PHRIS-ee, separated	PRS فرز to separate
PHANECITE (PHEN-ax) cheat	PN فن to deceive
● PHOTO-THERAPY, tending	TRP ترف well-being, welfare
—TROP-os, turning	TRP طرف عن to drive back
● —CULE, small	CL قل to be small
PIEZO, to press	PS فش to squeeze
PIZZI-CATO (PIZZI-c-are) to	PZ=BZ بط to pluck the strings of a
pluck the string	musical instrument

PLAGUE, a blow, stroke	PLG فلخ to strike a.o.
PLAICE (PLATY-s) flat	PLT فلطح to flatten
PLAINT (PLACO) to strike	PLC فلخ to strike
PLAIN (PLA) open country	PLA فلا open space
PLA-NE, flat or level surface	PLA فلا open space
PLA-n-et, wanderer	PLA فلا to journey
PLAT, flat	PLT فلطح to flatten.

Der.—plate, plateau, platitude, platform, platy, platysma (PLAT-O, broad shouldered), فلتاح broad, nominative O.

PLEBIAN (PLE) multitude	PL فل حفال crowd
PLEC-TR-um, strike	PLC فلخ to strike
PLEX-or, stroke	PLK فلخ to strike
PLOT, piece of ground	PLT فلاة open space
PLOUGH, to tear, furrow	PLG فلج to slit, till earth
ن POACH, take illegally	PS فش to pilfer
POACH, POUCH, POCK-et K/S	PS حفص leather-bag
● POLACCA, vessel	PLC فلک felucca, boat
PREACH (PRAE-DIC) proclaim	DC دق to manifest
● PRECEPT (CAPIO) take, fill	CP كف to restrain, fill
PRECIPICE (CAP-ut) head	CB قب head, قحف skull
PRE-DIC-ate, say, proclaim	DC دق to manifest
PREE, to make trial of	PR=BR بار to put on trial
PRE MORSE (MORDEO) bite t/d	MRT مرط to bite, gnaw
PRE-POLL-ence, strength, healthy	BL بل to be healthy, overcome
PRE-VAIL, gain victory	VL=BL بل على to overcome
● PRE-SERVE, retain	SRF صرف عن to deter
PRIG, dress w. finery	BRG برق to attire, glitter (woman)
PROCLIVITY (KLI) ascent, hill	KL قل to lift, قوعلة hill
PROFLIGATE (FLIG) dash	FLG فلغ to smash, crush
PRO-FULG-ent, shining	BLG بلج to shine
PRO-MULG-ate (MULCO) to cudgel	MLC ملق to flog
PROSTRATE (STER) throw down, spread, overthrow	STR سطر to throw a.o. down—hence spread
PRO-VOKE, irritate (VOX) voice	VKS وقش voice
● PRUDE, excellent (in bad sense)	PRD فرید excellent, apart f. others
PUS, to suppurate	PS فص to suppurate (wound)
PUSS, cat	BS بس cat
PUS-TULE, pus containing	TL تل to fill + Pus

● QUES-tor, seeker, QUES-t	QS قس to seek
● SEEK	SK=KS قس to seek
QUAFF, to drink in large draught	QF تحاف large draught
H ₂ QUASH, (QUASS) shake, crush	QS وخص to quiver, قض to pound
QUATCH, to betray confidence	QS غش to act dishonestly
H ₂ ● QUEER, cheat, strange	QR غر deceive, غرا wonder at
QUEER, a fissure	QR غر cleft in earth, gap
CURI-osity, desire to know,	CR غرا to exite desire, wonder at strange
H ₂ ● QUILT (CALC) beat, tread	CLC صلق to strike, سلک to tread
● QUINSY (KYNACHE)	KNK خناق quinsy ↑ KN=SN سن
(KUN) dog (ANCH) throttle,	to seize w. teeth (i.e., dog)
(A stands for initial K)	ANK=KNK خنق to throttle

N.B.—The root (KUN+ANCH) has been an unnecessary hair-splitting.

● RACEME, cluster	RCM ركم to heap up
● RACK, rabbit's skin	RK رق skin pfg.
ن RACKET, din	RKT رقطاء riot
ن RAFFLE, rubbish	RFL رفل to sweep nfv.
RATE, to chide, scold	RT رط to shout (hence scold)
REVENGE (VIN+DIC) tell	DC دق to manifest
RATH, RATH-er (HRAED)	HRD احدرد to walk quickly quickly
RATT-le, chatter, talk foolishly	RT رط to shout, be foolish
RAVE, side piece of a wagon	RF رف shelf, board on a wall
● RE-CALC-iterate (CALCO) to tread	CLC سلک to go along a road
● RE-CEIVE (CAPIO) take, fill	CP كف restrain, fill, collect
● RE-CEP-tacle (CAPIO)	CP كف fill, collect
RE-CIPRO-c-al, go on same path	CPR قفر to track
RECK-ling, weak	RK رك to be weak
● RECOVER (CAPIO) take	CP كف to collect, restrain
RECREANT (CREDO) believe	CRD قردح to acknowledge
REED (HREOD) pipe	HRD حرد to pierce, حرید hut of reeds
REFRACT, REFRACTORY (FRAC) burst	FRC فرقع to burst, explode
REFRAIN (FRAC) break, burst	FRC فرقع to burst
REGELATION (GEL) freeze	GLD جلد to freeze (D lost)
REIS, rice	RS رز rice
ن re-ITER-ate, repeat again	R راع to return, ITR اثار to repeat

RELISH (LECC-an) to lick	LC لق to lick
REMORSE (MORDEO) to bite	MRT مرط to gnaw
● re-MUNE-r-ate (MUN) gift	MN ماني to reward, من gift
● re-QUIS-ite (QUIS-t) seek	QS قس to seek
● re-SERVE, save	SRF صرف عن to keep back
● re-SERV-oir, save	SRF صرف عن to keep back
● re-SPIRE, to breathe	SPR زفر to breathe hard
re-TAIL, cut	TL=SL شل to cut
re-TIC-ent (TACE) silent	TC طس to silence
re-TORT (TORQUO) to twist	TRQ اطرق to wrap
re-TREA-t, go back, go apart	TR تر to go away, retire apart
● re-VEILLE (VIGIL) watch	VGL وجل wariness, fear
re-VOKE (VOX) voice	VKS وقش voice
ذ ● re-WARD, give in return	WRD وارد income
(WARD) watch over	↑ وردة look-out
اصل RYTHM, flow (RHEO)	RDM ردم to flow ↑ R هر to flow
RICE, ORIZA, RIS	ORZ ارز rice
ن RICKLE, loose heap	RKL ركلة bundle of vegetables
RICOCH-et, skip along the ground	RCS رقص to amble, dance
RIFF-RAFF, rubbish	RF رف broken pieces of straw
RITT-er, knight, captain	RT رت chief
RITT, to ride	RT رهط to remain on horseback
RIX-y, quarrelsome	RKS رخش to make a noise
RORE (ROSE) dew	RS رش to sprinkle fine rain
ش RUBBISH, waste matter R/D	DBSH ديش rubbish
RUKUS, disturbance	RKS رخش to make a noise
RUFF=RUFFLE, frill	RFL رفل to be wrinkled
RUFFLE, to swagger	RFL رفل to trail a garment, strut
● SACCAR-um, sugar	SCR سكر sugar
SAFFIAN, leather	SFN سفن rough skin
SAGIN-ate, to fatten	SGN ثخن thick
SACER, falcon	SCR صقر sharp-sighted hawk
SAM, together	SM ثم to collect
SAR-ment (SARP) to prune	SRB صرب to cut
● SAW, cutting instrument	SG شق to split (wood)
(SAGE)	
● SAX, knife	SK شق to split nfv.
SCAR-let, red	SCR شقرة reddish colour
● SCAT, collapse, sudden shower	سقط to collapse, سقطة snow
● SCHER-zo, to jest	SKR سخر to scoff, mock

● SCHINDYLESIS (SCHI-zo) to cleave	SK شق to split
● SCHISM (SCHI-zo) to cleave	SK شق to split
● SCHI-z, to cleave	SK شق to split
ex-CRE-ment	CR خرة excrement
● SCOR-n, mockery	SCR مسخر to mock
SCOUT, taunt, reject w. disdain	SCT مسخط to curse, hate
● SCOUT, worthless person	SCT سقط worthless fellow
● SCOUTH-er, to drizzle rain or snow	SCT سقط dew, snow vfn.
SACK, a large bag	SK زق a wine-skin
ن SACK, to plunder	SK زق to skin (an animal)
SCOUTH-er, uproar, confusion	SCT مسخط anger, discontent
SCYE, armhole (SEGI)	SG شق slit, chink
● SEEP, to soak ; SIPE, soak	SB صب to pour liquid
SCOOT, insignificant person	SCT سقط worthless fellow
H ₂ SCOOT, slip suddenly, run	SCT اسقط cause to slip, ماقط outrun
SEG-ment (SECO) to cut	SC وشق to cut off
● SEM-antic (SEMA) sign	SEMA سمة sign, mark
SEM-b-le, to collect (B)	SM ثم to collect
● SEPT-em-FID, seven-cleft	SBT سبت 7 days, FD فض to break
● SEQUE-ster (SEC-us) apart	SC شق to part from ster sfx.
● SERF, fixed to a place, slave	SRF صرف عن to deter a. o. f.
● SERVE, preserve	SRF صرف عن to keep back
SER-ies (SER) to join	SR صر to tie
● SEVERE, austere, restrained	SBR صبر to restrain, constrain
SEX, distinction	SKS شخص to be distinguished
SHACKLE	SHKL شكال shackle
SIDE	SD صد side of a valley
● SIDE-r-ite (SID-r-os) iron	SD شد to be hard (فيده باس شديد)
IRON (IS-on)	IS عسا to be hard ,, ,,
SILE, to strain	SL سلا to extract (oil)
● SIMON-y, buy or sell	SMN ثمن to value
SIP, drink in small quantity	SP سف to drink without quenching
● SIROCCO (SHARQ) east	SHRQ شرق east
ن SKELLY, squint	SKL زغل to squint
● SKENE, knife	SKN مكين knife
ن SLAB, outer plank sawn f., log, tall and lank.	SLB سلب to bark (a tree) سلب tall, light.
SLEDGE, SLED, convey with-out wheels.	SLG زلج to slip, slide along

SLEEK, SLICK, SILK, smooth	SLK صليق even, smooth
SLEY (SLEG) to strike	SLG صليق to strike w. a stick
ن SLIM, thin, slender	SLM سلمة tender, سلوم slender
H ₂ SLIP, pass quietly, slide	سلف to be past, زحلف to roll along
SLOPE	SLP صليف slope of a hill
SLOUGH, bog	SLG زليخ slippery place
● SLOUGH, cast off skin	SLG سليخ slough of snake cast off
SLUDGE, snow	SLG ثلج snow
SMALL, slender	SML اسمال to be lean
ن SME-ll	SM شم to smell
SME-le, ridicule, shine	SM شم to joke, اشمع to shine
SNAG, projecting point	SNG شناخ extremity, point
SOCK-et, a hollow	SK شق crack, chink
SOLE, to pull	SL سل to draw, extract genny
ن ● SOLEMN, complete, serious, attended w. appeal to God.	SLM سلم to be free f. defect whole, سلام obedience to God
SOLOM-on, peaceful	SLM سلم peace
● SOOTH, truth	SD سد to be truthful
SOOTHE, to soften	SD سدى to become soft, tender
● SOP, soak in liquid	SB صب to be poured (liquid)
● SORB, to suck	SRB شرب to suck
SOR-os heap	SR زر to heap
SPARE, not actually used	SPR صفر to be empty (house, vessel)
SPAR-ge, sprinkle (SPAR)	SPR سفر to dispel, scatter
SPAR-t, broom	SPR سفر to sweep
SPAR-se, scattered	SPR سفر to scatter
SPARROW	SPR عصفور sparrow
SPEAR, weapon w. pointed head	SPR شفرة side of spear-head
SPHENE, wedge	SPN سفن wedge
SPILL, to shed	SBL اسبل to shed (tears)
SPORA-d-ic, SPORE, scatter	SPR سفر to dispel, scatter
SPREA-d, to scatter	SPR سفر to scatter
SPRAY, sprinkle, toss w. wind	SPR سفر to dispel (wind-cloud)
SQUAIL, pelt w. sticks vfn.	SQL شاقول iron-shod stick
SQUEAM-ish, easily nauseated	SQM شخم person whose nose becomes affected or closed w. smell.
SQUABB-le, noisy quarrel	SQB شغب tumult, stir
● SQUIB, firework thrown by hand, tube, lampoon.	SQB ثقاب tinder, نقبة tube, نقب to pierce (hence lampoon)
SQUINT, look obliquely (NT)	SQ شق to split in two halves, look fixedly

(N.B.—SQUI-nt is splitting of sight.)

SQUI-nny, to squint	SQ شق to split in two halves
SQU-ish, make squelching sound	SQ صخ to resound loudly
STAB, to wound by a piercing weapon like a dagger	STB شطب to make incisions, شطب sword
STALACTITE (STAL-ass-ien) drip	STL ستل to fall drop by drop
STILL, fall by drops	STL ستل to fall drop by drop
● STILL (STA) stand t/d	SD صدأ to stand erect
STEEVE, plough tail, make angle w. horizon	STB شطب to cut lengthwise, to deflect from
STEM, subterranean stalk	STM سطم roots
STEM, to check up	STM سطم to shut (door)
STOLE, array, long robe	ستل to come out in a file
H ₂ STOL-id, inactive, fool	سطل intoxicated, ثيتل fool
STOLE, reclined branch	SDL سدل to hang down
ن ● STORY, tale	STR اسطورة story
● STRA-b-ism, squinting	STR شطر to squint, divide in two
● SQUI-nt (NT)	SQ شق to divide in two halves
● STRIA, line	STR سطر line
STUM-b-le, to strike against	SDM صدم to strike against, collied
● SUB, under	SB صب to go down
sub-JAC-ent, underlying.	prec.+JC جخ to lie down
● sub-SEC-ive (SEC) to cut	SC وشق to cut, شق to split
● sub-TRUDE, to thrust	TRD طرد to drive back
SUCCUBUS (CUB) to lie	CB كب to prostrate
SUCCUMB (CUB) to lie	CB كب to prostrate
SUCR-ose (SUCRE) sugar	SCR سكر sugar
SUFFOCATE (FAUC-es) jaw	FC فك jaw
ت SWEAR, guarantee of oath, speak loudly (SVARA).	SBR صبر to give surety, ↑ SFR صفر to whistle
AN-SWER (SVARA) to swear	SBR صبر give surety, ↑ صفر to whistle
SULC-us, furrow	SLC شلق to cut lengthwise
● SULPHUR (SOUFRE) (L)	SFR اصفر yellow
sym-PLIESO-METER (L)	PZ فنش to squeeze
(PIES-ein) press (MET)	MT=MS مسح to measure
SUM, SUMM-ary, collect	SM ثم to collect
SUP, to take soup	SB صبة what is poured (i.e., soup)

- SOUP (SOP) dip or soak in liquid SB صب to pour forth water, what is poured
- SOP, dip or soak in liquid SUPPURATE (PUS) SB صب to pour forth water PS فص to *suppurate*
- SURVEILL-ance (VIGIL) watch VGL وجل wariness
- SUSCEPTIBLE (CAPIO) seize CP كف to restrain
- SWARM, large number of animals, of horsemen (W) SKM صرم crowd, صرمة troop of camels.
- SWEAR, guarantee of oath SBR صبر to give surety
- SYRINGE, SYRINX, instrument for squirting, tunnel (N). SRNG زرنق to spirt water into mouth. زرتوق channel.
- TABOR, drum R/L TBL طبل drum
- TAC-it, TACE, silent TC طس to silence
- TAEL, weight TL تل to lift weight nfv.
- TAMAR-IND, date+India تمر date, هند India
- TAR-t, cutting TR اتر طر to cut
- TAR-t (TORQ) twist TRQ اطرق to twist
- TEAR, to rend TR طر to cut a piece of cloth
- TAB-le, board, plank (TAB) TB=DF دفة board, plank
- TALLAT (TABU-la) board TB=DF دفة board, plank
- TEEM, to be full TM طم to fill to brim
- TEAM, set of persons TM طم great number, طحمة multitude
- TEEM, to empty TM=MT امت emptiness
- EMPT-y (AEMETTA) (P) AMT امت emptiness
- TEME-n-os (TAM) to cut TM طم to cut
- TEMPLE, side, division ,, TM طم to cut
- TEMPLE, ground cut apart ,, TM طم to cut
- TEND, ATTEN-d ATN اطنا to lean towards
- TEN-d, to stretch TN=NT نطا to stretch
- TERE-do (TEIRO) to rub TR طر to whet
- THIRST (TRAS) dryness TRS ترز to be dry
- THOLE, endure, undergo TL تل to lift or carry (weight)
- THRASH (DRESCH-en) DRS درس to *thrash*
- THREMMATOLOGY (TREPO) nourish TRP ترف to make prosperous
- THRIF-t, increase, wealth TRF ترفة wealth
- THRIVE, to prosper TRF ترف to make prosperous
- ت THOR-id, shield shaped TRS ترس shield
- (THEREOS) from (THURA) door ↑ TR ترعة door
- TING-g, to ring TN طن to tinkle

- TIN-k-le TN طن to *tinkle*
 - TINN-t-us, ringing TN طن to tinkle, to ring
 - TIRE, to grow weary TR تر to be lax
 - TIRE, to adorn TR طر to shine
 - TIME-sis, cutting TM طم to cut
 - TOLE-r-ate, lift up TL تل to lift (weight)
 - TOME, volume (TEM) to cut TM طم to cut
 - ن TONE, musical sound TN طن to ring
 - TON, vat TN=DN دن earthen jar
 - TOPI-ary (TOP) place TP طف raised ground
 - TOP-ic, head TR طر to raise, طف end, limit
 - H₂ TOP, summit, tuft TP طف to raise nfv. طهانة forelock
 - TIP, extremity, end TP طف side, limit
 - TIP, to lean, aslant TP ل عطف طف to lean, bend
 - TOP, rotating toy TOP طاف to go round, طوف circuit
 - TIP, present of money TP تحفة present
 - غ TOPP-le, to totter TP عطف to incline, bend
 - TOP-sy-TURV-y TP طف to raise, i.e., upside
 - top+turn TRF طرف to turn away, i.e., down
 - TOP, summit, tuft TP طهانة tuft of hair (i.e., top-knot)
 - TUF-t, bunch of feathers TF طهانة forelock
- cf. شفعة lock of hair (i.e., topknot) summit, top.
- TOR, hill TOR طور mountain
 - TORCH-on, to wipe TRS طرس to obliterate
 - TORMENT (TORQUEO) twist TRQ اطرق to twist, wrap
 - TOR-t, TOR-ture (TORQUEO) TRQ اطرق to twist
 - TOR-se (TORQUEO) twist TRQ اطرق to twist
 - TOR-ti COLL-is, twisted neck TRQ اطرق to twist, CL=SL ساعل neck
 - TRACE, beaten path, way C/K TRK طرق to beat, طريق way
 - TRACK, beaten path TRK طرق to beat, طريق way
 - TREA-d, to walk on TR طر to pass by
 - TRA-de, to walk TR طر to pass by
 - TREE, plant TR طر to grow (plant) nfv.
 - TROMO, TREM-b-le, TRM ترمع to *tremble*
 - TREM-or, TREM-end-ous TRM ترمع to tremble w. fear
 - TRIBULATION (TER) rub TR طر to whet
 - TRY, TRI-te (TER) rub TR طر to whet
 - TROPE, turn TRP طرف to turn back
 - H₂ TRO-t, to tread TR طر pass by, طرى to run up

غ ● TURB-id, muddy		TRB ترب to soil w. dust
TURG-ent, thickened	G/Z	TRZ ترز to be thick and hard
ن TROOP, band of people, cavalry horse		TRP طرف party of men (طائفة), horse of high breed
ذ TROPHY, prize, to turn		TRP طرفة novelty ↑ طرف to turn
TURM-oil (TREM) shake		TRM ترمع to tremble
● ul-TIM-ate, last		TM تم end
● ul-TIMA-t-um, final terms		TM تم end
URDE, pointed		URD عرد to pierce (arrow)
URGE, impel		URG حرج to <i>urge</i> , ارج excite
UTT-er, speak		UT هت to utter
UVA, bunch	V/F	UFA عفا to be tufty
VERGE, twig	„	FRG فرخ branch, shoot
YOUNG (YUVAN)	„	YFN يفغان young
VAIL, be worth	V/B	BL بل to obtain
VALE, well	„	BL بل to recover health
VAL-our (VAL) strong	„	BL بل to recover health
VAL-id, sound	„	BL بل to recover health 'برى
VALUE, be worth	„	BL بل to obtain
L ₂ LABH, gain	skt.	LB=BL بل to obtain
AVAIL, be worth	„	BL بل to obtain
WELL	„	BL بل to recover health
WELL, spring (VELLA) to boil		VL=BL هبل to foment (transf.)
● VOIR, true	„	BR بر to be truthful
● VERY (VER-us) true	„	BR بر to be truthful
● VERI-fy (VER-us) true	„	BR بر to be truthful
ت VETERI-n-ary	„	BTR بيطار <i>veterinary</i> surgeon
(VETE-r-an) old		↑ VT وطؤ to be well-trodden
● VERACIOUS (VER-us) true		BR بر to be truthful
● VELD, open country	„	BLD بلدة land
● WEALD, open country	„	BLD بلدة land
WIDE, extending far	„	BD بد to separate, be removed
WON, dwell		BN بن to remain in a place
WON-t (WON) dwell	„	BN بن to remain in a place
VACI-ll-ate, oscillate		VC=VCC وحض to oscillate
VAPUL-ate, be flogged		VBL وبل to beat w. stick
VERRUCA, wart, lump		VRC ورك clot of blood
● VIGIL, watch		VGL وجيل wariness, fear
VORACI-ous, greedy in eating		VRC ورك to eat greedily
(VOR-are)		VR=VRS—selided in root
ت ● WAIST, middle part		WST وسط middle part

(WAST) growth	↑ بسط to spread
ن WALLAP, gallop	WLP ولاف <i>gallop</i>
WAME=WOMB, cavity, belly	WM=FM فم opening, orifice
cf. STOMACH (STOMA) mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
● WADDY, club	WD ود pole, stake (وتد)
WARB-le, twist	WRB ورب to crook
WARD, watch over	WRD وردة look-out
WEASEL, nimble quadruped	WZL وذلة nimble
WEIRD, happening, spell	WRD ورد arrive, ورد spell
ن WELSH, to cheat	WLS ولس to deceive
WHIM, fancy	WHM وهم surmise
غ WHIP, stroke	WHP وحف to beat w. a stick
ش WHIP, move w. sudden motion	WHP وحف to hurry towards
WHIPP-et, move briskly	WHP وحف to hurry towards
WHIRR (HVIRRE) to whirl	HVR حور to roll
WHACK, blow	WK وقع blow
WHANG, blow, sound of blow (N)	WG وقع sound of blow, blow
WREAK (URGE)	URG حرج to <i>urge</i>
WUTHER (HWIDER) move swiftly, roar as wind (W)	HDR هدر to shoot forth, to roar, rumble
YCLAD, to clad y pfx.	CLD قلد to wind upon
CLOTHE, CLAD, cover upon	CLD قلد to wind upon
● YIRD, earth y pfx	IRD ارض earth
● EARTH (ARD)	ARD ارض <i>earth</i>
ZEND (JINA) to know	JN=ZN ظن to know
ZOOM, to buzz	ZM زم to buzz
ZIM-b, fly	ZM زم to buzz (wasp) nfv.
ZERO (SIFR) f dropped	SFR صفر zero, empty

Biliteral Formula-Aphesis

Aphesis of ع

Restore the initial ع :

LEGO, bind LG اعلق to fasten

Deriv.—allegiance, religion, colligate, league, ligament, lea, lien, lyam, rely, ally, alloy.

اصل ALLEGE (LIT-is) quarrel LG لعج quarrel, contend ↑ LT علاط quarrel, contention (LITI-g-are)

ALLOC-ate (LOC-us) place LG اعلق to pertain to

ن MAZE, labyrinth MZ=MJ عمج to wind (valley)

ن AMAZE, wonder MZ=ZM زمع to be bewildered

BALLO, throw so as to hit BL اعبل to repel

Deriv.—repel, compel, impel, impulse, propel, expel, problem, parable, repulse, smbol, emblem.

an-CHLO-sis, crookedness SL اعصل to be crooked

APPEAL (PELO) to drive BL اعبل to repel

ذ ARRAY (RED) ready RD اعرض present to view ↑ اعرض prepare

ARRANGE, put in a row (N) ARG اعرق row

ARROG-ate (ROGO) ask RG=RZ اعرض request

L₂ ASSOCI-ate, SOCIE-ty, join SC اعسق to stick to C/K

SAK-ti, attachment skt. SK اعسق to stick to

● ASSUAGE (SAUV-is) sweet SV=SB اعذب sweet

ATTACH (TACK) adhere TK اعتك to stick to

● AWRY (WRIGI-an) to turn RG اعرج to incline

BALL, dance BL اعبل to twist (i.e., go round)

BALL, sphere BL اعبل to twist (i.e., go round)

BALL, wind into ball BL اعبل to twist, فتلة

● BEAR, to carry BR اعبر to convey

BEAR, give brith to BR ابرأ to create

● BEAD, prayer BD اعبد to worship

● be-LONG, pertain to (N) LG اعلق to pertain to

H₃ ● BID, pray, proclaim, command. عبد to worship, بدأ become manifest, عبد to render submissive

● BIDD-able, tractable BD اعبد to render submissive

H₂ BOLL, to roll, stem BL اعبل to twist, وبل thick stick

ن BOTCH, PATCH PK اعفق to botch, patch

BRAE, hill-side, edge BR اعبر margin

L₃ BROW, edge BR اعبر margin, ابرو بهرون

BOWL, to go revolving BL اعبل to twist, فتلة

RIM, edge, brim RM اعربة dam

BROW (BRU) bridge NV BR اعبرة bridge, عبر to cross a river

CALM, stillness, quiet KM اعقم to be silent

(KAUMO)

CAT-er-WAIL, cat's screaming CT اقطعة cat, WL اعول to wail

CESTOID (KES-t-os) girdle KS اعقص to twist cf. كاس to coil

CLAUSE (KLA) to shut KL اعكل to detain in prison

CLISTAGAMIC (KLEIO) close KL اعكل to confine

Deriv. : cloi-ster, close, enclose, enclosure, conclude, seclude, exclude, recluse, occlude.

ن CUDD-le, to embrace, nestle CD اعكد to cleave to

EMBRACE (BRACE) firm hold (B) RC اعرس to cleave to

ن CLU-ster, bunch (ster sfx) CL اعقل to produce bunches (vine)

H₂ COL-on, limb, intestine CL اعقل to bind, خلة hole

com-FOR-t (FOR-t-is) strong FR اعفر strong, brave, hard

FAR-m, firm, fixed payment FR اعفر firm, hard, شديد شجاع

FIR-m, steadfast FR اعفر firm-minded

com-PEL, drive BL اعبل to repel

غ con-TEMPO-rary (TEMP-us) TM اعتمة delay (P) not allied to tide time

غ TIME, mora, delay (TEN) cut TM اعتمة delay (hence time), ↑ اطم to cut

CORM, trunk (KEIRO) KR اعقر to cut off the head of palm-tree

co-RUS-c-ate, to flash RS اعرض to flash (lightning)

COUR-t, sovereign's residence CR اعقر palace

COUR-t-eous CR اعقر palace (transf.)

H₂ COUR-t, plot of ground, assembly of persons CR اعقر court-yard, قارية house full of people

ن DARE, to be bold DR اعدر to be bold

ن de-BAUCH, sensual BK اعبق be greedy, cling to

de-LAC-t-able (LAC) snare LC اعلق to be caught in a net

DEROG-ate (ROGO) ask, RG=RZ اعرض request, propose propose

dis-SOCI-ate (dis negative) SC=SK اعسق to stick to

di-THER, to tremble	TR عتر to quiver	
BILL, a chopper, sword	BL عبل to cut off	nfv.
BILL, bird's beak, chopper	BL عبل to cut off	
BULL-et, BULLE-tin, boss	BL حبل to swell	
BILL-et, a note (BULLA) swell	BL حبل to swell	
BILL, (BULLA) swelling, boss, edict	BL حبل to swell	
ن DUN-g, manure	DN عدن to manure	
ec-BOLE, to throw out	BL عبل to repel—hence throw	
EFFIGY (FINGO) to fashion (N)	FG عفتى to patch	
EFFORT (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر firm-minded, شديد ' شجاع	
FORCE (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر firm-minded غليظ ' الشديد	
EXTEMPORE (TEMP) time (P)	TM عتمة delay (delay occupies time)	
FAKE, swindle, contrive out of poor material	FK عافى to deceive, عفتى to patch	
FAR, long way off	FR عفر distance, remoteness	
FARROW (POR-c-us)	PR عفر pig	
FASHION (FACIO) to make	FC عفتى to patch	
FIG-ure, to form	FG عفتى to patch	
FART, to break wind (R)	FT عفتى to break wind	
● FAVOUR, kindness (FAVEO)	FV عفو kindness	
● FEAST (FE) devoted, sacred	F اعفى to save	
H ₂ FICK-le, deceptive, inconstant	ف عافى to deceive, افك be weak-minded	
FETCH, go and seize	FK عفتى go and come, seize	
FICTILE (FIG) to fashion	FG عفتى to patch	
FORTIFY (FOR-t-is) strong	FR عفر firm-minded	
FUDGE, to patch, botch	FG عفتى to patch, botch	
GANCH, hook (N)	GCH=GS عقتش to bend	
BALD (BAL) white	BL اعبل to become white	
GHOS-t, semblance G/K	KS عكس reflection	
● JIMP, slender (M)	JP عجيف thin	
KIL-t, plaited, tuck up	KL عكل to place layer upon layer, tie	
● KID, faggot	KD عقد to tie nfv.	
● KNIT, to make a knot (N)	KT=KD عقد to tie into a knot	
● KNOT (N)	KT=KD عقدة knot	
● KNOUT, whip (N)	KT=KD قد whip	
● LACE, leather strip	LC=LK علاقة thong	
ن LALLA-tion, to quiet by deception	LL علل to divert, amuse	
ن LULLA-by, sing to sleep	LL علل to divert, علالة amusement	
● LATCH, to grasp	LK علق to hold fast, catch	

● LATCH-et, thong (LACE)	LK علاقة thong
● LEDGE, attached strip (LEX)	LG علق to cling to
● LEECH, blood sucking worm	LK علق leech
ش LEG, limb nfv.	LG علق to stick to, اعلى to fasten
LIMB (LIM) leg, arm or wing	LM لأم to join, لحم to solder
ت LEGA-to, smooth (LIGO) tie	LG لاق to soften, ↑ اعلى to fasten
● LIMB, border (B)	LM علم limit-stone
● LIMI-t, boundary indicated by stone	LM علم limit-stone
● LIM-en, threshold, limit	LM علم limit-stone
● pre-LIMI-n-ary, limit	LM علم limit-stone
● LINTEL (LIM-es) border	LM علم limit-stone
LITI-g-ate, strife	LT علاط strife, contention
ت LOCK, fastening device	LK اعلى to fasten, علق to close the door
(LEUK) fasten (GALUK) shut up	↑ GLK غلق to close door, غلق lock
LOCK, ringlet of hair	LK حلقة lock of hair, ring
H ₂ LONG, pertain, be fit (N)	LG علق to pertain to, لاق to befit
LOW (LIGG-an) to lie	LG علق to adhere
LOW (LOGI) blaze	LG لياق blaze
LOW (HLAW) hill H/K	HL=KL قوعدة hill
HILL (COLL-is)	CL قوعدة hill
LUCK-en, to lock, close	LK علق to close the door
LUCKY, to bolt	KL علق to close the door
LUC-tA-tion, to struggle, wrestle	LC عالص to wrestle
LUNGE, to lengthen (N)	LG علق to hang
LONGI (N) far extending	LG علق to hang
LONGEVITY (AE-V-UM) age	LG علق to hang, AE حيمى to live
LYCAE-NA (LYK-aina) she-wolf	LK عولق ' عولق wolf, N feminine sfx.
LYCANTHROPY (LYK-os) wolf	LK عولق ' عولق wolf
MAD, furious w. anger	MD عمد to become angry, ماد be giddy
MADE-fy, to moisten	MD عمد to become moistened
MAD-id, wet	MD عمد to become moistened
MAN-or, stay	MN عمدن to dwell
MAN-sion, remain	MN عمدن to dwell
غ ● MAH-RASH-tra, great kingdom	غ هامة chief, RSH عرش kingdom
ن ● MEDI-t-ate, intend	MD عمد to intend
MENINIE (MAN-sio) dwelling	MN عمدن to dwell
MEN-age, dwelling	MN عمدن to dwell
ن MOID-er, stupefy, wander in mind, confuse	MD ماد to be giddy, عمد become astonished

MOOCH, to hide	MS عمس to hide
● MOOD, mind, anger	MD عمد to intend, be angry
MUD, wet earth	MD عمد become moistened (earth)
● MYSTERY (MUO) to close the eyes	M عمى to render blind, obscure
NATT-er to be peevish	NT عنت to treat harshly
● NECK	NK عنق neck
● ob-LIGE, bind	LG اعلق to fasten, علاقة obligation
obs-TIP-ation, pressing	TP عطف to fold—hence press
cons-TIP-ation, pressing	TP عطف to fold—hence press
PATCH	PK عفق to patch
BOTCH	BK=FK عفق to patch, botch
PATCH, fool	PK فاك foolish, عفاك be foolish
PAWK, trick	PK عافق to deceive
ROOS-t, to alight	RS عرس to alight for rest
H ₂ RES-t, to repose, prop or support	RS عرس to alight for rest in the night, عرش to prop stakes of vine
per-TUSS-us, cough	TS عطسة sneeze (cough implied)
PORCUS, swine (FEARH)	FR عفر pig
H ₂ ● PORCH (POR-ta) gate, opening	PR=BR عبور passage, افرى to open
● PORE, to ponder over	BR عبر to read mentally
H ₂ ● PORE, passage, opening	BR عبور passage, افرى to open
POR-t, convey (PORO)	BR عبر to convey
POR-t, gate (PORO)	BR عبور passage
PURPORT (PORO) carry	BR عبر convey, عبارة interpretation
PHOR-os, carrying	BR عبر to convey
POR-t-er, carrier (FERO)	RF=FR رفع to lift, carry
OFFER, bring, carry on person	FR=RF رفع to lift, take away to

N.B.—In my opinion PORO and FERRO, are different.

H ₂ PREROGATIVE (ROGO) ask, request, stretch	RG=RZ عرض request, عزز to pull strongly
PRO-ROGUE, ask, propose	RG=RZ عرض to request, propose
PROW, valiant (PROU)	PR عفر brave
PRUI-na, hoar-frost	PR عفر to render white
HOAR, white	HR حور to whiten
PYRO, fire, heat	PR عفرة intense heat
PUTT-ee, strip to wind round	PT عفت to twist a th.
RACK, to stretch	RK عرق to strip—hence stretch

cf. قلف to strip, to pull; خرش scratch, to draw; وفل to peel, pull.

RACK, amble, move	RK حرک to move about
RACK, to drive	RK حرک to rouse, excite
RACK, arrack	RK عرق juice, distilled liquor
H ₂ RACK, torture, destruction, oppress	RK ارهق to oppress, رهك to pound
RACK, sway f. side to side	RK راق to quiver
RACK, narrow path	RK عرقة road in Highland
RACK, horse's gait	RK عرق run
RAD, READ	RD عرض to read mentally
RAD, afraid	RD رعدة fear
● RAISE, to lift	RS عرش to raise
RAKE, a track	RK عرق footprints of animals
RAKI, liquor	RK عرق distilled liquor
RAND, border (N)	RD عرض side
RAND-om, to gallop, (N) run swiftly	RD عرض to run away, عرضاً at random
RAUCE-LE, rough, vigorous	RC عرك to scrape, be strong
RAUC-ous, hoarse	RC عرك to rub, scrape
READ	RD عرض to read mentally
READ-y, prepared	RD ارض , عرض to prepare
● REAR, to raise (RISE)	RS عرش to raise
READO, to arrange	RD عرض to prepare, review of army
REDE, advice, counsel	RD عرض to propose a th. to
● REEVE, high official	RF عريف chief
L ₂ ● REICH, kingdom CH/S	RS عرش kingdom
● RASH-tar, kingdom skt.	RSH عرش kingdom
RELUCTANT (LUC-t-ari) wrestle	LC=LS عالص to wrestle
H ₂ re-MAIN, to dwell, stay	MN عمن to dwell, مانى to put off, delay
H ₂ MAN-dan, to dwell, remain (Pers.)	MN عمن to dwell, مانى to put off, delay
RESTIFORM (RES-t-is) cord	RS عرس rope
RICKER (RICK) tree trunk	RK عرقة trunk of tree
RIDD-le, to speak obscurely	RD عرض to speak equivocally
RIDD-le, to make holes	RD عرد to pierce cf., حرد to pierce
RIFE, prevalent	RF عرفى in common use, known
● RIPP-le, RIFF-le (RIP)	RP عرف wave of sea, ↑ رفل wrinkled
RIFF, skin eruption	RF عرقة ulcer in the palm of hand
● RIG, roof	RG عرج to ascend
RIM, edge	RM عرمة dam
ت RIP, disturbed state of sea	RP عرف wave of sea, ↑ راب slit

● RISE	RS عرش to raise
RIS-el, support for vine	RS عرش to prop vine stalks
ROG-ation, ask, supplicate	RG=RZ عرض request
ن ROOD, cross	RD عرض to place opposite
ROOSE, to praise (HROSA)	ARS عرض good repute (not رقى)
NIGHT (Nok-t) (NUX)	NK عنك portion of night
ROOS-t, place for sleeping of bird	RS عرش nest on a tree
H ₃ RES-t, repose, alight,	RS عرس alight for rest during night,
prop, stop	RS عرس to prop, رسا to stop
RES-t-ive, moving backwards	RS عرض to be restless (camel)
and sideways	
ت RES-t-ive, refusing to move	RS رسا to stop, عرس ↑
غ REST, remain over re-(STA)	RS=SR سار remain over,
stand	↑ صدا to stand
RUC-tion, uproar	RC عرك noise
SAV-our, SAP, to taste	SP عذف to taste
SIB, kinship	SB عصبة relation on father's side
اصل SOLE, alone (SA)	SL عزل to set apart, صاع ↑ to separate
اصل SOLI-tary, SOLI-tude	SL عزلة solitariness, صاع ↑ separate
SPAN (SPA-nn-en) to bind	SB عصب to bind
SUB-LIME, exalted	LM علم to surpass
SULL-en, orig. alone	SL عزلة solitariness
H ₂ TAMP, pack round, fill (M)	TP عطف to fold, اطف to fill
TAN, convert hide into leather	TN عطن to macerate hides
TEDI-um, weariness owing to	TD عطف hardship, hard journey, long
length	journey
THILL, shaft of carriage	TL عتلة iron-rod
ت SOLE, lowest part (SOIL)	SL اصل lowest part, اسفل الشئى,
	↑ صلة ground
TICK-et, to stick	TK عتك to stick to
ا TICK, moment	TK عتكة space of time,
	تكة second of time
TILL, to draw	TL عتل pull, draw along
TILL, mass of clay and sand	TL عتلة clod of earth
TILL, cultivate	TL عتل to draw along, i.e., plough
TIPP-et, cape coming down	TP عطاق ample garment
TUMBLE (TUMB) to dance (M)	TB عتب to hop
WAFF, WAF-t, WAVE (WAB-en)	WB=BB عباب wave, billows
WAIVE, cast off	(W) F عاف to cast off
WOOD, timber	WD عود wood, rod

● WRY (WRIGI-an) incline	RG عرج to incline
L ₂ KNEAD (GNE-t) to press	GN عجن to press, knead
GUN-dh-na, to knead (Hindi)	GN عجن to knead
● GUMP-tion, enterprising	GM=ZM عزم resolution
spirit (P)	
SLA-nt, slope	SL عصل to bend
ت TIME, mora, duration, delay	TM عتمة delay,
(TEM) to cut	↑ طم to cut
TIDE, time, opportunity	ZT=ST ساعة present time,
(ZEIT)	a while, hour of 60 minutes
REG-al (REG) to rule	RG عرج to ascend (hence rule)
SURGE, rise (REG)	RG عرج to ascend
INSURGENT (REG) rise	RG عرج to ascend
REG, to steer	RG عرج to incline
ERECT (REG) direct up	RG عرج to ascend
<i>Deriv.</i> : correct, direct, rectify, rectangle, resurrect, right, rectitude, rex, rectilinear, rule.	

Aphesis of الف

Restore the initial الف :

ABASE, to humble (BASS-us)	BS ابس to humiliate
ت ABCESS, pus collection	CD اصد to suppurate (wound)
(CED) go	↑ CD سدا to direct o's self towards
● ACCOUTRE (CUS-t-os) guardian	CS أخذ على to watch over
● CUS-t-om	CS أخذ custom
● ad-MIRE, to wonder	MR امر strange vfn.
A-MNESTY, AMNESIA	A, not MN امعن, to ponder over,
(MNE) remember	مان to think
ANTECEDENT (CED) go	CD سدا to direct o's self towards
ATTORN (TOR-no) to turn	TR اطر to bend
BAN, curse	BN ابن to accuse
● اصل BAN, proclaim (FA) speak	BN بين to declare, ↑ FA فاه speak
ن BOUND to leap (N)	BD=BZ ابز to leap
BAND, BIND, BOND-age (N)	BD=BZ ابض to fasten
BEND=(BIND) (N)	BD=BZ ابض to fasten
BASE, mean, low	BS ابس to despise, humiliate
● be LIEF, dear, trust	LF الف to love, ايلاف alliance
SOL-id, firm (SOL-os) hard	SL اصل to be rooted, اصيل solid,
	اصالة firmness
● BLOW, hard stroke w. instru	BL وبل to strike,
ment	وبيل heavy blow

H ₂ ● BLOW, to curse, move (wind)	BL بهل to curse, بل to blow (wind)
● BANDIT (BAN) proclaim	BN ابان to manifest, بين declare
● BORE (BHER) to cut, plough BORE, to make a hole	BHR بحر to cut, till (earth) BR ابر to prick w. needle
ن BORE, to weary by tedious talk BULLY, tyrant	BR برح to weary, to vex BL ابل wicked, unjust
ت ● CAGE, prison for birds (CAV-us) hollow	CG=CZ أخذ to catch, أخيد prisoner ↑ CV خو empty, وليس فيه بشيء
ش CAN-t, to tilt CAN-t, jargon	CN اتنع to tilt CN خن to speak w. nasal sound
● CARGO (CARRI-c-are) to load	CR اوقر to load, وقر burden
● CARRI-CA-TURE (CAR) to load	CR اوقر to load
اصل CATCH, seize (CAP) detain CAULE-scent (CAUL-is) stem	CS اخذ to seize, ↑ CP كف to restrain CL قل to lift nfv.
CAUL-ine, of stem, stalk	CL قل to lift nfv.
● CESSION (CEDE) give up	CD اسدى to forsake
CHLAROSCURO (CLA-r-us) clear+	CL اتلع to be bright+
(SCUR-us) dark	SCR سكر darkness
CHLO-ro, green	KL اخلع to send forth leaves (plant)
CHOP, be inconstant	KP اكفا to incline
CLADO (KLA-d-os) young shoot	KL اخلع to send forth leaves (plant)
CLAIR-VOYANCE, (cla-r-us) clear (ID)	See اقلع to be bright, عهد to see
CLA-RI-fy, CLEA-R	CL اتلع to be bright
CLEAR-COLE, clear glue	prec.+CL كعل to glue
COCHINEAL (COCC-um) scarlet	CC=SC اشعج red
COLE, stem, cabbage	CL قل to lift, قلة top of head (similie)
CABB-age, head	CB قب head (similie)
COMEDY (KOM-os) revel (AID-os) singer	KM اقما to please AC هود to sing
COM-ic, mirth provoking	CM اقما to please
● COMMAND (MAN-d-are) entrust	MN امن to entrust
COMMEND ,,	MN امن to entrust
● CON-CEDE, to yield	CD اسدى to forsake, سدى to soften
CONCRETE (CRE) grow up, increase	CR اكرى to increase
● CONFOUND (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour

● CONFUTE (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour
CON-TOR-ni-ate, to turn	TR اطر to bend
CON-TOUR, turn	TR اطر to bend
CORROBORATE (ROBO) strengthen	RB ارب to strengthen, wir
ت ● COUNSEL (SAL) leap COW, to intimidate	SL اصالح to set right, ↑ صال to leap كع to render a.o. faint-hearted
ن COW-ard, faint-hearted (CAUDA) tail	كع to be faint-hearted (ard suffix) كما to be coward, ↑ تعد عن to remain behind
ن CRE-N-ate, to notch CRE-scent (CRE-SC-ere) grow	CR=SR اشرة denticulation CR اكرء to increase
CYR-to (KUR-t-os) curved	KR اخار to bend
ش DE-CAN-t, tilt (KANTH-os) DE-CLARE (CLA-r-us) clear	CN اتنع to tilt, ↑ CS قصاً corner CL اتلع to be bright
de-CREASE (CREO) grow	CR اكرء to increase, DE negative
DE-LEG-ate (LEG) depute	LG الجأ to entrust an affair to
DE-MAND (MANUI) entrust	MN امن to entrust
DE-MENT (MEN) think	MN مءن to think, امعن ponder over
MIND (MEN) think	MN مءن+امعن
DEM-os, people	DM آدم man
DE-NOVO, afresh (NEF-os)	NF انف new
<i>Deriv.</i> : New, Novice, Novel, Novity, Innovate, Novation.	
de-TOUR, turn	TR اطر to bend, turn
<i>Deriv.</i> : turn, return, attorn, trend.	
DIFFUSE (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour
<i>Deriv.</i> : fuse, profuse, effuse, funnel, foison, refund, refuse, found, infuse.	
DIPH-CERCAL (KRE-k-os) tail	KR اخر hinder part
ن DUDG-eon, resentment	DD=ZD اخذ to get angry
LIGHT (LUX) shine	LK اتق to shine, enlighten
<i>Deriv.</i> : illustrate, lucid, elucidate, pellucid, lucent, lucifer, lucifungus, lucigen, lucinia, lucubrate, lulent, lustre, lychnos, relucent, translucent, lunar.	
LUNAR (LUX) light, moon	LK اتق to enlighten
LUNACY, affected by moon (LUX)	LK اتق to be mad, ↑ اتق to shine

N.B.—الق (alaq) has been confused with الق (aliq) and the story that mad man is affected by moon has no basis at all. It is due to false etymology.

- ENCOMIUM (KOM-os) revelry KM اتما to please
 H₂ EXASPERATE (ASP) rough, irritate SP سفى to be chapped, آسف irritate
- FIC-tion, falsehood FC افك lie
 - FIR-ST, to begin with (ST) FR افرع to begin, فرع *firstling*
 - FIR-ST-ling (ST) FR فرع *firstling*
 - H₂ ● FOUND (FUD) pour, melt FD افاض to pour, فاض to flow
 - FUGITIVE (FUGA) flight FG افاج to run (refuge, subterfuge)
 - FUNK, draw back, shirk (N) FK افك to deter, be weak-minded
 - FICK-le, weak-minded FK افك to be weak-minded
 - ت ● FUTILE, leaky (FUD) pour FD فاض to bore, ↑ افاض to pour
 - GAR-N-ish, to surround GK=ZR ازز to surround
 - GAR-ment, clothing GR=ZR ازز to clothe, to wrap
 - CLOTHE CLD قلد to wind upon
 - GAOL, prison GL=ZL ازل to confine
 - GER-ent, manager, ruler GR اجرى to subject to rules, جرى agent
 - ن GLOA-t, to gaze GL اغل to fix the looks
 - GLOU-t, sulky look GL=KL ككح to be stern-looking
 - LOW-er, to frown L=KL ككح to frown (k dropped)
 - GLO-W-er, to stare GL اغل to fix the looks
 - GUM, sticky substance GM=ZM ازم to stick to
 - GYVE, shackle, fetter GV اغوية trap
 - HAIL, greeting HL اهل to welcome
 - HAIL, shower HL هلة intense rain
 - HOWL, to cry HL اهل to cry, cf. عول to howl
 - HY-t-el, rainy HY احيا rain
 - غ JAIL, prison (CAV-US) hollow JL=ZL ازل to confine, ↑ خو empty
 - JEAL-OUS (ZEL-us) emulate ZL ازلع to inspire a.o.w. desire
 - اصل ZEAL (ZE) to boil ZL ازلع ,, ↑ Z هزة bubbling of pot
 - LAB-el, slip for attaching LB الب to stick to
 - LANCE, to fling (N) LC=LK القى to be flung
 - LAUNCH, hurl (N) LK القى to throw
 - ذ ● LEIG-er, resident ambassador, resident LG الجا to commit an affair to, ↑ لجا to take shelter
 - LESION (LAED) to hurt LD الهد to injure
 - LIE (LUG-en) to lie LG الق to tell a lie
 - LIEF, dear LF الف to love

- LITE, LITT-le LT الت to be less
- LATHE, to dislike T/D LD الهد to treat scornfully
- LOC-o, mad LC الق to be mad
- LOVE (LUF-en) LF الف to love
- MAN-DA-M-us, we command See command, آمن to entrust
- MAN-tra, thought MN امعن to ponder over, مان think
- MAN, (MUN-ish, thinker Skt.) MN امعن to ponder over vfn.
- MARVEL (MIRA-ri) to wonder MR امر wonderful vfn.
- MEAN, to think MN امعن to ponder over, مان think
- MEAN, despicable MN مهن to be despised, weak
- MEAN (MES) middle MS مس middle
- MEAN, to moan MN=NM نام to moan
- MEN-t-al, of mind MN امعن to ponder over+ مان think
- METICULOUS (MET-US) MT امت doubt
- apprehension
- MIND (MIN-an) think MN امعن to ponder over, مان think
- MIR-able, wonderful MR امر wonderful
- MIRA-cle MR امر wonderful
- MOOR, poor soil MR امعر destitute of plants (soil)
- MOOR, fasten by cable vfn. MR امر to twist a rope, مر rope
- MOR-IA, folly (MOR-on) foolish MR امر foolish
- غ MOUNT, to climb (N) MT امطى to mount up a beast
- ن NARR-ate, relate NR اثار to elucidate
- NICE, delicate, tender NC انيث soft, tender, sweet
- NIM, take, steal N/L NM=LM الما take away stealthily
- OB-SOL-ete, antiquated SL ازل oldness, زال to be removed
- OXYMORON (MOR-os) foolish MR امر foolish
- PARA-MOUNT, superior (N) MT امطى to mount upon
- PARA-MNE-sia, (MEN) mind MN امعن to ponder over+ مان think
- PEAK, to look sickly PK افقع to be reduced to destitution
- PEAK, top of mountain PK يافوخ top of mountain
- PER-FOR-ate, to bore FR=BR ابر to prick w. a needle
- PER-FUSE (FUD) pour FD افاض to pour
- PES-T, plague PS افشا spreading of disease
- PREMIER (PRI-M-us) first PR افرع to begin
- PR-ime, first, chief PR افرع to begin, فرع to overtop, chief
- PROFUSE (FUD) pour FD افاض to pour
- PRO-t-os, first PR افرع to begin (not فرط)
- H₃ PRO-TER-VITY (TERO) drive TR طر to drive, اطر throw down, طرح to throw away

H ₂ QUARR-el, complain, dispute	QR اغار to come to seek help, غارى to quarrel
QUEME, to please	QM اتما to please
QUERI, to complain	QR اغار to come to seek help
RECRUIT (CER) increase	CR اكرا to increase
• REFUND (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour
• REFUSE (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour
• REMAND (MANUI) entrust	MN امن to entrust
REMEMBER (MONEO) bear in mind	MN امعن think over, مان think
RE-MINI-scence	MN امعن to ponder over
RE-TUR-n	MN امن to entrust
RHOPA-lo (RHEPO) to incline	RP ارنا to lean on one side
RIGE-scent (RIGEO) be stiff	RG=RZ عزز to be hard
RIG-id, RIG-or عزز to be hard+	RG=RZ ارز to be cold, roll up
H ₂ ROB-ust. strong, thick	ارب to strengthen, رعيب fat
SABAISM (tSABA) host	SB ائية numerous company
SAL, SAL-t, SAL-ine, preservative	SL اصالح to set right, مصالح salt
ت SAL-ary (SAL) salt	SL صلة reward, ↑ اصالح to set right
SOUL, nobleness, principle, element	SL اصل be noble, اصل principle, origin
SAUCE (SAL) salt	SL صلح to set right, مصالح salt
• SEIZE	S/K SZ=KZ أخذ to seize
• SERI-ous, weighty	SR اصر burden
SERR-A, saw SIERRA	SR اشتر to saw
H ₂ • SHUT, to stop	ST=SD اصد to shut, سد to stop
SPY, to watch secretly, look	SP اشاف to look f. above (اسف)
SUFFUSE (FUD) pour	FD افاض to pour
SYN-TERI-sis, to watch (TEREE)	TR اتار to look steadfastly at
• TALE, TELL, inform	TL اطلع to inform, acquaint
• TAL-K (TELL) K sfx	TL اطلع to inform, acquaint
TEMP-t, tend to persuade (P)	TM اطمع to render eager, embolden
TERR-et, round	TR حطار, اطار ring
THEO-MAN-cy, divination	MN امعن to ponder over+THEO
TERR-et, loop	TR حطار, اطار ring
THRAW-ard, crooked	TR اطر to twist, bend (ard sfx)
THOR-N	TH/S THR=SR اصر to put forth thorns
• THRA-LL, bondage	THR=SR اصر to bind, take captive
THREA-d, (THRAW-an) to twist	TR اطر to bend, curve
THROE, to twist	TR اطر to curve

TIL-t, to lean, slant	TL اطل to incline the head
ن TIP, to tilt, lean	TP اطف to incline
TIR-l, to turn	TR اطر to curve, bend
TONSOR (TON-deo) shear, clip	TN اطن to cut
TOUR, round	TR اطار ring, اطر to surround
TOUR-na-ment, turn	TR اطار ring, اطر to curve
TRAP, snare (intrusive R)	T(R)P اطف to lay snare, عطوف snare
TR-end, bend (nd)	TR اطر to bend
TUR-N, bend	TR اطر to bend
• WAKE, remain awake	W/F WK=FK افاق to be awake
AWAKE	AFK افاق to be awake
• WAKE, closely behind	WK=FK=KE قفا to follow
WHID, move quickly	W/F WD=FD افد to move quickly
WRATH, violent anger	T/D RD ارد to swell w. anger
WRIGG-le, to twist to and fro	RG=RZ رعظ to move so as to pull out (nail)
HYE-t-al, rainy	Hy احيا rain
ISO-HYET (HYE-in) rain	HY احيا rain

Aphesis of °

Restore the initial ° :

• ABATE (BAT) to beat	BT عبط to beat, abate
H ₂ AB-RADE, scrape, injure	RD هرد to tear, injure
BAR-ley (BAER)	BR هبور growing barley
BARN (BAER)+(AERN) covered place	هور + ARN, عرين covert
BAT, cricket bat (BEAT)	BT عبط to beat
BATT-er, to strike	BT هبت to strike down
H ₂ BATTUE, to beat, slaughter	هبط to beat, عبط to slaughter
BEAT	BT عبط to beat
BERE, barley	BR هبور growing barley
CHAMO-is, wild goat	SM هشمة mountain-goat
CHIME, sing-song	CH-M=KM حكيم to sing
CHIME-ra, goat	SM هشمة mountain goat
COM-BAT, fight together	BT عبط to beat
ن BIG, swollen, بيج to fatten	BG هبج to cause to swell
ن DUPE, fool	DB هذب stupid
ELOPE, run away	LB هلب to run continually
EMOLLI-ment (MOLL-is) soft	ML همال soft
ت EMOLU-ment (MOLI) to work	ML عمل to work, عملة wages of work, ↑ مائة handmill, whence grind
(MOL) grind (wrong root)	
cf. عمر to build, عمارة wages of building.	

