Caution

The printing is badly done. Instead of san mark or dot for Quranic words a black circle is given in the beginning of such words. This circle should not be printed. A dot like this * will be sufficient.

The proof reader must be extremely careful.

Mohammad Ahmad Mathan

10.10.66

THE REVIEW
OF RELIGIONS
EGYPTIAN, SUMERIAN, AKKADIAN AND BANTU
TRACED TO ARABIC

Aman 137 H.S.—March 1978

EDITOR

M. G. AHMAD
THE AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM

The Promised Messiah, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, was born in 1835 at Qadian, a village in India. In the eighties of the 19th century, he was called to the office of World Reformer to combat the false Religious Philosophies and to explode the Christian theory of redemption based on the fiction of Christ's death on the Cross and to tell the Christians and Muslims to call of their hope for a second visit from Christ as he had been gathered to his fore-fathers and bare like all mortals from coming back to the world, and that he had come instead as the Promised Messiah.

The Promised Messiah initiated the Ahmadiyya Movement to revive faith in God, challenging rival churches to a spiritual contest to seek Divine sanction for the religion He favoured, through prayer and appeal to Him for guidance and arbitration in the better, by means of His signs, to re-establish the glory of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, to expound and disseminate spiritual beauties and moral excellences of the teachings of the Holy Quran, to wean men from war-like tendencies and to educate world opinion in favour of renunciation of war as a means of settling disputes, to infuse hope, faith and courage in the drooping hearts of Muslims and all the depressed races and nations of the world, to warn the exploiters, slave-drivers and pedlars in sin against the evil consequences of their evil ways, to collect under one banner all the true followers of Islam and lovers of peace and to inculcate among them the spirit of tolerance, good will and selfless fellow-service and a feeling of true brotherhood.

The Promised Messiah passed away in 1908 and was succeeded by his foremost clergy and closest companion, Hazrat Hafiz Haji Hakim Manuvi Noor-ud-Din as Khalifa-tul Masih I. After his death in 1914, the Promised Son of the Promised Messiah, Hazrat Haji Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, was chosen as Khalifa-tul Masih II. During his 62-year long leadership, the Khalifa-tul Masih II organized a world-girdling chain of mosques and missions. On his death on November 8, 1963, the electoral college named with one accord, Salihabba Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad, Promised Messiah's grandson, Khalifa-tul Masih III.

For further information about the Movement, its activities, aims, objectives and literature, enquiries may be addressed to the nearest Ahmadiyya Mission or direct to:

(For inland correspondents)
NAZIR ISLAM-O-IRSHAD
Sadat Anjuman Ahmadiyya,
Rabwah, Pakistan.

(For foreign correspondents)
SECRETARY
Ahmadiyya Muslim Foreign Missions,
Tahrik-i-Jadid, Rabwah, Pakistan.

Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu traced to Arabic

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CONTENTS

PREFACE
The humble writer is deeply indebted to the esteemed journal "Review of Religions" for having published a part of the writer's research work in the following special issues of the journal viz.
(a) Japanese traced to Arabic June 1964 pages 65
(b) Swedish and Dutch Traced to Arabic April 1965 pages 62
(c) Tibetan Traced to Arabic May 1967 pages 32
(d) Italian Traced to Arabic February 1968 pages 50

I was due to the kind offices of the late editor of Review of Religions Hazrat Meer Daood Ahmad Sahib that the writer's first book "Arabic the Source of all languages" was published in 1963. The esteemed paper Pakistan Times of Lahore dated 28-3-1965 reviewed the book chapter by chapter and made the following significant observations.

"The book forms fascinating reading providing surprises at every page. 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 whole web".

Again, the book "Arabic the Source of all languages" was reprinted in 1972 in Germany by the well-known firm named KRUS REPRINT, a division of KRUS THOMSON LTD. The book covers 311 pages. The second book English Traced to Arabic was published in 1967. It traces almost all the English stem-words to Arabic and covers 347 pages.

This book was reviewed by the eminent scholar Doctor Waheed Qureshi in the well-known journal SAHIFA of April, 1970 in all essential details with the following conclusion:

"The book under review is the result of the author's
hard-work extending over 20 years. In this book the author has
eucidated a correct theory regarding the first source of the
languages of the world. *The controversy about the ultimate
origin of languages should now come to an end*.

Two books *HAUSA TRACED TO ARABIC AND YORUBA
TRACED TO ARABIC* have been recently published in Lagos
in March 1977 by Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Shahid, Amir of
Ahmadiyya Jamaats of Nigeria. The two languages are very
vast and beautiful dialects of Nigeria and adjoining territories.
Hausa covers 156 pages and Yoruba 136.

The book "Arabic the Source of all language" contains
almost all the Latin roots traced to Arabic.

The Review of Religions is now publishing the following
four languages which have been traced to Arabic viz. *Egyptian,
Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu* which rank among the most ancient
languages of the world.

In this way, 13 languages i.e. English, Latin, Japanese,
Swedish, Dutch, Tibetan, Italian, Hausa, Yoruba, Egyptian,
Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu have been published and cover
1159 pages. However, 32 other languages await publication.
Among them Sanskrit, Greek, and Chinese are vaster and more
important, besides Pali and Nepali. Each one of them may
occupy about 350 to 200 pages of print

I take this opportunity to express my warmest thanks to the
friends mentioned above for their sincere and kind co-operation
in this important work. I also owe a deep debt of gratitude
to Rana Manzoor Ahmad Sahib of Faisalabad who typed
forty-five manuscripts, some of them very voluminous, including
the above-noted 13 languages. For years on he typed the manus-
scripts with voluntary zeal and selfless devotion. May God reward
all for their services.

