ENGLISH
TRACED TO ARABIC

BY

MOHAMMAD AHMAD MAZHAR
B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.
Author of Arabic, the source of all languages
ADVOCATE HIGH COURT
WEST PAKISTAN

PUBLISHED BY:

SUNRISE ART PRINTERS
68, FLEMING ROAD - LAHORE (PAKISTAN)
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.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tarahumara</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Swedish</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Sumerian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>Luganda</td>
<td>Ateso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Aryan Roots</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Runyankore-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>Tlegu</td>
<td>Gujrati</td>
<td>Rukiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharati</td>
<td>Pali</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Akkadian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
The author of this book, Edition, was written and revised dated 28th March, 1975. The following is a brief description of the book:

"The book is a collection of illustrated essays and articles on the study of the history and development of mathematical art and architecture." The book was published by the Islamic Research Institute, Lahore, and contains the entire web of knowledge on the subject.

The book is written in English, and it is published in the following languages as well:

- Tarahumara
- French
- Greek
- Persian
- Punjabi
- Marathi
- Indonesian

This is the ultimate work on the subject, and it covers the vast and wide-ranging topics in the field.
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.
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 |
| Trilateral Formula | 124 |
| Biliteral Formula—aphesis | 160 |
| Biliteral Formula—Quasi-Aphesis | 183 |
| Unilateral Formula | 230 |
| Cypher Formula | 240 |
| Trilateral 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 |

---

```
الحمد لله رب الرحمن، ذي العمد والفضل والاسلام، خلق الإنسان، علمه البيان، ثم جعل من لسان واحد أسابقة في البلدان، كأنه من لون واحد انواع الألوان، وجعل العربية آنا لكل لسان، وجعلها كأنهَس بالضوء، ومعنوم، هو الذي نطق بحمد الله، وآمر برويته الاثنين، ونجد له الأرواح، والابن، وقلبه، والسناج، في شأن، سيحان، ويبت، وما يوجد، وابن، يفعل ما يشاء، وكل يوم هو في شأن. (من الرحمن، صفحة 40).
```

```
"All praise is due to Allah, the Sustainer, the Beneficient. 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 luster. 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."
```
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, meow, 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 Oesticulation 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 Istan (a social being) and taught him Bayan i.e. the mode of expression” (35 : 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 to commence zoology with paleontology—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. 13).

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 believe 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 figurative, even if not literally, true? There is nothing to belle 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 interjotional 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 await 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-Rahman 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 triliteral roots it is an omniscient guide.
Onomatopoetic Theory

The onomatopoetic 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 إلى أن أصل اللغات كثيرة منها هو من الأصوات المسموعة كرح الهواء، و حنين الرعد، و شخير الهواء، و شخير ألوان، و تعمق الخراب، و صدأ الفرس، و تزيب النحل، و نحو ذلك، ثم ولد لتلفات عذاقة لا يمتد

And some of them hold that all language is founded upon the sounds that are heard, such as the rustling of wind, the rumbling of thunder, the murmuring of water, the braying of ass, the cawing of crow, the neighing of horse, the belling of deer and so on.

And hence language was a later production out of these (Khasa 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 Onomatopoetic Theory needs being studied from the following viewpoints:

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 Edgar 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 fulfill 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 anathesis, 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.

ONOMATOPOEIC THEORY

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 derivable 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 proponent 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 renunciation 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. Elematic 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.
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:

(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.

(B) Rehman (The Beneficient 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) Rehman means Beneficient 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" (16:104), "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 time 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 inspite 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:

بِيَاءٍ الَّذِينَ نُزِلَتْ لَهُمُ الرُّقْبَانُ عَلَىٰ عِيْنِهِمْ لَيْسَ عِنْدَنَا مَّثَلُهُمُ الْأَخَرَ

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).

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا الْأَخِ إِلَّا لِتَعْلَمَنَّهُ وَلَذَٰلِكَ ذَٰلِكَ الْحَقُّ وَلَذَٰلِكَ الْفَتْحُ

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

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا الْأَخِ إِلَّا لِتُنَبِّئَ الْمَنْسَبِينَ بِغَيْرِ تَفَكُّرٍ وَلَذَٰلِكَ ذَٰلِكَ الْحَقُّ وَلَذَٰلِكَ الْفَتْحُ

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:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِن رُسُولٍ إِلَّا بِغَيْرِ إِيمَانٍ إِلَّآ لِيُعْلِنَّ نَیْرَةَ الْغَاشِئَةِ

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Japanese | مكر | مكر
| MOKURO-mi, to plan, scheme | MKR | مكر
| GURA-shi, to deceive | GR | غر
| KAN-ri, dishonest officer | KAN | خان
| Chinese | مكر | مكر
| SHAI, niggard | SHA | شح
| HSUN, guard house on highway | HSN | حصن
| JEN, to think | JN=ZN | كن
| Indonesian | مكر | مكر
| KET-ik, to typewrite | KIT | كت
| LAP-is, fold | LAP | لف
| SETURI, story | STR | سWAR
| Tibetan | مكر | مكر
| KLUB-pa, to cover | KLF | غاب
| KULIG, lock | KLG | غلق
| GYER-ba, to let fall | GR | خر
| Nepali | مكر | مكر
| AGAM, hidden | GM | غم
| H2 | مكر | مكر
| UKLA-ni, rising, boiling | KL | تغل
| UGHAR-o, exposed, uncovered | GHR | جهر
| Pali | مكر | مكر
| NIBBAT-ti, to grow | NBT | نبت
| abhi-SADDHA-nam, firm faith | SD | دم
| AGGI-ni, fire | AG | آج
| Aryan roots | مكر | مكر
| KAS, speak, report | KS | قص
| GAR, to swallow | GR | جرع
| GAR, to oppress | GR | جر
| Sanskrit | مكر | مكر
| KSHAL, to wash | KSL | غسل
| REG, tremble | RG | جرف
| SKUT, to drop | SKT | سط
| Hindi | مكر | مكر
| GHATA, covering | GTA | غطاء
| KSHIP-t thrown | KSP | نف
| DIYA, lamp | DYA | ضياء
| The Language of the Holy Quran is a Universal Language | BR | بر
| AS-titwa, existence | AS | عيش
| KATHA, story TH/S | K SA | قصة
| Tengu | SG | مطاح
| SAGA-mu, half | GIT | جيت
| KALA-ta, measure | KAK | كأ
| Gujrat | SHK | شوكه
| SHAK-ti-van, able | JGD = YGZ | جيد
| JAGAD-van, awake | J/y, d/z | جاذب
| KALP-ana, to imagine | KKB | كلب
| Punjabi | KR | خر
| AKHUR-na, to fall | LAM | لام
| ULHAMHA, reproach (H) | SHL | سهل
| SOHAL, tender, delicate | SRAG | سراج
| Persian | NZR | نزار
| NIGRI-dan, to see | PRSH | فرش
| CHIRAG, lamp | PRSH | فرش
| PARESH-I-dan, to spread | PSRSH | فرش
| Swahili | SK | غطي
| CHOKA, fatigue | SAK | غادي
| CHAKAA, to get old | SM | سم
| CHOMA, to burn, scorch | SM | سم
| Luganda | WS = FK | فك
| AWUKA, to separate | BSM = VSM | وسر
| BUSAUM, beauty | GN | جن
| GONE-ra, cover | IT | IT
| Italian | GRP | غرف
| AGGRAP-ire, to grasp | CFR | صرف
| CIFR-are, to write | CPR | غرف
| COPER-chi-are, to cover | CPR | غرف
| Latin | CLC | سلك
| CALCO, to tread | VRC | وز
| BRAC-tea, leaf | VRC | وز
| in-STER-no, to cover over | STR | ستر

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DERKO-mai, to perceive</td>
<td>be-ZER-en, to injure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDO, gnaw, eat</td>
<td>DRESS-er-en, to train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLEP-to, to conceal</td>
<td>GREEP, handful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumerian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAL, be great</td>
<td>GRIEF, load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANAM, ewe</td>
<td>ABIDE, dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMA, mother</td>
<td>BRIGHT-er, shining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Akkadian</th>
<th>Tarahumara</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMELU, left</td>
<td>CHIBI-ora, to abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKALU, to eat</td>
<td>CHERA, dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIKARU, male</td>
<td>CHINA-su, to conceal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YM, sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHM, jubilate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSB, count, reckon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HURG-ar, to excite g/z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co-RABATA, tie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOCOR-eria, buffoonery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRAC, to crack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAQUE, fib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIQU-er, to beat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap-DRES-en, to thrash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tSAN, tooth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIN-en, to think</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHD-een, one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAHB-eet, to be timid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAHVVVR-kaht, to twist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAKA, to slit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRUK-ta, fear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av-SPARA, to shut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swedish</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLK, to split</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRK, to fear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBR, to restrain f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*N.B. Every word when traced to Arabic is a triliteral. 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 good-will 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 Britshers 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 a right 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 (Mian-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., ُحُبْ: ُحُبْ: ُحُبْ. A bilateral or unilateral 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 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 armory 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 Khali‘ Ibn Ahmad Alfarahidi 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) ُکُرْ: ُکُرْ: ُکُرْ: to wind round; ُکُرْ: ُکُرْ: to cover; ُکُرْ: ُکُرْ: to conceal; ُکُرْ: ُکُرْ: to protect.

(b) ُبُدْ: ُبُذْ: ُبُذْ: to split; ُبُذْ: ُبُذْ: to burst.

(c) ُکُبْ: ُکُبْ: ُکُبْ: to overcome; ُکُبْ: ُکُبْ: to clench; ُکُبْ: ُکُبْ: to cohere; ُکُبْ: ُکُبْ: to reverse.

(d) ُشْفَ: ُشْفَ: ُشْفَ: to be eclipsed (moon); ُشْفَ: ُشْفَ: to be eclipsed (sun); ُشْفَ: ُشْفَ: darkness.

(e) ُخَلَ: ُخَلَ: ُخَلَ: to retire; ُخَلَ: ُخَلَ: to luxuriate; ُخَلَ: ُخَلَ: to guard; ُخَلَ: ُخَلَ: to tie; ُخَلَ: ُخَلَ: to detain in prison.

(f) ُقُلْ: ُقُلْ: ُقُلْ: to be small; ُقُلْ: ُقُلْ: bachelor; ُقُلْ: ُقُلْ: 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
form 90% of Arabic roots. Words containing more than three letters may be taken to be an exception to the general rule. Allama Ibn Jinni says at page 380 of his book named Al-Khasais:

الكلمة هو أكثر استعمالاً وأهم تصرفناً هو كالكلمة البارعى لم بالوا
ما فوق ذلك بما جاز الثلاثة

The triliterals are the commonest words in use and they are easily conjugated and in a way they are foundation for the quadriliterals. They (the Arabs) did not attach much importance to words containing more than three letters.

A triliteral is a golden mean between a long and a short word and is easy to pronounce and hear. Other languages contain long and windy words to convey even a simple idea. Obviously, a triliteral is a very economical word.

D—Spelling

(a) The number of letters of a word are definitely fixed in Arabic, the general rule being three letters as shown above. Hence there is no question of surplus letters by way of prosthesis, epenthesis. Neither there is any question of deformity of a word by way of apheresis, elision or apocope. The number of letters of a word being perfectly fixed it is impossible to add to or subtract from a word.

(b) The order in which the letters are combined is also sure and definite. If the order of letters is changed it will give quite a different root. For instance, the reader may compare the shades of meaning in the following words:

| سلم | مصر | رصص | كابل | نلم | ملاك | كام | غلب | 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>للبخ</td>
<td>لحفي</td>
<td>ملل</td>
<td>لنف</td>
<td>حلف</td>
<td>ذل</td>
<td>حلف</td>
<td>ذل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This shows that some (not all) of the triliterals can be rotated so as to give different shades of an idea. This aspect of Arabic roots completely insures them against metathesis.

(c) Like the number and order of letters the accent of a letter is also perfectly fixed in that the slightest change of accent will yield a different root, e.g., فغل : فلغم : فلث : ملغ : ملام : مليم : مليم are quite distinct just as لحم : لحم : ملحم : ملمح : ملحم : ملام : مليم are different. Hence there is no question of a variant or homonym in Arabic. A glance at the above aspects of words shown under (a), (b) and (c) proves that the spellings of Arabic words are unchangeable and permanent for all time. This is in a marked contrast with other languages which have been reforming their spelling from time to time.

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

I have enumerated 21 diseases of non-Arabic words. It is crystal clear from this discussion that Arabic words are proof against any of these diseases. There may be a slight difference of accent in the colloquial speech of a clan due to non-Arabic contact or climatic influence, but this does not detract from the permanency of spelling of Arabic words. In such a case the language of ﺍً ﺍً ﺍً or the Hejaz is the standard language which can always correct a wrong accent.

In this connection the spelling of European languages may be contrasted:

There is no doubt, however, that most European languages are far worse off than need be. Several times within the last century efforts have been made to eliminate some of the worst features of English spelling and once the movement was promoted by an imposing organisation of scholars equipped with financial support, namely, the Simplified Spelling Board. The results attained have been negligible and hardly any one now seems to have hopes of improvement in English spelling (Linguistic Science by Edgar H. Sturtevant, P. 25).

The following sarcasm may also be noted:

As another example of the lunacy of English spelling George Bernard Shaw constructed the word GHOTI. He pointed out that 'gh' combination is pronounced like 't' in cough; the vowel 'o' is pronounced like short 'i' in the women and 'ti' combination is pronounced like 'sh' in nation. Hence 'ghoti' is pronounced FISH (Reader's Digest July, 1961, P. 31).

In this connection another minute peculiarity of Arabic may also be noted, i.e., the stronger the word the stronger its action ( غالب ي 받아 ﺎً ﺎً ﺎً —Khasais, P. 566). Many roots may be studied from this view-point.

(a) ﺎً ﺎً ﺎً is stronger than ﺎً ﺎً ﺎً, e.g., to walk, to run; or, ﺎً ﺎً ﺎً to see, to be mindful of.

(b) ﺎً ﺎً is stronger than ﺎً, e.g., to stop, to bind tightly.

(c) ﺎً ﺎً is stronger than ﺎً, e.g., to tie, to detain in prison; ﺎً ﺎً to stop, to confine.

(d) ﺎً ﺎً is stronger than ﺎً, e.g., to burn, to blaze.

E—Brevity

Jespersen rightly remarks that a best language should ensure brevity of expression. A triliteral being the rule in Arabic language fulfills this condition. For different shades of meaning Arabic has distinct simple words. Hence you have to translate a triliteral into a sentence of a very
ARABIC IS A PERFECT LANGUAGE

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ماء</td>
<td>my water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كف</td>
<td>to contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لقيل</td>
<td>to be a coward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>علم</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4=7</td>
<td>4=10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-10</td>
<td>5-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>4-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-12</td>
<td>3-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, تَسْكِيْبُكِهِمْ 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: لَهْنُمْ is milk, لَهْنُمْ breast, لَهْنُمْ feed on milk, لَهْنُمْ milk-seller, لَهْنُمْ milk-giving, لَهْنُمْ milk-spoon, لَهْنُمْ cream cheese, and so on. The auxiliary requirements have been supplied by the triliteral 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) نَادَ to lead (horse) by the halter, is a picture of leading. The English word 'guide' is in fact نَادَ. But the word guide is not as eloquent.

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

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

II—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 reason and quality, so that the noun formed from the verb denotes its reason and draws sustenance from the root.

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

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

(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 crumb.

(d) عمل to work, hence عمل 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) قَرَم to bark a thing, hence قَرَم a 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) غَرَر to cover, hence غَرَر a disk which is 'coverlet', i.e., a lid in English. Arabic word غَرَر has affinity with كور, غَرَر, غَرَر 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., سُلِق to wrap, سُلِق to whip, سُلِق to go along a road, سُلِق to beat, سُلِق 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 Isna, lord of night = moon; ACHARYA, to be gone to = teacher; Anadiat, without beginning and end = God. DYOTA, being = 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) شرب to bite strongly, شرب ill-tempered.

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

(d) حسبن beauty, hence حسبن good work, alms, benefit.

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

(f) غلب to crook a thing. hence غلب a fox.

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

(h) فرط 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 نتمي to fold, to bend, whence نتمي a knee. The Arabic root has explained the philosophy of the word because a knee bends, doubles and folds itself.

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

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 unqualified 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.
ARABIC IS A PERFECT LANGUAGE

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 insituted 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 Jespersion 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 triliteral which is the general rule of Arabic language. A glance at the Arabic lexicon will bear this out. The following are some triliterals picked up at random:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لم to wipe o’s lips with the tongue</td>
<td>رم to possess, collect, rule over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نم to begin to walk (child)</td>
<td>نم to swoon at the sound of thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رم to be entangled in an affair</td>
<td>نم to recline on the chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رم to make a 4 stranded rope</td>
<td>نم to sit knee to knee w. anyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رم 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).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following points are clear:

(a) The Arabic triliteral had to be translated into a long sentence.
(b) There is no silent or surplus letter as they are all triliterals.
(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 denounced 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, fulfill the above-coveted requirements.

(a) لمِّي to ask or take fire from someone or to learn a thing from anyone.

(b) كُتَب to take a thing with the end of fingers; to take a pinch of.

(c) عَفْدُ to seize with the hand. عَفْدُ to grasp a thing.

(d) يَنْبُطُ to inform. يَنْبُطُ to remind anyone, to rouse, to notify a th. to apprehend a.o. energetically. يَنْبُطُ to upbraid, to rebuke.

(e) عَذْبُ to tread heavily. عَذْبُ to come to, to reach. عَذْبُ to do a thing speedily. عَذْبُ to walk quickly. عَذْبُ to jump on both feet.

(f) قَدْ to cut a thing lengthwise. قَدْ to cut off. قَدْ to perforate a thing.

(g) نَذَحُ to nib (a pen) to pare (the hoof of a horse). نَذَحُ to curtail, to settle an affair.

(h) قضَى to cut off. قضَى to crackle.

(i) كَطَأَ to wink with the eye. كَطَأَ to be hidden. كَطَأَ to wink a.o.

(j) رمَى 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 triliterals 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 philologers like Yashk and Panni to reform and graduate their language like Sanskrit. History shows that the philologers 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 Jesperson 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 fulfill 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 philologers were generally concerned with languages other than Arabic which are the corrupted variations of Arabic and quite deficient to fulfill 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 fulfill. Only a God-given language can be vast enough and all-embracing to fulfill 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 (مرآة متعاودة)."

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 Sanskrit 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—ZN ZN زن نافل prolific woman which is زن in Persian. 2. GARAYA, cast off skin—ZR ضرع skin. 3. GAR-a, old—ZR ضرع old age. 4. GARI-tri, worshipper—ZR ضرع to entreat in prayer. 5. GNA, to know—ZN تلاً to know. 6. YUG, to join—ZG ضرع to join. 7. YAVA, limb—ZV عضو limb. 8. YAG, sacrifice—ZG ضرع 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.

ودونا مفرداتها لأستف秆، إن أنواع العرّام، ولا توجد نوى ذهبية المفردات
And the simple words in non-Arabic languages are not sufficient to fulfill 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.

وأجلنا أولمهم بأننهم لا يأخذون الأفعال المدان
Their languages received embellishment from their own hands and not from the hands of the Bounteous and Benevolent Lord.

وكان غاية سمعهم أن يحولوا بآم من المفردات أنواع تركيبات
And with their utmost effort they could fabricate various compound words as against simple words (Minan, P. 81).
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

(d) Original Roots

The original Sanskrit roots are Arabic triliterals, e.g., 1. KSHAL, to wash=شل to wash. 2. KSHOD, hunger=شود hunger. 3. KHE-DA, fatigue=كد fatigue. 4. VIKAR, reflection=ك大火 to reflect. 5. DRUH, hurt=در injury. 6. KSEPHA, mention=كلف to disclose. 7. KSHIP, to throw, abuse=كلف to throw, abuse. 8. KSHAPI, night=كلف darkness. 9. KSAP, mortification=كلف to lead a painful life. 10. UDHAR, milk=ذو الدار 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 (Minar, P. 105).

Thus KSHAL, KSOOD 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 martri, damhach, vidrich, dulch, dhkji, 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 heterogeneous 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 happened 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 (Sanskrit) means 'collected together' (نث) 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, سو to swim | VAS₁, to wear, وضع to gird with |
| SUBH₂, to shine, سو to shine | VAS₂, to cut, عسو to cut |

(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 gram- and lexicon. Generations of such labour must have preceded the writing of the oldest treatise that had come down to us, the grammar of Pani. 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, Yamana 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., throbber=H R D رصد to shudder.
2. BANDHU, relative, from BADDH to bind=BD بث to fasten.
3. GURU, spiritual leader, i.e., heaviment=GV وتر负担, "burden," quality 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 بذ to divide, بعث share.
6. DHAN-us, bow, دن to be crook-backed.
7. ISTR-i, woman, سر to cover whence "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. ACHR-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 جل to go).
2. RAJ-a, ruler, from the verb RAJ, to shine. The idea of ruling is only a metaphorical sense of shining (راجع رفع).
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.

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:

Deva pujasa sanatikaran adana ne shu

This can also be split up into Arabic triliterals.

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.

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., ت، خ، د، خ، ش، 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
philologers 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=كان to cut.)
4. Elision: Eliding or striking out of a part of a word for euphony or
ease of pronunciation as 'eer' for 'over,' 'tis' for 'it is.'
5. Syncope: Elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a
word as 'arbish' 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 'queuee'.

7. Prosthesis: This is akin to prosthesis or another name for the
same. It consists in the addition of a letter or letters to a word especially
at the beginning as 'bloom' for 'gloom'.
8. Epenthesis: The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word
chiefly to facilitate pronunciation as 'in' 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 'while' 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', 'wasp' for 'wasp' 'slop' for 'police',
'thrds' for 'third'.
11. Double: A duplicate form of a word due to difference of func-
tion, origin or dialect as 'off' and 'off' 'to' and 'too'.
12. Variations: 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
'apprise' or 'apprize'.
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. Shat: (Sanskrit term) to pronounce SH for S.
18. Kashkahs: (Arabic term) to pronounce S for K as علی for
عليك. 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 "ربك يتعفف" for "ربك يتكحم". 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 بُكَاس. 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 philologists, 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 triliteral, *e.g.*, PIERCE = ضَرَع to pierce, Neck = حَنَق 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 مَسْتِر; (b) **manacle** is not مَعْنَك; (c) **Genus** is not جَنَس; (d) **measure** is not مَيْسَار. They are based on quite different Arabic roots. And the etymologist has to caution himself against such pitfalls and blinks.

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 لِغة, language. Similarly, the Sanskrit word LOHA = RUH = RUDDHA = W goodbye. 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 aborigines of Mexico)

MAYA, to run Y/J
SIMI, to run
HUMA, to run H/S
BESORA, to run
MAA-me, to run
DOWE-pu, to run
SAPU, to run

MY=MJ معج to rush forth
SM معج to run away
HM=SM معج to run away
(B) SR سرع to run
MA معج to run
DW عدو run
SP معج be swift in running

2. English

BORZO-I, swift
DROM-ot, running
FLEE, run away f. danger
LEAP (HLEAP-en) to run
MIZZ-le, to decamp
SCUTTER (SKUD) run hastily

es-CAPE (CAPP) coat

SPRI-nt, to run (NT)
SKUD, run hastily

CANTER, easy gallop (N)
TRUCK, to run
RUN (initial K elided)
HEAT, run
RACE, a swift course (RAES)

GALLOP (WALLOP)
BOLT, running away
DASH, rush, sudden advance
RUSH, to hustle forward

BRZ تَرِز to outrun
DRM درم to run w. short steps
FL فل to run away, escape
HLB حبل to run
MZ معج to bound swiftly
SQT ساطع to outrun
(S) KD كهف to run
CB ضلُّ to run away †پا coat
(P) PR في to run
(S) KD كهف to run

3. Russian

OOG, to run
BEG, running
OODER-aht, to gallop
OOMTCH-aht, to gallop
SBEG-aht. to run
Pah-BEG, flight
BEHJ-aht, to run
PAHL-oit, flight

OG בת to rush on
CR كر to run fast
CR كر to run fast
SHT سح to rush
ATK أتن to rush, attack

4. Dutch

GUTS-en, to gush
KEER, traffic, running
KOERI-er, runner
SCHIET-en, to shoot, fire

GS جِن to rush on
KR كر to run fast
KR كر to run fast

5. Swedish

FORT, fast
en-LEV-re, run away w.
RUSA, rush, run headlong
RYNMA, to run away
RUNNA, run (K dropped)

FRT ارواح to hurry
LV=LB لشب to run
RS رشفa startled, panic
RM رم to gallop (horse)
RN=KRN تَرَن to gallop

6. German

an-FLE-ux, flight
FLI-en, to flee

FL فل to run away
FL فل to run away, escape

7. French

ACCOUR-ir, to run
CHAPPE, run off
PASS-er, to run
es-QUIS-er, to make off

FY=FEG أرن to run away
8. Spanish
- re-BOS-ar, to run over
  - desa-BOAC-do, run away
  - CORRE-d-or, runner
  - FUGA, flight

9. Latin
- DROM-os, race course
  - FUGA, run
  - CURRO, to run

10. Italian
- ACCOR-ere, to run up
- FIL-are, to run away

11. Greek
- ORMEO, to run
- ORMAO, to rush, desire
  - AIGI-so, to rush forward
  - IS-AMILL-os, equal in running
  - DROM-os, running
  - PHORA, rush
  - PHUG, to run
  - KUMA-so, to rush wildly
  - DRA-so-mai, to run
  - di-DRA-so, running away
  - KRAIP-n-os, rushing
  - SEO-mai, to rush
  - AIS-so, to rush
  - SEUO, to run
  - DIO, to run
  - REO, to run
  - THEO, to run
  - THOA-so, to run

12. Swahili
- KIMBIA, to run away (M)

13. Luganda
- PULU-ka, escape
  - PIRYA-PIRYA, to trot away
  - CWA, make one's escape
  - DDUKA, run away dz

14. Persian
- CHAR-VI-dan, to run
  - DAVI-dan, to run
  - RAMI-dan, to run
  - TAKH-tan, to rush
  - GUREKH-tan, to run
  - POYA, runnng Y/J

15. Sanskrit
- DHAVA, to run
  - PLA, to run
  - ALOP, to run
  - KAR, to run
  - VALG, gallop

16. Hindi
  - BHAG-na, to run
  - BHAIJ-na, to run
  - DHR-DAMAK-na, to run
  - PAR-na, to run
  - NAS-na, to run
  - DAUR-na, to run
  - NATH-na, to run
  - SHOOT, run

17. Aryan Roots
  - BHAG, flee, go
    - BHAG, to flee, to go
  - KAR, to run

18. Pali
  - SAR-I, running
  - PALA-yati, to run away
  - DHAVA-to, to run
  - SAPP-to, to run, creep

19. Nepali
  - PHAL, to run
  - DHAWA, running
  - BHAGU-wa, fugitive
  - BHAG-nu, put to flight
SYNONYMS

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

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

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

22. Tlegu
  PANDA-mu, race (N)
  YAMSA-mu, to run
  KUDA-vun, gallop
  DOD-vun, to run d/r

23. Gujarati
  KD كه to run
  DD=DR در to run

24. Maharati
  SUT-nen, escape
  DHAV, run
  PAL, run

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

26. Chinese
- HSIA, to startle
- TAO, to run
  T-SAIO, to run
  CHOU, to run
  SUAN, to run away

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

27. Japanese
- KUCHI, to run
- SHUPP-on, running away
- KEIBA, to run, (race)
  NAOBI-ru, to run
  CHIKUT-en, to flee away

28. Sumerian
- GUR, to run about
  QAR. to flee
  RI, to run

29. Egyptian
- PHRR, to run
- TIKK, attack, violate frontiers
  PD, to run
  BHE, to flee (H)

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 س 'Suṣ' cannot be imitated by other alphabets. S cannot exactly convey these three sounds and hence س 'Suṣ' cannot be imitated by other alphabets. Similarly ج 'Dž' and د 'Dž' cannot be distinguished by Z sound, and ز 'Dž' and ز 'Dž' may become a homonym. And yet again, ك 'K' and ك 'K' cannot differentiate between ك 'K' and ك 'K'. G and K thus may merge into a homonym. Apart from that the 6 delicate letters (ل 'L', م 'M', ت 'T', ء 'W', س 'S', ن 'N') help keep the Arabic roots apart in most cases. This safeguard is absent in other alphabets, e.g., أ 'A', أ 'A', و 'W', و 'W', ع 'U', ع 'U', ه 'H', ه 'H', أ 'A', أ 'A', ن 'N', ه 'H', ه 'H', أ 'A', أ 'A' are quite distinct, just as أ 'A', أ 'A', ع 'U', ع 'U', ه 'H', ه 'H', أ 'A', أ 'A', ن 'N', ه 'H', ه 'H', أ 'A', أ 'A', ن 'N' 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.,

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., (قَرْفُ - كَرْفُ - قَرْفُ - كَرْفُ) 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 perfection 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 philologists. They have been analysed and traced to their proper Arabic roots in conformity with the formulas discussed hereafter.
HOMONYMS

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

H2 SHIME-ru, to make firm, to sum up, to scold, to put on belt, to close
H2 KIZU, wound, defect

2. Chinese

H2 KAN, to shield, to beg
H2 CHAN, to cut, kill

3. Indonesian

H2 SERO, to cry, proclaim, sharp
H2 KIS-ir, to revolve, grind

4. Tibetan

H2 y TOR-ba, throw, scatter, rend
H2 KAD-pa, to stick fast, draw near, just now

5. Aryan Roots

H2 KRI, to incline, cling to
H2 KAP, move to and for, bend

6. Sanskrit

H2 KAUPI-na, loin-cloth, infamous deed
H2 SUBH, glide, shine

7. Pali

H2 AKUL-o, crowded, troubled
H2 anu-SARI-to, going, running

8. Nepali

H2 UKLA-ni, rising, boiling
H2 KHIS-ya-nu, make ashamed, grin

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

9. Hindi

H2 KHOP, cave, stitch
H2 AMAL-n, bright, dejected

10. Punjabi

H2 GHAS-wai, wages of rubbing, grinding
H2 SAT, truth, power

11. Persian

H2 KHAS, straw, mean
H2 SAKH-tan, make, conform

12. Latin

H2 MUN-us office, favour
H2 CUMU-l-us, heap, summit

13. Italian

H2 CURA, to cure, care
H2 in-CEN-s-are, to glow, praise

14. Greek

H2 ERSE, rain, young animal
H2 KOP, smite, cut, fell

15. Spanish

H2 COLA, tail, glue
H2 COFIA, head-gear, net

16. French

H2 COTE, share, letter
H2 COUL-er, to flow, pour, steal, slur, slip, strain, leak, to cast, to pass time

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

17. German

H2 GRAU, dawn, dread
H2 IRE, wander, astray
HOMONYMS

18. Dutch
H₂ KAPP-en, to chop, fell, to cut, to fell
H₂ KIL, channel, chilly
KP  كل، Qتنا, تقل to fell
KL  تقل، Qتنا shudder

19. Swedish
H₂ KUL, top-hole
H₂ KORA, to run, carry
KL  قلة, خلة hole
KR  كرا, كرا to run fast, to carry

20. Russian
H₂ LEKH-oy, skilful, wicked
H₂ nah-SEP-ah, fill, scatter
LK  لغة, أغا elegance, humbugger
SB  خصب to fill, SP  صب to scatter

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

21. English
H₂ GRAVE, to dig, carve, grave, shore, to load
H₂ CLYPE-us, to shield, to do too late
GRF  جرف, درف to pare off, GRF  جرف, درف river bank,
GRB  كرب, درب to load, CLP  خليط to cover,

22. Tarahumara
H₂ ACHE, perceive, touch, cover roots with dust
H₂ KATE, to hide, reap, save
AS  حسي to perceive, feel
KH  خاف to pour dust upon
NO  نغل cut, put apart

23. Swahili
H₂ ONA, distress, to see, ease
H₂ UKOMBO, to curve, to ransom, fine (M)
ON  عنا distress, عا to see,
ON  عنا ease
KB  كبا to bend

24. Luganda
H₂ KALU, dry, clear, open country, poor soil
H₂ SSALA, set prayer, collect
KL  كل, لوح to be dry, clear
SL  صلى to pray, to collect

25. Sumerian
H₂ SUR, delimit, shine
H₂ R, go, run
SR  شرف to limit, R  رفع to go,
SH  فحش to shine, R  رفع to go,

26. Egyptian
H₂ MER, fortunate, happy
H₂ SEH, touch, approach, reward (H) Sح to feel, سمى to go, أس to reward
MR  أمر to render wealthy, من rejoice
SH  حسمى to go, أس to reward

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

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 triliterals are composed has been a complete safeguard against the blending of different words into a homonym. The different accents, e.g., (ع, ح) or (غ, خ) or (ش, ص) or (ژ, ظ) or (ن, ي) 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 ممسح, i.e., to be clear, distinct and obvious.