E-RADI-c-ate (RAD-IX) root, firm foundation	RD ر دح to be firm (X for H) تمكن و ثبت
ERASE (RAD) to scratch	RD هرص mange
ن GAR-ter, band for stocking	GR هجار rope for tying camel's foot
GWYN, white	GN هجان white
● JEER, to scoff, deride	JR هجر foul language, اهجر to scoff
JOR-um, large bowl	JR هجير large cup
LIB-ation, to pour	LB هلب to drench
LIB, to geld	LB هلب to cut
LOP, to cut	LB هلب to cut
LOPE, LEAP, to run	LB هلب to run continually
LOUP (HLAUP) to leap, flee	HLB هلب to run
MELLOW, soft	ML همال soft
اصل MESS, meal, medley (MITTO)	MS همش to bite—hence eat meal, send, dismiss, discharge همشة medley, ↑ ماط to remove
H ₂ MOIL, toil, soft	ML مل to weary, همال soft
ا MUNCH, to chew (N)	MS همس to chew
PENNA, feather (PETO) to fly	PT هفت to fly
L ₃ PROPTOSIS (PTO-sis) fall	PT هفت to fall
PAT-it, fallen (Sanskrit)	PT هفت to fall, افتادن
ن PUTT, bumpkin, greenhorn	PT هفات foolish
RA-BBET, beat back	BT هبط to beat, RA راع return
RACHE, dog that hunts by sense	R-CH=RS هرش to set a dog on
RADU-la, scraper	RD هرص mange, to tear
RAG-matical (RAG) riot	RG هرج riot, disturbance
RAS-or, scraper	RS هرس to bruise
RAZE, to scrape Z/S	RS هرس to bruise
re-BATE, to abate	BT هبط to abate, fall
re-BUT, push back	BT=VT وطح to thrust back
REND, tear (N)	RD هرد to tear
RENT=REND, tear (N)	RD هرد to tear
RENT (REDD) pay NV	RD ردة profit, return (paying back)
ROW, propel w. oar	RW هراوة stick
ROW, line	R عير line
RUDE, rough	RD هرد to tear
RUT, furrow	RT هرت to slit
SHAMM-y, chamois	SH-M هشمة mountain-goat
SUR-BATE, excessive beating	BT هبط to beat
TALLY-HO, fox has gone	TL هيطل fox, H هوى to go down

Aphesis of ح

Restore the initial ح :

ABSTRACT (TRA-HO) to draw	TR حتر to tighten—hence draw tight
ACCOMPLISH (PLE) to fill	PL حفل to fill
POL-is, city	PL حفل to throng a place (men)
ADVERT, (VER-to) to turn	VR حور to return, roll
AFFLUX (FLUO) to flow	FL حفل to flow
FLOW	FL حفل to flow
AMPLE, copious (M)	PL حفل to be copious
BILLOW (BEL-gan) swell w. anger	BL حبل to swell w. anger
BOLL-ed, swollen	BL حبل to swell
BLI-ster, swelling, BLOA-t	BL حبل to swell (ster sfx.)
BELLY, to swell (BHEL-g)	BL حبل to swell
BOIL, hard suppurating tumour	BL حبل to swell
BOIL, to pass into vapour	BL هبل vapours vfn.
BOL-ster (BUL) to swell	BL حبل to swell ster sfx.
AGONIC (GONIA) angle	GN حجن to bend
SOUR	SR حزر to be sour
ANNEX (NEX) to bind	NK حنك to bind
CONNECT (NEC) to bind	NC حنك to bind
BLU-bb-er, to swell	BL حبل to swell
ن BLUR, smear w. ink (L)	B(L)R حبر ink, scar
ذ BRAVE (RABI-dus)	RB حرب brave (not following)
RAB-id	RB حرب to be mad (dog)
BUCKLE (BUCCA) to fasten	BC حيك to fasten
ت FOOL, silly, windbag, puffed	FL=BL هبل fool, silly. ↑ حبل to swell
ن BUZZ, to hum	BZ حبيض to twang (bow string), throb
ن BUZZ, to finish bottle of wine	BZ حبيض to be exhausted (well)
CAINO, new etym. dub.	SN حسن new, or كان to innovate
CHOKe	SK حسك to choke
CLOW-n, rustic	CL حائل peasant
COLL-een, country woman	CL حقل field EEN, sfx.
COLOY (COLO-n-us) farmer	CL حقل field, حائل peasant
com-PLY (PLE) to fill	PL حفل to fill
con-FLU-ent, flowing	PL حفل to flow
ت con-TRO-l, restrain	TR حتر to hinder, tighten,
(ROTA) wheel	↑ RT=TR اطار circle
res-TRAI-n, to control	TR حتر to hinder, tighten
VER-to, to turn	VR حور to spread w.a. roller, return

Derivatives: converse, divert, invert, divorce, environ, prose, revert, süzerain, verse, vire, convert.

H₂ WRITE (REISS) to scratch, tear RS حرش to scratch, هرت to slit
cf. SCRIBE, to write (S)CRF قرف to scratch, scrape
SIG-n-um, sign, mark SG سحج to scratch, i.e., to mark

N.B.—The original sense of writing is scratching or drawing of lines.
Similarly خط means line, writing.

ن DAPP-le, be spotted	DB حدب scar
BELLOW-s, to swell	BL حبل to swell (air swells bellows)
ن BELLOW, to roar	BL حبل to swell (bellows roar-effect)
ن BULL, roarer (male of cow)	BL حبل to swell and then, bellow
BULL, a boss, knob	BL حبل to swell (hence a boss)
BOL-ster, swelling	BL حبل to swell
BLAIN (BEL-gan) boil, pustule	BL حبل to swell
CUL-t, (COL) till, farm	CL حقل field
CUL-tivate, CUL-ture	CL حقل field vfn.
DECO-GEN, ten+angle	DC=CD عقد 10 to 20, GN حجن to bend
DECA-MER-os, ten parts	prec.+MR حمر to cut into pieces
DEFILE (FIGO) fasten, thread	FK حبك fasten, twist a thread
● DE-MOL-ish (MOL-es) weight	ML حمل load
DE-PLE-n-ish (PLE) fill	PL حفل to fill

Deriv.: fill, full, fulfil, deplete, replete, complete, expletive, complement, comply, compliance, compline, explicit, plenary, accomplish, supply, supplement, implement.

PLENTY (PLE) many PL حفل to be copious

Deriv.: plentitude, polygon.

DE-SIPI-ence (SAPIO) wise SP حصف be sound judgment

Deriv.: philosophy, resipiscence, sapience, sophia, sophos.

DE-TRACT (TRA-ho) draw TR حتر to tighten (hence draw)

Deriv.: attract, retract, tractable, abstract, distract.

RES-TRA-in, keep in check	TR حتر to hinder
RUB	RB حرب to whet
DIKE, ditch, low wall	DK حديقة watery land, walled garden
DITCH	DK حديقة watery piece of land
H ₂ DOCK, watery basin, enclosure	prec.+حديق to surround

DOCK, cut short, DOCK-et	DK دهق to cut up a th.
FUR, FURROW	FR حفر to dig, تحفر to furrow
em-BROI-der, embellish	BR حبر to adorn, embellish
ena-CEINIA (KAIN-os) new	KN=SN حسن new
● FURROW, narrow trench	FR حفر to dig, تحفر to furrow
● GAR-age, to secure	GR حجر prohibit access, حجرة enclosure
● GARRISON (GUAR) preserve	GR حجر prohibit access to
● GARR-et (GAR) defend	GR حجر prohibit access to
GEAR, equipment, dress	GR=ZR ازر to clothe
L ₂ GENU, GENU-al, knee	GN حجن to bend nfv.
ZANU, knee (Persian)	ZN=GN حجن to bend
● GURRY, fort	GR حجرة enclosure, حجر stone
im PLU-vium (PLU) rain	PL حقل to pour torrents of rain
IN-QUIL-ine (COL-ere) to farm	CL حقل field
ISO-GON-ic, equal angle	S سيني equal, GN حجن to bend
ن LAKE, large body of water	LK حلق fill up a tank nfv.
LOCK, ringlet of hair	LK حلقة lock of hair, ring
LOCK, fastening device	LK اعلق fasten, علق close the door
LOUNGE, idle stroll (N)	LG حليج to walk slowly
LUB-ra, black woman	LB حلب to be black
LYO-MER-os, loosen	L حل loosening,
+part	MR حمر to cut into pieces
ن MASS, to collect	MS حمش to collect
● MEED, reward	MD حمد to requite
MERI-CARP, part+fruit	MR حمر cut into pieces, حرافة fruit
MER-ism, part, divide	MR حمر cut into pieces
MOCK, fool	MK حمق to befool
ن ob-TUR-ate, stop up	TR حتر to hinder
LAG, walk slowly	LG حليج to walk slowly
ن LIPP-en, to trust, rely	LP حلف friendship, covenant
PAED (PAIF-os) boy	PF=VF وفعة boy
ERAS-t-es, lover	ERS عرس to love, cleave to
para-DOX, opinion	DK حدق to see
POL-ish, become glossy	PL حقل to polish, جلاة
POCK-et, POACH, POKE, bag	PCH=PS حفص leather bag
K/S	
ت POACH, take illegally, orig. dig	PS فش to pilfer, ↑ فحص to dig
ن POOL, collection of water	PL حقل to collect
BANG, beat, strike (N) (BANK)	BK حبق to strike w. rod, flog
PRO-PHYL-actic (PHYL-ax)	PL حقل to care for
guard	

PULCHER (POLIO) to embellish	PL حفل to embellish
اصل PUSH (PELLO) to strike	PS حفش to expel, حفز to push, ↑ وبل to strike
RACE, to scratch	RC حرش to scratch
RABBLE (RABIO) to rave	RB حرب to be vehemently angry
RAB-id	RB حرب be affected w. canine madness
RACE, tear away	RC حرص to tear
● RACK, amble, move	RK حرک to move about
● RACK, to drive	RK حرک to excite, rouse
RAFF, to snatch	RF=RB حرب to snatch away
● ROB, plunder	RB حرب to plunder
RAFT (RAF) roof	RF حرف top
ROOF	RF حرف top
● RIPA, bank REEF	RP حرف bank
RAG, to chafe	RG حرج to gnash the teeth
● RAIK, go, walk	RK حرک to move about
RAKE, to go forward	RK حرک to move about
● RANCH, farm (N)	RS حرث tillage
RANCH, to tear (N)	RS حرص to tear
اصل RANK-le, fret, chafe, (N)	RK حرق to gnash the teeth at, حرق blister, حرق to rub, scorch
fester, irritate, inflame	↑ DRK=KDR قدار large snake
(DRAK-ON)snake (وليس فيه بشيشي)	RB حرب to plunder
● RAP-aree, robber	RSH حرش to scratch
RASH, slight eruption on skin	RS حرص to tear
RASH, to tear	RB حرب to be vehemently angry
RAVE (RABIO) be mad, rage	RG رغا to anger, to foam, ↑ حرب be mad
اصل RAGE (RABIO) madness	CN حسن new
RE-CEN-t, new	RB حرب to plunder
● REIF, robbery	TL حتل similar, alike
RE-TALI-ate, (TAL-is) such	RP حرف to curve, deviate
● RHAMPHO-ID, hooked (M)	RD رد to drive back, حرید apart, حرد to seclude one's self f.
H ₂ RID, expel, make away w.	RD حرد to pierce
RIDD-le, to make holes	RD حرد to pierce, حرید hut of reeds
REED (HREOD) pipe	RS حرش to scratch
RIS-T, to scratch	RP حرف border
● RIV-age (RIPA) bank	HRK حارک upper part of back
RIDGE (HRUCK-en) back	RP حرف border
● RIV-er (RIPA) bank	

ذ RIVAL, partner (RIPA) bank	RP حريف fellow-worker, ↑ حرف bank
RIV-er, one who splits	RV=RB راب a slit
ROOF, top	RF حرف top
● ROOM, compartment	RM حرم apartment
● ROUSE, excite, stir up	RZ حرض to urge, instigate
● RUCK-SACK, back+bag	حارک upper part of back, شكوة water-skin
RUD, reed	RD حرد to pierce nfv.
● RUR-al (RUS) farm	RS حرث tillage
● RUS-t-ic, of farm	RS حرث tillage
SAGE (SAPIO) be judicious	SP حصف be a sound judge
SAGACIOUS (SAC) perceive quickly	SC ذكى to understand quickly
SAUR-KRAU-t, sour cabbage	SR حزر to be sour, كراع top (similie)
CABB-age, head	CB قب head (similie)
CAULI-FLOWER	CL تلة top of head (similie)
H ₂ ● SERE, to hold, claw	SR حصر to hold, امر to fasten tightly
● SERR-IED, pressed close	SR حصر to put in a strait
SORR-el (SUR) sour	SR حزر to be sour
● SORR-el, reddish brown	SR صجر fawn colour
● SORRY, regret	SR حسرة sorrow, sigh, regret
● SPAY, remove ovaries of, (EPE) sword	SP حصف to cull, ↑ EP=SP سيف sword
SHAME, bashfulness, modesty	SHM حشم to put to blush
SPI-te, vex, hate	SP حصف to be angered with
● SUBREPTION (REP) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
● SURREPTIOUS (REP) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
H ₂ SYRTIS (SYRO) run down, sweep along, draw	SR سعر to run, SR حصر to sweep (hence draw along)
TAN-TA-MOUNT, equal amount	TN تناء equal, alik+MOUNT
TIDY, neat	TD حنت to be pure, genuine
TIE, to fasten	TIE حتى to fasten
● TIMB-er, wood (M)	TB حطب firewood
TIRE, TYRE, hoop	TR حطار ring
TIRE, grow weary	TR تر to be lax
TIRE, row (K elided)	TR=KTR قطار row
TIRE, attire, adorn	TR طر to shine
USURP (RAPE) seize	RB حرب to snatch away
VAIR, variegated	V/B VR=BR حبر to be variegated
VARIE-g-ate	V/B VR=BR حبر to be variegated

WRITHE, to twist	RD حرد to twist (a rope)
WRITE (REISS) scratch (RITA)	RS حرش to scratch + هرت to slit
YARE (GEAR-U) ready	GR=ZR حاذر ready
RAP, to carry away	RB حرب to snatch away
RAPID (RADIO) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
RAVE (RABIO) to be mad, angry	RB حرب to be mad (dog), to be vehemently angry

Aphesis of و

Restore the initial, :

ADJUDICATE, (JUBEO) prescribe	ADJURE JB وجب to be obligatory
ALACRITY (ALAC-er) quick	LC ولىق to walk quickly
● BALE, evil, destruction	BL وبال evil
BALE, package	BL وبيلة bundle of wood—ابالة
● BEAR-D	BR وبر soft hair
ن BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument	BL وبل strike w. stick, وبيبل hard blow
H ₂ ● BOSH, foolish talk, nonsense	BSH وبش bad talk BS, عبث nonsense
● CARKING (CAR) load	CR وقر load
CATERPILLAR (PILL) rob, strip	PL وפל to peel, cf. سلب to bark, plunder
PEEL, PILL-age, PL-UND-er	PL وפל to peel
PULL, to strip, draw apart	PL وפל to peel (hence pull)
cf. BIND=BEND, خرش scratch & draw قلف to bark a tree and to pull out	
COCCYK, cuckoo	CK وقوق cuckoo
● PAC-t, covenant, COM-PACT	PC وفاق agreement
H ₂ CON-CUSS (QUATIO) shake, drive	QS وخص to quiver, كش to drive away
CONTAIN (TEN) hold, content, continue	TN وتن to remain long, تنأ inhabit, وتن to flow continually
CON-TUSE (TUND) to thump (N)	TD وطدة violent blow, thrust
CUCKOO	NV CK وقوق to squeak, وقوق cuckoo
DAGG-er, pierce	DG ودىق to be sharp (sword)
DE-TER, frighten	TR وتر frighten
TERR-or, TERRI-fy, TERRI-ble	TR وتر to frighten
ن DIR-t, unclean matter that soils	DR وضر be dirty, greasy
FELL, skin	FL وפל to skin nfv.
ت ● FRUGAL (FRU) enjoy	FR ووفر saving, فوح ↑ rejoice
● GALLOW, frighten	GL ووجل fear
● GUR-U, dignified, heavy	GR ووقار dignity, وقر burden

● KIND-le (CANEQ) shine (N)	KD وقد to kindle, ↑ CN, سنا shine
H ₂ JAB, to poke, stab	JB وجب عن to repel, جاب to cut
JUBI-I-ate, to shout	JB وجبة loud noise
JUDGE, (JUBEO) order (DIC) declare	JB وجب to make obligatory
JUS (JUBEO) prescribe	DC دق to manifest
JURY (JUBEO) to swear	JB وجب to make obligatory
H ₂ ن JOB, appointment, profit	JB وجب to make obligatory
LAD, boy	LD ولد وولد youngling
ن LASS, girl, correlative of lad, servant girl, maid (LLAWD)	LD وليدة girl, slave-born female
MACLE (MACU-la) spot	MC ومسة white spot, مسحة spot
OB-TAIN, to hold	TN وتن persevere, stay long
OB-TUND, thump (N)	TD وطدة violent blow
OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND)	TD وند peg tooth, OB, not
TOWN, group of houses	TN وطن to dwell, طن lodging
ت CORRUPT (RUP) break	RB وارب to corrupt, ↑ راب slit
OSMOSIS (OTHEE-IN) to push	OTH وطح to thrust back violently
PALE, a stake	BL وبيبل thick stick
PEEL, stake	BEEL وبيبل thick stick
ن PEEL	PL وפל to peel
ن PEL-t, give repeated blows	BL وبل to strike repeatedly w. stick
PER-JURE, swear (JUBEO)	JB وجب to be obligatory (i.e., oath)
PHLOE-M (PHL-OOS) bark	PL وפל to peel nfv.
PHOL-is, scale	PL وפל to peel nfv.
PILCH (PELL-IS) skin	PL وפל to peel nfv.
POLE, rod	BL وبيبل thick rod
POL-ENTA, peeled (barley)	PL وפל to peel
POL-t, hard blow, a club	BL وبيبل hard blow, thick road
● PORI-SM, callosity	PR ووفر fulness
PUL-S-ate, strike	BL وبل to strike
L ₂ ● RED=(RUDDHA) (Sanskrit)	RD وردة red
RE-TUND, beat (N)	TD وطدة violent blow
● RHODO, rose	RD ورد rose
● ROSE (RHODO)	RD ورد rose
● SELL, deliver, give	SL واصل to deliver, give
RAID, invasion	RD ورد to attack (not foll.)
● ROAD, highway, piece of water near shore	RD وارد road, coming to water
RIB, curved bone	RB وارب to crook a th. cf. رحي rib of breast

ROOK-y, raw beginner	RK روك beginning-y adjectival
ت SOME, little (SAME)	SM وم ثم small quantity, ↑ سمى equal
SP-oon, originally a chip, shaving	SP وسف to bark, peel
COME-ly, pleasant to look at	CM=SM وسيم comely
SUBI-taneous (SUBI-t-us) sudden	SB وثب to leap suddenly
SUDDEN (SUBI-ta-no) sudden	SB وثب to leap suddenly
SUCC-us, shake up (QUATIO)	QS وخص to oscillate
SURPILCE (PELL-is) skin	PL وפל to skin nfv.
sus-TAIN, hold	TN وتن to stay long
TAN-TARA, notes on musical instrument	TN طن to tinkle, TR وتر string of musical instrument
● TOOTH	TT=TD وتد peg, tooth
TEN-able, TEN-on, hold	TN وتن to stay long
TENA-CI-ous, holding fast	TN واتن to stick to
TEN-or, voice	TN طن to tinkle
TENN-is, hold	TN وتن to persevere, stay long
TER-os, monster	TR وتر to frighten
TIRR-it, fright	TR وتر to frighten
TERRY, draw	TR وتر to tighten (hence توتر stretch)
١ THUD, blow, strike	TD وطدة violent blow
THREE, TRIO, TRI-nity	TR وتر odd number (applied to 3)
● PEACE (PAX) treaty	PK وفاق concord, agreement
● PAC-able (PAX) peace	PK وفاق concord, agreement
● PACI-fy, make peace (PAX)	PK وفق to conciliate
ن ● PACK, intimate	PK وقيق friend
● PAC-t, agreement	PC وفاق agreement
ab-JURE (JUBEO) to order	JB وجب to make obligatory
● TETH-er, rope, chain by which animal is confined	TT=TD وتد stake, peg of tent (metony) er is agent suffix

Aphesis of ي

Restore the initial ي :

PEAK, summit	PK يافوخ summit
● MAN-us, hand	MN يمين right hand gfp.
(MA) to touch	↑ MA=MS مس to touch

N.B.—I do not base MAN-us, on MA. The derivatives agree w. يمين, viz., man-age, manipulate, manu-mit, maintain, manual, man-suette, mena-cle, man-date, manifest, maniple, manner, manubrium, mailla, manuscript, manufacture.

Biliteral Formula—Quasi-Aphesis

Restore one of the delicate letters, viz., 'و', 'ح', 'ا', 'ع' as second or third letter :

١ ● ABASH, strike w. shyness	BSH=VSH وحشة shyness
ABELE (ALBE) white	LB لهبة pure whiteness
ABLET (ALBA) white	LB لهبة pure whiteness
ab-ERR-ate, wander	ER عار to wander
H ₂ ● ab-HOR, shudder, disgust	HR هرع tremble w. fear, هر hate
ABLE (HAVE) possess	HV حوى possess, حوى worthy
ABOMINABLE (OM-en) sign	OM ايما sign
ABOVE (AUF) up (UF)	UF يقع to climb
UP, above (UF)	UF يقع to climb
● ABSCOND (CON-do) conceal, cover	CN كن to conceal, كن veil
AB-SE-NT (ESSE) be away	AB هب away, ES عاش to live
● ABSTERGENT (TER) cleanse	TR طهر to cleanse
ACCELERATE (CEL-er) swift	CL سعل be brisk
ACCENT (CANO) sing	CN غنا sing
ACCESS (CED) come	CD سدا to repair to, direct o's self to
H ₂ ● ABOUND (UNDA) wave, flow, curve (VOD) (N)	VD اود to curve, VD ودى to flow
H ₂ UNDU-l-ate, to wave (N)	VD اود to curve, ودى flow
ACCOLADE (COLL-um) neck	CL=SL ساعل throat
COLL-ar	CL=SL ساعل throat
ACCOST (COS-ta) side, rib	CS كشح side
COAS-t, side, rib	CS كشح side
ACCURATE (CURA) care	CR قرح ب to regard
ت ACCUSE, charge w. fault (CAUSE)	CS قرضة vice, defect vfn. ↑ قضية cause
● ACE (AS) unity	AS عصا to unite, join
ACME, top	CM قمة top
H ₂ ACONI-te, hood, poisonous plant	CN قناع head-veil, قنأ to kill
ACOTYLEDON (KOT-ule) cup, measure	KT=KD قلدح drinking cup, measure
ACQUEST (ACQUIRE)	QR قرا to pursue a th.
ACQUIRE, seek	QR قرا pursue, غار seek
● ACRITA (KRI-no) distinguish	KR خار select
ACR-O, topmost	KR كراع top of mountain
ADAMANT (DAMAO) tame	DM=TM تام enslave, تيمة tame

- ADAPT (APO) prepare, adjust AB عبا prepare, put in order
- ALBERT (AETHEL) noble ATHL=ASL اصيل noble TH/S
 - + (BRIGH-t) shining BRG برق to shine
 - ADHIBIT (HAB=HAVE) possess HV حوى possess
 - ADJOURN (DIE-s) day DIE ضياء sunlight, hence day
 - AD-LIBI-t-um, at pleasure LB لعب to play, sport
 - ADMIT (MITTO) send, despatch MT ماط to remove

Derivatives: permit, remit, demit, missile, mission, dismiss, missionary, omit.

- ADORE (OS=OR-is) mouth OR عورة opening (cf. فوه mouth, opening)
- AD-REM, to purpose RM رمى to purpose
- AD-UL-ate, fawn upon UL اله to worship
- ADUST (URO) burn UR ارى kindle fire, ورى be kindled
- BURN (URO) UR ارى kindle fire, ورى be kindled
- ADVALOREM (VALUE) be worth VL=BL بل to obtain
- ADVENT (VEN) come VN=FN فان to come
- ADVICE (ID) see ID عهد to see, visit

Derivatives: hyd, idol, idyll, evidence, witness, provide, prudent, invidious, visible, visit, visualise, revise, vista, wise, envisage, supervise, advise, wit, vitreous, view, vivid, vidya, veda, survey.

- ADVOCATE (VOX) call VX=VKS وقش voice
- VOICE (VOX) VX=VKS وقش voice
- AISTHETIC (AISTHA-no) perceive ST مطع to perceive by smell
- AFFABLE (FA) speak FA فاه to speak
- AFFORD (FOR) in front FR=VR ورا in front
 - A-GAM-os, without marriage A, not, GM جمع to unite
 - AGGLUTINATE (KAL) glue KL كعل to agglutinate
 - ANGLE (ANG) to bend ANG عنج to bend
 - AGONOSTIC (AGO) bring AG اجاء to bring
 - AH, sorrow AH آه alas, ah
 - AIL, trouble AL ال to be restless
 - ILL IL عل to be ill
 - AITH (NAT-is) buttock NT نتأ to swell (limb), نات jutting
 - ALAS (LASS-us) weary LS لهئة weariness
 - ALB, white LB لهبة pure whiteness

- ALCOVE (QUBBA) vault QB قبة vault
- ALE-xo, to keep off AL ال to repel
- ت AJAR, partly open CR صير crevice of a door, ↑ صار to incline
- ت AGREE (GRA-t-us) pleasing GR قار to agree, ↑ قر to rejoice
- ALI-ment, nourish AL عيل to feed (family)
 - al-KALI, fry KL قلى to fry, قلى potash
 - ALT, ALTAR (AL-t-us) high AL علا to be high
 - AL-ti-tude, height AL علا to be high
 - A-MBROSIA (BRO-t-os) mortal BR بار to perish; A, not
 - AMELIO-r-ate, to better ML ملح be good, fine
 - AMEN, strength MN منة strength
 - A-MEND, remove fault, A, not *i.e.*, deprive, remove, (MEN-da) fault MN منة, weakness (نقص)
 - AMETHYST (METHU) wine MT مانع red (wine)
 - AMOK, frenzy MK معك to be insane
 - A-MN-esia, not remember A, not; MN مان to think
 - A-MN-esty, not remember A, not; MN مان to think
 - ن AMUSE, excite mirth, beguile MS مسأ to joke, beguile
 - ANALGESIA (ALGEO) pain LG لعج to give a smart pain
 - ana-LOGY, say LG لغا speak
 - ANCESTOR (CED) go AN عن be before, CD سدا repair to
 - AN-us, opening AN عين hole
 - ANY AN عين any one
 - APHASIA (PHA) speak PH فاه speak
 - APO-LOGY, speak LG لغا to speak+AB هب away
 - APO-PLEXY (PL-esso) to strike PL فلا to strike w. sword
 - APO-STA-cy, away+stand AB هب be away, SD صدى to stand
 - APPARATUS (PARO) make BR برى dress, trim
 - ready
 - APPAREL (PAR) equal, adorn BR حبر to adorn, حبر likeness
 - APPARENT (PAREO) be clear PR فرى to shine
 - APPEAR, be clear PR فرى shine
 - APPARI-tion, be clear PR فرى shine
 - AN-ARCHY (ARKH-os) rule, N نهى not, RK روق chief, beginning
 - be first
 - ت AN-ARTH-r-ous, jointless (TR) N نهى + RT رتا to bind, ↑ AR ارى fasten
 - ARM (AR) join AR ارى to fasten
 - APPEASE, bring to peace (PAX) PX وفق to agree, to reconcile
 - APRI-ori, before PR=VR ورا in front

ACQUILA, eagle	QL قيعل eagle
EAGLE	GL قيعل eagle
ARCA-n-um (ARCA) chest	RC ركوة leather bag (primitive chest)
ARDENT, ARDOUR (AR-deo) burn	AR اري to kindle fire
ARE-na, sand strewn place of combat	AR عرا waste, desert, عري open field
ARG-ent, white, silvery	RG رجع to shine
AR-id, dry, barren	AR عرا desert, waste
● ARIS-t-os, best	RS رأس chief, head
● ARISTOCRACY (ARIST-t-os) best (KRA-t-os) power	RS رأس chief,
ARK, chest, vessel	KR قهرة force, mastery
● ARRECT (RIG) raise etym. dub.	RK ركوة bag, vessel
ت ARTH-r-on, joint (AR)	RG رقى to raise, عرج to ascend
ARTI-cle, limb, joint (AR)	RT رتا to bind, ↑ اري to fasten
LIMB (LIM) joint	RT رتا to bind, ↑ اري to fasten
ASCIDIUM (ASK-os) wine-skin	LM لام to join cf. لحم to solder
ASEPTIC (SEPO) rot	SK شكوة water-skin, سقاء water-skin
ASPERITY (ASP-er) rough	SP شنف to be ulcered
L ₄ ASSAIL, leap, attack	SP سفى to be chapped
CHHAL, leap (Punjabi)	SL صال leap, attack
UCHHAL-na, to leap (Hindi)	SAL صال to leap

Derivatives : desultory, result, salient, resilie, resilient sally, saltire, somersault, saltation, insult, exult.

ALLO-mai, to leap (SALIO)	SL صال to leap (Greek has dropped S)
ت ASSER-t, insist (SERO) bind	SR اصبر to persist, ↑ صر to bind
H ₂ ASSET (SAT-is) enough, full	ST سطا be plentiful, شحط fill
ASSIGN (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
SIG-n, mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
● ASSIMI-l-ate, make like	SM سمي alike, equal
● SAME, identical	SM سمي alike, equal
ASSURE (SE-CARE) without care	S صاع to separate, قرح regard
SE-CURE, without care	صاع + قرح to care for, regard
● AV-id, greedy	AV=HV هوى desire
AUGHT-(WHIT) smallest particle	WT وتج small, paltry
● AUNT (AMI-ta)	AM عمة aunt
AUTO-CRA-t, self+power	AT=ST ذات self, CR قهرة force
AVENUE (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come

AVULSION (VELLO) tear	VN=FL فلع to tear
H ₂ ● A-WARE. forbid, on the watch	WR ورع to compel a.o. to abstain f., + رعية watch
● AWAY (WEG) way	WG وجه way
● AZYG-ous, yoke	ZG زوج join, couple
DIVULSION, DIVELLENT (VELLO) tear	VL=FL فلع to tear
● BAAL, lord	BL بعل lord
● BAB-EL, gate of God	BAB باب gate, EL اله god
BABI-RUSA, deer (RUSA)	RS رشا fawn able to walk
BAG, cut w. hook	BG بيع cut w. sword
BAG, swell	BG بعا to swell
BAGG-age, tie up, bundle	BG بوق to tie, باقة bundle
BAR, obstruct	BR=VR وعر prevent
L ₃ BARO, weight, بهار, بار	BR بهر to overburden
BAR-on (BARO) man	BR=VR وري man
ن BARRA-t-or vexatious	BR برح to vex, tire
ن BORE, to weary by tedious talk	BR برح to tire, vex
BARR-en, unproductive	BR بور uncultivated waste land
BASCULE (CUL) buttock	CL كاهل rump-of horse
● BASH-ful, be confounded	BSH=VSH وحشة fear, shyness
● BEAR, carry	BR عبر convey
● BEAR, give birth to	BR برأ to create
● BEAS-t	BS=VS وحش wild beast
BED (وهد) low ground	BD=VD وهد to spread a bed
ن BE-GIN	GN جنة beginning
BE-HAVE, possess	HV حوى to possess
● BE-TROTH (TRUE)	TR طهر to be righteous
BEWRAY (WREG-an) to accuse	RG رهق to charge a. o. w.
BI, pfx. for (DIV) two	V/F DF ضعف double
BE-WARE, forbid, avoid	WR ورع to compel to abstain f.
● BI-GAMY (GAM-os) marriage	GM جمع to unite
● ن BIG-ot, intolerant of others	BG بغي to treat wrongfully, unjustly
BIGA-roo, variegated	BG بقع spotted white and black
BILATERAL (LAT-us) side	LT ليت side of neck
BILLY, male	BL=FL فحل male
BLASTO-DERM (DERO) to flay	DR درع to skin (a sheep)
● BODE, foreshadow	BD بدا to become manifest
BODY, opacity, mass	BD يدع to become fat
BOG, swamp	BG بتعة swamp
● BOGEY, devil	BG باغ unjust, rebel

BOL-d	BL بال <i>boldness</i>
ن BOIS-ter-ous, vociferous	BS باش to vociferate, بوش uproar
● BOL-t, to investigate	BL بلا to try, test, experiment
BOOR, peasant, ill-bread	BR برى savage
BOSS, ulcer, knob, stud	BS بشع to be red and swollen
ن BOTTLE (BUT-is)	BT بطة <i>bottle</i> of leather
غ BOTT-om, bed of river	BT بطحا large bed of a torrent
BOUR-n, small stream	BR=FR فرع revine (مجرى الماء)
BOY (BOFI) boy, youth	BF=VE وقعة <i>boy</i> , grown up youth
BREED, BROOD (BRO) to warm	BR ابره to be exposed to heat
● BUS-y, occupied	FS فاض to be <i>busy</i>
BUCCI-na-tor, blow trumpet	BC بوق trumpet
BUCCA-n-eer, pirate	BC باق to assault
BUN (BUG-ne) swelling	BG بغا to swell
BURDEN (BEAR)	BR بهر to overburden
BURROW, to dig hole	BR=FR فأر to dig the earth
● BURY, hide in earth	BR يار dig, conceal
BUSS, kiss	BS بأس to kiss
ن BUS-t, bosom, upper part of body	BS بز bosom, بزة shape, figure
L ₂ BOSO-m	BS بز <i>bosom</i> , m sfx.
PIS-tan, bosom, Pers.	BS بز bosom (stan sfx.)
ن BUS-tle, splash about, hurry	BS باش make a noise
BUT-l-er (BUT-is) bottle	BT بطة <i>bottle</i>
BUZZ-ard, falcon	BZ باز falcon, ard sfx.
CAB-in, cabinet, small private room	CB قبو underground room
CAACK-le, clucking of hen	CK قاق to cluck (hen)
CAD, low person	CD كدعة vile, low
ت CADA-VER-ic, corpse	CD=SD صدى corpse, وري man
(CAD) fall	↑ CD قض pull down
L ₂ CADGE, get by begging	CD كدى to beg alms (كدا)
CAS-k, husk, shell, k sfx.	CS كشح to bark (wood), كشح shell
CASQUE, helmet=shell	CS كشح shell
HUS-k, shell H/K	HS=KS كشح shell
ت CAS-ket, small box	CS كشوة basket, ↑ كشح shell
● com-POUND (POS-it) place	PS=VS وضع to place
● eom-PUTE, reckon, reflect	BT بيت ponder, value, brood over
● con-CAVE, hollow	CV خوى to be empty
CON-DOLE, suffer	DL دله to sorrow

CON-CUR, run (CURRO)	CR كرا run fast
H ₂ ● CON-DEMN (DAM-n-are)	DM ضم damage,
damage, blame d/z	ذم to blame
H ₂ CONE, portion at vertex, hill	CN قنعة top, قن hill
● CONFABULATE (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
● CONFESS (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
● CON-GRUE, run	GR جرى to run
ذ CON-GRU-ence, agreement	GR جرى to agree, ↑ جرى to run
ت ● CON-QUER, overcome,	QR قهر overcome,
vanquish (QUER) seek	↑ قرا pursue, غار seek
CONSECRATE, set apart (SA)	SA صاع to separate, اساع leave out
CONSIGN (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
ت ● CON-SILI-ent, accordant	SL صالح reconcile,
(SALIO) leap	↑ صال to leap
● CON-SOLE, to comfort	SL سلى to console
● CONSUMMATE (SUMM-us)	SM سماء height
high	
اصل CON-TAMI-n-ate, defile by	TM تهم to stink,
touching (TANG) touch (N)	↑ TG=SG ساجى to touch
CON-TEMN, despise	TM تهم to loathe
CAROTID (KAR-os) stupor	KR هكر to be astounded
CAR-ouse, to empty	CR قرع to be empty
● contra-BAND (BAN) proclaim	BN بين declare
CONTRA-VENE (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come
CONTUMACIOUS (TUM)	TM طمح to rise, طموح swollen,
swell, disobey	طمح disobey
CON-TUME-ly, insolence	TM طمح to rise, disobey
CON-VENE, come together	VN=FN فان to come
CON-VENI-ent (VENIO) come	VN=FN فان to come
● CONVINCe (VIC-t) conquer	VC=FC فاق to overcome
COOP, basket	CP تفة basket
COP, ball of thread	CB كبة ball of thread
COP, policeman	CP كفا to watch
COP, to catch	CP كف to restrain (transf.)
COPE, long cloak	CB قبا gown w. full sleeves
COPE, to cover w. vault	CB قبة vault
COPE, to contend evenly	CP كفا to resist, to equal a.o.
● COP-er, to barter	CP كافي to requite
COP-ing, top	CB قب head
غ ● COPY, to imitate (not foll.)	CP قفا follow step by step, تقفه imitate

- COPY (CO-OPIA) excess OP عفو excess
- COQU-et, cock CQ قاق to cluck (hen) nfv.
- COCK CK قاق to cluck (hen) nfv.
- ن CASS-ock, vestment CS كساء garment
- CORM (KEIRO) cut KR قعر to cut
- CORR-al, ring, run CR كرا to round, run fast
- CORRIDOR (CURRO) run CR كرا to run
- CORSIAR (CURRO) run CR كرا to run
- COURI-er, runner CR كرا to run
- COURSE (CURRO) run CR كرا to run
- COUGH (COHHE-t-an) CH قح to cough
- COLISSE (COL-are) flow CL غل to flow
- COUP, to cut CP كاف to cut
- COUP-on, piece cut off CP كاف to cut
- COUR-SER, war horse, charger CR كرة charge of war, attack
- H₃ COURT (CURIA) plot of ground, CR قرعا courtyard, bare meadow, assembly of persons, قارية house full of people, sovereign's residence عقر palace
- COUR-te-ous (COUR-t) CR عقر palace
- ن COUSIN, child of uncle or aunt co, related SN صنو uncle, صنوّة aunt
- H₂ COVE, small bay or creek, CV=CB قبي space, i.e., gap, concave arch CB قبو vault
- COVENANT (VENIO) come VN=FN فان to come
- ن COWL, hood CL تلة top of head (metony)
- ن COWL, tub of water CL قلة pitcher
- COZ-en, to cheat CZ خوز to cheat
- CRACY (KRA-t-os) power KR قهرة force, gaining mastery
- CRE-ate, grow, increase (CER) CR اكرا to increase
- CULLY, dupe CL خولع foolish
- CUP CB كوب cup
- CUPAL (CUPA) cask CP قفة basket
- H₂ CUR, low-bred, cowardly CR قور of low birth, خوار coward
- CUR-ate, to manage, keep CR قرح ب regard, care for
- ت CURE (CARE) CR قرع to cure, ↑ قرح care for
- CURE, odd person CR غرا to wonder at nfv.
- CURI-ous, odd, inquisitive GR غرا to wonder, desire eagerly
- CURE, parish priest CR قريع chief
- CUR-ette, scraping instrument CR قره to scrape (skin)
- CURIA, Roman senate house CR قارية house full of people
- CUR-l, to coil, twist CR كر to be wound
- CURLEW (CURRO) run CR كرا to run

- CURRICULUM (CURRO) run CR كرا to run
- CURRY, to scratch CR قره to scrape (skin)
- CURSIVE (CURRO) run CR كرا to run
- CURTILAGE (COUR-t-il) small CR قرعاء courtyard, L diminitive court
- CUT CT قطع to cut (كائنا)
- CUTLET (COS-ta) rib, side CS كشح side
- CYME (KUMA) top KM قمة top
- CYST (KUS-t-is) bladder KS كيس bag
- DACO-it, armed robber DC دعق to make a raid
- DALE (TAL) valley TL تلة valley
- DAM-E, wife of knight DM دعامة chief of tribe, E feminine
- MA-DAM=my DAM-E DM دعامة chief of tribe
- DAUNT (DOM-are) tame DM=TM تام enslave, تيمة tame
- DEAL, amount (TEIL) TL طلع quantity
- DEBT (de-HAVE) de, negative; HV حوى possess
- DECA-LOGUE, ten words CD عقدة no. f. 10 to 20, لغة word, prec.+VR وري man
- DECI-m-VIR, ten men VR وري man
- غ VIR-ile (VIR) man DC دقة beauty
- DECORATE (DEC-us) beauty KW قوة bring a prey towards trap
- ت DECOY, ensnare, allure, entice (KAWIA) empty ↑ قاو empty de pfx
- DECREE (CRE) separate CR خار to select, prefer
- de-LITE-scent, latent LT لات to conceal
- LAT-ent, concealed LT لات to conceal
- PAT-ent, open PT فتح to open, reveal
- DELL (TELE) valley TL تلة valley
- DEMO-CRA-cy, man+power DM آدم man, CR قهرة force
- de-PIC-t, to paint PC ققع to dye red gfp.

N.B.—“The most natural tendency in the growth of words and their meanings is from special to the general” (Science of language, P. 285).

- DERIVE (RI) stream RI ريع stream (مسيل الوادي)
- DERM (DERO) flay DR درع to skin (a sheep)
- ت DES-CRY, espy (CRY) CR قارج to stare at, ↑ قعر to cry
- DETERGENT (TER) cleanse TR طهر to cleanse
- DETERSIVE (TER) rub TR طر to whet
- DETER-mine (TER) boundray TR طور limit, طرة side
- DI-ARCHY (ARCHO) rule RK روق chief, i.e., ruler
- DILIG-ent (LEGO) choose, love LG لاغ desire and pick out
- DILATE (LAT-us) side LT ليط side of neck, ليط side

DIM, dark	DM دهمة black
● DISPUTE (PUT) reckon, reflect	BT بيت appraise, ponder
DOCK, bundle, stumpy tail	DK=TK طاقطة bunch, handful of hair
DOCK, to cut short	DK دهق to cut
DOCK, water basin	DK حديقة watery piece of land
DOCK, enclosure	DK حدق to surround nfv.
DOIL-t, foolish, crazy	DL دله be bewildered
DOLE, DOL-our, grief	DL دلنه be bewildered by grief
DOLLAR (TAL) valley	TL تلعة valley
DOL-ose (DOL-us) guile	DL دعل to deceive
DOLE (TEIL) amount	TL طلع quantity
DOM, lord	DM دعامة chief of a tribe
DOMI-n-ate, DOM-ain	DM دعامة chief of a tribe vfn.
DAY, be hot, burning (DHEGH) burn	DG=ZG ذكي to blaze (sun)
DIE-s, day Latin	DIE ضيا sunlight (not prec.)
DOOR (TOR)	TR ترعة door
DOSEH, treading	DSH دوسة treading
ن DOSS, bed	DS دعسة even, دعس to press
DUCK, to plunge in water	DK داك to dip in water
● DUR-able, lasting	DR دهر time, دهرى lasting
● DURA-tion, continuance of time	DR دهر time
ECLA-ir, lightning	CL خال lightning
ن EDEY, current running back	ED عاد to come back
ELEGY, lament, pain	LC لعج cause a smart pain
E-LIDE, strike out	E=out, LC لهد repel in striking
EMACI-at, make lean	MC مسى to emaciate
EMAN-ate, to flow	MN معن to flow
EMBARGO (BAR) prevent	BR=VR وعر to prevent
● EM-BASS-y	BS بعث to send, بعيث messenger
EMPORIUM (POR) journey	PR فرى to go over a country
EN-CORE, again	CR كرا to repeat
END, limit	END عند side
غ ENNUI, weariness	EN ابن weariness
● ENI-GM-A, obscure, hidden	GM غمة hidden and difficult th.
EN-TAIL (TAG) to cut	TK تكا to cut
● en-TICE, lead astray	TC تعمس lapse into wrong doing
● EVIDENCE (ID) see	ID عهد to see
EQUIP, furnish requisites,	QP قفع to preserve, store up
SHIP (EQUIP)	prec. cf. جهز to supply, equip (a ship)

● en-TWI-ne, embrace	TW طوى to fold, roll up
● en-TWI-st (ST)	TW طوى roll up, fold
● en-VY (ID) see	ID عهد to see (in bad sense)
● EPISEMOM (SEMA) sign	SM سيمة sign, mark
ERR, wander	ER عار wander
● EREC-t, direct upwards	RC رقى to raise
ت es-CAPE (CAPP) cloak	CP قاب run away ↑ قبا cloak
ESPY, catch sight of	SP شاف to look f. above
● ESSAY, attempt	SY سعى endeavour
● ETHIC (ETH-os) habit, custom, moral NV.	ET=ED عادة habit, custom, morals
EVIRATE (VIR) man	VR ورى man
● EXALT (AL-t-us) high	AL علا to be high
ex-AMINE, to test	MN منى to test
H ₂ ex-ASPE-r-ate (ASP-er) irritate, rough	ASP آسف to irritate, سفى to be chapped
EXCISE (CAED) to cut	CD كدا to cut off
ex-CRE-ment	CR خرة excrement
EXECRATE (SA) set apart	SA صاع spearate, اساع leave out
EXHIBIT (HABEO) have	HB=HV حوى possess
EXLIBIRIS (LIB-er) bark	LB لجب to remove bark nfv.
LIBRARY (LIB-er) bark	,, bark of tree was used as paper
ex-TERI-or (TER-us) side	TR طرة side
EXTERMINATE (TER-us) side	TR طرة side, (i.e., end)
EX-TOL, raise	TL تلغ to lift
EX-TRA, out+side	TR طرة side, X=KS قصا be remote
EX-TRE-me	TR طرة side+EX, out
EXUDE (SUD) sweat	SD سدى moisten, استدى to sweat
● EYE (AUGE) (refers to roundness)	AG حاق to surround
EYRE, to wander	ER عار to wander
● FABLE (FA) speak	FA فاة to speak
FACETIOUS (BHA) fine, witty	BHA بها to be fine, witty
FADE	FD=FT فوت to fade away (flower)
ن FAG, toil painfully	FG فجع to be pained
FAIL, deceive	FL فلح ب deceive
● FAITH, confide, trust	FD=VD ودع and وديع trust
● FALLOW, ploughed land	FL فلحة cultivated ground
FALSE (FALLO) deceive	FL فلح ب deceive
● FAME (FA) speak	FA فاه to speak
FARE, to go, journey	FR فرى to go over a country

- FATE (FA) speak
 H₂ ● FER-al, savage, uncultivated
 ● FER-ment, to boil
 FERRY, to go
 ● FERTILE (FERO) to bear
 ● FER-v-ent, boiling
 ● FESTINATE, to hurry (FERO)
 H₂ ● FIELD, ground for tillage, open country (d)
 FIDG-et, bodily uneasiness
 ● FIERCE (FER-us) savage
 FILLY
 ● FIRE
 FISS-le, FISS-ure, split
 FISS-le, to rustle
 FAGG-ot, bundle, tie
 FIX, fasten
 FIZZ-le, make a hissing sound
 FLEE-r, to laugh, mock
 FLOO-r, flat land
 FLOU-t, to mock
 LACKEY, obsequious person
 FOAL, young of ass (PU)
 H₂ FON-d, toy w., dote
 FORA-men, small opening
 FORAY, raid
 FORD (FARE) go
 ● FORE, in front
 ● FOREIGN (FORA) outside
 ● FOR-est (FORA) outside
 FORM (FERO) to fashion, shape
 ● FORSAKE (SAC-an) to contend
 FOSSE (FODIO) to dig d/s
 FRAY, noisy quarrel
 FRAY (FRIC) rub
 ت ● FREE (PRI) love, please
 ● FRO, away
 ● FRO-l-ic (VRO) glad
 ت FRUCTUS, fruit (FRU) enjoy
- FA فاه to speak
 FR=BR برى savage (animal), برية desert
 FR فار to boil
 FR فرى to go over a country
 FR=BR برأ to create
 FR فار to boil
 FR فور hurry
 FL فلحة cultivated ground, فلا open space
 FG فجع to afflict, distress
 FR=BR برى savage (animal)
 FL فلو filly
 FR=VR وري to yield fire
 FS فسأ to slit
 FS فسأ to emit a noiseless wind
 FG=BG باقة bundle, بوق to tie
 FK=BK بوق to tie
 FZ=FS فسأ to emit, a noiseless wind
 FL فلح to laugh at
 FL فلا open space
 FL فلح to laugh at
 LK لكع vile, slave
 P عفوة foal of ass
 FN فاني coax, فنى to be old
 FR فرى to slit, افرى to open
 FR افرع to assail (a flock—wild beast)
 FR فرى to go over a country
 FR=VR ورا in front
 FR=VR ورا beyond
 FR=VR ورا beyond
 FR فرى to make (صنعها)
 SC شاق disagree, وسق contend
 FD=FS فحس to dig
 FR فرية noise, disturbance
 FRC فرك to rub
 FR=BR برى free, ↑ بار be kind
 FR=VR ورا beyond
 VR=FR فرح rejoice
 FR عفر to fecundate, ↑ فرح rejoice

- ت FRUIT (FRU) enjoy
 ● FUC-us, paint of face
 FUD, buttocks
 FUR, soft hair, lining
 ● FUR-ore, rage, craze
 ن GABY, simpleton
 GADI, Indian throne
 ● GAFF, nonsense
 GAGG-le, to cackle
 CACK-le, to cluck
 DENIZEN (de-IN-t-us) within
 GAIN, acquire
 H₂ ● GAIT, way of walking, street
 ● GALA, show
 GALACTIC (GALA) milk
 GALAXY (GALA) milk
 H₃ GALE, strong wind, wafted smell, excitement
 ن ● GALE, periodical payment
 GALL, greenish yellow fluid
 ● GALL-ant, brave, noble
 GALL, fret by rubbing
 GALLI-POT, glazed pot
 GALLI-vant, gad about
 GALL-oon, a kind of lace
 ● GALLOW, frighten
 ● GAM-ic, sexual
 ● GAM-o, united
 GAP, blank
 GARR-on, small horse
 GAR-th, yard, garden
 GATE, hole
 GAPE, to open the mouth
 ● GAUN-t-let, glove
 ● GLOVE, covering
 GAZE
 GAZ-ette, publish officially
 ● GEMI-n-ate, to pair
 L₂ GEM, jewel, N dropped
 MANI, jewel skt.
- FR عفر fecundate, ↑ فرح rejoice
 FC فقع to dye red
 FD فهدة buttocks
 FR فرو fur, فرا to live w. fur
 FR فورة anger, فور fit of passion
 GBY غبي simple, stupid
 GD جدية saddle cushion (transf.)
 GF جفاء useless, vanity
 GG فاق to cluck (hen)
 CK فاق to cluck (hen)
 IN عن to confine
 GN قنا acquire
 GT خطا to step, خط street
 GL جلا على to show, display
 GL غيل milk
 GL غيل milk
 GL جال to run across, غالية perfume, غلى ferment
 GL جعال salary, wages
 GL تلح to be yellow
 GL جل great, illustrious
 GL جلا to rub
 GL جلا to polish PT=KPT, كفت pot
 GL جال to ramble
 GL جول rope
 GL وجل to fear
 GM جمع unite, جامع cohabit
 GM جمع unite (nom. o.)
 GP جوف hollow
 GR غارة riding horses
 GR قرعاء courtyard, garden
 GT=GD قتح hole
 GB قبع to pant (hence gape)
 GN جن to cover nfv.
 GLP غلف to cover
 GZ جحظ to gaze
 GZ جوز to declare lawful
 GM جمع بين to unite two things
 GMN جمان jewel, pearl
 GMN جمان jewel, G dropped

اصل: GENI-us (GEN) beget	GN جنى <i>genius</i> ↑ GN=ZN ضناً to be prolific
L ₂ geo-PHAGY (PHAGIA) eating	BG بيجع to eat to surfeit
BHOJ-an, food Skt.	BJ بيجع to eat to surfeit
● GERMAN (GAR) neighbour	GAR جار neighbour
H ₂ ● GESTATE (GERO) carry,	GR جر to drag,
produce	GR=ZR ذراً to produce
● GOOD-s,	GD وجد wealth
GOOD	GD جاد to be good, جودة good
● FAITH (FID) trust	FD=VD ودیعة trust
● CON-FIDE, to trust	FD=VD ودیعة trust, ودع <i>confide</i>
● DI-FFID-ent (FID) trust	FD=VD ودیعة trust
● con-FED-rate	FD=VD ودیعة trust
● per-FID-y, DEFY (FID)	FD=VD ودیعة trust
L ₂ ● FEDE-r-al, covenanted	FD=VD ودیعة trust
● BHED, secret (Hindi)	BD=VD ودیعة trust
FIGHT (FECH-t,=VECH-t)	FK=VK وائمة fight
● GOD, creator	GD وجد to exist, اوجد create a th. (God)
GEYS-er (GOYSA) to gush	GS جشأ to rush forth
GUSH	GSH جشأ to rush forth
GHAS-t, affright	GHS جهش to fear, a.o.
GIBB-us, hump, protuberance	GB كعب anything rising up
علم: GIB-us, opera hat NV.	GB قبوغة cap, قبع to conceal head
GILL, brook NV.	GL غیل streamlet, غال to flow
● GILL, a measure of ¼ pint	GL كيل measure of grain= 3½ gallons
GALL-on, measure of capacity	GL كيل measure
GILLIE, lad	GL غیل fat boy
● GIMBAL (GEMI-n-us) twin	GM جمع to unite, connect
● GIN, to begin	GN جننة <i>beginning</i>
GIRANDOLE (GYR-us) circle	KR كور circle
GLAI-r, to varnish	GL جلا to polish, brightness
GLA-re, to shine	GL جلا brightness
GLA-ss (GLA) to shine	GL جلا brightness
GLOW, GLEA-m, GLO-ss	GL جلا brightness
(GLOA)	
GLI-tt-er, shine	GL جلا brightness
GLO-ss, interlinear explanation	GL غل to insert a th. into another
GLEA-n, to scrape together	GL جلا to rub up
GLE-n, narrow valley w. stream	GL غیل valley full of springs

GLA-d, GLEE, bright	GL جلا brightness
GLI-m, GLI-mmer, GLI-mpse	GL جلا brightness
GLI-nt, flash	GL جلا brightness
GOAT (GIESS) kid	GS غذى kid
GOB, space left by extraction	GB فباء space, interval
GOBB-et, GOBB-le, mouthful	GB غبة draught, gulp
GOB-let, large cup	GB قعب wooden cup
GOLD (GULL) yellow	GL قلع to be yellow
GOLI-ard (GULA) gluttony	GL غول to eat voraciously
GOLL-an, yellow flowers	GL قلع to be yellow
GON-g, bell	GN خنة twang
GOSSON (GAR-con) lad	GR غراء youngling
GOUR-d	GR قرع pumpkin
GOWK, fool	GK قیق fool
GRACE (GRA-t-us) agreeable	GR قار to agree, قر rejoice
GREE, to agree	GR قار or جاری to agree
GREE-t, accost, meet,	GR قری to receive, a.o. as a guest
receive on arriving	
GREE-t, weep	GR=ZR اذرى to shed tears
GRI-n, to set the teeth together	GR قرع to gnash the teeth in despair
● GROO-m, lad m sfx	GR غرا youngling
GROW-l, to grunt	GR جار to low (bull)
GUAR-antee, undertake,	GR جوار covenant, protection
(جری surety)	
GAURISH (GUER-ir) to heal	GR قرع to cure
L ₂ CURE	CR قرع to cure
CHARA, remedy (Persian) CH/K	KR قرع to cure
● GUERI-lla, war	GR غارة predatory incursion
GUESS, to suppose	GS قاس to measure
● GUIDE, to lead	GD قاد to lead
● GUIL-d, payment	GL جمال wages, salary
GULL, fool	GL خولع fool
GULLY, drain, channel	GL غیل streamlet
GULO-si-ty, gluttony	GL غول eat voraciously
GUSS-et (GOUSSE) nut shell	GS كشح shell
GUS-t, GUSH, rush	GS جشأ to rush forth
GUZZ-le, eat, drink greedily	GZ كظة surfeit
● GYLE, to ferment	GL غلی to boil, ferment
TUBE, pipe	K lost TB=KTB قتب intestine
GUT, intestine	B lost GT=GTB قتب intestine

N.B.—B or F may change into labial V or W and may be lost as U. For instance, tabulatta=tallat SABBATH, week=SAT (seven) in Hindi, with the loss of B. CROW=CORBIE=CRB غراب crow; screw= SCHRAUBE, *i.e.*, to twist=(S) KRB كرب to twist; claw=CSB خلب *claw*; SHOW=SHF شوف to *show*; JU-ry JUBEO=وجب to make obligatory; NEW=NF انف new. Therefore gut is a contraction of قتب.

GYRE, ring	KR كرا to round a th.
HABIT (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess
H ₂ HACK, to cut, notch	HK حاك to cut, هك to spear
• HAGG-le, to wrangle	HAG حاج to argue against
HAICK, to weave	HAK حاك to weave
HAIL, shower	HL هلة intense rain
HALE, draw forcibly	HL هل to draw
HAIL, welcome	HL اهل to welcome
HALLOO, shout to call attention	HL هلا <i>haloo</i> , cry for urging horses
HALO, circle around sun	HL هالة <i>halo</i> of sun or moon
HALE, greeting	HL اهل to welcome
HARRY, to tear, harass	HRY هرى to thrash, beat
HARRY, destory	HR هير to destroy
HASS-ock, cushion	HS حشية cushion
HAS-t-en, to hurry	HS هسع to hurry
HATCH, aperture	HK هك to widen a hole
HATCH, engrave	HK حك to scratch
غ HAVE, possess	HV حوى to possess
HAV-oc, destruction	HV هوى to be hurled down, die
H ₂ HAW (HAGA) hawthorn, enclosure	HG حاج thorny plant, حجا to enclose
HEDGE, to enclose	HG حجا to enclose
HAWK, clear the throat noisily	HK هكع to cough
HAZE, confusion of mind	HZ هذا to rave
• HAZE, to harass, worry	HZ=AZ آذى injure, harm
HEAVE, HEAV-en (HEB) lift	HB هبا to rise in the air
H ₂ HEDGE, enclose w. hedge	HG enclose, حاج thorny plant
HERRY, destroy	HR هير destroy
HIE (HIGI-an) to urge on	HG هاج be stirred, حجا propel,
HIGHT (HET) call	HT هيت to call a.o.
! HOOT, to shout	HT هاط to cry out
HIP, to cheer	HP هفا rejoice, حفا welcome
HIPE, to throw down	HP هفا to throw a.o. down

HIT, strike	HT هتا to strike
HOOF	HF حفا <i>hoof</i> , shoe
• HOOP, ring	HP حاف to surround
! HOOSH, to drive away	HSH حاش to collect and drive
• HOS-ANNA, save us	HS حصى protect, NA نا us
ن HUG, cherish, be fond of, cling	HG حجشى to stick to, be fond of
HULL, husk	HL حلا to bark a th., rub off
• HUM-us, decomposed matter in soil	HM حمأ slime, filth, حمى slough
! • HUR-I	HR هار to <i>hurl</i> down
ن • GIR-I	GR جارية girl
اصل WHIR-I, swing round, revolve (HWERF-en) to turn	WR حور to roll, حار to <i>whirl</i> , ↑ HRF حرف to turn away
CUR-I, to coil into spiral (KROLL-en)	CR كر to be wound
CHUR-I, person of low birth	KR قيور person of low birth
• REE-I, whirl (HRE-ol)	HR حار to whirl (water)
! • HURRY, move w. haste (HURRA) whirl	HR هرع to <i>hurry</i> in walk, ↑ حاز to whirl
! • (HURRA) noise	↑ حرى noise
ILK, same	ILK علق to pertain to
IMMACULATE (MACEO) spot	MC مسحه mark, sign
<i>N.B.</i> —م and مام mark, وشم to tattoo, شامة spot of beauty, عصب white spot, ومسه mark of beauty—all are collaterals.	
IMMANATION (MANO) to flow	MN معن to flow
IMMANENT (MANEO) to wait	MN مانى to wait
• IMMANU-EL, with us God	معنا with us, اله god
im-MUNE, not serving	MN مهن to serve IM=IN, not
IMPACABLE (PAC) to appease	PC وفق to reconcile
APPEASE (PAX) peace	PK وفاق conformity, concord
IMPAIR (MAL-us) bad	ML معالة evil
IMPING (PAG) fasten	BG بوق to tie
• IMPUTE (PUT) estimate	BT بيت appraise (قدر)
INCINERATE (CIN-is) ashes	CN صناء ashes
INCUR (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run
H ₃ IMPECC-able (PECO) go wrong, go away (PECA) sin	BC بغى to act wrongfully, بقع go away, بقعة spot, stain
PECTINAL, comb-like (PEK)	PK فاق comb
INDOLENT (DOL) suffer pain	DL دله be bewildered by grief
INDOMITABLE (DMAO) tame	DM=TM تام to enslave, تيمة tame

IN-FER, derive as consequence	FR فرع deduce, consequence of principle
IN-FERI-or, lower	FR فرع to go down
IN-FER-n-al, lower	FR فرع to go down
● IN-FURI-ate, enrage	FR فورة anger
● IN-GUR-GI-ate (GAR) swallow	GR جرع to swallow
ت IN-SINU-ate (SIN-us) curve	SN سنح to <i>insinuate</i> , ↑ نثى to curve
IN-HAB-it (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess
IN-HIB-it (HAVE) possess	HV حوى to possess
INNO-CENT (NOCEO) hurt C/K	NC نكى to hurt
IN-NOCU-ous, not hurting	NC نكى to hurt
IN-NOV-ate, make new	NF انف new
IN-NOCULATE (OC) eye	OC حاق to surround

N.B.—OC refers to roundness of eye according to Maxmuller, cf. حديق to surround, to see.