By God’s grace the humble writer has remained continu-
ally occupied in this work for the last 30 years. And “All
praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds”.

Faisalabad. 4-12-77

Muhammad Ahmad Mazhar
Advocate High Court, Lahore.

PART I

Monogenesis theory of
Languages

After centuries of long and patient research eminent
philologists have arrived at the following conclusions:-

1. The onomatopoeic theory, the interjection theory and kindred
theories are baseless conjectures. Language is God-given and
not man-made.

2. Sanskrit is not the mother of Aryan languages, Sanskrit,
Greek and Latin are the daughters of a prehistoric language.

3. All the languages of the world emanated from one language
alone, conveniently called a prehistoric language which may
be discovered as knowledge grows from more to more. In
this respect the following quotations are note-worthy:-

(a) "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, by Maxmuller). "Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form have made more than probable that the material elements with which they both started were originally the same" (ibid p. 316).

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

(c) "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 believe the possibility that at a 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 Marijke PEI, 1952, P. 357).

(d) "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 hardheaded scientists, not impractical theorists. Before they will accept a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent beyond a shadow of doubt" (ibid P. 31).

(e) And the Holy Quran says "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).

(f) In the year 1895 the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1908) wrote a book named Minan-ul-Rehman 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-Rehman 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).

(g) In their quest for the language which gave birth to all other languages, the Western scholars completely ignored Arabic. This approach was mainly based on the fact that Arabic roots are Triliters as a rule, while the other languages are not so qualified. But as shown by the humble writer's published books, the Arabic Triliters are a guiding principle to trace any language to Arabic. The
Western Scholars having gone off the track in the very beginning did not revert to Arabic at all.

(h) In the above-quoted verse the Holy Quran compares the diversity of languages with the diversity of colours. This is as much to say that all languages came out of one language just as all colours came out of one colour.

**Sound - Shifts**

The following sound-shifts are an admitted fact in philology:

1. A, E, I, O, U are vowels. In the light of Arabic alphabet they are equivalent to A sound e.g. At=อา, Et=เอ, It=И, Utter=ุ, Utter=ฮ. หรือพวกเขาอ่านว่า A and H interchange. Thus vowels represent A or H sounds.

2. Labials, B, F, P, V, W interchange. Rarely they change with M. When one has cold in the head, his MS become BS. B, F, P, may pass into V which becomes U. Thus U may have to be changed into B or F.

3. C, K, Q interchange. Sometimes K replaces X or S.

4. CH is equal to K or S and very rarely it is=J

5. D interchanges with T, S, R, Z. Rarely D becomes J.

6. G, J, Z, Y, I interchange. Also G stands for J or K.

7. J is written as Y or I as well.


9. R changes into L. R may pass into S or D. Rarely B into N, R.

10. S is occasionally interchanged with T or R. Sometimes S replaces K. "S was written as KH" (Nepali Dictionary by Mr. Turner P. 113).

11. T passes into D, S, C (Cassell's Latin Dictionary P. 563)

12. X is a compound letter which stands for KS or SK and also for K or S or Z.

13. Ы represents J or G or Z. Ы is frequently written as Ы (Skeet's Dictionary P. 772).

14. Z passes into S, D or Ы, J, G.
Some Peculiar Sound-Shifts

(a) D is sometimes lost (Liddell’s Dictionary p. 171).
(b) L changes into D (ibid. p. 46).
(c) Conversely, D and DH become L in Vedic Sanskrit (Sanskrit Grammar by Macdonell p. 236-7).
(d) Egyptian, Hebrew and Indonesian languages substitute  \( \varepsilon \) (KH) for hard (H)  \( \varepsilon \) Indonesian language changes Z into D which passes into L, so that the equation becomes Z=L Turkish and Sawahili change KH into H. In some cases Sanskrit and Hebrew change S into SH. Sanskrit calls this change SHATVA. The change of SH into S is called SAKARA in Sanskrit. Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z. It conveys Z sound generally by J or G or D.

The Ten Formulas

It is admitted on all hands that as a rule, Arabic Roots contain three letters only. It is nobody's case that Arabic roots gained or lost some letters to become triliterals. It is our case, however, that all the languages of the world were originally based on Arabic triliterals and that they lapsed from this form. But, it was so ordained by God that this lapse can be set right by means of definite phonetic laws in order to retrace the roots of any language to the Arabic Trilateral form. It may also be noted that the Arabic Triliterals are unchangeable and permanent as regards the number, order and accent of the letters. They are unique like one's thumb impression and therefore, they are a permanent standard to measure other languages. The ten formulas enunciated hereunder apply to all the languages to retrace their roots to Arabic Triliterals. And with their help I was able to trace twenty-five languages to Arabic with precision and certainty.

For a fuller discussion of the subject the reader may refer to the author's books.

Trilateral Formula

Generally remove the vowels and three consonants may be left over. Pronounce them with Arabic vowel points according to the Arabic accent. مفتاح is also to be treated as a trilateral eg. Shriek=SRK صرخ to shriek, FLEE=FL فل to run
away, ABIDE=ABD أَبِيدَ to abide.

II. Biliteral Formula

On removing the vowels 2 consonants remain. This by itself is an argument that one of the delicate letters has to be restored in the beginning or in the middle or at the end of these 2 consonants. This will give us 18 lots of Arabic triliterals. But to be brief they may be divided into 2 lots only viz. (a) Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter in the beginning of the word. (b) Quasi-Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter as second or third letter.