(c) I have already quoted Pandit Brahmnanand 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.

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 condoleance 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 came 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.
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 potsherd 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=F جرث, i.e., cattle-shed.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Scribe, script, scribble and manuscript are rooted in كم, i.e., to scrape, i.e., to draw lines. كم means the bark of tree which was used as paper by ancients. Similarly, write originally means to بها, i.e., to scratch, to abrade.

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

9. Literature now means the whole body of literary compositions universally. It comes from LETT-er, which is Mظح, 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 لب (Lib), i.e., 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 the word book or box letters are transposed, i.e., BK=KB=خب (Khab), 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 عت 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 itself based on (MONEO) to admonish. This is palpably wrong. Latin is addicted to transposition of letters, e.g., MOAN=مون to mon, Moneo, to admonish=مئود to scold, admonish.

Therefore money, property convertible into money, is لب (Lib), i.e., cattle. Latin has been unable to distinguish between لب and لب (Lib).

14. DHAN in Sanskrit means cattle wealth. The word DHAN is metathesis of دان, 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 ضع (Phus), i.e., increase of cattle.

It is clear that the words money, dhun 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) رز عوض compensation. This refers to barter system.

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

18. The word COS-T is also based on تقو (Taqo), 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 صاد to stand.

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

20. HELICOPTER=HELIX. screw+PTER-on, wing. It is حلقة, i.e., circle, حلق to soar and circle in the air+TR طر to 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 خرير, i.e., mountain-goat.

22. The Italian word TICCHIO means caprice. This comes from تش, i.e., roa-buck, whence فصية, 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 one's self; because when you scratch you draw the finger-nails towards yourself.
2. فنًا to bark a thing, to pull out; because when you bark a thing you pull the rind.
3. پفر, ذُرًا 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 = اتش to fasten.
5. PULL = PEEL (because of the analogy in No. 2 above) when you peel a thing you pull the rind. (PL ون to peel.)
6. SPER-ма to scatter, to sow. See No. 3 (سر to scatter).
7. SEED = SA, to scatter. See No. 3 (ساع to scatter).
8. DESH (Sanskrit), i.e., side, country, because a country is bounded within sides (DSH = SHDغغ side). Similarly (رحا side, country).
9. REGI-on, tract of country, division (RG رحا side, country) (ظر side, region).
10. RIDEO, to look cheerful, to laugh, because laughter is the effect of cheerfulness (RD حر 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 عن to be chaste).
13. TRA-ho, to draw = TR حر 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 Mendiville'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 Erneste 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 = كفَةٍ. In this case, the word is not traced to a root.

2. م means that the etymologist has made a blunder with respect to Arabic alphabet, e.g., SILL, means, foolish = طُلُعُجٌ to be foolish. But it has been taken to be originally meaning, blessed = جَلَّ to bless. This mistake is due to the fact that م and م have not been distinguished from م. Again DEFT means skillful = فِطَأٌ ambidexterous. But it has been traced to DAFT, foolish = مَغْفِفُ foolish. The mistake is due to the fact that م and م have not been distinguished. And yet again, SKEAT has traced GLOOM to glow, by treating M as suffix. The true etymology is GLM=ZLM weakness, darkness and not GL مَطْعَمُ 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 pities.

3. ٰ means that the etymology given is simply wrong, e.g., CAT, to vomit = كَطَّ to vomit and not CAT= قَطَّةٌ cat.

4. م means that the word itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to wrong root, e.g., HISTORY=استورة story, and
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 athetic 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, مري to stamp the ground—horse. It is a kin of همر.
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

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 | Lithuanian = 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 مَلَك (a handmill) which has assumed the seven forms noted above, according to local accents. R and L sometimes do interchange.

أثر اللازم, 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 مَلَك, 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 aphonetic of مَلَك (soft, flaccid). H has been dropped in the word mollis. Please note that Moll-is is an adjective. It is not connected with مَلَك (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 مَلَك to be weary. Toil is مَلَك 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 مَلَك, to suck milk. The word milk is a noun formed on the verb مَلَك also means to strike with a stick.

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

MISTAKES OF MAXMULLER

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

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

Arabic: It is مَلَك (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 مَلَك (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 مَلَك (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 (Mar-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., مَلَك to be in commotion (sea), whence مَلَك commotion of sea. As for Tra-ssu, it is مَلَك 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 مَلَك (to pass, elapse). The Spanish root expresses both the ideas, viz., MOR-ir, to go out, to die. This is exactly مَلَك, i.e., to pass, elapse; a euphemism for dying. This euphemism may further be noted in مَلَك to go away, to die: مَلَك 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.
MISTAKES OF MAXMULLER

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 مطّلٍ to melt or beat (iron).

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

Arabic: It is again a separate Arabic root, *viz.*، مطّل‌ل (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. ملَةٍ a mill. 2. ملٍ to be weary.
3. مملٍ to be soft, tender. 4. مملٍ to suck, to soften, to strike.
5. حمر To stamp the ground (horse). 6. مرٍ foolish.
7. عمر life-time. 8. معرٍ bare soil.
9. مومٍ commotion of sea. 10. مرٍ to pass away.
11. مأرٍ to shed blood. 12. مومٌ dust raised by wind.
13. مبرٍ to soften. 14. مبرٍ to gnaw.
15. عبرٍ brisk. 16. أمَلٍ soft.
17. مبرٍ to soften. 18. مطّلٍ 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 Jesperson 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 (Jesperson on Language, P. 86).

And the above discussion fully justifies the remarks of Jesperson.

**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. He is 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 by 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 ظلامة darkness
   ↑ GL لام brightness ↑ متشابه to frown
2. GLUT, to devour
   (GRA) GLT = ZLT جذب to gobble
   ↑ GR جر to swallow
3. MAZE, labyrinth
   (MA) to think
   MZ = MJ عمل to wind (valley)
   ↑ M عمل to meditate
4. MENI-al, serve
   (MEINE) dwell
   MN = مانه to serve, servant
   ↑ مانه to dwell
5. NOD, let head fall forward in drowsiness (NOD) push
   ND = ناد to nod head f, sleepiness
   ↑ ناد 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 = مسح to reward a.o. for
   ↑ M = MS مسح to measure+D وضع to put
8. MARINE, of sea
   (MERE) pool
   MR = ماء commotion of sea
   ↑ ماء pool
9. MELLOW, soft
   (MAR=MAL) to grind
   ML = مال soft
   ↑ ML بالالة handmill
10. MERE, pool (MARI) sea
   MR مَرَه pool
   МГ commotion of sea

11. MING-le, mix (MAG) to have power
   MG مَجَب to mingle
   MG=MR مَزَز to overcome

12. ODD, strange, not even (OD) point of sword
   OD وَحْدَة one
   ^edge of sword

13. NIGH, near (NAHV=NAK) to attain
   NHV نحو near
   ^NK=NG نَجَح to gain

14. NUMB (NEMA) to take
   NM نَمَب to be numb
   ^NM=LM لاَنَم to take

15. APE, monkey (KAMP) tremble
   (M) KPH تَتَقي follow, follow
   ^نَفه شَيَاب imitate

16. NUMBER (NUM) to allot
   NMR نَمَر to number
   ^NM انَمَم to grant

17. RICE (WARD) grow
   d/z أَمْر أَرز rice
   ^أَرضك to produce herbs

18. PER-ish, come to naught (I) to go (root of I=GEH)
   BR بَار to perish
   ^I=G جَاز to walk

19. SOOTH, true (AS) to be
   ST=SD سَمَأ to be correct
   ^AS عَشِنَت to live

20. QUIV-er, to tremble (GI) to live
   QF نَفهة shiver
   ^G=Y حَع to live

21. SPAR, tremble, box with hand
   SPR مَسَر to flash, hence tremble
   ^SBR=RBسَر to slap

22. REND, tear (KART) to cut
   RD وَرَد to tear
   ^KRT قَفْرَة to chop

23. re-BUKE, repro.etsy (BUK) to puff
   BK بَعَع to rebuke, cut
   ^ياَعَ to swell

24. SOIL, ground (SAD) to sit
   SL سَلَة dry earth
   ^SD=KD كَذَم to sit

25. SOL-ace, consolation (SAR) preserve
   SL سَلا to console
   ^SR عَمَر to restrain

26. SPEAK, say, express (SPRAK) crackle
   (S) PRK فَرَق state clearly
   ^فَرَق to burst

27. SPARROW (SPAR) quiver
   SPR مَفْرَع quiver
   ^ضَرَف to flash (hence quiver)

28. REACH, to near (RAG) to rule
   RG رَفَع to near
   ^مَرَفع to rule

29. ANNOUNCE, make known (NEW)=(NEF-os)
   N (N) C to divulge (news)
   ^NW=NF إِفَّت new

30. SAP-id, to taste, to be wise
   SP عَفَع to taste
   ^إِفَع to be sound judge

31. PSALM, twang (SPAR) tob
   -M sfx (P) SL صَل to resound, clash
   ^SFR مَفْرَع to flash (hence quiver)

32. THRE-at, (TAR) rub
   TR تَأَرَ إلى to scold a.o.
   ^مَرَع to whet

33. CABLE, rope (CAP) take
   K/H CBL=HBL حَبَل rope
   ^CP كَفَع to restrain

34. CALF (GARHBA) womb (perhaps)
   L/R CLF=CRF قَرْف calf
   GRB كُبُر to load, to fill

35. CAP-s,ize, upset (CAB) head
   CB كَبِب to turn upside down
   ^مَبَث head

36. CARB-on, charcoal (KAR) to burn
   CRB غَبَر to be black
   ^KR=SR سَر to burn

37. CALYX, cup (KAL) to cover
   KL شَقَع cup
   ^كَعَش veil

38. READY, to be prepared (RID) to ride
   RD عَرْض to prepare
   ^عَرَض to ride

39. READ, interpret (RAD) to assist
   RD عَرَض to read mentally
   ^أَداً to assist

40. PATCH, a piece sewn on garment (PLAKK) large spot
   PK عَفَق to patch
   ^PLK شَقَع scar

41. JOKE, to jest (DIW) to shine
   JK=ZK شَبَع to laugh, joke
   ^DW دَوَع to shine

42. FADGE=FAG, to succeed (PAK) to fasten
   FG=AZ فَز to succeed
   ^BK بَوِّع to tie

43. FAIR, pleasing, beautiful (PAK) fasten
   FR فَرَع be pleased, fairer beautiful
   ^BK بَوِّع to tie

44. LIQUID (LIK) to flow (LI=RD) to flow
   LK=RK رَأَع to flow
   ^R عَر to flow

45. CALM, quiet (KAI) to burn
   CM عَمَع to remain silent
   ^Kُوُه to burn
46. CATTLE, animals collectively (CAP-ut) head
   CTL غاولة cattle
   CB تب head

47. CATCH, seize (CAP) hold
   CCH=CS لع to seize
   CP كف to restrain

48. LITT-le, small (LOUT) incline
   LT لع to decrease
   LT=TL لع to incline

49. GLUE, tenacious (GLOI-os) mud, clay
   KL كمل to glue
   غل to clay

50. GLO-w-er, to look frowningly (GLA-re) shine brightly
   GL كمل to be stern-looking, frown
   GL لع brightness

51. GIDD-y, insane (GODD-y) possessed by god
   GD=DG دوحة giddiness
   GD=KD لع to create (God) نف.

52. GOB-let, cup (CUPA) a vat
   GB قمب wooden cup
   عوب to large vessel

53. NUDE, bare, naked (NAK) to strip (NAGOI)
   ND ندي to take off the clothes
   NK لع to strip

54. BUNCH, fastened cluster prob. imitative (N)
   BCH=BR بانة banch, to tie
   عوب to no question ofimitativeness

55. BURDEN, load (BEAR) to carry
   BR لع to overload
   عوب to convey

56. CARP, cavil at (CARP) pluck
   CRP=CF Qرف to charge a.o.w.
   عوب to pluck

57. CASE, receptacle (CAP) to hold
   CS كيس bag
   عوب to restrain, كف to hand

58. CASE, event (CAD) to fall
   CD عوب to pull down

59. SHE, that woman (HEO)=SA, that
   HEO هي she
   SA لع that

60. LEFT (LIB) to castrate
   L عل left-handedness, عل to clip

61. AM-BASSA-d-or, minister sent, (AMBI) around (AG) drive (B)
   AM عل to euphonic a.nasal m, BS عل to send
   AM عل to go round, AG عل be stirred.

62. GUIDE (WEID) to know= (ID)
   GD عو to lead
   غل to burden (i.e., body)

63. GINGER (ZINGIBER) R/L
   ZNBL زنجيل ginge
   عو to horn

64. SCOWL, look sullen (SKUIL) shatter
   (S) KL كمل to come to a secret place

65. LOOT f. Sanskrit LOP, to plunder, strip
   LT لع to strip

66. STARE, to gaze fixedly (STA) to stand
   (S) TR لع to stare

67. STAR, skt. (TARA) original sense uncertain
   STA لع to stand

68. STARE, to glitter
   (S) TR لع to shine (star)

69. OGLE, to glance at (OOG) eye
   OGL لع to ogle

70. OLD (AUD) (AL) nourish (AL-tus) high
   AUD لع old

71. KIBE, chilblain (CIB) cup
   KB لع itch

71-1. ZIG ZAG, angular crookedness
   (ZACK) a tooth

72. MULATT-O, one of mixed breed
   (MUWALLAD) begotten (WA-
   LAD) son

N.B.—This is how etymological blunders are made by ignoring
Arabic.

73. OCCID-ent, to set (sun)
   (CAPD) fall

74. BRACK-ish, briny
   (WREK) to drive, reject

75. CROWN, wreath
   (CRRU) sbent

76. OGEE, curve (AWJ) apogee
   (ob-SURE) dim, dark

77. GLOW-er, to look frowningly
   (GLO-er) to stare (GL-are)

MISTAKES OF SEKT

(S) KL كمل to come to a secret place

(S) TR لع to stare

(S) TR لع to shine (star)

(S) OA لع to take off

(S) AL لع to feed

(S) ZK لع to deviate, swerve f.

(S) LR لع to be of mixed race

(S) CR لع to incline
Mistakes of Mr. Turner

Mr. Ralph Lilay 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 Etymologies of Nepali Language which is a descendant of Sanskrit:

1. ALJHA-nu, to be entangled (ARDH-yail) obstructed
   ALJ to be intricate (affair)
   ↑ RD รูป to restrain

2. UGRA-nu, to be on the heat (UGLA-nu) to chew
   GR กระ to be hot
   ↑ GL กระ to chew the cud

3. UCHIT-t-o, destroyed (ut-KSIP-ta) thrown away
   ST ซุ่ม ซุ่ม to destroy
   ↑ KSP ซุ่ม ซุ่ม to throw

4. KHAD, chasm (KHAD) leap
   KD ข้าม ข้าม to split
   ↑ KD ข้าม ข้าม to leap

5. KHAM-nu, to cover
   KM แก้ม แก้ม to cover
   ↑ (S) KM แก้ม แก้ม to establish

6. KHYAS, estimate (KHAS) desire f.
   KS ขอ ขอ to take the measure of
   ↑ KS ข้าม ข้าม to desire

7. GHUHR, a gulp (GHUT-kh)
   GR จูง จูง to swallow
   ↑ GT จูง จูง to drink in draughts

8. BARKAU-nu, to take fright (VARA-nu) to turn back
   BRK เบรก หมู่ to dread
   ↑ VR วอร์ วอร์ to repel

9. Satak (SARK) road
   SRK ซาร์ก ซาร์ก track of a road
   ↑ SR ซาร์ก ซาร์ก track
   x/s ซาร์ก ซาร์ก track

10. SELA-na (SER-ana) cold (SELA-lo)
    SR ซาร์ก ซาร์ก intense cold
    ↑ ST ซุม ซุม vehement cold

11. BIR, wild boar (VIR) man, demon
    BR = FR นก นก to boar
    ↑ นก นก นก นก นก

12. KARA-ra, steep (KARA) cliff
    KAR ซาม ซาม to incline
    ↑ KAR ซาร์ก ซาร์ก top of mountain

13. ASRI-nu, to be conceived
    ASR ซาร์ก ซาร์ก burden (cf. حمل)
    ↑ SR ซาร์ก ซาร์ก
14. • UCHALO, to leap  SL صال to leap  "SR سار to climb
• (UCHAR) rising  "SR سار to climb
15. • KASI-nar, rubbish, dirt  "KSB refuse of food, rust (KASAMBU) rubbish (M)
• KATH-E, living on outskirts  "KTH نافع river side (KANTHO) neck (N)
• KAR (KANDAH) arrow  "KD نافع arrow  "KD نافع joint
• (KANDAH) joint of a root  "GD دا تن to cut (N)
18. • GARA-so, chopper  "GD دا تن to cut  "GD دا تن joint
• (GANDA) joint  "GD دا تن joint
19. • CHATAU-ra, 6 years’ old ram  ST شا اewe  "ST شا ست six
• (CHAT-ru) of six  "ST شا ست six
20. • CHAR, Vicinity (CHAR) scatter  "SR آسر to be near, contiguous  "TR طار to hasten to do
• DUNI-nu, to be bent (du-GUNA) scatter  "DN دن to be crook-backed  "TG طاقة strength
• RUDI-nu, to be foggy (RUDHI) blocks, veils  "RD رده curtain  "MR مري�ة gullet (transf.)
• (RUDHI) to obtain  "RD رده curtain  "MR مري�ة gullet (transf.)
23. • LAPHA (NAPHA) profit (LABH) to obtain  "NP نفع profit  "TR طار to hasten to do
• SIT, dew (SIT) cold  "ST=SD نافع دا، دا, دا نافع cold  "TG طاقة strength
• IKHA-IKH, contention (IKH) hatred  "IK حا to contest for a right  "IK عنا to hate
• LEP, plastering (LEP) saliva  "LB الب to stick to  "T قح دم to be big-bellied (T)
• SOS-nu, to soak (SOSA) dryness  "S/s س=SK س= to water  "B ب يام to stride nfo.
• SUKU-te, sickly, weak (SUK-ta) dried up  "SK سكو disease  "KW=KF كفة pit
• GWA-no, foolish  "GWA=GB غبي foolish  "GH=GB غبي foolish
• CUTH-nu, small brass vessel  "CTH=CS قة metallic vessel  "CTH=CS قة metallic vessel

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

29. • SAKKAR, sugar  "SKR سكر sugar  "SKR سكر sugar
• (SARKARA) gravel (R)  "SKR سكر sugar  "SKR سكر rock (intrusive R)
N.B.—The etymologies given by Mr. Turner are a counsel of despair.

MISTAKES OF MR. TURNER

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 في to cower
GYIA-GIYI, confusion, noise  "GOWA غوة confusion, noise
SABERA, early morning  "SBR صب morning
KUD-nu, to jump  "d/z KZ دز to jump
DUBLO, weak  "d/z ZBL دز to be lean
ACAMBA (ACAMMA) wonder  "CM زم to wonder, fear

ATUR, haste  "TR طار to hasten to do
TAG-ro, strong  "TG طاقة strength
MORI, gutter  "MR مري�ة gullet (transf.)
AIJAN, ditto  "MR مري�ة gullet (transf.)
• PAIRA, foot  "PR حاف hoof (transf.)
TOD, big belly  "T دا دم to be big-bellied
PAU, foot  "B ب يام to stride nfo.
KHAWA, pit  "KW=KF كفة pit
GWA-no, foolish  "GWA=GB غبي foolish
CUTH-nu, small brass vessel  "CTH=CS قة metallic vessel
The Last Step

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) عَدَد oath. (2) Know (GEN) GN=RN شَنَن to know. (3) Sit (SED) SD=KD تَسْلَم to sit. (4) Grip, hanful غَرَنْثَة handful. (5) BURN (URO) أَعْرَيْنَ to kindle fire. (6) SHE (HEO) هِيْ she. (7) PROSECUTE (SEQUI) to follow SQ=QS قَصَص to follow. (8) ALLO-mai (SALIO) to leap مَالَل to leap. (9) GINGER (ZINGER) زَنْجَرِيّ=ZNGBL ginger. (10) TRAGO (RAGO) to nibble فيْرُة 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 بَاقِيّة bunch, nosegay. (2) BUNCH B (N) كُبْبَة bunch. (3) CROUSE, to sit timidly CRS تَرْمَع to sit contracted. (4) GALLOP (WALLAP) واَلْلَّاِپ gallop. (5) GRO-in, fold between belly and thigh GR=ZR جُرُّ socket of the thigh. (6) Fatigue=FTG أَنْخَفَت to be fatigued. (7) FURNACE (FURN) oven فَنْشِت oven. (8) GROYNE, breakwater غرَنْثَة قَرْنْثَة projecting angle. (9) BUG-le بِرْعَيْنِ to pierce. (10) PIERCE=FRAS قَرْنْثَة 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 Triliterals 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 root like I, to go, would be unthinkable in Arabic (Jesperson 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 : خ ح ف ج د 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:—

One Syllabled Aryan Root Two Syllabled Arabic Root

TAP, shine غ ع to shine
KR, to incline ك اش to incline
PAT, fall PT هِفْت to fall
### One Syllabled Aryan Root

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAL, to fill</td>
<td>حمَل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUDH, to redden</td>
<td>ورد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABH, spring</td>
<td>ظرِف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG, shine</td>
<td>رفع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAG, to surround</td>
<td>حَضَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAP, to shine</td>
<td>لِبَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT, full</td>
<td>سُبُر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UL, to howl</td>
<td>عُول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULKA, firebrand</td>
<td>لَبَقُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUDH, to hide</td>
<td>كَدَع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAT, cover</td>
<td>كَطِم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUPA, a well</td>
<td>كَبْع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAT, lie flat, open</td>
<td>فَطَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITH, associate</td>
<td>مَضْرِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAR, to cover</td>
<td>وَرِي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, go=JA=لا to walk. Conversely, “Y is consonantal sound for which G is also used” (Ency. Br., P. 558). Therefore, GI, to live=يَلَي حي 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; it can be repaired by means of a definite law discussed under the ninth formula named Toning Up, e.g., (a) DU, to toll=كِدَع to toll, (b) MUTE, silent=مَكَتَم mute. YUDH, to fight=كِدَع جاهز to fight.

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

### Two Syllabled Arabic Root

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PL, to fill</td>
<td>حَمَل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD, to be red</td>
<td>وَرِد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB, to yeow</td>
<td>نَبِيّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG, to shine</td>
<td>رَفْع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HG, to surround</td>
<td>حَضَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB, to blaze</td>
<td>لِبَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST, to fill</td>
<td>سُبُر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US, to weep loudly</td>
<td>عُول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA, to weep loudly</td>
<td>لَبَقُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD, to hide</td>
<td>كَدَع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KT, to cover</td>
<td>كَطِم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP, a well</td>
<td>كَبْع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT, to flatten, open</td>
<td>فَطَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT, companion</td>
<td>مَضْرِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR, to disguise, conceal</td>
<td>وَرِي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 هم 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 affairs 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGY, to speak</td>
<td>LOQUI</td>
<td>LAK</td>
<td>لَا كا ل to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED, eat, gnaw</td>
<td>EDO</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>خَمَع to bite w. teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN, to think</td>
<td>MEN</td>
<td>MAN</td>
<td>مان to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLE, to fill</td>
<td>PLE</td>
<td>PAL</td>
<td>حَمَل to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZYG, to join, couple</td>
<td>IUG</td>
<td>YUG</td>
<td>مَكَتَم to join, couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLE, to shut</td>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>KLU</td>
<td>كَلَع to confine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLO (SAL) to leap</td>
<td>SAL</td>
<td>SAL</td>
<td>سَلَام to leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIR-k-os, circle</td>
<td>CIR-c-us</td>
<td>KAR</td>
<td>كَرا to round a thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN, to know</td>
<td>GNA</td>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>جَانَ to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU-sis, release</td>
<td>LU</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>حَلَم to set free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPER, goat</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>قَصَرَة goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOKE</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>جَعَكَ to laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUVEN, young</td>
<td>YUVAN</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>يِفَانَان young</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 monosyllabic” 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, I was written as I and the root of I is admittedly JA=bē to walk.
   (b) “of one vowel and one consonant, e.g., AD, to eat” AD=عَشَ to bite with teeth.
   (c) “of one consonant and one vowel, e.g., DA, to give.” DA=ادَّ to pay. It has its kins in Arabic, viz., هَلَى to present a.o.w.a gift; بَنَى to be beneficient, رَأى to receive a benefit; رَأى to hand down; أَفَى to help; مَثَى 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=هدة violent blow.
   (b) “of two consonants, vowel and consonant, e.g., SPUD, to fling.” SPUD=هدَّل to fling.

3. Tertiary roots are those which consist:
   (a) “of consonant, consonant and vowel, e.g., PLU, to flow.” PLU=هدَل to flow.
   (b) “of vowel, consonant and consonant, e.g., ARD, to hurt.” ARD=هر 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=شد 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 trilliterals 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 Trilliteral 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 trilliteral. Among the trilliterals are those words which are composed of 3 strong letters, viz., بَكَرْ ‘‘one cow’’; جَرَّ ‘‘to knead’’; طَبْسُ ‘‘a kind of fish’’; نَفْسِ ‘‘life’’; حُدَّسَ ‘‘to know’’; دَغْ ‘‘to tear’’; غَنْمَ ‘‘camel’’.

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 مضاف to. If you pronounce it without doubling the second letter it will be a monosyllabic only, e.g., SAN, to sprinkle=سان to sprinkle; KUN, mountain=كن hill. Thus Chinese contains a lot of midle words such as گَنْ ‘‘to know’’; عِزْ ‘‘to learn’’; خَجَّ ‘‘to tear’’; عَصَ ‘‘to tear’’.

All such words pronounced without مضاف will become monosyllabic and they respond to our Trilliteral 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=كًān to kill; MAN, lie=مًān lie; CHIH, genuine=صًān to be genuine; KEN, implore=نًān to beg; So, to incite=صًār to incite; SU, to come to life again=صًār to come to one’s self again; YAO, light=ياً sunlight. Such words are found in a very large number in Chinese and they respond to Biliteral, Uniliteral or Cypher Formula.
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 كخن son-in-law; TI, to write=KT لحك to write; MO, to touch=MS مس to touch; FU, to slap=SF سغل to slap; YU, appetite=JU جوع appetite. YEN, beautiful=ZEN زين beautiful. Such words fall under the 9th formula named Toning Up.

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 عن عن 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 & or of delicate letters, viz. أـإ or عى 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 Jesperson is perfectly right when he says,

The monosyllabic character of Chinese is not original but is a lapse from an earlier polysyllabic structure (Jesperson, 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) الثلاثية هو أكثر استعمالا وأعم تمرنا و هو كالإصل للرباعي

The triliterals 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 Ibi Jinni, P. 380).

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

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

وَمِن آيَاتِهِ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتَ وَالْأَرْضَ وَخَلَقَ أَلْسِنَتَكَ وَأَوْلَادَكَ

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 clime 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.

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

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

1. Arabic خَرْشَا, to scratch

Aryan GHARS French COURRROU-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 غُرْفَة, handful

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

3. Arabic كَرْن, horn

French CORNU Persian SARUN $/k
Latin CORN Sanskrit SARUN-g $/k
English HORN (CORNU)
DIVERSITY OF TONGUES AND COLOURS

4. Arabic ﺩا ZANNA, to know

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic: ﺩا ZANNA</th>
<th>Chinese: JEN or tSUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G/Z</td>
<td>ZAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Arabic ﺩا BARQA, to shine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Arabic: ﺩا BARQA</th>
<th>English: BRIGHT-t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHARG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Arabic ﺱ ﺓ LAZZA, to be pleasant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English: PLEASE (P prosthetic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Arabic ﺩا ZAWWAJAJ, to couple:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZYG</td>
<td>Arya</td>
<td>LOQUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUG, YUK</td>
<td>Y/Z</td>
<td>Y/Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOK</td>
<td></td>
<td>(K=P)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Arabic ﺩا LAGA, to speak

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGY</td>
<td>LAK and LAP (K=P)</td>
<td>RECHE, R=L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

(f) It may be used in different senses in different languages e.g., ﺱ ﺓ SHHATA, to sting = English STL-ng = Greek OIST-ros, 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., ﺩا CADA, to lead = English GUIDE = DUCO in Latin, because “Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters” (Jesperson, P. 50).

(i) It may be absolutely lost in another language, e.g., ﺩا 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 ﺩا 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” (Liddell’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., ﺩا to seize with teeth + ﺩا 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.
Alphabets and Sound Organs

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

5. Labials: پ, ف, م.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgian</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coptic</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvonic</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syriac</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chinese have no alphabet but about 20,000 syllabic characters. Japanese syllabary 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 ش, ز, ح, د, ف, گ.

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.

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=اَت, eat=ِعِت, it=يَت, out=ُؤْت, utter=ُت. Thus vowels represent A or H sounds.

B, F, P, V, W, M

(a) These are labials and they interchange e.g., Break=Fract, 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 Jubey. Head was Hooft, 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=Saqia, Cyprus=Kabrus.

(b) This sound change (called Kashkash in Arabic) may be marked in the accent of Arab clan named Banu Tamim who would say قد جعل ريش تحكك قد جعل ريف تحكك.
(c) Sanskrit and various other languages change K into S and vice versa. e.g., KUK, to contract=كتش to shrink; KHATAT, boasts=ليطط 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 (Jesperson 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)=خْصَصَ to specify; CHASE=KS in to pursue; CHAR=SR سمر to be blasted by wind; CHAP=SP مَنَعْنَ من 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 ش 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=ULYSE-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 posses the letter Z and conveys the Z sound with G, J or Y. This sound change is almost universal.

**SOUND-SHIFTS**

“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 interchanges 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 L” (Skeet’s Dictionary, P. 772).

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

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=niclac, mullion=munnion, Sanskrit =Sanskrit.

**R**

R and L interchange, e.g., Placer=Place. “R is also assimilated with L’” (Cassell, 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” (Cassell, 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” (Jesperson on Language, P.199).

S is occasionally interchanged with T or R, e.g., mersare=mertare, honor=honos (Cassell, 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=twinkle.
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

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

### SOUND-SHIFTS

| JOKE       | JK = ZK         | ضحك | to laugh, joke. |
| GROW       | GR = RZ         | أذن  | to create, sow, multiply. |

**Equation K = S**

| CHRISM (KHIRC) to anoint | KR = SR | صهر | to annoint. |
| CHALK        | 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 | خائن | to approach stealthily. |
| SURD voiceless | SRD = KRD | قرد | to remain silent |
| SPIN ... | SPN = KPN | كفن | to spin. |

**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 مخزن.
Pierce PRC فريس 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 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., ى، ىل، ىر، ىل، ىل، ىل، which change into vowels, e.g., CAIRO=كفر، CODE=عهد.

(c) If a vowel prima facie appears to be a substitute for a delicate letter it may be retained, e.g., ABIDE=عبد لله 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.
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  دك 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 fastest language does not stand in need of affixes. In fact the affixes are grafted on the Arabic roots, e.g.,

LOGY=لنا to speak, whence prologue, dialogue, psychology, etc.  
GEN, to know=ZN مز to know, whence diagnosis, cognition etc.  
KSHAL, to wash=شل to wash, whence AKSHALITA, unwashed.  
KSHOD, hunger=صود 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 exerences 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 دك 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 exerence B or P, e.g.,

CRUMB (KRUM)  (B)  KRM قرامة piece of bread.  
LIMB (LIM)  (B)  LM لام to join.  
CAMP, level ground  (P)  CM كم 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 (عَمَم ، غمَم ، لمم). 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 exerence, as shown in the foregoing examples.