IN-OS-CUL-ate, kiss, (OS=OR-is) mouth	OR عورة opening (فوه) mouth, opening) cf. فم opening, mouth
اصل INQUEST (QUIRE) seek	QS قس to seek, ↑ غار to seek
IN-SULA, separate, detach	SL زال to remove
IN-SUL-t (SAL) leap	SL صال to leap, attack
INTELLECT (LEGO) choose	LG لاغ to desire and pick out
INTELLIGENT (LEGO) choose	LG لاغ to desire (راوده لينتزعه)
INTERCEDE (CEDO) go, proceed	CD سدا to repair to a.o.
IN-COLL-inc, between hills	CL قوعلة hill
INTEREST (ESSE) be	ES عاش to live, <i>i.e.</i> , to be
INTUMESCE (TUMEO) swell	TM طمخ rise, طموح swollen
IN-UNC-tion, smearing	NC نقى fat vfn.
SMEAR	(S) MR مرع to anoint
IN-URE, burn	UR ازی to kindle fire
IN-VENT (VEN) come	VN=FN فان to come
L ₂ IN-VIDIOUS (ID) see	ID عهد to see
DI-dan, to see (Persian)	D عهد to see
IRON (EIS-on)	ES عسا to be hard
● IS, be	IS عاش to live, <i>i.e.</i> , to be
ISO-BAR, equal+weight	S سبى equal, BR بهوز to burden
ISODIA, entrance	SD سدة threshold, door
● ISOL-ate, to detach	SL زال to remove
● ISO-SCE-l-os (SKE-l-os) leg	SK ساق leg
JANU-ary, first month	JN جنه beginning

JAPAN (JIH) sun (PUN) origin	JH=YH يوح sun
JAR, to make a harsh sound	BN ايان beginning (يابان)
L ₂ JAR, pitcher	JP جار to low (bull)
GHARA, pitcher (Hindi)	JR جرة pitcher
JAR (CER) turn	GR جرة pitcher
JUTE, matted hair	CR صار to incline, صير crevice
L ₂ KAID, chief	ID جمع curled hair
ن GUIDE, one who shows way	KD قائد leader
DUCO, lead (Latin)	GD قاد to lead
KALE, cabbage	DC=CD قاد to lead
L ₂ CABB-age, head	KL قلة top of head (similie)
GHOBI, cabbage (Hindi)	CB قب head (similie)
CAULI-flower	GB قب head (similie)
KAM, awry	CL قلة top of head (similie)
KAOL-in, clay	KM قمع to bend (خميدن)
KEBB-IE, shepherd's hook	KK قلاع clay
KEEVE, large tub	KB قبا to bend nfv.
BACK, trough	KV=KB قواب large vessel
KID, small tub	BK=KB قواب large vessel
● KID, faggot	KD قده cup, measure
FAGG-ot, to tie, bundle	KD عقد to tie nfv.
● KID, deception	FG=BG بوق to tie into a bundle
KIP, to play truant	KD خدع to deceive
KIP, skin	KP كفا to run away
KIP, slight incline	KP خيف skin
KIP, hill	KP اكفا to be inclined
KIP, to lie down	KP قف hill
KIP, a stick	KB كب to prostrate
KIPE, basket	KP قفع to strike w. rod, مقفعة rod
KIPP-age, displeasure	KP قفة basket
L ₂ ن KIRI, a stick	KP قفح to loathe a.o.
CHHARI, stick (Hindi)	KR قرية a stick
KIS-t, chest	KR قرية a stick
KNA-g, peg	KS قشوة basket
● KNEE, KNEE-l (CNEOW)	KN قناحة wooden peg
● KNIGHT, servant, lad (CNIH-t)	CN قنح to bend
ن LABA-r-um, military standard	CN صانع servant, apprentice
LACKEY, obsequious person	LB=LV لوا flag, standard
LADE, put cargo on board	KL لقع vile, infamous
LOAD, burden	LD لهد to overburden
	LD لهد to overburden

- ن ● LAG-an, wreckage lying on sea
 LAT-ent, concealed
 ● LAP, flap of garment, rag
 ● LAP, to fold, wrap
 LAP, to lick
 ● LAP, loose fold or skirt, clothing
 covering thighs, body below
 waist
 H₂ ● LAP-el, coat-breast folded
 LAPP, simpleton
 LARCENY (LAT-ro) robber
 LASCI-VI-ous, lustful
 LASSI-tude, weariness
 LATE-r-al, of side
 LATHE, machine for turning
 wood
 LATHE, strip of wood
 LAUGH (LACH-en)
 LAY (LEG-en) LAY-er
 LAZE, LAZ-y, slothful Z/S
 LEFT (LEAVE) remain over
 ن LEFT, opposite to right
 ● LEGA-cy, to leave by will
 ● LEG-ate, delegate
 LEG-al, (LEX) law
 ● LENI-ent, softening
 LEP-er (LEPE-in) to peel
 LEP-id, scaly
 ● LEP-id, jocose
 LET, to prevent
 LETTUCE (LAC=GAL) milk
 LEUC, white
 LEXICON (LEG) to speak
 LICH-en, to lick
 LIKE, suiting, befitting
 LIKE, to please, suit
 LIP (LAMBO) to lick
 SIP, fat
 ● LIS-t, LUS-t, please
 LIS-t, LIS-T-en, to attend
- LG لقي cast off refuse, القى cast away
 LAT لات to conceal, لاط to hide
 LAT لفة head-band
 LP لف to wrap
 LP لحف to lick
 LP لحف to wrap in a garment
 (lap is wrapped part of body)
 LP لف to wrap, لفاع cloak
 LB لعبة puppet
 LT لحت to strip (hence rob)
 LS لاس to be fond of
 LS لهثة weariness
 LT ليت side
 LT لحت to bark (a stick) nfv.
 LT لحاتة bark peeled off
 LK لاغي to joke, sport
 LG لاق to adhere to
 LS لاث be dilatory, slow
 LF لفنى to remain, لفاء remainder
 الفت left-handed, لفت left-hande dress.
 LG لجا to bequeathe to an heir
 LG لجا to commit an affair to
 LG لاق to suit, befit, adhere
 LN لان to be soft
 LP لنا to strip flesh f. bone
 LP لنا to remove bark f. nfv.
 LB لعب to joke
 LT لات عن to prevent f.
 GL غبيل milk nf.
 LC لهق to be white
 LG لنا to speak
 LK لقي to lick
 LK لاق to suit, befit
 LK لاق to suit
 (M) LB=LF لحف to lick
 LP لنا fat
 LS لذ to be pleasant
 LS لاص to incline

- LITTO-r-al, of shore
 LOAD
 LOCU-tion, speaking
 ● LODGE, abode
 ن LOGIE, space before kiln fire
 LOGY, LOG-ic, speak
 ● LOOBY, clownish fellow
 ● LOOK, face
 ن LOOM, appear indistinctly
 LOOP, doubling of cord
 LOOP, slit
 LOOT, plunder
 PLU-nd-er, pillage (ND)
 PILL-age (PILS) husk
 SPOIL, pillage
 cf. سلب bark of reeds, plunder, spoils, booty.
 LORD (LOAF) + (WARD)
 LOT, slip of wood, used for
 casting lots
 ● LOWN (LOG-n) shelter
 LOX-os, oblique
 LOYAL (LEG-is) law
 ت LUBB-er, dolt (LUBB) thick
 ن ● LUCK, fortune
 LUG, chimney corner
 LUSCI-ous, sweet, delightful
 LUTE (al-UD) wood
 MACU-la, spot
 MAIL, bag (MALHA)
 MAL, evil, bad
 MAL-ADY, bad illness
 MALE-VOL-ent, evil+wish
 MAL-ice (MAL) bad, evil
 MAL-IGN, bad+beget
 MAIL=MOLE, spot
 غ MAIL, armour
 (MACU-la) spot
 MAN, thinker (MUN-ish) skt.
 MAL-APER-t, bad+skilful
 H₂ ex-PER-t, skilful, experienced
 LT ليت side
 LD لهد to overload
 LC لنا to speak
 LG لجا shelter
 LG لجاج narrow place
 LG لنا to speak
 LB لعبة puppet
 LK لقاء facing, لقي meet (hence see)
 LM لمحة glimpse
 LP لف to fold, twist
 LP=PL فلح slit
 LT لحت to strip away
 PL وفل to peel, to skin
 PL وفل to peel
 (S) PL وفل to peel
 LB لب piece of bread, وردة look-out
 LT لحاتة bark peeled off,
 ليط bark, rind
 LG لجا shelter
 LK لوق to bend, لقي be distorted
 LG لاق to suit, befit, adhere
 LB لعبة puppet, ↑ علب rough, coartse
 LK لثاية thing found by chance
 LG لجاج corner of house
 LS لذ to be sweet, delightful
 UD عود lute, wood
 MC مسحة spot
 MLH ملاح bag
 ML معالة evil
 ML معالة evil, DY دوى disease
 prec.+VL ولع to love
 ML معالة evil
 ML معالة evil, GN=ZN صنأ be prolific
 ML=LM لمعة spot
 ML=LM لأمه breast-plate
 ↑ MC مسحة spot
 MN ممان to think, مامن ponder over
 ML معالة evil+ PR فره skilful, cicver
 PR فره be skilful, فر investigate

- MANIA, excessive desire, madness
- MANO-METER (MAN-os) rare
- MANY, numerous
- MAR, to spoil
- MARI-ne (MARE) sea
- MARI-t-al, of husband
- MASLIN (MISC-ere) to mix
- ن MASS, to collect
- MASS (MITTO) send away
- ن MASSA-cre, slaughter
- MASS, age, kneading
- MATT-er, MATE-ri-al, use
- MATH, to mow
- MAUGRE (MAL) bad+ (GRA-t-um) agreeable
- MEAD, meadow
- اصل MEASE (MIT-os) soft
- MITI-g-ate, mild
- MEASURE (MESS)
- MEEK, mild
- MEAT (MAD) food
- MEAL, to grind
- MEAL, to stain
- MEAL, portion of time (MAHL) (MEL)
- MEAN, poor
- MEAN, despicable
- MEAN, to think, مَان to think
- MEAN, to moan
- MOAN
- MEAN (MES-us) middle
- MEET, fit (MET) measure
- MEET, to assemble
- ن MEITH, boundary
- MEL-ia, ash-tree
- MENDACIOUS (MEN) lie
- MENI-al, serving
- MERE, pure (orig. bright)
- MERE, pool
- MERE, boundary
- MNIA منية desire (transf.)
- MN معن scarce
- MN معن numerous
- MR مره to be weakened
- MR مور commotion of sea
- MR مرء man
- MS مات to mix
- MS حمش to collect
- MT ماط to remove
- MS مسح to strike w. sword
- MS مسح to anoint, محس to rub
- MT متعه use
- MT متج to cut
- ML معالة evil
- GR تار to agree
- MD مهد ground
- MS ميث soft, ↑ MT محط to soften
- MT محط to soften
- MS مسح to measure
- MK مهك to soften
- MD مائدة food
- ML مالة handmill vfn.
- ML=LM لعة spot
- مهلة respite, ميلة time
- MN امعن to be poor
- MN مهن to be despised, weak
- MN امعن to ponder over
- MN=NM نام to moan
- MN=NM نام moan
- MS مس middle
- MT=MS مسح to measure
- MT مطا to join a friend
- MT=MD مدى limit
- ML ملة hot ashes
- MN مين lie
- MN مهن to serve
- MR مره pure white
- MR مره pool
- MR=RM عرمة dam

- MERETRICOUS (MER) to earn
- MERI-no, fine woolled sheep
- MER-it, obtain, earn
- MINI-ature (MINJ) to dye
- MERR-y, cheerful
- MESS-age (MITTO) send away
- MESSIAH, anointed
- MES-tee, mixed
- META, with
- METE (MESS-en) to measure
- METE, boundary, goal
- MET-er, measurer (MESS)
- METHY-sis, drunkenness
- MILL
- MINI-KIN (MINNE) love
- ت MINI-ster, servant, (MIN-us) less.
- MIN-ute, to cut, lessen
- MIR-age, look at, wonder
- MIRR-or
- MIS- wrong, ill
- MISSI-le (MITTO) despatch
- MISSION (MITTO) despatch
- MIX (MISCE)
- MIZZLE, rain in small drops
- ن MIZZ-le, to decamp, go
- ن MIZZ-le, to confuse Z/S
- MODE, measure
- MR مار to convey food to family
- MR مور a kind of merino sheep
- MR مار convey food to family
- MN متا to tan, dye (hide)
- MR مرح to be cheerful
- MT ماط to remove
- MS مسح to anoint
- MS مات to mix
- MT مطو companion
- MS مسح to measure
- MD ميدا limit, امد extreme point
- MS مسح to measure
- MT ماتع red wine
- ML مالة hand-mill
- MN منية desire
- MN مهن to serve, ماهن servant, ↑ من to weaken, to cut
- MN من to cut, weaken
- MR مرارة to show what is unreal
- MR مرارة mirror
- MS مساءة to wrong, evil action
- MT ماط to remove
- MT ماط to remove
- MS مات to mix
- MSL مصل to drop (water)
- MZ مزع to leap swiftly
- MS همشة confusion
- MD مد measure
- Driv. : model, moderate, modify, modern, modest, modicum modillion, modius, modulate, modilus, mood.
- MOINEAU, protect, fortify
- MUNI-tion, fortify
- MUNI-fy, fortify
- ن MOIS-t, damp
- ن MOKE, donkey
- MOL-ar, of grinding
- MONTI-COL-A, mountain+dweller (N)
- MOW (MET) to reap
- MUL-t-ure, grinding
- MN منع to protect, منيع fortified
- MN منع protect
- MN منع make inaccessible
- MS مات to soak in water
- MK موق fool (transf.)
- ML مالة handmill
- MT امطى to mount, ride
- CL خلا to keep to a place (man)
- MT متج to cut
- ML مالة handmill

● MUNI-CIP-al, office+take	MN مونة office, CP كف restrain
ن ● MUSH, travel on foot	MSH مشى to walk
MUTI-l-ate, maim	MT متح to cut
NAB, NAP, steal, seize	NB نهب plunder, carry off
NACHE (NATE-s) buttocks	NT نات jutting out, protruding
NATION (NATIO) to be born, begin stock, family	NSH انشا to create, begin, race of men
NASC-ent, being born	NSH انشا create, produce
NATURE, power that creates	NSH انشا to create
NAISS-ant, rising (NASCI)	NSH نشأ to rise
INNATE, NATIVE, NATAL (NATIO)	NSH انشا to create
NURSE, NAURISH (NUT-rio) rear, help to grow	NT=NS نشأ to rear (a child), to grow up (child)
GEN, to beget	GN=ZN خننى have many children

Deriv. : agnate, cognate, pregnant, generate, gender, genus, general, genuine, genius, generous, generic, genial, congenial, congenital.

N.B.—Root of NATIO is wrongly taken to be GEN. They are quite different roots and their derivatives also denote the difference. Nurse and Nourish are also based on نشأ. Root of NATIO being unavailable to Latin NATIO was connected with NASCI which was wrongly taken to be GNA-sc-or.

غ NAK-ed, uncovered, strip	NK نكح to bark, strip
NUDE, undraped	ND نضى to undress
NANGA, naked (Hindi) (N)	NG انجى to lay bare
اصل NAME, designate (GNO) know	NM نعى attribute to, ↑ ظن to know
NARE, nostril	NR نعر to snort nfv.
NASO, nose=ness	NS نص end, limit
NATH=NATE-s, buttock nv.	NT نتأ to protrude, نات jutting out
NAUGHT (NA) (WHIT)	N نهى not, WT وتج paltry, small
NAUGHTY, worthless ,,	N نهى + وتج paltry, small
NEAR (NEAH) NIGH (NEAH)	NH نحو near
NEC-ro, dead	NC نزع to kill
ن ● NEFARI-ous, abominable	NER نفر to be loathsme
NEMA-to-CYS-t, thread+ bladder	NM نمية thread, CS كيس bag
NERVE (NEUR) cord nv.	NR نار to weave, نير woof of cloth
NEXT (NEAH) near	NH نحو near
NIB, something pointed	NB ناب fang, canine tooth

NIBB-le, bite gently	NB نيب bite w. canine teeth
NIB, person of importance	NB ناب chief of a tribe
NIMI-ty, excess	NM نعى to increase
NIPP-le, something pointed	NP نوف top of hump, ناف to suckle
ن NOD, motion of the head	NOD ناد to nod head f. sleepiness
NODE, swelling	ND نهد to swell (breasts)
ن NOISOME (ANNOY) distress	AN عناء distress
اصل ANNOY, vex (IN-ODIO) hate	AN عناء distress, ↑ OD حاد to shun
NOMAD (NEMEI-n) drive to pasture	NM نوم to drive w. force
NONE=NO+ONE	N نوى + ON عمن any
ONE, person, individual	ON عين human being, anyone
ن NOOSE, snare	NS نصيحة noose
H ₂ ● NOSE, power of smelling (NESS) headland	NS نشى to smell, end, limit
NOTT, to cut, poll	NT نحت to cut, sculp
غ NOUN (NAME)	NM نم to show, نعى attribute to
NOXIOUS (NOCU) to hurt	NC نكى to hurt
H ₂ NUCHA, spinal marrow nape of neck	NK نخاع spinal chord, نقى marrow, nape of neck
ن NUDGE, poke w. elbow	NG نجة to drive back
NUISANCE (NOCU) to hurt	NC نكى to hurt
NUZZ-le, to sniff w. nose	NS نشى to smell
● NUZZ-le, bring up, foster	NS نشأ to rear (a child)
OATH (EED)	EED عهد oath
اصل OBESE, fat (ED) eat	OBS ابظ fat, ↑ غض gnaw
ob-LATE, flattened at side	LT ليت side
ob-LIQUE, slanting	LQ لوق to bend
● OBLIVION (LIVI-sci) forget	LV لهو to forget
OB-LOQUY, speech	LQ لغا to speak
OB-NOXI-ous, hurtful	NK نكى to hurt
OB-OV-ate, reversed	OV عوى to twist
OCCULT (CEL) to hide	CL كلى to come to a hidden place
con-CEAL, hide C/K	CL كلى to come to a secret place
OCCUR, run (CURRO)	CR كرا to run fast
OCH, pshaw, tut OCH-ne	OK آخ poh, alas
OCREA, legging	CRA كراع shank
● OCU-I-ar, of eye	OC حاق to surround

N.B.—According to Maxmuller OC refers to roundness of eye cf. حادق to surround, to see.

OIKIST (OIK-is) house	OK عكى to dwell
● OFFICE (OFFI-CI-um) favour	OF عفو <i>favour</i>
○ OGIVE, pointed arch	GV=GB قبة dome, قبو vault
○ OINTMENT (UNG) anoint	NG نقى fat vfn.
○ ANOINT (UNG)	NG نقى fat vfn.
OM-en, sign	OM ايما sign
L ₂ omo-PHAGIA, eat	BG يبعج to eat to surfeit
BHOJ-an, food Skt.	BJ يبعج to eat to surfeit
ON, directed towards	ON عن from, for, عنأ side
ONCE (AN) one	AN عين any one, self
ONE, individual person, single	ON عين human being, any
● ONEROUS (ON-us) burden, to tire	ON عنا hardship, عنى to be tired
ONISCOUS (ON-os) ass	ON عانة she-ass
OO-LOGY (OV-um) egg	OV عوى to bend (refers to shape)
OPHI, snake	OPI افعى snake
● OPU-l-ent, wealthy	OP عفو excess, wealth more than needed
ORCH-at, raw of trees	ORK عرق row
ORDER (ORI) line	OR عير line
ORTOLAN (HOR-t-us) garden	HR حير garden
ORYCTOLOGY (ORK-t-os) dug	RK ركا to dig
● OS=OR-is, opening, mouth	OR عوار opening
OTALGIA, (ALGE) pain	LG لعج to cause a smart pain
● OTH-er, second	OD عاد to repeat
OV-um, egg, elliptical	OV عوى to bend
H ₂ OVER, above, in excess V/F	FR فرع ascend, overtop, وفر excess
! OWL (ULE)	UL هل to cry nfv.
○ OX, common domestic cattle	X=KS كسعة beast of burden as ox
PAC-A, spotted	BC بقع be spotted white and black
● PACE, to stride	PC فسح to stride
PACK, bundle	BK باقة bundle, بوق to bind
اصل PADD-ock, small field	BD بداح extensive field (K dimun.)
PAIL, (PAT) open	PT فتح to open
PAT-ent, open	PT فتح to open
PADD-ock, frog NV.	PDD فدادة frog f. فد to shout
PAIR, equal	BR بارى to imitate, vie w.
● PAL, mate, partner	BL بعل husband, consort
PALAE, old	BL بلى to be worn out
● PAN-ACEA, all cure	PS حفص to collect (i.e.; all)
(PAN=PAS) all	AC اسا to cure

● PARA, beside	VRA ورا beyond, before
PARAGOGE (AGE-in) bring	AG اجا to bring
PARALLAX (ALLA-SSE-in) change	AL حال to change
PARALLEL (ALLA-sse-in) change	AL حال to change
PARA-ACME (AKME) top	KM قمة top
para-SOL, sun	SL صلاح heat of the sun
● PARCEL (PAR-t-is) part	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
● PARCENER (PAR-t-is) part	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
● PAR-t, PAR-ti-cle, PAR-ty	PR فرع to divide, فرى to cut
● PAR-ti-tion, to divide	PR فرع to divide
● PAR-ti-al, PAR-ti-te, PAR-tisan	PR فرع to divide
PARENT (PAR) bring forth	BR برا to create
PARASELENE, moon (SEL)	SL شعل to blaze nfv.
PARISH (OIK-os) dwelling	OK عكى to stay in a house
PARI-ty, equality	BR بارى to imitate, vie w.
PARODY (ODE) song	OD عود to sing
PAR-OEM-os, road	OM امة way
ت PARRY, to keep off (PAR) prepare	PR=VR ورا to repel, ↑ BR برى to trim
PARTURIENT (PAR) bring forth	BR برا to create
● PAS, step, dance	PS فسح to stride, فسحى width of step
● PASS-age, PASS-en-ger, step	PS فسح to stride, فسحى step-width
● PASS, to extend, step	PS فسح to enlarge, to stride
PASSIBLE, PASSION (PAT) to suffer	PT فطا to grieve, distress
! PAT, strike w. flat surface	PT فطح to strike w. stick, to flatten
● PAT-ent, open	PT فتح to open
PATH-os, suffering	PT فطا to grieve
PAT-ient, suffering	PT فطا to grieve, distress
PLATE, flat sheet	PLT فلطح to flatten nfv.
PATI-na, dish	PT فطح to flatten nfv.
PATRIARCH (ARCHE) rule	RK راق to excel, روق chief
● PATULOUS (PAT) open	PT فتح to open
PEAR-t, in good health and spirits	BR بر cure, recovery
PECK, measure of capacity	PK فاق large cup
PECK, strike w. point of beak	PK فوق tip (of tongue) (transf.)
PEC-t, comb	PC فاق comb

PEG-ninai, to fasten, fix	BG بوق to tie
PEEK, to peep	PK فتح to open eyes (whelp)
PEEP (PEEK)	P/X PP=PK فتح to open eyes (whelp)
PEER, equal, antagonist	BR باری to imitate, vie with
PAIR, equal, PAR, equal	BR باری to imitate, vie w.
PEIGNIOR (PEC-tin-are) to comb	PC فاق comb
L ₂ PEISE, PEIZE, weight	BZ بهظ weight
BOJH, weight (Hindi)	BJ=BZ بهظ weight
PEKOE, white	PK فتح intense whiteness
PEN, enclosure	PN فنا enclosure
● PER, before	PR=VR ورا before
● BE-FORE	FR=VR ورا before
● PERCASE, perchance (CAD) fall	CD قضا fate, ↑ قض to fell
PERFIDY (FID) confide, trust	FD=VD ودع confide, ودیعة trust
H ₂ PERI, evil, genius, beautiful	PR عفر wicked, فاره beautiful (girl)
PERI, around	PR فرع to go round
peri-COPE, cut	CP كاف to cut
peri-DERM (DERO) to flay	DR درع to skin (a sheep)
PERIL (PER) to try	BR بار to put on trial
PERI-OD, round+way	PR فرع go round, OD هدی way
peri-PL-us (PLO-us) voyage	PL فلا to journey
peri-TYPH-l-os, blind	TP طقني to lose sight of eyes
per-MIT (MITTO) despatch	MT ماط to remove
● PERORATION (OR-is) mouth	OR عوار opening (فم mouth, opening)
PERQUISITE (QUAERO) seek	QR غار to seek, قرا to pursue
PER-t, brisk, lively	PR فره to be lively
PES-ante, heavy	BS بهظ to be heavy, باهظ heavy
PESA, weight	BS بهظ weight
PESSIMISM (PESSI-m-us) worst	PS فظیح ugly, bad
PHIMO-sis, orifice	PM فم orifice, opening, mouth
—MIK-r-os, little	MK ماق to decrease
اصل PIAZZA, square surrounded by buildings (PLATY-s)	PZ فضا court, broad, ↑ PLT فلطج to flatten
PICADOR (PICA) pike	PC فتا to pierce nfv.
PIKE, sharp point	PK فتا to pierce nfv.
PICA-MAR (MAR) bitter	prec.+MR مر bitter
PICA-ro, rogue	PC فتاع wicked, perverse
PIE (PICA) magpie, spotted black and white	BC بقم to be spotted black and white
PIG-ment, paint	PG فتح to dye red gfp.

PAINT, cover w. colour (PING)	PG فتح to dye red gfp. (N)
PINE, to grieve, wear away	PN فنی to pine, wear out, fade away
PIT, a hole in earth	PT فتح large hole
PITCHER (BIK-os) goblet	BK=FK فاق large cup
PITH-os, large wine jar	PT فتح wide-mouthed flask
PLACID (PLA) level ground	PLA فلا open space
PLA-nt, cutting, slip	PL فلع to cut, slit
POIG-n-ant, pricking	PG فتا to pierce, slit
POIK-l-os, variegated	BK بقم be spotted white and black
POISE, to weight, hang	BS بهظ weight (hence hang)
POLE, native of Poland (FIEL-d)	FL فلیحه field
H ₂ ● FIEL-d, ground for tillage, open country	FL فلیحه field, فلیح to till ground, فلا open space
POLL-ent, strong	PL فجل energetic man
H ₂ POR-tion, division	PR فرع to divide, فری to cut
● POSE, POS-t, POSI-tion	PZ=VZ وضع to place, to put down, وضع posture
● POS-ture, to place	PS=SP فنا to follow
L ₃ POS-t, after	PS=SP فنا to follow
PAS, after (Persian)	PS=SP فنا to follow
PICHHAY, after (Hindi)	PT فتح flowing water of rivers
POTA-m-ic, of rivers	MS مس middle+prec.
MESO-POTA-mia, between rivers	PR=VR ورا before
● PRE, PRAE, before=PRO	HB حبا to give
PREBEND (HABEO) to give	CD سدا to direct o's self towards
PRECEDE (CED) go	CN غنا to sing
PRECENTOR (CANO) sing	CD كندا to cut off cf. قاض to split
PRECISE (CAED) cut	MT ماط to remove
PREMISE (MITTO) despatch	BR برأ to create+بری trim, dress
H ₂ per-PARE, produce, bring forth	ES عاش to live
● PRESENT (ESSE) be	ES آس to bestow
PRESENT, gift (ESSE)	SM زعم assertion, claim, ↑ EM عیمة selection
اصل ● PRE-SUME, assume (EMO) to select	SM زعم claim, pretension, pride
● ASSUME, claim, be arrogant	PR=VR ورا beyond
● PRAE-ter, beyond	PR فرح to please, فره to be skilful, clever
H ₂ ● PRE-tt-y, pleasing, crafty, clever	VN=FN فان to come
PREVENT (VEN) to come	

- ن ● PROU-d, haughty
 PRI-m, to decorate
 PRI-or, first
 FIR-st ST
 FIR-st-ling
 PRO-BOLEO-t-ic, deliberate
- L₂ PRISM (PRIE-N) to saw
 PHAR-na, to slit (Hindi)
 pro-PITI-ate, to appease
 PRO-CCEED, go before
 ● pro-CERI-ty, arising
 pro-CELLA, storm, charge
 ● pro-CLIVITY (CLI) ascent, hill
 pro-CURE, care for
 PROEM (OIM-os) way
 ● PROFESS (FA) speak
 PROHIBIT (HAVE) possess
 PROLEGOMENA (LEG) say
 PROLES (PRO) + (ALEO) off
 spring
 PROLIFIC (ALEO) offspring
 PROMISCUOUS (MISCE) mix
 PROMISE (MITTO) send
 PROMPT (EMO) select
 pro-PAG-ate, extend, enlarge
 PROPAL (PLA-n-us) openly
 ● PROPHET (FA) speak
 PROPORTION (POR-tio) part
 PRO-POSE, place before
 PROPROCTOR (pro-CURE)
 PRO-SILI-ent leaping out
 PRO-SOPO-POEIA, face+
 prepare
 ● PROSPER (SPE) expect, hope
 PRO-t-os, first
 PRO-t-ein, first
 PROTEST (TES-ta) jug, urn
N.B.—Potsherd was used by Greeks in voting.
 pro-THALL-us, young shoot
- PR فرح (بطر) to be haughty
 PR فراهة beauty
 PR افرع to begin
 FR افرع to begin
 FR فرع *firstling*
 BL بالي take care of, be anxious
 about
 PR فری to slit
 PR فری to slit
 PS فتأ to temperate, cool (anger)
 VR ورا before, CD سدا to direct to
 CR سار to climb
 CL صولة sudden attack
 CL قل to lift, قولة hill
 CR قرح ب to regard, care for
 OM أمة way
 FA فاه to speak
 HV حوى to possess, grasp, preserve
 LG لغا to speak
 AL عيل children
 AL عيل children
 MS مات to mix
 MT ماط to remove (hence send)
 EM عيمة selection
 BG بقى to spread (news)
 PLA فلا open space vfn.
 FA فاه to speak, PR=VR ورا before
 PR فرع to divide, فری to cut
 VR ورا before, PS=VS وضع to place
 CR قرح ب to regard
 VR ورا beyond, SL صال to leap
 SP صحت face, P=B, عبا to prepare
 SP=SB حسب foresee, suppose such
 and such
 PR افرع to begin
 PR افرع to begin (not فرط)
 TS طاس bowl
 TL طلع to grow (plant)

- PROTOCOL (KOLLA) glue KL كعل to glue
 PROTO NEMA (NEMA) thread NM نمية double thread rolled into
 ball
 PROVAND (HABEO) have HB=HV حوى to possess
 ● PROVIDE, PRUDENT (ID) see ID عهد to see, care for
 ● PROVINCE, reign (VIC) VC وسع extent, width, ability
 ● PRO-VOS-t, placed over PR فرع to overtop, VS وضع to place
 ● PROW, forepart PR=VR ورا before
 PROW-l, move about PR فرع to go around
 PRU-ne, to trim BP برى to trim cf. فری to cut
 PRUNELLA (BR-un) brown BR برى dust
 PUCK, mischievous spirit PK فتاع wicked
 ● PUCKA, genuine PK فاتح pure, clear
 PUPIL (PUPA) boy PP=VP وفعة boy
 PUR-im, lots PR فرع to divide
 PURPOSE (POSE) to place PS=VS وضع to place
 Py-on (Pyo) pus PY=VY وعى pus
 PUT, to hurl, throw PT بطح throw down, فطأ throw down
 and strike
 PUTT, throw, hurl and strike PT فطأ throw down and strike
 ن PUTT, bumpkin, greenhorn PT هفات foolish
 PYCNIDIUM (PYK-n-os) thick BK باك fat
 ن QUAFF, drink in large draught QF قحاف large draught
 ا QUACK, cry of duck QK فاق to cluck (hen)
 ن QUAIL, fail in spirit vfn. QL خال weak-minded man
 QUAKE, to shake QK قعقع to shake
 م QUAL-ity, attribute, nature QL خلة inborn *quality*
 H₂ QUARRY, to dig, cut QR كرى to dig, قعر to cut
 QUARRY, to take by violence QR قهرة violence, force
 اصل QUARRY, square QR قار to agree w.,
 (QUADRI) ↑ QDR قادر to commensurate
 ن QUAT, insignificant person QT كعع despicable, كعت short-sized
 KOTAH, short (Persian) KT كعت short-sized
 QUAT, to sit down QT كعت to sit down
 ● QUAT, to subdue QT قطع to suppress
 ● QUAT, to quit, cease f. QT قطع to abolish, stop a th.
 QUAV-er, QUIV-er, tremble QF قفة shiver V/F
 QUEAN, saucy girl (JENI) JN=ZN ضونة little girl
 QUEEN (JENI) woman JN=ZN ضانى prolific woman
 QUEAS-y, sick at stomach, QS كظة heaviness of stomach,
 inclined to vomit كظة surfeit

QUEER, a fissures	QR غر cleft in earth
H ₂ • QUEER, strange, cheat	غرا to wonder, غر to deceive
QUELL, to kill	QL غال to cause, to perish
QUERI, to complain	QR اغار to come to seek help
QUER-ist, enquirer	QR قرا to pursue, غار to seek
QUEUE (CAUDA) tail	CD قعد عن to remain behind
• TAIL	TL تلا to follow, توالى tail
OURA, tail	OR ارى عن to remain behind
QUIT, to discharge	QT قطع put apart
ن • QUIP, to sneer	QP اخف to slight, blame
QUIPA, knot	QB كعب knot of reeds
QUIR-K (CHWIORI) to turn quickly	KR عكر to return upon
QUITE, wholly	QT قطعي decisive
QUOD, prison	QD قيد fetters
L ₂ QUOB, QUAB, QUAP, to shiver	QP قفة shiver of fever (كبيبي)
م QUOTA, share, part	QT قطعة piece
• QUOTE, divide into chapters	QT قطع to cut in small pieces
RABB-le, disorderly crowd	RB ربو crowd
RACA, worthless	RC رهكة worthless man
• RAD, afraid	RD رعدة fear
RAG, scrap of cloth	RG رقعة piece of cloth
RAG, to chafe	RG حرج to gnash the teeth
اصل RAGE (RABIO) madness	RG رغأ to be angry, to foam,
(G does not change into B)	↑ RB حرب to be affected w. canine madness
RAKE, shovel, to bury	RK ركا to dig. nfv.
RAKE, dissolute person	RK رهق to be ungodly
RAKE, incline f. vertical	RK ركع to bend, stoop
RAKE, go forward	RK حرك to move
RAKE, a track	RK عرق footprints of animals
RAKI, liquor	RK عرق distilled liquor
ن RAM, male sheep	RM رعموم ewe
RAM, crush by heavy blows	refers to RAM fight, head on
RAM-us, bough, branch	RM رام to droop nfv.
• BOUGH (BUG-an) to bend	BG=VG عوج to bend
• RAP, carry away	RB حرب to snatch away
• RAPA-CI-OUS, RAPE, RAP-ine	RB حرب to snatch away
• RAP-id (RABIO) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
RAVE (RABIO) be mad	RB حرب to be mad like dog
RAB-id, mad (dog)	RB حرب to be mad like dog

RAPHE, a seam	RP رفا to stitch clothes
RAPHIS, needle (RAPH) to sew	RP رفا to stitch clothes
RAPP-ort, sympathy	RP رافة mercy, compassion
H ₂ • RAP-t-ure, carry away, snatch	RB حرب to snatch away+رفع carry
• RAP-t, snatched	RB حرب to snatch away
RAPI-er- slender sword	RP رهيف thin whetted (sword)
RASH, overhasty	RSH رعشة haste, startle
RASH, slight eruption on skin	RSH حرش to scratch
RASH, to tear	RS حرص to tear
RASH, to slash	RS هرض to rend
RASH, thin slice of bacon	RSH=SHR شرحة slice of meat
RASH, dash, rush	RSH رعشة startle, panic
RAVE, side piece of wagon	RF رف shelf, board on wall
RAV-el, to entangle	RV روى to twist
RAV-ish, seize+carry V/B	RB حرب to snatch away
RACE (REES) swift course	RS رهص to hurry
RACE, to tear	RS حرص to tear
• RAZZ, to jeer at	RZ رضى to be pleased (in bad sense)
RAZZIA (GHAZAH) pillaging	GZ رازو razzia, raid
REACH, arrive at	RK رهق to near
REAM (RIZMA) bundle	RZM رزمة bundle
• REAR, to raise (RISE)	RS عرش to raise
re-BUKE, reprove, cut	BK بكع to rebuke, cut
• re-CAL-esce, to warm	CL صلي to heat
re-CAN-t (CANO) sing	CN غنا to sing
H ₂ re-CEDE, go, yield	CD سدا to repair to, سدى become tender
re-CESS (CEDE) go back	RE راع to return, CD سدا repair to
re-COIL (CUL) hinder part	CL كاهل buttocks vfn.
ت re-COUP, reimburse for loss	CP كافأ to requite, ↑ كاف to cut
re-CRI-ment (CRI) to sift	CR خار to select
re-CRI-minate (CRI) reproach	CR قزع to upbraid a.o.
re-CRU-desce (CRU) raw	
re-CUR (CURRO) to run	CR كرا to run fast
re-CUS-ant (CAUSA) cause	CS قضية case, law-suit
REECH=REEK, smoky	RK روق to be black
re-FEL, to deceive	FL فلح ب to deceive
re-FUTE, repel	FT=VT وطح to thrust back
ن re-GALE, feast, gift	GL جلوة wedding party, gift
re-LAX, loose	LK لنق to be loose
• re-LEN-t, soften	LN لان to soften
re-LUME, shine anew	LM لمع to shine, R راع return

re-MORSE (MORDEO) bite	MRT مرط to gnaw d/t
re-PAIR, to go	PR فري to go
re-PAIR, to mend	PR افري to repair
re-PINE	PN فني to pine
● re-PUTE, reckon, deem	BT بيت to estimate (قدر)
اصل re-QUES-t (QUAER) seek	QS قس to seek, ↑ QR غار seek
re-QUIRE, to need	QR قرا to pursue, غار seek
re-PAR-ti, divide	PR فرع to divide
L ₂ re-PER-tory (PAREO) bring forth	BR برأ to create (Persian) آفريدن
re-MEDY (MEDE-or) cure	MO مداوة to nurse the sick
ت REGI-on, tract of country (REGO) rule	RG رجا side, country, ↑ عرج to ascend (hence rule)
● RAIN (REG-en) rain NV	RG رجع rain

N.B.— رجع to return, whence رجع rain, because evaporated water returns. Also رجع means, *reply, sound of footsteps, echo, pool, profit*, because they all connote a return. That is how Arabic explains the reason and philosophy of the word. The root رجع is not found in English and hence there is no explanation of rain. (والسما ذات الرجوع)

● re-SEMB-le (SIMI-l-is) like	SM سمي equal, alike
re-SIG-n, to mark	SG سجع to scratch (hence mark)
ت re-SORT (SOR-t-ir) go out	SR صار to come back, ↑ سار to go
RES-t, to stay	RS رسا to be still, firm
RES-t, remain behind	RS=SR سار to leave a remainder
RES-t, repose at night	RS عرس alight for <i>rest</i> in the night
ن RES-t-ive, uneasy	RS عرس to be restless, ↑ رسا to stop
RESUME (EMO) select	EM عيمة selection
RESUPINATE (SUPI-n-os) bent	SP صاف to deviate
RETARD (TAR-d-us) slow	TR تری to be slack, lazy
RETCH, to reach	RK رهق to near, overtake
RE-TIRE, go away	TR تر to retire apart
REVENUE (VENIO) to come	FN فان to come
re-VERE, to fear	VR وهرة fear
● REVIEW (ID) see	ID عهد to see
RHAP-so-DY, sew+song	RP رفا to stitch, D هود to sing
ن RIBB-on, woven in band	RB ربيع to make a 4 stranded rope
ت RICH (RIG) king, ruler	RK راورق to be rich, ↑ RG عرج ascend
RIDE (REIT-en)	RT رهط to remain on horseback
RIF-t, split	RB راب slit
RIGHT (REGO) upright	RG رقي to ascend

RIN-g, surround, circle	RN رنج to reel
RIN-g, give resonant sound	RN رن to resound
ن RIOT, luxurious living,	RT رتع to enjoy luxuriant life
H ₂ disturbance by crowd	+ ارتاع crowd vfn.
RIP, tear open	RB راب a slit
ت RIP, disturbed state of sea	RP عرف wave, ↑ راب slit
RIP, utter w. vehemence	RP رفع to have a loud voice
RIP, to reap (k elided)	RP=KRP خرف to pluck (fruit)
ش RIPP-le	RP عرف wave of sea, ↑ رفل
RIP, worn out, dissipated	RP رف to be thin
RIP, sharpen	RP ارهف to whet
● RIPA, river bank	RP حرف shore
● RIPA-r-ian, of shore	RP حرف shore
RIVA, rift V/B	RB راب slit
● RIV-er (RIPA) bank	RP حرف shore
RIV-er, one who splits	RB راب slit
علم ROAM, wander, go	RM رمي to go, ↑ Rome—city
ROCK	RL رغووة rock
ROCK, sway to and fro	RK راق to quiver, be rippled
ROCK-et, distaff	RK=KR قرية stick
ROGUE, mischievous	RG رهق to be mischievous
H ₂ ROKE, small rain, smoke	RK روق rain+ روق be black
● ROOP, to make a hoarse sound	RP رفع have a loud voice
ROPE, twisted cord	RP=RV روي twist, روا rope
ROUT, crowd of people	RT ارتاع crowd of people
ROV-E, twisted	RV روي to twist
● ROWD-y, noisy	RD رعد to thunder, threaten
● ROW-en, aftermath (REGI-an)	RG رجعة reaction, return
RUCK-le, rattle in throat	RK روق death-rattle
RUD-us, rubbish NV	RD ردة rubbish
● RUFF, height of exultation	RF رقع to extol
● RUMM-age, throw about	RM رمي to throw
RUM-our, flying report	RM رما to invent (news)
RUSA, deer	RS رشا fawn able to walk
H ₂ RUSH, hasten forward	RSH رشة haste, ورش be swift
RUT (RUGO) to roar	RG رغا to roar
RYKE, to reach	RK رهق to near, overtake
SABAOth (t SABA) army	SB ربة troop of horsemen
SABU-l-um, sand	SF سائفة sand
SAC, bag	SC=CS كيس bag
● SAC, strife	SAC ساق disagree, وسق quarrel

SACH-et, bag of perfume	EK=KS كيس bag=CASE, bag
SACK, bag (ZAK)	ZC زق wine-skin, <i>i.e.</i> , bag
ذ SACK, plunder (ZAK) put in bag	ZK زق to skin, ↑ زق water-skin
PILL-age	PL وفل to peel, to skin
PLU-nd-er (ND)	PL وفل to peel, to skin
LOOT	LT لحت to strip a.o.

cf. سلب means remove bark, to plunder.

N.B.—Plunder consisted in stripping and removing clothes as shown by the above-noted five roots.

L ₃ SACK, dry	SK=KS قش to be dry
SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)	SK=KS قش to be dry
KHUSH-K, dry (Persian)	KSH قش to be dry
SACK-BUT, draw+push B/V	SK=KS قث to pull, VT وطح thrust back
SACK-less, innocent	SK وسقى to quarrel (not quarreling)
● SACQUE, garment	SQ=QS كساء garment
H ₂ SAG, bend, sink	SG صبغا to lean, صاغ to sink
SAGA, romantic tale, legend	SG صاغ to pattern, forge, form
● SAGACIOUS (SAC) perceive quickly	SC ذكا quick perception
SAIL, SALI-ent, leap	SAL حال to leap
SAIN (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سخج to scratch (hence mark)
SALA-CI-ous (SAL) leap	SAL حال to leap
● SALE, exchange	SL صلة reward
SALL-ent, neck guard	SL ساعل throat
SALLY, leap	SL حال to leap
SALUBRIOUS (SAL-us) health	SL صالح to be sound, healthy
SAME, identical	SM سمي equal, alike
SAMPLE (ex-EM-ere) take	EM عيمة selection
● SAN-s, without	SN ثنية exception
● SAP, vital juice	SP صفا to cream, take best of
● SAP, simpleton	SP سفة be foolish, light-witted
SAP, taste	SP عذف to taste
SAPI-ence, discernment	SP حصف be of sound judgment
SAP-r-os, rotten	SP شنف to be ulcered
SATI-ate, fill	ST شحط to fill
SATI-s-fy, fill	ST شحط to fill
SAUL-t, leap	SAL حال to leap
SAUR-y, lizard	SR سزى to creep nfv.
SAVE (SAL) well, sound	SL صالح to be sound

SAY, utter words (SAG)	SAG صاغ to forge a word
● SCALD (CALI-d-us) hot	CL صلي to heat C/S
SEAL (SIG-n-um) mark	SG سحج to scratch (hence mark)
SEAL, rope	SL سحل string
● SEAM, grease	SM شحم feed w. fat, ثما feed w. grease
SEAM, to sew	SM عثم to stitch
H ₂ ● SALUE, SALU-te, greet, wish health	SL صلي to bless, صلح be sound
● SALVAGE (SAL) save	SL صلح be sound
SATU-r-ate, fill	ST شحط to fill
اصل SATIRE (SAT-is) full	STR شتر revile, abuse, ↑ شحط fill
SE-CURE, without care	S صاع separate, قرح ب care for
SEDI-tion (SED) away	SD صد to shun, صدعة dissent
SEDU-l-ous, striving	SD شاد to strive
ASSIDU-ous, striving	SD شاد to strive
SEED (SA)	SA صاع to scatter (hence sow)
SPER-ma, seed	SPR سفر to disperse (hence sow)
cf. زرع to cast seeds, sow ; زذر sprinkle, sow, grow بذر scatter, seed.	
ش SEEL, to lean on one side (SIGLA) sail	(S) GL حجل to limp, ↑ جل sail
H ₅ ● SEEL, bliss, fit time, fool, day-time, poor	SL صلي to bless, صلح to fit, to suit, ثال to be fool, صلاع heat of sun, سأل beg
SEEL, to sew up eyelids (CLI-um) eyelid (KULA)	KL كلة veil, mosquito curtain
● SEEM, to appear	SM سيمة appearance
SE-LEC-t, apart+pick	S صاع separate, LC لاغ choose
SELDOM (ZEL-d) wonderful	ZL زول wonderful
● SEMANTIC (SEMA) sign	SM سيمة sign, mark
SEMI, half	SM سمي equal, alike
HEMI (SEMI) half	HM=SM سمي equal, alike
SAL-t, leap	SL حال to leap
ت SILL-y, foolish, originally blessed, happy	SL ثال to be foolish, ↑ صلي to bless, نشط سحل be cheerful

N.B.—The difference of ث ص and س is the cause of wrong roots here. This demonstrates the fact that the slightest difference of accent gives a different root in Arabic.

SEP-sis, putrefaction
VIR, man

SP شنف corruptness of wound
VR وري man

ت SERE-in, fine rain f. cloudless sky (SER-us) late	SR صرح to be clear (sky)
SERE-nade, SERE-ne (SERE) clear sky	↑ ستر to remain behind SR صرح to be clear (sky)
ت SERMON, discourse (SER) join	SR صرح to explain, ↑ صر to tie
● SEVEN (SEB-en)	SB سبع seven
SHALE, to shell	SHL شلح to strip
SHELL, husk, rind	SHL شلح to strip
ن SHALLOW	SL ضحل shallow (water)
SHAM, hoax	SHM شمع to joke, sport
● SHAPE, figure	SHB شبه figure
● SHARE, SHEAR, to cut	SHR شرح to cut, dissect
H ₂ ● SHEAR, to cut, cleave	SHR شرح to cut, اشر to saw
SHASTER (CAS) to rule, teach	CAS ساس to rule, train
SHAVE V/F	SP سحف to shave off (head)
SHAUP, husk	SP سحف to peel
ن ● SHE (HEO)	HEO هي she
SHIN (SCH-een) shank	SK ساق shank
SHANK (N)	SK ساق shank
SHINE (base SKEI) to gleam	SK شق to gleam
SHIP=SKIFF= EQUIP, furnish	QP قفع to preserve,
reguisites	to store up a th.
cf. جهاز to equip	جهاز equipment
SHIV-er (CHIV-er) V/F	SF ضعف to shudder
SHOAL, shallow	SL ضحل shallow (water)
ت SHOAL, flock (SCOLU) separate	(S) CL كلعة part of flock, ↑ خلع to separate
SHOCK, violent impact	SK منقع to knock hard
SHOCK, sixty sheaves	SK وسق camel's load of 60 صاع
SHOCK, mass of shaggy hair	SHK=KSH عكش dishevelled hair
SHOG, to shake	SG سغ to shake
SHAKE (SKAKA)	(S) KK تعقع to shake
H ₂ SHOOT, to dart, sprout	SHT شطح to run, شطا to sprout forth
SHORE	SHR شجر sea-shore
● SHUN, avoid, abhor	SHN شتا to hate, loathe a.o.
SHUNT, to hasten (N)	ST ستا to hasten
● SIAL, outer shell of earth NV	SL سجال to peel, سجاله husk
● SICK	SK شكو illness
SICK, to chase	SK=KS كسا to pursue
CHASE CH/K	KS كسا to pursue
SIDE	SD صد side of valley

● SIDE-r-al (SID-us) star	SD صاعد rising (star)
● SIGH (SIC-an)	SC شوق to sob
● SIKE, to sob, to sigh	SK شوق to sob
SIKE, small ditch	SK شق crack
SIG-il (SIG-n-um) cut in, mark	SG مسح to scratch
SIG-n, SIG-na-ture, mark	SG مسح to scratch (hence mark)
SIEVE, SIF-t, to clear	SF صفي to clarify, to filter
SILL, stone	SL صلح stone
● SIMI-l-ar, SAME, SIMI-lie	SM سمى equal, alike
● SIMI-l-ate, SIMU-L-taneous	SM سمى equal, alike
● SINE-CURE, without care	SN ثنية exception, CR قرح to regard, care
● SINEW, to bind	SN ثني to bind
● SIN-us, to bend, wind	SN ثني to bend, curve, roll
● SINI-s-TER, left side	SN ثني secondary (i.e., left), طرة side
SIPH-ON, bent tube	SP صاف to deviate, N ناي pipe
SIR (SENI-or) older	SN سنه to be old
SIRE, master, lord	SR سري generous lord
● SITE (SI-no) to place	S اس to ground a th.
● SITH, time	ST ساعت present time
SITU-ate (SI-no)	S اس to ground a th.
SJAMBAK (CHAB-uk) whip	SB سبأ to whip
SKY, cloud	SKY سقية cloud
SLEE-ch, mud	SL ثلة mud (ch for h)
SLEI-ght, trick	SL صلي to deceive
SLUE, to twist	SL سحل to twist (فتلة)
اصل SLICE, (SLI-z-an) to slit	SLC سليقة slice of meat, ↑ SL سلع to split
SLI-t, to split	SL سلع to split, سلع a slit
SLO-t, a slit	SL سلع to split (not سلت to cut)
H ₅ SL-ur, thin mud, to slip glidingly, go through, to cheat, perfunctorily, to stain (different words that have run together)	SL ثلة mud, سل to extract gently, صلي to deceive, سل to steal + سعل to be sprightly, سلع to brand
SLU-sh, liquid mud	SL ثلة mud extracted f. a well
SLY, wily, with hidden meaning	SL صلي to deceive, lay snare
● SO (SWA) likewise	S سواء equal
● SOAK, to drench	SK سقى to water
● SENCH-na, to water (Hindi) (N)	SK سقى to water
SOAR, to fly aloft, rise	SR ثار to take its flight (bird), to rise
● SOD, surface soil, turf	SD صعيد surface of earth, soil

SODDEN (SEOTH-an) to boil	ST شيط to boil, consume by fire
SOF-t	SF ساف <i>soft</i> soil
SOG, soft wet place	SOG سراخ mire, slime
SOIL, ground	SL صلة dry earth, سهل plain
SOIL, watery place	SL ثلة mud
SOIL, dung	SL سلج ordure
SOIL, feed on fresh cut green food	SL=KL كلال to eat herbage
ت SOIREE, even-tide (SER) late	SR سهرة even-tide, ↑ ستر remain behind
● SO-JOURN (DIE-s) day	DIE ضياء sunlight (hence day)
● JOURNEY (DIE-s) day	DIE ضياء sunlight
H ₂ ● SOL, sun, evening	SL صلاع heat of sun + اصيل evening
● SOL-ace (SOL-ari)	SL سلى to console, سلوة consolation
ت SOL-d-ier (SOLI-d-us) pay	SL صال to attack, ↑ صلة reward
● SOLE, bottom	SL اصل lower part
اصل ● SOLE, alone, apart (SE)	SL عزل to set apart, ↑ S صاع to separate
اصل ● SOLI-tary	SL عزلة <i>solitariness</i>
SOLE, to pull	SL سل to draw gently
SOLISTICE (SOLE) sun (STA) stand	SL صلاع heat of sun, SDA صدأ to stand
SOL-um, ground	SL صلة hard ground

N.B.—SL occurs 24 times in the foregoing words. Arabic has kept all the spelling apart by means of delicate letters, viz., ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ي or by difference of ث، س، ص، ز so that every word is different like a thumb impression. This aspect of Arabic spelling makes it *Mubeen* or clear language, free from ambiguity and homonyms.