Examples—Aphesis

1. NECK=WK عَنْقُ neck
2. LIGHT(LEUQ)=LQ التْقُ to flash
3. ABATE=BT هَيْتُ to abate
4. FILL=FL مُهَلِّ to fill
5. PEEL=PL وَلْ to peel
6. PEAK=PK بَآَخُ summit

Examples—Quasi-Aphesis

7. WEAK=WK وَعَكَ to weaken
8. ASSAIL=SL سَالُ to assault
9. LASSI=tude=LS لَهْدُ weariness
10. SHORE=SHR شَّخْصُ sea-shore
11. COZ-en, cheat CZ دُخُوزُ deceive
12. GALA, milk=GL غِيلِ milk
13. DELL (TELLE)=TL تَلْعَةَ valley
14. LOGY, speak=LG لَنَأَ speak
15. MERE, pool MR مِرْعَهُ pool
16. MERRY MR مَرْحُ be cheerful
17. ROCK RK رَكْبَةَ rock
18. con-SOLE SL لِيَ to console

Note. Restoration of one of the delicate letters has fixed the Arabic root in 18 lots as shown above. The largest number of Arabic roots are those words which contain one of the delicate letters. And it is a fact that the yield from any language is the largest under the Biliteral Formula. It may also be observed that delicate letters stand sentinel over the Arabic roots and prevent them from mixing up. Thus they are a safeguard against the formation of Homonyms.

III. Uniliteral Formula

On removing the vowels only one consonant is left over. This is an argument that at least two delicate letters have to be re-affixed to this consonant to reconstruct the Arabic root e.g. AMO, love مَلْوَّرَ to love passionately (١٢٢)

Booth (BOA) to dwell بَـلْوَأَ to dwell (١٢٢)

H2; ERR, wander, stray R جَلَّ to stray (١٢٢)

IV Cipher Formula

The word contains vowels only. Therefore reconstruct the Arabic root by following its sound. It will be found to contain 3 delicate letters which passed into vowels.

AY, AE, life أَيَّ حَيٌّ life
AIO, to hear (Greek) وَعِيُّ to hear

N.B. The four formulas enunciated above are the basic formulas and the remaining six formulas are their off-shoots.

Metathesis

Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for the sake of euphony or ease of pronunciation. It occurs almost in every language.

(a) According to Jesperson "Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters" (Jesperson on Language P. 50)
(b) In Sanskrit, "In some cases order of sounds is inverted
and he (the author of Nirukta) thinks, the order of any sounds may be inverted. "(Nirukta by Skóle P. 182)

(c) Arabic roots are immune from metathesis because if you invert an Arabic root you get quite a different root e.g., حرف - لح - محمد - لحلف - لحلف - لحلف are quite different, just as كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم are different. This immunity from metathesis also makes Arabic a standard for other languages.

The following are some of the causes for metathesis:-
(a) Ignorance (b) Mishearing (c) Habit (d) Defective development of sound organs (e) More often gutturals cause metathesis (f) Loan words are sometimes subjected to metathesis to mark them out as foreign words.

Metathesis is of 2 kinds viz Triliteral—Metathesis, which is a sequel to Triliteral Formula, and Biliteral Metathesis, which is a corollary of Biliteral Formula and they may be described accordingly.

V Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants and apply the Triliteral Formula e.g.,
DARK = DRK = KDR خدر darkness
GRADE = GRD = DRG درجة grade
SEEK = SK = KS سأ seek

VI Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter e.g.,
TEGO, to cover TG = GT غطى to cover
KILL K.L = L.K هلاك to destroy هلاك death
LEAN, thin LN = NL نأمل thin

N.B.—After transposition of the letters and restoration of a delicate

letter this Formula will conform to 18 categories of words as shown under the Biliteral Formula.

VII Prosthesis (or Prothesis) and Reduplication

Prosthesis consists in the addition of a letter (or rarely two letters) in the beginning of a word. When the letter is a, e, or o it is called euphonic prosthesis. Any consonant may be prefixed as a prosthetic letter. S is a very common prosthetic letter. Reduplication means the doubling of the initial part in inflection and word-formation. Verbs are reduplicated in Sanskrit and Greek. Prosthesis and Reduplication is found in almost every language except Arabic because Arabic roots must remain 3 lettered only. Prosthesis may be described as below:—

Remove the initial letter (or rarely 2 initial letters) and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require e.g.

Triliteral Prosthesis

1. STREAK (S) TRK طريق streak
2. SCRATCH (KRASS) (S) KRS خطره to scratch

Biliteral Prosthesis

3. BLACK (B) LK لح س black
4. re-VOLVE (V) LV لوى to wind, coil

Uniliteral Prosthesis

5. GNA-th-ic, of jaw (G) N نح نح jaw

Reduplication

6. KAKUD, hump Skt (K) KD أعدة hump
7. PIPTO, fall Greek (P) PT هتف to fall
8. FEJU-ne, hungry (Latin) (J) JU جوع hunger
VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact of the prosthetic letter transposes the letters of the root word. Therefore remove the initial letter and transpose the remaining consonants e.g.,

STRP, band 
(S) TRB=RBT حبر bond
SKELP, slap 
(S) KLB=KSB خلب to slap
STEG-o, covered 
(S) TG=GT غط to cover
FROG 
(F) RG=GR جرف frog
FROGG-y, cold 
(F) RG=GR جر cold

IX. Toning Up

Toning up consists in repairing the loss of K, S, J sounds.