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

STI-ng pole  STI- صطاغ pole.  
STI-ng to pierce  STI- قثط to sting.

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

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

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

TWI-st, to roll  TR تَروى to roll.  
TR-ist, sorrowful  TR تَرَى to be sad.

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

GRA-nd, magnificent  GR جُرْف to magnify.  
GROU-nd, bottom  GR توَر bottom.
8. Paragoge, i.e., a surplus letter at the end of a word, e.g.,
GRE-x, flock
CORN-ix, projecting corner
ASCEN-d
BLOA-t, to soak
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
SPHENE, 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
ILLUMI-n-ate
AMO-r-ous (AMO)
CAS-tig-ate, punish
11. Prosthesis, i.e., adding one or two consonants in the beginning
of a word, e.g.,
emBROGLIO, a tangle
PUCKER, wrinkle
STOMA, mouth
SMOOTH (SMOD)
N.B.—B, P, S generally occur as prosthetic letters. Other con-
sonants are also used for prosthesis.
12. A double letter is to be counted as one letter only:—
ILL  IL  علٌ to be ill.
MILL  ML  مائطة 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:

(1) 22 strong letters, viz., "ل، م، ن، س، ط، ض، ظ، ث، ت، ج، خ، ح، د، ذ، ذ، ث، ز، ظ، غ، ق، ش، ص, ض, ط, ظ, غ, ق, ش، ص, ض, ط, ظ, غ, ق, ش، ص, ض, ط, ظ, غ, ق, ش، ص

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.

(2) 6 delicate letters, viz., "غ، ى، و، ى، ى، و، ى، ى, و، ى

Out of them ى and ى are called soft letters and as غ is a form of
أ and ه 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 triliterals 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 (ع، غ) in
their proper places, e.g.,

SHRIE=SRK صرخ to shriek.
Ab-SORB=SRB شرب to absorb.
FLEE=FL فل to run away, escape.

Explanation I. مشاعف or an Arabic word in which the second letter
is doubled is also a triliteral as غل 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 زراعة 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=SIP \( \rightarrow \) slope.
CURB=CRB \( \rightarrow \) to bend.
DRAG=DRG \( \rightarrow \) 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 triliterals consists of those words which contain two strong letters and one delicate letter, e.g., غرب 'غرب', حرب 'حرب', ورب 'ورب', يمن '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 consonanis are by themselves an argument that a delicate letter has to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic Trilateral. So we should reaffix one delicate letter (rarely two) as the first, second or third letter, i.e., as Fa Kalima, Alin Kalima or Lam Kalima. 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 Apheis.

(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 غ نك neck.
LIGHT (LUX) إ لوك to flash.
JEER ح جير foul language, scoffing.
FILL ح حيل to fill.
PEEL و ديل to peel.
PEAK, summit ي ديب summit.

Quasi-Aphesis

Restore a delicate letter as the second letter:

WEAK غ ويك to weaken.
ASSAIL ع أسلم to leap, attack.
LASSI-tude, weariness ه لاسي weariness.
SHORE ح حمر sea-shore.
CULLY, simpleton غ قولي a fool.
GALA, milk ي غيل milk.

Restore a delicate letter as the third letter:

DELL (TELLE) ع ديل valley.
LOGY, to speak ع لغة to speak.
CUPOLA (CUPA) cask, dome ع قولا basket, dome.
MERRY ح ميري to be cheerful.
ROCK و روك a rock.
con-SOLE ع سول 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. Unilateral Formula

An Arabic word may contain one strong letter and two delicate letters, e.g., كاه 'كان', حناء 'هناء', وني 'وني'.

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 Unilateral Formula may be enunciated as below:
THE TEN FORMULAS ENUNCiated AND ILLUSTRATED

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 Triliteral 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.,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ABIDE} & \quad \text{ABD} & \quad \text{ٌ} & \quad \text{to abide.} \\
\text{OATH (EED)} & \quad \text{EED} & \quad \text{ٌ} & \quad \text{oath.}
\end{align*}
\]

The above two solutions fall under the Triliteral Formula. Or, the vowels may be removed all the same, e.g.,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ABIDE} & \quad \text{BD} & \quad \text{ٌ} & \quad \text{to abide.} \\
\text{OATH (EED)} & \quad \text{D} & \quad \text{ٌ} & \quad \text{oath.}
\end{align*}
\]

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., Triliteral 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 Jesperson, Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters
(Jesperson 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DARK</td>
<td>DRK=KDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADE</td>
<td>GRD=DRG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEEK</td>
<td>SK=KS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 Consonants and restore a delicate letter.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEGO, to cover</td>
<td>TG=GT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAN, thin</td>
<td>LN=NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KILL</td>
<td>KL=LK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 unchangeably fixed in that standard language.

VII. Prosthesis or Prosthesis

Prosthesis consists in the addition of a letter or letters at the beginning of a word, e.g., splash=plash, squeeze=queue, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triliteral Prosthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLEASE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biliteral Prosthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-VOLVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uniliteral Prosthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GNA-th-ic, of jaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEJ-une, hungry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cypher Prosthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIO, life (EAU)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact or the collision of the prothetic letter transposes the real word. In such a case remove the prothetic letter, transpose the consonants and apply Triliteral or Biliteral Formula as the case may require.

| STRAP, band | (S) | TRB=RBT | دَبَّر | bond |
| STEG-O, covered | (S) | TG=GT | غطَّى | to cover. |

N.B.—Any consonant may be used as a prothetic letter. S is prothetic 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 gutural. 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 Scandinavia, 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 gutural. 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 gutural 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 gutural 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:

(1) We can tell them how one and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people (Nushul-Lughat-il-Arabia, P. 56, 1938 Edition).

(2) A word which travels far loses the initial K (Skeat’s Dictionary of English Etymology under the word APE=KAP).

(3) 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 reaffected in the beginning, middle or at the end of a word. e.g.,

- BAIL, surety: BL=KBL, كابل surety ship.
- VOICE (VOX): VX=VKS, فوک voice.
- AZURE, blue: AZR=AZRK, أزر 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, إنصاع eunuch.
- INN, house: IN=KN, كن house.
- ADULT (OL) to grow: OL=KL, يكبر to grow.
- UMBI-so, to wax insolent: UBR=KBR, كبر insolence.
- YATT-er, chatter: YT=KT, كت to cry.
- CHATT-er: CHT=KT, كت to cry.

(iii) K may be represented by H:

- HORN (CORNU): HRN=KRN, هرن horn.
- HIP (KUB-us): HB=KB, كب any protuberance.

(iv) K, a guttural may change into a labial:

- PALE (KHOLE): PL=KL, لف to be yellow.
- FUB, deceive: FB=KB, كب to deceive.
- VER-m-is, insect: VR=KR, كر insect.

**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 (Cassell’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 T=SKT, to fall.
- WOOD (OOF) to weave: OF=SF, لف to weave.
- HAIR: HR=SR, شروز hair.
- XIPH, sword: XP=SP, سيف sword.
- NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew: NH=NS, نح 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=YAQQOBL, JUDH=YUDH, ZYG=YOKE, REGAL=ROYAL.

(b) J was written as I, e.g., JOKE=IOC, JORDON=JORDON, 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 عَرَضٌ to be seized w. madness.
CABLE CBL=HBL حبل cable.

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, e.g., Ward=Ward, Wallop=Gallop, Wadiulakir=Wadiulakir.

GALLOP (WALLOP) GLP=WLP وَالْفُلَاحُ gallop.
GUARD (WARD) GRD=WRD وَرَّدَ 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 triliteral 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 triliteral formula right up to

the Toning Down formula the scale has been sliding gradually from simple to subtle. Homosylls 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 are غ G, W, ه ه. 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 triliteral.

N.B.—Each one of the formulas given hereunder is subject to the above-mentioned four rules or provisos.

(i) Triliteral Formula.—On removing the vowels three consonants remain over. Pronounce them with vowel-points (א"ת) 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 Αφέσις.

(b) The process of restoring a delicate letter as second or third letter is called Κυστική Αφέσις.

(iii) Uniliteral Formula.—On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore 2 of the delicate letters to this consonant.
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., ه, ح, خ, خ, غ, غ, 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., فَرَضُ is translated as pierce.

5. The books on language by Jesperson, 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

٦٥٢ In the beginning of the definition 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.

٦٥٣ Means that the etymology of the word is admittedly or really unknown to the lexicons and that Arabic has supplied the needed etymology.

٦٥٤ Means that the word is not based on a proper noun. It is an Arabic root.

٦٥٦ Means that the etymologist has made an alphabetical mistake and that Arabic has corrected the mistake.

٦٥٧ Means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.
Means that the word by itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to a wrong root.

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.

= double etymology corrected by Arabic.

l = 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.

NY = 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 NY 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.
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., أ، إل، م) is also a trilateral. Some words falling under the Biliteral Formula had to be taken herein. Delicate letters are ا, I, and ع.

AN, any, any person
ABATT-oir, slaughter house
• ABBA, father
• ABB-ey, Abb-ot (ABBA) father
ab-DIC-ate, declare
• ABIDE, dwell
• ab-SORB, suck, drink
• ab-SQAUTU-ate, decamp
• ABSTRUSE (TRUDO), push, shave
• ABYSS (AB-US-ös) bottomless
• ACALEPH, nettle
• ACARP-ous, fruit
• ACCOMODATE (MOD) measure
• ACCRED-it, CREED, gain belief
• ACCRUCE, ACCR-ate, to grow
• ACCUMU-ate, to heap
• ACCEL-DEMA, field of blood
• A-CEPH-al, headless
• ACHIEVE (CAP-ut) head
• ACOLYTE, follower T/D
• ACRE, field eym. dub.
• ACTON, COTTON
• ADJACENT (JAC) to lie
• AEGIS, protection, shield
• AEO-L-TROPHY, changeful turning.
H2 AFFLICT (FLIGO) beat, bash
• AGGRAV-ate, make heavy
• GRIEVE
• GRIEF, load
• AGIST (JAC) to lie

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

أصل
AIM, purpose, direct towards, (ESTEEM) guess
• ALLOY (ALLIG) bind
• ALLY (ALIG) bind
• AMALGAM (MALAK) to soften
• AMANU-EN-sis, secretary + belong to.

A-MAZ-on, without breast
• MOR-t-em, death
• AN-CHRON-ic, of time
• ANA-DROM-os, running
• ANA-GLYPH, to carve
• ANA-TOMY (TEM) to cut
• A-TOM, not to be cut
• ANBURY (ANG) pain
• ENGLAND (ANG-us) bend
• ANGUSTUS (ANG) to draw
• AN-OSMIA, smell
• AN-ti, before
• AN-THRAC-ite, coal-like
• AN-us, opening
• ANNU-let, small ring
• ANY
• AP-er-ture, opening
• AB=APO, away
• APOCALYPSE (KALUP-to) cover
• APOCOPE (KOP-to) to cut
• AP-SIOPE-sis, keep silent
• A-RR-ant, roving
• ARRAYS-t, remain, stop

أصل
ARRIVE, come to shore (RIPA) shore
• ASEND, go, climb
• ASCETIC (ASKEO) exercise
• ASK-ance, sideways
• ASH
• ASPIRE, breathe
• ASSEM-ble, to collect

L2 ATTACK, assault

AM aim, propose, direct towards
• STM=TM to conjecture.
• ALG to fasten
• ALG to fasten
• MLK to soften
• AMN to enthrone
• EN from
• MZ=BZ breast, A, not
• MR to pass, elapse (euphemism)
• AN from KRN time
• DRM to run w. short steps
• GLP to bark a th.
• TM to cut, to break
• TM to cut, A, not, whole piece
• ANG to have pain
• ANG to bend
• ANG to draw
• SM to smell
• AN to come before
• TRC to blacken
• AN to have hole
• AN to have ring, hole
• AN to have any one
• APR to open
• AB to be away
• KLP to cover

KOP to cut
• SB to become silent
• AR to wander
• ARS to be steadfast, RSA to stop
• ARF a to bring a ship ashore, to approach + RP to border
• SD to go up, ascend
• SK to pain, fatigue
• SK to look fixedly
• AS a small quantity of ashes
• SPR to breathe hard, sigh
• SM to collect, heap up
• ATK to attack, rush forth
TRILITERAL FORMULA

TAKH-tan, to rush forth (Per.)
ATTRI- tion, rubbing
H2 AUTUM-n, season of decay, maturity.
AVAIL, obtain
AVA-TAR, down+pass
AVE, welcome V/F
• AVER (VER-us) true
• AVITAL (AV-us) grandfather
• AWAKE W/F
AWARD (WARD) watch
AXE (ASCIA)
AXIS, rotate (AKSHA)
AZIMUTH (SAMT) way
BAAL, lord
SPHYGmos (SPHU-ZO) throb
BAKE, baby
BAIZE, coarse woolen cloth
• BANANA, finger-shaped
BARBAR-ous
BAT, pWZW bat
BATE, let down (ABATE)
BAT, cricket bat
BATT-er to strike
H2 BATT-le, beat, slaughter.
BAY (ABAI) bark of dog
• BEHEM-oth, beast
BEHEST, command (HIESS)
be-RATE, to scold
EB-ri-ous, drunk
BIDE=ABIDE
BIFURC-ate (FURCA) fork
FORK
BH, BIE, BAIL (BHED) cleave
FLAT, flattened part d/t
BLADE, flattened part d/t
BL, BLOA-t, to soak
BLADDER (BLOW) to blow wind.

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC
• BLOA-t, puffed w. glutony
H2 BLOW, curse, move (wind)
• BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument.
• GOBL-in, evil spirit
• BOHEMI-an, gipsy
• BOOTY, gain, plunder
H2 BOOT, gain, barter
• BORAX, white powder
• BOROUGH (BURG) castle
• BURG-ous, castle
• BORZO-1, swift
• BOS-om, breast
• BOUQUE-t, bunch of flowers
N BUNCH (N)
BOWBOW, dog’s bark
CUFF, slap
BRAC-t, leaf, plate
BRAD-y, slow
• BRAKE, tooth instrument
• BREACH, wave, broken state
H2 • BREAK, divide, separate, crack.
• BREAK, dawn
• BRICK, fragment
• BRIGHT-H (BHARG) shine
• BRUSH, brushwood
• BUG
N BUG-le
S/Z BROWSE, sprout
BURGE-on, young shoot
N BREAS-t, bud, perhaps, bud,
• BURG-ess, castle
• BUREW, stale news
N BUZZ, finish bottle of wine
• BUZZ-ard, falcon
• BUZZ, to hum
• BYSS-us, textile fabric
• CABAL, faction
• CABB-age, head

BL, BLOA-t, to curve, BL to blow (wind)
BL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick,
BL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
GOL, BLOA-t, to blow (wind)
GOL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
BL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
BL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
GOL, BLOA-t, to blow (wind)
GOL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
GOL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
GOL, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
BLOA-t, BLOA-t, to curve, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
BLOA-t, BLOA-t, to curve, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
BLOA-t, BLOA-t, to curve, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
BLOA-t, BLOA-t, to curve, BLOA-t, to strike w. stick.
CABIN, CABI-net, small private room.

CABRIO-let (CAPA-let) goat

CAB-et (CAP-ut) head, chief

CADRE (QUADRO) square

CADU-Ci-ty, fall

CAUS-ura, cut (CAED-cut)

CAIRN, pyramid of stones

CAISSON (CAPA-S) case

CALAM-ary, pen, reed

CALA-mi-ty, distress

CALC, lime

CALC-late, reckon w. stone or pebbles (CALX) lime, stone.

CAP-er-CAIL-ze (CAP-ull) horse (COILL) wood.

CALIBRE (QALIB) mould

CALX, CALK, heel, to tread

CALL, to speak loudly

CALL-ous, thick

CALM, to deceive V/B

CALM (CALC) lime

CALY-P-tra (KALUP-to) to cover

H₂ CAM, comb, to cleanse, top

H₂ CAMAR-illa, secret intriguers chamber.

CAMEL (GAML)

H₂ CAMERA, dark chamber

CAMIS-ole (CHEMISE) shirt

CAM-let, cloth for cloak

CAMMORA, secret society

CAMOUFLAGE (CAMU-fl-are) disguise.

CANA-ry (CAN-is) dog C/S

SUN-A, dog (skt.)

CHUN-ic, dog (Chinese) CH/S

CYN-ic, dog-like Eng.

KYN-os, dog (Greek) K/S

CAB نس underground room.

to fall, pull down

CB قرب mountain-goat

CD قرب to fall

DR قرب to be commensurate

CD قرب to fall

CS قرب to cut

CRN قرب mountain, hill

CL قرب burden, mishap.

CLC قرب lime

CLC قرب lime, i.e., stone.

CB قرب stallion.

CL قرب forest, thicket

QALIB قرب mould

CLQ قرب to tread

CAL Qرب to speak

CL Qرب thick

CLB قرب to deceive

CLC قرب lime

CLP قرب to cover

CM قرب to sweep, top

CMR قرب to plot against

GML قرب camel

KMS قرب shirt

CMR قرب woolen stuff (T for H)

CMRF قرب to keep secret

CMQ قرب to cover

CM ربو to seize w. teeth nfv.

SN ربو to seize w. teeth nfv.

CN ربو to seize w. teeth nfv.

KN_RSN ربو to seize w. teeth nfv.

KN ست to seize w. teeth nfv.

KNب to be nimble

KNب to be nimble (fearless use of the root word)

KNب (root quite disfigured)

CRP قرب harvest-time

HRV=KRF قرب (root disfigured)

CNP قرب cover

CN قرب to tilt (KANTH) corner

CN قرب to speak w. nasal sound

CP قرب to restrain, fill, collect

CB قرب head

CB قرب cloak

CPR قرب mountain-goat+¥ف

CPR قرب goat (sudden leap of mind is caprice)

CRP قرب goat, horn

CP قرب to restrain

CPS قرب basket

CB قرب to turn upside down,

CP قرب to restrain, fill

CPS قرب basket—L diminutive

CB قرب head, chief

CB قرب to restrain

CB قرب head, to pass, elapse

CRB قرب bottle, flask

CRP قرب bottle, cork

CARV-al (KARAB-os) small ship

CARB, CARE-on, black

CARBOY, large bottle

(QARABAH)
TRILITERAL FORMULA

CARP, fish
CARP-el (CARP-os), fruit
CARP-in, small coal
CARO, fruit (to pluck fruit)
CARVE (GRAPHO)
CASE-MATE, house of nuns
CASE, a (CAPSA), cottage, house
CASCADE (CASE-c-are), to fall
T CASE, actual state
CASH, bag (CAPSA)
CAPS, bag (Metonymy)
CASH, purse =

CASH-er, dismiss, discard (CAER) empty.
CASS-K, wooden vessel
CASS-oak, long tunic
CASS-r, to geld
MASTIC-r, to chew (T)
CASTLE (CASTAR-um) fort, (CHAS), hut
CASSET-ION, to annul
CASSO-lette, a pan
CASSAL, accidental
CAUSE, a legal action
CAS-te, class, origin = pure
CAST-la, a throw at dice
CAST-ing (vote) throw
CAT
CAT, to vomit t/d
Cata-CLYSM (KLUS-m-os), flood
Cata-DRUM, running
CATARAC-t, waterfall
SYNCOPE
CATHARA-sis, cleansing
GAZAR, washerman
CATTLE (CAP-ut) head
CAULK, to tread
CAUTION (CAV) V/V

QDR تأثر to be commensurate w. (transferred)
CRB تأثر, to be salted fish
CRP تأثر, to pluck fruit
KRQ لازالة, gathered fruit
CRB تأثر, black, لازالة, be black, be small
GST لازالة, gathered fruit
GRT تأثر, pare off
CS لازالة, to dwell, madness
CS كرس, to dwell, nfv.
CAS لازالة, to fall
CS لازالة, state, condition
CS كرس, to carry basket
CS كرس, to carry bag (cash-content of bag)
CS كرس, sealed bag of money,
CS لازالة, drive away
CR تأثر, to be empty
CS كرس, wooden cup
CS كرس, shell
CS كرس, garment
CS لازالة, to geld
MSC لازالة, to chew (intrusive T)
CS لازالة, castle (intrusive T)
CS لازالة, to drive
CS لازالة, chance, fate, decree
CS لازالة, law-suit
CS لازالة, species, genus, لازالة, virginy
CS لازالة, to throw pebbles a.o.
CS لازالة, to throw pebbles a.o.
CT عين, cat
KAD لازالة, to vomit (not precise)
KLS لازالة, to overflow (sea)
DRM لازالة, to run w. short steps
CSP لازالة, to whiten, bleach (cloth)
GSR لازالة, to whiten (cloth)
CTL عين, cattle, لازالة, head
CLK لازالة, to tread
CAF لازالة, to be cautious

CAVALCADE (CABA-ll-us) horse
CAVE, hollow
CAVE, hollow
CAVE, CAVE-at, beware V/F
CAVIL (CAVIL-las) mockery
CAS-tigate, punish (CAS-t-us) pure
CAV-y, American rodent nfv.
CIDER (SHKAR) strong drink
CIPHER, zero
CIPHER, to write
CLAVI, Key V/B
CLAW W/B
NEW (NEF-os) W/F
CLEF, key F/B
CLAM-ore, broad sword
CON-VAL, es-ssive (VAL) well
WELL, in good health
CLEA-n, CLEAN-ee, free f. dirt C/S
CLEA-r, lustrous C/K
H2 CLEAVE (GLUPH) carve, split
CLEAVE (KLEB) adhere
H2 CLUB, stick as weapon, association w. common interest
CLEVER, quick at seizing, skillful V/B
CLEVIS, a shaped iron
CLICK, sharp sound C/S
CLIMAX (KLI-m-en)
CLIMB (KLI-m-en) ascend
CLIP, grip tightly
CLIP, to cut
CLIQUE, small exclusive party (CLICK) sharp sound
CLOACA, sewer
CLOCHE, CLOCK, bell nfv.
CLOCK-ing, to cluck
CLOG, lock of wood

CAV-y, American rodent nfv.
CLIP, to dig f., to dig rat f.
SKR مكر, to become drunk
CPR مكر, zero
CLB مكر, to write f. zero
CLB مكر, latch-key
NRE مكر, to write f. zero
CLB مكر, latch-key
CLM مكر, sword
WILL مكر, to recover from illness
WILL مكر, to recover f. illness
CLM مكر, to clarify, to clear wheat f. dust.
CLM مكر, to be clear and shining
CLB مكر, to cut, to bark
CLB مكر, to co here
CLB مكر, to co here
CLB مكر, to co here (parts of whole)
CLB مكر, to seize, handle, clever, artful
CLB مكر, hook, iron-peg
CLB مكر, to emit a sharp sound
CLB مكر, to lift, to climb
CLB مكر, to lift, to climb
CLB مكر, to catch w. claw, clutch
CLB مكر, to cut
CLB مكر, string of pearls
CLB مكر, to emit a sharp sound
CLB مكر, stream of water
CLB مكر, to emit a sharp sound
CLB مكر, to cluck (hen)
CLG مكر, lock of wood
CLOG, to confine
CLO-n-us, a spasm
CLOT (KLEID) covering
CLUCK, cry of hen L/R
CLUTT-er, noise, confused mass
CLYPE-us, shield
COARSE, rough (CURRO) run
COB, stout horse
COBB-le, to patch
COBAL-t, goblin
GOBL-in, demon, rogue
COBBLE, water-worn stone
COBLE (CEUB-al) boat NV
COBR-a, hooded snake
COD, large fish
COD, hoax, fool
CODE, body of laws (COD-ex)
CODI-cil (CODE)
COFFER, box (KOPH-1-os)
COFF-in, basket
COIN, make by stamping C/S
Co-in-CIDE (CID) fall C/K
COIR, rope nv.
COLD (GELID-us) frozen
COLUM-b-r-in, snake-like
COLUMN (CEL) high
CON-, together
COMESTIBLE (ED), eat
COMMODE (MOD-us) measure
COMPLAIN (PLAC) beat
COMRADE (CAMRA) room
CONCEIVE (CAPIO) hold
CON-CLAVE, private assembly, (CLAVI), key
CONCUBINE (CUB) to lie
CONDITION (DIC) declare
CONGRATULATE (GRA-t-us) pleasing
CONGEST (GER) bring
CONJUGATE (JACIO) throw
CON-serve, keep
CON-SPIDE, breathe together
CON-STER-N-ate, throw down
CON-SUMM-ate (SUMM-US) high
CON-TAB-science, waste away
CON-TORT (TORQ) twist
CONTRA-DICT (DIC), declare
CONTRITE, broken in spirit (TER)

H2
COOL-IE, hired labourer
CO-P, catch
CO-P-ing, top
COPPICE (COLP) to cut
COPT, Egyptian
EGYPT
CORACLE (CURACH) boat C/S
CORBIE, crow
COS-t, price paid (con-STA) stand
CORMO, trunk (KEIRO)
Contra-CEP-ton (CAP) fill, take
CORN, horn
CORNU, horn Latin
HORN (CORNU) Eng.
SAROON, horn Persian S/K
SARANG-g, horn Skt.
CORN-er, horn
CORONA, crown
COROLLORY, appended preposition (CROWN)
CORON-er (CROWN)
CORON-al, (CROWN) wreath
CORP-us, mass, body
CORV-ine (CORV-us) crow
CORT-ex, bark
COSM-etic, adorn, order
COSM-ic, of world, order

N.B.—World is methodically distributed ordered whole.

COSMO, universe, order
COTT-ar, peasant
COVER

CROW, crouch f. fear
(KURA) doze

• CROW (CRAWE) W/B
CORBIE, crow
CRABB-ed, peevish, (CRAB) scratch

1 CRACK
• CRACK, lie
• CRACK-le

CRANE (KRANICH)
CRAN-um, skull
CRAN, chink, crack C/S
CRAPE (CRIS-pa) curled

CRASH, dash into pieces
CRASS, thick
CRATE, large case

CRAT-er cavity
CRAW, crop of birds
CROP, pouch
CROP, harvest
CROP, to cut (hair)

1 CREAK, harsh noise

CREEK, inlet on sea-coast
CARRY, bent, excessively drunk
CREEP, to crawl C/S
CREEP, underground retreat of animal.

CREM-ate (CREMO) to burn
CREP (CRIS-p) curled
CREP-i-tate, to creak C/S
CREVICE (CREP), crack
CREW, set of persons

CRIB, receptacle, bin
CRIBS-on, red
(Hut root is CRM=MC R.  It is a loan word.)
CRIS-p, curled
CROAK, hoarse sound
CLUCK L/R
CROCK, inefficient person
CROCK-ery, earthenware vessel
CROSI-er, pastoral staff
CROTCH-et, hook CH/S

• CROUCHE, to bend timidly
CRUPE, rump
RUMP, tail end, buttock M/N
CROWN, wreath of flowers
CRUCI-ble, pot, CRUSE, Jar
CRU-et (CRUCA), pot
CRUPP-er, hind quarters of horse
CRUSH, break roughly
CRUSH, crowded mass, compress
CRYSTAL (KRUS-tai-no) freeze

• CUB, young of bear or fox or other wild beast

CUFF, ornamental bottom part of sleeve.

CUFF, to strike w. fist
GUL-de-SAC, blind alley
—CULE, diminutive suffix
CULPA, CULP-rit, fault, crime

CULVERIN (COLUB-ra), snake
CULVERT (COUL), to flow, canal

H₂ CUMU-late, heap, summit
CURT, CURT-ail, shorten
CURVE, to bend

H₂ CURB, bend, check

• CYMAR, woman’s loose garment

DEFT, clever, skilful (originally foolish)
(DEFT) foolish

CRB خرب bag
CRMS تمر red
_root is CRM=MC R. It is to be red
CRS خرب to be wrinkled
CRK خرب to cluck (hen)

CPK خرب to cluck (hen)

CRK خرب stupidity

CRS خرب earthen jar

CRS خرب to draw w. hooked stick

CRS خرب to draw w. hooked stick

CRS خرب to sit contracted

CRB خرب buttock

RUP راية tail-end, buttock
CRN خرب plait of hair (transf.)
CRS خرب jar

CRC خرب jar

CRB خرب rump (of camel)

CRS خرب to pound

CRS خرب to squeeze

KRS خرب to freeze

CLB كلب every biting or barking animal (L dropped).

CF كفة border of a garment

CF كف slap, fist

KL كل be, SC blocked road

CL خل be small

CLP خلة vice, SCL transact, N.V.

CLN خلة stream

CM خمرة to heap top,

CRTC خرب to curtail

CRB خرب to bend

CRB خرب tighten

CMR خمر muller, screen

DBT خرة be ambidextrous

N. V. accuracy, organisation.

DFT خرة foolish
SILLY, foolish (originally blessed, happy)

SL الف (be foolish)

ٍماً (be cheerful)

N.B.—To say that foolish is skilful or blessed and happy is to twist etymology uselessly and in despair.

L4 CYNO, dog

Eng. CN نس to seize w. teeth

KUN-os, dog (Greek)

KN=SN نس to seize w. teeth

CHUAN, dog (Chinese)

CHN=SN نس to seize w. teeth

SUNA, dog (Skt.)

SN نس to seize w. teeth

AJA, dog (Yoruba)

AJ=AZ غص to seize w. teeth

DOG

Eng. DO=DUZ خید to bite w. teeth

N.B.—Animals are named after their habits or sounds of their voices.

COCK

CYNO-S-URE, dog+tail

CAN-ine, of dog

DAHBEYAH, gilded barge

DALLY, to toy amorousy

DAZE, to stun, stupefy

DAAZ-le, to stupefy

DEBAC-le, sudden rush of water

de-CALCI-fy, deprive of lime

CALC-ine

DECAY (CAD) fall

DE-CAD-ence, fall, deterioration

DECEIVE (CAPIO), catch

DECLIVITY (KLI), ascent

DECREPIIT, worn out, wasted w. age (CREP) creak

DE-DIC-ate, declare

DEICTIC (DEIK) show

DE-FUNCT, FUNC-tion, perform

FNC تك to continue doing

DENTI-FRICE, FRIC-tion, rub

DENTI-SERT (SERO), to join

DE-SULTORY (SAL) leap

DETACH (ATTACH) (TACCA) nail

DE, negative pfx.