SOMA, body	SM سماوة figure seen f. afar
SOM-er-SOUL-t, leap and turn heels over head	SM صمى to turn over (in jumping), SAL صال to leap
اصل SON (SU) beget	SN صنو <i>son</i> ↑ S=Z وضع to beget
● SOOP, to sweep (يسحب sweeps)	SB سحب to trail, to drag
● SOOT, black deposit (SOD)	SD سواد blackness
● SOOTH, truth	SD سد to be truthful
SOOTHE, to soften	SD سدى to become soft, tender
L ₂ SUP-na, sleep (Skt.)	SB سبج to sleep
SOM-n-us (SOP) sleep	SB سبج to sleep
SOP-ite, put to sleep	SB سبج to sleep

SOP-or (SOP) sleep	SB سبج to sleep
SORE, reddish	SR ثورة redness
SORR-el, reddish brown	SR صبحر fawn colour
● SOR-tie, to attack, go out	SR سار to assault, to go
● SOT, fool	SOT ثاطا foolish
SOUP=SOP	SB صب to be poured (liquid)
SOUVENIR (VENIO) to come	VN=FN فان to come
L ₂ SOVIE-t (SOV-et) council	SB اثبية numerous company (سبها)
SPA-de, broad blade, sword	SP صفيحة broad-bladed sword
ا SP-at, slap	SP صفع صفع to slap
SPA-the, broad blade	SP صفيحة broad-bladed sword
SPA-tt-er, to scatter	SP سفي to be scattered (dust)
SPI-l-os, a spot	SP سفع mark of fire
SPO-t, mark, blot	SP سفع mark of fire
SPI-ne, thorn, a prickle	SP سقا prickly grass
SPI-nn-y, thorny hedge	SP سقا prickly grass
SQUA-cco, crested horn	SQ شبق peak, aquatic bird
STA-men, warp	ST ستي warp of cloth
STEA-m, m sfx.	ST شيط to boil (pot)
STEW, cook by simmering, agitated w. anger	ST شيط to boil (pot), to burn w. anger
sub-DOL-ous, crafty	DL دأل to deceive
sub-SUL-tive (SAL) leap	SAL صال to leap
sub-SUME (EMO) select, take	EM عيمة selection
SUCCEED (CED) go	CD سدا to direct o's self towards
SUCCOUR (CURRO) run	CR كرا to run fast
SUCH (SWA)	SWA سواء equal
SUD-ate, to sweat	SD سدى to moisten, استدى to sweat
SUICIDE (CIDE) kill	CD سدع to slaughter
● SULL-age, filth	SL سلج dung
SULLY, to tarnish	SL سلج to brand
● SULTARY (SUL-t-er) endure heat	SL صلى to endure heat of fire
● SUMM-it, top	SM سماء roof
SUMPTUOUS (EMO) select	EM عيمة selection
● SUN, source of light	SN سنا to shine
● SUP, to take soup	SB صبة what is poured vfn.
● super-CHERIE, fraud	SR سجر to deceive, wheedle
CILI-ary (CILI-um) eyelid	CL=KL كلة veil
SUN-DAY (DHEGH) to burn	SN سنا to shine, i.e., SUN DG=ZK ذكى to be hot (sun)

DIE-s, day (Latin)	DIE ضياء sunlight
<i>N.B.</i> —Day and DIE-s are different (see skate).	
super-VEENE, over+come	(S) PR فرع to overtop, FN فان to come
SUPPOSE (POSE) to place	PZ=VZ وضع to place
SURE (SE) without (CURA) care	S صاع to separate, CR قرح to care for
SURVEY (ID) see	ID عهد to see
SWASTIK (SU) well (AS-ti) being	S صج well, AS عاش to live
SWAY, to be blown to and fro	SW صوع to shake (plants—wind)
SWEE, to swing	SW شوح to swing arms in running
SWI-ng (ng)	SW شوح to swing arms in running
SW-im m sfx.	SW=SB سبج to swim
SYE, to strain, sieve	SY ثأى perforate, bore
SYLLOG-ism (LOG-os) speech	LG لغا to speak
SYMPATAY (PATH-os) suffering	PT فطأ to grieve, be distressed
SYMPHYSIS (PHE-in) to grow	PH فاح to be verdent, to spread
SYNA-AESTHESIA (AISTHE) perceive	ST سطح to perceive by smell
• SYNAGOGE (AGE-in) to bring	AG اجاء to bring
SYN- ALGIA, pain	LG لعج to cause a smart pain
SYN- COPE, cut	CP كاف to cut
SYN-EIDE-sis, know	ED عهد to be acquainted w.
• SYNOD (HOD-os) way	HD هدى straight path
SYSTYLE (STY-l-os) pillar	ST سطاع pole
• SYSGY (ZYG-on) to yoke	ZG زوج to join, couple
• TAB, mark	TB طبع to imprint
TABELLION (TAB) board, plank	DF دفعة board, plank
TAB-LE, board (TAB)	TB=DF دفعة board
H ₂ • TABOO, holy, unclean	TB طاب to be pure, طبع to be dirty
• TAIL, to follow	TL تلا to follow, توالى a tail
H ₂ TAG, shred, to attach	TK تك to cut, عتك to stick to
• TAIN-T, to thrust w. a lance	TN طعن to spear a.o.
• TAL-ent, a unit of weight	TL تل to lift weight nfv.
• TAIL-POT, palm leaf,	طلع to sprout (palm tree) nfv., فطح to flatten, i.e., leaf.
• PATTA, leaf (Hindi)	PT فطح to flatten (quality of leaf)
ت TALI-s-man, magical object, (TELEE-IN) fulfil	TL تال to practise witchcraft, ↑ TL تل to fill
ن • TALL, long	TAL طال to be long, طول tallness

TAME, to subdue	تام to enslave, تيمة tamed ewe
TANA, post	TN طن, abode
TAP, plug used to close opening	TB طبة wad for gun, piece of cloth
TAP, strike lightly	TP اطف to hit
TAR-d-y, slow	TR ترى to be lax
TAR-N, small lake	TR ترعة pond
H ₂ TARRY, to stay, delay, linger	TR تارى to be slack, وتيرة delay
TAR-TAR, crust	TR=DR درعة crust
TASS, cup, TAZZA, cup	TAS طاس cup, طس cup
ت • TAUN-t, reproach (TAN-t-um) so much	TN طعن to reproach, ↑ تن, equal
TAUR-us, bull, full grown	TR تار fat
• TAV-er, to wander, rave	توه to lead astray, توه raving
TELAE-STHE-sia far+sense	طول length, سطح to perceive
TELE-GONY, far + beget	GN=ZN ضناً be prolific—hence beget
TELE-GRAPH, far + write	GRP قرف to scratch=draw lines
TELE-LOGY, end + speak	طلع shore, لغا to speak
ذ TELEO-SAR-us, perfect lizard, (TEL-es) end, boundary	طلع to fill—hence perfect, سرى creep, ↑ طلع shore
TELE-PATHY, far + feeling —SEME, sign	طول length, فطأ to be distressed سيمة mark
TELESTIC (TELEE-IN) fulfil	TL تلعة, تل, طلع to fill
TELEU-to-SPORE, completion +seed	TL طلع to fill—hence complete, SPR سفر to scatter—hence sow
TELSON (TELE) end, boundary	TL طلع shore, اطل side
TEN-ant	TN تناً to remain, ثانى inhabitant
TEN-et, to hold	TN وتن to stick fast, persevere
• TEP-id, warm	TP=DP دئى to be warm
TER-M, limit, boundary	TR طرة edge, bank, طور limit
TER-MIN-us, limit	TR طرة edge, bank, طور limit
• TERSE (TER) wipe clean	TR طهر to cleanse
H ₂ TES-t, earthen poh, clay	TS طاس cup, طيس clay
—ARCH, curve	RK ركع to bend
—ARCH, rule	RK روق chief—hence ruler
—ARCH, origin	RK روق beginning
THALICTRUM (THALIA) bloom	TL طلع to sprout
THALI-um, young shoot	TL طلع to sprout, grow
THAL-WEG, valley+way	تلة stream coming down a valley, hence valley—وجه way
THANE, servant	TN=DN دان to serve

THAUMA, wonder	TM تهم to be bewildered
THREA-t	TR تار to threaten, scold
THERNODY (THER-n-os) lament, shriek, (OIDE) to sing	TR تعر to cry, OD هود to sing
● THROW,	TR طرح to throw
TIFF, peevish	TF تفي to be angry
● TIGHT (DICH-t) cramped	DG ضاق to be straitened
TILL, end, limit	TL طلع shore, اطل side
TILL, to draw	TL عتن to draw along, pull
H ₂ ● TILL, to cultivate, labour	TL عتل to draw along (i.e., plough), طلح to be jaded (beast)
cf. KRISHI, to draw, till (Skt.)	KRSH خرش to draw to o's self
H ₂ TOIL, to labour, to till	TL طلع to be jaded, عتل to draw
● TILL-er, a shoot f. stem	TL طبع to sprout forth
TILL, mass of clay and sand	TL عتلة clod of earth
TIL-t, to lean	TL اطلى to incline the head
TIP, extremity, end	TP طف limit
TIP, to hit	TP اطف to hit
TIP, gratuity	TP تحف to gift
TIP, to tilt, to lean	TP اطف to incline
TIPP-et, cape coming down	TP عطف ample garment
TIPP-le, to drink habitually	TP طفح to intoxicate (wine)
TIP-sy, partially intoxicated	TP طفح to intoxicate (wine)
TIPU-la, water-spider	TP طفا to float upon water nfv.
TIRO, beginner, new soldier	TR طرى recent, fresh, طار youth
TOIL, fatigue	TL طلع to be tired, jaded
TOLL, fixed compensation (TELL)	TL طلع quantity
TOLL, to take up	TL طلع to take up
TON, to fashion	TN طان to plaster w. clay
H ₂ TOOL, drive, carry	TL ظل to drive, تل to carry
TOP, highest place, tuft (ZOPF)	TP طهافة lock of hair +SP شعفة top, lock of hair
ن TOP, spinning top	TP طاف to circuit
TOPE, to drink hard	TP طفح to fill, intoxicate (wine)
TOPI-ary, (TOP) place	TP طف raised place
TOP-ic, head	TP طف to raise a th.
ن TORR-ent, strong flow	TR تار to dash (waves), تيار current
ن TOSS, to fling, jerk	TS طث to repel w. hand
● TOUSE, to tumble, tease, rack	TS تعس to stumble, render unhappy, destroy

TRANSACT (AG) carry on	AG اجاء to bring
trans-PAR-ent, shining	PR فرى to shine
TRI-SULA, trident	TR وتر odd no. (i.e., 3), SL سلاة thorn
TUBER (TUMEO) swelling	TM طمع to rise, طموح swollen
TICK, stick	TK تاخ to beat w. stick nfv.
TUCK, to beat	TK تاخ to beat w. stick
STICK	(S) TK تاخ to beat w. stick nfv.
STICK, to adhere	(S) TK عتك to stick to
TUF-t, lock of hair	TF طهافة hanging locks
TUF-t, hillock	TF=DF هدف hill
ن TUMP, hillock	(M) TP=DP هدف hill
TUMULT (TUMEO) to swell	TM طمع to rise, طموح swollen
H ₃ TURR-et, revolving stair, tower	TR ترعة flight of stairs+اطر to twist + طور hill
● TW-ine, twisted cord	TW طوى to roll up
● TWI-st	(st) TW طوى to roll up
L ₂ ● TYPE, pattern, mark, stamp	TB طبع pattern, imprint, stamp
THAPPA, mark, stamp (Hindi)	TB طبع imprint, stamp
CHHAPA, imprint (Hindi)	SB=TB طبع imprint
TYPH-l-os, blind	TP طغى to lose the sight of eyes
UKASE, edict w. force of law	KS قضا decree
ULCER (ULS-us) wound	LS لوث wound
ul-TERI-or, on further side	TR طرة side
ul-TRA, beyond	TR طور limit, طرة side
ULU-l-ate, to screech	UL هل to cry
URB-an, of city, (ربع) quarter of town)	RB ربع abode, house, district
URE-do (URO) to burn	UR ارى to kindle (fire)
URINE (UR) water, rain	R ورى abundant water, رى rain
URI-te (OURA) tail	UR عن ارى to remain behind
USE, put to a purpose	US حسى to put to the test
USHER (OSTI-um) door	ST=SD سدة door
USTION (URO) to burn	UR ارى to kindle (fire)
● USU-FRU-ct (FRUI) enjoy	FR فرح to rejoice+USE
USURP (RAPE) snatch	RB حرب to snatch away
H ₂ VADE, pass away, fade	VD=FT فات to pass, فوت to fade
FADE	FD=FT فوت to fade
VARY, to make different	FR فرع to divide
VAR-n-ish, gloss or glaze	FR فرى to shine
VASSAL, hold land and serve (VASS-US)	VS وسية large estate
VEDA (ID) see, know	ID عهد to see, be acquainted w.

VENER-ate, fear (N)	VR وهرة fear
VERNAL (VER) sprout, spring	VR=FR نروع to sprout
VETERAN (VET-US) old, of long experience	VT وطو to be well-trodden, وطنى even, soft, humbled
VICE, in place of	VC=VK وقع to stand instead of
VICE, screw, turn	VC=FC عقص to wring, bend
VICI-n-age, neighbourhood	VC=وصى to be contiguous, adjoin
VICE, evil habit (VICIOS-US)	VCS وئص vice, defect
VOICE (VOX)	VX=VKS وئص voice
VICISSITUDE (VICE) substitute	TC=VK وقع to stand instead of
VIEW=VIDEO=ID, to see	ID عهد to see
VIC-us (OIK-os) house	OK عكى to stay (in a house)
VICTOR (VINCIO) to overcome	VC=FC فاق to overcome
VINCI-ble (VINCIO) (N)	VC=FC فاق to overcome
VINDICATE (VIS) force, (DIC) say	VS وسع power, DC دق to manifest
VIRAGO (VIR) man	VR وري man
VIR-ile, manly	VR وري man
H ₂ VIR-tue (VIR) man, sexual purity	VR وري man, ورع to be pious
VISA (ID) see	ID عهد to see
VISIT, VISTA (ID) see	ID عهد to see, to visit
VETO, to forbid (ET)	ET حطأ to turn a.o. back f.
VITU-PER-ate, fault +prepare	VT=FT فات to fail to attain, BR برى to dress, to trim
VOE (VAGR) creek	وچار side of valley worn away by torrent
VOISI-n-age, neighbourhood	VS وصى to adjoin
VOMIT (EMEE-in) to throw up	EM عمى to throw foam
WACKE, pebble	WK وقع small pebbles
WACK-y, crazy	WK=FK فاك foolish+عفك foolish
WAD, pad	WD وئص to wad (a garment)
WADDLE (WAT) to walk	WT وطنى to ramble
● WAIT (WAC-an) to watch, guard	WC وق to watch, guard
H ₃ WATCH (WAC) awake, vigil, close observation	WC=FC افاق to be awake, WC وق to watch, BK بتا to look at
WALLOW, to fade away	WL=BL بلى to be worn out
● WALLOW (VOLVO) to roll	(V) LV لوى to roll
● WANE, deficient, lacking	WN ونى to be weak, وهن be disabled
WARE, aware, cautious, dread	WR وهرة fear
● WAR-m, hot	WR وري to kindle fire
WARRANT (WAR-ir) to guard	WR ورا to repel, ورع to interpose

WAR-n, to forbid	WR ورع to compel to abstain
WARR-en, defend, protect	WR ورا to repel, ورع interpose
● WAY (WEG)	WG وجه way
ن WEAK	WK وعك to weaken
اصل ● WEAR, to clothe (VES-t)	WR وري to cover, ↑ وشح to adorn
WEAR, to exhaust	WR=BR برى to wear out, exhaust
WEAR-y, a plague, a curse	WR=BR برح evil, pain, sorrow
H ₂ WED, to promise, marry, pledge	WD وعد to promise, ودع to deposit
WHEAT (WEIZ-en) white	WZ وئص whiteness
WHITE (WEISS)	WS وئص whiteness
N.B.—The difference of vowels in 'wheat' and 'white' shows that they belong to the same root.	
WHEW, interjection of wonder or dismay	WH ويح 'وى' interjection of admiration, pity
WHIT, small particle	WT وئص small, paltry
WHITTIE, to mutter	WT وت to coo
WICK, creek, opening surrounded by stones	وئص hard soil in which water stagnates
ن WICK, WICK-ed, mischievous	WK=FK فئاع wicked, mischievous
WICK, twisted thread	WK=BK حبيك to twist thread
WICK-er, plaited twigs	WK=BK حبيك to weave, plait
WICK, hamlet, estate, town	WK=BK بقعة piece of land
● WIEL-d, to rule	WL ولى to rule
H ₃ ● WILL, violent lust, command, dispose effects	WL وئص violent love, ولى to rule, ولاء right of succession
WISE, manner	WR وئص manner
L ₂ WISE (ID) see	ID عهد to see, be acquainted w.
DI-dan, to see (Persian)	D عهد to see
WITNESS (ID) see	ID عهد to see
WOE	W ويح woe
WOW, interj. of admiration and pity	W وئص interjection of admiration and sorrow
WRACK, destruction	RK رهك to pound between two stones
WRETCH, worthless person	RK رهكة worthless man
XIPH-os, sword	SP سيف sword
XEB-ec, small boat	SB سابجة boat (C diminutive sfx.)
● ZEG-ma, yoke	ZG زوج to join, couple
● YOKE (JUC-um) to join	JG=ZG زوج to join
● ZIG-ZAG, crooked	ZG زاغ to be crooked
ZIPHI-us, sword	ZP=SP سيف sword
● ZYGO, union	ZG زوج to join
! ZOOM, to buzz	ZM زم to buzz

Unilateral Formula

On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore two of the delicate letters (ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ي) to one consonant. This formula refutes the monosyllabic theory.

● ABY, BUY	B باع to buy
ACROBAT (BAI—no) go	B باع to stride
ANABASIS (BAI—no) go	B باع to stride
BA-sis (BAI—no) go	B باع to stride (whence basis)
BEA-m, to shine, m sfx.	B بيا to shine
BEAU-ty	B ابهة beauty
● BIGG (BEOW) grain	B حبة grain
● BOOTH (BOA) to dwell	B بوا to dwell, باء dwelling
ن BOA, large snake	B هاب snake
● BOTH (BA)	B ب with, by
● BOUND (BUA) get ready	B بوا to prepare
● BOWER (BUA) to dwell	B بوا to dwell
● BUILD (BUA) to dwell	B بوا to dwell
BUOY, uplift	B هيا to rise
BUOY-ant, apt to rise	B هيا to rise
BOY, lad	B=P وفة boy, lad
● BY, in company, at	B ب with, by, at
● COMBINE (BI—no) two	B ب with
EMBELLISH (BEA-U) beautiful	B ابهة beauty
EVADE (BA) go away	B باع to stride
IMBIBE (BU) to drink	B عب to swallow water
COMPOTATION (PO) to drink	B عب to swallow water
HUSBAND (HUS) house (BOA) to dwell	HS=KS تصع to keep at home, بوا to dwell
POTABLE, POTION (PO) drink	P=B عب to swallow water
PRO-PINE (PI-ne-in) to drink	P=B عب to swallow water
L ₄ EB-ri-ous, drunk (Latin)	EB عب swallow water
AB, water (Persian)	AB عب swallow water nfv.
AMBU, water Skt. (M)	AB عب to swallow water
PI-na, to drink (Hindi)	P=B عب swallow water
IMBRUE, (BU) drink	B عب swallow water
imBUE, to drink, im-BI-be	B عب to swallow water
AAB, brightness (Persian)	B عب light of sun
H ₂ CITE, set in motion, summon (CI)	C صاع to incite, move, صاح to cry, call

COATI (CUA) cincture	C=K حقو waist-wrapper
H ₂ COW (CU) to cry (GO) to cry	C=K قوه to cry+G عج to bellow (bull)
ن COW-ard, faint-hearted	C كع to be faint-hearted (ARD sfx.)
COY, shy	C كيا to shy from
EXCITE (CIEO)	C صاع to incite one against other
INCITE (CIEO)	C صاع to incite
RESUSCITATE (CIEO) to move	C صاع to move
SUSCITATE (CIO) to incite	C صاع to incite
H ₂ ● ADO (DO) prepare, perform, give	D اعد to prepare, ادى to pay
● ANTIDOTE (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● CONDONE (DO-n-are) give	D ادى to pay
H ₂ ● DEED (DO) give, grant	D ادى to pay, يدى be generous
● DATE (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● DUTY (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● ENDOW (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● RENDER (DA) give back (N)	D ادى to pay
● PRODITOR (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● EDIT (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● DONATE (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● DOSE (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● DOWRY (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● TRADITION (DA) give	D ادى to pay
● DE, down	D هد to pull down
● DIDACTIC (di-DA-sko) teach	D هدى to show the way
ن DIE	D هدأ to die
DINOSAR (DEI-n-us) terrible	D هاد to frighten,
(SAUR-us) lizard	SR سرى to creep nfv.
DYE, colour	D يدع to dye red gfv.
EP-ODE, ODE, song	D هود to sing
ن ● ODD, queer	D وحدة strange, unique
ن ● ODD, not matching	D وحدة unique
H ₂ ● ODD-s, end, excess	D عدى side, عد great number
ODE-um, musical theatre	D هود to sing
ODI-um, hatred	D حاد to shun, turn away f.
PARDON (DA) give as a present	D هدى to present, هدبة present
ab-DO-men, belly, gluttony	D دحا to be big-bellied, دح fill belly
MALA-DY, bad disease	ML معالة evil, D دوى disease
● AFFABLE (FA) to speak	F فاه to speak
● INFANT, not speaking (FA)	F فاه to speak

- EFFIMINATE (FEO) produce F فاح to be verdant
- EPIC (EP-os) word P فاه to speak
 - PAUCITY, fewness (PAU-I-os) P عفا to be scanty scanty
 - POOR=PAUCI-per=(PAU-los) P عفا to be scanty scanty
 - FAIR, holiday (FE) devoted to F عاني preserve, save
 - FAIR, clear, clean (FAE-gar) F عفا to be clear
 - FA-ther THER sfx. F=B ابا to nourish, اب father
 - FAUGH, interjection of disgust F حيف what a shame ! (FAW)
 - FIE, exclamation of disgust F اف fie, for shame
 - FECUND (FEO) fruitful, plentiful F فاح to be verdant, فيح abundance
 - FEMININE (FEO) producing F فاح to be verdant
 - FELICITY (FEO) happy F هنا to be happy
 - FEW, small in number F عفا to be scanty
 - FIE-nd (FE-on) to hate F عاف to loathe
 - FOCUS (FO) fireplace E فوح heat
 - FOE, enemy F عاف to loathe
 - FOY, allegiance, faith F وفا faithfulness
 - FUEL (FO) heat F فوح heat
 - FUME (FU) vapour, steam F فاح to boil
 - FULIGO, smoke, steam, odourous smoke (FU) F فاح to boil—hence steam, فاح to diffuse perfume
 - FI-n-al, at end F حافة border
 - FI-ne, end, conclusion F حافة border
 - FI-ne, penalty F عفوة blood-price
 - PU-n-ISH, fine paid for murder P عفوة blood-price, PE-n-al=P عفوة blood-price
 - OFF, away F=B هب to be away
 - OF, with, over F=B ب with, at
 - FI-n-ish, end F حافة border
 - FI-ne, refine, purify F عفا to be clear
 - AG-ain, second time G=Z آض come back, ايضاً again
 - AG-ain-st, opposite G=Z ازا opposite
 - AGO, go G ججا to walk
 - GO (GEH-en) to walk GH ججا to walk
 - GAY, brilliant, finely dressed G=Z زها to shine, assume colour, be vain
 - RA-GOO-t, restore appetite R راع to return, G جوع hunger

- INHALE, breathe in (HA-I-are) H آه to sigh (i.e., breathe)
- HE H هو he
 - SHE (HEO) H هي she
 - HE, interjection of derision or amusement H واه alas, interjection of admiration
 - HERE (HE) H ها here (he is)
 - HER (HEO) H هي she
 - H₂ HER, calling attention, H هي cry for calling camels to water, ها to rejoice
 - HI-ant, gaping H وهي gap
 - HUE, appearance H هيئة appearance
 - THEY (HI) H هو he (coined on هو)
 - JEWEL (JOIE) joy J حيا to rejoice
 - JOY J حيا to rejoice
 - REJOICE (JOY) J حيا to rejoice
 - ش DINE, take meal J حيا to eat
 - (JE-JU-n-us) fasting ↑ جوع hunger
 - ACHE (AKE) pain K حقا pain
 - CHA-os (KHA-os) K خاوية chaos
 - CONY (KU) rabbit K قواع rabbit
 - INK (KAE-in) to burn K كوة to burn
 - XEE-in, to scrape K حك to scrape
 - X-ster, scraping tool K حك to scrape ster sfx.
 - YUKE, itch y pfx. K حكة itch
 - ITCH CH=K حكة itch
 - H₂ ● CAUSTIC (KAIO) burn, brand K كوة to burn, كوى to brand
 - H₂ ● CAUTERISE (KAIO) burn w. hot iron K كوى to cauterise w. iron, كوة to burn
 - ABLUTION (LUO) wash (of sea) to loose L حل to dissolve, حل loosening
 - ABSOLVE (LUO) L حل *absolution*
 - ANALYSE (LYE-in) to loose L حل loosening
 - ASSOIL=SOLVE=LUO L حل to solve
 - DELUGE (LUO) dilute L حل to dilute, dissolve
 - DILUTE (LUO) L حل to dilute, dissolve
 - DILUVIAL (LUO) wash of sea L حل to dissolve
 - DISSOLVE (LUO) L حل *dissolution*
 - ELU-tion (LUO) wash of sea L حل to dissolve
 - PARA-LY-sis (LY) loosen L حل loosening
 - LATRINE, LAVATORY (LUO) L حل to be dissolved
 - LO-tion, LAU-ndress (LUO) L حل to be dissolved

- LOSE (LUO) to perish L حل be dissolved (transf.)
- LOOSE (LUO) L حل loosening
- LUTE (LUO) to wash, dilute L حل to dissolve, dilute
- LYE (LUO) wash, dilute L حل to dilute
- LYO-MER-ous, loosen L حل loosening,
+(MER-os) part MR حمر cut into pieces,
- LYO-PHIL, separation L حل to untie, PL=LP الف to love
- LY-sis, dissolution L حل dissolution, loosening
- ANNEAL (AEL-en) to burn, kindle L ولع to kindle (fire)
- ذ ● RELIEVE (LE-V-is) light L احل to set free, ↑ حل to dilute
- RELEASE, free f. obligation (LAI-SS-er) L احل to become free from obligation
- LET, permit (LA-SS-en) L حل become lawful, حلل permit
- غ ● LEASE, contract, letting a house (LAX) loose L حل to become lawful,
↑ LK لقي to be loose
- LESSE, lease-holder L حل to become lawful
- ت ● RELEVANT, related, (LE-V-IS) light L آل to come back to, ال relationship,
↑ حل to dilute
- RE-L-ATE, bring into relation L آل to come back to
- RE-LA-tion, kinship L آل race, family, ال relationship
- ت ● POLLUTE, make water foul, (LUO) wash L وحل become muddy, slimy,
↑ حل to dissolve, dilute
- ن ● ALL-ure, entice L حال to shift, use deceit
- ALMS (ELE-os) pity L حلا give gratuity to
- APO-LAU-stic (LEU) enjoy L لها to delight in
- ELE-ment, first principle L اول first, principal
- LEA, tract of ground L ليا land
- LA-nd (ND) L ليا land
- EMETIC (EME) vomit M عمى to throw foam
- H₂ EMU-l-ous, zealous, imitative M همة zeal,
أمة imitative man
- IM-age, idea M وهم fancy
- IMAGINE (IM) M وهم to imagine
- IMMANE, frightful (MA) M وهم fright
- MAMMA (MA) mother M ام mother (reduplicate)
- MA-ter, mother ter sfx. M ام to become a mother
- MO-ther مادر ter sfx. (Persian) M ام to become a mother
- MEW, to cry as cat M معا to mew
- MI-m-os, mime M أمة imitative man

- MI-m-ic M أمة imitative man
- IMI-t-ate M أمة imitative man vfn.
- MOVE (MO) as (FO-VEO=FO) M عام to move
- MO-me, blockhead M امع foolish (reduplicated)
- REMOTE (MO-veo) move M عام to move
- PERMUTE (MO-veo) move M عام to move
- MOMENT (MO-ve) M عام to move
- MOTILE, MOTOR, MOB (MO) M عام to move (سارت)
- MOTIVE (MOVE=MO) M عام to move (جرت)
- MOW, to grimace M أمة imitative man
- MOW (MET) to reap MT متح to cut (T dropped)
- PANTO MIME (MI-m-os) M أمة imitative man
- PROMOTE (MO-veo) M عام to move
- AN-ISO, unequal N نهى not, S عني equal
- ATONE (at-ONE) N عين any, one, human being
- INNU-endo (NUE) to nod N عني to hint at
- NAID (NAE-in) to flow N عان to flow
- NAI-ant, swimming N عان ro flow
- NAVY, NAVIGATE (NAE) N عان to flow
- NAUSEA (NA-us) ship N عان to flow (سبح swim, سايحة ship)
- L₂ NAVIL (NA-us) ship N عان to flow nfv. (ناؤ)
- NOE-sis, intellect N نهو to be intelligent
- NOUMENON (NOEB-in) think N عني to mind, intend
- NOUS (NOO-s) intellect N نهو to be intelligent
- OEN, wine N حائنة wine
- UNANIMOUS (ANI-m-us) N ان to sigh, i.e., breathe,
N عين self, one
- ANI-m-al, breathing N ان to sigh
- super-NA-t-ant (NA-t-are) N عان to flow,
cog. w. NAVY
- UN, negative pfx. N نها to forbid
- de-NY N ناه to deny
- UNI (AN) one, any N عين any one
- NEF, ship (NAU-s) N عان to flow,
- ANAPAEST (PAIO) to strike P وحف to strike w. stick
- CACOEPY (EP-os) word P فاه to speak (لغا speak, لغة word)
- H₂ EPULARI (EPU-l-um) solemn P عفوة good food
+ عاقى to preserve
- FANCY (PHAI-no) show P حفا to shine faintly
- FQAL (PU) young of horse P عفوة foal of an ass

PASTOR (PA) feed	P=B ابا to nourish
PASTURE (PA)	P=B اب meadow
PAE-ic, dusky	P عفاء duest
PHEATON (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
PHASE (PHAE-in) shine	P هف to shine
PHOEBUS (PHAE-in) shine	P هف to shine
PHOTO (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
PHOSPHENE (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
PHOSPHOROS (PH-os) light	P هف to shine
(PHERE-in) to bear	PR=BR عبر to convey
FEAST (FE) sacred	F عاقى to preserve
PIACULAR (PI) expiate	P عفا to erase
ex-PI-ate, make amends	P عفا to erase
PI-ety, piousness	P عف to be chaste
PI-ty (PI-ous)	P عف to be chaste (transf.)
PI-ous, religious	P عف to be chaste
APPANAGE, bread (PA) feed, pasture	B ابا to nourish, اب meadow, grazing
OPE, open, spread out	P فاح to spread, be broad
PABULUM, feed cattle, lead to pasture (PA)	P=B اب grazing, meadow
para-PH-sis, growth	P عفا to let grow
PUERILE (PU) a boy, under 17	P ترفع boy from 10 to 12 (ترعرع)
PURE (PU) cleanse PU-ri-fy	P عفا to be clear
PU-t-id, rotten, stinking	P آف to be corrupted (ماؤف)
ACQUI-sce, rest f. work	Q وقع to rest
ACQUIT (QUIE-s) rest	Q وقع to rest
ADEQUATE (AEQU-S) equal	Q قوى to be equal
EQUAL (EQUI)	Q قوى to be equal
QUIE-t, rest	Q وقع to rest
QUI-sce, to rest	Q وقع to rest
TRANQUIL (QUIE-s) rest	Q وقع to rest
ABORT (OR) rise, grow	R راع thrive, increase
● AIR	R ریح air
● EER-ie, timid	R روع fear (IE adjectival)
● IRACUND (IRA) anger	R هرع tremble f. anger
● MAL-ARIA, bad air	ML معالة evil, R ریح air
AERIE, level ground	R هيرة level ground
AOUROS (OURA) tail	R ارى عن to remain behind
● ARC-t-UR-us, chief guardian	RC روق chief, R ورأ to repel

H ₂ AREA, vacant ground in town, level space	R حرى area of a house, هيرة level ground
AR-du-ous (AR)	R وعر arduous, steep
● ARO-ma, fragrance	R روح to perfume
● ARRAIGN (RE) be of opinion	R رأى opinion
● RATE (RE) to think	R رأى to think
● RATIFY (RE) see, think	R رأى to see, think
● RATIO, RATION (RE) think	R رأى to think
● REASON (RE) think	R رأى to think
● REVERY (RE-V-er) dream	R رأى to see, رؤيا dream
● RAY, array, defile	R عبر line
RE-TRO, backward	R راع to come back, TR طرة side
RHEO, to flow (H)	R هر to flow
RHEUM (RHEO) to flow	R هر to flow
● RIA, normally drowned valley	R ریح valley where water flows f. every height
● ROA-st, to heat (ST)	R حر heat
ROI-l, irritate, make turbid	R ر irritation, dust
IRRI-t-ate	R ر irritation
H ₂ ● AURA, breeze, breath	R روح breeze, روح breath
CATARRH (RHEO) to flow	R هر to flow
● EARLY (AER) before	R ورا before
● ERE, before	R ورا before
DIUETIC (RHE) make water	R هر to flow
● ROW, arrangement in line	R عبر line
ROW (RO) (RE-m-us) oar	R هراوه stick
غ ROW, noise, disturbance	R حرى noise
RUE (HRUIW) mourning	HR هر to whine, weep
RUELLE (RUE) street	R حارة street
H ₂ RUIN (RUO) fall down, destroy	R هار to fall to pieces, هوار ruin, هير destroy
● RYE, lord	R راع ruler
URINE (URO)	R هير to flow cf. روى be watered
WRI-ng, to twist (NG)	R روى to twist
WRE-st, to twist (ST)	R روى to twist
WR-ist, to twist (ST)	R روى to twist nfv.
H ₂ USE, employ, enjoy	S حسى to put to test, حظ enjoy
AB-USE, misuse	AB negative, S حسى put to test
● ASSONANCE (SO-n-us) sound	S صاح cry, call
● SOU-nd (nd)	S صاح to cry, call
SOU-nd, healthy (nd)	S صح to be sound, healthy

- CONSONANT (SO-n-us) sound S صاح to cry, call
- DESECRATE (SA) set apart S صاع to separate
- L₂ ● IS, be S عاش to live, exist
- AS, live (Skt.) S عاش to live, exist
- EX-IS-t S عاش to exist
- SCIO, know, perceive SC=S احس to perceive, know, feel

Derivatives: SCI-ence, conscious, conscience (ad-SCI-ti-ous), con-sci-onable, conscientious.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ت SAD, originally to fill (SA) | S اسي to be sad, ↑ شاع to fill |
| ● ISO, equal | S سواء equal |
| par-EN-CHY-ma (en-CHY-ma) inpouring | CH=S ثاع to flow, + شع to be spilt |
| ● PERSON (SO-n-us) sound | S صاح to cry, call |
| SACRA-ment (SA) | S صاع to separate, i.e., to set apart for a purpose |
| SACRIFICE, SACRED (SA) | S صاع to separate, اباغ leave out |
| SAINT, holy (SA) | S ضحج to be healthy |
| SANE (SA-n-us) healthy | S سيج flowing water |
| SEA, expense of water | S حاص to sew |
| SEW | S صاع to scatter, hence sow |
| SOW, SEED, SE-men (SE) | S صاع to scatter, hence sow |
| SEED (SA) scatter | S صوع to shake (plants—wind) |
| SE-ism (SEO) to shake | S سواء equal |
| ● SEI-ty, selfhood | SLF سالف to be equal |
| SELF, identity | SH وحش shy girl, وحشة shyness |
| SHY, bashful | S حس to put meat on burning coals |
| SI-nge, to scorch (NG) | S صاح to cry |
| ● SO-norous (SO-no) sound | S اسا to cure |
| SOTERIAL (SO-zo) heal | S حاص to sew |
| SOUTER (SUE) sew | S صاع to scatter |
| SOW, scatter | S حس to perceive, have presentiment of, be certain of, |
| ● SEE, perceive by sense, apprehend, to ascertain, to know, look at | احس to know, perceive by senses |
| SUTILE (SU) sew | S حاص to sew |
| SUTURE (SU) sew | S حاص to sew |
| SYNCHYSIS (CHEE-in) pour | S شع to be spilt (water) |
| ● THE=DHI=SE, that d/Z | S ذا this, that, Z ذا this, that |
| UTENSIL (USE) | S حسى to put to test |
| ESCHEW, shun, fear, وحشة fear | SH وحش throw away for escaping |
| APOTHECARY (THE) to place | T حط to put |

- | | |
|--|--|
| THE-sis, epi-THE-sis, put | T حط to put |
| meta-THE-sis, put | T حط to put |
| pros-THE-sis, put before | T حط to put, PR=VR ورا before |
| SYN-THE-sis (THE) put | T حط to put |
| THEME (THE) put | T حط to put |
| TAO, way | T اتو path |
| TAU-t-em, tighten | T حتى to twist (hence tighten) |
| TIE, to fasten | T حتى to fasten |
| L ₂ TO, until | T حتى to, until (تا) |
| ● TOO, undesirably in excess (TO) | T عتا to exceed the limit, ↑ حتى to |
| TOY | T=D داغ toy |
| ● TU-tion, watch over, guard | T حاط to guard |
| ● TUTELAGE (TU-ta-ri) to guard | T حاط to guard, حوطة wariness |
| ● THEORY (THEO) see | T حوطة wariness (transf.) |
| ● TUTOR (TUE-ri) look to | T حوطة wariness |
| ● TOTAL (TO-t-us) including all | T حاط to surround (hence include all) |
| pre-VARICATE (VA-r-us) bent | V عوى to bend |
| ● VAIN (VA-n-us) empty | V هوا empty space |
| ● VAUNT (VA) empty | V هوا empty space |
| VE-nt, hole, outlet | V وهمى gap, chink |
| ● VE-ntil (VE-nt-is) wind | V هوا wind |
| ● VE-n-us, love, desire | V هوا love, desire |
| ● VI-al, small vessel | V وعاء vessel, (L diminutive) |
| ● PHI-al, vessel | P=V وعاء vessel |
| ● WOE | W. ويح woe |
| WANDER (WI-nd) turn round | W عوى to bend a th. |
| WE-nd, WI-nd, turn | W عوى to bend |
| ● WI-nd (WA) (nd) | W هوا wind |
| ● WASTE (VA) empty | V هوا empty space |
| ● WEATHER (VA) | V هوا weather |
| ● WOO, to make love | W هوا love |
| ● WOO, interjection of wonder and sorrow | W وى interjection of admiration and pity |
| DOOM, decision (DO) to put | D ودع to deposit |
| H ₂ DO, to put, prepare | D ودع to deposit+اعد prepare |
| DIE-s, day | DIE ضياء sunlight, ضح sun |
| DĒO-ta, beaming (DIV) Skt. | DV ضو sunlight (sun as god) |
| DEI-ty, (DE-us) god | D ضو sunlight (sun as god) |
| DE-mon, deity | D ضو sunlight, ضح sun |

Cypher Formula

(a) The word consists of vowels only. This means that the Arabic root contained three of the delicate letters (ع، ا، ه، ح، و، ي) which have changed into vowels. So the Arabic root has to be reconstructed by following the sound of the vowels.

(b) Please note also that J, I and Y interchange, e.g., YAQOOB=JACOB, YOOSEF=JOSEPH, IBNI-YAMIN=BENJAMIN. "I and J were thus felt to be forms of the same letter and are so used in medieval writing" (Standard English Dictionary, under the word J). "J, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel I, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter" (Cassel's Latin Dictionary, P. 300).

(c) J and Z interchange. Therefore Z may sometimes represent J or I or Y of the original root.

(a) AE-on, age	حیی to live
AI, cry	عوی to howl
AYE, age	حیی life
EVER (AYE)	حیی life
COETANEOUS (AE-t-US) age	حیی life
COEVAL (AE-v-um) age	حیی life
VIVO=BIO=EAU, to live	حیی to live
EAU, water	احیا rain
AGE, length of life (A'E-v-um)	حیی life (AGE=AYE حیی to live)
EAR, organ of hearing (AU-r-IS)	وعی to hear
AUDIBLE, AUDIENCE (AU-deo)	وعی to hear
OYER (OU-ir) to hear	وعی to hear
OYEZ, OYES (OU-ir) to hear	وعی to hear
PROOTIC (OU-s) ear	وعی to hear
AUSTERE (AUO) to dry	هوی to expose to air—hence dry
EAST (EO-s) dawn (OS-t)	ایا sunlight+OS اشع shine (sun)
PAR-EOEA-N (EO-s) dawn	ایا sunlight
OUIJA (OUI) yes=JA	ای yes J=Y, ای yes
PANISTIC (OI-on) egg	عوی to bend, i.e. elliptical
EGG (EI)	عوی to bend ,,

(b) In the following words original Y has changed into J or Z :—

OUIJA=OUI=JA, yes	J=Y ای yes
Ji-na, to live. (Hindi)	J=Y حی to live

GI-wan, life (Skt.)	GI=YI حیی to live, حی life
AGE, life-time	G=Y حی life
ZI-s-tan, to live (Persian)	Z=Y حی to live

(c) Conversely, I represents the original J or G :—

I, to go (GEH)	I=G ججا to walk
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N.B.—Skeat says I has been supplanted by J. In fact I has replaced J. The root of I, to go=GEH=ججا to walk.

EI-mi, to go (Greek)	E=G ججا to walk
I, to go, (Skt.)	J=G ججا to walk
JA-na, to go (Hindi)	J ججا to walk
EO, to go (Latin) (ex-l-t)	E=J ججا to walk
YUDH=JUDH, to fight	YD=JD جامد to fight
YA-tra=JA-tra, going	Y=J حجج to go
YAG, sacrifice (Skt.)	YG=ZG ذکی to slaughter (a victim)

Trilateral Metathesis

Transpose the three consonants :

ADZE, cutting tool	AZD عضد to lop
ALLUDE (LUD) play, sport	LD=DL دل to be coquettish
TRIBU-te, ATTRIBUTE, assign	TRB=RTB رتب to assign
BAMBOO	BNB=NBB انبوب pipe, tube
● BOTANY, science of plants	BTN=NBT نبات plant, نباتي <i>botanist</i>
BRAG, to boast	RBG=ربج be silly, رباجي <i>braggart</i>
ن BRASS	FRS=SFR صفر <i>brass</i>
ش BREAS-t (BRUS-ti-an) to but	SRB=سرب <i>breast</i> , ↑ بروض to sprout
ن BLUDGE-on, stick w. heavy striking end	BLG=LBG لبيج to strike w. stick, (حديدية ذات شعب) لبيجة
● con-DIGN (DIG-n-us) worthy	DG=GD جد to be respectable
con-TRIVE, devise	TRB=RTB رتب organise, set in order
● COPRO, dung	C/S CRP=PRC فرث dung
CREP-us-cular, of twilight	CRP=CPR سفر twilight
● DAINTY (DIG-n-us) worthy	DG=GD جد to be respectable
DARN, mend by knitting	DRN=RDN ردن to put cuffs
● DART, pointed missile, start rapidly	DRT=TRD طراد short spear, طارد to charge upon enemy
● DEIGN (DIG-n-are) deem worthy	DG=GD جد to be respectable
H ₂ de-MON-strate (MONEO) to show, admonish	MN=NM نم to show, نهم to threaten
ad-MON-ish, to warn	MN=NM نهم to threaten
dis-TRIB-ute, assign	TRB=RTB رتب to assign
dis-SIP-ate (SIPO) to scatter	SP=PS فث scatter cf. سفى scatter
● ECCOPROTIC (KOPR-os) dung	K/S SPR=PRS فرث dung
● EGGRESS (GRADI) step	GRD=DRG درجة step
● GRADE, step	GRD=DRG درجة step
● GRADU-ate	GRD=DRC درج to <i>graduate</i>
● PROGRESS (GRADI) step	GRD=DRG درجة step
● FAST, firm, steady	BST=SBT ثبت to be steady, <i>fast</i>
● FAST, keep, observe	BST=SBT ثبت to confine, continue
● FAST-en	BST=SBT ثبت to <i>fasten</i>
FING-an, cup	FNG=GFN جفنة large cup

FLEG, put to fright	FLG=GFL جفل to take fright
FLIGH-t (FLEOG-an) to fly	FLG=GFL جفل run away in panic
● FLIGH-t (FLEE) run away	EL=فل to run away, escape
FRILL, to ruffle	FRL=RFL رفل train of garment
RUFFLE, to wrinkle	RFL=رفل to be wrinkled
ن FURL, roll up	FRL=RFL رفل to be wrinkled
HERD, company of animals	HRD=HDR حدره flock of camels
● in-GREDI-ent (GRADI) walk	GRD=DRG درج to walk
LUDICROUS (LUD) play, sport	LD=DL دل to be coquettish
LUG, sail	LG=GL جل sail of a ship
LUG, chimney corner	LG=GLJ corner of house
● MARCH-en, folk-tale	MRS=SMR سمر night-talk
ن MIST, darkness	MST=TSM طسم darkness
MOTLEY, parti-coloured	MTL=TML طميل stained w. blood
MOTTLE, variegated	MTL=TML طمل to stain
MOUTH	MT=TM تم <i>mouth</i>
ن MUFFLE	NV لم=لفم to veil face, لمام <i>muffler</i>
H ₂ MUS-ic, song, murmur	MS=SM سماع song, زم to buzz
● NIG-er, black	NG=GN جن to be dark
ASP, serpent	ASP=APS حفت snake
GLIFF, fright, scare	GLF=GFL جفل take fright, be scared
GLISS-ade, to slide	GLS=SLG زلج to slide
● GRESSORIAL (GRADI) walk	GRD=DRG درج to walk
● GRADU-ally (GRADI) step	GRD=DRG درجة step
GRISE, shudder	GRS=RGS رجز trembling of knees
● ob-JURG-ate, to chide	J/Z ZRG=ZGR زجر to chide
ORGAS-m, swelling	RGS=GRS جرد to swell into tumour
● peri-DES-m-os, band	DS=SD شد to bind
H ₂ IN-DAG-ate, trace, search	DG=GD جدة streak, mark, جد ascertain
PETICHIA, red spot on skin	PTS=TPS تفت to stain w. blood
PLAG-al, of side	PLG=LGP لجيفة side of a door
● pre-LATE (LAT-us) borne	LT=TL تل to lift, carry (weight)
ذ pre-LUDE (LUDO) sport, toy, introductory	LD=DL دل to indicate, show, ↑ دل to be coquettish

N.B.—PRE=VR ورا before + دل to show, indicate the way, i.e., to introduce a subject. Prelude is not coquet but introduction.

- pro-LATE, carried
 - pro-LUS-ion (LUDO) to toy
 - pro-peri-SPO-menon,
(SPA0) to draw
 - PTYALIN (PTYE-in) to spit
 - PURSE (BYRSA) hide
 - RAD-ar (RADIO) ray, rod
 - ROD, a pole (ROOD) pole
 - RADI-ate, shine
 - RAT-oon, new shoot
 - RESPLENDENT (SPL-end) shine
 - RISP, bush,
branch
 - BRUSH, thicket
 - BRUSH, sweep, scrub clean
 - SPL-end-id, shining (ND)
 - SHARP, sharp
 - RUBIGO, rust
 - RUG, to pull
 - SCARR-ous, rough C/S
 - SERP-ent (SERPO) creep,
spread
 - غ SHIMMER, gleam tremulously
 - SLIME, mud
 - SLOP, to spill
 - SPILL, fall from vessel
 - SLOP, outer garment
 - SNARE, string
 - SNIFF, draw breath w. nose
 - SNUFF, draw into nose
 - SPAR, kick out
 - SPUR-n, kick out
 - SPASM (SPA0) to draw
 - SPELL, read letter by letter
 - SPELL, split
 - STEEM, ESTEEM, consider
 - ESTIM-ate, approximate judgment
 - STEMMA, garland
 - STUM, mute
 - MUTE, silent (S dropped)
- LT=TL تل to carry, lift
LD=DL دل to be coquettish
SP=PS فص to pull out a th. from
- PT=TP تف to spit
BRS=BSR بشارة skin peeled off
RD=DR در to shine
RD=TRD طراد pole (T dropped)
RD=DR در to shine
RT=TR طر to grow forth (plant)
SPL=LSP لصف shine brilliantly
RSP=PRS فرش small plants,
افرش to spread (branches)
FRSH فرش small plants
FRSH فرشة brush
SPL=LSP لصف shine brilliantly
SHRP=PRSH افرش sharpen
RBG=GRB جرب rust
RG=GR جر to pull, drag
SCR=SRC شرس rough
SRP=PRS فرش creeping plant vfn.
افرش to spread
RSHM ارشم flash, ارمش twinkle
SLM=SML سملة black mud
SLB=SBL اسبل to drop
SBL اسبل to drop
SPL=PSL فضلة work clothes
SNR=RSN رسن string
SNF=NFS نفس to draw breath
SNF=NFS نفس to breathe
SPR=RPS رفس to kick
SPR=RPS رفس to kick
SP=PS فص to pull out
SPL=LPS لفظ word, utterance
(S) PL فلع to split
STM=TMS طمس to guess
TMS طمس to guess, conjecture
- STM=SMT سمت string of necklace
STM=SMT صامت mute, silent
MT=SMT صامت mute

- STYME, minimum vision
- SOMBRE, dark (B)
 - sub-FUSC, sombre
 - SWAN (ZWAN) goose
 - TAENIA, a bond
 - TEN-d, stretch
 - TORP-id. benumbed
 - TRUDGE, walk laboriously
 - اصل TRUFF-LE, fungus,
(TUMEO) to swell
 - ش CEREM-ony
 - MEMORY (SMER) remember
 - MEMORI-al, custom, record, ,,
 - MEMOR-ize, put on record, ,,
- MEMOIR, record (SMER)
- N.B.—Record or impress helps memory, hence memory is metonymy.
- MEMORIA, system to assist
memory
- But more often gutturals cause metathesis.
- apo-CRYPHA, to hide
 - ASK, SEEK, demand, require
 - BATCH, BARE, cook by dry
heat
 - BILK, cheat
 - BLOCK, mould
 - BLOCK-ade, mould
 - BOGLE, goblin
 - GOBL-in
 - (1) BRISK, lively
 - (2) BRISK, gaily dressed
 - ن BULK, great size
 - CALAM-ance, woollen stuff
 - CANC-el, abolish
 - CHAP, jaw
 - CHAP, crack of skin
 - CHAP, man, boy
- STM=TMS طمس lose brightness
(star)
- SMR اسمر dark
- FSC=CSF غسف darkness
- ZWN=WZN وزين goose
- TN=NT نطا to bind
- TN=NT نطا to stretch
- TRP=PTR فتر become cool, tepid
- TRG=RTG رتج begin to walk (child)
- TRF=FTR فطر mushroom,
↑ TM ظام swollen
- CRM=RCM رسم ceremony
- SMR=RSM رسم to write, sketch
- SMR=RSM رسم custom, to write
- SMR=RSM رسم to write, رسم
impress
- SMR=RSM رسم to write, رسم
impress
- SMR=RSM رسم impress, رسم
recollect
- CRP=CPR غفر to hide
- SK=KS قس to seek
- BK=KB قب become dry
- BLK=KLB خلب to deceive
- BLK=KLB قالب mould
- BLK=KLB قالب clog, mould
- BGL=GBL خابل devil, seducer
- GBL خابل devil, demon
- BRSK=SRBK سريخ be active,
sprightly
- (B) RSK رشق be elegant, nimble
- BLK=LBK لبخ be fleshy (body)
- CLM=CML خملة woollen stuff
- CNC=NCC نسخ abolish
- CH/K KP=PK فك jaw
- CH/S SP سف to chap
- SB عصب sharp boy

CHAPE, cap NV	CH/K	KB قبع to conceal head, قبوعة cap
CLAP, strike palms together		CLB=LCB لخب to slap, لخب strike
● CLIFF, high steep rock		CLF=FLC فلک mound, hillock
be-SEECH (SEEK)		SK=KS قس to seek
CLOT, lump		CLT=CTL كتلة lump of clay
● CLOUGH, ravine, steep valley		CLF=FLC فلق ravine between two
(N.B.—GH is=F)		mountains (see KLOOF)
KOLAPH-os, to cuff		KLP=LKP لخب to strike, لخب slap
CORF, large basket		CRF=CFR قفیر basket
غ COFFER, basket		CFR قفیر basket
● CORYMB, cluster	(B)	CRM=RCM رکم to heap up
● CORPHAE-us, head		CRP=PRC فرق crest
● CREASE, fold		CRS=CSR کسر to crease, کسر fold
CROF-t, dry land		CRF=CFR قفر wild land
CUDGEL, strike w. cudgel	G/Z	CZL=ZCL زقلة cudgel
اصل CURD (CROWD) to compress		↑ CRD=DCR دغر to squeeze
		(wrong root),
(KURTH)	TH/S	KRTH=KRS قرش to curd
CROWD, to compress		CRD=DCR دغر to compress
H ₂ ● CUSP, peak, point of spear		CSP=SCP سقف roof, سقف strike w.
		spear
DARK		DRK=KDR خدر darkness
de-FALC-ate, to lop		FLC=CLF تلف to cut
L ₃ DESICC-ate (SICC-us) dry		SC=CS قش to be dry (plant)
SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)		SK=KS قش to be dry
KHUSH-K, dry (Persian)		KSH قش to be dry (خوشیدن)
DESQUAMATE (SQULEO)		SQL=SLQ سلق to skin (قشرة)
scale		
SCALE, shell		SCH=SLC سلق to skin, قلش to skin
ت SCALE, dish of balance,		SCL=شقل to weigh,
(SCALE) shell		↑ SCL=SLC سلق to skin
CORD-on, circle		CRD=RCD ركد to turn, whirl
L ₂ DRAG-on, snake		DRG=GDR قدار large snake
GADRU, large snake (Skt.)		GDR قدار large snake
DUSK		DSK=DKS دغش dusk, darkness
ECARDI-n-ate (CARDO) to		CRD=RCD ركد to turn, whirl
swing		
CARDINAL (CARDO) hinge		CRD=RCD ركد to turn nfv.
EMUNCTORY (MUNGO) to		MNG=NGM نخم to wipe one's
blow the nose		nose (blowing implied)
● ENSUE (SEQUI) follow		SQ=QS قص to follow

● Derivatives : *sequence, sequel, consequence, second, et-sequ, persecute, prosecute, sequacious, subsequent, sequidilia, execute, sue, pursue, suit, suite, consecutive, obsequies, sequester.*

ex-SICC-ate, dry	SC=CS قش to be dry
FISC, treasury, orig. basket	FSC=CFS قفص basket
COFFER, treasury=basket	CFR قفیر basket
FLANK, side (N)	FLK=LKF لقف side
L ₃ FUSC-us, dark	FSC=CSF غسف darkness
KSHAP, night (Skt.)	KSP غسف darkness
SHAB, night (Persian)	SF=KSF غسف darkness (K elided)

N.B.—Sanskrit has retained the true form of the word. Latin has transposed the letters because “Latin is addicted to the transposition of letters” (Jespersen, P. 50). Persian has dropped initial K, because “when a word travels for initial K is lost (Skeat’s Dictionary under the word APE=KAPI).

GAB, prate	GB=BG بق to prate
GLEDGE, to squint G/Z	GLZ=ZGL زغل to squint
GLIB, smooth	GLB=LBG لبق to soften
GLIDE, flow gently	GLD=DGL دغل to glide
GLIS-t-en, to shine	GLS=SLG ذلق to shine
● GOLLOP, to gulp	GLP=LGP لقف to swallow up
● GULP, swallow hastily	GLP=LGP لقف to swallow up
GRIME, dust	GRM=RGM رغام dust
GRIS, blue, grey	GRS=SRG ازرق blue, grey
GRIZZ-le, grey	GRZ=ZRG ازرق grey
oxy-RHYNCH-us (RHNCH)	RNK=NKR نخر to snort
snout	
● PAIK, thump, blow	PK=KP كف slap
peri-PROK-t-os, anus, PRK=	PKR فقر to bore, قفیر mouth of a canal.
AN-us, opening of alimentary	AN عین small opening, hole
canal	
pit-MARK, dark	MRK=KRM عكرم darkness of night
MURK-Y, dark	MRK=KRM عكرم darkness
● MARK, make a mark by writing	MRK=RKM رقم to dot, write
MARK, target aimed at	MRK=مرق pierce through (game—arrow)
PLUCK, to strip, pull out	PLK=LKP تلف to strip, pull
PLUG, peg for stopping hole	PLG=GLP تلف to calk
● PONIARD (PUG-n-us) fist	PK=KP كف fist
● pro-CRYP-sis, hiding	CRP=CPR غفر to hide

MARQUE-t-ry, mark w. spots	MRK=RKM رقم to dot, to strife
MARQU-is, boundary	MRQ=RQM رقمة side—of valley
PROC-t-al, of anus	PRC=PCR فتر to bore a hole
● pro-SECTOR (SEC) to cut	SC=CS قص to cut
● SEC-tion, following, separate	SC=CS قص to follow, to cut
● SEC-t-ile, able to be cut	SC=CS قص to cut
H ₂ ● PUG, fist, footprint	PK=KP كف fist, قفا to follow
● PUG, track	PK=KP قفا follow step by step
ن ● RASC-al خاسر <i>rascal</i>	RSC=CSR خسر become a <i>rascal</i>
● RISK, expose to loss	RSK=KSP خسر to lose, خسر loss
ن ROLLICK, move in careless manner	RLK=RKL رقل to go on quickly
● ROQUET, to strike	RQT=TRQ طرق stroke
● STROKE	(S) TRK طرق <i>stroke</i>
RUCHE, plaited frilling	RK=KR قر fold of cloth
RUG-ose, wrinkled	RG=GR غر wrinkle
CORRUG-ate (RUGA) wrinkle	RG=GR غر wrinkle
WRINK-le (N)	RK=KR غر wrinkle
RUCK, stack	RK=KR كارة bundle
ن SCATT-er, to disperse	SCT=CST قسط to disperse
SCOFF, mock, jeer	SCF=CFS خفس to scoff
SCOFF, to devour	SCF=CFS قفش to eat greedily
SCOUP, to bound, caper	SCP=CPS قفزة bound, leap
L ₂ SHRINK (N)	SHRK=KRSH كرش to contract
SCRI-mp (SKRI-mman) shrink	SKR=KRS كرش to contract
SUKAR-na, to contract (Hindi)	SKR=KRS كرش to contract
SKERY, roof of rock	SKR=SRK شرخ top of mountain
SKIO, hut	SK=KS خص hut
H ₂ SKIP, run, jump	KBS=KBS قيص to gallop, قفز to spring
SKIR-t	SKR=KSR كسر <i>skirt</i> of a tent
SKOFF, gobble up	SKF=KFS قفش eat greedily
SKIP, basket	SKP=KPS قفص basket
SKYR, curd	SKR=KRS فرش to curd (milk)
ن CURD (KRUTH) TH/S	CRTH=CRS قرش to <i>curd</i>
SLAKE, abate, extinguish	SLK=KLS كلس to quench thirst
SLAKE, to lick	(S) LK لق to lick
● SMOCK, woman's frock	SMK=KMS قميص shirt
SMOKE, darken, obscure	SMK=SKM سخم soot, blackness
CLAP, strike palms together	CLB=LCB لخب to slap
SLAP, S/K	KLB=LKB لخب to slap

N.B.—لخب was transposed into CLAP and then K became S=SLAP.