Loss of K

Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it. I quote:
(a) "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 gradually it became the fashion in England to leave them out. In some cases the guttural disappeared entirely; in others, it was changed 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 dought, 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).

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

(b) The above-noted dropping of guttural sounds has been very concisely described as shown below:

و كنا نعلم أن العين و كل حرف حلفي يستلت من لغات العربان (نشو، اللغة العربية صفحة 3)

"And we all know that AIN and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people."

(c) "A word which travels far loses the initial K" (Skeat's Dictionary of English under the word APE)

(d) "K changes into H according to Rask's Law" (Jespersen on Language P. 43). In Turkish and Swahili change of K into H is very frequent. It is abundantly clear from the foregoing references that:

(i) The lost K may have to be reaffixed at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word e.g.

BAIL, surety 
BL=KBL قائمة suretyship
VOICE (V-1-S) 
VIS=VKS وصيق voice
AZURE, blue 
AZR=AZRK أزرق blue

(ii) Initial vowel stands for lost initial K e.g.

ALL 
(1) AL=KL كلام all
EUNUCH 
ENS=KNS عينه eunuch
INN, house 
IN=KN كن house
ADULT (OL) grow 
OL=KL خالا' to grow
UBRI-so, to wax 
UBR=KBR كبر insolent
YATTER, chatter 
YT=KT نطق to cry

(iii) H stands for K e.g.,

HORN (CORNU) 
HRN=KRN قرن horn
HILL (COLL-is) 
HL=KL قولة hill
(iv) K a guttural may change into a labial e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PALE (KOLOE) } & = \text{ KL} \\
\text{FUB, deceive } & = \text{ KB} \\
\text{WALL-et, bag } & = \text{ KL}
\end{align*}
\]

be yellow
to deceive
bag

(v) K may change into S e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ab-SURD, deaf } & = \text{ KRD} \\
\text{SLAB, mud } & = \text{ KLB} \\
\text{SLEEVE } & = \text{ KLF}
\end{align*}
\]
to remain silent
wire
sleeve

N.B.—The loss of K or its change into H or S or a labial is not confined to Western people alone. This change is based on the defective sound organs or habit and as such it may be found in any language. In fact I came across this change in many languages.

Toning Up of S
Like K, sometimes S is also dropped or changed into H.

(a) “S is seen to change into H or X or to disappear”.
(Jespersen P. 199)
(b) “There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S”
(Jespersen P. 362)
(c) “The poets of the older period often elided S before a consonant” (Cassell's Latin Dictionary P. 495)

It is clear, therefore, that the lost S may have to be restored or a vowelled H or X may have to be changed into S e.g.,

CHUTE, fall
KOOF (OOF) weave
NEEDEL (NAH-en) to sew
XIPH, sword

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{KT=SKT} & \text{ to fall} \\
\text{OF=SF} & \text{ to weave} \\
\text{NH=NS} & \text{ to sew} \\
\text{XP=SP} & \text{ sword}
\end{align*}
\]

Toning UP of G or J or Z or Y

G, J, Z and Y interchange. J was written as I e.g.,

JOKE=IOK JORDAN=JORDAN. J 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. This change is very common in Sanskrit.

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 with madness
    CABLE CBL=HBL جبل cable

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, e.g., Ward=Guard, Wallop=Gallop, Wadiulkabir=Gaudilquiver.

   GALLOP (WALLOP) GLP=WLP وَلَّاب gallop
   GUARD (WARD) GRD=WRD وَرَدْة look-out

N.B. Both the formulas Toning up and Toning Down are very subtle and require utmost care and caution in their application.

As shown above, these formulas conform to the structure of Arabic roots as well as to the accepted principles of philology. Examples could be given from any well-known language, but for the sake of convenience we have given examples from the English language only. We admire the far-sightedness of the eminent philologist Mario Pei that, “it is even possible that one day the dream of some philologist will come true and all languages be proved to have a common origin.” We gladly subscribe to the condition that, “a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent and beyond a shadow of doubt” for the simple reason that any lesser criterion will not end this controversy. And we leave it to the impartial reader to decide whether or not the
foregoing Formulas, "are cogent and beyond a shadow of doubt".

According to Pakistan Times these Formulas are scientific as well as mathematical so that they "turn a seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one." In the opinion of the learned scholar Dr. Waheed Qureshi, "the controversy about the ultimate origin of languages should now come to an end".

"And over every possessor of knowledge is One Most Knowing."  
(Quran 12:77)

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**How to read this Dictionary**

**Signs and Abbreviations**

Left hand margin contains the following signs:

- a dot mark shows that the word is a Quranic root.  
- a dash in the beginning of a word shows that the prefix is omitted.  
- means that the unknown etymology has been supplied by Arabic.  
- means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.  
- shows that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 etc. words.  
- means that the word is common to 2 or 3 languages.  
- The words of other languages are given below the word.

**Columns:**

1. In column I the root word is written in capital letters. The affixes and the meaning of the word are shown in small letters.

2. G/Z, D/Z should be read as, change G into Z or D into Z and so on.

3. Surplus letters are shown within brackets, thus, (N) = nasal N, (M) = nasal M produced by B or P, (B) or (P) means exrescent B or P produced by M.  
   (w)(m)(v) = intrusive (w) (m) (v) r, r.