ٍماً=SC سك nail (wrong root)

DETERIORATE (TERO) rub

DETONATE (TONO) resound

DETRI-MENT (TERO) rub

DE-TRI-itus, (TERO) rub

DIA-CUL-um, by-juice

DIA-TOM, (TEM) cut

GAM-ous, married

DICTATE (DICO) say, declare

DIFFRACT (FRAG) break

DIGEST (GERO) carry

DIMINISH (MIN-us) less

DIN, continued noise

DINK-y, neat, pretty

DIRK (DOLK) dagger

DOUGH (TEIG) Kneaded paste

DIS-CERF (CARP) pluck

DISHEVELLED (CAPI-II-US) head, hair

DISPERSE (SPAR) scatter

DISSENT (SERR) join

DISSUADE (SAUD) to present in a pleasing manner

DISSILIENT (SAL) leap

DISTILL (STILLA) to drip

DISTORT (TORQO) to twist

DITTO (DIC) say, declare

DITTI, short simple song (DIC)

DIVALENT (VAL) be worth

DIVIDE (VID) separate

DOCETIC (DOKEO) seem

DOCH-an-DOR-is, drink+door

DEPRAVE (PRAV-us) crooked, corrupt

DOCHMIAC (DEKHO) receive

RE-CEIVE (CAPIO) to take, fill

DOCILE (DOCEO) teach, exhibit

DOD, to cut D/J

DOGMA (DOKEO) seem

DULC-et, soft, sweet

ٍماً DOLLOP, clumsy lump of food d/J

TR جر to whet—hence rub

TN جر to tinkle

TR جر to whet

TR جر to whet

CL خل sour juice

TM جل to cut, حلم to break

GM جم to unite

DC دل to manifest

FRG جر to separate, تعق to explode

GR جر to drag

MN جر to cut, weaken

DN دل to buzz

DNK دل to be minute, exact

DLK دلspringing sword

TG جر to dough-paste (عجين)

CRP جر to pluck (fruit)

CB جر head (hair implied)

SPR جر to dispel, scatter

SR جر to fasten

SD جر to speak, act rightly in

SAL جل to leap

STL جل to fall drop by drop

TRO جر to wrap

DC دل to manifest

VC دل to obtain

VD=BD جر to separate, دل to divide

DK دل to manifest

DK دل to drink, TR ترعة door

PRV=VRB جر to crook, corrupt

DK جر to fill

CP جر to fill, restrain

DC دل to manifest

DD=JD جر to cut

DK دل to manifest

DLC دل smooth

DLP=JLP جر thick dry bread
DOR-ado (DOR-ar) to guild
DRABB-le, make muddy
DRACHM (DRAK-me) grasp
DRAG, draw
DRAUGHT-t, DRAW (DRAAG) grasp
DROME-dary (DROM) race
DROM-ond, race
DROUGHT (DRUG-an) to dry
DRY (DRYGE) d/t G/Z
DRYAD (DR-ud) tree
EAVE, edge V/F
EBB, going back of tide
EBRAC-te-ate (BRAC-ta) thin plate
EC-BLAS-ESIS (BLAS-ta) sprout
ECHEL-on, ladder (ECHELLE)
E-CORCHE, to strip
EDEL-WEISS, noble + white D/S
EDI-dle, eatable
E-DIC-t, to proclaim
E-DULCORATE (DULC-is) smooth
EFFULG-ent, radiant F/b
EL-an, impetuosity
ELASTIC (ELAU-ne-in) drive
EL-ate, lifted up
ELDORADO (DOR-ar) to guild
ELECTUARY (ek-LEICH) lick
ELOH-im, God
EMERGE (MERS) dip
EMMANU-EL, with us God
EMPTY (AEMETTA)
EMULSIFY (MULG) milk
EN-CROACH (CROC) hook
(enceroach implies scraping)
END, limit
EN-ERGY, work
ENORMOUS (No-rm=GNO) know

ENOUGH (NAH)
EN-to, EN-do, IN
EN-TO MO, to cut
EN-TROPY, turn
epi-TAPH, tomb, i.e., mound
epi-TOME, cut
ERM-IC, of desert
ERG, work
-ESQUE, partaking of quality
EU-CALYP-t-us, covered
EU-CHAR-Is (KHR-is) pleasing
EVOKE (VOX) voice
VOICE (VOX)
VICE, blemish (VICIOUS-us)
EX-, remove, out
EX-ACERB-ate, make sour
EX-CEL, be lofty C/K
EX-CEP-t (CAPIO) take
EX-ERP-t (CARP) pluck
EX-CHEQU-er
ex-ERGUE (ERG-on) work
ex-ERT (SER) to bind
ex-HILA-r-ate, be cheerful
ex-PIRE (SPIRO) to breathe
EXTORT (TORQUO) twist
EXTRINSIC (SEC-us) side
FAN, to winnow (VA)
W-known, expose to wind
FROU-CHE, sullen, shy
FASC-ism, bundle
FATIGUE
FASTI-di-ous, proud
FAUC-al, of jaw
FAULT (FAUT) (FAIL) deceive

FELLECUA, vessel
FID, pin of wood
FILE, instrument w, furrows
FIL-ing, particles rubbed off
FIRTH, river mouth
FLAT

NAH ناه enough
EN, عن to confine
TM خم to cut
TRP طرف to turn back
TP لف raised ground
TM خم to cut
ERM أرم wasted land
ERG مرف to exert strenuously
ESQ إلى be attributed to
CLP غلاف to cover
KR كر to rejoice
VX=VKS ونخ voice
VX=VKS ونخ voice (elided)
VCS ونخ defect, vice (elided)
EX=EK ابت to remove far away
CRB صرب to make sour
CL نل to lift, raise
CP كف to restrain, ex-out
CRP مرف to pluck
SK مرف written agreement
ERG مرف to exert strenuously
SR صر to fasten
HL هن to rejoice
SPR زهر breathe hard, sigh
TRQ ترش to twist, wrap
SC صن side
VA خوي to expose to air
W خوي to expose to air, blow (wind)
FRK خوي be faint-hearted
FSC=VSC ونخ to fasten
FTG لف to be fatigued
FST لف to boast vainly
FC تك jaw

FAT مرف miss, fail to attain
↑ نف deceive.
FLC فلك vessel
FD=VD ود wooden peg
FL تل to notch
FL فل filings of iron
FRS فم mouth of a river
FLT فل flatten
TRILITERAL FORMULA

GREAVE, thicket
GREED, eager desire
GRAC-il-e, slender
• GRAM (GRAPHO) write
• GRAMM-ar (GRAPHO) GRANT (CRED) admit
• GRIP, gutter, trench
• GRIP, handful
GRIZZ-le, to grumble
GROOVE, to grave
• GROPE, handful
GROSS, thick
GROUSE, to grumble
GROVE, wood of small size
GROYNE, breakwater
• GRUB, to dig
GRUE-some, curdling
GRUFF, rough
GRUTCH, to grudge CH/S
GRUDGE, feel resentment G/Z
GUARD (WARD) watching
• GUILE, deceive
gurtle L/R
GUTTAE, drop
GUT, intestine (GUTTAE) drop (B dropped).

N.B.—B softens into V which becomes U and disappears.

GUTTER, channel
GUTTER, throat
THROA-t, wind-pipe
HALLUCI-n-ate
HANG, suspend
HARASS, to incite dog
HARSH, rough
HARV-est (CARP) pluck
CROP
HASH, to cut in pieces
HAUL, pull forcibly
HAZAR-d, danger

HEAT, warmth, race
GRF فريق thick of trees
GRD فريق to long for a th.
GRC فريق tender, delicate
GRP فريق scrape (i.e., draw lines)
GRP فريق scrape (hence write)
CRD ترخ to acknowledge
GRP ترخ stream of water
GRAP فريق handful
GRZ فريق to be grieved
GRF فريق pare off
GRF فريق handful
GRS فريق thick and strong
GRS فريق to press
GRS فريق to be oppressed by grief
GRF فريق thicket of trees
GRN فريق projecting angle
GRF فريق to dig
GR فريق to cold, نتى coagulated milk
GRG فريق refreshing, scraping
GRS فريق to press
GRZ فريق feel disgust, be grieved
WRD فريق look-out
GL فريق to defraud
GRG فريق to gurgle
gt فريق to dip in water
GT=GTB ماء to dip in water

HEBREW (IBRI) from the other side of Fupprates.
HELIX, to turn round
HELP
HERRIE-n, bristled
HERMI-l (ERMIA) desert
HILA-r, is, cheerful
HINGE, to bend, cardinal point
HISS, spirant sound
HISTORY, story (ID) see
HOARSE, rough
HOLD, grasp
HORR-ent, bristling
HORRI-ble, shudder causing
HOT
HUDDLE, drive in disorder
HUFF, puff of wind
HUNDRED (HUND)
HURT, injure
HUSTLE, shake to and fro, jostle
HUZZAH, joy
HYLE, matter
• ICON, image
IDEA, thought (ID) see
IDENTITY (ID-em) same
• IDLE (EITE)
IG-n-ite, set on fire
I-GN-ore, not to know
IGUANDON (OD-outs) tooth
ILL
IMMARCE-si-ble, languish
IMPEACH (PED-is) foot (PES)
IMPEDE (PED-is) foot (PES)
INCARCERATE (ARC) shut up

IN-CEN-tive, incite
(CANO) sing, ignite
INDULGE, not to restrain, treat w. favour (perhaps
DULC-is, sweet, soft) (DUL-t).

IBR غريب shore, margin, غير to cross a river.
HLK حلق to circle in air
HLB حاب to help
HRS هراء thorny plant
ERM أرم wasted land
HL الهل to rejoice
GNO سنج to incline, سنج root
AST حسب low voice
HRH حارش to be rough
HLD الهل to seize+(H) LD الاهل withhold
HR اه to become stiff (thorns)
HR اه to shiver f. fever
HT=HD اح to hot
HDL الهل to be shaken, tossed
HF اله to whizz (wind)
HND الة flock of 100, century
HRT الہ to spear a.o.
HSL الطل to quiver,
شحيللل to drive w. force.
HZH هيزه joy
HYL الهل matter
CN سن to make a picture
ID الذه to think اتتغ to see
ID الذه equal, match
ETL غلاة Idleness
IG آش to burn (fire)
I, not GN=ZN الهل to know
OD الذه to bite w. teeth nfv.
IL الهل to be ill
MRC مرج languid, weak
PD الذه to tread+PS فتح to stride
PD الذه to tread+PS فتح to stride
ARC امر حرس guard against
CN سن to urge, sharpen
† CN=KN الذه to sing, اشة shine
DL الهل unrestraint
† DLC الهل to treat a.o. kindly
شششششششششششششششششششش

142

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC
**TRILITERAL FORMULA**

- INCEPT (CAPIO) take, fill
- INCIDENT (CAD) fall
- INCUBATE (CUBO) lie down
- INCUNABULA (CUINA) nest
- INCULCATE (CALC) tread
- INCUMBER (CUBO) lie, weigh
- INCUS (CUD) beat out, pound
- INCUSE (CUDA) strike, beat
- INDABA, council meeting
- INDEMNITY (DAM-n-um) loss

**INDEX (DICT) show**

**INDIVIDUAL (di-VIDE) strike**

**INFRAC-tion, breaking**

- INGLE (IG-n-is) fire
- IN-GR-at, not pleasing
- IN-KLE-ing, dim notion
- IN-SER-t, to join
- IN-SPIRE, breathe
- IN-STIL, to drop
- INTER-CAL-at, proclaim
- INTER-CAP-t (CAPIO) seize
- IN-TRUDE, push, thrust
- IRK, to distress, weary
- IRRI-tate, vex

- ISOCRHYME (KRY-mos) cold
- IT-TER-at, again
- JAC-ent lying at length
- JADE, flank

- JADE, to weary
- JASP, precious stone
- JESS-ant (JAC) to lie
- JOEL, woman who discards
- JUVEN-ai; young
- KAFFIYEH, shawl for head
- KEEN, sharp
- KEEN, to wail

**CP** كف to restrain, fill, collect

**CD** نف to fell, pull down

**CB** كف to prostrate

**CN** كن to rest

**CLC** سكاك to tread

**H2** INCUMBENT (CUBO) lie, weigh

**INCUS (CUD) beat out, pound

**INCUSE (CUDA) strike, beat

**INDABA, council meeting

**INDEMNITY (DAM-n-um) loss**

- INDELIBLE (DEL) destroy
- INDEX (DICT) show
- IN-DIC-t, in-DIC-ate
- INDIVIDUAL (di-VIDE) strike
- INFRAC-tion, breaking
- INGLE (IG-n-is) fire
- IN-GR-at, not pleasing
- IN-KLE-ing, dim notion
- IN-SER-t, to join
- IN-SPIRE, breathe
- IN-STIL, to drop
- INTER-CAL-at, proclaim
- INTER-CAP-t (CAPIO) seize
- IN-TRUDE, push, thrust
- IRK, to distress, weary
- IRRI-tate, vex

**N.B.—Please note the utmost change in the pronunciation of the word KEY which was انج (J=Y)=WEDGE : W prosthetic and خ elided and J retained ; Key=a mere pronouncing of نا."
TRILITERAL FORMULA

LUX-ate, dislocate
MAIGR-E, lean
MEAGR-E, lean
(MAK-r-os) long.

* MAIN, might
MALACIA, softness
MALACO-LOGY, soft speech
MALLOW (MALSES) soften
MALTHA, cement

* MANNA, gift
MARAUD, rogue
MARC, fruit refuse
MARCH, to walk

* MARCE-scent, fading
MARAH, bitterness
MARA-SCHI-no, bitter+cherry
CHERRY, ruddy
MARK, object aimed
MARE (MAHRE)

* MAR-I (MARR-er) to bind
Marrow (MEARG) pith, fat

MARROW, mate
MARRY, take as husband or wife

* MERRY, cheerful
MART-yr, witness
MASH, mixture
MASH, to flirt

MAST-os, nipple t/d nfv.

* MATTRESS, place of throwing (MATRAH)
MEASLE-s, blister
MERE (MEERS-um) to dip
MILD, soft

MILK

MARSH, wet land (MERE) pool

* MASK, covering for face, buffoon

(MASKARA f. ŞAKHIRÁ) ridicule

LK ٦٥ to be loose
MGR ٦٥ leanness
MGR ٦٥ leanness
٦٥ long
MN ٦٥ strength
MILL to be soft
MILL to be soft, ٦٥ to speak
MILL to be soft, ٦٥ smooth
MILL ٦٥ cement
MN ٦٥ gift
MRD ٦٥ rebellious
MRC ٦٥ dung (bird)
MRK ٦٥ to pass by
MRC ٦٥ to be diseased
MR ٦٥ bitter
prec.+SK ٦٥ k glass CH/K
SRY ٦٥ red
MRK ٦٥ to pierce (game-arrow)
MHR ٦٥ fluffy
MR ٦٥ rope vfn.
MRG ٦٥ grease
MR ٦٥ woman
MR ٦٥ man, woman
MR ٦٥ man, woman
MR ٦٥ woman
MR ٦٥ woman
MR ٦٥ cheerful
MRT ٦٥ sign
MASH ٦٥ to mix
MAS ٦٥ to swagger
MSD ٦٥ to suck (breast)
(M) TR ٦٥ to throw,
MTRH ٦٥ throwing place
MSL ٦٥ to suppurate (wound)
MS ٦٥ middle part of road
MRS ٦٥ to soak in water
MILK ٦٥ soft
MLK ٦٥ milk
MR ٦٥ pool
MSM ٦٥ to transform face,
٦٥ to scoff
٦٥ to scoff

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

* MILSEY=MILK+SILE, strain SILL extract gently
* MINE (MINI-t-us) to cut
MN ٦٥ to cut
MII-ny, lessen, cut
MN ٦٥ to weaken, cut
MII-or (MINI-us) less
MN ٦٥ to cut, weaken
MII-ute, cut, lessen
MN ٦٥ to cut, weaken
*CUT
CT ٦٥ to cut, lessen
MIZE, rain in small drops
MSL ٦٥ to drop water
MIZZ-le, to decamp
MZ ٦٥ to bound swiftly
MIZZ-le, to confuse
MS ٦٥ confusion
MODE, measure
MD ٦٥ measure,

Deriv: model, moderate, modern, modest, modify, modulate, modicum, modillion, modiolus, mood.

MOOR, fasten by cable
MR ٦٥ rope vfn.
MOR-se, sour-tempered
MR ٦٥ bitter
(MOR) manner
٦٥ course, way
L5 MOR-I, death MOR-I-tal
MR ٦٥ to pass, elapse
MOR-I, die, go (Spanish)
MR ٦٥ to pass, elapse
MUR-dan, to die (Persian)
MR ٦٥ to pass, elapse
MAR-na, to die (Hindi)
MR ٦٥ to pass
A-MAR, not dying (skt.)
A ٦٥ not; MR ٦٥ pass, elapse

N.B.—Passing is euphemism for dying as shown by the Spanish root. Similarly, do to, do die, do 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:

 접تحم أبإ خلصاكم عبا و أكتم ابنا لا تجرعون

* MOR-I (MOR-is) manner.
MR ٦٥ course, passage custom
MORDA-ci-ous, biting
dl\* MARD ٦٥ to gnaw
MOR-I (AMAR-I) bitter
AMR ٦٥ to be bitter
MORS-el, bite
MRS ٦٥ to bite
MOS-lings, thin shavings
MS ٦٥ to shave
MOULT, cast off feathers
MLT ٦٥ to shave the hair
MUC-us, wipe, slimy screeion
MC ٦٥ to wipe, exude
MUID, measure of capacity
MD ٦٥ measure
MULCH, soft
CH/K
MLK ٦٥ to soften
MULISH, soft
MLS ٦٥ to smoothe

* MUNI-licence (MUN-us) gift
MN ٦٥ gift
NAZE (NAES) headland, cape
NS ٦٥ utmost limit, end
PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT

PLATE, sheet of metal
PLT
PLAGUE, a blow, stroke
PLAICE (PLATY-s) flat
PLAINT (PLACO) to strike
PLAIN (PLA) open country
PLA-NE, flat or level surface
PLA-n-et, wanderer
PLAT, flat

Der.—plate, plateau, platitude, platform, platy, platysma (PLAT-O, broad shouldered), taphus broad, nominative O.

PLEBIAN (PLE) multitude
PLEC-TR-um, strike
PLEX-or, stroke
PLOT, piece of ground
PLOUGH, to tear, furrow

POACH, to make illegally
POACH, POUCH, POCK-et K/S

POLACCA, vessel

PREACH (PRAE-DIC) proclaim

PRECEPT (CAPIO) take, fill
PRECIPICE (CAP-ut) head
PRE-DIC-ate, say, proclaim
PREE, to make trial of
PRE MORSE (MORDEO) bite t/d MRT مرت to bite, gnaw
PRE-POLL-ence, strength, healthy BL بل to be healthy, overcome
PRE-VAIL, gain victory

PRE-SERVE, retain
PRIG, dress w. finery
PROCUL-IT (KLI) ascent, hill
PROFLIGATE (FLIG) dash
PRO-FULG-ent, shining

PRO-MULCO-ate (MULCO) to cudgel

PROSTRATE (STER) throw down, spread, overthrow

PRO-VOKE, irritate (VOX) voice

PRUEDE, excellent
PUS, to suppurate
Puss, cat
PUS-TULE, pus containing

- QUES-tor, seeker, QUES-t
- SEEK
- QUAFF, to drink in large draught
- QUASH, (QUASS) shake, crush
- QUART, to betray confidence
- QUEER, to surpass, exceed
- QUEER, a fissure
- CURIS, desire to know
- H2 • QUIT (CALC) beat, tread

N.B.—The root (KUN+ANCH) has been an unnecessary half-splitting.

- RACEME, cluster
- RACK, rabbi's skin
- RACKET, din
- RAFFLE, rubbish
- RATE, to chide, scold
- REVENGE (VIN+DIC) tell

RATH, RATH-er (HRAED) quickly
RATT-le, chatter, talk foolishly
RARE, side piece of a wagon

- RE-CALC-iterate (CALCO) to tread
- RE-CEIVE (CAPIO) take, fill

- RE-CIPRO-cal, go on same path

RECK-ling, weak

- RECOVER (CAPIO) take

- RECREANT (CREDO) believe

REED (HREOD) pipe
REFRACT, REFRACTORY

- REFRAIN (FRAC) break, burst

- REGULATION (GEL) freeze

- REIS, rice

- RS Rz rice

- RE-TER-ate, repeat again

- R £££££ to return, ITR اثار to repeat
RELISH (LECC-an) to lick
REMORSE (MORDEO) to bite
\* re-MUNE-r-ate (MUN) gift
\* re-QUISE-ite (QUISE-i) seek
\* re-SERVE, save
\* re-SERV-oir, save
\* re-SPIRE, to breathe
\* re-TAIL, cut
\* re-TIC-cent (TACE) silent
\* re-TORT (TORQUO) to twist
\* re-TREA-i, go back, go apart
\* re-VEILLE (VIGIL) watch
\* re-VOKE (VOX) voice
\* re-WARD, give in return
(WARD) watch over
\* RYTHM, flow (RHEO)
\* RICE, ORIZA, RIS
\* RICKLE, loose heap
\* RICOCH-et, skip along the ground
\* RIFF-RAFF, rubbish
\* RITT-er, knight, captain
\* RITT, to ride
\* RIX-y, quarrelsome
\* RORE (ROSE) dew
\* RUBbish, waste matter (R/D)
\* RUKUS, disturbance
\* RUFF-\-RUFFLE, frill
\* RUFFLE, to swagger
\* SACCAR-um, sugar
\* SAFFIAN, leather
\* SAGIN-ate, to fatten
\* SACER, falcon
\* SAM, together
\* SAR-ment (SARP) to prune
\* SAW, cutting instrument (SAGE)
\* SAX, knife
\* SCAR-let, red
\* SCAT, collapse, sudden shower
\* SCHER-zo, to jest

LC ألق to lick
MRT مرط to gnaw
MN مانى to reward, من gift
QS قس to seek
SRF ضرف to keep back
SRF ضرف to keep back
SPR ضرف to breathe hard
TL=SL شسد to cut
TC جسي to silence
TRQ أطراف to wrap
TR تر to go away, retire apart
VGL جهل wariness, fear
VKS وكف voice
WRD ورد income
RDM ردم to flow هير flow
ORZ ورز rice
RK STL ركطة bundle of vegetables
RCS رقص to amble, dance
RF فم broken pieces of straw
RT رت chief
RT رطع to remain on horseback
RKS ركش to make a noise
RS رضي to sprinkle fine rain
DBSH دبسhe rubber
RKS ركش to make a noise
RFL رفف to wrinkle
RFL رفف to trail a garment, strut
SCR سكر sugar
SFN سفن rough skin
SGN سمن thick
SCR سمرl sharp-sighted hawk
SM اسم to collect
SRB صرب to cut
SG سغ to split (wood)
SK شق to split nfv.
SCR شرة reddish colour
SKR سنغر to collapse, سطغ snow

- SCHINDYLES' (SCHI-zo) to cleave
- SCHISM (SCHI-zo) to cleave
- SCH-z, to cleave
- SCR-one, mockery
- SCOUT, taunt, reject w. disdain
- SCOUT, worthless person
- SCOUT-er, to drizzle rain or snow

SACK, a large bag
SACK, to plunder
SCOUTH-er, uproar, confusion
SCYE, armhole (SEGI)
SEE, to soak; SIPE, soak
SCOOT, insignificant person
Hs SCOOT, slip suddenly, run
SEG-ment (SECO) to cut
SEM-antic (SEMA) sign
SEM-b-le, to collect
(3) SEPT-em-FID, seven-cleft
SEQU-ster (SEC-us) apart
SERF, fixed to a place, slave
SERVE, preserve
SER-ies (SER) to join
SEVERE, austerely restrained
SEX, distinction
SHACKLE
SIDE
SIDE-r-ite (SID-ros) iron, iron (IS-on)
SILE, to strain
SIMP-\-y, buy or sell
SIP, drink in small quantity
SIROCCO (SHARQ) east
SKELLY, squire
SKENE, knife
SLAB, outer plank sawn f., log, tall and lank.
SLCEDGE, SLED, convey without wheels.

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC
SK شق to split
SK شق to split
SK شق to split
CR خير excrement
SCR ملح to mock
SCT سحاء to curse, hate
SCT سحاء worthless fellow
SCT سحاء dew, snow vfn.

SK شق a wine-skin
SK شق to skin (an animal)
SCT سحاء anger, discontent
SG شق slit, chink
SB شق to pour liquid
SCT سحاء worthless fellow
SCT سحاء cause to slip, سحاء out run
SC ورق to cut off
SEMA سحاء sign, mark
SM سحاء to collect
SB شق 7 days, FD شق to break
SC شق to part from ster sf.
SRF شق to derv a.o.f.
SRF شق to keep back
SR شق to tie

SKS شق to restrain, constrain
SHKL شكل to be distinguished
SD دم side of a valley
SD دم to be hard (فيه أسود شديد)
IS عش to be hard
SL سحاء to extract (oil)
SMN سحاء to value
SP سحاء to drink without quenching
SHRQ شرق east
SKL زغل to squint
SKN سكين knife
SLB سلاب to bark (a tree)
SLG سلاب tail, light.
TRILITERAL FORMULA

SLEEK, SLICK, SILK, smooth
SLEY (SLEG) to strike
SLIM thin, slender
H₂ SLIP, pass quietly, slide
SLOPE
SLOUGH, bog
- SLOUGH, cast off skin
SLUDGE, snow
SMALL, slender
SM SME-ill
SME-le, ridicule, shine
SNAG, projecting point
SOCK-et, hollow
SOLE, to pull
- SOLEMN, complete, serious, attended w. appeal to God.
SOLOM-on, peaceful
SOOTH, truth
SOOTHE, to soften
SOP, soak in liquid
SORB, to suck
SOR-OS heap
SPARE, not actually used
SPAR-ge, sprinkle (SPAR)
SPAR-t, broom
SPAR-se, scattered
SPARROW
SPEAR, weapon w. pointed head
SPHENE, wedge
SPILL, to shed
SPORA-d-ic, SPORE, scatter
SPREA-d, to scatter
SPRAY, sprinkle, toss w. wind
SQUAIL, pelt w. sticks vfn.
SQUFAM-ish, easily nauseated

SQUABB-le, noisy quarrel
- SQUIB, firework thrown by hand, tube, lampoon.
SQUINT, look obliquely (NT)

SLK لطيف even, smooth
SLG ضيق to strike w. a stick
SLM سليم tender, slender
SMB to be past, slender
SLP سلسل slope of a hill
SLR سرط slippery place
SLG سلخ slough of snake cast off
SLG سلخ snow
SM الماء to be lean
SM سحاء to smell
SM سحاء to joke, to shine
SNG نجاح extremity, point
SK سك crack, chink
SL سل to draw, extract gently
SLM سلخ to be free of defect whole, obedient to God
SLM ماء peace
SD سد to be truthful
SD سد to become soft, tender
SB سب to be poured (liquid)
SRB شرب to suck
SR سر to heap
SPR ضفر to be empty (house, vessel)
SPR مفر to dispel, scatter
SPR مفر to sweep
SPR مفر to scatter
SPR مفر to scatter
SPR مفر to scatter
SPEAK مشكلة side of spear-head
SPN سفن wedge
SBL سب to shed (tears)
SPR مفر to dispel, scatter
SPR مفر to scatter
SPR مفر to dispel (wind-cloud)
SQL سلف iron-shod stick
SQM سلم person whose nose becomes affected or closed w. smell.
SQB تفعيل to tumult, stir
SQB قرب to be close, to be to pierce (hence lampoon)
SQ to split in two halves, look fixedly

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

(N.B.—SQU.:nt is splitting of sight.)
SQUI:ny, to squint
SQUI:sh, make squelching sound
STAB, to wound by a piercing weapon like a dagger
STALACTITE (STAL-ass-tien) to fall drop by drop
STILL, fall by drops
- STILL (STA) stand t/cl
STEEVE, plough tail, make angle w. horizon
STEM, subterranean stalk
STEM, to check up
STOLE, array, long robe
H₂ STOL-id, inactive, fool
STOLE, reclined branch
STORY, tale
- STRA-b-ism, squinting
SQU:nt (NT)
- STRIA, line
STUM-b-le, to strike against
SUB, under
SUB-JAC-ent, underlying.
- SUB-SEC-ive (SEC) to cut
- SUB-TRUDE, to thrust
SUCCECUS (CUB) to lie
SUCCECUS (CUB) to lie
SUCR:ose (SUCRE) sugar
SUFFOCATE (FAUC-es) jaw
SWEAR, guarantee of oath, speak loudly (SVARA).
AN-SWER (SVARA) to swear
SULCUS, furrow
- SULPHUR (SOURE) (L)
sym-PLIES-METER (L)
(PIES-tien) press (MET)
SUM, SUMM:ary, collect
SUP, to take soup

SO to split in two halves
SO صد to split in two halves
SO صد to sound loudly
STB صد to make incisions,削
STL صد to fall drop by drop
STL صد to cut lengthwise, to
SM صد to come out in file
SDL صد to hang down
STR صد to squint, divide in two
STR صد to squint, divide in two
STR صد line
SDM صد to strike against, collide
SC صد to go down prec.+JG to lie down
SC صد to cut, صد to split
TRD صد to drive back
CB صد to prostrate
CB صد to prostrate
SCR صد sugar
FC صد jaw
SBR صد to give suet
SBR صد to give suet
- SBR صد to whistle
SBR صد to give suet
SLC صد to cut lengthwise
SFR صد yellow
PZ صد to squeeze
MT صد to measure
SM صد to collect
SB صد what is poured (i.e., soup)
• SOUP (SOP) dips or soak in liquid
  • SB صب to pour forth water,
  • SOP, dip or soak in liquid
  • PS صب to pour forth water
  • SUPPURATE (PUS)
  • VGL جع大力推进
  • SURVEILL-ance (VIGIL) watchful
  • CP كاف to restrain
  • SUSCEPTIBLE (CAPIO) seize
  • SKM صمم formed.
  • SWARM, large number of animals, of horsemen (W)
  • سب صب to pour forth water
  • SWELL, guarantee of oath
  • SBR صب to give surety
  • SYRINGE, SY-ING instrument for squirting, tunnel (L)
  • SRNG رن زرتنق to spirt water into mouth
  • TABBOR, drum R/L تاب دلم
  • TBL طلم to fill with.
  • TAC-it, TACE, silent
  • TC صص to silence
  • TAEL, weight
  • TL نل to lift weight nfv.
  • TAMAR-IND, date+India
  • TC اص to India.
  • TAR-i, cutting
  • TR أط to cut
  • TAR-i (TORQ) twist
  • TRQ أط to twist
  • TEAR, to rend
  • TR أط to cut a piece of cloth
  • TAB-le, board, plank (TAB)
  • TB=DF كا دف, board, plank
  • TALLAT (TABU-la) board
  • TB=DF كا دف, board, plank
  • TEAM, to be full
  • TM مف to fill to brim.
  • TEAM, set of persons
  • TM مف great number, multitude
  • TEAM, to empty
  • AMF مف emptiness
  • EMPT-y (AEMETTA) (P)
  • AMT مف emptiness
  • TEME-n-os (TAM) to cut
  • TM مف to cut
  • TEMPLE, side, division
  • TM مف to cut
  • TEMPLE, ground cut apart
  • TM مف to cut
  • TEND, ATTEN-d
  • ATN عطأ to lean towards
  • TEN-d, to stretch
  • TN=NT عطأ to stretch
  • TERE-do (TEIRO) to rub
  • TR طط to whet
  • THIRST (TRAS) dryness
  • TRS طط to be dry
  • THOLE, endure, undergo
  • TL نل to lift or carry (weight)
  • THRASH (DRESH-en)
  • DRS دس to thrash
  • THREMMATOLOGY (TREPO) nourish
  • TRP ترثف to make prosperous
  • THRIF-t, increase, wealth
  • TRF ترثف wealth
  • THRIVE, to prosper
  • TRF ترثف to make prosperous
  • THOR-id, shield shaped
  • TRS ترثف shield
  • (THEREOS) from (THURA) door (TR تع دش door
  • TING-g, to ring
  • TN مف to tinkle
  • TINN-i, to ring
  • TIRE, to grow weary
  • TIRE, to adorn
  • TIME-sis, cutting
  • TOLE-r-ate, lift up
  • TONE, volume (TEM) to cut
  • TOP-ary (TOP) place
  • TOP-ic, head
  • H2 TOP, summit, tuft
  • TIP, extremity, end
  • TIP, to lean, aslant
  • TOP, rotating toy
  • TIP, present of money
  • TOP, to roll, round
  • TIP, to turn, tuft
  • TOP, summit, tuft
  • TIP, to turn, tuft
  • TIP, bunch of feathers
  • TOP, summit, tuft
  • TF طط to tuft, hairs
  • CFS أط lock of hair (i.e., topknot) summit, top.
  • TOR, hill
  • TORCH-on, to wipe
  • TORMENT (TORQUEO) twist
  • TOR-er (TORQUEO) twist
  • TORM-er (TORQUEO) twist
  • TORM-i COLL-is, twisted neck
  • TR, trace, beaten path, way
  • TR, track, beaten path
  • TR, to walk
  • TR, to be dry
  • TR, to pass by
  • TR, to grow (plant) nfv.
  • TR, to tremble
  • TR, to tumble
  • TR, to drop
  • TR, to turn back
  • TR, to walk
  • TR, to ring
  • TR, to pass by
• TURB-id, muddy
• TURG-ent, thickened
• TROOP- band of people, cavalry horse
• TROPHY - prize, to turn
• TURM-oil (TREMO) shake
• ul-TIM-ate, last
• ul-TIMA-um, final terms
• URDE, pointed
• URGE, impel
• UT=er, speak
• UVA, bunch
• VERGE, twig
• YOUNG (YUVAN)
• VAIL, be worth
• VALE, well
• VAL-our (VAL) strong
• VAL-id, sound
• VALUE, be worth
• L2 LABH, gain
• AVAIL, be worth
• WELL
• WELL, spring (VELLA) to boil
• VOIR, true
• VERY (VER-us) true
• VEDI-fy (VER-us) true
• VETERN-ary
• VERACIOUS (VER-us) true
• VELD, open country
• WEALD, open country
• WIDE, extending far
• WON, dwell
• WONE (WON) dwell
• VACI-i-ate, oscillate
• VAPUL-ate, be flogged
• VERRUCA, wart, lump
• VIGIL, watch
• VORACIOUS, greedy in eating
• WAIST, middle part

TRILITERAL FORMULA

TRB ترب to soil w. dust
TRZ ترز to be thick and hard
TRP طرف party of men (مانهند), طرف horse of high breed
TRP ترف novelty, طرف to turn
TRM ترم to tremble
TM تم end
URD عرذ to pierce (arrow)
URG عم جح to urge, اجر excite
UT عت to utter
V/F UFA عفا to be tufy
FRG فرغ to branch, shoot
YFN بفنم to train young
BL بل to obtain
BL بل to recover health
VL=BL بل to recover health
BR بتر to be truthful
BTR بذر veterinary surgeon
VT ورت، ورت to be well-trodden
BC بر to be truthful
BLD بلدة land
BD بد to separate, be removed
BN بن to remain in a place
BN بن to remain in a place
VC=VCC وحم to oscillate
VBL بل to beat w. stick
VRC دز clot of blood
VGL و جل wariness, fear
VRC دز to eat greedily
VR=VRS سلided in root
WST وسط middle part

(WAST) growth
WALLAP, gallop
WAME=WOMB, cavity, belly
WM=FM نم opening, orifice
STOMACH (STOMA) مouth
WADDY, club
WARB-le, twist
WARD, watch over
WEASEL, nimble quadruped
WEIRD, happening, spell
WELSH, to cheat
WHIM, fancy
 WHP, stroke
WHIPP, move w. sudden motion
WHIPPP-et, move briskly
WHIRR (E-VIRR) to whirl
WHACK, blow
WHANG, blow, sound of blow
(W) WREAK (URGE)
WITHER (HWIDER) move swiftly, raar as wind
YCLAD, to clad y pfx.
CLOTH, CLAD, cover upon
YIRD, earth y pfx
EARTH (ARD)
ZEND (JINA) to know
ZOOM, to buzz
ZIM-b, fly
ZERO (SIFR) f dropped

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

† بت to spread
WLP ولف gallop
WM=FM نم opening, orifice
STOMACH (STOMA) مouth
WD ود pole, stake
WRB ورب to crook
WRD ورد look-out
WZL وذل rate
WRD ورد to arrive, ورد spell
WLS واسس to deceive
WHIM وصم surmise
WHP وح وح to beat w. a stick
WHIP هف، هف to hurry towards
WHIPPP-et, move briskly
WHIRR حور to roll
WK وق وق sound of blow, blow
WG وق of sound of blow, blow
URG عم جح to urge
HDR هدر to shoot forth,
YCLAD, to clad y pfx.
CLOTH, CLAD, cover upon
YIRD, earth y pfx
ARD ارض earth
ZEND (JINA) to know
ZOOM, to buzz
ZIM-b, fly
SFR صفر zero, empty
Bilateral Formula-Aphesis

Aphesis of غ

*Restore the initial غ:

LEGO, bind

LG敞开 to fasten

Deriv.—allegation, religion, colligiate, league, ligament, lea, lien,
lyam, rely, ally, alloy.