● SLAP, breach, hill-pass	S/K	KLP=PLK فلق ravine between 2 hills
● SLOOP, boat	S/K	KLP=PLK فلك boat
● FELLUCA, boat		FLC فلك boat
L ₃ SNEAP, pinch	S/K	KNP=NKP نتف to pinch
KNIP, to pinch (German)		KNP=NKP نتف to pinch
PINCH, nasal of PIZZI-are		PS=KBS قبصة pinch (K dropped)
NIP (KNIP)		KNP=NKP نتف to fillip a.o.
SLIDE, SLIDD-er, glide, slip	S/K	KLD=DKL دغل glide, slip in
N.B.—In the words SLAP, SLOOP, SNEAP, SLIDE initial S=K which has caused metathesis.		
● SPUNK, spark, tinder	(N)	SBK=KBS قبة firebrand
SQUAB, thick, stumpy		SQB=QSB اخشب fat
● SQUAMA, a scale		SQM=QMS قميص clothe upon skin
SQUARR-ose, rough w. scale like process		SQR=QRS خرشا slough of serpent, skin upon cream
SQUEAL, cry of pain		SQL=SLQ صليق shriek of distress
● STAC-te, dropping		STC=SCT سقط to drop
STIBI, Egypt	S/K	KTB=KBT قبط copts
COPT, Egyptian		CBT قبط copts
EGYPT		GBT قبط copts
● TAX, arrange		TKS=KST قسط to assess (tax)
● TAX-is, division, arrangement		TKS=KST قسط to distribute
THICK	TH/S	SK=KS كث to be thick
ت TORCH, large candle (TORQUO) to twist		TRK=KRT قراط lighted wick, ↑ TRQ اطرق to twist
● TREACHE-ry, deception		TRK=KTR ختر <i>treachery</i>
● TRICK, deceit		TRK=KTR ختر to deceive,
● TRICK-le, to drop		TRK=KTR قطر to drop
TRICK-le, ticklish		TRK=KTR قطرة trifle
TROCHEE, to run		TRK=KTR قطر to run
علم CANTER, easy gallop	(N)	CTR قطر to run (horse)
TUNIC, garment		TNC=CTN قطنية cotton garment
CHITON, tunic		KTN قطنية cotton garment
COTTON		CTN قطن <i>cotton</i>
TRUCK, to run		TRK=KTR قطر to run
● WAX, become gradually large		WKS=WSK وسق to store, heap
H ₂ WAX, fit of anger, irate		WKS=WSK وسق to upbraid, وفس mange
NEIGH, cry of horse (HNEG)		HNG=NHG نهق to bray (ass)
CLEAVE (KLOF) to split		KLF=FLK فلق to split (تلف to cut)
CLEF-t (KLOF)		KLF=FLK فلق <i>cleft</i>
CLEAVE (KLEB) to stick to		KLB=KLB كلب to cohere

Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the two consonants and restore a delicate letter.

N.B.—And more often gutturals cause metathesis.

L₂ ab-DUCE, to lead DC=CD تاد to lead

Derivatives: abduction, adduce, conduce, conduct, conduit, deduce, reduce, produce, product, deduct, doge, douche, ducal, ducat, educe, indnce, duke, duchess, duchy, duct, aqueduct, induct, seduce, introduce, redoubt, seduce, traduce, educate, educt, endue, ductile.

ن GUIDE, to lead	Eng. GD تاد to lead
ARCHI-TEC-t (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
غ COAL, charcoal, black	CL=LC حلك to be black
AVOID (VAC-us) empty	VC=CV خوى to be empty
VAC-ate, to empty	VC=CV خوى to be empty
BACK, behind	BK=KB عقب to follow
BACK, trough	BK=KB قوآب large vessel
H ₂ BACON (BACKE) pig, buttock	BK=KB قيع to grunt (pig) nfv., BK=KB كعب anything rising
cf. NATE-s, buttock	NT نتا to swell, نات jutting
اصل BASIN, water vessel (BACCA)	(B) SN صحن basin, ↑ BC=CB قوآب large vessel
BOW, curve (BOGA)	BG=GB قبا to bend
CARO, flesh	CR=RC عرقة piece of flesh
CERASTIUM (KER-os) horn	KR=RK روق horn
BOUGH, originally—arm, shoulder of an animal	BG=BZ=ZB ضبع arm, (بازو) upper part of arm
H ₂ BUX-om (BUG) to bend, obey	BG=GB قبا to bend, كبع to obey
CERA-to, horn	CR=RC روق horn
CHIG-n-on, mass of hair on back	SG=GS عقصة lock, plait of hair
CRO-m-LECH, bent, flat stone	CR اچار to bend, LS=SL صلح broad stone
DECA, ten	DC=CD عقد number f. 10 to 20
DENARIUS (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. f. 10 to 20
DICK-er, ten	DC=CD عقد No. f. 10 to 20
DECI-mal (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
DIME (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
DEAN (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
DIZIAN (DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20

DOZEN (DU) two (F=V=U)	DU=DF ضعف double, i.e., two,
(DECA) ten	DC=CD عقد No. 10 to 20
DICK, to affirm	DK=KD وكد to affirm
DERELICT (LINQUEO) to leave	LQ=QL خالى to leave, quit (N)
DICK-er, trade by barter	DK=KD تاض to exchange
DICKY, donkey, seat	DK=KD قعدة donkey, saddle, seat
DICK-y, shaky	DK=KD اتعاد lameness
L ₂ ش DONKEY (N)	DK=KD قعدة ass (كدها)
ERUCT, belch (RUC)	RC=CR خار to bellow (ox)
FING-er, five (N) G/K	FK=KF كف fist (transf.)
ن FOG, dust particles in drops,	FG=GF قفو dust raised by rain,
H ₂ mist	FG=GF غف thin mist
FOG, grass	FG=GF غف herbage
FOX	NV FK=KF عتف to crook, عتف fox
GABB-le, to chatter	GB=BG يق to prate
ن GIDDY, spin round, dizzy	GD=DG دوخة vertigo, giddiness
• in-TEGU-ment, cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
KILL, destroy, slay	KL=LK هلك destory, هلك death
H ₂ LACK, deficiency, want	LK=KL قلة paucity, اخل to want
LACU-na, empty part	LC=CL خلا to be empty
MAKE, establish, construct	MK=KM قاوم to set up, make accurate
MAKE, MATCH, equal	MK=KM قاوم to be equal to
MIDGE (MUCKE) small	MK=KM قمنى small
PIGMY, small (P prosthetic)	(P) GM قمنى small
ن NICK-NAME	NK=KN كنى to by-name
غ NAME	NM نمى to attribute to, نم to show
NOG, wooden peg	NG=GN قناحة wooden peg
اصل ob-SCURE, to dim	SCR سكر to be dim (sight),
(SKEUE) covering	↑ SK=KS غشى to cover
OBTEC-t (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
peri-TECHI-um (THEKE) case	TK=KT غطا covering
pro-TECT (TEGO) cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
pro-TEGE (TEGO) cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
TEG-men (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
TEGU-la (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
THATCH (TEGO) to cover	TG=GT غطا to cover
L ₃ THEEK, cover	TK=KT غطا to cover
KAT, cover (Aryan)	KT غطا to cover (earliest root)
DHAK-na, to cover (Hindi)	TK=KT غطا to cover
H ₂ OPPUGN (PUG-na) fight, fist	PK=KP كفاح war, كف fist

IMPUGN (PUG-n-are) to fight	PK=KP كفاح war, struggle
ORCH-is, rounded body, testicle	ORK=OKR أكرة ball (applied to testicle)
para-SCEVE (SKUE) to equip	SK=KS كسى to clothe
TAX-is, arrangement	TKS=KST قسط to distribute
¹ PECH, to pant	BK=KB قبع to pant
PIG (BIG) cf. نخر to grunt	BG=GB قبع to grunt (pig), ناجر pig
H ₂ PECK, incline, stumble, jerk	PK=KP اكفا to be inclined كفاً turn upside down, repel
peri-SCI-an (SKIA) shadow	SK=KS عكس reflection
PICK, select	PK=KP قفا choose, قفوة selection
^ن PICKA-back, bundle on back	BK=KB باقة bundle BK=KB عقب behind
^ن POKE, thrust	PK=KP كفاً repel
^ن POKE, brim of bonnet	PK=KP كفة border of a garment
POOK, pluck, pinch	BK=KB قبا to pluck, take w. fingers
^ن PUG, fist	PK=KP كف fist
PUG, track	PG=GP قفا follow step by step
PUG, pull out	PG=GP قجف to uproot
PUG-il, handful	PK=KP كف fist, hand
^ن PUG, harlot, goblin	BG=GB بغى harlot, قفاح wicked
PUG-na-cious (PUG-no) to fight	PK=KP كفاح struggle, war
PUNCH, repel, drive (N)	PK=KP كفاً repel
QUINA, bark	QN=NQ ققح to bark a th.
RE-LIC (LINQUO) leave	LQ=QL قلى to leave alone
RE-LINQU-ish, leave (N)	LQ=QL قلى to leave alone
RE-PUGN (PUG-no) fight	PK=KP كفاح struggle, war
RHEX-is, to break	RK=KR خرع to be broken
RHINO-CER-os, nostril+horn (KER-as)	RN=NR نعر to snort =nfv.=nostil, KR=RK روق horn
RICK, bundle for loading	RK=KR كار to carry a bundle on back, كارة bundle
RICK, sprain	RK=KR كور twist—of turban
RICK-ets (WRIKK-en) twist	RK=KR كار to wind round
RINK, circle (N)	RK=KR كور circle
H ₂ ROCH, to cut short, curve	RK=KR اخر to cut down, ااخار to incline
ROACH, curve (not prec.)	RK=KR ركع to bend
ROCK, distaff	RK=KR قرية stick
ROCK (not prec.)	RK=KR رغووة rock
ROCK, sway to and fro	RK=KR راقق to quiver, be rippled

ROCK-et, distaff	RK=KR قرية stick
RUCK, stack	RK=KR كارة bundle
OFFEND, DE-FEND, strike	FD=DF دفع to repel, refute, repel (N) to avert an evil from
SAC, bag	SC=CS كيس bag+زق wine-skin
SACK, dry	SK=KS قش to be dry
SACK-BUT, draw+push	KS قش to drag, BT=VT وطح thrust back
SAC, strife	SC وسق to quarrel
SACK-less, innocent	SC وسق to quarrel (not quarreling)
SACQU, garment	SQ=QS كساء garment
SAG-um, cloak	SG=GS غشى to cover
SAGU-in, monkey	SG=GS قص to follow, i.e., imitate
APE (KAPI) monkey	KP قفا to follow, تقفه imitate

N.B.—Monkey is an imitating animal, hence the above two senses.

SAKE, cause	SK=KS قضية cause
SATCH-el (SACC-us) bag	SK=KS كيس bag
SKIROUS (SKIA) shadow	SK=KS عكس reflection
SHAG, ragged hair	SHK=KSH عكش dishevelled (hair)
SHOUGH, shaggy	SHK=KSH عكش dishevelled (hair)
SICCA-t-ive, drying	SC=CS قش to be dry
SICK, chase	SK=KS كسا to pursue
CHASE	CH/K KS كسا to pursue
SICK-le, to cut	SK=KS قص to cut
SKE-os, vessel	SK=KS قاسية pot
SOCK, light shoe	SK=KS كوث shoe
SOC-le (SOCC-us) shoe	C/K SK=KS كوث shoe
SUCC-us, juice	SC=CS قش to draw nfv,
SUCK, SUCK-le, draw	SK=KS قش to draw (i.e., milk)
SEEK, demand, enquire	SK=KS قس to seek
ASK, demand, enquire	SK=KS قس to seek
BE-SEECH (SEEK)	SK=KS قس to seek

N.B.—In the above-noted 28 words Arabic K+S has regularly been transposed into S+K. This shows the uniformity of sound law. Other combinations of letters may be studied similarly. For instance, in the foregoing words in eleven cases Arabic KR has become RK in English.

TEN (DEKA)	DK=KD عقد number f. 10 to 20
TRI-CERA-t-OPS, 3 horned dinosaur (KER-as) horn	TR وتر odd number—applied to 3, KR=RK روق horn

(OPS) face	PS=SP صحف face
WRICK, to turn, twist	RK=KR كر to be wound
غ BAN-ish (BAN) curse	BN=NB أنبأ to banish, ↑ ابن accuse
BAN, viceroy	BN=NB نائب viceregent
ALIGHT (LIH-t-an) dismount	LH=HL حل to alight at
adi-PHORISM (PHERO) bear	PR=RP رفع to lift, carry to

Derivatives : afferent, diaphoric, offer, peri, prefer, report, disport, import, export, purport, support, deport, transport, porter, portesse, portfolio, comport, portmantean, paraphernalia, delay, importune.

N.B.—The Arabic root رفع has yielded 22 derivatives in combination with various prefixes and suffixes and compound forms. Similarly the root قس gives about 20 derivatives while the root صدى (to stand), i.e., STA, gives about 100 derivatives. The same is the case with hundreds of Arabic roots which have been employed by different languages to yeild a crop of derivatives. And this conclusively establishes the following claim :

“Arabic was the Word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world, from which men learned to make their own languages” (Teachings of Islam, P. 132).

ALLOT (LOT) quantity	LT=TL طلع quantity
AMENABLE (MINEO) threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
COMMINATION (MINEO) ,,	MN=NM نهم threaten
DE-MEAN, threaten,	MN=NM نهم to threaten, drive
drive cattle	نهم الابل : زجرها و صاح بها لتجد في سيرها
H ₂ EMIN-ent, projecting,	MN=NM نعامة projecting stone,
threatening	نهم to threaten
MEAN, to moan	MN=NM نأم to moan
MOAN	MN=NM نأم to moan
MEN-ace, threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MINA-ci-ous, threatening	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MONI-tion, warning	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MON-ster, warn	MN=NM نهم to threaten
AD-MON-ish, threaten	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MUSTER (MON) warn	MN=NM نهم to threaten
MAN-DRA, cattle-shed	MN=NM نهم cattle,
	DR=ZR حظيرة shed
ANTENNA (TIENO) to stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
غ ANTHOM (ant-PHONE) voice	PN=NP نوف voice
ن BAG	BG=GB جيب bag

BAG, to swell	BG بنا to swell
BAG, to cut w. hook	BG ببع to cut w. sword
BAN, viceroy	BN=NB نائب vicegerent
BAN, proclaim	BN بين declare
ت BIER (BAR) carry	BR=RB ربع bier, ↑ عبر to convey
BLUE, dark	BL=LB حلب to be dark
BOSS, master	BS=SB صاحب master
BUSH, thickly shrub	BSH=SHB اشب thicket
CANE-PHOR-us,	CN صن basket,
basket-bearer	C/S PR=RP رفع to lift, carry
cata-RHINE, nostril	RN=NR نعر to snort nfv.
CHAR-COAL, burnt black	SR سعر to burn, CL=LC حلك be black
ن CUD	C/S CD=DC وسع to cud
H ₃ ا DASH, shatter to pieces,	DSH=SHD شدة to break, شد to run,
run, rush w. violence	رشا rush into thick of fight
de-FEND, repel, ward off (N)	FD=DF دفع repel, avert
de-FER, carry	FR=RF رفع lift, carry
H ₂ de-FILE, strike, dirty (FOUL)	FL=LF لفا to strike, لفا dust
de-LAY (FERRE) carry	FR=RF رفع carry, lift
• de-LUDE, deceive	LD=DL دلى to delude
DENE, sandy, hill	DN=ND نهداء sand-hill
L ₃ DE-PIL-ate (PIL-us) hair	BL=LB هلب hair (بال , وال)
PIL-us, hair, hair of tail	BL=LB هلب hair, hair of tail
BAL, hair of tail (Skt.)	BL=LB هلب hair of tail
BAL, VAL, hair (Hindi)	BL=LB هلب hair
DINT, stroke, blow (N)	DT=TD وطدة violent blow
de-MUR, delay	MR=RM روم wait, tarry
dis-DAIN (DIG-n-us) worthy	DG=GD جد be respectable
DOUR, severe, stern	DR=RD عرد hard
H ₂ DOWN, hill, sandy hill	ND ند hill, نهداء sandy hill
DOWN, below	DN دون below
DRI-ll, bore a hole	DR=RD حرد to pierce
(1) RIDD-le, fill w. holes (HRIDD)	HRD حرد to pierce (wood)
(2) RIDD-le, obscure description	RD=RZ عرض speak equivocally

N.B.—DRI-ll and Riddle (1) is the same word. Riddle (2) comes f. a different root.

• DUNE, mound of sand	DN=ND نهداء sand-hill
• DUS-t, powdered earth on surface	DS=SD صعيد earth, soil surface of earth

BOIL, EBULLI-ent (etym. dub)	BL=LB لبأ to boil, هبل vapour
H ₂ ELUDE, deceive, play, toy	DL=DL دعل deceive, دل be coquettish
EMEUTE, popular rising	MT=TM طمع rise, disobey
opi-TON-ic, stretched	TN=NT نظا to stretch
ex-ORBI-t-ant (ORB) ring	RB=BR برة ring
ex-TEND (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نظا to stretch
BE-NEATH, (NIED) below	ND=DN دون below (see DOWN)
NETH-er, lower (NID-er)	ND=DN دون below
ت FACE (FA) shine	FC=CF هف face, ↑ هف to shine
FAIN (FEH-an) rejoice	FH=HF هفا to rejoice
L ₂ FASCI-n-ate, charm	FS=SF شعف be enamoured of
SHEF-tan, to be charmed (Pers.)	SHF شعف be enamoured of
GAME, to jest, sport G/Z	ZM=MZ مزح to jest
MUSE, meditate	MZ=ZM زعم to think
ن MUZZ-y, bewildered	MZ=ZM زعم be astonished,
ن AMAZE, overwhelm w. wonder	MZ=ZM زعم be perplexed
H ₂ MAZE, bewilderment.	MZ=ZM زعم be astonished
labyrinth	MZ=MJ عمج to wind (valley)
GLO-tto, tongue	GL=LG لهجة tongue
LANGU-age (N)	LG لهجة language
in-FULA, lappet, band	FL=LF لفة head-band
in-TAC-t, untouches	TC=CT سطح to touch
غ TOUCH CH/S	TS=ST سطح to touch
in-TEND (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نظا to stretch
in-TUSE, to thump	TS=ST سطح sound of a blow
LACE-r-ate, to tear	LC=CL سلع to slit
LACI-n-ate, to slash	LC=CL سلع to slit
SLI-t	SL سلع to slit
ن SLA-sh, to slit	SL سلع to slit
LANCI-n-ate, to rend (N)	LC=CL سلع to slit
● LAST (LATE) at the end,	LT=TL طال <i>last</i> long,
to remain	be protracted
H ₂ LATE (LASS-us) weary, slow,	LS لهثة weariness, لاث be slow,
long delay	dilatory
غ LEAN, thin	LN=NL ناكل thin
غ LEAN, incline to (KLEI)	LN=NL ناكل incline to, ↑ قل to lift
● LENI-ent, soft	LN=NL ناكل to be soft
● LODE, guiding star, course	LD=DL دل to lead, دلى road
● LEAD, conduct, guide	LD=DL دل to direct, show the way
LOOP, slit	LP=PL فلح slit
● LOOP, doubling of cord	LP=PL فلح to fold, twist

LOUT, to stoop	LT=TL اطلى to incline the head
اصل MAIL, armour	ML=LM لامة breast-plate,
(MACU-la) spot	↑ MC مسحة spot
MAIL=MOLE, spot	ML=LM لامة spot
MAIL, bag of letters	ML=LM ملاح bag
MATCH, inflammable material	MS=SM شمع wax, candle CH/S
MATCH, equal CH/K	MK=KM تاوم be equal to
MATE, pair	MT=TM تهم fellow of a pair
MAT-ure, ripe (MATU-r-US)	MT=TM اطعم to be ripe
MELE, to mix	ML=LM لام to join
MELL, to mingle	ML=LM لام to consolidate
L ₂ MORE, root	MR=RM ارومة root
MULA=MURA, root (Skt.)	MR=RM ارومة root
L ₂ MUSIC (MUSE) song, harmony	MS=SM سماع song, harmony
SME, make music (Coptic)	SM سماع song
ش MOUSE, perhaps (MUSH) to	MSH=SHM شيام mouse, rat,
steal, mouse-colour, i.e., dark	dust, ↑ شمع to steal
grey	
MOOSH, rat (Persian)	MSH=SHM شيام rat
<i>N.B.—Skeat has doubtfully adopted Skt. root (MUSH). This is his weakness for Skt.</i>	
MOOT, to meet (MEET)	MT=TM مطا to joint a friend
MOTE, mound w. castle	MT=TM اطم fort
MOUTH	MT=TM تم mouth
ن MUG, cup	MG=GM هجم large cup
L ₂ JAM, cup (Persian)	JM هجم large cup
● NAGA, snake	NG=GN جان snake
● NEED, want of means of living	ND=DN ادنى live straitly,
	دان to be poor
ORB, ORB-it, ring	RB=BR برة ring
OSTENSIBLE (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نظا to stretch
PALLA, mantle	PL=LP لفاع cloak
PALLI-ate (PALLA) cloak	PL=LP لفاع cloak
● PAT-r-ole, go round	PT=TP طاف <i>partol</i> , go round
PAUL, a little	PL=LP لفاء a little
PEL-os, clay	PL=LP لفأ dust
PET, offended feeling	PT=TP تنفى to be angry
ش PETTY, small	PT=TP تنف to be small, mean
L ₄ ● PHILA, love (Greek)	PL=LP انف to love
● LOVE (LUF-en) Eng.	LF الف to love

● LIP-t-or, lover (German)	LP الف to love
● BALLABH, lover (Skt.) B/F	(B) LF الف to love (reduplicated)
PHONE, sound, voice	PN=NP نوف sound, voice صوت
PHONO-PHORE, voice+carry	PN=NP نوف voice, PR=RP رفع to carry
PILE, hair	BL=LB هلب hair
L ₂ PIS-MIRE (MIRE) ant	MR=RM رمة winged ant gfp.
MOAR, ant (Persian)	MR=RM رمة winged ant gfp.
L ₂ PLU-sh (PILA) hair	BL=LB هلب hair
BAL, hair (Hindi)	BL=LB حلب hair
L ₄ POST, after (POSI-no)	PS=SP ثنا to follow
PAS, behind (Persian)	PS=SP ثنا to follow
PICHHAY, behind (Hindi)	PS=SP ثنا to follow
POOCHH, tail (Punjabi)	PS=SP ثنا to follow
PRETEND (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا to stretch
H ₂ PRO-MEN-ade, threaten, project	MN=NM نوم threaten, نعامة projecting stone
ت PRO-MIN-ent, threatening	MN=NM نعامة projecting, ↑ نوم threaten
PRO-MONO-tory, projecting	MN=NM نعامة projecting stone
PYGE, rump	BG=GB عجب rump
ن RASH, thin slice of bacon	RSH=SHR شرحة slice of meat pfg.
RE-FER, carry	FR=RF رفع to carry, lift
<i>N.B.—“RE is sometimes an arbitrary suffix” (see Skeat’s Dictionary).</i>	
REMON-strate (MONEO) threat-en	MN=NM نوم to threaten
RE-POR-t, carry	PR=RP رفع to carry
RE-MORA, delay	MR=RM روم to wait, tarry
L ₂ RET, to soak, soften	RT=TR طرى to moisten
TAR, moist (Persian)	TR طرى to moisten
RHIN, nose	RN=NR نعر to snort nfv. نعرة cartilage of nose
L ₂ RHIZ-ic, of root	RZ=ZR ازر root
JAR, root (Hindi) J/Z	JR=ZR ازر root
RHOMB (RHEPO) fall, revolve	RP=PR فرع go down, go round
RIP, tear open	RP=PR فرى to rip off, cut out
RISS-ole, to fry brown	RS=SR صجر to be tawny fawn
RIZZ-er (RESSO-r-er) to dry in the sun	RS=SR شرى to dry in the sun
RODEO, to wheel	RD=DR دار to revolve (wheel)

ROM, man, husband	RM=MR مرء man
ROTA, wheel	RT=TR اطار circle
ROTE, repetition	RT=TR اتار to repeat
ROTE, to roar	RT رط to shout
ROTU-nd (ROTA) wheel	RT=TR اطار circle
ROUND, revolve (N)	RD=DR دار to revolve
● RUM, queer person	RM=MR امر queer
RUM-en, gullet	RM=MR مرى gullet
RUMI-n-ate (RUM) gullet	RM=MR مرى gullet
RUND-el (ROUND) (N)	RD=DR دار to revolve
SLOW	SL=LS لاث to be slow
SYM-PHILE (PHIL-os) friend	PL=LP الف friendship
TAC-t, to touch	TC=CT سطع to touch
TASTE (TAC) touch	TC=CT سطع to touch
TEN-d (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا stretch
TEN-d-on, bond	TN=NT نط to bind
TEND-ril (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا stretch
TEN-t (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا stretch
TEN-es-mus (TEN) stretch	TN=NT نطا stretch
TEN-ure, hold	TN=NT نط stay long in a place
WEL-t-er, to roll	WL=LW لوى to twist, to coil
WIL-t, cause to droop	WL=LW لوى to bend
WIZ-en, to shrivel	WZ=ZW زوى to shrivel
ت WRES-t-le, try to throw adversary (WRES-t)	RS=SR صارع to wrestle, صرع to fell, ↑ RS ارز to roll
WRES-t, turn, twist, take away by force	RS ارز to roll, RS ارز to pull forcibly

Prosthesis

Remove the initial consonant and apply one of the four Basic Formulas as the case may require :

ت BACHEL-or unmarried, perh. peasant	(B) KL خال <i>bachelor</i> , ↑ حائل peasant
ن BABOON, monkey	(B) BN حن monkey
GIBBON, monkey	G/H GBN=HBN حين monkey
ن BAFFLE, to foil, confound	(B) FL فل to defeat, run away
FOIL, defeat, run off	FL فل to defeat, run away
BARGE (BARK)	(B) RK ركوة skiff, vessel
BARE, unclothed	(B) AR عار naked
ن BARRAK, tent	(B) RK رواق tent
BARRACUDA, sea-fish	(B) RCD راقود sea-fish
BASK, revel in the sun	(B) SK صقعا sun vfn.
ن BEAKER, drinking cup	(B) KR حكر drinking cup
BENZ-O, fragrant	(B) NZ نضوح perfume
BERG-SCHRUN-d, slope +crevasse	(B) ERG عرجة slope, (S) SRN شرن crack in rock
ن BOX (BASKE) slap	(B) SK سقع to slap
em-BARK, go on vessel	(B) RK ركوة vessel vfn.
em-BRACE, press to bosom	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
em-BROGLIO, a tangle	(B) RGL عرقل to entangle
em-BRANGLE, confuse (N)	(B) RGL عرقل to entangle
ن BRAZE, to harden	(B) RZ عزز to be hard
BLENCH, to cheat (N)	(B) LS لس to deceive
H ₂ BLOB, spot, drop of liquid	(B) LB لعب scar, لعاب drivel
BLEB, make bubbles w. lips	(B) LB لعب to drivel
BLUNT, without point (N)	(B) LT لظع toothless
BOARD, wooden slab	(B) RD رداضة wooden rafter, plank
BORD-er, (BORD) side	(B) RD عرض side
• BROAD	(B) RD عريض <i>broad</i>
BOGUS, counterfeit as money	(B) GS غش false, counterfeit money
ش BLOT, spot w. ink	(B) LT لعطة black spot
H ₂ BOLT, fastening bar, quarrel	(B) LT لظ to close door, لظ to quarrel
BIBLE, bark of tree	(B) BL عبل to strip (tree) nfv.
BOOK, bark of tree	BK=KB خم bark of trees
LITERATURE (LIT-era), bark	LT ليط bark, rind, لحت to strip
LIBRARY (LIB-er) bark	LB لخب to bark (a stick) NFV
SCRIP-TURE, draw line	(S) CRP قرف to bark, peer

BORROW, temporary use of (B) OR عارة <i>borrowed</i> thing, loan money	(B) SK حسك prickly hedge
BOSK, thicket	(B) RB عرب to talk foully, or رعب to threaten
BRABB-LE, noisy quarrel	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
BRACE, thing that clasps	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
em-BRACE, to clasp, fold in	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
BRACHI-ate, hold tightly, arm	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
BRACE-let, arm	(B) RC عرس to cleave to
BRAKH-us, short	(B) RK رك be scanty, thin
BRACK-et, arch	(B) RK ركع to bend ()
BRACK-ish, saltish	(B) RK حراق salt-water
BRAD, nail, spike	(B) RD رددع to rivet a nail nfv.
H ₂ BRAID, interweave (flowers)	(B) RD رداء necklace+حرد twist
H ₂ WREATHE, interwoven flowers	(W) RD رداء necklace+حرد twist
WRITHE, twist	(W) RD حرد to twist
BRANCH (N)	(B) RS رشا branch of a tree
BR-and=BURN=URO	UR اري to kindle fire
BRASH, chippings	(B) RS هرس to crush, هرس poundings
BRUISE	(B) RS هرس to bruise
ن BRAWN, flesh	(B) RN عرين flesh
ن BREEZE, to buzz, gadfly	(B) RZ رز to resound
BREEZE, gentle wind	(B) RZ رز sound f. afar
ن BRIBE, pervert by gifts	(B) RB ربح profit, gain
ن BRIDE, woman about to be married	(B) RD راد delicate maid
BRID-le, turn about	(B) RD حرد to twist
ن BRIM, edge, brink	(B) RM عرمة barrier, dam
RIM, edge, brink	RM عرمة barrier, dam
BRINK, shore, edge (N)	(B) RK عراق sea-shore, edge
BRISTLE (BRES) rough hair	(B) RS حرش be rough
BROACH, to stitch	(B) RK رقع to patch (garment)
BROCH-ure, stitched booklet	(B) RK رقع to patch
H ₃ BRUTE, animal, dull, stupid	(B) RT راتع pasturing cattle, رط dull, رط be foolish
BRUIT (RUG) roar (G elided)	(B) RI=RG رغا to roar
BUMP, to throw down (M)	(B) P حفا to throw down
BEVER-age (BIBO) to drink	(B) B عب to swallow water
BICKER, to quarrel	(B) KR حكر to quarrel
BICKER, a bowl	(B) KR حكر drinking cup

● BIO, life (EAU)	(B) IO حي life
ت BLACK (PHLEGO) to burn	(B) LK حلك be black, ↑ (P) LG العج to burn
L ₂ KALA, black (Hindi)	KL=LK حلك to be black
اصل ● BLAME (BLAP-to) to hurt + (PHE-mi) to speak	(B) LM لام to blame, ↑ (B) LP لفا to strike +P فاة to speak
BLANCH, to make white (N)	(B) LK لوق to be white
BLEACH, to whiten	(B) LK لهق to be white
BLANK, white (N)	(B) LK لوق to be white
BLANK-et, white fabric (N)	(B) LK لهق to be white
BLAT-ant, vulgar clamour	(B) LT الط violently quarreling
● BLAZE, white flame	(B) LZ لظي to blaze
BLAZE, white mark on ox's face	(B) LZ لحاظ mark under beast's eye
ن BRAY (BRAG) make a roaring noise	(B) RG رغا to shriek, grumble
BLEPHA-ron, eye-lid	(B) LP لقع to cover
CHUKKER, circle	(CH) KR كور circle
CLEG, horsefly	(C) LG لتاع flies
DREAD, great fear	(D) RD رعدة fear, shudder
FALCON (FALX) crooked	(F) LK لتوة distortion, eagle
FALCATE (FALX) crooked	(F) LK لتي to be distorted
FLACC-id, flabby C/K	(F) LC لق to be loose
FLAIR (FRAG-R-ANT)	(F) RG ارج to smell <i>fragrant</i>
FLAME (FLAG) blaze	(F) LG لياق blaze
FLEAM (PHLEP-S) vein + (TOME) to cut	(P) LP الف a vein of wrist, TM طم to cut
ن FLEMISH, quivering movement of tail	(F) LMS المظ to draw the tail within the legs
ن BLEMISH, to sully, stain	(B) LMS لمظ white spot or black spot
FLEX, to bend	(F) LK لوق to bend
FLICK, sharp blow, stroke	(F) LK لك to thump, cuff
FLICK-er, vibrate to and fro	(F) LK لتي to flash (lightning)
FLING, to throw (N)	(F) LG لتع to throw
ن FLIPP-ant, lacking in gravity	(F) LB لعب to sport, joke
FLOCC-us, lock of hair	(F) LC حلقة lock (of hair)
LOCK	LK حلقة lock (of hair)
LOCK, fastening device	LK علق to close the door
FLOG, to whip	(F) LG علاقة <i>flogging</i>
FLOUSH, to splash	(F) LSH لش to push, to repel

FLUKE, accidental success	(F) LK لقاية thing found by chance
ش ● LUCK, chance	LK لقاية thing found by chance
ن FLUMMOX, bewilder	(F) LM لمة touch of insanity (X for H)
INFLEC-t, to bend	(F) LC لوق to bend
ع ● FACILI-t-ate (FACIL-is) easy	(F) CL سهل easy
di-FFICUL-t (FACIL-is) easy	di, not, (F) CL سهل easy
FLUNKEY, mean, cringer (N)	(F) LK لكع vile, slave
LACKEY, obsequous person	LK لكع vile, slave
FLY (FLYGE)	(F) LG لتاع flies
ن FLUSH, rush at	(F) LSH لش to push, drive
FOVEA, pit	(F) OVEA هوية pit
FRACK, eager, lusty	(F) RAK اراغ to desire, seek
FRAG-r-ant, sweet-smelling	(F) RG ارج to smell <i>fragrant</i>
FRIG-id (FRIGEO) cold	(F) RG=RZ ارز to be cold
RIG-id, stiff	RG=RZ عرز be hard, contracted
RIG-our, stiffness	RG=RZ عرز be hard, contracted
FRIZZ, to curl	(F) RZ ارز to coil
L ₂ FRAXI-nella (FRAXI-n-us) ash	(F) RK اورق ash (راكه)
FRISK, be brisk	(F) RSK رشق to be nimble
ث FRIVOLOUS (FRIC) rub, silly, void of sense	(F) RC رقع to be nonsensical, ↑ FRC فرك to rub
FRY (FRIGO) cook in fat	(F) RG راغ to put grease in food
ن FRY, swarm of young, young (G elided)	FRY=FRG فرخ to swarm, فرخ young bird
FURB-ish, rub, remove rust	(F) RB حرب to whet, sharpen
GNASH, strike teeth in rage	(G) NSH نيش to bite w. front teeth
GNA-th-IC, of jaw	(G) N نيع jaw
GNAW, to bite	(G) N نيع jaw vfn.
GNAR, to snarl	(G) NR نعر to snort
SNORE, SNAR-l, SNOR-t, SNEER	(S) NR نعر to snort
para-GNA-th-ous, jaw	(G) N نيع jaw
in-de-GEN-ous (GIGNO) to beget—root GEN	(G) GN=ZN ضنا to be prolific (woman), hence beget

N.B.—“Strong verbs were formed as in Greek and Sanskrit by means of reduplication” (Science of Language, Vol. I, P. 262).

SYSTEM (HIST-emi) to stand	(H) ST=SD صدا to stand erect
EPHOR (HORA0) to see	(H) R رأى to see

HERB	(H) RB ربيع spring <i>herbage</i>
ARB-our, tree (HERB)	(H) RB ربيع <i>herbage</i> (transf.)
● HOSP-es, guest, stranger	(H) SP ضيف guest, visitor
● HOST (HOSP-es)	(H) SP ضيف to entertain a guest
HOST, multitude	(H) ST صت crowd, throng
HOST-ile	(H) ST صت contrary, to repel
ش HUCKLE, hip	(H) KL كاهل buttocks
HUCK, hip	HK حق socket of the hip
HUM-id, moist	(H) M ماء to give water to
HUM-our, moist	(H) M ماء to give water to
● HYPER, excessive	(H) PR وفر abundance
● JEJ-une, hungry	(J) J جوع J hunger
QUEY (KVIGA) young cow	(K) VGA وجينة cow
ت de-LIRI-um, madness	(L) IR عر madness,
(LIRA) furrow	↑ غير line
● MARGE, MARG-in, brink	(M) BG رجا side
● MIGR-ate	(M) GR هجر to <i>migrate</i>
MEIN, look, expression of face	(M) EIN عين look, aspect, face
ن MINE, to make a hole	(M) IN عين to bore a hole
APNOEA (PNOE) to breathe	(P) N ان to sigh
APPLAUD, to strike	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking
CO-LLIDE, strike	LD لهد to repel in striking
غ ● APPRAISE, estimate (PRED)	(P) RD عرض <i>appraisal</i>
غ ● APPRISE, give notice to	(P) RS عرض to expose
● APPROPRI-ate (PROP) own	(P) RB رب to own, possess
اصل APPROXI-mate,	(P) RK رهق to near,
(PROPE) near	↑ (P) RP ارنا to near
اصل APPROACH (PROPE) near	(P) PK رهق to near, ↑ ارنا to near
● ARCHI-PELAGO, chief sea	RK روق chief, (P) LG لج main sea
H ₂ de-PL-ore, weep, cry	(P) L ال to weep, عول to wail
de-PLOY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
PLUME (PLUMA) tuft, feather	(P) LMA لمة lock of hair
● de-PRIVE (PRIV-us) o's own	(P) RV=RB رب to own
PIPTYCH (PTYCHE) fold	(P) TK طوق to wrap round
du-PLIC-ate (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
em-PLOY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to bend, twist
EPSIL-on (PSIL-os) bare	(P) SL شلج to undress o's self
exPLICIT (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
exPLOIT (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
ex-PLODE, clap hands	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking
ex-PRESS (PREMO=PRES-mo)	(P) RS رهص to squeeze

PRESS (PREMO=PRES-mo)	(P) RS رهص to squeeze
im-PLIC-ate (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
im-PLODE, strike, beat	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking
im-PLY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to bend, twist
PAN, vessel	(P) AN انا vessel
PAN (PAS) all	PS حفص to collect
PANT, to gasp	(P) NT نحت <i>pant</i>
PANT, fountain, puddle	(P) NT ننة pit of water
ex-PPOBATION (PROB-r-un)	(P) RB راب to see hateful thing
disgrace	
OPPROBI-am (PROB-rum)	(P) RB ريبة charge
reproach	
● PARCH, to scorch	CH/K (P) RK حرق to scorch
● PARCH-ment	(P) RK رق <i>parchment</i>
PARK, enclosed piece of land	(P) RK عراق courtyard
PARQ-UET, enclosure	(P) RK عراق courtyard
PEBBLE, transparent rock,	(P) BL اعبل granite
crystal	
● PELAG-IC, of sea	(P) LG لج main sea
PELF, booty	(P) LF لفا to strip
PELLUC-ID (LUC) shine	(P) LC الق to flash
PEOPLE	(P) PL حفل to throng (people), حفل crowd
PEPSIN (PEPTE-IN) to digest	(P) PT حفت to crush
PERCH, fish	(P) RS رعاشة cramp fish
PERCH, to roost, rod, pole	(P) RS عرش nest, عرش to prop on trellis
● PERI-KARDIA, heart, throbbler	(K) RD رعدة shudder, <i>i.e.</i> , throbbing
PERI-OSTRAK-ON, shell	(S) TRK تريكة empty egg
PERIPETEIA (PIPTE-IN) to fall	(P) PT هفت to fall down
PERI-STOMA, mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
MOUTH	MT=TM تم mouth
PER-TURB, disturb	(T) RB راب to <i>disturb</i>
ن PERUKE, wig	(P) RK عراقية cap
PHLEBITIS (PHLEP-os) a vein	(P) LP الف a vein of wrist
PHLEGM (PHLEG) to burn	(P) LG العيج to burn, stir fire
PHOBIA, fear	(P) HB هب fear
PHOENIX	(P) NK عنقا <i>phoenix</i>
ن PICALILLI, pickle	(P) CLL خلل to pickle
PICKLE, vinegar	(P) KL خل vinegar
● PICCOLO, little	(P) CL قل to be small

●-CULE, small	CL قل to be small
● PICKLE, small quantity	(P) KL قل to be small
ن PILFE-R, steal in small quantities	(P) LF لفأ to strip
PLAC-able, relenting	(P) LC لاق to be soft
PLACARD (PLACK-en) to plaster	(P) LK ليقة clay for smearing wall cf. لكي to stick to
PLAGI-ary (PLAGA) net	(P) LG علق to be caught in a net
PLAGIO-CLA-se, oblique fracture (KLA-SIS)	(P) LG لوق to bend, KL خل to slit
PLAIT (PLICO) to fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
PLASH (PLEC-t-are) twist	(P) LC لوق to twist
PLASTER (PLASSE-IN) to stick	(P) LS لاث to stick to
PLAUDIT, PLAUSIBLE, (PLAUD) strike	(P) LD لهد to repel in striking

N.B.—Original meaning seems to be striking of hands, i.e., giving cheers.

COLLIDE (LAED) to strike	LD لهد to repel in striking
● PLEA (PLACEO) please, be agreeable	(P) LZ لذ be pleasing, agreeable
PLEACH, to plait	(P) LK لوق to twist, bend
● PLEASE, (PLACEO)	(P) LZ لذ be <i>pleasing</i>
غ ● PLACE, locality, assign (PLATEIA) broad	(P) LC علق to pertain to, ↑ PLT فطاح broad
● LOC-al, pertain to, place	LC علق pertain to
● PLEDGE, security	(P) LG علاقة security
H ₂ ● PLAY, joke, be wont (PLEG)	(P) LG لاغى to joke, لغى be addicted to
PLEX-us, weaving	(P) LK لوق to twist
PLIABLE (PLICO) to bend	(P) LC لوق to bend
PLIGH-t, obligation	(P) LG علاقة obligation
PLIGH-t, fold, plait	(P) LG لوق to twist
PLUM-age, feather	(P) LM لمة lock of hair
PLUMB, lead (M)	(P) LB علابي lead
● PLUMP, cluster of trees (M)	(P) LP لف grove, الفاف tufty trees
PLUMP, fat and rounded (M)	(P) LP لفاء fat (buttock)
PLUMMET (PLUMB) lead (M)	(P) LB علابي lead
ن PUMP, shoe (M)	(P) P حفا shoe
ن PUMP, to raise (M)	(P) B هب to rise, اهبي raise
PLY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
PNEMA (PNEO) breathe	(P) N ان to sigh

PENETRATE (PEN)	(P) N عين to bore a hole
POPE, father	(P) B اب father
PRACTICE (PRASSI-en) to do	(P) RS راض to train, رياضة practice
PRAISE (PRECI) value	(P) RC عرض good repute, compensation
PRATE, talk foolishly	(P) RT رط to be foolish
PRAY, entreat (PREG) ask	(P) RG رجا request
● PREDY, ready	(P) RD ارض to prepare, provide
READY	(P) RD عرض prepare, become energetic
PRIG, thief	(P) RG راغ to dodge (thief) nfv.
● PRIG, to entreat	(P) RG رجا request
● PRIG, to dress w. finery	BRG برق to attire herself (woman)
PRIG, pitcher, skilnet	PRG فراغ large vessel
SKILL-et, pitcher	(P) KL قلة pitcher
PROBE, exploratory bore	(P) RB راب hole, slit
PROBI-ty, goodness	(P) RB ارب to better a th.
● PROP, to uphold	(P) RP رفع to lift, raise
PROCA-CI-ty, entreating	(P) RC رق to be poor
● PROP-er, own	(P) RB رب to own, possess
● PROP-er-ty (PROP-ri-US) own	(P) RB رب to own
PROPINQUITY (PROPE) near, bordering	(P) RP رفا near, ارفة boundary, limit
اصل PROX-Y, agency (pro-CURE), care	(P) RX=RKS رخص to give license to مرخص proxy, ↑ قرح to regard
L ₃ SYMPTOM (PIPTO) to fall	(P) PT هفت to fall
PT-it, fallen (Skt.)	PT هفت to fall
UFTA-dan, to fall (Persian)	UFT هفت to fall
PRUR-ire, to itch	(P) RR عرر scab, mange
PRURI-go, to itch	(P) RR عرر mange
● PSALM (PSALLO) twang, pluck	(P) SL صل to resound, clash
PSAL-TER, book of psalms	(P) SL صل to resound (transf. to song)
● PSED-O, deceptive	(P) SD=KD خدع to deceive
PSIL-os, bare	(P) SL شلح to undress o's self
PSORA, scabies	(P) SR سعر scab
PTOMA, putrefying, corpse	(P) TM تهم to stink (meat)
PTOSIS (PIPTO) to fall	(P) PT هفت to fall down
PUBLIC (POPUL-US) people	(P) PL حفل crowd
PUBL-ISH (POPUL-us)	(P) PL حفل crowd
PULEX, flea	(P) LK لقاع flies

ن PUCELL-E, maid, virgin	(P) CL خال bachelor, (E for feminine)
PUCKER, wrinkle	(P) KR عر wrinkle
● PUD, hand, paw	(P) UD يد hand, foreleg of beast
PUFF, to breathe out pantingly	(P) UF هف to whizz, hiss (wind)
ن PUKE, to vomit (أبكاى)	(P) K تاء to vomit
PULP, soft part of fruits	(P) LB لب pulp of fruit
PULV-is, powder	(P) LF لفاء dust
● PUNCE, effeminate man	(P) NC انت to be effeminate
● ن PUZZLE, difficult problem	(P) ZL اعضل to be difficult, baffling
APO-STROPHE (STREPHO)	(S) TRP طرف to turn back
turn	
APOSTLE (STELLO) to send	(S) TP طلع to go (make to go)
ASCRIBE, write	(S) CRP قرف to scrape, i.e., draw lines
ت ASPECT (SPEK) to look (SPAS)	(S) BK بقا to look at, expect

Derivatives: *spectrum, expect, conspicuous, perspective, prospective, inspect, prospect, speculate, suspect, respect, perspicuous, despicable,—despite, respite, despise, special, species.*

N.B.—Root SPAS=(S) PS فحص to examine, see carefully.

RESPOND, pour back (S) PD افاض to pour
(SPONDEO) (N)

N.B.—Libations were poured at the time of making a promise or treaty; hence SPONDEO means a promise.

ن ASTO-n-ish, to amaze, daze	(S) T تاه to be bewildered
ن ASTOU-nd (ND)	(S) T تاه to be bewildered
ASTROLOGY (STAR) +	(S) TR طر to shine (star) nfv.
(LOGY) speak	LG لغا to speak
L ₃ STAR (ستارا، تارا)	(S) TR طر to shine (star) nfv.
CONSTIP-ate (STIPO) to press	(S) TP عطف to fold, hence press
CONSTRUE (STRUE) build,	(S) TR طرح to raise a building high
pile	
CONSTRU-ct, build (STRUE)	(S) TR طرح raise a building
de-SPOIL, plunder	(S) PL وفل to skin, peel
SPOIL	(S) PL وفل to skin, peel
PLU-nd-er (ND)	PL وفل to skin, peel

N.B.—Plundering originally meant taking away everything including clothes and dress cf. سلب plunder, bark.

dia-STOLE (STELLO) send (S) TL طلع to go (make to go)
S causitive

H ₂ ECLAT (ESCLA-t-er) to shine,	(S) CL اقع to shine,
break	خلع to break compact
● EPAULE (SPATHA) broad	(S) PTH فطح flat, broad
blade	
epi-SCOPE (SKOPEE-in) to look	(S) KP كفا to watch
epi-SCOP-ate, overseer	(S) KP كفا to watch
epi-STROPHE, to turn	(S) TRP طرف to turn back
ESCHEW (SKIV) to avoid	(S) KF قفع to keep aloof, قفع abstain
● ESCUTCHEON (SCUT) shield	(S) CT غطا to cover nfv.
● ESQUIRE (SCUT) shield	(S) CT غطا to cover
● EXPATiate, walk about, roam,	(S) PC فسح to stride,
● enlarge (SPACE)	فسح enlarging
● SPACE	(S) PC فسحة space
ob-SCENE, filthy	(S) CN صن to stink
ت ob-STRUCT, hinder,	(S) TR حتر to hinder (ob arbitray pfx.
(STRUE) build	↑ طرح raise a building
SPONGE (SPHOGG-os)	(S) PG ققع fungus
FUNG-us (N)	FG ققع fungus
INSTRUE-ment (STRUE) build	(S) TR طرح to raise a building
peri-OSTRAK-on, shell	(S) TRK تريكة empty egg
peri-STOMA, mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
● pro-SCENI-um, curtain (SKENE)	(S) KN كن veil
PYRAMID (PYRAM-is)	(P) RM هرم pyramid of Egypt
● RESCIND (SCISS) to cut (N)	(S) CD صدع to cut asunder,
	↑ قص to cut
RESPOND, pour libations (N)	(S) PD افاض to pour
RESTORE	(S) TR طر to restore
RESTRAIN (STRI-NG) draw	(S) TR حتر to tighten
tight	
● RESTR-ICT (STRI-NG) tighten	(S) TR حتر to tighten, hinder
● REVIVE (VIVO=BIO) live	(B) IO حيي to live
● REVOLT (VOLVO) turn round	(V) LV لوى to turn away (face)
● RE-VOLVE	(V) LV لوى to wind, twist
SAGITTA, arrow	(S) GT قطاع stick for making arrows
SAIL (SEGEL)	(S) GL جل sail
● SALIVA, spittle V/B	(S) LB لعاب drivel
SARCASM (SARK-os) flesh	(S) RC عرق to strip flesh,
	عرقه piece of flesh
SARCO, flesh	(S) RC عرقه piece of flesh
SARTOR (SARC-ire) to patch	(S) RC رقع to patch
● SATELL-ite, follower	(S) TL تلا to follow

SCAB, skin disease	(S) CB قوية itch, skin disease
ن SCAFF, food	(S) CF كفة food
SCAL-A, ladder	(S) CL قل to lift up (nom. A)
SCALD (SKALLI) bald head	(S) KL=KR قرعة scald head
H ₂ SCALL, scabbiness, bald head	(S) CL=CR قرح itch, قرح baldness
KHALA-ti, baldness (Skt.)	KL=KR قرح baldness
SCALLOP, shell, husk	(S) CLP قلفة bark, rind
SCALP (SCAUF) skull	(S) CF قحف skull (intrusive L)
SCALP, to scrape	(S) CLP قلف to bark (a tree)
● SCAMP, tricky, lively (M)	(S) CP خف brisk
ن ● SCAMP, to do without thoroughness	(S) CP خفة unsteadiness, slightness
ت SCAN, scrutinize	(S) CN قن to scrutinize,
(SCAN-s-um) to climb	↑ CN قن hill vfn.
H ₂ SCANDAL, stumbling block, slander (N)	(S) CDL خزل to hinder, قذل to slander
اصل SCANT (SKAMM-r) short, poorly	(S) CN قعن to be short, ↑ (S) KM قعنى small, paltry
ن SCAN-t-le, to stint	(S) CN قعن to be short
ن SCAPE, to escape	(S) CP كفا to run away
ن SCARE, affright	(S) CR عقر be terrified
SCARP, strip of cloth	(S) CRP قرف bark of tree (transf.)
SCARI-fy, to scratch	(S) CR قرة to scratch
SCARI-ous, scaly, scurfy	(S) CR قرح itch
SCAT, tax	(S) CT قطيعة tax
SCAT, in-collapse, sudden shower	SCT سقط to collapse, fall, سقط snow
SCATHE (SCHADE) to blast	(S) KD كدا to blast
H ₂ SCAV-age, to inspect, sweep	(S) CF كفا to watch, قعف to sweep
ت SCAV-eng-er, clearer of streets	(S) CF قعف to sweep, ↑ كفا to watch
SKAZ-on, limping	(S) KZ خزعة lameness
SCCELL-us, villainy	(S) CL خلع to become ungodly, profligate
● SCENE, veil, tent	(S) CN كن veil, covert, house
H ₂ ● SCEPTIC (SKEP-to) to examine, doubt	(S) KP كفا to watch, وقف to pause
SCEPTRE (SKEP-t-in) prop	(S) KP وقف to raise, put upright
● SCER-ne, to discern (SKER)	(S) KR خار to select
● SCHAD-en-FRE-de, hurt+joy	(S) KD كدح to scratch, FR قرح joy

● SCHED-ule (SCHEDE) scroll of papers	(S) SD شدة bundle CH/S
● SCHEME, devise, plan	(S) KM قام to set up a th.
ت SCHLAG-er, sword (SCHLAG-en) to beat	(S) SLG سلوق sword, ↑ سلق to whip
H ₂ ن SCHOOL, liesure, group	(S) KL خلا solitude+قلة crowd
SCIATIC (SKHI-on) socket of thigh bone	(S) K حق socket of the hip
SCISS-ors	(S) CS قص to cut, مقص scissors
SCLIM (KLI-mm-en) to climb	(S) CL وقل to climb
CLIMB (KLI-mm-en)	(S) KL وقل to climb
SCOL-D, to vituperate	(S) CL خال to thunder over
SCOLYTUS (SKOLYP) to strip	(S) KLP قلف to bark (a tree)
● SCONCE, shelter, screen	(S) CNC خنس to hide
ن SCONCE, crown of head	(S) CNC قنس summit of head
● SCANCE, to hide	(S) CNC قنس to hide
SCOOP, shovel	(S) CP كفا repel, throw back
SCOPA, a broom	(S) CP قعف to sweep
SCOPE, to view	(S) CP كفا to watch
● SCOR-CH, burn slightly	SCR سقر to scorch
L ₄ SCORCH, to scratch	(S) CRS خرش to scratch
AGGRISH, scratch (Skt.)	GRSH خرش to scratch
KHARASHI-dan (Persian)	KRSH خرش to scratch
KHURACH-na (Hindi)	KRS خرش to scratch
SCRATCH (CRACCH) Eng.	(S) CRS خرش to scratch
SCORE, to scratch	(S) CR قرة to be scratched
H ₂ SCORIA, dross of metal, dung	(S) CR عكر rust, خر excrement
EX-CRE-ment	CR خر excrement
SCORP-aena, a kind of fish	(S) CRB قريب a kind of fish
SCORPION (SKORPI-OS)	(S) KRB عقربان scorpion
SCOR-SE (CURRO) run	(S) CR كرا to run
SCOT, tax	(S) CT قطيعة tax
ن SCOTCH, to gash CH/S	(S) CS كشأ to wound
غ GASH, cut deeply into (SCRATCH)	KSH كشأ to wound, ↑ خرش scratch
● SCOTIA, darkness	(S) CT غطا to spread darkness (night)
● SCOTOMA (SKOT-os) darkness	(S) CT غطا to spread darkness (night)
● SCOUNDR-EL, unprincipled (N)	(S) CDR غادر unfaithful, treacherous
ن SCOUR, to rub, scrub	(S) CR قرة to be scratched
H ₂ SCOUR, rush, pursue	(S) CR كرا to run, قرا to pursue

- SCOUR-GE, whip, affliction (COR) (S) CR قرع to strike w. stick, قارعة calamity
- SCRAB=SCRAPE (S) CRP قرف to peel off
- SCRAICH, to screech C/S (S) CRK صرخ to cry out
- SHRIEK (S) SRK صارخ to cry, صارخة shrieks
- SCREAM, to screech C/S (S) CRK صرخ to shriek
- SCREECH C/S (S) CRK صرخ to shriek
- H₂ SCRAUNCH, crunch, scratch (S) CRS قرش to craunch, خرش scratch
- SCRAP, a clipping (S) CRP قرفة bark
- SCRAPE, to scratch (S) CRP قرف to peel off
- ن SCRAT, to scratch (S) CRT خرط to scratch (wood)
- SCRAWM, to scratch (S) CRM قرم to bark a th.
- SCREE, to slide (S) CR خر to fall
- SCREA-m, cry loudly (S) CR قعر to cry (m sfx.)
- SCREED, shred, rent, tear (S) CRD قرض to cut, قراضة chifings
- SCR-EEN, to conceal C/S (S) CR scr screen, اسر to conceal
- SCREEVE=SCRIBE=SCRAPE (S) CRP قرف to peel off
- ن SCREW, to twist (SCHRAUBE) (S) CRB كرب to twist
- SCRIP, writing, SCRIP-t, SCRIP-TURE (S) CRP قرف to scratch (i.e., draw lines)
- SCRIP, bag (S) CRP قروف leather bag
- SCRIVE=scribe (S) CRF قرف bark of tree, to scratch
- SCROBE, ditch (S) CRF قرافة grave
- ن SCRO-ll, coiled, curved (S) CR كر to be wound
- SCROOP, scraping noise (S) قرف to scrape (extended on قرف)
- SCROT-um, bag containing testicles (S) CRT خريطة bag for eggs
- ن SCRUFF, nape of neck (SCUF-t) (S) CF قفا nape of the neck
- SKIRMISH=SCR-UM, screen C/S (S) CR سر screen (m₂sfx.)
- L₂ SCRUMPTIOUS, SCRUMM-y, delightful (S) CR خيرية happiness, cf. قر rejoice (خرم)
- SCRUNCH, crunch (N) (S) CRS قرش to craunch
- SCRUP-LE, hesitate (S) CRP قرف to suspect
- SCRUTA, rubbish, rag C/S (S) CRT شرط refuse, rag
- ن SCRUIZE, squeeze (S) CRZ قرص to pinch
- SCRY, descry (S) CR قرح to stare at a.o.
- SCRY, cry out (S) CR قعر to cry out
- CRY (S) CR قعر to cry
- SCUDO (SCUT-um) shield (S) CT غطا to cover