4. Nv = no verb i.e. the language does not possess the base of the word while Arabic contains the base.

5. A connective consonant i.e. a surplus consonant which connects the root with the suffix has been separated
by means of hyphens. Thus in AMO-reous, HABL-UCl-n-ate, r and N are connective consonants.

Column II. 1. In column II the consonants of the word have been reproduced in capital letters followed by the Arabic root and its meaning.
2. An upright arrowhead intervenes between the correct etymology and the wrong etymology.
3. A prosthetic letter has been bracketted e.g. SCRAPE = (S) CRP.
4. gfp. means a general sense adopted from a particular sense; nfv. means noun formed on verb. vfn means verb formed on noun.
5. a = any. f = from. w = with. th. = thing. pfx = prefix. sfx = suffix. o = one.

The reader is advised to often refer to the 10 formulas and the above-noted signs. In fact he should have them on his finger-tips.

PART II

Egyptian traced to Arabic
BASED UPON

Sir Alan has noted the following peculiarities of the Egyptian language:

1. The earliest inscriptions of the Egyptian language are found in hieroglyphs which go back to 3000 B.C. and the latest are dated 394 A.D.

2. The hieroglyph form of writing was confined to a narrow circle of learned priests and it covers a period of 3 or 4 thousand years. In Egypt the art of writing was always reserved to a conservative caste of scribes.

3. The Egyptian language is related to Semitic tongues (Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Babylonian) as well as to the Hamitic family (Galla, Somali etc.) and the Berber idioms of North Africa.

4. "Egyptian shares the principal peculiarity of Semitic in that its word-stems consist of combination of consonants as a rule 3 in number, which are theoretically at least unchangeable. Grammatical inflexions and minor variations are contrived mainly by ringing the changes on the internal vowels, though affixed endings also are used for the same purpose".

5. According to Sir Alan, "until its relationship to the African languages is more closely defined, Egyptian must certainly be classified as standing outside the Semitic group. There are grounds for thinking that it is a language which possibly owing to fusion of races, had, like English as compared with the other Teutonic dialects, disintegrated and developed at an abnormally rapid pace."

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES
6. Egyptian has passed through different stages viz.
   Old Egyptian  about 3180 to 2240 B.C.
   Middle Egyptian  2240 to 1990 B.C.
   Late Egyptian    1573 to 715 B.C.
   Demotic           715 to 470 A.D.

N.B.—The hieroglyphic form of writing is an offspring of pictorial writing "in which the figures of objects take the place of conventional signs, as in that of the Chinese, Aztec and ancient Peruvian" (Standard English Dictionary P. 1156). It may be noted that in the hieroglyphic form of writing vocal-points (اء) are omitted e.g. HASABA = HSB, to reckon. This feature of writing vindicates the humble writer's rule of investigation viz to leave out vowels.

Sir Alan is perfectly right in pointing out the disintegration of the Egyptian language due to fusion of races. The fusion and impact of the races appears to have occurred very early so that the Egyptian language underwent the same wear and tear as other languages and it lapsed from the triliteral form like other languages. It gained prefixes and suffixes. It suffered from paragoga, pros thesis, metathesis and other sound changes. And the ten formulas can retrace the Egyptian words to their triliteral Arabic form as shown in the following pages. Sir Alan is not right to say that Arabic roots are only theoretically unchangeable. In fact they remain always unchanged like one's thumb impression. Egyptian has been clearly traced to Arabic in the following pages although Sir Alan seems to think otherwise.

Some Sounds

Sir Alan has noted the following sounds among others:
1. W is semi-vowel. It is also an ending of nouns and objectives.
2. F is a suffix pronoun.
3. M as formative is prefixed to some nouns.
ED, desert-edge
ED, perceive, recognize
ED, be guilty, crime
WHE, lose, break off, weak
IDR, bandage
PD, run
HBI, lessen, subtract
WER, flee
WDI, cool forth
WDI, magazine
WDI, divided
WDI, proceed
BHS, calf
PHRR, run
PHR, turn, go round
PSG, spit upon
WHD pain
FDK, tear asunder
MDH, hew
MDH, fillet
NHI, jubilate
NHI-n, assuredly
NKM, be in sorrow, pain
H’d, plough
HRW, day time
HRM-ow, enclosure, pen
HSB, count, reckon
HSHK, cut, cut off
NTF, flow, irrigate
KFI, uncover, despoil
de-SPOIL, strip skin Eng.
HDI, damage, destroy
HDN, be vexed
HRW, cry
HSP, spin
ED ده limit, end
ED ده to see, be acquainted w.
ED ده transgress, trespass
WHE ده be fled, break, be weak
IZR ده to wrap round
PD ده to run
HB ده to cut
W/F ده to fly, escape
WDI ده to send into
WDI ده to deposit
d/z ده to divide
W/B ده to go away
(H) FS ده a calf
(I) PR ده to run, escape
(PR ده to go round
BSG ده to split
WZ ده a piece of meat
d/z ده to slit
MZH ده a piece of meat
NHI د to rejoice
NAM د certainly
NKM د to be distressed
HB د to cut, sever (transf.)
HR د to be hot (day)
HRM د apartment
HSH د to number, reckon
ASK د to trim
NTF د to flow (water)
KF د to take off Covering
(S) PL د to peel, to skin
HD د to crush down
HZN د to sorrow
HD د to punish
AR د to cry
HSP د to twist, weave

HTI, retire, retreat
HTI, carve, sculpture
HS-I, weak, feeble
HET, fish
SIN, smear
SIN, plaster, clay
SF-I, sword
SUB, conceal, screen
SKE-F, polish
STP, to cut up
SWI, dry