افل ALLGE (LIT-is) quarrel

(LLT-g-are)

ALLOC-atc (LOC-us) place

MAZE, labyrinth

AMAZE, wonder

BALLO, throw so as to hit

Deriv.—repel, compel, impel, impulse, propel, expel, problem,
parable, repulse, smboul, emblem.

ام-CHLO-sis, crookedness

APPEAL (PELO) to drive

ARRAY (RED) ready

ARRANGE, put in a row (N)

ARROG-ate (ROGO) ask

Deriv.-CCR-sis, crookedness

APPEAL (PELO) to drive

ARRAY (RED) ready

ARRANGE, put in a row (N)

ARROG-ate (ROGO) ask

H2 ASSOCI-atc, SOCI-ty, join

SAK-tti, attachment skt.

ASSUAGE (SAUV-is) sweet

ATTACH (TACK) adhere

AWRY (WRIGI-an) to turn

BALL, dance

BALL, sphere

BALL, wind into ball

BEAR, to carry

BEAR, give birth to

BEAD, prayer

be-LONG, pertain to

H3 BID, pray, proclaim, command.

BIDD-able, tractable

BOLL, to roll, stem

BOLLO, to roll, stem

BOLO, throw so as to hit

BOWL, to go revolving

RIM, edge, brim

BROW (BRU) bridge

CALM, stillness, quiet

(KAUOM)

CAT-er-WAIL, cat’s screaming

CESTOID (KES-t-os) girdle

CLAUSE (KLA) to shut

CLISTAGAMIC (KLEIO) close

Deriv.: cloi-ster, close, enclose, enclosure, conclude, seclude, exclude, recluse, occlude.

CUDD-le, to embrace, nestle

EMBRACE (BRACE) firm hold

CLU-ster, bunch (ster sfx)

COL-on, limb, intestine

com-FOR-t (FOR-t-is) strong

FAR-m, firm, fixed payment

FIR-m, steadfast

com-PLE, drive

con-TEMPO-rary (TEMP-us) time

TIME, mom, delay (TEN) cut

CORM, trunk (KEIRO)

Deriv.: cloi-ster, close, enclose, enclosure, conclude, seclude, exclude, recluse, occlude.

DARE, to be bold

de-BAUCH, sensual

de-LAC-table (LAC) snare

DEROG-ate (ROGO) ask, propose

dis-SOCI-atc (dis negative)

BO TCH, PATCH

BRAE, hill-side, edge

BROW, edge

BOWL, to go revolving

RIM, edge, brim

BROW (BRU) bridge

CALM, stillness, quiet

(KAUOM)

CAT-er-WAIL, cat’s screaming

CESTOID (KES-t-os) girdle

CLAUSE (KLA) to shut

CLISTAGAMIC (KLEIO) close

Deriv.: cloi-ster, close, enclose, enclosure, conclude, seclude, exclude, recluse, occlude.

CUDD-le, to embrace, nestle

EMBRACE (BRACE) firm hold

CLU-ster, bunch (ster sfx)

COL-on, limb, intestine

com-FOR-t (FOR-t-is) strong

FAR-m, firm, fixed payment

FIR-m, steadfast

com-PLE, drive

con-TEMPO-rary (TEMP-us) time

TIME, mom, delay (TEN) cut

CORM, trunk (KEIRO)

Deriv.: cloi-ster, close, enclose, enclosure, conclude, seclude, exclude, recluse, occlude.

DARE, to be bold

de-BAUCH, sensual

de-LAC-table (LAC) snare

DEROG-ate (ROGO) ask, propose

dis-SOCI-atc (dis negative)
di-ther, to tremble
BILL, a chopper, sword
BILL, bird's beak, chopper
BULL-et, BULLE-tin, boss
BILL-et, a note (BULLA) swell
BILL, (BULLA) swelling, boss, edict
n DUN-g, manure
ec-BOLE, to throw out
EFFIGY (FINGO) to fashion (N)
EFFORT (FOR-t-is) strong
FORCE (FOR-t-is) strong
EXTENPORE (TEMP) time (P)
FAKE, swindle, contrive out of poor material
FAR, long way off
FARROW (POR-c-us)
FASHION (FACIO) to make
FIG-ure, to form
FART, to break wind (R)
• FAVOUR, kindness (FAVEO)
• FEAST (FE) devoted, sacred
H₂ FİCK-ıe, deceptive, inconstant
FETCH, go and seize
FİC TİLE (FIG) to fashion
FORTIFY (FOR-t-is) strong
FUDGE, to patch, botch
GANCH, hook (N)
BALD (BAL) white
GHOS-T, semblance G/K
• JIMP, slender (M)
KIL-t, plaited, tuck up
• KID, faggot
• KNIT, to make a knot (N)
• KNOT (N)
KNOT-1, whip (N)
• LACE, leather strip
n LALLA-tion, to quiet by deception
n LULLA-by, sing to sleep
• LATCH, to grasp

TR عثر to quiver
BL عبر to cut off
BL عبر to cut off
BL عبر to swell
BL عبر to swell
BL عبر to swell
BL عبر to swell
DN عذر to manure
BL عبر to repel—hence throw
FG عذر to patch
FR غير firm-minded, صديق, جمع
FR غير firm-minded, صديق
TM عذر delay (delay occupies time)
FK عذر to deceive, عذر to patch
FR غير distance, remoteness
PR غير pig
FC عذر to patch
FG عذر to patch
FG عذر to patch
EC عذر to break wind
FV عذر kindness
Fİ عذر to save
FK عذر to deceive, عذر to be weak-minded
FK عذر go and come, seize
FG عذر to patch
FR غير firm-minded
FG عذر to patch, botch
GCH=GS عذر to bend
BL عذر to become white
KS عذر reflection
JP عذر thin
KL عذر to place layer upon layer, tie
KD عذر to tie nfv.
KT=KD عذر to tie into a knot
KT=KD عذر knot
KT=KD عذر to whip
LC=KL عذر a length of thong
LL عذر to divert, amuse
LL عذر to divert, عذر amusement
LK عذر to hold fast, catch

• LATCH-et, thong (LACE)
• LEDGE, attached strip (LEX)
• LEECH, blood-sucking worm
• LEG, limb nfv.
• LIMB (LIM) leg, arm or wing
• LEGA-to, smooth (LIGO) tie
• LIMB, border (B)
• LIMI-t, boundary indicated by stone
• LIM-en, threshold, limit
• pre-LIMI-n-ary, limit
• LINTEL (LIM-es) border
• LIMIT-ate, strife, contention
• LOCK, fastening device

(LEUK) fasten (GALUK) shut up ت GLK عذر to close door، عذر lock
LOCK, ringlet of hair
H₂ LONG, pertain, be fit (N)
LOW (LICG-an) to lie
LOW (LOGI) blaze
LOW (HLAW) hill H/K
HILL (COLL-is)
LUCK-en, to look, close
LUCKY, to bolt
LUC-t-a-tion, to struggle, wrestle
LUNGE, to lengthen (N)
LONGI (N) far extending
LONGEITY (AE-V-UUM) age
LYCAE-NA (LYK-aia) she-wolf
LYCANTHROPHY (LYK-os) wolf
MAD, furious w. anger
MADE-fy, to moisten
MAD-id, wet
MAD-or, stay
MAN-sion, remain
• MAH-RASH-tra, great kingdom
• MEDI-tate, intend
MEMINIE (MAN-sio) dwelling
MEN-age, dwelling
MOID-er, stupefy, wander in mind, confuse
MAD عذر to be giddy,
MD عذر to become angry، عذر mad to be giddy
MD عذر to become moistened
MD عذر to become moistened
MN عذر to dwell
MN عذر to dwell
chief, RSH عذر kingdom
MD عذر to intend
MN عذر to dwell
MN عذر to dwell
MD عذر to be giddy,
MD عذر to become astonished
MOOD, mind, anger
MUD, wet earth
MYSTERY (MUO) to close the eyes
NATT-er to be peevish
NECK
ob-LIGA, bind
obs-TIP-ation, pressing
cons-TIP-ation, pressing
PATCH
BOTCH
PATCH, fool
PAWK, trick
ROOS-t, to alight
RES-t, to repose, prop or support
per-TUSS-us, cough
PORCUS, swine (FEARH)
PORCH (POR-ta) gate, opening
PORE, to ponder over
PORE, passage, opening
POR-t, convey (PORO)
POR-t gate (PORO)
PURPORT (PORO) carry
PHOR-OS, carrying
PHORM-t, carrier (FERO)
OFFER, bring, carry on person

N.B.—In my opinion PORO and FERO, are different.

PREROGATIVE (ROGO) ask, request, stretch
PRO-ROGUE, ask, propose
PROW, valiant (PROJ)
PRUI-na, hoar-frost
HOAR, white
PYRO, fire, heat
PUTT-ee, strip to wind round
RACK, to stretch

MOOC, to hide
MS عَمِلُ to hide
MD ذَهَبُ to intend, be angry
MD ذُكُورُ become moistened (earth)
M عَطْرُ to render blind, obscure

NT عَتْبُ to treat harshly
NK قَنُّock
LG عَطِسُ to fasten, obligation
TP عَطَفُ to fold—hence press
TP عَطَفُ to fold—hence press
PK عَطَفُ to patch
BK=FK عَطِقُ to patch, botch
PK عَطِقُ to be foolish
PK عَطَفُ to deceive
RS عَطَفُ to alight for rest
RS عَطَفُ to alight for rest in the night,
RS عَطَفُ to prop stakes of vine
TS عِطْسُ sneeze (cough implied)
FR عَمِلُ pig
PR =BR عَطِرُ to open passage, to open
BR عَطِرُ to read mentally
BR عَطِرُ to open passage, to open
BR عَطِرُ to open
BR عَطِرُ to open passage
BR عَطِرُ to open, in water
BR عَطِرُ to prop
RF =FR عَطِرُ to lift, carry
RF =FR عَطِرُ to lift, take away to

RACK, amble, move
RACK, to drive
RACK, arrack
H2 RACK, torture, destruction, oppress
RACK, sway f. side to side
RACK, narrow path
RACK, horse's gait
RAD, READ
RAD, afraid
RAISE, to lift
RAKE, a track
RAKI, liquor
RAND, border (N)
RAND-em, to gallop, (N)
run swiftly
RAUC-LE, rough, vigorous
RAUC-ous, hoarse
READ
READ-y, prepared
REAR, to raise (RISE)
READO, to arrange
REDE, advice, counsel
REEVE, high official
REICH, kingdom CH/S
RASH-tar, kingdom skt.

RELUCTANT (LUC-t-ari) wrestle LC=LS ما لاس to wrestle
H2 re-MAIN, to dwell, stay
MAN-dan, to dwell, remain (Pers.) MN ٍما لاي to put off, delay
RESTIFORM (RES-t-is) cord
RICKER (RICK) tree trunk
RIDD-le, to speak obscurely
RIDGE, to make holes
RIPE, prevalent
RIP, skin eruption
RIG, roof
RIM, edge
RIP, disturbed state of sea

REL, to move about
RK عَطِرُ to rouse, excite
RK عَطِرُ to juice, distilled liquor
RK عَطِرُ to oppress, رَهْب to pound
RK عَطِرُ to quiver
RK عَطِرُ road in Highland
RK عَطِرُ run
RD عَطِرُ to read mentally
RD عَطِرُ fear
RS عَطِرُ to raise
RK عَطِرُ footprints of animals
RK عَطِرُ distilled liquor
RD عَطِرُ side
RD عَطِرُ to run away,
RC عَطِرُ at random
RC عَطِرُ to scrape, be strong
RC عَطِرُ to rub, scrape
RD عَطِرُ to read mentally
RD عَطِرُ to prepare
RS عَطِرُ to raise
RD عَطِرُ to prepare, review of army
RD عَطِرُ to propose a th., to
RF عَطِرُ chief
RS عَطِرُ kingdom
RSH عَطِرُ kingdom
REL, to put off, delay
RS عَطِرُ rope
RK عَطِرُ trunk of tree
RD عَطِرُ speak equivocally
RD عَطِرُ to pierce cf., ردود to pierce
RF عَطِرُ in common use, known
RP عَطِرُ wave of sea, رِبِلَلَلْوَلَمِ to wrinkle
RF عَطِرُ ulcer in the palm of hand
RF عَطِرُ to ascend
RM عَطِرُ dam
RP عَطِرُ wave of sea, رِبِلَلْوَلَم
- RISE
  RISE-cl, support for vine
  RISE-ation, ask, supplicate
  Ṿ ROOD: cross
  ROOSE, to praise (HROSA)
  NIGHT (Nok-t) (NUX)
  ROOS-t, place for sleeping of bird

H₂ RES-t, repose, alight, prop, stop
  RES-t-ive, moving backwards and sideways
  RES-t-ive, refusing to move

REST, remain over re-(STA) stand
  RUC-tion, uproar
  SAV-our, SAP, to taste
  SIB, kinship

- 裉
- 裉
  SOL-tary, SOL-tude
  SPAN (SPA-en-an) to bind
  SUB-LIME, exalted
  SULL-en, orig. alone
  TAMP, pack round, fill (M)
  TAN, convert hide into leather
  TEDI-um, weariness owing to length

THILL, shaft of carriage

Tick-et, to stick
  TICK: moment
  TICK-et, to stick

- ilyn
TILL, to draw
  TILL, mass of clay and sand
  TILL, cultivate
  TIPPE-t, cape coming down
  TUMBLE (TUMB) to dance (M)
  WAFF, WAF-t, WAVE (WAB-en)
  WAIVE, cast off
  WOOD, timber

- opolitan
  WRY (WRIGI-an) incline
  KNEAD (GNE-t) to press
  GUN-đha-na, to knead (Hindi)
  GUMP-tion, enterprising spirit
  SLA-t, slope
  TIME, mora, duration, delay
  (TEM) to cut
  TIDE, time, opportunity
  (ZEIT)
  REG-al (REG) to rule
  SURGE, rise (REG)
  INBURGENT (REG) rise
  REG, to steer
  ERECT (REG) direct up

Deriv. : crect, direct, rectify, rectangle, resurrect, right, rectitude, rex, rectilinear, rule.

Aphesis of the الف

Restore the initial :

- 든
- 든
  BASE, to humble (BASS-us)
  ABSCESS, pus collection
  (CED) go
  ACCOUTRE (CUS-tos) guardian
  CUS-tom
  ad-MIRE, to wonder
  A-MNENITY, AMNESIA
  ANCESTOR (CED) go
  ATTOR (TOR-no) to turn
  BAN, curse
  BAN, proclaim (FA) speak
  BOUND to lead
  BAND, BIND, BOND-age
  BASE, mean, low
  be LIEF, dear, trust
  SOL-id, firm (SOL-os) hard
  BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument

RG = جر to incline
RG = جر to press, knead
RG = جر to knead
RG = جر resolution
SL = سلم to bend
TM = تمرе delay,
GT = جر to cut
KT = جر to ascend (hence rule)
RG = جر to ascend
RG = جر to ascend
RG = جر to incline
RG = جر to ascend

Aphesis of the الف

Restore the initial :

- 든
- 든
  ABASE, to humble (BASS-us)
  ABSCESS, pus collection
  (CED) go
  ACCOUTRE (CUS-tos) guardian
  CUS-tom
  ad-MIRE, to wonder
  A-MNENITY, AMNESIA
  ANCESTOR (CED) go
  ATTOR (TOR-no) to turn
  BAN, curse
  BAN, proclaim (FA) speak
  BOUND to lead
  BAND, BIND, BOND-age
  BASE, mean, low
  be LIEF, dear, trust
  SOL-id, firm (SOL-os) hard
  BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument

RG = جر to incline
RG = جر to press, knead
RG = جر to incline
H₂ • BLOW, to curse, move (wind)
- BANDIT (BAN) proclaim
- BORE (BHER) to cut, plough
- BORE, to make a hole
- BORE, to weary by tedious talk
- CAGE, prison for birds (CAV-us) hollow
- CAN-t, to tilt
- CAN-t, jargon
- CARGO (CARRI-c-are) to load
- CARRI-CA-TURE (CAR) to load
- CATCH, seize (CAP) detain
- CAULE-SCENT (CAUL-is) stem
- CAUL-ine, of stem, stalk
- CESSION (CEDE) give up
- CHARLOSCOPE (CLA-r-us) clear
- (SCUR-us) dark
- CHLO-ro, green
- CHOP, be inconstant
- CLADO (KLA-d-os) young shoot
- CLAIR-VOYANCE, (cla-r-us) clear (ID)
- CLA-RI-fy, CLEA-R
- CLEAR-COLE, clear glue
- COCHINEAL (COC-cum) scarlet
- COLE, stem, cabbage
- CABB-age, head
- COMEDY (KOM-os) revel
- (AID-os) singer
- COM-ic, mirth provoking
- COMMAND (MAN-d-are) entrust
- COMMEND
- • CON-CEDE, to yield
- • CONCRETE (CRE) grow up, increase
- • CONFOUND (FUD) pour
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لات البطل (الدلاء)</td>
<td>LT to be less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لات البطل (الدلاء) to treat scornfully</td>
<td>LT to be less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC-o, nad</td>
<td>LC اًت to be mad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF أت to love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVE (LUF-en)</td>
<td>See command, أت to entrust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN-TRA-drop, thought</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, أت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN, (MUN-ish, thinker ST)</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over نف.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARVEL (MIRA-ri) to wonder</td>
<td>MR اًت to wonder, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN, to think</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN, despiseful</td>
<td>MN اًت to be despised, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN (MES) middle</td>
<td>MS اًت to be middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN, to moan</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN-ta-1, of mind</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METICULOUS (MET-US) apprehension</td>
<td>MT اًت to doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIND (MIN-an) think</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIR-able, wonderful</td>
<td>MR اًت to be wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIR-a-1e</td>
<td>MR اًت to be wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOOR, poor soil</td>
<td>MR اًت to destitute of plants (soil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOOR, fasten by cable vfn.</td>
<td>MR اًت to twist a rope, اًت to rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOR-IA, folly (MOR-on) foolish</td>
<td>MR اًت to be foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT, to climb (N)</td>
<td>MT اًت to mount up a beast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARR-ate, relate</td>
<td>NR اًت to elucidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICE, delicate, tender</td>
<td>NC اًت to be soft, اًت to be sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIM, take, steal</td>
<td>NL اًت to take away stealthily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXYMORON (MOR-on) foolish</td>
<td>SL اًت to be removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA-MOUNT, superior (N)</td>
<td>MR اًت to be foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA-MNE-sia, (MEN) mind</td>
<td>MT اًت to be mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEAK, to look sickly</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over مان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEAK, top of mountain</td>
<td>PK اًت to be reduced to destitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER-FOR-ate, to bore</td>
<td>PK اًت to be top of mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER-FUSE (FUD) pour</td>
<td>FR اًت to prick w. a needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEST-T, plague</td>
<td>FD اًت to pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREMIER (PRI-M-us) first</td>
<td>PS اًت spreading of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR-ime, first, chief</td>
<td>PR اًت to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO-USE (FUD) pour</td>
<td>PR اًت to begin, اًت to overtop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROS-TO, first</td>
<td>FD اًت to pour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English Traced to Arabic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LITE, LITT-le</td>
<td>LT اًت to be less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATHE, to dislike</td>
<td>LT اًت to be less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC-o, nad</td>
<td>LC اًت to be mad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF أت to love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVE (LUF-en)</td>
<td>See command, أت to entrust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN-TRA-drop, thought</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, أت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN, (MUN-ish, thinker ST)</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over نف.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARVEL (MIRA-ri) to wonder</td>
<td>MR اًت to wonder, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN, to think</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN, despiseful</td>
<td>MN اًت to be despised, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN (MES) middle</td>
<td>MS اًت to be middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN, to moan</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN-ta-1, of mind</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METICULOUS (MET-US) apprehension</td>
<td>MT اًت to doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIND (MIN-an) think</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over, اًت to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIR-able, wonderful</td>
<td>MR اًت to be wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIR-a-1e</td>
<td>MR اًت to be wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOOR, poor soil</td>
<td>MR اًت to destitute of plants (soil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOOR, fasten by cable vfn.</td>
<td>MR اًت to twist a rope, اًت to rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOR-IA, folly (MOR-on) foolish</td>
<td>MR اًت to be foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT, to climb (N)</td>
<td>MT اًت to mount up a beast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARR-ate, relate</td>
<td>NR اًت to elucidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICE, delicate, tender</td>
<td>NC اًت to be soft, اًت to be sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIM, take, steal</td>
<td>NL اًت to take away stealthily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXYMORON (MOR-on) foolish</td>
<td>SL اًت to be removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA-MOUNT, superior (N)</td>
<td>MR اًت to be foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA-MNE-sia, (MEN) mind</td>
<td>MT اًت to be mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEAK, to look sickly</td>
<td>MN اًت to ponder over مان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEAK, top of mountain</td>
<td>PK اًت to be reduced to destitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER-FOR-ate, to bore</td>
<td>PK اًت to be top of mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER-FUSE (FUD) pour</td>
<td>FR اًت to prick w. a needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEST-T, plague</td>
<td>FD اًت to pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREMIER (PRI-M-us) first</td>
<td>PS اًت spreading of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR-ime, first, chief</td>
<td>PR اًت to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO-USE (FUD) pour</td>
<td>PR اًت to begin, اًت to overtop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROS-TO, first</td>
<td>FD اًت to pour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BILATERAL FORMULA-APHESIS**

N.B. — الـ (الدلاء) has been confused with الـ (الدلاء) and the story that mad man is affected by moon has no basis at all. It is due to false etymology.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تل - ت</td>
<td>to lean, slant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تاب - ت</td>
<td>to incline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تيتاب - ت</td>
<td>to curve, bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شنشش - ت</td>
<td>to cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تور، تور - ت</td>
<td>to surround</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تور - ت</td>
<td>to curve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شنشش - ت</td>
<td>to lay snare, trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تور - ت</td>
<td>to bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تور - ت</td>
<td>to bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تسقى، تسقى - ت</td>
<td>to follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تسقى، تسقى - ت</td>
<td>to move quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ناري، ناري - ت</td>
<td>to swell w. anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ناري، ناري - ت</td>
<td>to move so as to pull out (nail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ناري، ناري - ت</td>
<td>rainy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ناري، ناري - ت</td>
<td>rainy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ركاك - ت</td>
<td>to build, construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ركاك - ت</td>
<td>wages of building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apologies**

- **Restore the initial:**
  - **أباث (BAAIT)** to beat
  - **إباث (BEER)** to beat, abate
  - **أباث (BAR-LE)** to tear, injure
  - **إباث (BAR-LE)** growing barley
  - **أباث (BARN) + (AERN)** covered place
  - **إباث (BAT)** bat, bat (beet)
  - **إباث (BATT)** to strike
  - **إباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
  - **إباث (BEER)** to beat
  - **إباث (CHAMO-)**, wild goat
  - **إباث (CHIME)**, sing-song
  - **إباث (CHIME)**, goat
  - **إباث (COM-BAT)**, fight together

**ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC**

- **TL** إباث - to incline the head
- **TP** إباث - to incline
- **TR** إباث - to curve, bend
- **TN** إباث - to cut
- **TR** إباث - to surround
- **TR** إباث - to curve
- **TR** إباث - to lay snare, trap
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **WF** إباث - to follow
- **WF** إباث - to move quickly
- **WD** إباث - to swell w. anger
- **RG** إباث - to move so as to pull out (nail)
- **HY** إباث - rainy
- **HY** إباث - rainy

**Restore the initial:**

- **أباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (BAR-LE)** growing barley
- **إباث (BARN) + (AERN)** covered place
- **إباث (BAT)** bat, bat (beet)
- **إباث (BATT)** to strike
- **إباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (CHAMO-)**, wild goat
- **إباث (CHIME)**, sing-song
- **إباث (CHIME)**, goat
- **إباث (COM-BAT)**, fight together

**ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC**

- **TL** إباث - to incline the head
- **TP** إباث - to incline
- **TR** إباث - to curve, bend
- **TN** إباث - to cut
- **TR** إباث - to surround
- **TR** إباث - to curve
- **TR** إباث - to lay snare, trap
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **WF** إباث - to follow
- **WF** إباث - to move quickly
- **WD** إباث - to swell w. anger
- **RG** إباث - to move so as to pull out (nail)
- **HY** إباث - rainy
- **HY** إباث - rainy

**Restore the initial:**

- **أباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (BAR-LE)** growing barley
- **إباث (BARN) + (AERN)** covered place
- **إباث (BAT)** bat, bat (beet)
- **إباث (BATT)** to strike
- **إباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (CHAMO-)**, wild goat
- **إباث (CHIME)**, sing-song
- **إباث (CHIME)**, goat
- **إباث (COM-BAT)**, fight together

**ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC**

- **TL** إباث - to incline the head
- **TP** إباث - to incline
- **TR** إباث - to curve, bend
- **TN** إباث - to cut
- **TR** إباث - to surround
- **TR** إباث - to curve
- **TR** إباث - to lay snare, trap
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **WF** إباث - to follow
- **WF** إباث - to move quickly
- **WD** إباث - to swell w. anger
- **RG** إباث - to move so as to pull out (nail)
- **HY** إباث - rainy
- **HY** إباث - rainy

**Restore the initial:**

- **أباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (BAR-LE)** growing barley
- **إباث (BARN) + (AERN)** covered place
- **إباث (BAT)** bat, bat (beet)
- **إباث (BATT)** to strike
- **إباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (CHAMO-)**, wild goat
- **إباث (CHIME)**, sing-song
- **إباث (CHIME)**, goat
- **إباث (COM-BAT)**, fight together

**ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC**

- **TL** إباث - to incline the head
- **TP** إباث - to incline
- **TR** إباث - to curve, bend
- **TN** إباث - to cut
- **TR** إباث - to surround
- **TR** إباث - to curve
- **TR** إباث - to lay snare, trap
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **TR** إباث - to bend
- **WF** إباث - to follow
- **WF** إباث - to move quickly
- **WD** إباث - to swell w. anger
- **RG** إباث - to move so as to pull out (nail)
- **HY** إباث - rainy
- **HY** إباث - rainy

**Restore the initial:**

- **أباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (BAR-LE)** growing barley
- **إباث (BARN) + (AERN)** covered place
- **إباث (BAT)** bat, bat (beet)
- **إباث (BATT)** to strike
- **إباث (BATT)** to beat, slaughter
- **إباث (BEER)** to beat
- **إباث (CHAMO-)**, wild goat
- **إباث (CHIME)**, sing-song
- **إباث (CHIME)**, goat
- **إباث (COM-BAT)**, fight together
**Derivatives**: converse, divert, invert, divorce, environ, proae, revert, suzerain, verso, vire, convert.

H₂ WRITE (REISS) to scratch, tear
RS حرف to scratch, هرط to slit
cf. SCRIBE, to write
SIG-n-um, sign, mark
SG حجر to scratch, i.e., to mark

N.B.—The original sense of writing is scratching or drawing of lines.

Similarly من means line, writing.

نج DAPP-le, be spotted
BELLO-ws, to swell
نج BELLOW, to roar
نج BULL, roarer (male of cow)
BULL, a boss, knob
BOL-ster, swelling
BLAIN (BEL-gan) boil, putulate
CUL-t, (COL) till, farm
CUL-ticate, CUL-ture
DECO-GEN, ten+angle
DECA-MER-os, ten parts
DEFILE (FIGO) fasten, thread
• DE-MOL-ish (MOL-es) weight
DE-PLE-n-ish (PLE) fill

Deriv.: fill, full, fulfill, deplete, replete, complete, expletive, complement, comply, compliance, compline, explicit, plenary, accomplish, supply, supplement, implement,

PLENTY (PLE) many
PL هج to be copious

Deriv.: plentitude, polygon, etc.

DE-SIP-ence (SAPIO) wise
SP حك to sound judgment

Deriv.: philosophy, resipiscence, sapience, sophia, sophos.

DE-TRACT (TRA-ho) draw
TR حجر to tighten (hence draw)

Deriv.: attract, retract, tractable, abstract, distract.