- ن SCUFF, nape of neck (S) CF قفا nape of neck
- H₅ SCUFF, struggle, to cuff, to shove, become shabby, to rub (S) CF كفاح struggle, كفف slap, كفا to repel, قف to dry, contract, قحف to sweep away, قاحوف scraper
- ن SCUL, short oar (S) CL قلة piece of wood
- SCOWL, look threateningly (S) CL كالج to meet w. a stern face
- SCULLION (SCOPA) broom (S) CP قحف to sweep away
- SCULP, to carve (S) CLP قلف to cut, remove bark
- SCUM, foam, froth (S) CM قمحة scum
- SCUMBER, to dung (M) (S) (SC) بعر to dung
- SCUM-B-LE See scum
- ن SCUNN-er, to nauseate (S) CN غان to incline—to vomit
- SCURF, crust (S) CRF قرف a bark
- SCURV-Y, contemptible (S) CRF قرف to loathe a th.
- SCURRY, hurry C/S (S) CR سرع to hurry
- H₂ ● SCU-age, tax, shield (S) CT قطيعة tax, غطا to cover
- SCUTCH, to beat or drub (S) CS كس to bray, to grind CH/S
- SCUTE, shield (S) CT غطا to cover
- SCUTTER (SCUD) run hastily (S) CD كهد to run
- SCUTT-le, make holes in bottom (S) CT خت to hit w. spear
- SCUTT-le, dash w. haste (S) CT خاط to pass quickly
- SCYPH-us, large drinking cup (S) CP قحف wooden bowl
- SCYT-ale, a staff (S) CT قطع rod
- SCYTHE, curved blade, to mow (S) CD صدع to lean, cut asunder
- se-CEDE; withdraw, go (S) CD اسدى forsake, سدا walk to
- se-CERN (CER-no) separate CR=KR خار to select C/K
- SHAKE (SKAKA) (S) KAKA قعقع to shake
- SHED (SCED-en) to separate (S) CD صدع to split
- SHED, shade (S) SD سد shade
- SHENE (SCEN-E) bright (S) CN سنا to shine
- SHEER (SCIR) clear (S) CR صرح to be clear
- ن SHEET (SCEAT) cover, corner (S) CT غطا to cover, ↑ قاطع side
- SHELF (SCYLFE) slope (S) CLF صليف slope
- SHELV-E, sloping (S) SLF صليف slope SLOPE=صليف
- ن SHELT-er, to screen (S) LT لطا to shelter, لات to conceal
- SHEND (SCEND) disgrace (N) (S) CD=CZ خزي disgrace
- SHIELD (SCEL-D) protect (S) CL كلا to guard
- H₂ SHIFT (SCIF-t-an) go away, fluctuate (S) CF كفا go away, قفة shiver
- SHINGLE (SCIND) to split (N) (S) CD صدع to split

- SHIVER (SCIF-re) chip (S) CF كَاف to cut
 SHOAL, flock (SCOLU) (S) CL كلمة part of a flock
 SHORT (SCEORT) (S) CRT قرط to cut small
 SHOULDER (SCHOUDER) (S) SDR اسدر shoulder
 SHOVE (SCUF-an) to push (S) CF كَفَأ to push, repel
 SHOVEL (SCUF-an) to push (S) CF كَفَأ to push
 ت SHOW (SCEAW-an) to look (S) CW=CF شوف to show,
 ↑ شاف to see
 ت SHOWER (SKUR) fall (S) KR كَر to pour water, ↑ خر to fall
 SHREW (SCRU) cut (S) CR قعر to cut
 SHRIFT, SHRIVE (SCRIP-t) (S) CRF قرف to scrape (i.e., write)
 SHRINE, a case (SCR-IN) (S) CR قَرعة bag
 SHROUD (SCRUD) to hide (S) CRZ كرز to hide D/Z
 SHUFFLE (SCUF-an) push (S) CF كَفَأ to repel, push
 SIZZ-LE, make hissing noise (S) Z از to produce a noise (pot—on
 fire)
 ● SKATE (SCHAKE) shank CH/S (S) SK ساق shank
 ● SHANK (N) SK ساق shank
 SKEIGH (SCEOH) shy (S) C كع weak and shy, كيا to shy f.
 H₂ SKEL-d-er, beg, swindle (S) KL كل to be destitute,
 خالي deceive
 SKELE-TON (SKELLO) made dry (S) LK لَكَل to dry up, TN طن body
 SKELLOCH, to yell K/S (S) KLK=SLK سلق to shout
 SKELL-um, rogue (S) KL خاليع profligate, ungodly
 H₂ SKEP, basket, cup (S) KP كَفف basket, قحف bowl
 SKETCH, rough drawing (S) KS كياس pattern, model
 ● SKEW (SCUT-um) shield (S) CT غطا to cover
 SKID, small stick of wood (S) KD=KT قطيع rod, branch
 غ SKILL, expert knowledge (S) KL خلة inborn quality
 ن SKILL-et, small pan (S) KL قلة cup, earthenware bottle
 ن SKULL, top of head (S) KL قلة top of head
 SKIM=SCUM (S) KM قميجة scum
 SKIMP, supply the least (P) (S) KM قمع to send a.o.w. paltry gift
 ● SKIN, outer covering (S) KN كن covering
 SKIN-K, pour out (S) KN اتنع to incline (a vessel)
 SKIR-L, to shriek (S) KS قعر to cry out
 SKUR, to search (S) KR غار to search
 SKIVE, split, slice (S) KF كَف to cut, كيفة piece of cloth
 SKIVIE, deranged V/F (S) KF خفية touch of insanity
 SKOAL, bowl (S) KL قلة cup
 ● SKREIGH=SCREECH C/S (S) CRK صرخ to shriek

- SKUD-L-er, leader (S) KD قَاد to lead
 SKUL-K, lie hidden, lurk (S) KL كَلِي to come to a hidden place
 SLACK, loose (S) LK لَقِي to be loose
 LAX, loose LK لَقِي to be loose
 SLAK, SLAG (SCHLA-KE) (S) KL كَلع dirt, filth
 dross
 SLAKE, to lick (S) LK, لَقِي, لَعَق, لَحَك to lick
 SLANDER (SKANDAL-ON) (N) (S) KDL قَزَل to slander
 ● SLANG (N) (S) LG لغوة slang
 ● SLANG, counterfeit (N) (S) LG لغو lie
 H₂ SLAT, to beat, strike (S) LT لَطَأ to beat, لَتَح to strike
 SLAT, thin strip of wood (S) LT لَحَت to strip, لِحَاة bark
 peeled off
 SLATE, to abuse (S) LT لَعَط to stigmatise, disgrace
 SLAV-er, spittle V/B (S) LB لَعَاب drivel
 SLOBB-er, SLABB-er, to drivel (S) LB لَعِب to drivel
 SLOT, bolt (S) LT لَط to close the door
 BOLT (B) LT لَط to close the door
 SLOTH, laziness TH/S (S) LS لَآث to be slow, لهثة weariness
 SLOUCH, to hang down CH/K (S) LK عَلَق to hang
 SLUBB-er, to lap B/F (S) LF لَحَف to lick
 SLUG, slow moving, SLUGG-ard (S) LG حَلِج to walk slowly (ard sfx.)
 SLUG, fling heavily (S) LG لَقع to throw
 SMACK, touch of lips (S) MK مَك to suck
 SMACK-er, loud kiss (S) MK مَقع to suck greedily
 SMAR-M, smear, be unctuous (S) MR مَرع to anoint, مرعة grease
 H₂ SMART, biting (S) MRT مَرط to gnaw
 SMART, brisk, lively (S) MRT مَرط brisk, excellent
 غ SMASH, to break, crush (S) MS مَس to break, chew,
 (MASH) mix ↑ ماش to mix
 SMATT-er, chatter (S) MT مَته to be busy w. nonsense
 talks
 SMEAR, to grease (S) MR مَرعة grease, مَرع to anoint
 ن SMIRCH, to smear (S) MRK مَرغ to grease
 SMIRK, to smile foolishly, soft (S) MRK مَرخ to joke, to soften,
 مَرخ foolish
 SMITE, to strike (S) MT مَطح to slap
 ● SMOOTH (SMOD) (S) MD مَهَد to smooth
 H₂ SMOUCH, to kiss, smack (S) MS مَس to touch, مَص to suck
 SMOUCH, to cheat (S) MS مَسَا to beguile

● SMUR, misty rain	(S) MR همرة shower
● SNACK, to bite	(S) NK=NS نهب to bite
SNAP, to bite	(S) NB نهب to bite (dog)
SNAR, SNAR-I, SNORT, SNORE	(S) NR نعر to snort, نعره snurl
SNAR-I, tangle of threads	(S) NR نيرة cane roll of a loom
ن SNATCH	(S) NS نشع to snatch away
SNATH, to cut, slice	(S) NT نحت to cut, نحاتة chip
SNED, to cut d/t	(S) NT نحت to cut
SNEER, to snarl	(S) NR نعر to snort
SNEEZE=SNEESH (causative)	(S) NSH نشع to cough, نشوع snuff
ن SNICK, small cut	(S) NK نكي to wound
ا SNICK, click	(S) NK نقي to cluck
ا SNICKER, to neigh	(S) NKR نخر to snort
ا SNIGGER, half-suppressed laugh	(S) NGR نخر to snort
SNIP, to cut as w. scissors	(S) NB نهب to bite
SNIR-t, smothered laugh	(S) NR نعر to snort
SNITCH, fillip on the nose	(S) NK انقع to fillip on the nose
SNIV-el, mucus of the nose	(S) NF نف to blow o's nose, NFV
SNOB, nasal mucus B/F	(S) NF نف to blow o's nose NFV
SNOD, to trim D/T	(S) NT نحت to cut, sculp
SNOOD, to bind D/T	(S) NT نط to bind
SNOOK, to smell	(S) NK نكة to smell
ن SNOOK, put thumb to the nose	(S) NK انقع to fillip on the nose
اصل SNOOP, smell (SNOOK)	(S) NP نفحة smell, ↑ نكة to smell,
● SNOOZE, to doze	(S) NS نعتس to doze
● SNUB, to rebuke	(S) NB انب to reprehend energetically

N.B.—Its kins are نبا، له، ونب، i.e., to inform, to remind, to rebuke.

H ₃ SNUG, lie close, be neat, compact	(S) NG=NZ نهز to be near, نزه to be pure, نحض to be compact
SNUSH, snuff	(S) NSH نشع to inject medicine through the nose
م SOLICI-t, importune (SOLL-US) whole (CIEO) incite	(S) LC لث to importune, ↑ SL=KL كل all, صاع to incite
SOON, in short time	(S) N هنية short space of time
SORD-ID, dirty	(S) RD رداع slime, mire
● SORROW (SORG)	(S) RG=RZ حرض worn out by grief
● SORRY, regretful	SR حسرة sorrow, regret

● اصل SOURCE (SURGE) rise	(S) RC رأس source, ↑ (S) RG عرج to ascend
● SPACE	(S) PC فسحة space
H ₂ ن SPANG, sudden movement, to bound. (N)	(S) PG فجا to fall upon unexpectedly, PG=PZ فز to leap
SPALL, to split	(S) PL فلع to split
SPARE, slit	(S) PR فري to slit
SPARE, not actually used	SPR صفر to be empty (house, vessel)
● SPARK, SPARKLE, glitter	(S) BRK برق to shine
SPARTHE, axe TH/S (R)	(S) PS فأس axe (intrusive R)
● SPEAK (SPREK)	(S) PRK فرق to speak, state
SPEIR, to inquire after	(S) PR فر to inquire about
SPELD, to split D/Z	(S) PLZ فلذ to cut a slice of
SPELL, to split	(S) PL فلع to split
SPHALE-R-ite, deceptive	(S) PL فليح to deceive
SPHERE, circle	(S) PR فرع to go round
SPICK, SPIKE, thin pointed	(S) PK فوق tip of tongue, notch
SPECK, spot	(S) BK يقع to spot, stain
● SPILE, to pierce	(S) PL فنيح to cleave a th.
SPIRE, a shoot, tree top	(S) PR فرع branch, top
SPIRE, coil	(S) PR فرع to go round
● SPIR-t, SPUR-t, shoot out	(S) PR فار to spurt forth
SPIR-t, to sprout	(S) PR فرع to sprout
SPISS-us, thick S/Z	(S) BS ابظ to be fat
SPLI-t	(S) PL فلع to split
SPLOTCH, spot, stain CH/K	(S) PLK فلكة brand on camel's ear
SPOIL, pillage	(S) PL وفل to peel
PILL-age (cf. سلب to peel, plunder)	PL وفل to peel
PLU-ND-er (ND)	PL وفل to peel
PEEL	PL وفل to peel
● SPONDEE, to pour out (N)	(S) PD افاض to pour
SPONGE	(N) (S) PG فقع fungus
FUNG-us, sponge	(N) FG فقع funeus
SPONTOON (PUNCT-um) point	(P) NCT نقطة point
SPOOL, reel for winding	(S) BL عبل to twist (a thread)
● SPOR-t, to make merry	(S) PR فرح to be cheerful
● SPOUSE (SPOND)	(N) (S) PD افاض to pour

N.B.—Libations were poured at the time of marriage or treaty. The word, SPONDEE, promise, refers to that (See Skeat's dictionary under the word SPONDEE).

- SPOUT, blow hole (S) PT فتح large hole
- SPRAY (SPRAEC) twig (S) PRC فرخ shoot of tree
- SPREE, merry frolic (S) PR فره to be lively, joyful
- SPRIG, twig (S) PRG فرخ branch
- SPRI-NG, move suddenly (ng) (S) PR فور haste, فار to spurt forth
- SPRI-NT, to run (nt) (S) PR فر to run
- SPROCK-et, toothed (S) PRK فرق parting of teeth
- SPROU-t, young shoot (S) PR فرع to sprout, فرع branch
- SPRUCE, smart C/K (S) BRC برق glitter, be attired
- SPRY, nimble (S) PR افر nimble, lively
- SPURGE, to clear (S) PRG افرج to be clear
- SPURI-ous, false (S) PR فرى to forge a lie, فرية imposture
- SPUR-t (S) PR فار to spurt forth
- اصل SQUAD, small assemblage (S) QD خد party of men
- (SQUARE) ↑ (S) QR قرية assemblage of men
- SQUAD-R-ON ,, (S) QD خد party of men,
- SQUARE, due proportion (S) QR فار to agree w.
- SQUAL-id, filthy, dirty (S) QL كعج to be dirty, كعج filthy
- SQUANDER, dissipate, (S) QDR غادر to throw away, remain behind
- straggle (N)
- SQUAT, to sit (S) QT كعت to sit down
- SQUATT-er, to splash along (S) QT خاط to pass along quickly
- SQUEAK, SQUAWK, to croak (S) QK قاق to cluck (a hen)
- SQUELCH, gurgling sound, (S) QLK قلخ to low (a camel), قلخ to lash w. whip
- heavy blow CH/K
- SQUID, a kind of fish (S) QD قد a kind of fish
- SQUIFF-y, tipsy, drunk (S) QF قحاف large draught vfn.
- SQUAGG-le, to twist, wriggle (S) QG غاج to bend the body in walking
- SQUINANCY (KYNANCHE) (N) KNK خناق quinsy
- SQUINCH, arch (N) (S) QS قوس to be crook-backed
- SQUIRE, chief (S) QR قريع chief
- SQUIRE, square (S) QR قار to agree w.
- SQUIR-M, to wriggle (S) QR كمر to be wound
- SQUIR-t, to throw out in a jet (S) QR غمر to throw (water)
- SQUIT, contemptible person (S) QT كتع vile, despicable
- SQUITCH, grass CH/S (S) QS غيث grass
- STACCA-to, to separate (dis-TAC) S=ex. TC عتك to stick to
- STACK, pile in sheaf (S) TK طاقة bundle, bunch

- STAFF, body of assistants (S) TF طائفة group of persons
- STAFF (STAB) stick STB شطبة branch
- STAG, bull (S) TG طغى to bellow (wild ox) nfv.
- STAGG-er (STAKA) T/S (S) TK=SK صك to stagger
- STAIN (TINGE) to make (S) TG طاخ to make foul, defile
- foul (N)
- اصل STAIR (STEG) to ascend (S) TR ترعة stairs, ↑ طغا to overflow, rise
- STARE (S) TR اتار to stare at
- STAKE, a pole (S) TR تاخ to strike w. stick nfv.
- STICK (S) TK تاخ to strike w. stick nfv.
- STICK (S) TK عتك to stick to
- STALE, altered by age (S) TL طهل to smell bad
- STALK, stem of plant, tall (S) TL طال to be long, tall
- chimney (STALU)
- STARK (STEARC) strong (S) TRC تريس strong
- H₃ STAR-t, set out, move (S) TR تر to go away, طرأ to come suddenly, طر to grow (i.e., begin)
- suddenly, begin
- STARVE (STREBB) suffer (S) TRB ترب to be destitute
- poverty
- STEAK, slice of meat (S) TK تك to cut
- STEAN=STONE (S) TN طاحون mill-stone
- STEAR, fat (S) TR تار fat, تر to be fat
- STEAD-y, firm (S) TD طاد to be firm, steadfast
- STEED, spirited horse (S) TD عتد ready for a race
- H₂ STEEP, lofty, slopy (S) TP طف to raise, عطف to incline
- STEEP, to imbue, wet (S) TP طفح to overfill (a vessel)
- STEEP-le, tower (S) TP طف to raise a th.
- STEER, young ox (S) TR تار fat (transferred)
- STEEVE, to stuff V/F (S) TF اطف to fill
- اصل STELL-ar, of star (S) TL طالع rising star, ↑ (S) TR طر to shine (star)
- (STER-ULLA)
- STENCH, stink T/S (S) TNK=SNK صنق to stink
- STINK ,, (S) TNK=SNK صنق to stink
- STEN-o, narrow (S) TN اتن to stunt
- STUN-t, STIN-t (S) TN اتن to stunt
- STEREO, stiff, solid (S) TR حتر to tighten, strengthen
- STERCO, dung T/S (S) TRC=SRC ذرق dung
- STER-N, severe, rigid (S) TR حتر to tighten, strengthen
- STEV-EN (STEF-en) voice (S) TF هتاف cry, call

STIFF, to pack tight	(S) TF عطف to fold (hence stiffen)
● STIF-LE, smother	(S) TF طفئى to extinguish
● STILE, to mount (STIG-el)	(S) TG طغا to rise
STIL-t, prop	(S) TL تل to lift
STIMUL-ate, to goad	(S) TML طعمل to drive w. force
STIPEND (STIP-en) gift +	(S) TP تحفة present,
(PEND) pay	(N) PD فاد to give
STIPP-le, point	(S) TP طف limit
STIPU-L-ate, press firm	(S) TP عطف to fold (hence press)
STIR, to incite	(S) TR طر على to incite
STIVE, stifle	V/F (S) TF طفئى to extinguish
STOCADO (STOCK) stick	(S) TK تاخ to beat w. stick nfv.
STOMA, mouth	(S) TM تم mouth
STAM-ACH (STOMA)	(S) TM تم mouth
STOOK, bundle	(S) TK طائقة bundle
STOOP, to bend down	(S) TP عطف to bend, incline
H ₂ STORE, hold, contain,	(S) TR اترع to fill,
animal fattening for market	تار fat, تر to be fat
STOR-M, violent commotion	(S) TR تار to dash together (waves)
STOU-ND, astound	(ND) (S) T تاه to be bewildered
STOUR, assault	(S) TR طرأ to fall unexpectedly
STOVE	V/F (S) TV=DF دفاية stove
ن STRAGG-LE, stray f. main	(S) TRG اطرق to part away f. main
course	road
STRAIGHT (STRECC-an)	(S) TRC ترص to be <i>straightened</i>
STRAI-N, stretch tightly	(S) TR حتر to tighten
STRAKE=STREAK	(S) TRK طريقة streak
STRIKE, to hit, smite	(S) TRK طرق to beat, knock
STROKE	(S) TRK طرق stroke
STRA-ND, margin of river (ND)	(S) TR طرة bank of river
STRA-ND, cord, thread ((ND)	(S) TR وتر string
STRA-NGE, alien, outside,	(S) TR طرا to arrive f. far,
from elsewhere	(NG) طورى stranger
STRA-NGU-L-ate, constrict (NG)	(S) TR حتر to tighten
ن STRAY, wander away f. right	(S) TRY=TRK اطرق to part away
way	Y/K f. main road (K elided)
STRAW, strew, scatter	(S) TR طحر to scatter nfv.
STREW, to scatter	(S) TR طحر to scatter
اصل STREAM, to flow (RHEO)	(S) TRM طرم to flow, ↑ R هر to flow
to flow	

N.B.—طرم to flow from the hive (honey) is a picture of streaming, or the root may be (S) TR-m=تار to flow, m sfx.

STRAI-t, stretch tightly	(S) TR حتر to tighten (hence pull)
STR-ESS, draw tight	(S) TR وتر to draw tight
STRE-TCH, draw out	(S) TR حتر to tighten, hence draw
STRICT (STRI-NG) draw	(S) TR وتر to draw tight
tight	(NG)
STRI-NG	(NG) (S) TR وتر siring of a bow
STRIGA, furrow	(S) TRG طريقة streak
H ₂ ● STRIKE, hit, leave off	(S) TR طر to beat, ترك to leave
STRIP, put off clothes	T/S (S) SRB ثرب to undress
STRIP, piece of territory	(S) TRB ترابة piece of land
STRIVE (STREB)	(S) TRB تارب to strive for
STROPHE, a turn	(S) TRP طرف عن to turn away f.
STROU-t, to bulge	(S) TR تر to be fat
STRUCTURE (STRU) to build	(S) TR طرح to raise a building high
STRUMPET (STUPRO) defile	(S) TPR تافر filthy
STRUTHIO, ostritch	TH/S (S) TRS عترس cock
OSTRICH	CH/S (S) TRS عترس cock
STRYCH-NINE, nightshade	(S) TRS طرس to blacken
● STUB, STUBB-LE, to cut	(S) TB تب to cut off
● STUD, large head nail	(S) TD وتد nail, tent peg
STUD, horse breeding establish-	(S) TD وتد tent-peg, refers to
ment	horse's being tethered
cf. ربط to bind, رباط station for horses	
STUDY, zeal	(S) TD وطم to be steadfast
STUFF, to fill, cram	(S) TF اطف to fill
H ₂ STUFF-Y, angry, not fresh	(S) TF تقيى to be angry, تفه tasteless
H ₂ STUMP, walk stiffly,	(M) (S) TB عتب to limp, hop,
part of fallen tree left in	تب to cut
ground	
STUPA, mound	(S) TP طف raised ground
STUPE, medicated piece of cloth	(S) TB طبة piece of cloth, wad
STURDY (intrusive R)	(S) TD عتد sturdy, strong
STUTT-er, to stammer	(S) TT نتع to stammer
● STY (STIG-an) rise	(S) TG طغا to rise
STYP-t-ic, contracting	(S) TP عطف to fold—hence contract
SUMP (SWAMP) bog	(M) (S) WP وعف hard ground retaining
	water
BOG	BG بقعة swamp

SUPER, on the top (UPARI)	(S) PR فرع to overtop, فارة top
H ₂ • SUPER-B-US, raising himself above, proud	(S) PR فرع to overtop, فره to be proud
SUPER-ate, to top	(S) PR فرع to overtop
SUPRA, above	(S) PR فرع to ascend, overtop
SUPR-EME, SUPERIOR	(S) PR فرع to overtop
SUPINE (SUPER-INE)	(S) PR فرع to overtop
SUPER-N-AL, topmost	(S) PR فرع to overtop
SUPPLE (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to bend, twist
SUPPLIC-ate (PLICO) bend (knee)	(P) LC لوق to bend (knee implied)
SUPPRESS (PRESS)	(P) RS رهص to squeeze
SURF, foam (SUFFE)	(S) F عفة foam
• SURGE, to rise	(S) RG عرج to ascend
• SURVIVE (VIV=BIO) live	(B) IO حى to live
SUSSUR-us, whispering	(S) SR سار to speak secretly to a. o.
• SECR-et	C/S (S) SR سر secret
SWACK, weak	(S) WK وعك to weaken, enervate
WEAK	WK وعك to weaken (fever)
• SWALLOW	(S) WL=BL بلع to swallow
SWELL, grow bigger	(S) WL=BL حبل to swell, render pregnant
H ₂ SWILL, drink greedily, drench	(S) WL=BL بلع to swallow, بل to moisten
SWEAL, to burn	(S) WL ولع to burn
SWERVE, turn aside, diverge f. regular line	(S) RV=RF حرف to make oblique, انحراف swerve (W)
SWINDLE, to cheat	(WN) (S) DL دعل to cheat
SWINGLE, rod	(WN) (S) GL قلة piece of wood
SWINK, fatigue	(N) (S) WK وكح to be weary
SWIPE, to strike	(S) WP وحف to strike w. stick
SWIR-l, to whirl	(S) WR حور to roll, حار to whirl
WHIR-l	(W) HR حور to roll, حار to whirl
SWAMP, spongy wet land	(M) (S) WP وعف hard ground retaining water
SWITH, quickly	W/F (S) WD=FD اند to hurry
SWIZZ-LE, drink to excess	(S) WZ وزا to fill
SWOOP, rush suddenly, come down rushing	(S) WP وحف to hurry to, to throw o's self down
SWORD (SCHWERT)	(W) (S) CHRT=SRT سراط sword

SYLLAB-US (SILLYBE) book-label	(S) LB الب to stick to
H ₂ LAB-EL, attached strip	(S) LB الب to stick to, لحب to strip
SYNASTRY (ASTR-ON) star	(S) TR طر to shine (star)
SYSSA-ROCO (SARX) flesh	(S) RK عرقة piece of flesh
STRIPE, a streak (STRIKE)	(S) TRK طرقة streak P/K
PEEP (PEEK)	PK فتح to open eyes (whelp) P/K
TAWACK, blow, strike hard	(TH) WK وقع blow, sound of blow
• TASK, to exact labour	(T) SK شق toil, fatigue, pain
ش TATTER, torn piece of cloth, rag	(T) TR طر to cut (a piece of cloth), طرة stripe
TATTLE (TATER-en) to prattle	(T) TR تره to talk nonsense
L ₂ THISTLE, thorn	(T) SL سلاء thorn, (سول Hindi)
THEO (PASCHE-IN) to suffer	(P) SCH=SK شكا to distress (illness)
THESAR-us, treasury	(TH) SR حظر to prevent access, enclose
غ THROTT-LE, choke, strangle	(TH) RT رتا to strangle, ↑ throat
THYRO-STRACA, door+shell	ترعة door, (S) TRC تريكة empty egg
TITUB-ate, to stagger	(T) TB عتب to limp, hop
TRAGE-DY, goat=nibbler	(T) RG رجه to bite w. teeth=nibble
+ (ODE) song (TRAGO=RAGO)	ODE هود to sing,
H ₂ TRASH, broken twigs rubbish	(T) RS ارشية long twigs رث rags, rabble
TRASH, to wear out	(T) RS رث to wear out
TREASURE (THESAR-OS) to store	(TH) SR حظر to enclose, withhold
ن TRESS, braid of hair	(T) RS ريشة tuft of hair
TRICH, hair	(T) RS ريشة tuft of hair
TURM (TURBA) crowd	(T) RB ربو crowd
TWITT-er, to chirp	(T) WT وت coo, of male dove, وط to cry
WHITT-le (THWIT) to cut	(TH) WT=BT بت to cut
con-VEX, curved outside, bent	(V) KS عفش to bend
con-VERGE, incline	(V) RG عرج to incline
VERGE, border, limit	(V) RG رجا side
اصل VERGE, twig (VEREO)	FRG فرع twig, ↑ FR فرع branch
VALVE, folding door (VOLVO)	(V) LV لوى to twist
VAULT (VOLVO) to roll	(V) LV لوى to coil, wind
Derv. involve, revolve, convolve, vulva, evolve, devolve, wallow, volvo.	

- VAP-our (VAP-os) steam (V) P فاح to boil
- VEDA, know, see (ID) (V) ID عهد to be acquainted w., see
 - VED-ette (ID) see (V) ID عهد to see
 - VEGETABLE (VEGE) to stir up (V) G هاج to be stirred
 - VISICA, bladder (V) SC شكو water-skin
 - VESPER, evening (V) SPR شفر to decline (sun)
 - VIABLE (VIE) to live (V) IE حي to live
 - VIBRATE (VIB-ro) tremble, flash (V) B هب to quiver, rise (star)
 - VETO, to forbid (UOTO) (V) T حطأ to turn a.o. back
 - VIVACIOUS (VIE) live (V) IE حي to live
 - VULGAR (VULG) crowd, people (V) LG ليج crowd
 - PEOPLE (P) PL حقل crowd
 - VULNERABLE (VUL-no) to wound, instrument causing wound (V) L ال to hit w. spear, اله spear
 - INVESTIGATE (VESTI) trace (V) ST سته to track
 - en-VELOP, to wrap (V) LP لف to wrap - L₂ WABBLE, to rotate (W) ABL عبل to twist, (بلنا • بلونا)
 - KAP-n-os, steam, smoke (K) P فاح to boil (See vapour)
 - WAIVE, reject (W) V=F عاف to cast off
 - WALLOW (VOLVO) to roll (V) LV لوى to wind, coil
 - WALLOW, to fade away (WL=BL) بلى to be worn out
 - WEDGE (WECG) (W) CG خج to split (wood)
 - H₃ WELK, shorten, fade, saturate, flog (W) LK لوك twist (hence shorten), be dry, to fill, علقة flogging
 - H₂ ن WELT, a strip, to beat (W) LT ليط bark, لطح strike w. stick
 - WHARF, shore (W) HRF حرف border
 - WHEEDLE, to coax, cheat (W) DL دعل to coax, deceive
 - WHEEL (HWEOL) (W) HL حول around
 - WHEEN (HWON) little (W) HN هنة a little thing
 - غ ● WHEN (H) (W) EN ايان when
 - WHEEZE, breathe audibly (W) HZ هزه murmuring of wind
 - WHELK, to roll (W) HLK حلق to circle over
 - H₂ ● WHELM, over WELM (WH) LF لف to roll up, لفع to cover
 - ن WHEW, bustle (W) HW هوا noise
 - WHEW, interjection of wonder or dismay (W) WY وى interjection of admiration or pity
 - GIMLET (WIMBLE) to turn (M) (W) BL عبل to twist round
 - WHIFF, puff of air (W) HF هف to whizz (wind)

- WHIFF, a kind of fish (W) HF هف small fishes
- WHIG, urge forward (W) HG حجا to propel
- WHILE, space of time (W) HL حال state, circumstance
- WHIMPER, to cry feebly (P) (W) HMR همر to neigh
- WHINE, plaintive cry (W) HN هن to moan, weep
- WHINN-y, to neigh (H) (W) N نع to hum in throat
- WHISPER, to whistle (H) (W) SPR صفر to whistle
- ل WHISS, to whizz (W) HS هزة murmuring of wind
- WHIZZ, make hissing sound (W) HZ هزة murmuring of wind
- ل WHIS-t-le (W) HS هز to rustle (wind)
- H₂ ● WHOOP, to cheer, give a loud cry of triumph (W) HP حفا show honour to a guest, حف to produce a rustle
- ن WHORE, debauch (W) HR هور debauchery
- WHIRR-et, give a sharp blow (W) HR هرى to beat, thrash
- WICKET, small gate (W) KT=KD خادعة wicket, small door
- H₃ WISH (W) SH شاء to wish
- ICHCH-ya, wish (skt.) CH=S شاء to wish
- CHA-H-na, to wish (Hindi) CH=S شاء to wish
- WONDER, strange (UNDR) NDR ندر to be strange, rare
- H₂ WORRY (WYRG-an) to tear w. teeth, to trouble (W) RG حرج to gnash the teeth, حرج to put in a strait
- WHOOPE, exclamation of delight (W) HP حفي show delight and honour
- WRITHE (RIDHA) twist (W) RD حرد to twist
- ن WOUBIT (WOLBEDE) tiger-moth (W) LBD لبود tick-worm
- ن WRAP (WLAPP-en) (W) LP لف to wrap, roll
- WUZZLE, to jumble (W) ZL هوذل be tossed about
- ZITHER, stringed instrument (Z) TR وتر string of musical instrument
- GUITAR=قيتار (Arabicised) GTR=VTR وتر string of musical instrument

وتر=GUITAR, because V passes into G which passed into Z=ZITHER.

Prosthesis with Metathesis

Remove the initial consonant, transpose the remaining consonants and apply trilateral or biliteral formula.

para-STICHY (STICH-os) row	(S) TK=KT خط line
H ₂ ● STITCH, line, stitch	(S) TK=KT خط line, خاٹ to <i>stitch</i>
● STEEK, stitch	(S) TK=KT خاٹ to stitch
PSYCHR-os, cold	(P) SKR=KRS قرس severe cold
SCAL-ene, oblique	(S) CL=LC لوق to bend
ob-LIQUE	LQ لوق to bend, twist
SKELP, slap	(S) KLB=LKB لخب to slap
CLAP, strike palms together	CLB=LCB لخب to slap
● SLUMMOCK, to wolf down	(S) LMK=LKM لقم to gobble
SQUEEZE (QUEEZE)	(S) QZ=ZQ ضك to <i>squeeze</i>
● STEG-O, covered (nom. O)	(S) TG=GT غطا to cover
● STEW (STUBE) room	(S) TB=BT بيت room
● STICK-le, regulate	(S) TK=KT خط line vfn.
● STRAP, band	(S) TRB=RBT ربط bind, رباط bond
STRAPA-do, to pull	(S) TRB=RBT ربط bind (hence pull)
BEND=BIND	(N) BD ابض to fasten, (hence bend)
STRUMA, tumour, swelling	(S) TRM=TMR طمر to swell
اصل TUMOUR (TUMEO) swell	طمر to swell, ↑ طموح swollen

N.B.—TUMOUR has become STRUMA. The impact of prosthetic S has transposed the letters of TUMOUR. This is exactly what the formula "Prosthesis with Metathesis" means.

● SULK, to be sullen	(S) LK=KL كح to meet w. stern face
● SCOWL, look sour, frown	(S) CL كح to meet w. stern face, frown

N.B.—This also vindicates the formula Prosthesis with metathesis so that SULK and SCOWL is the same word.

● TELE-STITCH, end+row	TL طلع shore, (S) KT خط line
ش ● BLESS	(B) LS=SL صلي to bless
اصل BRIGADE, sub-division of cavalry (BRIGA) strife	(B) RGD=GRD جرید detachment of cavalry, ↑ (B) RG هرج faction
FROG	(F) RG=GR قرة <i>frog</i>
● FROGG-Y, cold	(F) RG=GR قر cold
STRIPE, band	(S) TRB=RBT ربط to bind

Toning up

Toning up of K

(a) Restore the lost initial K :

● ACATALEPSY (LAB) to grasp	LB=KLB قلب to handle
● ANALAPTIC (LAMB-ano) to take (M)	LB=KLB قلب to handle
● DIELEMMA (LMB-ano) take (M)	LB=KLB قلب to handle
LUMP, mass (M)	LB=KLB قالب mould, clog
LABEFACTION (LAB) to totter	LB=KLB قلب to be unsteady
● LAB-ile, liable to change	LB=KLB قلب to change a th.
LOB, lump	LB=KLB قالب mould, clog
LIMP, flaccid (M)	LB=KLB قلب to be flaccid
ش LION (LABIA) lioness (K elided)	KLB قلوب lion, ↑ لبأة lioness
● LOIN (LUMB-us) (S elided) (M)	LB=SLB صلب loins
LUP-ine, of wolf	LB=KLB قلوب wolf
● UMBLES (LUMB-us) loin (M)	LB=SLB صلب loins
ن ● BAIL, security	BL=KBL قبالة suretyship
● DEAF d/t	TF=KTF خطف to deafen
DORMANT (DOR-mio) to sleep	DR=KDR خدر to benumb
DOR-mi-tory, DREA-m	DR=KDR خدر to benumb
● cf. NUMB (B)	NM نام to benumb, sleep
DUR-ess (DUR-us) hard	DR=KDR غدر hard (ground)
● FUR, sheath, soft hair	FR=KFR غفر to cover, soft hair
INTER (TERRA) earth	TR=KTR قطر territory
TERRI-tory	TR=KTR قطر territory
● NACHE-SCHLAG, after + strike CH/S	NS=KNS خنس to hold back, (S) SLG صلق to strike
L ₂ ● LAIK, people	LK=KLK خلق people
ن ● LOK, people (Skt.)	LK=KLK خلق people
LIPPIE, basket.	LP=KLP قليف basket
● LOG, clog, block of wood	LG=KLG غلق lock of wood
POT, jug, deep vessel	PT=KPT كفت pot
● CLOG, to obstruct	CLG غلق to constrain (See log)
TUB, vessel	TB=KTB قطب to fill a vessel nfv.
TUBE, pipe	TB=KTB قتب intestine
ن STI-ng-y, niggardly (NG)	ST=KST قسط to be stingy
● LOUD (KLY-t-os) renowned	L=KL قال public talk
LUG, pull, drag	LG=KLG خلع to pull out, drag
NOB (KNOB) head (N)	B=KB قب head

NEBU-la, cloud	NB=KNB قنبيب dense clouds
NEPH-os, cloud	NP=KNP قنبيف rain-clouds
NUP-tial (NUBEO) to veil	NB=KNB قنبيع to conceal
NYMPH, veiled one (M)	NB=KNB قنبيع to conceal
KNIFE (N)	F=KF خيفة knife
NAPE (N)	P=KP قفا nape of neck
● PAW, hand, clawed foot	P=KP كف hand, paw of beast
REAP, to cut a crop	RP=KRP خرف to pluck (fruit)
RIPE, reap	RP=KRP خرف to have ripe fruit
RUN, to flee	RN=KRN قرن to gallop
THIEF, secret stealer NV	TF=KTF خطف snatch away, خطفة
cf. (DIEB)	theft, ↑ DF دف to snatch a th.
LOW, inferior, that which lies down (LIG) bed	LG لاق to adhere, to be soft
LOW, a hill (KLEI)	KL قوعلة hill
LOW, flame (LUX)	LK لياق flame
● LOW-er, to frown	L=KL كحج to frown
LIE, to rest, bed (LEGH)	LG لاق to adhere, be soft
LIE, tell falsehood (LEUGH)	LG الق to tell a lie
● TAR	TR=KTR قطر smear w. tar
● TAR-n-ish, to smear	TR=KTR قطر smear w. tar
● TEAR, drop of liquid	TR=KTR قطرة drop of eye water
TEAR, rend (different word)	TR=KTR طر to cut, tear
● TATOO (TA) mark	T=KT خط mark
TAWN-y, brownish	TN=KTN قانن dark brown
THIN, TENI-ous, TIN-y	TN=KTN قتين thin
ATTENU-ate, to thin	TN=KTN قتين thin
● MAR-oon, fugitive, hidden slave (CIMAR-on)	MR=CMR خمر to hide, اخمر to abscond
● MAR-oon, brownish crimson	MR=KMR خمري brown
TOFFY, sweetmeats	TF=KTF قطيفة sweetmeats
LAB-our, toil	LB=KLB قلبة toil

(b) Initial vowel stands for initial K :

● ab-AF-t, behind	AF=KF قفا to follow
● AF-ter, behind (ter sfx)	AF=KF قفا to follow
● APE, monkey (KAPI)	AP=KP قفا follow, تقفة imitate.
● ALVELUS (AL-ve-us) hollow	AL=KL خلا to be empty
● CHOLI-AMB, lame+leg (B)	KL قلع to totter, AM=KM قائمة leg
● ALL	AL=KL كل all

● ANGI-na, to choke	ANG=KNG خنق to choke
ADD-er, snake	AD=KD قدة snake
● ANGU-ish, to choke	ANG=KNG خنق to choke
ELABO-r-ate, to labour on	ELB=KLB قلبة toil
ELY-tron, sheath	EL=KL خلة sheath
غ ESS-ence, extract (ESSE) be	ES=KS قث pull out, ↑ عاش to live
● ETU-I, small case	ET=KT غطا cover nfv.
EUNUCH	ENS=KNS خنثى eunuch
● EUROPE	ERB=KRB غرب west

N.B.—This shows that Europeans came to Europe from East.

● ADOPT (OP) to choose	OP=KP قفا to prefer
OPERATE (OP-us) work	OP=KP ققع toil
ABOLISH (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow
ADULT (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow
CATA-OP-tric (OPE) to see	OP=KP كفا to watch
DIA-OP-tric (OPE) to see	OP=KP كفا to watch
OPTICIAN (OPE) to see	OP=KP كفا to watch
ADOLESCENT (OL) to grow	OL=KL غلا to grow
● INOPERCULATE (OPER) to cover	OPR=KPR كفر to cover
● COVER (CO-OPER) م	CFR كفر to cover, ↑ OPR=KPR
OM-us, highest point, shoulder	OM=KM قمة top
OP-ine, suppose, think	OP=KP قاف prognosticate
OID-me, swelling	OD=KD غد to be swollen
OILIO (OLLA) jar, urn	OL=KL قلة jar, jug
ORCH-id, plant	ORS=KRS غرس plant
INN, house, abode	IN=KN كن house
● UMBA, boss of shield (M)	UB=KB كعب protuberance
YATT-er, persistent chatter	YT=KT قعط to chatter, cry
CHATT-er	KT قعط to chatter, cry

(c) Change initial H into K :

اصل AD-HERE, to stick to (GHAIS)	HR=KR غرا to stick to, ↑ غز to stick
IN-HERE, stick to	HR=KR غرا to stick to
CO-HERE, stick to	HR=KR غرا to stick to
● HOLLOW, empty	HL=KL خلا to be empty
HILL (COLL-is)	HL=CL قوعلة hill
● HORN (CORNU)	HRN=CRN قرن horn
HIEM-s, winter (KHIEMO)	HM=KM قمع to blast plants (cold)

- HOLE (KOIL-os) hollow HL=KL خلا be empty, خلة hole
- HANDJAR (KHANJAR) dagger HNJR=KNJR dagger (خنجر)
- APPREHEND (HEND) seize (N) HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
- APPRENTICE (HEND) learn (N) HD=KD اخذ to take f. a.o. d/z
- COMPRE-HEND, grasp (N) HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
- L₃ ● KHAD, to seize (Aryan) KD=KZ اخذ to seize d/z
- KHANDA-no, seize (Greek) (N) KD=KZ اخذ to seize d/z
- CATCH, seize CH/S CS اخذ to seize
- SEIZE S/K SZ=KZ اخذ to seize
- PREY (prae+HEND) seize (N) HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
- REPRE-HEND, seize (N) HD=KD اخذ to seize d/z
- غ CAGE, prison (CAV-us) hollow CG=CZ اخذ to seize, ↑ خوى empty
- EMPRISE, ENTERPRISE HD=KZ اخذ to seize
- (HEND)
- ن ● HAND, to seize (N) HD=KZ اخذ to seize nfv.
- HAND-SEL, hand-gift (N) HD=KZ اخذ to seize nfv., صلة reward
- SURPRISE (HEND) seize (N) HD=KZ اخذ to seize

N.B.—KHAD = KHAND=HEND, SEIZE, CATCH, CAGE are varying forms of اخذ. Philology has many surprises.

- CATHEDRAL (HED) to sit HD=KD تعد to sit
- H₂ ● CATHOLIC (HOLOU) whole HL=KL كل all, قلة health
- H₂ WHOLE, in good health, unbroken HL=KL قلة health, كل all
- HEAL, HEAL-th, HALE HL=KL قلة health
- ex-HORT (HORI) incite, encourage HR=KR اغرى incite, render fond
- HADD-ock, cod HD=KD قد a kind of fish
- COD CD قد a kind of fish
- HAF-t, handle HF=KF كف handle
- HALS, sea HLS=KLS تلاس raging sea
- HAL-t, lame HL=KL قلع to totter nfv.
- L₂ HAM-ate, crooked HM=KM قمع to bend (خمیدن)
- HOM-ose, hooked HM=KM قمع to bend
- HAMPER (HEMM-en) impede HM=KM قمع to prevent a.o.f.
- HAMPER, large basket (M) HPR=KPR قفير large basket
- اصل COFFER, basket (KOPHI-n-os) CFR=KPR قفير basket, ↑ قفة basket
- HAR-K, go in quest (K sfx) HR=KR قرا to pursue
- HARN-s (KARNI-on) brain KRN قرن top
- HATTI, writing HT=KT خط to write
- HAULM, reed HLM=KLM قلم reed
- HEAD (HEAFO-d) HF=KB قب head, قحف skull

- NOLL, top of head (HNOLL) (N) HL=KL قلة top of head
- غ HEAVY, weighty (HEBB) rise HB=KB كعب to be heavy, ↑ حيا to rise
- HEAV-en HV=HB هيا to rise (correct root)
- HEBE-t-ate, dull, blunt HB=KB حيا to subside
- HEDDL-es, small cords HDL=KDL غزل spun thread
- HEIFER, young cow HFR=KFR غفر calf
- HELVE, handle V/B HLB=KLB قلب to handle
- HEM, border HM=KM كمع side
- HEMP (KANNAB-is) HMB=KMB قنب hemp
- HEOR-te, feast HR=KR قري entertainment
- HERESY (HAIRE-sis) choice HR=KR خار to choose
- HEROE HR=KR قريع heroine of his time
- HIDE, skin HD=KD قد lamb's skin
- HIDE, to conceal HD=KD خدع to hide, conceal
- HETMAN (HAUP-t-man) captain HB=KB قب chief, head
- HIDD-er, young male sheep HD=KD=KZ غدى lamb
- KID (KITZE) KD=KZ غدى lamb
- غ HIN-t (كان) hinting HN=KN كنا to hint
- HIP (KUB-us) HB=KB كعب any protuberant th.
- HELL, originally, to hide HL=KL كلبى to come to secret place
- اصل HESITATE (GHAIS) to stick to HS=GS غز to stick to, ↑ HR=KR غرا to stick to
- (HAERE) to stick to
- HATCH, emerge f. egg HK=KK كيكه egg vfn.
- HIP, render melancholy HP=KP قفع sorrow, grief
- HIPO, horse HB=KB قب horse
- HOBB-Y, small horse HB=KB قب horse
- HOB, thick head HB=KB كعب protuberance
- (كعب: كل ما ارتفع و علا)
- HOBBLE, walk lamely HBL=KBL خبل to cripple
- HIRE HR=KR كراء hire
- HIVE, basket in which bees live HF=KF قفة basket
- HOB-o, wandering workman HB=KB قيع to ramble (nom. o)
- HOLI-DAY KL خلا to be free+DAY
- HOL-ster, pistol case HL=KL خلة scabbard
- HOL-y, set apart HL=KL خل to specify
- ت HOM-age, dutiful reverence HM=KM قمع to subdue (not foll.)
- HOMO, man, i.e., earthly HM=KM كمع level ground
- HUMBLE (HUM-us) ground HM=KM كمع level ground
- HOME, abode, dwelling HM=KM كمع house, قوم dwelling
- HOOD, covering for head HD=KD خدع to conceal
- HUB, nave of wheel HB=KB كعب protuberance
- HUBR-is, insolence HBR=KBR كبر insolence

HURDY-GURDY musical instrument	HRD=KRD غرد to sing, GRD غرد to sing
HUS-k, shell (K sfx.)	HS=KS كَشَح shell
• HOMER (KHOMER) heap	KMR=RKM ركام heap
• HYBR-id (HYBR-is) insolence	HBR=KBR كبر insolence
HYP-sos, height	HP=KP قف height
in-HERSE, to enclose	HRS=KRS كرس to enclose
in-HUME (HUM-us) ground	HM=KM كمنع level ground
• OCTAHEDRA (HED-ra) seat	HD=KD قعد to sit
• PRISON (HEND) seize (N)	HD=KD اخذ to seize
PTERYLA (HYLE) forest	HL=KL غيل forest
REIN-DEER (HRAN)	HRN=KRN قرون galloping animal f. قرن to gallop+DR to run
• LADD-er (HLAE-der)	HL=KL قل to lift nfv.
SCAL-A, ladder	(S) CL قل to lift

(d) change Y into K, because K has softened down to Y t

YATT-er, chatter	YT=KT قعط to chatter
CHATT-er	CH/K KT قعط to chatter
• YEAD, to go	YD=KD غدا to go
YEARN (GEIR-n-an) desire	YR=GR غرى to desire
YELLOW (GEOLO)	YL=GL قلع to be yellow
• YELP, to bark (GELIP)	YLB=GLB كلب to bark
YODEL, to sing (JODEL)	YDL=GDL غزل to sing
YOLK (GEOLO) yellow	YL=GL قلع to be yellow
• YAMMER (GEM-or) sad	YM=GM غم sadness
YARD (GYR-d) rod	YR=GR قرية stick, yard of ship
YARD (GEAR-d)	YR=GR قراء courtyard
YATE (GATE) way	YT=GT خط thoroughfare

(e) Restore the middle K t

VOICE (VOX)	VX=VKS وقش voice
VICE, (VICIOS-os)	VC=VCS وقص vice, defect
NIP, to pinch	N-I-P=NKP نقف to fillip
NIP (KNIPA) (metathesis)	KNP=NKP نقف to fillip

(f) Restore the final K which has been subjected to APOCOPE :

FRY, swarm of young	FRY=FRK فرخ swarm, young bird
FRY (FRIG) to cook in fat	(F) RY=RG روغ put grease in food
• ALLOW (ALLOC-ate)	AL=ALC علق to pertain to
AZURE, blue	AZR=AZRK ازرق blue
LOW (LOGI) flame	L=LG لياق flame
LAW (LAGU) lay	L=LG لاق to adhere, befit

LIE (LUG-en)	L=LG الق to tell a lie
LIE (LEKH-os), bed	L=LK لاق to adhere, be soft
• LIEU (LOC-us) place	L=LK علق to pertain to
• ALLOY (ALIG) to bind	ALY=ALK اعلى to fasten
BREAD (BRADOZ) B/F fragment, piece, loaf	FRDZ=FRZDK فرزدق a piece of bread
ALLY (ALIG) to bind	ALY=ALG اعلى to fasten
FRAY (FRIC) to rub	FRY=FRC فرك to rub
IMPLY (PLICO) to fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
• PLAY (PLEG) be glad	(P) LY=LG لاغى to sport, joke
PLY (PLICO) fold	(P) LC لوق to twist
EMPLOY, fold (PLICO)	(P) LC لوق to bend
CRANE (KRANICH)	CRN=CRNK غرنق crane
CHOAR, thief (Hindi) CH/S	SR=SRK سارق thief
NUISANCE (NOC) hurt	NU=NC نكي to hurt
FRIGH-t (G written but silent)	FRI=FRG فرق be frightened
BRIGH-t, shining	BRI=BRG برق to shine
LIGHT (LUX)	LI=LK الق to flash
FLAW (FLACA)	FLA=FLG فلقة scar, brand
TOR-t (TORQUE) to twist	TR=TRQ اطرق to twist
TOR-t-ure (TORQUEO)	TR=TRQ اطرق to twist
WAI-t (WAC-an) watch	WI=WC وقي to watch
SHIN (SCH-an) N	S=SK ساق shank
RU-t (RUGO) to roar	RU=RG رغا to roar
MARROW (MERG) pith w. fat	MRW=MRG مرغ to grease
ن MARROW, a mate	MR مرء man (different word)
L ₂ DAY (DAG) to burn, hot, not cog. w. DIE-s	DG=ZK ذكا blaze, be hot (sun), ↑ DIE ضياء sunlight
ZAG, day (Tibetan)	ZG ذكا blaze, be hot (sun)

N.B.—Etymology of DAY is dubious.

(g) Change a labial into a guttural :

• PIECE (QUETTI)	PC=QT قطعة a piece
PEEP (PEEK) look narrowly	PP=PK فتح to open eyes (whelp)
PALE (KHOLE) (GALL)	PL=KL قلع to be yellow
APPAL, make pale	PL=KL قلع be yellow
FLA-v-us, yellow	FL=KL قلع be yellow
PALLEO, to be yellow (Latin)	PL=KL قلع be yellow
FOB, cheat, FUB, deceive	FB=KB خب to deceive
FOLD, to wrap	FLD=KLD قلد to wind upon

FORTUITOUS (FERO) chance	FR=KR قرعة lot
FORTUNE (FERO) chance	FR=KR قرعة lot
FOR-um, court	FR=KR قروعا courtyard
FRAUD, to deceive	FRD=KRD قرد to deceive
● FREAK, abnormality	FRK=KRK خارق extraordinary
FREEZE (FREOS-an)	FRS=KRS قرس to freeze
FROCK, coat	FRK=KRK خرة coat
● FUND, foundation, bottom	FD=KD قاعدة foundation,
(FUD) pour	↑ FD افاض to pour (wrong root)
H ₂ ● FUNDA-ment, bottom, buttock	FD=KD قاعدة basis, قعدة posteriors
● nom-de-PLUME, pen	PLM=KLM قلم pen
PALLONE (PALLA) ball	PL=KL كرة ball
H ₂ ● POD-ex, rump, fundament	PD=KD قاعدة basis, قعدة posteriors
POLL, top of head	PL=KL قلة top of head
FLOWER (FLO-r-is) blossom	FL=KL فعل to blossom
FLOU-r-ish, to bloom	FL=KL فعل to blossom
BLOW, burst into flower	BL=KL فعل to blossom
BLOO-m, to bear flowers	BL=KL فعل to blossom
● POOP, after part of ship	PP=KP قفا behind
● PROFOUND (FUND) bottom (N)	FD=KD قاعدة basis
● PUDD-le (PUDD) ditch	PD=KD خد trench
● VERBERATE (FER) beat,	FR=KR قراع beat, قارعة calamity
scourge	
L ₂ VER-m-is, insect WOR-m	VR=KR قر insect (m sfx.)
KIR-m, insect (Persian)	KR قر insect
WALL-et, bag	WL=KL قلع bag
WALL	WL=KL قل small wall
WAN-GLE, obtain by trick	WN=KN قني obtain, GL غل deceit
WIN, gain, mine	WN=KN قني to acquire, dig
WAP, to strike	WP=KP قفع to strike w. stick
WAP, to wrap	WP=KP كف to wrap in a rag
WAPP-ened, fatigued	WP=KP قفع fatigue
WASH	WSH=KSH قشا to wash (face)
WATER	WTR=KTR قطر rain
HUDOR, rain, water	ADR عدر rain (not prec.)
WEAL, health, wealth	WL=KL قلة health, wealth
WERE-WOLF, man wolf	ورى man, WLB=KLB قلوب wolf
● WHELP, cub, sprocket	WLB=KLB كلب dog, iron hook
WOBBLE, move unsteadily	WBL=KBL خبل to limp
WOLF (LUP-us)	WLB=KLB قلوب wolf
WOULD, to wind	WLD=KLD قلد to wind upon

H ₂ WOUND, to cut, bruise (N)	WD=KD كدا cut, كدح scratch
● CLA-n, tribe, family	CL كل family, ↑ PL=KL اخلع to,
(PLA-nta) shoot	send forth leaves

TONING UP OF S

Restore the lost initial S :

● CHUTE, fall, para-CHUTE	KT=SKT سقط to fall
DEW, to moisten (W)	D=SD نأد dew, ندا to moisten
● DEX-TER, right side	DK=SDK صدق right, TR طرة side
L ₂ CHIN (KINN)	KN=SKN ذقن chin
CHANA, chin (Persian)	KN=SKN ذقن chin
● DISGU-st (GUO) to taste	G=SG ذاق to taste
● DIADEM (DEO) to bind	D=SD شد to bind tightly
FALL, to come down	FL=SFL سفل to fall to the lowest,
(FALL) deceive	↑ FL فلح to deceive
GENIO, chin	GN=SGN ذقن chin
LAPSE (LABI) slip, glide	LF=SLF زحلف to roll along
LOC-ust (St.)	LC=SLC سلقة locust
● NEA-t, shining	N=SN سنا to shine
NASTY (SN-asty) foul (ST)	N=SN صن to stink
LOIN (LUMB-us) (M)	LB=SLB صلب loins

Initial vowel stands for the lost S :

ADDIC-t, apply habitually	ADC=SDC سدك to be addicted to,
(DIC) say	↑ DC دق to manifest
● ECHO, ringing noise	EK=SK صخ to resound, صاخة noise
EPULOTIC (OULE) scar	OL=SL سلع to brand
EWER (AQUA) water	AQ=SQ سقى to water nfv.
ULO-sis, scar	UL=SL سلع to brand
APIARY (AP-is) bee	AB=SB ثواب bee, honey
CAT-ECH-ise (ECHO)	EK=SK صخ to resound
ICE C/K	IK=SK صقيع ice
● HOMI-ly, same +	HM=SM سمي equal, alike,
(ILE) company	IL=SL ثلة class
ACACIA=AKA-nth-us=AKE,	AK=SK شوكة point
point	
INO-STIL (IN-os) sinew	IN=SN ثني to curve
SINEW, wiriness	SN ثني to curve
OPIU-m (OP-os) sap, juice	OP=SP صفا to cream
SAP, vital juice	SP صفا to cream, take the best of

UMBEL (UMBRA) shade (B)	UMR=SMR سمر shade
WEAVE, WEB (OOF)	OF=SF سف to weave
WOOF (OOF) to weave	OF=SF سف to weave
ARABLE (ARO) to plough	AR=SR ثار to till ground

Restore the final S :

ADIPO-CERE, fat+wax	ADP=هدف fat, CR=CRS خرشا wax
ADVOCATE (VOC) call	VC=VCS وقش voice
AVOUCH (VOCO) call	VC=VCS وقش voice
CON-VOKE, call	VK=VKS وقش voice
ت pro-VOKE, irritate (VOCO) call	VK=VKS وقش scab, mange, ↑VK=VKS وقش voice
KER-os, wax	KR=KRS خرشاء wax
OPPONENT (PO-no) to place	P=PS=VS وضع to place
OPPOSE, place opposite (PO-no)	P=PS=VS وضع to place

Change H into S :

EPHEBE (HEBE) early manhood	HB=SB شب become youth
● HAIR	HR=SR شعر hair
● HOUR, time	HR=SR عصر time
ت HEAP (HOB) cf. (KUPU)	HB=SB صوبة heap, ↑كوفة mound
● HOPE, desire (HABBA)	HB=SB صبا long for, incline to
YOUNKER (HERR) lord	HR=SR سري generous lord
HALF, side, one of two equal parts	HLF=SLF سالفة side, سائف to be equal
HAL-ma (HALL-mai) leap	HAL=SAL حال to leap
HANK-er, yearn (N)	HK=SK شوق yearning
● HAP, chance, accident	HAB=SAB صاب to befall
● HAP-p-y, chance, accident	HAB=SAB صاب to befall
● HAPTERON (HAPTE-in) fasten	HBT=SBT ثبت to fasten
● HARB-our, shelter	HRB=SRB سرب den, shelter
● HAR-m, to injure, hurt	HR=SR ضر to injure, harm
● HEMI=SEMI	HM=SM سمي equal, alike
L ₂ ● HEPAR, sulphur colour	HPR=SPR اصفر yellow
● SULPHUR (SOUFFRE) (French)	SFR=اصفر yellow
L ₃ ● HEPTA, seven	HBT=SBT سبت week
● HAFT, seven (Persian)	HBT=SBT سبت week, seven days
● SAT, seven (Hindi)	ST=SBT سبت week (B dropped)
HERR, sir, lord	HR=SR سري generous lord
HIBER-n-ate, to winter	HBR=SBR صبرة intense cold

HID-r-os, sweat	HD=SD سدى to moisten, اسدى sweat
HONE, to sharpen	HN=SN سن to sharpen
HONE, to moan	HN هن to moan
HON-est (HON-or) office of dignity	HN=SN سنى to be high in rank
HON-our, high estimation	HN=SN سنا to exalt, high rank
● HOUN-d (CAN-is) dog	HN=CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
● HUE, shouting	H=S صاح to cry
HUM, buzz like bee	HM=SM زم to buzz (wasp)
ZOOM, to buzz	ZM زم to buzz
HYP-0, under (SUB)	HB=SB صب to go down
L ₃ HYP-n-os, sleep	HB=SB سبج to sleep
SOP, sleep (Latin)	SB سبج to sleep
SUP-na, sleep (Skt.)	SB سبج to sleep
NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew	NH=NS نصيح to sew
● HEIN-ous (HAIR) to hate	HN=SN شتا to hate, ↑هر to hate

TONING UP OF Z

Change Y into Z :

● YAW, to deviate (JAGA)	JAG=ZAG زاغ to deviate
● ZIG-ZAG, to turn	ZG زاغ to deviate
YEAN, to bring forth	YN=ZN ضنا to be prolific
YERK (JERK) throw suddenly	YRK=ZRK زرق shoot w. javelin
YOICK-s, cry	YK=ZK زعق to dry
● YOKE (JUG) = (ZYG)	YG=ZG زوج to join

TONING UP OF G OR J

Change I or Y into J or G :

GO=GEH=I, to go (See Skeat)	I=G ججا to walk
ob-I-t (I) to go	I=G ججا to walk
ex-I-t (I) to go	I=G ججا to walk
JUNITOR (I=JAU-na) to go	I=J ججا to walk
Ex-i-t (I) to go, EX-EA-t	I=J ججا to walk
PERME-ate (EO) to go	E=J ججا to walk
ADIT (EO) to go	E=J ججا to walk
● VIA, way	VI=VG وجه way
● TRI-VIA-l, three way	TR=وتر odd number (i.e., three), VI=VG وجه way
● CONVEY, CONVOY (VIA) way	VI=VG وجه way

- OBVIATE (VIA) way VI=VG وجه way
- ENVOY (VIA) way VI=VG وجه way
- WAY (WEG) WY=WG وجه way
- GEO, earth GE=GG جعجاج earth
- ORIG-in (ORI) rise ORI=ORG عرج to ascend
- HAW (HAGA) hawthorn HA=HAG حاج thorny plant
- YANK, to move w. jerk YNK=JNK جنىق to hurl
- YEAR, season (GERA) YR=GR جرى course, جار instant year
- ALLEY ALY=ALG ولج alleys

N.B.—Skeat says, "the etymology of ALLEY is not yet settled."