SME, make music
SMW, summer
SFB, castrate
THB, immerse, soak TH/S
SMM, to be hot
SHM, hot
SSM, heat (reduplicate)
SN-t, resent
KEB, intestine
Tdropped
KFE, capture
GBGB, fall prostrate
GR, silent, calm, quiet
GRH, cease, quell
EGYPT=COPT

TM, be complete
DNI, restrain, dam off N/M
DME, bind together d/z
DNH, wing
DBE, floats d/z (W)
DER, need, requirement (w)
DHR, hide, bitter
DHR, bitter=biting

HTI د to turn back
HT د to bark (a tree)
HS د to be weak, languid
H ت fish
SIN د to be stained w. ashes (cook)
SIN س to fashion clay nfv.
SF د sword
SR د to conceal屏幕
SK د to till earth, to split
STB د to cut lengthwise
SWI د to dry up
ST د shade
SM د song, harmony
SN د to be hot
SB د to cut
THB د to pour water
SM د to be hot
HM د to heat
SM د to be hot
SN د to be angry
KTB د intestine
KF د to restrain
KB د to prostrate
GR د rest, coolness
GR د to check قر to subdue
GBT د cops: as distinguished f.

Egypts

Arabs

TM د to be complete
DNI د to bind stop
DME د to bind tightly
DNH د wing
DB د to flow
DB د to flow
DER د poverty, need, necessity
DHR د skin د biting, pungent
DHR د biting, pungent

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**ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES**

- WT, to wrap, WET, coil of rope
  - WT=FT علف to twist
  - WAT, BAT, to twist (Hindi)
    - BT=FT علف to twist

- MNE, remain, establish
  - MN علف to dwell

- FTF*, leap
  - FT=FD علف to leap

- KWD, hard, vigorous
  - (W) RD عرف hard, stiff

- XWD*, constrain
  - (W) RD عرف to be in the Power of

- RWD, bousting
  - (W) FS علف to be cheerful

- XSW, rejoice
  - (W) RS عرف to be cheerful

- RD, grow
  - RD عرف to grow (plant)

- hN, go
  - hN علف to go forth

- SN, otherwise
  - hN علف similar, alike

-resh, one self
  - (H) SM علف to exert o's self in, to toil

- SMI, toil, Sanskrit
  - SM علف to toil

- SR, stop up, close
  - SR عرف to oppose, to constrain

- GR, night
  - (H) KR علف to be intensely dark (night)

- θ, attack, violate frontiers
  - (W) θ عكف to attack, rush forth

- ATTACK
  - Eng, θ عكف to attack

- TAKH-tan to attack, rush (Pers)
  - θ عكف to attack, rush forth

- DNP, taste
dz ZP علف to taste

- DNP, offer food (syncope of DNP+RP) DP علف to eat RP علف to offer

- SPF, hase, rope
  - (H) SB علف rope علف to bind

- LDP, provisions
  - (H) SB علف rope علف to bind

- MDW, staff
  - (W) MD علف mace, club

- Restore initial "ال" لف

- HWD, rich
  - (H) HZ علف to be rich لف luck

- SBH, cry aloud
  - (H) SB علف to scream

- MHY, be forgetful
  - (H) MH علف to forget Y adjecitival

- MHRW, government
  - (H) MR علف to command

- NMI, traverse i.e. Beduins
  - NM علف to go barefoot to

- Restore initial "ال"

- GMGM, to break
  - GM=ZM علف to break

- Restore initial "ال"

- SN, surround
  - SN علف to surround

RWD, bousting

- (W) RD علف to twist a rope علف
Biliteral Formula

Quasi—Aphesis

restore one of delicate letters (غـ) as second or third letter

Lg Es, hasten
HAS-t-en Eng.
ES هم to haste
HAS هم to hasten
SR مل to be blasted
IW عي to bark (dog) عوا dog
IM هب to shed tears
M من to flow عاب swim
ITMW, lack of breath
(W) TM تم to be exhausted (camel)
ITRW, river
(W) TR قار to flow
GITH, prison
(G) جا جا to enclose (in a wall)
GITH, drag, stretch
IN ا on
IN indeed
IN, alone
IN, delay
GIN-w, gifts
(W) IN عن gift
GIN, bring, fetch
INN, we
INH, eyebrow
IS اسم becomes old
IS اسم to become advanced in ag.
SW, exchange
W/B SW=SB لوب to require
EF فآ to be hungry

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

HNW, Jubilation (W) HN هي to rejoice
PRI, go forth, go up, abound (PR) رفر فر to ascend be plentiful
PSS, divide
PGE, spread out
PIFFT, tread down
PD, lie wide
WIDE, extending far
SWH, be wide, broad
FN, weak
MRW, desert
NB, lord, master
NFW, skipper
NS, drive away
NK, copulate
NK-n, damage
NG, break open
RKL, bend
RTH, restrain
HWW, environment, neighborhood
HY, interj. hail
HN, bow, nod, attend
HWT, house, walled village
HWRW, poor, helpless
HKB, to nourn
ET, room, department
HR, fall
HM, male slave
HN, a receptacle
HNW, vessel (W)
HE, shine, appear (of sun)
HB, destroy
HB-n, be guilty
HPN, encounter, walk
HFN, approach