RES-TRA-in, keep in check
RUB حجر, حرب to whet
DIKE, ditch, low wall
DITCH DK حجر watery land, walled garden
H₂ DOCK, watery basin, enclosure

DOCK, cut short, DOCK-et
FUR, FURROW
em-BROI-der, embellish
ena-CEINIA (KAIN-os) new
• FURROW, narrow trench
• GAR-age, to secure
• GARRISON (GUAR) preserve
• GARR-et (GAR) defend
GEAR, equipment, dress
GR الحر to dig, تحر to furrow
GR الحر prohibit access, حجر enclosure
GR الحر prohibit access to
GR الحر to clothe
GR الحر to bend
GR حجر enclosure, حجر stone
PL بحر to pour torrents of rain
CL بحر field
ISO-GON-ic, equal angle
ن Lake large body of water
LOCK, ringlet of hair
LOCK, fastening device
LOUNGE, idle stroll (N)
LUB-ra, black woman
LYO-MER-os, loosen
+part

ن MASS, to collect

• MEED, reward
MERI-CARP, par:+fruit
MER-ism, part, divide
MOCK, fool
MK حجر to befool
TR حجر to hinder

ن ob-TUR-ate, stop up
LAG, walk slowly
ن LIP-p-en, to trust, rely
PAED (PAIF-os) boy
ERAS-t-es, lover
para-DOX, opinion
POL-ish, become glossy
POCK-et, POACH, POKE, bag

K/S

POACH, take illegally, orig. dig
POOL, collection of water

BANG, beat, strike (N) (BANK)
PRO-PHYL-actic (PHYL-ax)

POACH to dig
PL بحر to collect
BK بحر to strike w. rod, flag
PL بحر to care for
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIVAL, partner (RIPA) bank</td>
<td>حرف حرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIV-er, one who splits</td>
<td>د.س.ب.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ROOF, top | سردارا | اسرا
| ROOM, compartment | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| ROUSE, excite, stir up | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| RUCK-SACK, back + bag | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| RUD, reed | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| RUR-al (RUS) farm | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| RUS-t-ic, of farm | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SAGE (SAPIO) be judicious | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SAGACIOUS (SAC) perceive quickly | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SAUR-KRAU-t, sour cabbage | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| CABB-age, head | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| CAULI-FLower | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SERI-ED, pressed close | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SORR-el (SUR) sour | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SORR-el, reddish brown | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SORRY, regret | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SPAY, remove ovaries of, (EPE) sword | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SHAME, bashfulness, modesty | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SPI-te, vex, hate | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SUBREPTION (REP) snatch | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SURREPTIOUS (REP) snatch | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| SYRTIS (SYRO) run down, sweep along, draw | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TAN-TA-MOUNT, equal amount | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIDY, neat | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIE, to fasten | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIMB-er, wood (M) | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIRE, TYRE, hoop | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIRE, grow weary | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIRE, row (Elied) | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| TIRE, attire, adorn | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| USURP (RAPE) seize | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| VAIR, variegated | د.س.ب. | اسرا
| VARIE-ate | د.س.ب. | اسرا

*Note: The Arabic text is a direct transliteration and may not reflect the correct pronunciation or meaning.*
BILITERAL FORMULA-APHESIS

Writhe, to twist
WRITE (REISS) scratch (RITA)
Yare (gear-U) ready
Rap, to carry away
RAPID (RAPIO) snatch
Rave (rabio) to be mad, angry

Aphesis of و

Restore the initial, :
ADJUDICATE, (judeo) prescribe
ALACRITY (alac-er) quick
• BALE, evil, destruction
• BALE, package
• BEAR-D
• BLOW, hard stroke w. instrument

H2 • BO SH, foolish talk, nonsense
• CARRING (car) load
Caterpillar (pill) rob, strip
PEEL, PILL-age, PL-UND-er
PULL, to strip, draw apart
cf. BIND, BEND, scratch

& draw cable to barb a tree and to pull out
COCCYK, cuckoo
• PAC, covenant, COM-PACT
H2 CON-CUS (QUATIO) shake, drive
CONTAIN (ten) hold, content, continue
CON-TUSE (TUND) thumb (n)
Cuckoo

NV

DAGG-er, pierce
DE-TER, frighten
TERR-or, TERR-i-ty, TERR-i-ble

N

DIR-it, unclean matter that soils
Fell, skin

• FRUGAL (FRU) enjoy
• GALLOW, frighten
• GUR-U, dignified, heavy

RD to twist (a rope)
RS to scratch + هرت to slit
GR=ZR = زر = to scratch + hard
RB = حرب = to snatch away
RB = حرب = to snatch away
RB = حرب = to be mad (dog)
rb = وهب to be vehemently angry

• KIND-le (CANEo) shine (n)
H2 JAB: to poke, stab
JUBI-ate, to shout
JUDGE, (Jubio) order
(DIC) declare
JUS (Jubeo) prescribe
JURY (JUeO) to swear

H2 ن JOB, appointment, profit
LAD, boy
LASS, girl, correlative of lad, servant girl, maid (LLAWD)
MACLE (MACU-la) spot
OB-TAIN, to hold
OB-TUND, thumb (n)
OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND)
TOWN, group of houses
CORRUPT (RUP) break
OSMOSIS (OTHEE-IN) to push
PALE, a stake
PEEL, stake
PEE, go, repeated blows
PER-JURE, swear (JUBEo)
PHLOE-M (PHL-OOS) bark
PHOL-is, scale
PILCH (PELL-IS) skin
POLE, rod
POL-ENTA, peeled (barley)
POL-t, hard blow, a club
POR-1, callosity
PUL-3 ate, strike

• RED= (RUDDHA) (Sanskrit)
RE-TUND, beat (n)
• RHODO, rose
• ROSE (RHODO)
• SELL, deliver, give
RAID, invasion
• ROAD, highway, piece of water near shore

RIB, curved bone

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

KD = ود to kindle, ان CН shine
JAB = حرب to repel, جاب to cut
JUBI = ود to make obligatory
JUDGE, (Jubeo) order
(DIC) declare
JUS to make obligatory
JURY (JUeO) to swear

LAD, boy
LASS, girl, slave-born female
MACLE, white spot, ومنة spot
OB-TAIN, to hold
OB-TUND, thumb (n)
OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND)
TOWN, group of houses
CORRUPT (RUP) break
OSMOSIS (OTHEE-IN) to push
PALE, a stake
PEEL, stake
PEE, go, repeated blows
PER-JURE, swear (JUBEo)
PHLOE-M (PHL-OOS) bark
PHOL-is, scale
PILCH (PELL-IS) skin
POLE, rod
POL-ENTA, peeled (barley)
POL-t, hard blow, a club
POR-1, callosity
PUL-3 ate, strike

• RED= (RUDDHA) (Sanskrit)
RE-TUND, beat (n)
• RHODO, rose
• ROSE (RHODO)
• SELL, deliver, give
RAID, invasion
• ROAD, highway, piece of water near shore

RIB, curved bone
Biliteral Formula—Quasi-Aphesis

Restore one of the delicate letters, viz., ی as second or third letter:

1. **ABASH, strike w. shyness**
   - AB=ASH shyness

2. **ABLE (ALBE) white**
   - AB=LE white

3. **ABLET (ALBA) white**
   - ab=ER-ate, wander

4. **H2**
   - ab-HOR, shudder, disgust

5. **ABLE (HAVE) possess**
   - ABOMINABLE (OM-en) sign

6. **ABOVE (AUF) up (UF)**
   - UP, above (UF)

7. **ABSCOND (CON-do) conceal, cover**

8. **AB-SE-NT (ESSE) be away**
   - AB away, ES to live

9. **ABSTerged (TER) cleanse**
   - ACCELERATE (CEL-er) swift

10. **ACCEnt (CANO) sing**
    - ACCESS (CED) come

11. **ABOUND (UNDA) wave, flow, curve (VOD) (N)**
    - H2 UNDU-I-ate, to wave (N)
      - ACCOLADE (CLACL-um) neck

12. **N.B.—I do not base MAN-us, on MA. The derivatives agree w. MEN-IC, viz., man-age, manipulate, manu-bit, maintain, manual, man-suette, man-ele, man-date, manIFEST, manner, manubruim, mailla, manuscript, manufacture.**
ADAP'T (APO) prepare, adjust

ALBERT (ÆTHERL) noble

+ (BRIGHT)- shining

ADHIBIT (HAB=HAVE) possess

ADJOURN (DIE-s) day

AD-LIBI-t-um, at pleasure

ADMIT (MITTO) send, despatch

Derivatives: permit, remit, demit, missile, mission, dimiss, missionary, omit.

ADORE (OS=OR-is) mouth

AD-REM, to purpose

AD-UL-ate, fawn upon

AD-DUS'T (URO) burn

BURN (URO)

ADVALOREM (VALUE) be worth

ADVENT (VEN) come

ADVICE (ID) see

Derivatives: hyid, 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

VOICE (VOX)

AESTHETIC (AISTHA-no) perceive

AFFABLE (FA) speak

AFFORD (FOR) in front

A-GAM-os, without marriage

AGGLUTINATE (KAL) glue

ANGLE (ANG) to bend

AGONOSTIC (AGO) bring

AH, sorrow

AIL, trouble

ILL

AITH (NAT-is) buttock

ALAS (LASS-us) weary

ALB, white

ALCOVE (QUBBA) vault

ALE xo, to keep off

AJAR, partly open (CERR) turn

AGREE (GRA-t-us) pleasing

ALM-ent, nourish

AL, ALTAR (AL-t-us) high

AL-ti-tude, height

A-MBROSTAS (BRO-t-os) mortal

AMELIO-cate, to better

AMEN, strength

A-MEND, remove fault, (MEN-da) fault

AMETHYST (METHU) wine

AMOK, frenzy

A-MN-esia, not remember

A-MN-esty, not remember

AMUSE, excite mirth, beguile

ANCESTOR (CED) go

AN-us, opening

ANY

APHASIA (PHA) speak

APO-LOGY, speak

APO-LEXY (PL-eso) to strike

APO-STA-ey, away+stand

APPARATUS (PARO) make ready

APPAREL (PAR) equal, adorn

APPARENT (PAREO) be clear

APPEAR, be clear

APPARI-ment, be clear

AN—ARCHY (ARKH-os) rule, be first

AN ARTH-r-ous, jointless (TR) N RT نإ to bind, AR أرا فasten

ARM (AR) join

APPEASE, bring to peace (PAX) PX وٌث to agree, to reconcile

APRI-ori, before

PR=VR وٌث in front
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACQUILA, eagle</td>
<td>QL Qāmil eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAGLE</td>
<td>GL Qāmil eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCA-n-un (ARCA) chest</td>
<td>RC ركوة leather bag (primitive chest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARDENT, ARDOUR (AR-deo) burn</td>
<td>AR اري to kindle fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARE-na, sand strewn place of combat</td>
<td>AR عرا waste, desert, open field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG-ent, white, silvery</td>
<td>RG رجع to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR-id, dry, barren</td>
<td>AR عرا desert, waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIS-t-os, best</td>
<td>RS رأس chief, head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARISTOCRACY (ARIST-t-os) best (KRA-t-os) power</td>
<td>RS رأس chief, head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARK, chest, vessel</td>
<td>KR قوة force, mastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRECT (RIG) raise etym. dub.</td>
<td>RK ركوة bag, vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTH-ron, joint (AR)</td>
<td>RG رجع to raise, عرج to ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTI-cle, limb. joint (AR)</td>
<td>RT ريع تارا to bind, ↑ اري to fasten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMB (LIM) joint</td>
<td>RT ريع تارا to bind, ↑ اري to fasten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCIDIUM (ASK-os) wine-skin</td>
<td>LM لام to join cf. to render</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEPTIC (SEPO) rot</td>
<td>SK سقة water-skin, ساقة water-skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPERITY (ASP-er) rough</td>
<td>SP سفح to be ulcered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAIL, leap, attack</td>
<td>SP سفط to be chapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHAL, leap (Punjabi)</td>
<td>SL صال leap, attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCHHAL-na, to leap (Hindi)</td>
<td>SAL صال to leap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Derivatives**: desultory, result, salient, resile, resilient sally, saltire, somersault, salutation, insult, exult.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLOSi-t, to leap (SALIO)</td>
<td>SL صال to leap (Greek has dropped S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSER-t, insist (SERO) bind</td>
<td>SR اسر to persist, ↑ اسر to bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 ASSET (SAT-is) enough, full</td>
<td>ST ستا سفا to be plentiful, ↑ ستا سفا to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSIGN (SIG-n-um) mark</td>
<td>SG سماج to scratch (hence mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIG-n, mark</td>
<td>SG سماج to scratch (hence mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSIMI-late, make like</td>
<td>SM سالم alike, equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAME, identical</td>
<td>SM سالم alike, equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSURE (SE-CARE) without care ساپ to separate, ترح to separate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURE, without care</td>
<td>ساپ to care for, regard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV-id, greedy</td>
<td>AV=HV هوى desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAUGHT- (WHIT) smallest particle WT وتم small, paltry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUNT (AMI-ta)</td>
<td>AM عمة aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTO-CRA-t, self+power</td>
<td>AT=ST ذات self, CR قوة force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVENUE (VENIO) come</td>
<td>VN=FN لان to come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BILITERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APHESIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVULSION (VELLO) tear</td>
<td>VN=FL فل to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 • A-WARE, forbid, on the watch</td>
<td>WR ورغ to compel a.o. to abstain f., رنه watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWAY (WEG) way</td>
<td>WG ورغ way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZYG-ous, yeke</td>
<td>ZG زرغ join, couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIVULSION, DVELLENT (VELLO) tear</td>
<td>VL=FL فل to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAAL, lord</td>
<td>BL بل lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAB-EL, gate of God</td>
<td>BAB gate, EL لله god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BABI-RUSA, deer (RUSA)</td>
<td>RS رثا fawn able to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAG, cut w. hook</td>
<td>BG بجع cut w. sword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAG, swell</td>
<td>BG بجع to swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGG-age, tie up, bundle</td>
<td>BG ببى to tie, ببى bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAR, obstruct</td>
<td>BR=VR ورغ prevent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAR-on (BARO) man</td>
<td>BR=VR ورغ man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAR-ra-t-or vaxtations</td>
<td>BR=VR ورغ tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORE, to weary by tedious talk</td>
<td>BR=VR ورغ tire, vax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARR-en, unproductive</td>
<td>BR=VR ورغ uncertain waste land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASCULE (CUL) buttlock</td>
<td>BS=VSH وجع fear, shyness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASH-ful, be confounded</td>
<td>BR مكرر convey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAR, carry</td>
<td>BR كرر to create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAR, give birth to</td>
<td>BS=VS ومش wild beast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAS-t</td>
<td>BD=VD ودم to spread a bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BED (وود) low ground</td>
<td>GN جع beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-GIN</td>
<td>HV جع to possess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-HAVE, possess</td>
<td>TR جع to be righteous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-TROTH (TRUE)</td>
<td>RG رغ to charge a. o. w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-WRAY (WREG-an) to accuse</td>
<td>DF ترف double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL, pxf. for (DIV) two V/F</td>
<td>WR ورغ to compel to abstain f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-WARE, forbid, avoid</td>
<td>GM جع to unite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI-GAMY (GAM-ois) marriage</td>
<td>BG بى جع to treat wrongfully, unjustly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIG-ot, intolerant of others</td>
<td>BG جع spotted white and black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIGA-roo, variegated</td>
<td>LT لط side of neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILATERAL (LAT-us) side</td>
<td>BL=FL فل male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILLY, male</td>
<td>DB=FL فل male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLASTO-DERM (DERO) to flay</td>
<td>DR رغ to skin (a sheep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODE, foreshadow</td>
<td>BD=FL فل to become manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODY, opacity, mass</td>
<td>BD=FL فل to become fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOG, swamp</td>
<td>BG ببى to swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOGEY, devil</td>
<td>BG ببى unjust, rebel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BILITERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APHESIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كرا</td>
<td>CURRIUM (CURRO) run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR to run</td>
<td>CURRY, to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR to scrape (skin)</td>
<td>CURSIVE (CURRO) run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR to run</td>
<td>CURTILAGE (COUR-t-il) small court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L diminitive</td>
<td>CUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT to cut (كانت)</td>
<td>CUTLET (COS-ta) rib, side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS to cut</td>
<td>CYME (KUMA) top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM top</td>
<td>CYST (KUS-tis) bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS bag</td>
<td>DAGO-it, arched robber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC to make a raid</td>
<td>JALE (TAL) valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL تامة valley</td>
<td>DAM-E, wife of knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM دامة chief of tribe, E feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM دامة chief of tribe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM = TM تامة tume</td>
<td>DAUNT (DOM-are) tame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL طلغ quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD de, negative ; HV to possess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU-IR-VIR, ten words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECIM-VIR, ten men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIR-ile (VIR) man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECORATE (DEC-us) beauty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECAY, ensnare, allure, entice (KAWIA) empty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEGREE (CRE) separate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER-LITE-scent, latent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAT-ent, concealed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT to open, reveal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELL (TELE) valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMO-CRA-cy, man + power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-PIC-t, to paint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عفر</td>
<td>COVERS, child of uncle or aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غرف</td>
<td>COVE, small bay or creek, concave arch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عدن</td>
<td>COVENANT (VENIO) come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>COWL, hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>COWL, tub of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CO-EN, to cheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CRACY (KRA-tos) power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CRE-ate, grow, increase (CER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CULLE, dupe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUPAL (CUPA) cask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUR, low-bred, cowardly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUR-e, to manage, keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURE (CARE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURE, odd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURI-ous, odd, inquisitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURE, parish priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURE-ette, scraping instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURIA, Roman senate house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUR-I, to coil, twist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURLEW (CURRO) run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURRY, to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURSIVE (CURRO) run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CURTILAGE (COUR-t-il) small court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CUTLET (COS-ta) rib, side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CYME (KUMA) top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>CYST (KUS-tis) bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DAGO-it, arched robber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>JALE (TAL) valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DAM-E, wife of knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DAM-DAM = my DAM-E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DAUNT (DOM-are) tame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DEAL, amount (TEIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DEBT (de-HAVE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DECA-LOGUE, ten words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DECI-m-VIR, ten men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>VIR-ile (VIR) man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DECORATE (DEC-us) beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DECOY, ensnare, allure, entice (KAWIA) empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DEGREE (CRE) separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DE-LITE-scent, latent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>LAT-ent, concealed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>PAT-ent, open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DELL (TELE) valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DEMO-CRA-cy, man + power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غاج</td>
<td>DE-PIC-t, to paint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**
- **DERM (DERO) flow**
- **DES-CRY, espy (CRY)**
- **DETERGENT (TER) cleanse**
- **DETER-mine (TER) rub**
- **DI-ARCHY (ARCHO) rule**
- **DILIG-ent (LEGEO) choose, love**
- **DILATE (LAT-us) side**
- **LT لَتَية side of neck, arm, side**
- **MSIR (AL-WADDE) stream (دَرْع) drue to skin (a sheep)**
- **CR to stare at, to cry**
- **TR to cleanse**
- **TR To whet**
- **TR To limit, side**
- **RK to ruler, chief, i.e., ruler**
- **LG لَتَة desire and pick out**
DIM, dark
- DISPUTE (PUT) reckon, reflect
  DOCK, bundle, stumpy tail
  DOCK, to cut short
  DOCK, water basin
  DOCK, enclosure
  DOIL-t, foolish, crazy
  DOLE, DOL-our, grief
  DOLLAR (TAL) valley
  DOL-ose (DOL-us) stile
  DOLE (TEIL) amount
  DOM, lord
  DOMI-nate, DOM-ain
  DAY, be hot, burning (DHEGH) burn
  DIE-s, day Latin
  DOOR (TOR)
  DOSEH, treading
  DOSS, bed
  DUCK, to plunge in water
  DUR-able, lasting
  DURA-tion, continuance of time
  ECLA-ir, lightning
  EDEY, current running back
  ELEGY, lament, pain
  E-LID, strike out
  EMACI-at, make lean
  EMAN-ate, to flow
  EMBARGO (BAR) prevent
  EM-BASS-y
  EMPORIUM (POR) journey
  EN-CORE, again
  END, limit
  ENNUI, weariness
  EN-GM-A, obscure, hidden
  EN-TAIL (TAG) to cut
  en-TICE, lead astray
  EVIDENCE (ID) see
  EQUIP, furnish requisites, SHIP (EQUIP)

DM دعامة black
- BT دعامة black
  DK دعامة black
  DK دعامة black to cut
  DK دعامة black a piece of land
  DK دعامة black to surround nfv.
  DL دعامة black to be bewildered
  DL دعامة black to be bewildered by grief
  TL دعامة black valley
  TL دعامة black to deceive
  TL دعامة black quantity
  DM دعامة chief of a tribe
  DM دعامة chief of a tribe vfn.
  DG زغ دازه to blaze (sun)

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

- en-TWI-ne, embrace
- en-TWI-st (ST)
- en-VY (ID) see
- EPIEMON (SEMA) sign
- ERR, wander
- EREC-t, direct upwards
  ت قAPE (CAPP) cloak
  SP ERY, catch sight of
  ESAY, attempt
- ETHIC (ETH-os) habit, custom, moral NV
- EVIRATE (YIR) man
- EXALT (AL-t) high ex-AMINE, to test
  H٢-٢٣-ASPER-ate (ASPER) irritate, rough
  EXCISE (CAED) to cut
  ex-CRE-ment
  EXECRATE (SA) set apart
  EXHIBIT (HABEO) have
  EXLIBRIS (LIB-) mark
  LIBRARY (LIB-) mark
  ex-TERI-or (TER-) side
  EXTERMINATE (TER-us) side
  EX-TO-L, raise
  EX-TRA, out+side
  EX-TRA-me
  EXUDE (SUD) sweat
  EYE (AUGE) (refers to roundness)
  EYRE, to wander
- FABLE (FA) speak
  FACETIOUS (BHA) fine, witty
  FADE
- FAG, toll painfully
  FAIL, deceive
- FAITH, confide, trust
- FALLOW, ploughed land
- FALSE (FALLO) deceive
- FAME (FA) speak
  FARE, to go, journey

BILITERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APHESIS

- TWI-PMNE, embrace
- TWI-s (ST)
- TV (ID) see
- SEMA (SEMA) sign
- ERR, wander
- EREC-t, direct upwards
  ت CAPP-e (CAPP) cloak
  SP ERY, catch sight of
  ESAY, attempt
- ETHIC (ETH-os) habit, custom, moral NV
- EVIRATE (YIR) man
- EXALT (AL-t) high ex-AMINE, to test
  ASP-PMNE to irritate, rough
  CD-PMNE to cut off
  CR VB-CRMENT
  EXECRATE (SA) set apart
  EXHIBIT (HABEO) have
  EXLIBRIS (LIB-) mark
  LIBRARY (LIB-) mark
  ex-TERI-or (TER-) side
  EXTERMINATE (TER-us) side
  EX-TO-L, raise
  EX-TRA, out+side
  EX-TRA-me
  EXUDE (SUD) sweat
  EYE (AUGE) (refers to roundness)
  EYRE, to wander
- FABLE (FA) speak
  FACETIOUS (BHA) fine, witty
  FADE
- FAG, toll painfully
  FAIL, deceive
- FAITH, confide, trust
- FALLOW, ploughed land
- FALSE (FALLO) deceive
- FAME (FA) speak
  FARE, to go, journey
H₂ FER-al, savage, uncultivated
FER-ment, to boil
FERRY, to go
FERTILE (FERO) to bear
FER-v-ent, boiling
FESTINATE, to hurry (FERO)
FIELD, ground for tillage, open country (d)
FIDG-er, bodily uneasiness
FIERCE (FER-us) savage
FILLY
FIRE
FISS-er, FISS-ure, split
FISS-er, to rustle
FAGG-ot, bundle, tie
FIX, fasten
FIZZ-er, 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)
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
FREE (PRI) love, please
FRO, away
FRO-l-ic (VRO) glad
FRUCTUS, fruit (FRU) enjoy
FRUIT (FRU) enjoy
FUC-us, paint of face
FUD, buttocks
FUR, soft hair, lining
FUR-ore, rage, craze
GABY, simpleton
GADI, Indian throne
GAFF, nonsense
GAGG-le, to cackle
CACK-le, to cluck
DENIZEN (de-IN-t-us) within
GAIN, acquire
GAI, to step, step
GALA, show
GALACTIC (GALA) milk
GALAXY (GALA) milk
GALE, strong wind
GAL-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
GAUNT-t-l, glove
GLOVE, covering
GAZE
GAZ-ette, publish officially
GEMIN-ate, to pair
GEM, jewel, N dropped
MANI, jewel skt.
FR-er, to fecundate, ↑ فرح, ↑ rejoice
FC تَرَفَ في عين
FD تَرَفَ في عين
FR fur, نا, في to live w. fur
FR تَرَفَ in, توَرَ in
GABY غِيِرِ sim ple, stupid
GD جَلْوَة saddle cushion (transf.)
GF جَلْوَة useless, vanity
GGA غَلَبَة to cluck (hen)
GKA غَلَبَة to cluck (hen)
GNA غَلَبَة to acquire
GT غَلَبَة to step, step
GL غَلَبَة to show, display
GL غَلَبَة milk
GL غَلَبَة milk
GL غَلَبَة to run across,
GL غَلَبَة perfume, ferment
GL غَلَبَة salary, wages
GL غَلَبَة to be yellow
GL غَلَبَة جَلْوَة, great, illustrious
GL غَلَبَة to rub
GL غَلَبَة to polish PT=PRT, pot
GL غَلَبَة to ramble
GL غَلَبَة rope
GL غَلَبَة to fear
GM غَلَبَة جَعَلَ, جَعَلَ cohabit
GM غَلَبَة جَعَلَ, جَعَلَ (nom. o.)
GPR غَلَبَة جَعَلَ hollow
GR غَلَبَة جَعَلَ riding horses
GR تَرَفَ جَعَلَ courtyard, garden
GT غَلَبَة جَعَلَ hole
GB غَلَبَة جَعَلَ to pant (hence gape)
GN غَلَبَة جَعَلَ to cover
GLP غَلَبَة جَعَلَ to cover
GZ غَلَبَة جَعَلَ to gaze
GZ غَلَبَة جَعَلَ to declare lawful
GM غَلَبَة جَعَلَ جَعَلَ to unite two things
GMN غَلَبَة جَعَلَ جَعَلَ, G dropped
GMN غَلَبَة جَعَلَ جَعَلَ, G dropped
BILATERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APEPHESIS

GLA-d, GLEE, bright
GLI-m, GLI-mmcr, GLI-mpse
GLI-n, flash
GOAT (GIESS) kid
GOB, space left by extraction
GOBB-et, GOBB-le, mouthful
GOB-let, large cup
GOLD (GULL) yellow
GOLL-ard (GULA) gluttony
GOLL-an, yellow flowers
GN-g, bell
GOSSON (GAR-cos) lad
GOUR-d
GOWK, fool
GRACE (GRA-t-us) agreeable
GREE, to agree
GREE-t, accost, meet, receive on arriving
GREE-t, weep
GRI-n, to set the teeth together
GROO-m, lad m sx
GROW-l, to grunt
GUAR-ante, undertake, (جى) surety
GAURISH (GUER-ir) to heal

GL جل height
GL جل brightness
GL جل brightness
GL جل brightness
GS جل kid
GB جل space, interval
GB جل Draught, gulp
GB فم wooden cup
GL جل to be yellow
GL جل to eat voraciously
GL جل to be yellow
GN جلة twang
GR جرة youngling
GR جرة pumpkin
GK جلة fool
GR جرة to agree, جرة to rejoice
GR جرة to receive, a.o. as a guest
GR جرة to shed tears
GR جرة to gnash the teeth in despair
GR جرة youngling
GR جرة to low (bull)
GR جزة covenant, protection

L2 CURE
CHARA, remedy (Persian) CH/K
GUERI-lly, war
GUESS, to suppose
GUIDE, to lead
GUIL-d, payment
GULL, fool
GULLY, drain, channel
GUSS-et (GOUSS) nut shell
GUS-t, GUSH, rusi
GUZZ-le, eat, drink greedily
GYLE, to ferment
TUBE, pipe
GUT, intestine

KR قرة to cure
GR قرة to cure
GR قرة predatory incursion
GS قرة to measure
GD قرة to lead
GL قرة wages, salary
GL قرة fool
GL قرة streamlet
GI قرة eat voraciously
GS قرة shell
GS قرة to rush forth
GZ قرة surfet
GL قرة to boil, ferment
K lost
TB قرة intestine
B lost
GT قرة intestine
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

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 گر ای =crow ; screw=SCHRAUBE, i.e., to twist=(S) KRB گر گرد =to twist; claw=CSB گر =claw; SHOW=SHF گو =to show ; JU-ry JUBEO گو =to make obligatory ; NEW=NF گو new. Therefore gut is a contraction of 

GYRE, ring
HABIT (HAVE) possess
H2 HACK, to cut, notch
• HAGG-le, to wrangle
HAICK, to weave
HAIL, shower
HALE, draw forcibly
HAIL, welcome
HALLOO, shout to call attention
HALO, circle around sun
HALE, greeting
HARRY, to tear, harass
HARRY, destroy
HASS-ock, cushion
HAS-t-en, to hurry
HATCH, aperture
HATCH, engrave
HAVE, possess
HAV-oc, destruction
HAW (HAGA) Hawthorn, enclosure
HEDGE, to enclose
HAWK, clear the throat noisily
HAZE, confusion of mind
• HAZE, to harass, worry
HEAVE, HEAV-en (HEB) lift
H2 HEDGE, enclose w. hedge
HERRY, destroy
HIE (HIGI-an) to urge on
IGHT, to call
1 HOOT, to shout
HIP, to cheer
HYPE, to throw down

BILITERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APHESIS

HIT, strike
HOOF
• HOOP, ring
1 HOOSH, to drive away
• HOS-ANNA, save us
HUG, cherish, be fond of, cling
HULL, husk
• HUM-us, decomposed matter in soil
1 HURL
• GIR

WHIR-l, swing round, revolve (HWERF-en) to turn
CUR-d, to coil into spiral (KROLL-en)
CHUR-l, person of low birth
• REE-l, whirl (HREW-e) whirl
1 HURRY, move w. haste (HURRA) whirl
1 (HURRA) noise
ILK, same
IMMACULATE (MACEO) spot

N.B.—mark, spot to tattoo, گو spot of beauty, گو white spot, گو mark of beauty—all are collaterals.

IMMUNATION (MANO) to flow
IMMUNATE (MANOE) to wait
• IMMENEL, with us God
im-MUNE, not serving
IMPACABLE (PAC) to appease
APEASE (PAX) peace
IMPAIR (MAL-us) bad
IMPING (PAG) fasten
• IMPUTE (PUT) estimate
INCINERATE (CIN-is) ashes
INCUR (CURU) run
H2 IMPECC-able (PECO) go wrong, go away (PECA) sin
PECTINAL, comb-like (PEK)
INDOLENT (DOL) suffer pain
INDOMITABLE (DMAO) tame

HT گو to strike
HH گو hoof, shoe
HP گو to surround
HSH گو to collect and drive
HS گو to protect, NA us
HGU گو to stick to, be fond of
HULL گو to bark a th., rub off
HM گو slime, filth
HM گو slimy, slough
HR گو to hurl down
GR گو جزی girl
HR گو to roll. حار to whirl, حرف to turn away
CR گو to be wound
KR گو person of low birth
HR گو to whirl (water)
HR گو to hurry in walk, حرف to whirl
Г گو noise
ILK گو عاق to pertain to
MC گو mark, sign

IMMUNATION (MANO) to flow
IMMUNATE (MANOE) to wait
• IMMENEL, with us God
im-MUNE, not serving
IMPACABLE (PAC) to appease
APEASE (PAX) peace
IMPAIR (MAL-us) bad
IMPING (PAG) fasten
• IMPUTE (PUT) estimate
INCINERATE (CIN) ashes
INCUR (CUR) run
H2 IMPECC-able (PECO) go wrong, go away (PECA) sin
PECTINAL, comb-like (PEK)
INDOLENT (DOL) suffer pain
INDOMITABLE (DMAO) tame

BC گو to act wrongfully, گو to go away, گو spot, stain
PK گو to comb
DL گو to be bewilded by grief
DM=TM گو to enslave, گو tame
IN-FER, derive as consequence
IN-FER1-or, lower
IN-FER-n-al, lower
IN-FUR1-ate, enrage
IN-GUR-GL1-ate (GAR) swallow
IN-SINU-ate (SIN-us) curve
IN-HAB-it (HAVE) possess
IN-HIB-it (HAVE) possess
INNO-CENT (NOCEO) hurt C/K
IN-NOCU-ous, not hurting
IN-NOV-ate, make new
IN-NOCULATE (OC) eye

N.B.—OC refers to roundness of eye according to Maxmuller, cf. حدق
 الهند to surround, to see.