- OBVIOUS (VIA) way VI=VG وجه way
- BOWL, drinking cup, BL=JBL جبل large bowl,
- (BUL) to puff, swell ↑ BL حبل to swell

Toning down

(a) Change K into A :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ACROSS, from side to side | CRS=ARS عرض side |
| CROSS | CRS=ARS عرض to place opposite |
| CRAZE, insane fancy | CRZ=ARZ عرض be seized w. madness |
| ANACLASTIC (KLAO) to bend | KL=AL عال to deviate, incline |
| ● CAEC-um, blind, CECI-ty | CC=AC عشاء blindness |
| ● CLING (N) | CLG=ALG علق to cling |
| ● CLUTCH, tight grasp | CLK=ALK علق to catch |
| COMM-on | CM=AM عامة common |
| ● GOVERN (GUBER) to steer | GBR=ABR عبر to cross a river |
| ● GURGI-ta-tion, surging motion | GRG=ARG عرج to ascend |
| KECKLE, to bind w. rope | KKL=AKL عكك to tie, عكال rope |
| ● GRAFF, count | GRF=ARF عريف chief |
| ● INCLINE (KLI-no) | KL=AL عال to incline (not قل lift) |
| CRUS-ade, cross | CRS=ARS عرض to place opposite |

(b) Change K into H :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ● CABLE (CAP) to hold | CBL=HBL حبل rope, ↑ كفف restrain |
| ● CET, whale | CT=HT حوت large fish |
| CRAF-t, art trade | CRF=HRF حرفة craft, profession |
| CUSHI-on, stuffed | CSH=HSH حشا to stuff (a cushion) |
| GIBBON, ape | GBN=HBN حبن monkey |
| KISS, to touch gently | KS=HS حس to feel |
| CENT, hundred t/d | CND=HND حنيدة flock of 100 |
| HUNDRED (HUND) | HND حنيدة flock of 100 |
| CANNIBAL (CARIB-al) brave | CRB=HRB حرب brave |
| KAMA, god of love (Skt.) | KAM=HAM هام to love w. passion |
| AMO, to love (Latin) | AM هام to love passionately |

(c) Change G into V or W :

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ● GUISE (WISE) style | GS=WS وضع manner |
| ● GALLOP (WALLOP) | GLP=WLP ولاف gallop |
| GAUDILQUIVIR (وادی الكبير) | VDIL KBR وادی الكبير |
| GIVE, GIFT (GEB) | GB=VB وهب to gift |
| GOOSE | GS=VS وز goose |
| GOWL, to howl | GL=VL عول to howl |
| GUITAR, lute | GTR=VTR وتر string of a musical instrument |
| (قیتار is Arabicised) | |

GUARD (WARD) watch over	GRD=WRD ورد look out
re-GARD, keep watch	GRD=WRD ورد look-out
re-GUERD-on, reward	GRD=WRD وارد income
re-WARD, AWARD	WRD وارد to present, offer a.o.w.

(d) Change G into Y :

NEG-ate, deny	NG=NY نهى prohibition
re-NEG-ade, denying	NG=NY نهى prohibition
YES (GE)	GE=YE اى yes
JUVEN-ile, young	JFN=YFN يفتان young
JAWAN, young (Hindi)	JFN=YFN يفتان young
JUNI-or (JUV) young	JF=YF يفت young
ن CALF, thick fleshy part of leg behind (GALBA)	GLB=ALB علب to become tough, hard (flesh)
ن CALF, young of cow	CLF=CRF خروف calf

Phonetic Equations

SOUND-SHIFTS

In this part various sound-shifts have been demonstrated by means of equations and the Triliteral or Biliteral Formula has been applied. The equations illustrated are :—

A=H	D=Z	R=D	C=S	L=R	L=M=N
H=A	L=D	Loss of D	C=K	R=L	S=T
CH=K	D=S	G or J=Z	K=S	R=S	T=S
CH=S	S=D	Z=J	S=K	S=R	

All these phonetic changes are an admitted fact in philology.

A=H

AD-OR-n (OR-no) fit out, equip	OR حرى fit to, suitable
● AD-UL-ter-ate (AL) change	AL حال to change
H ₂ ● ACT (AGO) set in motion, do	AG هاج to be stirred, جاء to do
● AGI-t-ate	AG هيج agitation
● AGILE (AGO) to move	AG هاج to be stirred
● AGO-n-ise (AG) to contend	AG هيج contention
● ALI-as, other	AL حال to change
● ALIE-n-ate, to transfer	AL حال be changed
ن ● ALL-ure, entice	AL حال to shift, use deceit
● AL-t-er, to change	AL حال to be changed
● ALTERCATE (AL-t-er) other	AL حال to be changed
● ALTERNATE (AL-t-er) other	AL حال to be changed
● AMADOU (AMO) to love	AM هام to love desperately
● AMATEUR (AMO) to love	AM هام to love desperately
● AMO-r-ous (AMO) to love	AM هام to love desperately
ت ● AMBI-tion (AM-bi)	AM همة ambition, zeal,
go round	↑ حام to go round
م ● AM-BASSA-d-or, minister sent (AMBI) about	A, euphonic, M nasal, BS بعث to send, بعث messenger, ↑ AM حام to go round, AG هاج be stirred
(AG) drive (B)	

N.B.—Root given is meaningless. Real root is بعث. See em-BASSY.

● AMI-able (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
● PRODIGAL (AG) to drive	AG هاج to be stirred, حجا propel
ELSE (ALI-as) other	AL حال to change
● AMI-C-us CURIAE, friend of court=assembly	AM هام to love, CRIAIE قارية house full of people

COUR-t, enclosed space	CR قرحا <i>court-yard</i> (not prec.)
ALMS (ELE-os) pity	EL حلا to give gratuity to
● AMI-c-able (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
● ENAMOUR (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
● PARAMOUR (AMO) to love	AM هام to love
● INDIGENT (EG) to need	EG حاج to need
PROSODY (OIDE) song	OD هود to sing
ART (AR) fit	AR حرى fit
● AVE, welcome	AF حفا to welcome
AVI-ate (AV-is) bird	AF هفا to fly
● AUGUR (AV-is) bird	AF هفا to fly
(GAR) make known, shout	GR جهر to be known, be loud (voice)
● AUG-ment, to raise	AG حاج to be raised
● AUCTION (AUGEO) increase	AG حاج to be raised
● AUGUST (AUGEO) inspire awe	AG حاج be disquieted, disturbed
● AWE (AG-an) fear	AG حاج be disturbed
● CO-GENT (AG) to drive	AG حاج to be stirred, حيجا propel
ODE, song	OD هود to sing
ODI-um, musical theatre	OD هود to sing
ODI-um, hatred	OD حد to shun, turn away f.
OUST (OT-er) to remove	OT حطأ to turn a.o. back f.
OUT, in a remote position	OT حط to leave off a th.
H ₂ OVA-tion, rejoicing, exult	OF هفا be glad, حفا to honour
H ₂ PROSIT, be of use, to be (ESSE)	ES حسي put to test, عاش to live
● AGENT (AGO) set in motion	AG حاج to be stirred
● AV-id, greedy	AV هوى desire
● ASTUTE (AS-t-us) cunning	AS حس cunning
● AVARICE (AVA-r-us) greedy	AV هوى desire
ت ANGRY, ANG-er, rage	ANG حتنق rage,
(ANG) choke	A/K ↑ ANG=KNG ختنق to choke

H=A

HARD, coarse, strong	ARD عرد thick, <i>hard</i>
● HASP, fasten	ASB عصب to bind
● HEARTH	ART ارة <i>hearth</i>
● HEARSE, car for coffin	ARS عرش bier for the dead
● HAWSER, rope	ASR اسر rope, strap
● HEIR (HERES)	ARS ارث inheritance
HYAL-ine, clear	AL ال to be clear, shining
HYDRO, water	ADY عدر rain

● in-HERIT (HERES)	ARS ارث <i>inheritance</i>
ex-EGE-sis (HEGEO) lead	AG اجاء to bring
HAR-lot, prostitute	AR عرى <i>harlot</i> , prostitute
HEEL, to incline, tilt	AL عال to incline on one side
HOV-er	AV=AF عاف to <i>hover</i>
AROIST (HORIZO) limit	ARZ عرض side
APHRISM (HORIZO) boundry	ARZ عرض side
● HORIZ-on, limit	ARZ عرض side

CH=K

ت CHANCE, (CAD) fall	CD قضا fate, lot, ↑ قرض to fell
CHANN-el	NV. KN قناة <i>canal</i> f. قنى to dig
CHANT (CAN) sing	CN غنا to sing
CHAP, jaw	KP=PK فك jaw
CHAPE, cap	nv. KB قبوعة cap, قبع to conceal head
ت CHAP-el, cell of church	KB قيو underground room,
(CAPP) cloak	↑ قبا cloak
CHAP-man (CEAP) to barter	CP كفا to requite
H ₆ CHAR-ge, care, load,	KR قرح ب regard, وقر load,
duty, attack, fill, blame	كر work by turns, كورة charge of war, وكر to fill, قرع to upbraid
● ت CHARI-ty (CAR-us) dear	KR خير goodness,
	↑ غرى to be fond of
CHAR-y (KARA) care	KR قرح ب regard, care for
CHASE, pursue, drive	KS كسا to pursue, to urge (a beast)
H ₂ CHASE, engrave, enshrine	KS كشح to bark (wood), كسى to encase
● CHAS-m, deep fissure	KS قض to crackle, bore a hole
● CHOOSE, to specify (KIES)	KS خص to specify
CHIS-el, cut, carve (CAED)	CD كدا to cut off
CHAS-te, virgin	KS قضة virginity
ت CHAS-t-en, to discipline	KS قضع to subdue, ↑ قضة virginity
● CHASU-ble, vestment	KS كسى to dress
CHATEAU, country house	KT قخر quarter in a town
pur-CHASE, pursue	KS كسا to pursue
غ CHURCH (KIRCHE)	KRS كرس to consecrate (a church)
CHASS-ure, shoes	KS كوث shoe
اصل CHAW, to defeat utterly	KA كاح to overpower,
(CHEW)=(KAUW-en)	↑ KW=KB قب to gnash the teeth
● ت CHEAP, low in price	KP خف to be less valuable,
(KAUF-en) to buy	↑ كفا to requite (i.e.,) buy

ت ● CHEAT, to deceive (CAD) fall CHER-ish, cling to, foster	CD خدع to deceive, ↑ قض to fell KR غرى to stick to, be fond of KS قشوة basket, كيس bag, قص chest
H ₃ CHES-t (KIS-te) box, case, part of body enclosed in ribs	
CHIDE, to scold	KD قلدح to impugn
CHIFFON (CHIFFE) rag	KF كيفة rag
ن CHIT, child (KIT) cat	KT قط cat
L ₂ ● CHIT, letter	KT خط letter (چٹھی)
CHIT-CHAT, idle tlak, cry	KT قعط to hold obscene talk, cry
CHIVE (CEPA) onion	CB قبة dome (simile)
CHOIR, dance, CHOREA	KR كرا to round, repeat
CHOLE, yellow, gall	KL قلع to be yellow
CHOP, to cut	KP كاف to cut
CHOP, to be inconstant	KP اكفا to incline
CHOR-is, apart	KR خرع to split
CHOR-us, thing sung by many at once	KR كرا to repeat
CHOU (CAUL-is) cabbage	CL قلة top of head (simile)
H ₂ CHEW, indent w. biting, eat	KW=KK قب to gnash teeth
L ₂ (KAAUW-en) W/B	+ قاب to eat
CHABA-na, to bite w. teeth (Hindi)	KB قب to gnash teeth
ن علم CHOUSE, to swindle	KS خاوذ to cheat
CHUCK-le, to laugh	KK قهقهة to laugh aloud
ن CHUM, to occupy rooms to- gether	KM كمع to sleep together, كمع bed-fellow
CHUR-l, person of low birth	KR قيور person of low birth
ن BUTCH-er, slaughterer	BK بقع to slaughter
● ARCH, curved bow	RK ركع to be bent
● ARC, bow, to curve	RC ركع to be bent
ARCH, chief	RK روق chief
ARCH-ean (ARKHE) beginning	RK روق beginning
ARCHIVE (ARKHE) rule	RK روق chief, i.e., ruler
ACHIL-os (KHEIL-os) lip	KL خل to slit nfv.
CACHA-lot, large tooth	CK=SK ضاحك tooth displayed
CACHI-nn-ate, laugh aloud	CK قهقهة to laugh aloud
PACHY, thick	BK باك to be fat
ن PER-NICHE-ty, finical	NK نيقة foppishness, daintiness
● ROACH, curve	RK ركع to bend
HUTCH, box	HK حقة small box
CHAP-ter, head	KB قب head

DICHO, asunder	DK دق to break
HATCH, aperture	HK هك to widen a hole
HATCH, engrave	HK حك to scratch
ن HATCH, emerge f. egg H/K	HK=KK كيك egg vfn.
ITCH, irritation	IK حكة itch
ن ● CHOWDER, pot	KDR قدر earthen pot
CHALET (CASA) cottage	CS خص cottage
CHALK (CALC-is) lime	CLC كلس lime
● CHERUB (KRUB) angel (not كروب)	KRB قرب to be near to a king
CHERVIL (KHAIRO) rejoice	KR قر to rejoice
CHEVALIER (CAB-all-us) horse	CB قب stout horse
CHEVAUX (CABA-ll-us) horse	CB قب stout horse
CHEVRON (CAPER) goat	CPR غفر goat
CHIC-ane, cheat C/S	CH-C=KS غش to deceive
CHIC, CHICK-en	KK قاق to cluck (hen) nfv.
CHIEF (CAP-ut) head	CB قب chief, head
CHILL=COOL, shiver	KL قل shiver
ن CHIMERE, bishop's robe	KMR خمار covering
ت CHIPPY, dry (CHIP) to cut	KP قف to dry, ↑ كاف to cut
CHIP (KIPP-en) to cut	KP كاف to cut
CHIVA-l-rous (CABA) horse	CB قب stout horse
CHITIN, tunic	KTN قطنية garment of cotton
● CHOICE, CHOOSE (KIES) select	KS قضاة chief men, خص specify
CHORD, string R/L	KRD=KLD قلد rope
COR-d, rope	CR كر rope
● CHRON-ic, of time	KRN قرن time
CHURN, to make froth	KRN غرين froth
CHYLE (KHL-os) juice	KL خل sour juice, vinegar
CHART (KARTA)	KRT خريطة chart
CHAUFFER, basket	KFR قفير basket
اصل COFFER (KOPHI-n-os) basket	KFK قفير basket, ↑ KP قفة basket
CHARACTER (KHARATTO) engrave	KRT خرط to remove bark
	CH=S
● CHAFF, husk, fodder	SF عصف dry leaves of corn produce
CHAP, crack of skin	SP سنف to chap
● CHAR, to burn, scorch	SR سحر to burn, scorch
CHARE, turn	SR صار to return

- CHAR-m, to bewitch
 CHESS, kings
 ن CHIM-NEY, smoke tube
 ت CHINCHILLA, small rodent (SIM-ex) smell
 CHINE, narrow ravine
- ن CHINE, backbone joint
 ● CHIRO, hand up to arm
 ● CHIT, sprout, shoot
 ● CHOCK, log, block of wood
 CHOCK, wedge
 CHRI-sm, to anoint
 CHRI-st, anointed
 ● MESSIAH, anointed
 CHUCK, call of fowl
 CHUCK, to fling, throw
 ● ACHAR-ne-ment, ferocity
 ن ● CACHI, to hide
 علم COACH, carriage
 ن COACH, to train
 ن FITCH, polecat
 PUSS, cat
 NICK, NOTCH, NICHE, indent
 ● QUAICH, cup
 QUACH, betray confidence
 H₂ QUEACH, thicket; boggy
 L₂ KEECH, slime (Hindi)
 L₃ QUITCH, grass
 GHAS, grass (Hindi)
 KAH, grass (Persian) H/S
 RIS-ma (CHR-ISma) anointed
 COUCH, grass
 FICHU, shawl
 ● ICHN-os, track
 ● ICHOR, juice
 H₂ ● CHEER, gladden, face
 CHEEK, side of face
 CHECK, restrain, stop
 CHERRY, red
 CHALYB-eate, steel
- SR سحر to bewitch
 SS ساس to rule
 SM سحيم black (i.e. soot), N ناي pipe
 SM شيام rat, KL قل to be small,
 ↑ شم to smell
 SN صنو water flowing between two hills
 SN سن backbone joints
 SR ذراع fore-arm
 ST شطا to sprout forth X SHOOT
 SK شقة splinter
 SK شكة wedge
 SR صهر to anoint
 SR صهر to anoint
 MS مسح to anoint
 SK سقع to crow (cock)
 SK صقع to fling down
 SR سعر to be furious
 CS غشي to hide
 CS كسا to drive nfv.
 CS=SS ساس to train
 FS=BS بس cat
 BS بس cat
 NS نوش to bite w. teeth
 QS قاصة cup, قاصة cup
 QS غش act dishonestly
 QS كث to be thick, كثة slime, mire
 KS كثة slime
 QS غيث grass
 GS غيث grass
 KH=KS غيث grass
 SR صهر to anoint
 CS غيث grass
 FS=VS وشاح scarf, sash
 SN سن to follow a path
 ISR عصير juice
 SR سر to cheer, صورة face
 SK شق side (خد side, cheek)
 KS صك to close a door
 SR ذريح red
 SLB صلب hard (قيد بأس شديد)

- SID-r-os, iron
 IRON (IS-on) hardness
 CHEQUE, written order
- SD قيه بأس شديد hardness
 IS عسا to be hard (قيد بأس شديد)
 SQ صك written agreement

صك : و هو الكتاب ، و ذلك ان الامراء كانوا يكتبون للناس بارزاقهم و عطياتهم كتباً فيبيعون ما فيها قبل ان يقبضوها تعجلاً ، و يعطون المشتري الصك ليمضي و يقبضه ، فنهوا عن ذلك لا نه بيع ما لا يقبض .

“SAK—it was a document which the chiefs used to write for people for their allowances and stipends. This document was hastily sold before its maturity and handed over to the purchaser in order that he may realize it afterwards. Such a transaction was afterwards prohibited as it was a sale without possession.” Needless to say that this is the origin of modern banking and exchequer in an elaborate form.

- ل CHIRR, to make a trilling sound SR صر to squeak, creak
 ل CHUR, trilling sound SR صر to squeak, creak
 CHIN-elle, small dog nfv. SN سن to seize w. teeth
 (L diminutive)
 CHAUFFE-UR, fireman, stoker SHB شب to kindle fire

D=Z

- DAM, barrier
 DAM-age, loss
 DAM-n, to censure
 DEAR, to love
 H₂ ● de-CAD-ence, fall, deterioration
 ● de-CEASE (CED) go, die
 ت ● de-CIDE (CAED) cut
 ● DEEM, think
 ● de-RIDE, laugh (de badly)
 ● RIDI-cule (RID) laugh
 ● ARRIDE, be pleasing
 ● DEI-ty, beaming=god
 ZĒ-us, god (Greek)
 ● DEO-ta, god, beaming (Skt.)
- DM=ZM ضميم side of mountain
 DM=ZM ضميم loss, damage
 DM=ZM ذم to reprove
 DR=ZR ضري to excite desire
 CD=CZ قض to fell,
 قضى to be rotten, worn out
 CD=CZ قضى be finished, قضى death
 CD=BZ قضى decide, كدا to cut
 DM=ZM زعم to think
 RD=RZ رضى to be pleased
 RD=RZ رضى be pleased, قل be small
 RD=RZ رضى to be pleased
 DIE=ZIE ضياء sunlight (sun as god)
 ZE ضح sun (sun as god)
 DEO=ZEO ضو sunlight

N.B.—Sun was god of many people ; hence the Quranic injunction :
 “Prostrate لا تسجدوا للشمس ولا للقمر واسجدوا لله الذى خلقهن ان كنتم اياه تعبدون.
 not yourselves before the sun, nor before the moon but prostrate yourselves
 before Allah, Who created them, if it is Him Whom you really worship”
 (41 : 38).

N.B.—Due to religious schism DEV (good, beaming) of Aryans was ironically called DEV (i.e., demon) by Iranians (Biography of words by Maxmuller P. 147).

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ● DISMAL (DIE-s) day,
(MAL) bad | DIE=ZIE ضياء sunlight,
ML معالة evil |
| DIV, evil spirit, god | DV=ZV ذو light (sun as god) |
| DODGE, shift about | DG=ZG ذوج winding of river |
| ● ENDORSE (DOR-s-um) back | DR=ZR ظهر back |
| ● HED-one, pleasure | HD=HZ حظ pleasure |
| HEED, to care | HD=HZ حاذ to keep w. care |
| HIND, back (N) | HD=HZ حاذ back |
| KID (KITZE) | KD=KZ كذى kid |
| ● DOR-s-um, back | DR=ZR ظهر back |
| ● DOR, to scoff | DR=ZR زرى to revile |
| DIRE, dreadful | DR=ZR ذعر to terrify |
| ● IMPUD-ent (PUDEO) be ashamed | PD=PZ فضوح shame |
| INCUS (in-CUD-is) anvil, forge | CD=CZ قض to pound, beat |
| INCUSE (CUDO) strike, beat | CD=CZ قض to pound, beat |
| غ NUDE, undraped | ND=NZ نضى to undress |
| ODALISK (ODAH) chamber | ODH=OZH حوزة enclosure |
| ● ODONT (OD-ous) tooth | OD=OZ عض bite w. teeth nfv. |
| ● PARADOS (DOR-s-um) back | DR=ZR ظهر back |
| ● PREROSION (RODO) gnaw | RD=RZ راضعة tooth vfn. |
| ● PUD-ency, shame | PD=PZ فضوح shame |
| RED, clear, tidy | RD=RZ رحض to wash |
| RED, prepare | RD=RZ عرض to prepare |
| ● REDD, to arrange | RD=RZ عرض prepare, review |
| REDE, advise, counsel | RD=RZ عرض to propose a th. |
| ● RI-ant, gay (RIDEO) be cheerful | RD=RZ رضى to be pleased |
| RID-ent, cheerful | RD=RZ رضى to be pleased |
| ن RIG, joke G/Z | RG=RZ رضى be pleased |
| ● RIDI-cule, deride, laugh | RD=RZ رضى be pleased |
| ● RISI-ble (RIDEO) cheer up, laugh | RD=RZ رضى to be pleased |

N.B.—رضى has assumed four forms viz. RIS, RIG, RIDEO, R-ant i.e., Z has passed into S, G, D, and is lost in Ri-ant ("D sometimes lost" Liddel, P. 171).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| L ₄ BIND, باندھنا (N) | BD=BZ ابض to fasten Z=d |
| BAJJ-A, bound (Punjabi) | BJ=BZ ابض to fasten Z=J |
| BAS-tan, to bind (Pers.) | BS=BZ ابض to fasten Z=S |

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● RIS-us (RIDEO) cheer, laugh | RD=RZ رضى to be pleased |
| ● ROD-ent, gnawing | RD=RZ راضعة tooth vfn. |
| ● A-DIEU, to god | DIEU=ZIEU ضياء sunlight (sun-god) |
| ت ● ACCIDENT (CAD) fall | CZ قضا fate, ↑ قض pull down |
| ● CAD-ence, fall | CZ قض pull down |
| ● CORRODE (RODO) gnaw | RD=RZ راضعة tooth vfn. |
| ● DIA-DELPH-os, brother | DIA=through, ZLP زلفة nearness |
| DRIBB-le, flow, drop (DRIB) | DRF=ZRF ذرف flow, drop |
| DRIP, DROP, flow, drop | DRP=ZRP ذرف flow, drop |
| DRIF-t, urge by blows | DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat |
| DRIVE, urge by blows | DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat |
| DRUB, to beat | DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat |
| DROOP, to drop | DRP=ZRP ذرف to drop |
| DROVE, beat | DRB=ZRB ضرب to beat |
| ● EARTH (ARD) | ARD=ARZ ارض earth |
| EAT (ED) gnaw | ED=EZ عض bite w. teeth |
| HARRID-an, lean horse | HRD=HRZ حرض lean, sickly |
| HOARD, to store | HRD=HRZ حرز to store, preserve |
| ن HUDDLE, drive in disorder,
hustle, put hastily | HDL=HZL هوذل to be shaken,
tossed, هذل to hasten |
| INDEMNITY (DAM) loss | DAM=ZAM ضيم loss |
| ت ● OCCASSION (CAD) fall | CZ قضية event, ↑ قض to fell, |
| ت OCCIDENT, setting of sun
(CAD) fall | CD خدع to set (sun),
↑ قض to fell |

L=D (e.g., ULYSSES=ODYSSEY)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| LACRY-ma (DAKRU) tear | TKR=KTR قطرة drop of eyewater |
| LANGU-age=DINGUA (N) | DG=LG لهجة language, tongue |
| TONGUE = DINGUA = LIN-GUA (N) | TG=DG=LG لهجة tongue |

N.B.—It may seem strange but لهجة=Lingua=dingua=tongue N is nasal. In Greek L changed into D which has passed into T.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| CAR-OL, round dance+ | CR كرا to round, |
| (OUL-os) flute | OL=OD عود lute |

D=S (see Liddel's Greek Dictionary, P. 171).

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| MID (MES-os) nv. | MD=MS مس middle of road |
| ADEL (AETHAL) noble | TH/S ADL=ASL اصل be noble |
| ALBERT (AETHAL) noble | ATHL=ASL اصل to be noble, |
| (BRIGH-t) shining | BKG برك to shine |

غ CURD (GRUTH)	GRTH=GRS قرش to curd (milk)
ADDEL, mud	DL=SL ثلثة mud
MEDDLE (MISCEO) mix	MD=MS مات to mix
MEDLEY (MISCEO) mix	MD=MS مات to mix

S=D

ن CURSE	CRS=CRD قرد to curse
ROSE (RHOD-on)	RS=RD ورد rose

R=D

غ RUBBISH	RBSH=DBSH ديش rubbish
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Loss of D

"D is sometimes lost" (Liddel, P. 171).

DEFY (FID) trust	FY=FD=VD وديعة trust
CONGEAL (GELU) frost	GL=GLD جليد frost
JELLY (GELU) freeze	GL=GLD جلد to be frozen
JAM (JAMAD) freeze	JM=JMD جمد to freeze
JEW (YEHUDA)	J=Y=YHD يهود Jew
SEE (SED) sit	S=SD=KD قعد to sit
SE-lle, saddle (SED) sit	S=SD=KD قعدة saddle
RI-ant (RIDEO) be glad	R=RD رضى to be pleased

N.B.—In all these words the final D has been lost.

G or J=Z

ADJECTIVE (JAC) to throw	ZC زخ to throw into abyss
● ADJUST (JUNGO) join (N)	ZG زوج to join
AGIO, ease	AZ عزى to receive comfort
AGNATE (GEN) to beget	ZN خنى to be prolific (woman)
AGN-us-DEI, lamb of God	ZN خائنة ewe DEI, ضياء sunlight
GEN-us, race	ZN خن race, offspring
GENI-al, begetting	ZN خنى to be prolific (woman)
GEN-re, kind	ZN خن race
GENE-r-ate, beget	ZN خنى to be prolific (woman)
H ₂ ● GER-m, offspring, sprout	ZR زرع offspring, seed
● GER-man, closely related	ZR زرع offspring, seed
GER-us, old age	ZR ذروة old age
● GER-us, bearing	ZR ذراً to produce
● GERU-nd, bearing	ZR ذراً to produce
L ₂ ● GRAIN GRA-n-um) seed	ZR زرع seed (Russian=ZER-no)
H ₂ ● GROW (زرع) to grow up	ZR ذراً to sow, produce, increase

● GREEN (GROW)	ZR ذراً to produce, زرع grow up
L ₂ ● GRE-nade, grain	ZR زرع seed (Russian=ZER-no)
GYNAE—CE-um, woman+	ZN خاني prolific woman (زن),
house (OK)	OK عكى to stay in a house
proto-GYNY, woman	ZN خاني prolific woman
UGLY (UGGR) fear	ZR ذعر fear
AG-ain, second time	AZ آض to come back, ايضاً again
AGAI-n-st, opposite (St)	AZ ازا opposite, in front
ABJECT (JACIO) to throw	JC=ZC زخ throw into abyss

Derivatives : *subject, object, reject, project, eject, deject, ejaculate, etc.*

● AGRI, field	ZR زرع field
COGNATE (GEN) beget	ZN خنى to be prolific (woman)
● COGNITION (GEN) know	ZN ظن to know
● CORN (GRA-n-um) grain	ZR زرع seed, corn
● CORN (GRA-n-um) to sprinkle	ZR زرع to cast seeds, ذر sprinkle
● enGAGE, to bind by marriage	ZG زوج to join, marry
exAGGERATE (AGGER) to heap	GZ زر to heap
GAG, to choke up	GZ جئز to be choked
● GAGE, to engage	ZG زوج to join, marry
GAOL, prison	ZL ازل to confine, detain
● GAUGE, to adjust standard	GZ جاز to be allowable, lawful
GAUN-t, thin	ZN ظن thin, sickly
GREE-t, to weep	ZR اذرى to shed tears
● JIFFY, an instant	ZF زفة one time
● JOKE, JOCU-nd	ZK ضحك to laugh, joke
● JUG-al, JUG-ate, join	ZG زوج to join, couple
● JUGU-l-ar, joining	ZG زوج to join
● JUNCTION, JOIN (ZYG)	ZG زوج to join, couple
KIND (CYN) race	CN=ZN خن race
MEGA, big	MZ مز to excel

Deriv. : *magnify, magnitude, magistrate, magnanimous, major, majesty.*

● NORM (GNO) to know	ZN ظن to know
Deriv. : <i>note, notify, notice, know, can, acquaint, notion, notorious.</i>	
● ONAGER (AGR-os) field	ZR زرع field
JEOPARDY, equal chance in sport or game (JOKE)+(PAR-s)	JK=ZK ضحك to sport, joke, i.e., game, PR فرع to divide divide

OOGONI-um, offspring	ZN ضنء numerous offspring
OWN (AG-en) to possess	AZ حاز to possess
• OWE (AG-en) to possess	AZ حاز to possess
PEASANT (PAG-us) rural	PZ فضا open plain
PEJ-or, worse	PZ فظيع ugly, abominable
• sub-JUG-ate, yoke under	ZG زوج to join, couple
L ₂ GYNE, woman	ZN ضاني prolific woman (زن)
• VOGUE, fashion	VZ وضع manner
• WAGE, to pledge	WZ وضیعة trust, deposit
WAG-er, to bet	WZ واضح to bet
CON-GEN-er (GEN-US) kind	ZN ضنء race
• CON-JUG-ate, joint together	ZG زوج to join
• CON-JUNCT (ZUG) join	ZG زوج to join
• GALL-ery, covered space	ZL ظلة covering, shed
• GUIL-t, sin	ZL زلة sin, error
KIN (GEN-US)	ZN ضنء race
KIND (GEN) race	ZN ضنء race
• KIND, doing good (CYNN)	CN صنع to do good, ↑ ضنء race
• KITH (GEN) to know	ZN ظن to know
• ACKNOWLEDGE (GEN) know	ZN ظن to know
ACER-v-ate (AGEIRO) to heap	ZR زر to heap
• ACQUAINT (GEN) know	ZN ظن to know
FRAG-ile, easily broken	FRZ فرز to separate, divide
FRAG-ment, detached piece	FRZ فرزة share, separated part
FRAIL (FRAG-ile) break	FRZ فرز to separate, divide
AGGLOM-er-ate (GLOM-us) ball	ZLM زلم to round a th.
• GLOOM, darkness, obscurity	ZLM ظلمة darkness, obscurity
GLOOM-y, depressed, dismal	ZLM ظلم oppressed, vexed
• AGORA, assembly	AZR حضيرة party of men
غ AIGER, sour	AZR حزر to be sour
ALMAGEST (MAG-us) great	MZ مز to excel, overcome
• ARGUE, indicate, oppose	ARZ عرض to expose, عارض to oppose
ar-PEGGIO, strike notes of cord	PG=BZ بظ to strike cords of lyre
BANJO, guitar played w. fingers or plectrum (N)	BJ=BZ بظ to strike cords of lyre
• CAJOLE, to coax	CZL خذل to induce to forsake
DE-JEC-t (JACIO) to throw	ZC زخ to throw into abyss
DISMAY (MAG-an) powerful	MZ مز to excel, overcome
• en-GRAI-l, to indent	ZR زر to bite w. teeth
GLABA-n-um, gum-resin	ZLB زلب to stick to

• GINGER (ZINGIBER)	R/L ZNGBL زنجبیل ginger
GIRAFEE (ZARAFAH)	ZRAFAH زرافة giraffe
GLAIK, dazzling	ZLK ذلق to shine
GLAUC-us, greyish blue	L/R ZLC=ZRC ازرق grey, blue
GLOM-us, ball	ZLM زلم to round a th.
GLUM, sullen	ZLM ظلم vexed, wronged
GLUT, to swallow greedily	ZLT زلط to gobble, or زلع swallow
IRRIG-ate	IRZ اراض to water (land)
TURG-ent, thick	TRZ ترز to be thick and dry
• GNOME (GNO) to know	ZN ظن to know
GOGGLE, to roll the eyes	ZGL زغل to squint
GOGL-et, water cooler	nfv. ZGL زغلة jet, زغل to pour (water)
• GORGE, narrow opening	GRZ غرض rent
• GORGE, to feed greedily	GRZ جرز to be voracious
GORG-on, terrible	GRZ غرض من to fear a th.
GREY, ذرأ to become grey	ZR ذر to become hoary
GRIM, angry	ZRM ازرام to be angry
• GRIM-al-KIN, old cat	ZRM آزرم cat, KN=SN سنه to be old
GRI-nd, to sharpen (nd)	ZR ظر to sharpen (a stone)
• GRO-in, fold between belly and thigh	ZR زر socket of the thigh
GRUDGE, to be loath	GRZ من غرض to feel disgust at
GRUM, surly, morose	ZRM ضرم to rage against
GRUM-ble, to growl (B)	ZRM ضرم to rage against
• GROUP, a number of persons	ZRP زرافة party of men f. 10 to 20
• IN-CO-GNI-to (GNO) to know	ZN ظن to know
IN-JEC-t, throw in (JACIO)	ZC زخ to throw into abyss
• IN-JURE, harm	ZR ضر harm
JAC-ta-tion (JACIO) throw	ZC زح to throw
JACULATION (JACIO) throw	ZC زح to throw
• JAG, to cut in notches	JZ جذ to cut
H ₂ JAM, full, press tight, crowd	جم to fill, زحم to press (crowd)
علم BEG, be poor, beseech	BZ باذ be poor, be humble
AB-JEC-t (JACIO) to throw	ZC زخ throw into abyss
• GAR-land, decoration, wreath of flowers (GHIR-land) (N)	ZHR زهرة flower, beauty, LD=LZ لز to fasten (N)
JERK, stroke	ZRK زرق to shoot w. javelin
JESS (JACIO) to throw	ZC زخ to throw
JOG, to push w. elbow	ZG زح point of elbow vfn.
اصل JET, throw (JACIO)	ZT زت to throw away, ↑ زخ to throw
JUT, to fling, JETTY, JUTTY	ZT زت to throw away

KIN (GEN-us) race	ZN ضنء race, offspring
• KNOW (GNO)	ZN ظن to know
MAGNIFY (MAG-us) great	MZ مز to excel, مزاة great (men)
MASTER (MAG-n-us) great	MZ مز to excel
MAXIM (MAG-n-us) great	MZ مز to excel, overcome
MAYOR (MAG-n-us) great	MZ مز to excel Z=Y
MIGHT (MAG) be powerful	MZ مز to overcome
• NOTE, NOTION, NOTICE (GNO)	ZN ظن to know (Z elided)
• NOTORIOUS (GNO) know	ZN ظن to know
• PROG, to pierce	PRZ فرض to pierce
PRO-GNO-sis, know before	ورا before, ظن to know
REG-ma, breaking	RZ رضح to break
REJECT (JACIO) to throw	ZC زخ to throw
SUBJECT (JACIO) throw	ZC زخ to throw
• CAN, to know (GEN)	ZN ظن to know
DECA-GYNIA, ten+woman	DC=CD عقد 10 to 20, ZN حائنة woman
INGENUOUS (GEN) beget	GN=ZN ضناً be prolific
GYNE, wife	ZN ضانئ prolific woman (زن)
CO-GNI-tion, knowing	ZN ظن to know

Z=J

غ SIZE, measure	Z/J SZ=SJ سجع measure size,
(SED) sit	↑ SD= KD قعد to sit, ↑ قد size

N.B.—Root is سجع, *i.e.* measure, *size*. It has been wrongly traced to SED, *i.e.*, sit. It could have been traced to قد size. But the true root is سجع and not قعد or قد.

C=S

CALIDUS (CAL) be hot	CL=SL صلاه heat
CAN-ine, of dog, pointed tooth	CN=SN سن sieze w. teeth, سن tooth
CALO-ri, heat	CL=SL صلي to heat
CAR-eer	CR=SR سار to go, سيرة way of life
CLE-ment, mild	CL=SL ماهر treat kindly
COL, COLL-ar, neck	CL=SL ساعل throat
CON, to study, learn	CN=SN صنع to train
CON-CILI-ate	CL صالح conciliate
CON-CINNI-ty, elegance	CN=SN صنع arrange, embellish
CON-COC-t (COQUO) cook	CQ=SQ سجا burn fire under pot

COOK, prepare food by heat	CK=SK سجا burn fire under pot
CORI-um, leather	CR=SR سير leather
CRAW-l, creep, move slowly	CR=SR سري to creep along
CUNN-ing, skilful, sly	CN=SN صنع make skilfully, deceive
CURRI-er (CORI-um) leather	CR=SR سير leather
DE-COC-tion, cook	CC=SC سجا burn fire under pot
CANI-ster, basket	CN=SN صن basket (ster sfx)
CLACK, sharp sound struck together	CLK=SLK صلقع to emit a sharp sound
CLA-sh, dash together noisily	SL صل to clash, resound
CULT-er, knife	CLT=SLT صلت large knife
COB, spider	CB=SF سف to weave nfv.
COIN, stamped money	CN=SN سن to make picture
CUNE-us, wedge	CN=SN سن to spear
• COBLE (CEUB-al) boat NV	CB=SB سايحة boat, سبح to swim
L ₃ CAKE (COQUO) to cook	CQ=SQ سجا to burn fire under pot
KITCH-en (COQUO) to cook	CQ=SO سجا to burn fire under pot
SOKH-tan, to burn (Persian)	SK سجا to burn fire under pot
SEK-na, to heat (Hindi)	SK سجا to burn fire under pot
BISCUIT (COQUO) to cook	CQ=SQ سجا to burn fire under pot
COURAGE (COR) heart	CR=SR سر heart
CURRACH, boat	CRK=SRK زورق boat
CUTL-ar (COULT-er) knife	CLT=SLT صلت large knife
CRAN, chink, crack	CRN=SRN شرن crack in a rock
COLANDER (COL) to strain	CL=SL سلا to extract (oil)
CULL-is, strain	CL=SL سل draw, سلا extract
dis-CREP-ent (CREP) to sound	CRP=SRP صرف to squeak (wheel)
per-COL-ate, strain through	CL=SL سل to extract slowly
con-CORD (COR) heart	CR=SR سر heart
CORDIAL (COR) heart	CR=SR سر heart
H ₂ CORE, heart, rope	CR=SR سر heart, سر ريحة rope

C=K

CON-CER-n, regard	CR=KR قرح to regard
CON-CER-t, agreement	CR=KR قار to agree
CEIL, roof	CL=KL قل to rise, lift
CELE (KELE) tumour	CL=KL قل to rise
CELESTIAL (CAEL-um) heaven	CL=KL قل to be high nfv.
CERULEAN (CAEL-um) sky	CL=KL قل to be high nfv.

CEN-TAPH, empty tomb (KEN)	CN=KN خن to empty, طف raised place
CELEB-ate, unmarried B/V	CLV=KLV خلو alone
CIRCI-n-ate, to compass	CRC=KRC كرس to enclose
CIRR-us, curl	CR=KR كر to be wound
CUR-l, spiral, incurved	CR=KR كر to be wound
NOCU-ous, hurtful	NC=NK نكي to hurt
NOC-ent, hurtful	NC=NK نكي to hurt
IN-NOC-ent, not hurting	NC=NK نكي to hurt
ob NOXI-ous (NOXA) hurt	NC نكي to hurt
con-CEAL (KEL) hide	CL=KL كلي to come to a hidden place
HEL-m (KEL) hide	KL كلي to come to a hidden place
HELL (KEL) hide	KL كلي to come to a hidden place
ت CELL (KEL) hide	KL قلية cell, closet, ↑ كلي ,,

K=S

CROCK, earthen jar	CRS خرس earthen jar
CRICK, sudden stiffness	CRS كرش to be contracted
CROOK, shepherd's hooked staff	BRS خرش to draw w. hooked stick
CROQ-ette, to crunch	CRS قرش to craunch
ل CRAUNCH (N)	CRS قرش to craunch
NOCK, to notch	NS نهش to bite
QUAG, mire	SG سواخ mire, slime
ن KICK, hit w. foot	KK=SK ساق leg vfn.
CREAM (KHEIRO) anoint K/S	KR=SR صهر to anoint
CHRI-st, anointed K/S	SR صهر to anoint
QUICK, active	QK=QS كاص to walk quickly
KEEN, sharp	KN=SN سن to sharpen
KEEN, wail	KN خن to weep
KENN-et (CAN-is) dog	CN=SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
CLEPSDAR (KLEP- to) to steal, (HUDOR) water	KLP=SLB سلب theft, plunder, ADR عدر rain, i.e., water
KENN-el, house for dogs	KN=SN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
CYN-ic, dog-like	CN سن to seize w. teeth nfv.
ن GRIM-al-kin, old cat	ZRM ازرم cat, KN=SN سنه be old

S=K

ab-SURD, deaf, voiceless	SRD=KRS فرد to remain silent
SAVAGE (SILVA) wood	SLB=KLB غلبا thicket of trees
SIZE, glue	SZ=KZ غز to be attached

ن SLEEVE	SLF=KLF خلاف sleeve
SLAB, mud	SLB=KLB جلب mire
SLIP, counterfeit coin	SLB=KLB جلب reversal
SLIP, a strip, cutting	SLP=KLP قلف tree bark, to cut
SLIP, slime	SLB=KLB جلب mire
SPIDER (SPIN)	SPN=KPN كفن to spin
SPIN	SPN=KPN كفن to spin
STALE, cover to a purpose	KTL ختل to approach game stealthily
STEAL, to pass quietly	KTL ختل to approach game stealthily
STALE, dupe	KTL خطل foolish
STAL-k, steal up to game	KTL ختل to approach game stealthily
STAM-P (P)	KTM ختم to stamp
STAP-le, post, support	STB=KTB قطب pole, pivot
STAMP-ede, hurried movement (M)	STP=KTP خطف to walk quickly
STEP nfv.	STP=KTP قطف to walk at quick pace
STEP, to deprive	STP=KTP قطف to snatch away
SPEED	SPD=KPD خغد to walk quickly
STR-ut	STR=KTR خطر to strut
STOOR, formidable, great	STR=KTR خطير monstrous
STAP-le, heap	STB=KTB قطب to collect
STOP, fill, cram, close	STB=KTB قطب to fill, close
● STUPU-r-ate, to ravish	STP=KTP خطف to ravish mind
● STUP-or, to deafen, dazzle	KTP خطف to deafen, dazzle
STRU-t, start w. fear	KTR خطر to quiver
STRU-nt, to strut خطر strutting	KTR خطر to shake o's self in walking
STR-ut, rod	KTR خطر branch
STUL-ti-fy, foolish	KTL خطل foolish
SYLVIA, wood V/B	KLB غلبا thicket of trees
ل SOB	SB=KB خبغ to be choked by sobs
● DESSIDENT (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● SIT (SED)	SD=KD قعد to sit (not سدة seat)
● PARA-SITE (SIT-os) food	ST=KT قوت food
● ASSESS (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● ASSIZE (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● ASSORT (SOR-s) lot	SR=KK قرعة lot
● INSIDIOUS (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● SADD-le	SD=KD قعد saddle
● SED-ate, allaying, sitting	SD=KD قعد to sit

● pre-SIDE, sit before	SD=KD قعد to sit, PR=VR ورا before
● SEDI-ment, sitting	SD=KD قعد to sit
● SEE (SEDEO) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● SEJ-ant (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
ن ● SEIZE	SZ=KZ اخذ to <i>seize</i>
● SESSILE, SESSION (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● SIEGE (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● SUBSELLIUM, SUBSIDE (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
● super-SEDE, sit above	SD=KD قعد to sit (S) PR قفرع top
ASBEST-os (SBE-nnu-mi) to quench	SB=KB خبا to extinguish
● OBSESS (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
CONSORT (SOR-s) lot	SK=KR قرعة lot
● SAWD-er, to flatter	SD=KD خادع to fawn on, deceive
● SEAT (SEDEO)	SD=KD قعد to sit (not سدة seat)
H ₂ ● SILO (SIR-os) pit, vessel	SR=KR قعرة pit, قرو trough
● SELLE, saddle (SED) sit	SD=KD قعد to sit, قعدة saddle
SEEL, eyelid, cover (CIL)	CL=KL كلة veil, curtain
SERO, lot	SR=KR قرعة lot
SURA, leg of calf	SR=KR كراع shank
SYBOW, onion (CIB-ol)	CB=KB قبة dome (simile)
SPOOR, to track	SPR=KPR قفر to track
SPIN-dle, SPIN-ster, to spin	SPN=KPN كفن to spin
SURD, voiceless	SRD=KRD قرد to remain silent
● SET (SED) to sit	SD=KD قعد to sit
ن SET, group	ST صت crowd
● ENSILAGE (SIR-os) pit	SR=KR قعرة pit
● SORE, ulcer, wounded	SR=KR قرح to wound
SAL-oon, dwelling (SAL)	SL=KL خلا (ب) to reside in a place
SIL-ent, without sound	SL=KL كل to be blunt (tongue)
SILVA, wood	SLB=KLB غلباء thicket of trees
SLIV-er, piece cut off	SLF=KLF قلف bark of tree, to cut
ت SW-oon, fainting fit	SW=KF خفق to fall in swoon,
(SOUGH) to sigh. resound, to sweep	↑ SG شوق to sob, صبح to resound, سحق to sweep (wrong roots)

N.B.—The root SOUGH is a different one, i.e., SG صبح i.e., to faint at the sound of thunder, which has been confused with شوق 'صبح', سحق. SW-oon=KF خفق to swoon.

	L=R
CLUCK	CRK قرق to cluck (hen)
FLAX	FRK فرق flax
FLOCK	FRK فرق flock
GARGLE	GRGR غرغر to gargle
H ₂ LUXURY, plenty (LUX) abundant, provision	LX=RKS رخص plenty, رغس wealth, blessing
LOAM, muddy soil	RM رم moist earth
L ₂ SIFFLE, to whistle	SFR صفر to whistle
SHAPLI-dan, to whistle (Persian)	SPR صفر to whistle
LIQU-ata, liquify	RQ ريق water, راق to flow
ن CALF	CRF خروف calf
ن LUSH, juicy	LSH=RSH رشح to ooze
ن LUSH, to drink	LSH=RSH رشح to lick
PROLIX (LIQUI) to flow	LK=RK راق to flow
LIQU-id,	LQ=RK ريق water
LIQUI-d-ate, clarify, liquid	LQ=RQ راق be clear, to flow
● LIF-t, LOF-t, A-LOF-t, to elevate, in the air	LF=RF رفع to lift, extol (in the air is secondary sense)
	R=L
غ BREAM, fish	BLM بام small fishes
CRAB, claw	CLB خلب claw
CLAW	W/B CLW=CLB خلب claw
FIRK, to beat, whip	FLK فليخ to strike
● REEF, fold, gather	LF=LF لف to fold, collect
● WRAP (WLAPP)	RP=LP لف to wrap
KERF, to cut	KLF قلف to cut
	R=S
RIP, handful	SP سفة handful
ROT, decompose	ST ثعت to stink
TAHR, goat	(H) TS تيس goat
	S=R
ASS	AS=AR غير ass
SIS, head	(Skt.) SS=RS رأس head
ن NOISE	NS=NR نعة noise
MASCULINE (MAS) male	MS=MR مر man
OS (OR-is) mouth	OS=OR عوار opening

cf. *orifice, mouth*, فم *orifice, mouth*. MUKH i.e., *mouth in Sanskrit*=MK مكى *deep hole*. The non-Arabic languages do not possess exact words for human limbs. Hence they coin such words.

L, M, N interchange

pro-NOTUM back	(NOTON) N/M	NTN=MTN متن back
PERI-DIN-os, whirl	,,	DN=DM دوم to circle, دوامة whirl-pool
● UHLAN (OGLAN) young man	,,	GLN=GLM غلام young man
MAT, to interweave (NAT- TA)	(NAT- M/N)	MT=NT نطا to weave (a fabric)
OMPHAEAN (OMPHE) voice	,,	MP=NP نوف voice
MAIM, to mutilate (MAIN)	,,	MM=MN من to cut, weaken
MAMM-on, riches	,,	MM=NM نعمة wealth
MEMB-er, limb (B)	M/L	MM=LM لام to join, لحم to solder
LIMB (LIM)		LM لام to join, لحم to solder
NIM, take, steal	N/L	NM=LM المأ take away stealthily
ANIL-ine (NIL) blue	N/M	NL=ML ملح bluish

S=T

CHILD	CH/S	SLD=TLD تليد child
SPUE, con-SPUE, to spit		SP=TP تف to spit
SPEW, spit		SP=TP تف to spit
SPIT (SPUE), SPITT-le (SPUE)		SP=TP تف to spit
SPIT	t/d	SPD سفود iron spit
SPI-t, to dig		SB سبيح to dig
MASSYMORE=MATTAMORE	MS	MR=MT MR مطمورة
subterranean chamber		underground cellar

T=S

THONG, strap	T/S	SNG شتق to tie, شناق strap
● THROB	,,	SRB ضرب throbbing
ث THYLAC-ine, wolf	,,	SLC سلق wolf,
(THULAK-os) bag		↑ شلاق bag

N.B.—To say that *wolf is a bag* is senseless etymology.

TALLOW (TALG) grease	SLG	سلق to grease
TINE, horn	SN	سن horn
TIND, kindle	SND	زند to strike fire
TINGE, dye	SNG	سنج to dye, to stain

TINT (TINGE) dye		SNG سنج to dye
TRACHEA, rough	CH/S	SRS شرس rough
● TRAFF-ic, barter		SRF صرف exchange
TRENCH, TRUNK, to cut		SRNK شرنق to cut
TRUNC-ate, to cut		SRNK شرنق to cut
imPETUS (PETO) seek		PT=PS فحص to seek
NUTRITION (NUT-ri-re)		NT=NS نشأ to rear (a child)
re-PEAT (PETO) seek		PT=PS فحص to seek
TOLL, to sound a bell		SL صلة clank, صل to resound
TORRE-fy, to scorch		SR سعر to scorch
TOAST (TORREO) parch		SR سعر to scorch
TIFF, to sip		SP سف to drink
TIFF-in, drinking		SP سف to drink
TIG, touch		SG ساجي to touch
TIGE, stem		SG ساق stem of plant
H ₂ TER-g-al, dorsal, hide		SR ظهر back, خرخ skin
● THIGH, part of leg f. knee to trunk		SG ساق leg (transf.)
TIMON (TEMO) a beam, helm		SM سهم beam, mast of slip
L ₂ ● ALBERT (ATHEL) noble		ASL اصيل noble
(BRIGH-t) shining		BRG برق to shine
● BHARG, shine (Skt.)		BRG برق to shine
ن CURD (KURTH)		KRS قرش to curd (milk)
GRATE, basket, hurdle		GRS خرص basket
be-QUEATHE, say		QS قص to state
L ₂ QUOTH, said		QS قص to state
KATHA, story (Skt.)		KS قصة story
L ₂ TITLE (TITU-l-us) heading		TT=ST سطح top
CHOTI, top (Hindi) CH/S		ST سطح top
TETE, head		TT=ST سطح top
SYMMETRY (METI-or) to measure		MT=MS مسح to measure
MET-er, measure (MESS)		MT=MS مسح to measure
ATHL-ete (ATHL-on) prize		THL=SL صلة free gift
IMMENSE (METI-or) measure		MT=MS مسح to measure
POSTULATE (PET) seek		PT=PS فحص to seek
RUTH, pity		RTH=RS رثى to pity
sym-PIESO-MET-er press+ measure		PS فش to squeeze, MT=MS مسح to measure
DE-TAIL (TAILL-er) cut, sew		TL=SL شل to cut, sew
L ₂ TAIL-or		TL=SL شل to sew, to cut
SIL-na, to be sewn (Hindi)		SL شل to sew

Surplus Letters Sifted

This part illustrates the removal of surplus letters viz., *nasa* 'N; *nasal* M produced by B or P; surplus B or P produced by M; epenthetic R, S, W, T suffixes ST, ND, nasal NG, and X as paragoge. After removing the surplus letters the Trilateral or Biliteral Formula has been applied.

Trilateral Formula—NASAL N

Remove nasal N.

ALLONG-E, gummed ALK علك gum
 ن ANNOUNCE, to make known N(N)C نث to divulge (news)

Derivatives : pronounce, renounce, denounce, enunciate, nuntio.