PS to separate out
PG=PZ نا to spread a th.
FT=VT علني to tread under foot
d/z
WS وع to be wide
F/V FN=VN to be weak
MR مرب sore (soil)
NB لوب chief of a tribe
NF NF to be high, eminent
SN ناس to drive cattle
NK ناك to intercourse
NK نا to hurt
NG نل to strip
RK رك to bend
RT=RD رذ رذ restrain
HW حوا collection of houses close by
HY چا to greet
HN چا to bend را make a bow
HT چا to enclose چا wall را to enclose
HR چا to be afflicted چا arrow
KB چا sorrow, intense grief
ET چا to enclose with a wall
HR چا to fall to pieces
HM=AM چا ای female slave (transf.)
HN=AN چا ای vessel, vase
HE=AE چا sunlight
HB چا to be turned into ashes
HM چا to commit a sin
HP=AP چا وی to encounter, come to
HN چا to come, be at hand
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ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

L₁ KTT, small, little

GΒΕ, arm

G/Z, ZB ἸΠ ἸΕΡΩΝ, (short-sized) arm

L₂ ḠΙ, monkey nfv. Egyptian

ΒΙΡ-I, monkey (HAUSA)

ΒΑΗΕ, to follow, imitate

ΑΠΕ, monkey (KAPI)

ΚΠ ΙΠ, to follow, imitate

ΚΕΗΗΣ, harsh, overbearing (H)

ΚΣ ΙΠ, to be pitiless, harsh

ΤΕΚΘΗ, ill-treat

GR-g, falsehood

GΣ, to run

GΣ, to slant, tilt

GΣ, to anoint, rub

ENΝ, turn back

MR, lake, canal

ΕΤΕ, claim

Η₂ ΘΗΙ, transgress, wander

Η₂ ΤΣΙ, stray, be missing

ΘΗΙ, exult

ΟΔΡ, drive out

ΟΔΙ, call

ΗΠΙ, to protect, to take shelter

ΟΤΕΝΗΙ, throw-stick

ΟΤΡ, TWR, awe, respect

ΟΤΡ, to fear cf. re-VERE, fear

ΟΤΡΙ, be pure

ΟΤΡ, early

ΟΣΔΥ-I, mound

ΟΣΔΙ, plot of ground

ΟΤΕΡ, fasten

ΟΙΠ, lip

ΟΤΕΤ, cut wall

ΟΝΜ, sweet, joy, happiness

(D)
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GG=ZG زاغ to be troubled (sight)
IN = عاء distress
MR = مرع to anoint
WZ = أوم zu command
BG = بع to tire
MI = ـبع to mew (cat) MEW
SD = مبع to cut asunder
MN = متيع well-forfied
MR = مرع to anoint nfv.
ND = ئبع perfume
NM = ـئبع to roam
NM = ـئبع to hold much (waterwell)
AM = مبع to ignore
MK = موق care, preservation
RN = ـئبع sing, cheer, delight
SN = صبع brother
DR = در EXTREME
MR = مرع to render wealthy سرح rejoice
SM = مبع report سرح divulge
DW = دوو daylight
 RK = ربع to bow down
EB = أب to stop, hinder
KR = ربع to fall
KR = ربع to fall GIR-na, Hindi
KS = خبع to give a th. stealthily
BT = بتع to be astonished
SHB = شهر to feed and fatten
SHB = شهر to mix

Unilateral Formula
Restore 2 of the delicate letters (ض - ـ) to one consonant
EWI, extend
W=F غ spread

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

H2 ER, restrain, hold back
H2 EIM, charming, splendidly gracious
H2 ES, call
H2 IHHY, jubilation
G1 IS, go
H2 IS, chamber, tomb
1st origin
1st, property, belongings
YH, hey
YH, life
1st, equal
Eng
BHE, to flee
PHI, reach, attack
PHE, split, break open
MW, water
MW, mother
Skt.
MA, wife
IES, bald
IB, shave the head
DW, mountain
IB, shave
ON, not
NI, reject
NEI, travel by boat
NW, time
NW, weak, limp (flexible)
NY, a little, a few
NEE be smooth
NNJ, be tired (tired)
HEI, go down
HEI, cause to fall
HEI, go down
HEI, rejoice
HEI, throw down

R ور to prevent R ور to repel
M مreu to puzzle, confuse, embellish
S سح call out
H هع to rejoice
S سع to go
S سع to be buried
S سع to precede
S سع to be lost
YH عين interj of admiration of اَي hey
H حع life
K كع to be equal
Q قع to be equal
B بع to run away
P بع to come to, encounter
P بع to split
M مع water
M مع mother
S سع to shave (the hair)
D دع to be lofty
B بع V قع to take shelter
N نع prohibition
N نع to scorn, refuse
N نع to flow
N ان time
N ان to be weak
N ان a little thing, somewhat
N ان calmness, gentleness
N ان to be tired
H هوى be hurled down, go down, to dart on prey
H هوى be hurled down, S causitive
H هوى to rejoice
H هوى to be hurled down
SE, back
SI, cattle pen
H3 SEH, approach, touch, endow, reward
H2 SI, to go, perish
SEI, perceive
SE, command, appoint, SE, begin
SE-t, slaughter
SE, cut off (heads)
KEW, food
ID-w, pestilence
PE, to fly
NW, look, see
KEI, high
H2 Kc, so, then K, thou
KI, cry loud
TE, earth, land
TE, hot
TEI, gird on
DH, low, lowly
DEI, stretch forth
FEI, carry, lift (wind)
RE, sun
NWH, rope, bind
S = Z, Z, enclosure for cattle
S حس, to go
S حس, to feel
S حس, to bestow, reward
S حس, to go, emit
S حس, to perceive
S حس, to enjoin order, appoint
S حس, to precede
S حس, to slaughter
S حس, to slaughter
K غل, meal, food
D د, disease
P هنا, to flutter and take flight
N عاين, to see
K امي, to be high
K كاس, alike + كsfx of 2nd person
K حفر, to cry
T حط, flat land
T حط, to roll up, fold
D = Z, hvor, to be humbled, to lowe
D = Z, to extend (مطاط)
F هنا, to raise (wind)
R حر, hot (sun)
N حنا, to twist and bind nfv.