IN-OS-CUL1-ate, kiss,
INQUEST (QUIRE) seek
IN-SUL1-t (SAL) leap
INTELLECT (LEGO) choose
INTELLIGENT (LEGO) choose
INTERCEDE (CEDO) go, proceed
IN-COLL1-ine, between hills
INTEREST (ESSE) be
INTUMESCE (TUMEIO) swell
SMEAR
IN-URE, burn
IN-VENT (VEN) come
L2 IN-VIDIOUS (ID) see
DI-dan, to see (Persian)
IRON (EIS-on)
IS, be
ISO-BAR, equal + weight
ISODIA, entrance
ISOL-ate, to detach
ISO-SCE1-0S (SKE1-0S) leg
JANU-ary, first month

JAPAN (JIH) sun
(PUN) origin
JAR, to make a harsh sound
L2 JAR, pitcher
GHARA, pitcher (Hindi)
JAR (CER) turn
JUTE, matted hair
L2 KAID, chief
GUIDE, one who shows way
DUCO, lead (Latin)
KALE, cabbage
L2 CABB-age, head
GHOOBI, cabbage (Hindi)
CAULI-flower
KAM, awry
KAOL-in, clay
KEBB1-IE, shepherd's hook
KEEVE, large tub
BACK, trough
KID, small tub
KID, faggot
FAGG-ot, to tie, bundle
KID, deception
KIP, to play truant
KIP, skin
KIP, slight incline
KIP, hill
KIP, to lie down
KIP, a stick
Kipe, basket
KIPP-age, displeasure
KIRI, a stick

L2 CHHARI, stick (Hindi)
KIS-t, chest
KNA-g, peg
KNEE, KNEE1 (CNEOW)
KNIGHT, servant, lad (CNH1)
LABA-run, military standard
LACKEY, obsequious person
LADE, put cargo on board
LOAD, burden

JH=YH يوح
BN, بنا, beginning
JP, جبر, to low (bull)
JR, جرا, pitcher
GR, جرا, pitcher
CR, كر, to incline, crevice
ID, مجد, curled hair
KD, رأد, leader
GD, دأد, to lead
DC=CD, مجد, to lead
KL, كم, top of head (similie)
CB, كم, head (similie)
GB, كم, head (similie)
CL, كم, top of head (similie)
KM, كم, to bend (عجلان)
KK, مجد, clay
KB, مجد, nfv.
KV=KB, مجد, large vessel
BK=KB, مجد, large vessel
KD, مجد, cup, measure
KD, مجد, to tie nfv.
FG=BG, مجد, to tie into a bundle
KD, مجد, to deceive
KP, مجد, to run away
KP, مجد, skin
KP, مجد, to be inclined
KP, مجد, hill
KB, مجد, to prostrate
KP, مجد, to strike w. rod, rod
KP, مجد, basket
KP, مجد, to loathe a.o.
KR, مجد, a stick
KR, مجد, a stick
KS, مجد, basket
KN, مجد, wooden peg
CN, مجد, to bend
CN, مجد, servant, apprentice
LB=LV, مجد, flag, standard
KL, لجلع, infamous
LD, مجد, to overburden
LD, مجد, to overburden
H₂

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

LAP-êl, coat-breast folded
LAPP, simpleton
LARCENY (LAT-ro) robber
LASC-IV-ous, lustful
LASSI-tude, weariness
LATE-ral, of side
LATHE, machine for turning wood
LATHE, strip of wood
LAUGH (LACH-en)
LAY (LEG-en) LAY-er
LAZE, LAZ-v, slothful Z/S
LEFT (LEAVE) remain over

LEAT, opposite to right
LEA, to leave by will
LEAG-ate, delegate
LEAG-ale, (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 (M)
SIP, fat

LIS-t, LUS-t, please
LIS-t, LIS-T-en, to attend

LG cast off refuse, to cast away
LAT to conceal, لَا لَا to hide
LAT to head-band
LP to wrap
LP لَا لَا to lick
LP لَا لَا to wrap in a garment

(plap is wrapped part of body)

LOOM, appear indistinctly
LOOP, doubling of cord
LOOP, slit
LOOT, plunder
PLU-nd-eer, pillage (ND)
PILL-age (PILS) husk
SPOIL, pillage

ST: barking of reeds, plunder, spoils, booty.

CF. لَا لَا piece of bread, plunder, spoils, booty.

LORD (LOAF) + (WARD)
LOT, slip of wood, used for casting lots
LOWN (LOG-n) shelter
LOX-o, oblique
LOYAL (LEG-is) law
LUBB-er, doll (LUBB) thick

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
MAIL, armour

(MACU-)a spot
MAN, thinker (MUN-ish) skt.
MAL-APER-t, bad+skilful
H₂ ex-PER-t, skilful, experienced

LITTO-r-êl, of shore
LOAD
LOCU-tion, speaking
LODGE, abode
LOGIE, space before kiln fire
LOGY, LOG-ie, speak
LOOBY, clowns fellow
LOOK, face
LOOM, appear indistinctly
LOOP, doubling of cord
LOOP, slit
LOOT, plunder
PLU-nd-eer, pillage (ND)
PILL-age (PILS) husk
SPOil, pillage

LT لَا لَا side
LD لَا لَا to overload
LC لَا لَا to speak
LG لَا لَا shelter
LG لَا لَا narrow place
LEG لَا لَا to speak
LB لَا لَا puppet
LK لَا لَا facing, لَا لَا meet (hence see)
LM لَا لَا glimpse
LP لَا لَا to fold, twist
LP=PL لَا لَا slit
LT لَا لَا to strip away
PL لَا لَا to peel, to skin
PL لَا لَا to peel
(S) PL لَا لَا to peel

MC مصة spot
MLH مضة bag
ML معة evil
ML معة evil, DV دوى disease
ML معة evil, GN زن صا to be prolific
ML=MENCE spot
ML=MENCE breast-plate

MC مصة spot

MN مان to think, اد ponder over
ML معة evil+PR لoru see, think, PR لoru to think, نا نا to think, اد ponder over
PR لoru be skilful, clever
PR لoru to be skilful, نا نا to think, اد ponder over

MC مصة spot

ML معة evil+PR لoru see, think, PR لoru to think, نا نا to think, اد ponder over
PR لoru be skilful, clever
PR لoru to be skilful, نا نا to think, اد ponder over
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

- 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-cre) to mix

MASS, to collect
  - MASS (MITTO) send away
  - MASSA-cre, slaughter
  - MASS, age, kneading
  - MATT-er, MATE-ri-al, use
  - MATH, to mow
  - MAUGRE (MAL) bad+(GRA-t-um) agreeable
  - MEAD, meadow

MEASE (MIT-os) soft
  - MITE-gate, 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, سان, مان, to think
    - MEAN, to moan

MOAN
  - MEAN (MES-us) middle
  - MEET, fit (MET) measure
  - MEET, to assemble

MEITH, boundary
  - MEL-ia, ash-tree
  - MENDACIOUS (MEN) lie
  - MENI-al, serving
  - MERE, pure (orig. bright)
  - MERE, pool
  - MERE, boundary

MNIA, desire (transf.)
  - MN, mean
  - MN = numerous
  - MR = to be weakened
  - MR = commotion of sea
  - MR = man
  - MS = to mix
  - MS = to collect
  - MS = to strike w., sword
  - MS = to anoint
  - MT = to rub
  - MT = to cut
  - ML = evil, GR = to agree
  - MD = to ground
  - MT = soft, to soften
  - MS = to measure
  - MK = to soften
  - MD = to eat, food
  - ML = handmill, vfn.

MN = MEAL = time, آم = time
  - MN = to be poor
  - MN = to be despised, weak
  - MN = to ponder over

MN = NM = to moan

MOAN = MS = middle

MN = MS = to measure

MT = to join a friend

ML = hot ashes

MN = lie

MN = to serve

MR = pure white

MR = pool

MR = RM = dam

MERETRICUS (MER) to earn
  - MERI-no, fine woolled sheep
  - MER-it, obtain, earn
  - MINI-ture (MINI) to dye
  - MERR-y, cheerful
  - MESS-age (MITTO) send away
  - MESSIAH, anointed
  - MEST-ec, mixed
  - META, with
  - METE (MESS-en) to measure
  - METE, boundary, goal
  - MET-er, measurer (MESS)
  - METHY-sis, drunkeness
  - MILL

MINI-KIN (MINNE) love
  - MINI-ster, servant, (MIN-us) less

MIN-ute, to cut, lessen

MIR-age, look at, wonder

MIRR-or

MIS-wrong, ill

MISS-I-le (MITTO) despatch

MISSION (MITTO) despatch

MIX (MISC)

MİZZLE, rain in small drops

MIZZ-ле, to decamp, go

MIZZ-ле, to confuse

Z/S

MODE, measure

Driv.: model, moderate, modify, modern, modest, modicum

modillion, modius, module, modius, mood.

- MOINEAU, protect, fortify

- MUNI-tion, fortiby

- MUNI-fy, fortify

- MOIS-a, damp

- MOKE, donkey

- MOL-ar, of grinding

- MONTY-COL-A,
  - mountain-dweller (N)

- MOW (MET) to reap

- MUL-ure, grinding

- MR = to convey food to family

- MR = a kind of merino sheep

- MR = convey food to family

- MN = (to an, dye, hide)

- MR = to be cheerful

- MR = to remove

- MS = to anoint

- MS = to mix

- MT = companion

- MS = to measure

- MD = limit, دم, extreme point

- MS = to measure

- MT = red wine

- ML = hand-mill

- MN = desire

- MN = to serve, چان, مت, to weaken, to cut

- MN = to cut, weaken

- MR = to show what is unreal

- MR = mirror

- MS = to wrong, evil action

- MT = to remove

- MS = to mix

- MLS = to drop (water)

- MS = confusion

- MD = measure
• MUNI-CIP-al, office+take

• MUSH, travel on foot

MUTT-i-ir, main
NAB, NAP, steal, seize
NACHE (NATE-s) buttoks
NATION (NATIO) to be born, begin, stock, family
NASC-ent, being born
NATURE, power that creates
NAISS-ant, rising (NASCI)
INNATE, NATIVE, NATAI
(NATIO)
NURSE, NAURISH (NUT-rio)
rear, help to grow
GEN, to beget

Inf.: agnate, cognate, pregnant, generate, gender, genus, general, genuine, genus, generous, generic, genial, 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 GEN. Root of NATIO being unavailable to Latin NATIO was connected with NASCI which was wrongly taken to be GNA-sc-or.

• NAK-ed, uncovered, strip
NUDE, undraped
NANGA, naked (Hindi) (N)
NAME, designate (GNO) know
NARE, nostril
NASO, nose=ness
NATH=NATE-s, buttok
NAUGHT (NAI) (WHIT)
NAUGHTY, worthless
NEAR (NEAH) NIGH (NEAH)
NEC-ru, dead

• NEFARI-ous, abominable
NEMATOCYSTS, thread+bladder
NERVE (NERU) cord
NEXT (NEAH) near
NIB, something pointed

• NIBBLE-le, bite gently
NIB, person of importance
NIMI-i-ty, excess
NIPE-le, something pointed
NOD, motion of the head
NODE, swelling
NOISOME (ANOY) distress
ANOY, vex (IN-OIO) hate
NOMAD (NEEMI-n) drive to pasture
NONE=NO+ONE
ONE, person, individual
NOOSE, snare
H2 • NOSE, power of smelling (NESS) headland
NOTT, to cut, poll
NOUN (NAME)
NOXIOUS (NOCU) to hurt
H2 NUCHA, spinal narrow
nape of neck
NUDE, poke w. elbow
NUISANCE (NOCU) to hurt
NUZZ-le, to sniff w. nose
OATH (EED)

• OBSESE, fat (ED) eat ob-LATE, flattened at side
ob-LIQUE, slanting
OBLIVION (LIVI-i) forget
OBLLOQUY, speech
OBLNOXI-ous, hurtful
OBL-OV-ate, reversed
OCCULT (CEL) to hide
CON-CEAL, hide C/K
OCCUR, run (CURRO)
OCHE, pshaw, tut OCH-ne
OCREA, legging
• OCUL-i-er, of eye

N.B.—According to Maxmuller OC refers to roundness of eye cf. ٥٨٣٦ to surround, to see.
OIKIST (OIK-is) house

OFFICE (OFFI-Cl-um) favour

OGIVE, pointed arch

OINTMENT (UNG) anoint

ANOINT (UNG) anoint

OM-en, sign

L2 omo-PHAGIA, eat

BHOJ-an, food : Skt.

ON, directed towards

ONCE (AN) one

ONE, individual person, single

ONEROUS (ON-us) burden, to tire

ONISCOUS (ON-os) ass

OO-LOGY (OUM-um) egg

OPHI, snake

OPU-lent, wealthy

ORTH-ist, raw of trees

ORDER (ORI) line

ORTOLAN (HORTI-us) garden

ORYCTOLOGY (ORKI-os) dug

OS=OR-is, opening, mouth

OTALGIA, (ALGE) pain

OTH-er, second

OV-um, egg, elliptical

H2 OVER, above, in excess V/F

OWL (ULE)

OX, common domestic cattle

PAC-A, spotted

PACE, to stride

PACK, bundle

PADD-ock, small field

PAIL, (PAT) open

PARD-ent, open

PADD-ock, frog NV.

PAIR, equal

PAL, mate, partner

PAILAE, old

PAN-ACEA, all cure

(PAN=PAS) all

OK to dwell

OF (OUM) favour

GV=GB a dome, vault

NG NG fat fn.

NG NG fat fn.

OM ً أ sign

BG ً ب sign to eat to surfeit

BJ ً ب sign to eat to surfeit

ON ً عن from, for, any side

AN ً أن any one, self

ON ً عن human being, any

ON ً عن hardship, to be tired

ON ً عن she-ass

OV ً ع sign to bend (refers to shape)

OPI ً ع sign snake

OP ً ع sign excess, wealth more than needed

ORK ً ع sign row

OR ً ع sign line

HR ً ع sign garden

ORYCTOLOGY ً ع sign to dig

OR ً ع sign opening

LG ً ع sign to cause a smart pain

OD ً ع sign to repeat

OV ً ع sign to bend

FR ً ع sign ascend, overtop, excess

UL ً ع sign to cry nfv.

X=KS كم a beast of burden as ox

BC ً ع sign be spotted white and black

PC ً ع sign to stride

BK ً ع sign bundle, to bind

BD ً ع sign extensive field (K dimun.)

PT ً ع sign to open

PT ً ع sign to open

PDD ً ع sign frog f. to shout

BR ً ع sign to imitate, vie w.

BL ً ع sign husband, consort

BL ً ع sign to be worn out

PS ً ع sign to collect (i.e., all)

AC ً ع sign to cure

PARA, beside

PARAGOOG (AGE-in) bring

PARALLAX (ALLA-SSE-in) change

PARALLEL (ALLA-sse-in) change

PARA-ACME (AKME) top

PARAC-SOL, sun

PAR-EL (PAR-i-is) part

PARCEMEN (PARC-i-es) part

PAR-t, PAR-ti-ble, PAR-ti

PAR-ti-ation, to divide

PAR-ti-al, PAR-ti-ble, PAR-ti-

PAR-ti-tion, PAR-ti-tion, PAR-

PARENT (PAR) bring forth

PARASELENE, moon (SEL)

PARISH (OK-OS) dwelling

PAR-I-ty, equality

PARODY (ODE) song

PAR-OEM-OS, road

PARRY, to keep off (PAR) prepare

PAR-TI-ENT (PAR) bring forth

PAR-TUITION (PARE) bring forth

PAS, step, dance

PASS-age, PASS-en-ger, step

PASS, to extend, step

PASSIBLE, PASSION (PAT) to suffer

PAT, strike w. flat surface

PAT-ent, open

PATH-os, suffering

PAT-i-ent, suffering

PLATE, flat sheet

PATTI-ny, dash

PATRIARCH (ARCH) rule

PATOULOUS (PAT) open

PEAR-t, in good health and spirits

PECK, measure of capacity

PECK, strike w. point of beak

PEC-t, comb

VRA ً ع beyond, before

AG ً ع to bring

AL ً ع to change

AL ً ع to change

KM ً ع top

SL ً ع heat of the sun

PR ً ع to divide, divide, to cut

PR ً ع to divide, divide, to cut

PR ً ع to divide, divide, to cut

PR ً ع to divide

PR ً ع to divide

BR ً ع to create

SL ً ع to blaze nfv.

OK ً ع to stay in a house

BR ً ع to imitate, vie w.

OD ً ع to sing

OM ً ع way

PR ً ع to relapse, to repel

† BR ً ع to trim

PS ً ع to strike, width of step

PS ً ع to strike, step-width

PS ً ع to enlarge, to strike

PT ً ع to grieve, distress

PT ً ع to strike w. stick, to flatten

PT ً ع to open

PT ً ع to grieve

PT ً ع to grieve, distress

PT ً ع to flatten nfv.

PT ً ع to flatten, to excel

PT ً ع to open

BR ً ع cure, recovery

PK ً ع large cup

PK ً ع tip of tongue (transf.)

PK ً ع comb
PEG-ninai, to fasten, fix
PEEK, to peep
PEEP (PEEK) P/X
PEER, equal, antagonist
PAIR, equal, PAR, equal
PEIGNOR (PEC-tin-arc) to comb

L2 PEISE, PEIZE, weight
BOIH, weight (Hindi)
PEKOE, white
PEN, enclosure
PER, before
BE-FOR, before

PERCASE, perchance (CAD) fall
PERFIDY (FID) confide, trust
PERI, around
peri-COPe, cut
peri-DERM (DERO) to flay
PERIL (PER) to try
PERI-OD, round-i-way
peri-PL-us (PLO-us) voyage
peri-TYPH-i-os, blind
per-MIT (MITTO) despatch
PERORATION (OR-i-mouth) seek
PERQUISITE (QUAERO) seek
PER-i, brisk, lively
PES-ante, heavy
PESA, weight
PESSIMISM (PESSI-m-us) worst
PHIMO-sis, orifice
MIK-r-oss, little

PIAZZA, square surrounded by buildings (PLATY-s)
PICADOR (PICA) pike
PIKE, sharp point
PICA-MAR (MAR) bitter
PICA-ro, rogue
PIE (PICA) magpie, spotted black and white
PIG-ment, paint

BG بنغ to tie
PK بنت to open eyes (whelp)
PP=PK بنت to open eyes (whelp)
BR بنت to imitate, vie with
BR بنت to imitate, vie w.
PC بنت to comb

L2 BZ لز weight
BJ=BU لز weight
PK تز intense whiteness
PNT تز enclosure
PR=VR تز before
FR=VR تز before

CD قوم fate, ↑ قوم to fail
FD=VD قوم ودعة trust
PR شر wicked, قارا beautiful (girl)
PR شر to go round
CP كف to cut
DR در to skin (a sheep)
BR بار to put on trial
PR شر to go round, OD هدي way
PL لث to journey
TP ثرك to lose sight of eyes
MT لاب to remove
OR مور opening (م - mouth, opening)
QR غاز to seek, قر to pursue
PR شر to be lively
BS تز to be heavy, لث to heavy
BS تز to weight
PS قوم ugly, bad
PM قارa orifice, opening, mouth
MK لث to decrease
PZ فاز court, broad,
PLT قوم to flatten
PC قارa to pierce, nf.
PK قارa to pierce, nf.
prec.+MR قارa to hate
PC قارa wicked, perverse
BC قارa to be spotted black and white
PG قارa to dye red gfp.

PAINT, cover w. colour (PING) (N)
(PING) PG قارا to dye red gfp.
PN قارا to pine, wear out, fade away
PT قارا large hole
BK=FK قارا large cup
PT قارا wide-mouthed flask
PLACID (PLA) level ground
PLA نث open space
PL قارا to cut, slit
PG قارا to pierce, slit
BK قارا to be spotted white and black
BS قارا weight (hence hang)
POLE, native of Poland (FIEL-d)

FL قارا field

FL قارا field, قارا to till ground,
FL قارا open space

POLL-ent, strong
H2 POR-tion, division
POSE, POST-i, POSI-tion
POS-ture, to place
L3 POS-t, after
PAS, after (Persian)
PICHHAY, after (Hindi)
POTA-mic, of rivers
MESO-POTA-nia, between rivers

PRE, PRAE, before=PRO
PREBEND (HABEO) to give
PRECEDE (CED) go
PRECENTOR (CANO) sing
PRECE (CAED) cut
PREMISE (MITTO) despatch

H2 per-PARE, produce, bring forth

PRESENT (ESSE) be
PRESENT, gift (ESSE)

PRESENT, gift (ESSE)

PRE-SUME, assume (EMO) to select
ASSUME, claim, be arrogant
PRAE-ter, beyond
PRE-ty, pleasing,
crafty, clever
PREVENT (VEN) to come

ES عاش to live
ES أس to bestow
SM زعم assertion, claim,
EM عن عمة selection
SM زعم claim, pretension, pride
PR=VR وارa beyond
PR قارa to please,
VNF=FN قارa to come
RAPHE, a seam
RAPHIS, needle (RAPH) to sew
RAPP-ort, sympathy
H2 • RAP-ture, carry away, snatch
• RAP-t, snatched
RAP-tor, slender sword
RASH, overhasty
RASH, slight erosion on skin
RASH, to tear
RASH, to slash
RASH, thin slice of bacon
RASH, dash, rush
RAVE, side piece of wagon
RAV-el, to entangle
RAV-ish, seize+carry V/B
RACE (REES) swift course
RACE, to tear
• RAZZ, to jeer at
RAZZIA (GHAZAH) pillaging
REACH, arrive at
REAM (RIZMA) bundle
• REAR, to raise (RISE)
re-BUKE, reprove, cut
• re-CAL-ese, to warm
re-CAN-t (CANO) sing
H2 • re-CEDE, go, yield
re-CESS (CEDE) go back
re-COIL (CUL) hinder part
• re-COUP, reimburse for loss
re-CRI-ment (CRI) to shift
re-CRI-minute (CRI) reproach
re-CRU-desce (CRU) raw
re-CUR (CUERO) to run
re-CUS-ant (CAUSA) cause
REECH=REEK, smoky
re-FEL, to deceive
re-FUTE, repel
re-GALE, feast, gift
re-LAX, loose
• re-LEN-t, soften
re-LUME, shine anew

UEENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC
QUEER, a fissures
H2 • QUEER, strange, cheat
QUELL, to kill
QUERI, to complain
QUER-ist, enquirer
QUEUE (CAUDA) tail
• TAIL
OURS, tail
QUIT, to discharge
QUIP, to sneer
QUIPA, knot
QUIR-K (CHWIORI) to turn quickly
QUITE, wholly
QUOD, prison
L1 • QUOB, QUAB, QUAP, to shiver
QUOTA, share, part
• QUOTE, divide into chapters
RABB-le, disorderly crowd
RACA, worthless
• RAD, afraid
RAG, scrap of cloth
RAG, to chafe
RAGE (RABIO) madness
(G does not change into B)
RAKE, shovel, to bury
RAKE, dissolve person
RAKE, incline f. vertical
RAKE, go forward
RAKE, a track
RAKI, liquor
• RAM, male sheep
RAM, crush by heavy blows
RAM-us, bough, branch
• BOUGH (BUG-an) to bend
• RAP, carry away
• RAPA-ClOUS, RAPE, RAP-inc
• RAP-id (RAPIO) snatch
RAVE (RABIO) be mad
RAB-id, mad (dog)

BILITERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APEHESIS
RP ع را to stitch clothes
RP ع را to stitch clothes
RP ع را to stitch clothes
H2 • رغسط to snatch away + رغسط to carry
DB ع را to snatch away
DB ع را to snatch away
RP ع را to thin sheathed (sword)
RSH ع را haste, startle
RSH ع را to scratch
RS ع را to tear
RS ع را to rend
RSH=SHR ع را slice of meat
RSH ع را startle, panic
RF ع را shelf, board on wall
RV ع را to twist
RB ع را to snatch away
RS ع را to hurry
RS ع را to tear
RS ع را to be pleased (in bad sense)
GZ ع را rozia, raid
RK ع را near
RZM ع را bundle
RS ع را raise
BK ع را rebuke, cut
CL ع را heat
CN ع را sing
CD ع را become tender
RE ع را to return, CD ع را to repair
CL ع را buttocks
VP
CP ع را to require, ٍع را to cut
CR ع را to select
CR ع را to upbraid a.o.
CR ع را to run fast
CS ع را case, law-suit
RK ع را to be black
FL ع را to deceive
FT=VT ع را to thrust back
GL ع را wedding party, gift
LK ع را to be loose
LN ع را to soften
LM ع را shine, R ع را to return
SACH-ct, bag of perfume  
SACK, bag (ZAK)  
SACK, plunder (ZAK) put in bag  
PILL-age  
PLU-nd-er (ND)  
LOOT  

SACK-less, innocent  
SACQUE, garment  

SAG, bend, sink  
SAGA, romantic tale, legend  
SAGACIOUS (SAC) perceive quickly  
SAIL, SALL-ent, leap  
SAIN (SIG-n-um) mark  
SALA-CI-ous (SAL) leap  

SALE, exchange  
SALL-ent, neck guard  
SALLY, leap  
SALUBRIOUS (SAL-us) health  
SAME, identical  
SAMPLE (ex-EM-ere) take  

SAN-s, without  
SAP, vital juice  
SAP, simpleton  
SAP, taste  
SAPI-ence, discernment  
SAP-r-os, rotten  
SATI-ate, fill  
SATI-s-fy, fill  
SAUL-t, leap  
SAUR-y, lizard  
SAVE (SAL) well, sound  

EK = KS = CASE, bag  
ZC = QZ = wine-skin, i.e., bag  
ZK = QZ = to skin, QZ = water-skin  
PL = QL = to peel, to skin  
PL = QL = to peel, to skin  
LT = RLT = to strip a.o.  

cf. پر means remove bark, to plunder.  
N.B.—Plunder consisted in stripping and removing clothes as shown by the above-noted five roots.  

L S  
SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)  
KHUSH-K, dry (Persian)  
SACK-BUT, draw + push  
B/V  

SK = KS = QZ = to be dry  
KSH = QZ = to be dry  
SK = QZ = to pull, VT = pull back  
SK = QZ = to quarrel (not quarreling)  
SQ = QS = KSH = garment  
SG = QM = to lean, QM = to sink  
SG = QM = to pattern, forge, form  
SC = QM = quick perception  

SAL = QM = to leap  
SG = QM = to scratch (hence mark)  
SAL = QM = to leap  
SL = QM =  
SL = QM = to be sound, healthy  
SM = QM = equal, alike  
EM = QM = selection  
SN = QM = exception  
SP = QM = to cream, be foolish  
SP = QM = be foolish, light-witted  
SP = QM = to taste  
SP = QM = of sound judgment  
SP = QM = to be ulcerous  
ST = QM = to fill  
ST = QM = to fill  
SAL = QM = to leap  
SR = ZR = to creep  
SL = QM = to be sound  

SAY, utter words (SAG)  
SCALD (CALI-d-us) hot  
SEAL (SIG-n-um, mark  
SEAL, rope  
SEAM, grease  
SEAM, to sew  
H2  
SALUE, SALU-te, greet, wish health  
SALVAGE (SAL) save  
SATU-r ate, fill  
SATIRE (SAT-is) full  
SE-CURE, without care  
SE-DI-tion (SED) away  
SEDU-lous, striving  
ASSIDU ous, striving  
SEED (SA)  
SPERM-a, seed  

H3  
SEEL, to lean on one side  
(SGLA) sail  

SEEL, to sew up eyelids (CLI-um) eyelid (KULA)  
SEEM, to appear  
SE-LEC-t, apart + pick  
SELDOM (ZEL-d) wonderful  
SEMANTIC (SEMA) sign  
SEMI, half  
HEMI (SEMI) half  
SAL-t, leap  

SILL-y, foolish, originally blessed, happy  

N.B.—The difference of ص and ض 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 = QM = corruptness of wound  
VR = ORI = man
SERE-in, fine rain f. cloudless sky (SERE-us) late SERF-nate, SERF-ne (SERE) clear sky

SERMON, discourse (SER) join

SEVEN (SEB-en) SHALE, to shell SHELL, husk, rind

SHALLOW SHAM, hoax SHAPE, figure SHARE, SHEAR, to cut

SHASTE (CAS) to rule, teach SHAVE V/F SHAUP, husk

SHE (HEO) SHIN (SCH-zen) Shank (N) SHINE (base SPEI) to gleam SHIP=SKIFF=EQUIP, furnish requisites.

cf. جريث to equip SHIV-er (CHIV-er) V/F SHOAL, shallow (S) SHOAL, flock (SCOLU) separate

SHOCK, violent impact SHOCK, sixty sheaves SHOCK, mass of shaggy hair SHOG, to shake SHAKE (SKAKA)

H3 SHOOT, to dart, sprout SHORE

SHUN, avoid, abhor SHUNT, to hasten (N) SIAL, outer shell of earth NV SICK

SICK, to chase CHASE CH/K SIDE

SIDE-r-al (SID-us) star SIDE, to sob, to sigh SIDE, small ditch SIG-il (SIG-n) cut in, mark SIG-n, SIG-na-ture, mark SIEVE, SIF-i, to clear SILL, stone SIMI-r-ar, SAME, SIMI-lie SIMI-late, SIMU-L-aneous SINE-CURE, without care

SINEW, to bind SIN-us, to bend, wind SINI-ster, left side SIPH-ON, bent tube SIR (SENI-or) older SIRE, master, lord SIT site (SI-no) to place SITH, time SITU-ate (SI-no) SJAAMBAK (CHAB-uk) whip SKY, cloud SLEE-ch, mud SEL-ch, trick SLUE, to twist SLICE, (SLI-z-an) to slit

SLI-t, to split SLO-t, a slit H3 SL-ur, thin mud, to slip glidingly, go through, to cheat, perfunctorily, to stain (different words that have run together)

SLU-ch, liquid mud SLY, wily, with hidden meaning SOD, surface soil, turf

SO (SWA) likewise SOAK, to drench SENCH-na, to water (Hindi) (N) SOAR, to fly aloft, rise SOD, surface soil, turf

SD صندوق rising (star) SC شق to sob SK شق to sob SK شق to crack SG شق to scratch SG شق to scratch (hence mark) SF صق to clarify, to filter SL سقف stone SM سمى equal, alike SM سمى equal, alike SN سين exception, CR ترق to regard, care

SN should to bind SN should to bend, curve, roll SN صن secondary (i.e., left), طرقة side SP سف to deviate, N تك pipe SN سد to be old SR شر سل generosity lord S سل to ground a th. ST سف past present time ST سل to ground a th. SB سف to whip SKY, sky S ملع mud (ch for h) SL سف to deceive SL سل to twist ( Chips) SLC خفية slice of meat.