- ASYNDETON (SUNDEO) to bind SD شد to bind tightly
- BANDY, wide apart at kness BD بد to widen (feet)
- BANJO, musical instrument BJ=BZ بز to tune musical instrument
- BANTER, to talk jestingly BTR بتر to be saucy, insolent
- BLUND-er, to act stupidly BLD بلادة stupidity
- BLIND, without moral light BLD بلد to be stupid (transf.)
- BRINDLE (BRAND) streaks BRD برد streakly cloth
- CALEND-er, roller CLD قلد to twist, wind upon
- CANDY, sugar, to sprinkle CD قض to sprinkle (sugar)
- علم CANTER, easy gallop CTR قطر to run away (horse)
- CANT-on, quarter CT خط quarter of a town
- L₂ CANT, edge, corner CT قاطع side of a river (كهاك)
- CHINK, cleft, crack SK شق *chink*, crack
- CHINK, sound of glass SK صخ to resound
- CHUNK, lump cut off SK شقة splinter
- CLANG, loud sound, صلق to shriek CLG صلق to emit a sharp sound
- CLINK, to make a sharp sound CLK صلق to emit a sharp sound
- CLANK, metallic sound CLK صلق to emit a sharp sound
- CLENCH, to close the teeth tightly CLK صلق to grate the teeth
- CLINK, to lock up CLK غلق lock
- CLUNCH, lime-stone CLS كلس lime × CALCI-um
- ن COUNT, to reckon, number CT كت to reckon, number,
(com-PUTE) ↑ BT بيت to value, appraise
- A-KUT, uncounted (Skt.) A, not KT كت to count
- COUNTRY, region, territory CTR قتر region, side

- CRANK, to curl up K/S CRS كرش to be wrinkled
- CRANK, eccentric person CRK خارق extraordinary
- CRANK, liable to capsize CRK خرق hole
- CRANK-y, crazy CRK خرق stupidity
- ن CRAUNCH CRS قرش to *craunch*
- ا CRUNCH CRS قرش to *craunch*
- DANG-le be suspended DG دج to let down (a curtain)
- ا DING-DONG, to jingle DG دق to strike (clock)
- DINGLE, dell shaded w. trees DGL ادغل bushy place
- DRINK, DRENCH (TRINK) TRK طوق to *drink* (turbid water)
- FLENCHE, cut up, flay FLS فلاذ to cut a slice
- FLICH, give way, draw back FLS فلص to escape
- FLIND-ers, fragments D/Z FLZ فلذ to cut into slices
- FLINT, brick BLT بلاط paving stone
- FLOUNCE, move abruptly VLC ولس to walk quickly
- FLOUNCE (FROUNCE) strip FRC فرزة separated part
- FRANCH-ise (FRANC) free FRC فرغ to be free
- FRANK, candid expression FRK فرق to explain distinctly
- FRANK, free FRK فرغ to be free
- L₂ FRANGI-ble (BREAK) FRK فرق to separate, فرقع to burst
- FRINGE, border G/Z FRG=FRZ فروز *fringe*
- GLANCE, to slip ,, GLC=ZLC زلق to slip
- HANGAR, shed HGR حجرة cattle shed
- HAUNCH, part between ribs and thigh HK حق upper part of *haunches*
- ا JANGLE, JINGLE, to sound as bell JGL=ZGL زجلة confused sounds
- JUNGLE, dense thickets J/d JGL=DGL دغل thicket
- MANDUC-ate, to chew MDC مضغ to chew
- MASTIC-ate, to chew (T) MSC مضغ to chew (T intrusive)
- MANGER, MANDIBLE MDC مضغ to chew
(MANDUC-ate)
- MANGY, scabby (MANDUC-ate) MDC مضغ to chew
- غ CENTRE, point CTR قطرة point
- PARANG, heavy knife PRG نريغ sharp knife
- PLANGO, to strike PLG فلغ to strike
- PLANG-ent (PLACO) to beat PLC فلغ to strike
- PLANK, a board PLK فلق wood split in two, splint
- PLINTH, squared stone BLT بلاط paving stone
- POPINJAY, parrot J/K BBK ببناء parrot

POPJAY, parrot	J/K	BBK ببناء parrot
ن PRANCE, to bound f. hind legs		BRC بر كع to rise on his legs (horse)
ن PRANK, to bound f. hind legs		BRK بر كع to rise on his legs (horse)
PRANG, to smash		PRG فر قع to burst, explode
PRANK, trick (origin—show)		BRK برق to shine, glitter
QUANDR-y, perplexity		QDR خدر to be perplexed
● PRANK, to dress showily		BRK برق to attire, glitter (woman)
● PRINK, to deck up		BRK برق to glitter, attire (woman)
● PRIG, dress w. finery		BRG برق to attire, glitter (woman)
● PRONG, fork افرق having parted teeth		PRG فرق parting of teeth
RANT, to speak aloud		RT رط to shout
RENS-la, searching		RS رس to enquire, scrutinize
● SLINK, slip away, miscarry		SLK زلق to slip, زليق abortive foetus
● SPANK, move w. speed		SBK سبق to outstrip
SPANK, slap		SPK سقق to slap
● SURREND-er (REND-er)		RD رد to return a th. to
TANGLE, confusedness t/d		DGL دغل confusedness, thicket
THINK=THANK (DANK) seem		DK دق to manifest
H ₂ SLING, loop for carrying weight, throw		SLG سلق to insert a stick into loop of sack, (S) LK لقع to throw
● REND-er, give back (RE) again (DA) give		RD رد to return a th. to ↑ راع to return, D ادى to pay
ASSENT (SENTIO) perceive		ST سطح to perceive by smell

Biliteral Formula

Nasal N

Remove nasal N :

● ADJUNCT (JUNG) join	JG=ZG زوج to join, couple
AMONG (GE-MENG) mingle	MG ماج to mingle
MING-le	MG ماج to mingle
غ AMOUNT, MOUNT	MT امطي to mount
ANA-CONDA, large snake	CD قدة snake
ANCHLO-sis, crookedness	CHL=SL عصل to be crooked
ANKER, a liquid measure	KR قرة measure
ت ANKLE (AN-CLEOW) to bend	CL كاحل ankle, ↑ عصل to bend
APPOINT (PUNGO) prick	PG نقأ to slit
H ₂ SCENT, perceive by smell, perfume (SENT)	ST سطح perceive by smell, سميط perfume
ATTAIN (TANGO) touch	TG=SG ساجى to touch

BAND, BIND, BOND	BD ابض to fasten (hence bend)
BANK, raised ground	BK بقاع raised ground × BENCH
BE-LONG, pertain to	LG علق to pertain to
BEND=BIND	BD ابض to fasten (hence bend)
ن BUNCH	BCH=BK باقة bunch
ن BOQUET, bunch of flowers	BK باقة bunch, nosegay NV
BOUNCE, rebound	BC ابز to leap
BUND-le, (BIND)	BD ابض to fasten
BUNK, to vanish, make off	BK باق to disappear
PEND, APPEND, DE-PEND, be heavy	PD فده to be heavy
CENS-or, to tax	CS قاس to take the measure of
H ₂ CENS-ure to tax, blame	CS قاس + قس to slander
CENS-us, rate	CS قاس to measure, pattern
CENTO, patchwork	CT قطعة a piece
اصل CHANGE, to exchange G/Z (CAMB) to barter (M)	CH-G=KZ قاض to exchange, ↑ CB عقب to barter (wrong root)
L ₂ KENG, change (Chinese)	KG=KZ قاض to exchange
CINCTURE (CING) to gird	CG سيج to fence
CINGU-l-um, belt	CG سيج to fence
CONCH, shell CH/S	CS كشح conch, shell
CONSANGUINE (SANG) blood	SG نج to flow (blood) nfv.
CONSENT (SENT) perceive	ST سطح to perceive by smell
SCENT, SENSE (SENT) perceive	ST سطح to perceive by smell
CONSENSUS (SENT) perceive	ST سطح perceive by smell
غ CONTACT (TANG) touch	TG=SG ساجى to touch
CONTUSE (TUND) to thump	TD وطدة violent blow
H ₂ DANCE, beat the ground, move w. rythmatic step	DC داس tread on ground, دحس throw about feet
● INCENDI-ary (CAND) glow	CD وقده to kindle fire C/K
● INCENSE (CAND) burn	CD وقده to kindle fire ,,
● INCENSE, enrg (CAND) burn	CD وقده to kindle fire ,,
● CAND-le (CANEQ) shine	CN سنا to shine
CAND-our, brightness, hence sincerity	CD وقده to kindle
DUNK, dip	DK داك to dip in water
DANK, soaked, oozy	DK داك to dip in water
DE-PEND, hang down, weigh	PD فده to be heavy, DE down
● DIMENSION (MENS) measure	MS مسح to measure
DING-y, dark	DG دجية darkness
DISPATCH (PANG) fasten	PG=BG بوق to bind

- EFFIGY (FINGO) fashion
 ● E-VICT (VINCO) overcome
 ● VANQU-ish, overcome
 EXCISE (CENS) estimate
 EX-PAND, spread out
 EX-PEND, weigh
 EX-PUNGE, prick
 EX-SCIND (SCIND) cut
 FOUNT (FUNDO) reservoir
 FOUND, pour, melt
 FUNG-us, mushroom
 FUNK, draw back
 FICK-le, weak-minded
 ● HAUNT, to frequent
- HUNG-er
 ● INCENSE (CANDO) kindle
 غ ● KIND-le
 INFUSE (FUNDO) pour
 ● INJUNCTION (JUNG) join
 INTEGER (TANG) touch
 ● INVINCIBLE (VINCO)
 ● JOIN (JUNG)
 ● JUNTA (JUNG) join
 ● KNELL (CNYLL) sound of bell
 KNIFE
 ● KNOB, protuberance
 H₂ KNOLL, small hill, clod
 LANCE, to fling
 ن LANGUAGE (LINGUA)
 LANGU-ish, be thin
 ● LANK, lean
 LAUNCH, to hurl
 LINC-t-us, licking
 LING-er, to move slowly
 LINGO, language
 LINK, ring
 LINK, torch
 LINK, move briskly
 LINK, flat ground
- FG عفق to patch
 VC=FC فاق to overcome
 VQ=FQ فاق to overcome
 CS قاس to measure
 PD فاض to spread
 PD فدح to be heavy (weight)
 PG فقأ to slit
 SD صدع to cut asunder
 FD فيض abundance, river
 FD افاض to pour, فاض to flow
 FG فقع fungus
 FK افك to deter, be weak-minded
 FK افك to be weak-minded
 HT=AD عاور to come time after time
- HG هجي to be hungry
 CD وقد to be kindled (fire)
 KD وقد to kindle
 FD افاض to pour
 JG=ZG زوج to join
 TG=SG ساجي to touch
 VC=FC فاق to overcome
 JG=ZG زوج to join
 JG=ZG زوج to join, pair
 CL صل to resound
 KF خيفة knife
 KB كعب swelling
 KL قوعلة hillock, قلاعة clod
 LC=LK لقع to throw
 LG لهجة language
 LG لحنق thin (horse)
 LK لحنق to be thin
 LK لقع to throw+القى to throw
 LC لقي to lick
 LG حلج to walk slowly
 LG لهجة language
 LK حلقة ring of metal
 LK لياق blaze
 LK ولقي to walk quickly
 LK لياق pasture land

- ن TONGE=DINGUA=LINGUA d/l LG لهجة tongue
 LING, connected LG الحنق to connect
 H₂ ن LONG, to pertain, befit LG علق to pertain, لاق befit
 LONG, far extending LG علق to hang, suspend
 LOUND-er, bethump LD لهد to strike in repelling
 LOUNGE, idle stroll LG حلج to walk slowly
 ن LUNCH, slight repast KL علاق remainder of food
 غ LUNG LG علق to be suspended, معلق iung
 LUNGE, lengthen LG علق to hang
 LUNGE, rope LG علق well-rope, حلقة rope
 MANCHU, pure race MS محض to be of pure race
 ● MENS-es, monthly MS مسح to measure (transf.)
 ● MENSU-r-are, measure MS مسح to measure
 MING, MING-le, mix MG ماج to mix, mingle
 MONGREL (MENG) mix MG ماج to mix
 ● MOUND, raised bank MD مهد elevated ground
 ● MOUND, world MD مهد ground, مهاد ground
 غ MOUNT, climb MT امطى to mount upon a beast
 ا MUNCH, to chew MS همس to chew
 ● MUND-ane, earthly MD مهد ground
 MUNDI-fy, to clean MD محض pure
 NEPENTHE (PENTH-os) grief PT فطأ to grieve
 OB-TUND, thump TD وطدة violent blow
 OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND) TD وتد peg, tooth, ob., not
 OUNCE=OKE OC اوقية ounce
 ASEND, de-SCEND etym. dub SD صعد ascend, or عثن ascend
 PAINT (PING) PG فقع to dye red gfp
 PANG, violent pain PG فجع be distressed painfully
 PANG, to fill PG=PZ فاض to be filled
 PARA-MOUNT, superior PR فرع to overtop, MT مطى to mount
 PERTUSE (TUND) strike TD وطدة violent blow
 PINK, to stab, pierce PK فقأ to slit
 PINK, light red, yellow PK فقع to be red, yellow
 PINK, highest point PK فاق to be above a.o.
 PINK, to peep, wink PK فتح to open the eyes (whelp)
 PINK, to knock, tinkling sound PK فقع to burst, crack fingers
 POINT, APPOINT (PUG) prick PG فقأ to slit
 PUNCHE-on, to prick, stab PG فقأ to slit
 PUNC-tu-ate (PUG) prick PG فقأ to slit
 PUNC-tu-al (PUG) prick PG فقأ to slit
 PUNG-ent (PUG) prick PG فقأ to slit

POND, enclosure	PD فضاء enclosure
ت POND, pool, lake, <i>i.e.</i> , enclosure	PD فاض to fill (a vessel), ↑ فضا enclosure
POND-er, weigh, hang	PD فذح to be heavy (weight)
POUND, weight	PD فذح to be heavy (weight)
POUND, walk heavily, beat, strike	PD فد tread heavily, trample upon
PRECINCT (CING) to gird	CD سيج to fence
PUNCH, thick and short	BK ياك fat, بقى stout
ن BUNCH	BK باقه bunch
QUENCH, to extinguish thirst	QS قمع to allay (thirst—water)
QUINCHE, to stir, move	QS قحز to stir about
● RANCH, farm	RS حرث tillage
RANCH, to tear	RS حرص to tear
RAND, border	RD عرض side
● RAND-an, uproar	RD رعد to thunder, noise
H ₂ RAND-om, gallop, haphazard	RD عرر to run, عرض to run away horse, عرضاً at random
RANGE, set in a row	RG عرق row of bricks, animals
H ₂ ● RANK, row, grade, راق to excel	RK عرق row, رقى to rise gradually
H ₂ RANK, proud, strong	RK روق proud, ريق strength
ن RANK-le, fret, chafe, irritate, inflame, fester	RK حرق to gnash the teeth at, حرق to rub, scorch, حراقة blister
DRAK-on (wrong root)	↑ DRK=KDR قدار large snake
RANT, to speak aloud	RT رط to shout
RE-CENSE, revise	C/K CS قاس to take the measure of
REND, to tear	RD هرد to tear
RENT, tear	RT=RD هرد to tear
● RENT (REDD) pay	RD ردة profit, return
RE-PENT (PAINTEO) to be sorry	PT نطأ to grieve
RESENT (SENT) feel	ST سطح to perceive
RETUND (TUND) beat	TD وطدة violent blow
RIND, strip, peel	RD هرد to tear
RINSE, wash	RS رخص to wash
SANG, blood	SG نج to flow (blood) nfv.
● SEND, cause to go, direct, one sent to fetch bride (HENT)	HT=HD هدى to go the right way, to direct towards, to bring (bride)
● SHANK	SK ساق shank
SING, warble, succession of voice	SG سجع to coo (dove), سجمة rhyme
● SPAWN (ex-PAND) spread	PD فاض to spread out

SPEND (ex-PEND) weigh out	PD فذح be heavy (weight)
SPONDEE, pour out	S=out, PD افاض to pour
STAIN (TINGE) make foal	TG طاخ make foul, defile
SUCCINT (CING) gird	CG سيج to surround, fence
● SUND-er, SUND-ry, separate	SD صدع to split, cut <i>asunder</i>
sur-CING-le, belt	CG سيج to surround, fence
TANG-ent, touching	T/S TG=SG ساجي to touch
● TANK	TK=SK سقاية tank
● TANK-ard, drinking cup	TK=SK سقاية cup, سقى give drink
● TONG-s, two-legged instrument	TG=SG ساق leg
VENER-ate, to fear	VR وهرة fear
re-VERE, to fear	VR وهرة fear
VICTIM (VINCIO) bind	VC=BC بوق to tie
● VICTOR (VINGO) overcome	VC=FC فاتق overcome
● WANG, cheek	WG وجه side (cf. خد side, cheek)
● CHEEK, side of face	SK شق side
WING, side	WG وجه side
اصل WANT, lack (VANR)	WT وتج scarcity, ↑ VR اوغر to lessen a th.
WONK-y, shaky, unsound	WK وعك to be weak, weary
WRANG-le, noisy dispute	RG هرج riot, make a faction
WRENCH, to pull or twist	RS رخص to drag
re-SCIND, to cut	SD صدع to cut asunder
RED-OUND, overflow	RD رد to return
(RED)+(UNDA) back+flow	UD ودى to flow
H ₂ UNDU-l-ate, curve, flow	UD اود to curve, ودى to blow
AB-OUND, overflow (VOD)	UD ودى to flow
REDUNDANT (UNDA) wave	UD اود to curve+ ودى to flow
WHANG, sound of blow	WG وقع sound of bow
L ₂ SHUNT, to hasten	ST ستا to hasten
CHHET-I, haste (Punjabi)	ST ستا to hasten
اصل ANXIOUS (ANG) press tightly	A, euphonic, N nasal, X=KS كشع to be anxious, ↑ عنق to squeeze throat
<i>N.B.—عنق to squeeze the throat, is a kin of خنق to throttle.</i>	
H ₂ SCANT-ling, cut piece, pattern	(S) CT قطعة piece, قطيع similar, alike
ت CANT-le, small piece	CT قطعة piece, ↑ CT قاطح side
(CANTH-US) corner, side	MS مسح to measure
MENSU-r-able, measurable	MS مسح to measure
IM-MENSE, not measurable	

MEAS-ure

MS مسح to *measure*

Trilateral Formula

Remove Nasal M produced by B or P.

AMBLE, walk, to go	BL بل to go away
pre-AMBLE, go before PR=	VR ورا before, BL بل to go
AMPUT-ate (PUT) prune	BT بت to cut
● CAMPHOR NV	CPR كافور <i>camphor</i>
CLAMP, clasp, to fasten	CLB خلب to clutch, خلب rope
CLASP (intrusive S)	CLB خلب to clutch
CLUMP, cluster of trees	CLB غلباء thicket of tangled trees
● COMPASS, to grasp	CBS قبض to grasp
CRUMP-le, to become curved	CRB عقرب to bend
pro-CUMB-ent, lying down	CB كب to prostrate
RUMPLE, wrinkle=RUFFLE	RPL رفل wrinkled
SLUMP, marshy place S/K	SLB=KLB خلب mire
TAMBOUR, drum R/L	TBR=TBL طبل drum
TABOR, drum ,,	TBL طبل drum
TIMBAL, kettledrum	TBL طبل drum
TRIUMPH, to rejoice	TRB طرب to rejoice, sing
H ₂ ● CHUMP, fool, head	KP كخف light-minded, كخف skull
KEMP (KEMPR) woollen hair	KPR كفر down on the neck
AMPLE, abundant	APL حفل to be abundant
LYMPH, pure	LB لب heart, pulp
CLAMP, peat	CLB خلب mire
CLAMP, to hold fast	CLB خلب to clutch w. claws
CLAMP, piece of timber	CLF قلف tree-bark

Bilateral Formula

Remove Nasal M produced by B or P.

● AM-BASSA-d-or	BS بعث to send, بعث messenger
CAMB-er, vault	CB قبة vault
CAMBI-um, exchange	CB=CF كافتا to requite
ABRUPT (RUMPO) break in pieces	RP=RB رأب slit, cut
AL-EMBIC, cup	BC=FC فاق cup
CHAMP, to munch fodder	CH-P=KB قب gnash the teeth (animal)
CHUMP, thick end (CHOP) cut	CH-P=KF كاف to cut
● CYMBAL (KUMBE) cup	KB كوب cup
● CYMBA, boat	CB سايحة boat

● DUMP, short and thick	DP هدف bulky
● DUMP, let fall w. bump	DP دفعة a push, rush
ERUPT (RUMPO) tear, break, cut	RB رأب slit, cut
IRRUP (RUMPO) break, tear	RB رأب slit, cut
JUMP (GUPPA) to leap	GP=ZP زاف to leap
JUMP, petticoat	JB جبة coat
● JIMP, slender	JP عجيف thin
● LAMP-oon, to satire	LB لخب to abuse a.o., هلب to satire
LAMBREY (LAMBO) to lick	LF لحف to lick
ت LAMB-ent, softly radiant	LB=LF لفتح to burn (fire),
(LAMBO) to lick	↑ LB=LF لحف to lick
● RUMP-us, uproar	RP رفع to speak loudly
● RUMB-le, to make grumbling noise	RB رعب to coo, threaten, terrify
PAMPA, treeless plain	PP=VP وعف hard ground
SHAMPOO, massage, rub	SHP شاف to polish
H ₂ TAMP, to fill, pack round	TP اطف to fill, عطف to fold
H ₂ ● TEMP-er, disposition, softening	TB طبع temper, طب to act mildly
TUMP, hillock	TP=DP هدف hill

Bilateral Formula

Remove Surplus B produced by M.

CRUMB (KRUM) NV	KRM قرامة piece of bread in oven
RAMBLE, to wander in talk	RML رمل to walk quickly
● OMBRO, rain storm	OMR همرة shower of rain
● IMBRI-c-ater (IMBER) shower	IMR همرة shower
● NUMBER	NMR نمر to number
ENUMER-ate, NUMER-al	NMR نمر to number
SOMBRE, shade	SMR سمر shade of moon
SOMBRE, dark and gloomy	SMR سمر night, اسمر dark brownish
● NIMBLE, light in motion	NML نمل light-handed
ASSEM-B-le, to collect	SM ثم to collect
ت SUM, total (SUMMA) highest	SM ثم to collect, ↑ سماء height
H ₂ COMB (KAM) to clean, top	KM قم to sweep, قمة top
ZIMB, fly	ZM زم to buzz nfv.
GRUMB-le (GRUM) anger	GRM=ZRM ضرم to rage

Bilateral Formula

Remove surplus B produced by M.

LIMB (LIM) a member	LM لام to join, لجم to solder
LIMB (LIM) border	LM علم limit-stone

MEMB-er, limb	M/L	MM=LM لا'م to join
LAMB (LAM)		LM=ML حمل lamb
GAMBREL (CAM) crooked		CM قمع to bend (خميدن)
● be-NUMB (NUM)		NM نام to benumb
ت AMBI-tion (AMBI) go round		AM همة ambition, ↑ حام go round
● en-JAMBENT (JAMBA) leg	J/K	JM=KM نائمة leg
JUMB-le, to mix confusedly		جم to cram, زحم pressing crowd
DUMB (DOM) stupid		DM عدم to be a fool
● GAMB-ol (GAMBA) leg		GM قائمة leg
REMB-le, to remove		RM رام to depart f. a place
THUMB (TUMEO) to swell		TM طام swollen
CLIMB (KLI-mm-en)		KL وقل to climb
ت TOMB, mound (TUMEO) to swell		TM اطم fort, ↑ طما to be swollen

Triliteral Formula

Remove surplus P produced by M.

ت TEMPLE, side (TEMP-us) cut	TP طف side, ↑ طم to cut
ت TEMPO, time (TEMP-us) cut	TM عتمة delay, ↑ طم to cut
ت TFMPLE, grand edifice (TEMP) cut	TM اطم fort, ↑ طم to cut
ت TEMP-est, storm, time	TM طما to be swollen (sea), ↑ عتمة time
غ TIME, mora	TM عتمة delay, hence time
H ₂ DAMP, choke, moisten	DM دم to stop a hole, دوم to moisten
STAMP S/K	STM=KTM ختم to stamp
DIMPLE, pool, small hollow d/t	TML طميلة pond

Bilateral Formula

Remove surplus P produced by M.

AMPHI, around	AM حام to go round
CAMP, level ground	CM كمع level ground
CAMP, tent, lodging	CM خيمة tent
CAMP-aign, open country	CM كمع level ground
CHAMPERTY (CAMP-us) field (PAR-s) part	CM كمع level ground, PR فرع to divide
CHAMPI-on (CAMP-us) field	CM كمع level ground
ex-TEMP-ore (TEMP) time	TM عتمة delay (hence time)
غ TIME, mora	TM عتمة delay
GUMP-tion, enterprising spirit	GZ=ZM عزم resolve, firm purpose

LAMP, to shine	LM لمع to shine
PAMP-er, to gratify to the full	PM فام to fill the mouth
ROMP, to move quickly	RM رمع to walk quickly
TEMP-t, tend to persuade	TM اطمع to render eager
KAMPTULICTION (KUMPT-us) flexible	KM قمع to bend
CON-TEMP-l-ate, gaze upon	TM طمع raise the eyes towards
CON-TEMP-t, disobey	TM طمع to disobey
<i>Remove Epenthetic R.</i>	
BURL-y, corpulent nv.	BL عيبيل thick, fat
● EARL (JARL) noble	JL جل illustrious, great
FLIRT, sudden jerk	FLT فالط to meet a.o. unexpectedly
غ LEARN, to get to know	LN لحن to understand
● MARGRIN, pearl	MRGN مرجان pearl
SCRUFF (SCUFF) nape of neck	(S) CF قفا nape of neck
ن SHRILL, piercing sound	SL صحل to be rough, hoarse (voice)
SPRECK-le (SPECK) بقعة stain	(S) BK بقع to be spotted white and black
TARTAR	TTR تاتار Tartar
TRAP, snare (عطوف) snare	TP اطف to lay snare
URN, water vase	UN انا vase
H ₂ LURCH, to filch, glutton	LS لص thief, لحوس glutton
LURCH, to roll on one side	LS لاص to incline to
FART, to break wind	FT عفت to break wind
NARK, nose (NAK)	NK نكة tip of nose
JARL, earl, chief	JL جل to be illustrious, great

Remove Epenthetic S.

● GRASP (GRIP) handful	GRP غرفة handful
GASP, to strain for breath	GB قبع to pant, be out of breath
CLASP, hold closely	CLB خلب to clutch
RASP, RISP, to grate as w. rasp	RP ارهف to whet (a blade)

Remove Epenthetic L.

ن CELEB-r-ate, to praise, honour	CB ثبي to praise, to collect people
ن BLUR, to smear w. ink	BR حبر ink, scar
ن BLUSH, to be red w. joy	BSH بش to have cheerful face
ن FILCH, to pilfer	FS فث to pilfer
ن FILLIP, to strike w. finger-nail released f. ball of thumb	FP فاف to put the thumb nail upon the nail of forefinger

- ن FLURRY, agitation, commotion FR فورية disturbance, confusion
 ن RIBALD, mean, low (RIBAU-D) RB ربيع mean, small
 ن BAULK, hinderance BK بك to obstruct

N.B.—The roots of these eight words are unknown to the English etymologists because they did not recognise the intrusive L and did not revert to Arabic.

- | | |
|---|---|
| BULGE (BOUGE) to swell | BG بعا to swell |
| ن CALM (KAUMO) stillness | KM عقم to be silent |
| • MOULD, earth (MOUDE) | MD مهد earth |
| MOULD, measure (MODE) | MD مده measure |
| OLD (OUD) | OUD عود old |
| ن SCALP (SCAUP) skull | (S) CP قحف skull |
| SHOULDER (SCHOUDRE) | (S) SDR اسدر shoulder |
| CH/S | |
| SULPHUR (SOUFFRE) | SFR اصفر yellow |
| SALAMANDER | SMNDR سمندر salamander |
| H ₂ SCLAFF, light slap | (S) CF خف light, كف slap |
| <i>Remove Epenthetic W.</i> | |
| SWEEP, move w. trailing
drapery (W) | SB سحب to trail, to drag a th. |
| SWAGG-er, walk like
superior (W) | SG ساج to walk gently,
وسج walk quickly |
| SWIF-t (W) | SF سفا to be swift |
| SWIG, draught (W) | SG ساغ to swallow easily |
| H ₄ SWAG, bundle, to sag brag
noisily, depression (W) | SG وثق to fasten, صغا to incline,
صح to resound, ساخ to sink |
| H ₂ SWAGE, die for shaping iron
(SOUGE) | SG صاغ to mould, pattern, to
fashions, سكة die for coining |
| SWEAT=SWID=SUD-or | SD سدى to moisten, استدى to sweat |
| SWARM, a throng | SRM صرم crowd |
| <i>Remove Epenthetic T.</i> | |
| • MAS-ti-C-ate, to chew | MSC مضغ to chew |
| MANDU-C-ate, to chew (N) | MDC مضغ to chew |
| اصل CASTLE (CASTR-um) | CSR قصر castle, |
| (CASA) hut | ↑ CS خص hut |
| <i>ST as suffix.</i> | |
| BLA-st, gust of wind | BL بل to blow (wind) |
| H ₂ • BUR-st, to split,
suddenly issue forth | FR فرى to split, to rip,
فار spurt forth |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| EA-st (EO-s) dawn | EO ايا sunlight |
| FIR-st, to begin w. (FOR) | FR افرع to begin |
| FIR-st-ling | FR فرع <i>firstling</i> |
| FOR-est (FORA) outside | FR=VR ورا beyond |
| • TWI-st, to roll | TW طوى to roll, fold up |
| MOLE-st, to vex | ML مل to be tedious, to weary |
| H ₂ ROBU-st, strong, thick | RB ارب to strengthen, رعيب fat |
| sub-TRI-st, sad | TR ترح to be sad |
| HARVE-st, crop (CROP) | HRV=KRF خراف crop, fruit-season |
| CROP | CRP خراف harvest-time |
| ن THRU-st, to push suddenly | TR طرح to fling, ↑ طرد drive back |
| TRI-st, sorrowful | TR ترح to be sad |
| <i>ND as suffix.</i> | |
| BRA-nd (URO) burn | UR ارى to kindle fire |
| GRA-nd, magnificent | GR جور to magnify, جاهر grand |
| GRI-nd (GAR) sharpen | GR=ZR ظر to sharpen (stone) |
| GROU-nd, bottom | GR قعر bottom |
| ROTU-nd (ROTA) wheel | RT=TR اطار circle |
| JOCU-nd (JOKE) | JK=ZK ضحك to laugh |
| • MERCHA-nd-ise (MERO) gain | MR مار to convey food to family |
| STA-nd (STA) | STA=SDA صدا to stand erect |
| SLE-nd-er, thin | SL صعل to be thin |
| SOU-nd, echo, noise | S صاح to cry |
| SOU-nd, healthy | S صح to be healthy, sound |
| SPLE-nd-id (SPLENDEO) shine | SPL=LSP لصف to shine |
| WI-nd (VA) | VA هوا wind |
| WI-nd, to twist | VA عوى to twist |
| FRIE-nd, pleasing | FR فرج to rejoice, to be pleased |
| FIE-nd (FO-on) to hate | F عاف to hate |
| STE-nd, to stride vigorously | ST سطا to step widely |
| ن STRA-nd, string | (S) TR وتر string |
| ن STRA-nd, margin of sea | (S) TR طرة river bank, shore |
| • SURROU-nd | SR حصر to surround |
| TREME-nd-ous, to be trembled
at | TMR ترمع to tremble |
| AGGRA-nd-ise, make large | GR جهر to magnify |
| TRE-nd, bend | TR اطر to bend |
| <i>Nasal NG as suffix.</i> | |
| BRI-ng, to carry | BR عبر to convey |
| SWI-ng | SW شوح to swing arms |

STRI-ng	(S) TR وتر string
● SPRI-ng, to move suddenly	(S) PR فار to spurt forth
● SPRI-ng, to move rapidly	(S) PR فار to spurt forth
غ STRA-nge, alien	(S) TR طرا to arrive f. afar,
(ex-TRA-ne-ous)	طوري stranger, ↑ TR طرة side
STRO-ng	(S) TR حتر to strengthen
SI-nge, to scorch	S حس to put meat on burning coals
STI-ng, pole	ST سطاق pole
STI-ng, to pierce	ST شحط to sting
ن STI-ngy, niggardly (K lost)	ST=KST قسط to be stingy
STRA-ngu-l-ate	(S) TR حتر to tighten (a knot)
TWI-nge, to constrain	TW طوى to roll, fold
WRI-ng, to twist	R روى to twist

X as Paragoge.

CALICLE (CALI-x) cup	CL قلة cup	X for H
ACALYC (KALI-x) cup	KL قلة cup	"
GREGARIOUS (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	"
CON-GREG-ate (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	"
SE-GRE-g-ate (GRE-x) flock	S صاع to separate+قرة	"
GREGARI-ous (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	"
AGGREG-ate (GRE-x) flock	GR قرة flock	"
SEIGNIOR (SENE-x) old	SN سنه to be old	"
SENI-or, SEN-ile, SEN-ate	SN سنه to be old	"
ROOT (RADI-x)	RD رذح be firm, fast	"
DERACINATE (RADI-x) root	RD رذح be firm, fast	"
RADICAL (RADI-x) root	RD رذح be firm, fast	"
● RUME-x, lance	RM رمح lance	"
ن CORNICE, corner (CORNI-x)	CRN قرنة corner	"
● CODE-x, body of laws	CD قاعدة rule	"
CONSENE-scence (SENE-x) old	SN سنه to be old	"
CODE-x, tree trunk	CD قدو trunk	"
ت CHINCHILLA, small rodent	SM شيام rat,	"
(SIME-x) smell	↑ شم to smell	"

N.B.—Please note the uniform rule that X stands for H generally.

English prefixes and suffixes traced to Arabic

Nearly all the prefixes are independent words. However, only some of the suffixes are independent words. Mostly suffixes are artificial signs and symbols used to denote different shades of meaning. Jespersen thinks that out of the English prefixes only seventeen are independent words. The following list will show that Arabic can solve nearly all the prefixes:—

Apply one of the four basic formulas as the case may require.

AB, APO, OFF, away	AB هب to be away
AM-bi, AM-phi, round about	AM حام to go round
AN-ti, before	AN عن to come before
AN-ti, opposite	AN عان to oppose
● AN, UN, N, not	N نهي prohibition
ARCH, chief, beginning	RK روق chief, beginning
● BI, twice	B ب with
● BY, at the side of, near to	B ب at, by, for, in
● BYE, subsidiary	B ب by, during
CIR-c-um, circle	CR=KR كور circle, كرة sphere
COM, together	CM كم to collect
CACO, evil	CC خس to be vile
CALCI, lime	CLC كلس lime
CENTI (HUND) hundred	HND هنيدة flock of 100
● CHRONO, time	KRN قرن time
● COSMO, order	CSM قسم to dispose of methodically
DE, down	D هد to pull down
DER-m (DERO) flay	DR درع to skin
● DI, separate	D هد to break
● DU, two (DVA)	DV=DF ضعف to double
EN, IN, EN-de, in	EN عن to confine
EO, dawn	ايا sunlight
EU, good, happy	ها to rejoice
● EX, out of	KS قصا to be remote
EX-TRA, outside	prec.+TRA طرة side
● FORE, PRO, PRE (VOR) before	VR ورا before
● PARA, beyond	PRA=VRA ورا beyond
AGAI-n-st, opposite	(ST) AG=AZ ازا opposite
● HEMI (SEMI) half, equal	SM سمي equal, alike
● HOMO, similar	HM=SM سمي alike
● HYPO (SUB) under	SB صب to go down
● JUXTA (JUNG) joint	(N) JG=ZG زوج to join
MALE, evil.	ML معالة evil, mischief

H ₂ META, with, change	MT مطو companion, ماط to remove
● MIS, wrong	MS مساء to wrong
● MIS (MIN-us) less	MN من to cut, weaken
● MON-O, alone	MN من to cut (i.e., seclude)
OB, in the way of	OB اوب way
OVER, above	VR=FR فرع to overtop
PAL-in, again	PL فلة return
PERI, round	PR فرع to go round
POLY, many	PL فليل abundant
PRO-to, first	PR افرع to begin
ن RE, again	R راع to return
● RED, again	RD رد to return
RE-TRO, back-side	R راع to return, طرة side
● SINE, without	SN ثنية exception
MESO, middle	NV MS مس middle of road
NEO (NOV-um) new	NV=NF انف new
OM-ni, all	OM عم to include all (همه)
PALE, ancient	BL بلى to be worn out
● SUR, over	SR سار to ascend
SYM, together	SM ثم to collect
● TELE, far	TL طول distance
TRI, three	TR وتر odd number (applied to 3)
UP, high	UP يفع to climb

Metathesis

● CRYP-to, hidden	CRP=CPR غفر to hide
● DECA, ten	DK=KD عقد number f. 10 to 20
POS-t, behind	PS=SP ثنا to follow
● PHILO, love	PL=LP الف to love

Prosthesis

HYPHER, above	(H) PR فرع to overtop
SUPER, above	(S) PR فرع to overtop
OVER, above	VR=FR فرع to overtop
HETERO, different	(H) TR تر to sever, cut
<i>Some English Suffixes Traced to Arabic :</i>	
-ANA, belonging to	AN عن from
-FUL, full	FL حافل full
-CULE, small	CL قل to be small
HEAD (HEIT) state, nature	HT هيئة shape, appearance
RIC, power	RIC ريق strength
ARD, strong, hard	ARD عرد hard
ESQUE, partaking of quality of	ESQ عسق to stick to, عذق to attribute to

Christian proper names traced to Arabic

Says Minan-ul-Rahman :

- (a) "And Arabic is the original language given by God and all other languages are like its sons and daughters and they receive outfit from the sacredotal Vestment of Arabic" (Minan, p. 40).

وليس لفظ عندهم الا من هذه اللهجة

- (b) "And the non-Arabic languages do not possess any word which does not belong to Arabic." (*ibid*, p. 66).

This is an all-embracing principle which gives us boundless field of research now and in times to come. Here also belongs the *monogenesis theory of languages*. This principle has been applied to Christian proper names which have been traced to Arabic in the following list.

Proper names undergo a lot of wear and tear, shrinkage and distortion and thus they lose their identity. For instance, Elizabeth=Elsie, Liza, Libby, Bess, Bet, Betsy; Edward=Ed, Eddy, Neddy; Jacob=James. However, if they exist in true form they can as well be traced to Arabic.

The Christian proper names are also an index of the traditions, culture and beliefs of the Christian people and the reader may note these features in the names given hereunder :

Apply Triliteral, Biliteral or Uniliteral Formula.

● AB-SALOM, father of peace	AB اب father, SLM سلم peace
● ADELA (AETHAL) noble TH/S	ASL اصيل noble
● ALBERT (AETHAL) noble	ASL اصيل noble, BRK برق to shine
(BRECH-t) bright	
AFRA, dust	AFR عفر dust
AGATHA, good	T/D GAD جاد to be good
● AGN-es, chaste	GN غانية chaste (woman)
● ALLAN, musical harmony	LN لحن melody
● AM-able, loveable	AM هام to love passionately
● AM-y, beloved	AM هام to love passionately
● ANNE=HANNAH, grace	HN حن to be kind
ARCHI-BAL-d, genuine bold	RK راق to be pure, BAL بال boldness
AS-a, healer	AS اسا to cure (nom. a)
● A-THANAS-t-us, undying (N)	A not, TS تعس to perish
● AUGUSTUS (AUG) honour	AG=AZ عز be honourable
AVER-IL, boar favour	AFR عفر boar, IL الى favour
● AYLM-er, famous, noble	ALM علم to surpass, علم chief

- AB-RAHAM, father of multitude AB اب father, رهام large number
- ADAM, man, earth, red earth آدم Adam, اديم ground, آدم brown
- AMA-DE-us, love God AM هام to love, DE ضياء light (sun-god)
- AMBR-ose, of immortal (M) A not, BR بار to perish
- AMELIA, labour AML عمل labour
- ANDREW, manly (ANER) (D) NR=MR مرؤ be manly, مرء man
- AENEAS (ANG-us) choice NG نقوة choice part, نقى pure
- ANTHEA, flowery TH/S NS نشى to smell (odour) nfv.
- AUDREY (AETHEL) noble ASL اصييل noble, DR=ZR ذرع power (DR-ed) power
- BARBARA, foreign BRBR بربرى barbarian
- BEA-T-RICE, making happy B عبأ prepare, RC عرض be glad
- BERE-NICE, victory bringer BR عبر to convey, NC نهك to win
- BER-N-ARD, bear (wild) hard BR برى savage, ARD عرد hard
- BERTHA (BERC-ta) bright BRC برق to shine
- BEN-JAMIN, son of right hand BN ابن son, YMN يمين right hand
- BORIS, fight BRS بارز to fight a dual
- CALEB, dog CLB كلب dog
- CAN-di-da, white CN كنه whiteness
- CATHER-ine, pure TH/S CSR قصر to whiten (cloth),
- CHRIST (CHRIO) to anoint SR صهر to anoint
- CHLOE, green shoot, verdure KL اخلع to seed, send forth leaves
- CHLO-r-is, name of flower goddess, kind of grape KL قعل to open (vine-blossom) اقتعل to pluck flower, قعال vine-blossom
- CLA-ra, bright CL اقلع to be bright
- CEL-ia, heavenly CL=KL قل to rise high nfv.
- CLAUDE, lame D/Z CLZ قلز to be lame
- CORNE-l-us, of horn CRN قرن horn
- COSMO, order قسم to distribute methodically
- CRIS-p-in, curly, wavy CRS كرش to be wrinkled
- CYRI-ac, lordly CRI سرى generous lord
- CHAR-l-es, manly SR سرى to be manly
- DANI-EL, lord is judge DAN ديان judge, EL اله God
- DAMI-an, to tame d/t TAM تام to enslave, تيمة tame goat
- DAPH-ne, laurel DB هذب hanging forelock
- DAVID (VEDA) love VD ود to love
- DIN-ah, judged DN ديان judge
- DOLO-r-es, sorrows DL دله to sorrow
- DON-AL-d, world chief DN دنيا world, AL آل to govern

- DOR-een, sullen DR ضرة distress (distressed)
- DULCIE, sweet DLC دلص smooth
- EGBERT (EGB) sword+ EZB عصب sword, BRG برق shine BRIGH-t G/Z
- EIL-een, pleasant EL=HL حلا to be pleasing
- ELEA-ZER, God is help= EL اله God, ZR عزز to help
- ELI, height EL علا to be high
- EMERY (AMAL) work (RIC) AML عمل work, RC روق chief rule
- L₂ EMMA, whole EM عم to include all (همه)
- EMMANU-EL, with us God MN معنا with us, EL اله God
- ENOCH, teaching NK نوق to train
- EPHIR-am, fruitful EPR عفر to fecundate
- ERAS-t-us, lovely ERS اعرس to love
- ERAS-m-us, deserving love ERS اعرس to love
- EVER-ARD, boar hard EFR عفر boar, ARD عرد hard
- EZE-k-IEL, God will strengthen EZ عز strength, EL اله God
- EZRA, help EZR عزز help, ازز to help
- LA-ZAR-us, God is help L اله God, ZR عزز to help
- ED-GAR, happy spear D/Z EZ حظ happiness, قارية point of spear
- EDITH (ED-GYTH) happy war ,, EZ حظ happiness, GT قاتع to fight
- ED-MUN-d, happy protection prec.+MN منع to protect
- ED-WARD, rich guard d/Z EZ احظ be rich, WRD ورد look-out
- ENA (EUG-enia) fire EG اج to burn (fire)
- EU-GENE, well-born G/Z EU هاه rejoice, ZN ضمنى be prolific
- EU-NICE, happy victory prec.+NC نهك to win
- EU-PHE-mia, good report prec.+PH فاه to speak
- E-va, life (EAU) EU هاه life
- EVANGEL-ine, bringer of good news (EU) (ANGELL) GL جلا to become clear to a.o. (news)
- FER-GUS, supremely choice FR فرع to overtop, GS خاصة choice
- FAITH, trust (FIDE) FD=VD ودیعة trust
- FIDE-lia, faithful FD=VD ودیعة trust
- FRANC-is=FRANK-ish, free FRK فرغ to be free
- GER-ARD, spear hard GR قارية point of spear, عرد hard
- GILE-s (EGIDIO) kid GD جدى kid
- GRIFF-ith, ruddy GRF قرف red colour
- GEORGE (CEOR-gi-US) husbandman GR=ZR زرع to till, زارع tiller
- GER-AL-d, spear wielder GR قارية point of spear, آل govern

- GIDE-on, hewer GD جد to cut off
 ELIZABETH=ELI-SAB-eth, EL اله God, SB سب to curse (vulgar
 God+oath oath)
 OATH, curse (EED) EED عهد *oath* (vulgar curse)
- N.B.*—Sense of oath is transferred to curse and *vice versa*.
- GIL-BERT, hostage GL جعل stipulate, use instead of,
 +(BRIGH-t) shining BRG برق to shine
 - H₂ ● GLO-ria, glory GL جلا brightness, جل be illustrious
 - HALBERT see ALBERT
 - HED-WIG, contention-fight HD حد to counter-act, WG وغي war
 - HEL-en, ELL-en, bright EL ال to be bright
 - HER-CUL-es, glory of Hera CL خال to shine+HER
 - HIL-ary, cheerful HL هل to rejoice
 - HOR-tensia, gardener HR حدر garden
 - HEZI-ki-AH, Yah is strength HZ=AZ عز strength, power
 - ISI-AH, Yah helps ISI آسى to help
 - ISSAC (IZZAK) laugh ZK ضحك to laugh
 - IGOR (ING-V-ARR) watch R رعية watch+ING
 +ING
 - INGI-BORG, stronghold of ING BRG برج castle
 - IR-a, watchful R رعية watch (nom. a)
 - IR-one, peace R راحة rest, quiet
 - ISRA-EL, ruling w. God SR سرى lord (*i.e.*, ruler), اله God
 - JACOB, follower J/Y YCB يعقوب *Jacob*, عقب to follow
 - JAMES (JACOB) J/Y YCB يعقوب *Jacob*
 - JENI-FER, white phantom JN هجانة whiteness, فرى shine
 - PHANTOM (PHAI-no) show P هف to shine
 - JO-ZEPH, JOSEPH, Yah ZP ضعف to exceed
 increases (والله يضاعف لمن يشاء)
 - JOA-CHIM, Yah has set up KM قوم to set up
 - JOHN (JO-HANN) Yah is HN حن to be kind
 gracious
 - JO-EL, Yah is Lord EL اله God
 - JOY, joy J حيا to rejoice
 - LUCI-us (LUX) light=LUKE LK النى to shine
 - MAL-COLM, Columbias's ML عامل servant+COLM
 servant
 - MAL-ISE, servant of Jesus ML عامل servant+IS عيسى
 - MARI-na, of the sea MR مور commotion of sea+عن

- MILDRED (MILD) (DRE-d) MLD املد soft,
 mild power DR=ZR ذرع power,
- MIR-anda, to be wondered at MR امر wonderful
- MIRA-bel, wonderful MR امر wonderful
- MURI-EL, sea-bright MR مور commotion of sea, ال be
 bright
- MOIRA, fate MR امر decree
- MOR-GAN, sea-shore MR مور +GN جنب side
- MAG-n-us, great MG=MZ مز to excel
- MAXMILIAN (MAG-us) great MG=MZ مز to overcome
- MANU-EL, with us God MN معنا with us + اله
- MARK, Mars MRK مريخ *Mars*
- MARTHA, lady, mistress MRT امرأة woman, wife
- MATHEW, gift of Yah MT متع to give, let a.o. enjoy+YAH
- MI-CHA-EL, who is like Lord M ما what, ك like, اله God
- MOS-ES, drawn out MS مسى to extract a th.
- MIL-es, merciful ML مهل gentleness
- MELLI-CENT, work-strong ML عمل work, SD شد strengthen
 (SAND) (N)
- MINNA, memory or love MN اسعن ponder over, متنية desire
- NAOM-I, pleasant NM نعم to be pleasing
- NICO-DEM-us, victory of people NC نيك to win, DM آدم man
- NOAH, rest NH نوح give rest, نياح eternal rest
- NOEL (NAT-ale) birthday NT=NS نشأ to be born
- OBADI-ah, worshipper of Yah OBD عبد to worship+YAH
- OLAF, ancestor relics LF لفئى to remain
- OS-BERT, God-bright OS عز power, glory (transf.)+ برق
- OS-CAR, God-spear prec.+CR قارية point of spear
- OS-WAL-d, God-power prec.+WL ولاء government
- OTHO, rich TH/S OS اث be luxuriant
- OTILLA, heritage T/S OSL ائلة inherited wealth
- PETER, rock t/d PDR فادرة stone
- PATRICK (PA-ter) father P=B ابا to be father (ter agent sfx)
- PERCI-VAL, penetrate valley PRC فرص to pierce, VL وىل valley of
 hell
- PER-dita, lost BR بار to perish, to be lost
- RAPHA-EL, God heals RPH رفه to give well-being to+اله
- REBECA, noose RBC ربق noose
- REGI-n-AL-d, power rule RG ربق strength, AL آل govern
- RHODA, rose RD ورد rose
- ROSE (RHODA) RD ورد rose

- RICH-ARD, rule hard RS رأس be a chief, عرد hard
- RAY-MUN-d, counsel protector RY رأى to consult, منع to protect
- RACH-el, ewe RK رقعاء white spotted ewe
- REGI-N-ALD (REY-n-AL-d) RY رأى to consult,
- counsel rule AL آل to govern
- RE-NAT-us, born again T/S R راع to return, NS نشأ be born
- ROBERT (RUP-BRECH-t) RP عرف to know, عرفة prominence,
- fame-bright BRK برق to shine
- ROD-RICK (RIGO) fame rule RD عرض repute, عرج ascend (i.e., rule)
- RO-GER (ROD-GER) fame, RD عرض repute, قارية point of spear
- spear
- REU-BEN, behold son REU رأى to see, BN ابن son
- ROW-LA-nd, fame of land (ND) RW =RF عرف fame, L ليا land
- ROSAMUND, pure rose RD ورد rose, MD محض pure
- (RHODO) (N)
- H₂ ● SALOME, perfect or peace SLM سالم whole, سلم peace
- SAMS-ON, of the sun SMS شمس sun, ON عن from
- SAMU-EL, heard by God SM سمع to hear, EL اله God
- SAUL, asked for SL سأل to ask, beg
- SIM-on, hearing SM سمع to hear
- SOLOM-on, peacable SLM سلم peace
- SOPHIA, wisdom صَفح ponder SP حصف to have sound judgment
- to
- THOM-as, twin TM توأم twin
- TOB-y, Yah is good TOB طاب to be good +Y=YAH
- THEO-CLA, God-famed TH=S ضياء sunlight (sun-god), قال talk

N.B.—Sun was god of many people. ضياء=ZE-us, DEI-ty, DEO-ta, and THEO, i.e., Z=D=T.

- THEO-DO-er, gift of God D هدية gift+THEO
- TIMO-THY, honoured of God TM=SM اسمى to raise+THEO
- THEO-DO-si-us, gift of God D هدية gift+THEO
- ULYSSES (ODY-ss-eus) angry OD حد to be angry
- URB-AN, of town RB ربع quarter of a town, عن from
- URI-AH, Yah is light UR ارى to kindle (fire)+YAH=AH
- VAL-entine, healthy VL=BL بل to recover health
- VERA, true VR=BR بر to be truthful
- VIC-t-or, conqueror VC=FC فاق to overcome
- VINC-ent, conquering (N) VC=FC فاق to overcome
- WAL-ter, rule-people WL ولاء government (ter sfx.)
- XAVIER (ZAVI-ER) splendid ZV زهو splendour
- ZACHARI-AH, Yah is renowned ZKR ذكر fame+Yah

Prosthesis

- BLANCHE, white (N) (B) LK لهق to be white
- BRIG-id, strength (B) RG ربق strength
- ATHEL-STAN, noble stone HLS اصيل noble (S),
- TN طاحون millstone

Toning up

- ADOLPHUS (AETHAL) noble ASL اصيل noble,
- (OLPH) wolf OLB=KLB قلوب wolf
- HELGA (HAL) healthy HL=KL قلة health
- RUD-OLF, fame, wolf RD عرض repute, OLB=KLB
- قلوب wolf
- FULK, people F/K FLK=KLK خلق people
- FLO-rence, blooming ,, FL=KL قعل to blossom
- WIN, acquire, be attractive W/K WN=KN قنى to acquire, اتنى to please
- BAL-d-WIN, bold friend BL بال boldness+اتنى to please
- GOD-WIN, God-friend GD اوجد to create (God)+prec. nfv.
- OS-WIN, God-friend OS عز be powerful (transf.)+prece.
- ED-WIN, rich friend ED=EZ احظ to be rich, حظ luck
- +prec.

N.B.—The sense of friend appears to be based on acquiring or pleasing. Also, FRIE-nd means, pleasing=FR فرح to be pleased. GOD means creator=GD اوجد to create (God). The root of God is not known to English. YAH=يا هو. It take the forms of Jo as well of Jehovah (YAHVOAH).

English numerals traced to Arabic

Like proper nouns numerals also undergo metamorphic changes "All numerals are much corrupted" (Skeat's Dictionary under the word thousand). The following is an attempt to trace English numerals to Arabic :—

1. One, *i.e.*, an individual thing or person = *عين* any one, human being, self.

2. Two (DVA) = DF *ضعف* to be double. F changed into V which passed into O.

3. Three = TR *وتر* odd number. Three is the first odd number after one.

4. Four (CHATUR) = QUATOR = QUADRI = QDR *قادر* to commensurate a thing. Four sides of a thing make it commensurate. Compare the sense of four with square. SQUARE, *i.e.*, equilateral, rectangle, *consistent with, reconcile* (S) QR *قار* to agree with.

5. FIVE (PANK-an) PK = KP *كف* hand, *i.e.*, five fingers which give the natural sense of five.

6. سدس to be sixth. But "D is sometimes lost" (Liddel's Greek Dictionary, P. 171). Therefore سدس = SHASH (six) in Persian by loss of D.

(a) SHASH = SIX in English, because "S changes into X" (Jesperson, P. 199).

(b) SIX = HEX in Greek, because "S changes into H" (Jesperson, P. 199).

(c) SHASH = CHIH in Hindi, because final S changed into H (*ibid.*).

(d) In Arabic سدس has been contracted into ست, *i.e.*, six. (See Raghib, P. 227—ست اصله سدس).

(e) Therefore Sanskrit and Nepali have SHAT, *i.e.*, six.

N.B.—The original root سدس is not found in other languages. It has been contracted or changed as shown above.

7. SEV-en (SEB-en) = سبع (seven).

8. OCTA ?

9. Nine ?

10. Ten of English is rooted in DAK-anta of Sanskrit and DECA of Latin. This is DK = KD *عقد* number from 10 to 20. This is so because "Latin is addicted to the transposition of letters (Jesperson, P. 30) and DECA = DECI-mal = DAS (ten) in Hindi = DAH (ten) of Persian by change of S into H.

11. CENT = HUND = HUND-red = *هنيدة* flock of one hundred, century.

12. The word THOUSAND is a contraction of DAK-anta + HUND, *i.e.*, *هنيدة + عقد*, *i.e.*, ten hundred.

13. SABBATH = سبت week or seven days. S changed into H and it is HAFT (seven) in Persian. = HEPTA in Greek = SEPT in Latin. B is sometimes lost, *e.g.*, TABULATA = TALLATA, LUMB-us = LOIN. Therefore by loss of B, سبت = SAT (seven) in Hindi.

14. The Arabic word ميل (Meel) means a way mark on an elevated place to guide the traveller and to make him reckon distance (Munjid). These way-marks were placed at a distance of 1000 fathoms whence we have the Latin word MILLE, *i.e.*, a thousand. Its augmentative form is MILLIO, *i.e.*, the great thousand or a thousand thousand, *i.e.*, a MILLION and BI-MILLION, TRI-MILLION were contracted to BILLION and TRILLION, by deleting M. Therefore it is quite true that "numerals are much corrupted." But the corruption can be removed as shown above.

و آخر دعوانا ان الحمد لله رب العالمين

ERRATA

Page	Line	For	Read
1	4	James	Jones
1	26	Questiculation	Gesticulation
1	27	illustrative	illustrative of some utterance
3	20	Portridge	Partridge
17	6	KAK	KAL
18	13	Egyptian	Egyptian
30	14	his	His
31	13	فعل	ضعل
35	22	وافحلوا	فحلوا
40	23	با خيالات	بالخيالات
54	6	حتم	صم
61	12	قصح	قصع
61	26	قسوه	قشوه
61	28	قرت	قرف
63	12	roa	roe
64	9	DB	BD
65	17	see	sees
66	38	ASTE	ASTR
71	7	to	of
84	17	tarted	started
86	9	US	UL
92	3	سماوات	سموات
94	3	ZIN-er	ZIN-en
112	20	greek	Greek
116	34	Lughatil	Lughatul
125	34	asend	ascend
128	35	CM	CN
135	13	RUP	RNP
140	29	CASH	GASH
141	35	قراه	قرافه
145	4	خانه	خانہ
148	27	Cub	cut
148	35	قد	فد
154	14	gentty	gently
157	22	شعفه	شعفه
158	35	وخض	وخص

Page	Line	For	Read
161	4	فتلة	فتله
161	25	(TEN)	(TEM)
173	12	KE	KF
181	29	road	rod
185	37	(TR)	(AR)
187	1	VN	VL
188	9	VE	VF
191	21	قوة	قوه
193	32	فاة	فاه
195	4	live	line
198	4	CSB	CLB
201	7	ID	JD
202	38	SIP	LIP
206	13	NAURISH	NOURISH
206	28	نص	نص
211	30	per-Pare	prepare
212	32	صحت	صحف
215	31	قرع	قرع
222	3	سراخ	سواخ
225	32	poh	pot
228	10	TC	VC
233	1	sight	sigh
233	21	كوة	كوه
233	26	كوة	كوه
233	28	كوة	كوه
234	14	abligation	obligation
236	3	duest	dust
237	32	هير	هر
238	18	expense	expanse
242	8	to but	to bud
245	22	BARE	BAKE
246	27	SCH	SCL
248	1	strife	stripe
249	11	قبه	قبس
253	9	guarrel	quarrel
255	15	رشا	دشا
256	9	هف	صحف
259	7	gueer	queer
260	36	peer	peel

Page	Line	For	Read
262	5	فاة	فاه
262	10	guarreling	quarreling
268	2	عر	غر
270	23	قرة	قره
271	16	قنس	خنس
272	15	chiffings	clippings
273	16	SCU-age	SCUT-age
274	30	قمع	قمع
276	23	نكة	نكه
276	25	نكة	نكه
297	1	اسدى	استدى
302	38	ADY	ADR
307	24	BZ	CZ
308	1	good	god
311	17	GR	ZR
311	27	couble	couple
317	38	قعد	قعدة
318	14	SK	SR
321	16	ضرخ	ضرح
322	1	nasa	nasal
324	32	قرة	قره
325	6	bunck	bunch
326	14	عاور	عاود
328	16	عرر	عرد
329	25	blow	flow
334	25	صح	صخ
335	28	فرج	فرح