Cypher Formula

Reconstruct the Arabic root by following the sound of the word.

Si, me
Si, praise
H2 come
EE, here
E-HW, sunshine
(W) آيا, sunlight

I-W, come
N.B. In the above list W is only a semi-vowel

Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose Consonants.

ERF, writing
D/z ZRB = ZBR ي ب ر writing
MTR, testimony, bear witness
MART, yr, bear witness
MD, ointment
MD = DM در م ointment, smearing
NSP, breath
GS, side, half
TES, boundary
PSH, bite
KES, bind, to string a bow
KS = SK قات to tie

Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose consonants and restore a delicate letter.

DBB, to sting
MH, be anxious
NMH, poor man
IRY-w, mourning
IRY = a, sorrowful
TR, to be sad
TR = a, to be sad ST, suffix
WHE, require demand
MR = RM هم pyramid
MRI, love, wish
SN, smell
SK, wipe, sweep
SHM, go, depart
KNI, embrace
INK, embrace
KRI, cloud, storm
FKE, reward
KBH, libate
EHIG-na, to be wet (Hiadi)

DB = BD ي ب to sting (mosquito)
MH = HM هم be anxious
NM = MN م ن be poor
RT = TR ر تح be sad
ENR = RM هم pyramid
MR = RM هم pyramid
SN = NS ه ن to smell
SK = a, to wipe
SHM = MSH م ش م to walk
KN = NK قات to embrace
INK = NK قات to embrace
KR = RK ر ك to require
KB = BK ق ب to soak
BG = BG ب غ to soak
Prosthesis and Reduplication

Remove initial consonant and apply One of 1st four formulas

WSR, dry up, barren

WS, be bald, fall out (hair)

MND, breast

NIW, bowl

NRI, be in terror, NRW terror

MSRW, evening

MSY-t supper, evening meal

HMT, perish

H2 WSR, be wealthy, powerful

NSB, lick

NSR, burn, blaze

NSNY, rage

NTS, besprinkle

NDB, cover, overlay w. metal

NDRI, catch hold of

SRD (ARD) cause to grow

H KS, be deficient

HETIB, grief, sadness

HBS cloth cover

HSR, drive away

L2 SY, she

N SHE (HEO) Eng.

SS, nest

SS, spread out

SSP daylight

L2 NSWT, flame, fire

ND = DN = دناء = baseness
KR = RK = رك = gallery
DG = GD = دع = to hide
TN = NTنا = to be prominent, to ex

Prosthesis W. Metathesis

WRs, pillow, head-rest

WRS = SR = جم = pad a cousin

Ton ing up of K

IEM, tent

L3 = XM = خيمة = tent
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ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

H2: IET, be mutilated, cheat
CIEB, cup
ISW, reed
TP, head, Chief
GSHP=SHB, swallow
GTR, row
IDY, girl, maid

L2: IN weapon
SKIN, covering
HIM, hold back, detain
ISI, be light in weight
HIM, river bank
L2: WR, great
BARA, great
EENY, tent

Change H into K

FH, loose, depart
L2 HB, enter, penetrate
KHUB-na, to sink into
HRI, be content, pleased, quiet
HNN, hoe, cut
L2 HEB, hippopotamus
HIPPO-POTA-mus

HTM, stamp, seal
NEBB, crookedness
GHEP, conceal, hide
L2 HEM, bow down
L2 HEM, approach

COME

AM-dan, come Pers.
HM: be dry
HE, quarry, mine
HWTF, to rob

IT=KT غيَّر to cut
IB=KB كوب cup
WB=KSB قصب reeds
TB=KTB قبض chief.
SHB=KSBH كشب to glut, swallow
ID=KD نغمة ending
IN=KN كن to cover, conceal
(S) KN غيَّر to cover
IM=KM كم to check (a horse)
IS=KS كيس to decrease (weight)
IM=KM كم border
BR=KBR كبر to be great
EN=KN كن to cover, house

L2: DR, wall, enclosure
DIWAR, wall

ED, fat

EHE, scratch

ER, ascend, approach
ERW, neighbourhood
BEW, to flow, BB-t, flowing
K=SK سك country, extent of land

N, wrong, crime

IN, surround

IRP, wine cf.
MRY, river bank
HMI, fee, retire
HN, horn

H2: IMN, hide

IMN=KMN كمن to lay hid

TNB, shrub, recoil
PR, house
DRI, hard, firm
KDD, sleep corrupt (form)
EHT, field

IW, street
ET, stallion
W, flock, herd
HIT, writing
EM, to swallow
EHT, field labourer

ED=EKD ككد fat

E=SH سَح to scrape off
ER=SR سَار to climb, go, reach
ER=SR سَرم to be adjacent
B=SB سَب to flow
K=SK سك country, extent of land
IW=SW سَر vice to wrong
IN=SN سَن to surround
IRB=SRB سرب to wrong
MR=SMR سَمر brim
HM=SM سَم to drink
HN=SN سن basin, cup
HN=SN سن horn
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