SL ملع to split SL ملع to split, 설명 a slit SL ملع to split (not 來說 to cut) SL ملع mud, سل to extract gently, سل to deceive, سل to steal SL ملع to brand SL ملع mud extracted f. a well S سل equal SK سف to water SK سف to water SR شف to take its flight (bird), to rise SD سف surface of earth, soil
THAUMA, wonder
THREA-t
THERNODY (THER-n-os)

- THROW,
  TIFF, peevish
- TIGHT (DICH-t) cramped

H₂ • TILL, to cultivate, labour
  cf. KRISH, to draw, till (Skt.)
H₂ TOIL, to labour, to till
- TILL-er, a shoot f. stem
TILL, mass of clay and sand
TIL-t, to lean
TIP, extremity, end
TIP, to hit
TIP, gratuity
TIP, to tilt, to lean
TIPP-et, cape coming down
TIPP-le, to drink habitually
TIP-py, partially intoxicated
TIPU-la, water-spider
TIRO, beginner, new soldier
TOIL, fatigue
TOOLL, fixed compensation (TELL)
TOOLL, to take up
TON, to fashion

H₂ TOOL, drive, carry
TOP, highest place, tuft (ZOPF)

• TOP, spinning top
  TOPE, to drink hard
  TOPI-ary, (TOP) place

H₂ VADE, pass away, fade
FADE

- VARY, to make different
  VAR-aish, gloss or glaze
  VASSAL, hold land and serve (VASS-US)

VEDA (ID) see, know

BILITERAL FORMULA, QUASI-APHESIS

TRANSPORT (AG) carry on
trans-PAR-ent, shining
TRI-SUL, shining
TUBER (TUMEO) swelling
TICK, stick
TUCK, to beat
STICK, to adhere
TUF-t, lock of hair
TUF-t, hillock

H₃ TUMP, hillock
TUMULT (TUMEO) to swell

H₃ TURR-et, revolving, tower
- TW-ine, twisted cord
- TWI-st

H₂ TYPE, pattern, mark, stamp
THAPPA, mark, stamp (Hindi)
CHHAPA, imprint (Hindi)
CHAP, blind

UKASE, edict w. force of law
ULCER (ULS-us) wound
ul-TERI-or, on further side
ul-TRA, beyond
ULU-late, to screech

URB-an, of city, (Rew) quarter of town

URE-do (URO) to burn
URINE (UR) water, rain
UR-ri-te (OURA) tail
USE, put to a purpose
USHER (OSTI-um) door
USION (URO) to burn

H₂ VRADE, to put to death
FADE

- VARY, to make different
  VAR-aish, gloss or glaze
  VASSAL, hold land and serve (VASS-US)

VEDA (ID) see, know

ID عُدَد to see, be acquainted w.
VENER-ate, fear (N)
VERNAL (VER) sprout, spring
VETERAN (VET-US) old, of long experience
VICE, in place of
VICE, screw, turn
VICI-n-age, neighbourhood
VICE, evil habit (VICIOS-US)
VOICE (VOX)
VICISSITUDE (VICE) substitute
VIEW=VIDEO=ID, to see
VIC-us (OIK-os) house
VICTOR (VINCI0) to overcome
VINCI-ble (VINCI0) (N)
VINDICATE (VIS) force, (DIC) say
VIRAGO (VIR) man
VIR-ile, manly
H₂ VIR-tue (VIR) man, sexual purity
VISA (ID) see
VISIT, VISTA (ID) see
VETO, to forbid (ET)
VITU-PER-ate, fault + prepare
VOE (VAGR) creek
VOISI-n-age, neighbourhood
VOMIT (EMEE-in) to throw up
WACKE, pebble
WACK-y, crazy
WAD, pad
WADDLE (WAT) to walk
WAIT (WAC-an) to watch, guard
H₂ WATCH (WAC) awake, vigil, close observation
WALLOW, to fade away
• WALLOW (VOLVO) to roll
WANE, deficient, lacking
WARE, aware, cautious, dread
WAR-m, hot
WARRANT (WAR-ir) to guard
VR وهرة, fear
VR=FR تعز to sprout
VT وترط to be well-trodden, even, soft, humbled
VC=VK فرغ to stand instead of
VC=FC مقف to wring, bend
VC ورط to be contiguous, adjoin
VCS ورض vice, defect
VX=VKS ملأ voice
TC=VK فرغ to stand instead of
ID ملأ to see
OKWebpack to stay (in a house)
VC=FC مقف to overcome
VC=FC مقف to overcome
VS ورط power,
DC ملأ to manifest
VR ورط man
VR ورط man
VR ورط man, ورط to be pious
ID ملأ to see
ID ملأ to see, to visit
ET هناك to turn a.o. back f.
VT=FT فرغ to fail to attain,
BR ملأ to dress, to trim
جار side of valley worn away by torrent
VS ورط to adjourn
EM ملأ to throw foam
WK ورط small pebbles
WK=FK ملأ foolish
WD ملأ to wear (a garment)
WT ملأ to ramble
WC ملأ to watch, guard
WC=FC مقف to be awake,
WC ملأ to watch, BK لع to look at
WL ملأ to be worn out
(V) LV ملأ to roll
WN ورط to be weak, ومن be disabled
WR وهرة fear
WR ورط to kindle fire
WR ملأ to repel, ورط to interpose
\n\nWAR-n, to forbid
WARR-en, de'end, protect
• WAY (WEG)
\nWEAK

• WEAR, to clothe (VES-t)
WEAR, to exhaust
WEAR-y, a plague, a curse
H₂ WED, to promise, marry, pledge
HWEAT (WEIZ-en) white
WHITE (WEISS)

N.B.—The difference of vowels in 'wheat' and 'white' shows that they belong to the same root.

WHewing, interjection of wonder or dismay
WHIT, small particle
WHITTIE, to mutter
WICK, creek, opening surrounded by stones

WICK, WICK-ed, mischievous
WICK, twisted thread
WICK-er, plaited twigs
WICK, hamlet, estate, town
• WIEL-d, to rule

H₂ WILL, violent lust, command, dispose effects
WISE, manner

L₂ WISE (ID) see
DI-dan, to see (Persian)
WITNESS (ID) see
WOE

WOW, interj. of admiration and pity
• WRACK, destruction
WRETCH, worthless person
XIPH-os, sword
XEB-ec, small boat
• ZEG-ma, yoke
YOEK (UC-un) to join
ZIG-ZAG, crooked
ZIPHI-us, sword
• ZYGO, union
ZOOM, to buzz

ZR ملأ to compel to abstain
WR ملأ to repel, ورط to interpose
WG ملأ way
WR ملأ to weaken
WR=BR ملأ to cover, ورط to adorn
WR=BR ملأ to wear out, exhaust
WR=BR ملأ evil, pain, sorrow
WR ملأ to promise, ورط to deposit
WZ ملأ whiteness
WS ملأ whiteness
WL ملأ violent love,
WOE ملأ right of succession
WR ملأ manner
ID ملأ to see, be acquainted w.
D ملأ to see
ID ملأ to see
W ملأ woe
W ملأ interjection of admiration and pity
RK ملأ to pound between two stones
RK رهط worthless man
SP ملأ sword
SB ملأ boat (C diminutive sfx.)
ZG ملأ to join, couple
ZG ملأ to join
ZG ملأ to be crooked
ZP ملأ sword
ZR ملأ to join
ZM ملأ to buzz
Unilateral Formula

On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore two of the delicate letters (ع، ي، و، ي) to one consonant. This formula refutes the monosyllabic theory.

- ABY, BUY
  - ACROBAT (BAI—no) go
  - ANABASIS (BAI—no) go
  - BA-sis (BAI—no) go
  - BEA-m, to shine, m sxh
  - BEAU-ty
- BIGG (BEOW) grain
- BOOTH (BOA) to dwell
- BOA, large snake
- BOTH (BA)
- BOUND (BAU) get ready
- BOWER (BAU) to dwell
- BUILD (BAU) to dwell
  - BUOY, uplift
  - BUOY-ant, apt to rise
  - BOY, lad
- BY, in company, at
- COMBINE (BI—no) two
- EMBELLISH (BEA-U) beautiful
- EVADE (BA) go away
- IMRIBE (BU) to drink
- COMPOTATION (PO) to drink
- HUSBAND (HUS) house (BOA) to dwell
  - POTABLE, POTION (PO) drink
  - PRO-PINE (PI-ne-in) to drink
  - AB, water (Persian)
  - AMBU, water Skt. (M)
  - Pi-na, to drink (Hindi)
  - IMBRUE, (BU) drink
  - imBUE, to drink, im-BI-be
  - AAB, brightness (Persian)
- CITE, set in motion, summon (CI)

COATI (CUA) cincture
H₂ COW (CU) to cry (GO) to cry
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC
C=K  حرب to waist-wraper
C=K  نو to cry + G  ع to bellow
(bull)
J  COW-ard, faint-hearted
COY, shy
EXCITE (CIEO)
INCITE (CIEO)
RESUSCITATE (CIEO) to move
SUSCITATE (CIO) to incite

H₂ • ADO (DO) prepare, perform, give
  - ANTIDOTE (DA) give
  - CONDONE (DO-n-are) give

H₂ • DEED (DO) give, grant
  - DATE (DA) give
  - DUTY (DA) give
  - ENDOW (DA) give
  - RENDER (DA) give back (N)
PRODITOR (DA) give
  - EDIT (DA) give
  - DONATE (DA) give
  - DOSE (DA) give
  - DOWRY (DA) give
  - TRADITION (DA) give
  - DE, down
DIE, to show the way
DIE, to pull down
DIE (DEI-r-us) terrible
  (SAUR-us) lizard
DIE, colour
EP-PRE, ODE, song
D • ODD, queer
D • ODD, not matching

H₂ • ODD-s, end, excess
ODE-um, musical theatre
ODI-um, hatred
PARDON (DA) give as a present
ab-DO-men, belly, gluttony
MALA-DY, bad disease
AFFABLE (FA) to speak
INFANT, not speaking (FA) to speak
UNILITERAL FORMULA

EFFIMINATE (FEO) produce F تَفَّاح to be verdant
• EPIC (EP-os) word P تَفَّاح to speak
PAUCITY, farness (PAU-l-os) P كَنَّة to be scanty
scanty
POOR=PAUCI-per=(PAU-l-os) P كَنَّة to be scanty
scanty
• FAIR, holiday (FE) devoted to F طَابَ to preserve, save
FA-ther THER sx. F طَابَ to be clear
FAU-GH, interjection of disgust F وَفَاحَ to nourish, ḏāb father
• PIF, exclamation of disgust F وَفَاحَ what a shame! (FAW)
IFIC (FOE) fruitful, plentiful
FEMININE (FEO) producing F فَاحَ to be verdant
FELICITY (FEO) happy
FEW, small in number
FEW-nd (FE-on) to hate
FOCUS (FO) fireplace
FOE, enemy
• FOY, allegiance, faith F طَابَ to be happy
FUEL (FO) heat
FUME (FU) vapour, steam
FULIGO, smoke, steam,
odorous smoke (FU)
• Fl-n-al, at end
• Fl-ne, end, conclusion
• Fl-ne, penalty
• PU-n-ISH, fine paid for murder
OFF, away
• OF, with, over
• Fi-n-sh, end
FI-ne, refine, purify
AG-a-n, second time
AG-a-n-st, opposite
AGO, go
GO (GEH-en) to walk
• GAY, brilliant,
finely dressed
• RA-GO-O-l, restore appetite

INHALE, breathe in (HA-l-are) H دَىٰ to sight (i.e., breathe)
• HE H هوٰ he
• SHE (HEO) H هي she
HE, interjection of derision or
amusement
HERE (HE) H وَهَاء alas,
interjection of admiration
HERE (HEO) H وَهَاء here (he is)
H2 HER, calling attention,
joy
H-I, ant. gaping
HUE, appearance
• THEY (HI) J وَوَحَيٰ to rejoice
JOY J وَوَحَى to rejoice
REJOICE (JOY) J وَوَحَيٰ to rejoice
• DINE, take meal J وَوَحَيٰ to eat
• (JE-JU-n-us) fasting
ACHE (AKE) pain
CHA-os (KHA-os) K وَحَى chaos
CONY (KU) rabbit
INK (KAE-in) to burn
XEE-in, to scrape
X-ster, scraping tool
YUKE, itch y pfx.
ITCH

• CAUSTIC (KAIO) burn, brand
K دَكَكَةٰ to burn, brand
• CAUTERISE (KAIO) burn w.
hot iron K دَكَكَةٰ to cauterise w. iron,
d to burn
• ABLUTION (LUO) wash (of sea)
L حَلٰلٰ to dissolve, to loose
• ABSOLVE (LUO)
L حَلٰلٰ loosening
• ANALYSE (LYE-in) to loosen
L حَلٰلٰ loosening
• ASSOIL=SOLVE=LUO
L حَلٰلٰ to solve
• DELUGE (LUO) dilute
L حَلٰلٰ to dilute, dissolve
• DILUTE (LUO)
L حَلٰلٰ to dissolve
• DILUVIAL (LUO) wash of sea
L حَلٰلٰ to dissolve
• DISSOLVE (LUO)
L حَلٰلٰ dissolusion
• ELU-tion (LUO) wash of sea
L حَلٰلٰ to dissolve
• PARA-LY-sis (LY) loosen
L حَلٰلٰ loosening
• LATRINE, LAVATORY (LUO)
L حَلٰلٰ to be dissolved
• LO-tion, LAU-n-dress (LUO)
L حَلٰلٰ to be dissolved
• LOSE (LOO) to perish
• LUTE (LOO) to wash, dilute
• LYE (LOO) wash, dilute
• LYO-MER-ous, loosen + (MER-os) part
• LYO-PHIL, separation
• LY-sis, dissolution
• ANNEAL (AEL-en) to burn, kindle

• RELIEVE (LE-V-is) light
• RELEASE, free f. obligation (LAI-SS-en)
• LET, permit (LA-SS-en)
• LEASE, contract, letting a house (LAX) loose
• LESSE, lease-holder
• RELEVANT, related, (LE-V-IS) light
• RE-L-ATE, bring into relation
• RE-LA-tion, kinship
• POLLUTE, make water foul, (Luo) wash
• ALL-ure, entice
• ALMS (ELE-os) pity
• APO-LAU-stic (LEU) enjoy
• ELE-ment, first principle
• LEA, tract of ground
• LA-nd (ND)
• EMETIC (EME) vomit

H₂ EMU-lous, zealous, imitative
IM-age, idea
IMAGINE (IM)
IMMANE, frightful (MA)
• MAMMA (MA) mother
• MA-ter, mother (ter sfx.)
• MO-ther مادر (Persian) (ter sfx.)
• MEW, to cry as cat
MI-mos, mime

L حَلَّ to be dissolved (transf.)
L حَلَّ loosening
L حَلَّ to dissolve, dilute
L حَلَّ to dilute
L حَلَّ loosening,
MR حَلَّ cut into pieces,
L حَلَّ to untie, PL=LP لَّ لَّ to love
L حَلَّ dissolution, loosening
L حَلَّ to kindle (fire)

L حَلَّ to set free, ↑ حَلَّ to dilute
L حَلَّ to become free from
dissolution
L حَلَّ to become lawful, permit
↑ لَك لَّ to be loose
L حَلَّ to become lawful,
L حَلَّ to come back to, لَّ لَّ relationship,
↑ لَّ لَّ to dilute
L حَلَّ to shift, use deceit
L حَلَّ to give gratuity to
L حَلَّ to delight in
L حَلَّ first, principal
L حَلَّ land
L حَلَّ land
М عَيْيَة to throw foam
M حَمَّة zeal,
وَأْمَة imitative man
M حَمَّة fancy
M حَمَّة to imagine
M حَمَّة to imagine
M حَمَّة to imagine
M حَمَّة mother (reduplicate)
M حَمَّة mother (reduplicate)
М жать to become a mother
М жать to become a mother
М жать to become a mother
M حَمَّة imitative man
M وَأْمَة imitative man
M حَمَّة imitative man
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة foolish (reduplicated)
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
M حَمَّة to move
М жать to out (T dropped)
М жать to out (T dropped)
M حَمَّة imitative man
M حَمَّة to move
N حَمَّة not, S حَمَّة equal
N حَمَّة any, one, human being
N حَمَّة to hint at
N حَمَّة to hint at
N حَمَّة to hint at
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to flow
N حَمَّة to be intelligent
N حَمَّة to mind, intend
N حَمَّة to be intelligent
N حَمَّة wine
N حَمَّة to sigh, i.e., breathe.
M حَمَّة self, one
N حَمَّة to sigh
N حَمَّة to flow.
N حَمَّة to flow.
N حَمَّة to flow.
N حَمَّة to forbid
N حَمَّة to deny
N حَمَّة any one
N حَمَّة to flow,
P حَمَّة to strike w. stick
P حَمَّة to speak (لَّ لَّ speak
P حَمَّة good food
P حَمَّة to preserve
P حَمَّة to shine faintly
P حَمَّة hoof of an ass
PASTOR (PA) feed
PASTURE (PA)
PAE-ic, dusky
PHREATON (PH-os) light
PHASE (PHAE-in) shine
PHOEBUS (PHAE-in) shine
PHOTO (PH-os) light
PHOSPHENE (PH-os) light
PHOSPHOROS (PH-os) light
PHORE (in) to bear
FEAST (FE) sacred
PIA-CULAR (PI) expiate
ex-PI-ate, make amends
PI-ety, pioussness
PI-ty (PI-ous)
PI-ous, religious
APPANAGE, bread (PA) feed, pasture
OPE, open, spread out
PABULUM, feed cattle, lead to pasture (PA)
para-PH-sis, growth
PUERILE (PU) a boy, under 17
PURE (PU) cleanse PU-ri-fy
PU-t-id, rotten, stinking
ACQUI-sce, rest f. work
ACQUIT (QUIE-s) rest
ADEQUATE (AEQU-S) equal
EQUAL (EQUI)
QUIE-t, rest
QUI-sce, to rest
TRANQUIL (QUIE-s) rest
ABORT (OR) rise, grow
AIR
EER-ie, timid
IRACUND (IRA) anger
MAL-ARIA, bad air
AERIE, level ground
AOUROS (OURA) tail
ARC-t-UR-us, chief guardian

H₂ AREA, vacant ground in town, level space
AR-du-ous (AR)
ARO-ma, fragrance
ARRAIGN (RE) be of opinion
RATE (RE) to think
RATIFY (RE) see, think
RATIO, RATION (RE) think
REASON (RE) think
REVER (RE-ver) dream
RAY, array,delile
RE-TRO, backward
RHENO, to flow (H)
RHUEM (RHEO) to flow
R-IA, normally drowned valley
ROA-st, to heat (ST)
ROI-l, irritate, make turbid
IRIRI-t-ate
H₂• AURA, breeze, breath
CATARRH (RHEO) to flow
EARLY (AER) before
ERE, before
DIUETIC (RHE) make water
ROW, arrangement in line
ROW (RO) (RE-m-us) oar
ROW, noise, disturbance
RUE (HRUIW) mourning
RUELLE (RUE) street
H₂ RUIN (RUO) fall down, destroy
RYE, lord
URINE (URO)
WRI-ng, to twist (NG)
WRE-st, to twist (ST)
WR-ist, to twist (ST)
USE, employ, enjoy
AB-USE, misuse
ASSONANCE (SO-n-us) sound
SOU-nd (nd)
SOU-nd, healthy (nd)

RAW TEXT
CONSONANT (SO-n-us) sound
DESECRATE (SA) set apart
L₂ • IS, be
• AS, live (Skt.)
• EX-IS-t
SCIO, know, perceive

Derivatives: SCI-ence, conscious, conscience (ad-SCI-ti-ous), con-SCI-nable, conscientious.

• SAD, originally to fill (SA)
• ISO, equal
par-EN-CHY-ma (en-CHY-ma)
inpouring
• PERSON (SO-r-us) sound
SACRA-ment (SA)
SACRIFICE, SACRED (SA)
SAINT, holy (SA)
SANE (SA-n-us) healthy
SEA, expense of water
SEW
SOW, SEED, SE-men (SE)
SEED (SA) scatter
SE-ism (SEO) to shake
• SEI-ty, selfhood
SELF, identity
SHY, bashful
SI-nge, to scorch (NG)
• SO-norous (SO-no) sound
SOTERIAL (SO-zo) heal
SOUTER (SUE) sew
SOW, scatter

• SEE, perceive by sense, apprehend, to ascertain, to know, look at
SUTILE (SU) sew
SUTURE (SU) sew
SYNCHYSIS (CHEE-in) pour

• THE-DHI-SE, that d/Z
UTENSIL (USE)
ESCHEW, shun, fear, وحشت fear
APOTHECARY (THE) to place

THE-sis, epi-THE-sis, put
meta-THE-sis, put
pros-THE-sis, put before
SYN-THE-sis (THE) put
THEME (THE) put
TAO, way
TAU-t-em, tighten
TIE, to fasten

TO, to until (U)

• TOO, undesirably in excess (TO)
• TUTION, watch over, guard
• TUTELAGE (TU-ta-ri) to guard
• THEORY (THEO) see
• TUTOR (TUE-ri) look to
• TOTAL (TO-t-us) including all
• VA'I-IN (VA-n-us) empty
• VAUNT (VA) empy
VE-nt, hole, outlet
VE-n-tal (VE-n-t-is) wind
VE-n-us, love, desire
VI-al, small vessel
PHI-al, vessel

• WOE
WANDER (WI-nd) turn round
WE-nd, WI-nd, turn
WI-nd (WA) (nd)
WASTE (VA) empty
WEATHER (VA)
WOO, to make love
WOO, interjection of wonder and sorrow

DOOM, decision (DO) to put

H₂ DO, to put, prepare
DIE-s, day
DEO-ta, beaming (DIV) Skt.
DEI-ty, (DE-us) goć
DE-mon, deity.

T ت to put
T ت to put
T ت to put
T ت to put, PR-VR دوra before
T ت to put
T ت to put
T ت to put
T ت to put
T ت to twist (hence tighten)
T ت to fasten
T ت to fasten
T ت to exceed the limit, ت to EXCEED LIMIT
T ت to exceed the limit, ت to LIMIT
T=E D ت to do, T ت to guard
T ت to guard, دوكة wariness
toward guard
T ت to wariness (transf.)
T ت wariness
T ت to surround (hence include all)
V ت empty (bend)
V ت empty space
V ت empty space
V ت gap, chink
V ت wind
V ت love, desire
V ت love, vessel, (L diminutive)
P=V ت empty vessel
W ت to bend a th.
W ت to bend
W ت bend
W ت wind
V ت empty space
V ت empty space
V ت weather
W ت love
W ت interjection of admiration and pity
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit, دوRA prepare
DIE ت sun, دوRA sunlight
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
D ت to deposit
Cypher Formula

(a) The word consists of vowels only. This means that the Arabic root contained three of the delicate letters (غ، ه، و) 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., YAQQOB=JACOB, YOOSEF=JOSEPH, IBNI-YAMIN=JACOB. "I and J were thus felt to bе 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 recognized by the ancients as a different letter" (Cassell'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
   AI, cry
   AYE, age
   EVER (AYE)
   COETANEOUS (AE-t-US) age
   COEVAL (AE-v-um) age
   VIVO=BIO=EAU, to live
   EAU, water
   AGE, length of life (A'E-v-um)
   EAR, organ of hearing (AU-r-IS)
   AUDIBLE, AUDIENCE (AU-deo)
   OYER (OU-r) to hear
   OYEZ, OYES (OU-r) to hear
   PROOTIC (OU-s) ear
   AUSTERE (AUO) to dry
   EAST (EO-s) dawn (OS-t)
   PAR-EOEA-N (EO-s) dawn
   OUUIA (OU) yes=JA
   PANISTIC (OI-on) egg
   EGG (EI)
   GI-wan, life (Skt.)
   AGE, life-time
   ZI-s-tan, to live (Persian)
   GI=YI حي to live, حي life
   G=Y حي life
   Z=Y حي to live

(c) Conversely, I represents the original J or G :
   I, to go (GEH)
   N.B.—Skeats says I has been supplanted by J. In fact I has replaced J. The root of I, to go=GEH=جا to walk.
   EI-mi, to go (Greek)
   I, to go, (Skt.)
   JA-na, to go (Hindi)
   EO, to go (Latin) (ex-l-t)
   YUDH=JUDH, to fight
   YA-tra=JA-tra, going
   YAG, sacrifice (Skt.)
   YG=ZG د to slaughter (a victim)
Triliteral Metathesis

Transposing the three consonants:

ADZE, cutting tool
ALLUDE (LUD) play, sport
TRIBU-te, ATTRIBUTE, assign
BAMBOO
• BOTANY, science of plants
BRAG, to boast
• BRASS
SH BREAS-t (BRUS-ti-an) to butcher
• BLUDGE-on, stick w. heavy striking end
• con-DIGN (DIG-n-us) worthy
• con-TRIVE, devise
• COPRO, dung
• CREP-us-cular, of twilit
• DAINTY (DIG-n-us) worthy
• DARN, mend by knitting
• DART, pointed missile, start rapidly
• DEIGN (DIG-n-are) deem worthy
• de-MON-strate (MONEO) to show, admonish
• ad-MON-ish, to warn
dis-TRIB-ute, assign
dis-SIP-ate (SIPO) to scatter
• ECCOPROCTIC (KOPR-os) dung
• EGGRESS (GRADI) step
• GRADE, step
• GRADU-ate
• PROGRESS (GRADI) step
• FAST, firm, steady
• FAST, keep, observe
• FAST-en
• FING-an, cup

AZD = AZD عضد to lop
LD = DL دل to be coquetish
TRB = RTB رتب to assign
BNB = NBB البون, pipe, tube
BTN = NBT بون botañist
RBG = RGB ربحيز be silky, frilly
FRS = SFR فسر brass
SRB = SBR سرب breed, زعاء to sprout
BLG = LBG لجح to strike w. stick,
• لجح لجرح grapping iron (lame)
DG = GD جد to be respectable
TRB = RTB رتب organise, set in order
CRP = PRC قرن dung
cr : PR : CQ tarde
cr : PR : CQ tarde
cr : PR : CQ tarde
cr : PR : CQ tarde
MN = NM نم to show,
• نم to threaten
MN = NM نم to threaten
TRB = RTB رتب to assign
SP = PS فم scatter of, سقى scatter
SPR = PRS فرسفر dung
GRD = DRG درجة step
GRD = DRG درجة step
GRD = DRC درجة to graduate
GRD = DRC درجة step
BST = SBT بيت to be steady, fast
BST = SBT بيت to confine, continue
BST = SBT بيت to fasten
FNG = GFN فنجا large cup

FLIE, put to fright
• FLIGHT-t (FLEO-an) to fly
• FRILL, to ruffle
• RUFFLE, to wrinkle
• FURL, roll up
• HERD, company of animals
• in-GRED-en (GRADI) walk
• LUDICRIOUS (LUD) play, sport
• LUG, sail
• LUG, chimney corner
• MARCH-en. folk-tale
• MIST, darkness
• MOTLEY, parti-coloured
• MOTTLE, variegated
• MOUTH
• MUFFLE
• MUS-ic, song, murmur
• NIG-en, blacc
• ASP, serpent
• GLIFF, fright, scare
• GLISS-ade, to slide
• GRESSORIAL (GRADI) walk
• GRADU-ally (GRADI) step
• GRISE, shudder
• ob-JURG-ate, to chide
• ORGAS-m, swelling
• peri-DES-mos, band
• IN-DAG-ate, trace, search

• PETICHA, red spot on skin
• PLAG-al, off side
• pre-LATE (LAT-us) borne
• pre-LUIDE (LUDO) sport, toy,
• introductory

N.B.—PRE = PR درا before + دل to show, indicate the way, i.e., to introduce a subject. Prelude is not coquetish but introduction.
TRILITERAL METATHESIS

- pro-LATE, carried
- pro-LUS-ion (LUDO) to toy
- pro-peri-SPO-noon (SPAO) 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
- RUIGO, rust
- RUG, to pull
- SCARR-oous, rough
- SERP-ent (SERPO) creep, spread
- 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 (SPAO) to draw
- SPELL, read letter by letter
- SPELL, split
- STEEM, ESTEEM, consider
- ESTIM-ate, approximate judgment
- STEMMMA, garland
- STU-M, mute
- MUTE, silent (S dropped)

- LT=TL تل to carry, lift
- LD=DL تل to be coquetish
- SP—PS تل to pull out a th. from
- PT=TP تل to spit
- BRS=BSR چا بشرة skin peeled off
- RD=DR تل در to shine
- RD=TRD تل در to shave
- RT=TR تل در to shave
- SPL=LSP تل لام shine brilliantly
- RSP=PRS تل فرش small plants,
  فرش to spread (branches)
- FRSH تل فرش small plants
- FRSH تل فرش brush
- SPR=PRSH تل فرش sharply
- RGR=GR تل جر to pull, drag
- SCR=SRC تل فرش rough
- SRF=聘 Tل فرش creeping plant vfn.

- 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 (SPAO) to draw
- SPELL, read letter by letter
- SPELL, split
- STEEM, ESTEEM, consider
- ESTIM-ate, approximate judgment
- STEMMMA, garland
- STU-M, mute
- MUTE, silent (S dropped)

- STM=TMS تل تل string of necklace
- STM=TMS تل تل mutte, silent
- MT=TMS تل تل mutte

- SOMBRE, dark (B)
- SUB-FUSC, sombre
- SWAN (ZWAN) gooses
- TEN-d, stretch
- TORP-id, benumbed
- TRUDGE, walk aborously
- TRUFF-LE, fungus, (TUMEIO) to swell

- CEREMony
- MEMORY (SMER) remember
- MEMOR-ial, custom, record, ..
- MEMOR-ize, put on record, ..
- IMPRESS
- MEMOIR, resort (SMER) impress

- N.B.—Record or impress helps memory, hence memory is metonymy.
- MEMORIA, system to assist memory

- apo-CRYPHA, to hide
- ASK, SEEK, demand, require
- BATCH, BARE, cook by dry heat
- BLK, cheat
- BLOCK, mould
- BLOCK-ade, mold
- BOGLE, goblin

(1) BRISK, lively

(2) BRISK, daily dressed

- BULK, great size
- CALAM-ance, woolen stuff
- CANC-el, abolish
- CHAP, jaw
- CHAP, crack of skin
- CHAP, man, boy

- STM=TMS تل تل lose brightness
  (star)
- SOMBRE, dark (B)
- SWAN (ZWAN) gooses
- TEN-d, stretch
- TRUFF-LE, fungus, (TUMEIO) to swell

- CRM=RCM رسم ceremony
- MEMOIR, resort (SMER) impress
- MEMORIA, system to assist memory

- apo-CRYPHA, to hide
- ASK, SEEK, demand, require
- BATCH, BARE, cook by dry heat
- BLK, cheat
- BLOCK, mould
- BLOCK-ade, mold
- BOGLE, goblin

(1) BRISK, lively

(2) BRISK, daily dressed

- BULK, great size
- CALAM-ance, woolen stuff
- CANC-el, abolish
- CHAP, jaw
- CHAP, crack of skin
- CHAP, man, boy
CHAPE, cap NV CH/K
CLAP, strike palms together
CLIFF, high steep rock
be-SEECH (SEEK)
CLOT, lump
CLOUGH, ravine, steep valley
COFFER, basket
CORMYMB, cluster (B)
CORPHEAE-us, head
CREASE, fold
CROFT, dry land
CUDGEL, strike w. cudgel G/Z
CURD (CROWD) to compress

(KURTH) TH/S
CROWD, to compress

H2 • CUSP, peak, point of spear

DARK
de-FALC-ate, to lop

L3 DESICC-ate (SICC-us) dry
SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)
KHUSH-K, dry (Persian)

DESQUAMATE (SQUELIO) scale

SCALE, shell
SCALE, dish of balance, (SCALE) shell
CORD-on, circle

L3 DRAG-on, snake
GADRU, large snake (Skt.)
DUSK
ECARDI-nate (CARDIO) to swing
CARDINAL (CARDIO) hinge
EMUNCTORY (MUNGO) to blow the nose
ENSUE (SEQUI) follow

KB to conceal head, cap
CLB=LCB to slap, strike
CLF=FLC to mound, hillock
SK=KS to seek
CLT=CTL lump of clay
CLF=FLC ravine between two mountains (see KLOOF)
KLP=LKP to strike, slap
CRF=CFR to basket
CRF=CFR crested basket
CRM=RCM to heap up
CRP=PRC to gulf
CRS=CSR to crease, fold
CRF=CFR to wild land
CZL=ZCL to cudgel

† CRD=DCR to squeeze (wrong root),

KRT=KRS to curd
CRD=DCR to compress
CSP=SCP to roof, table, strike w. spear

DRK=KDR darkness
FLC=CLF to cut
SC=CS to dry (plant)
SK=KS to dry
KSH=KSH to dry (Kashmiri)

SQL=SLQ to skin (Ashura)

SCH=SCL to skin, near
SCL to weigh,

† SCL=SCL to skin

CRD=RCR to turn, whirl

DRG=GDR large snake
DGR=GRD large snake
DSK=DKS dusk, darkness

CRD=RCR to turn, whirl

CRD=RCR to turn nfv.

MNG=NGM to wipe one's nose (blowing implied)

SQ=QS to follow

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

• Derivatives: sequence, sequel, consequence, second, et-sequ, persecute, prosecute, sequacious, subsequent, sequidilla, execute, sue, pursue, suit, suite, consecutive, obsequies, sequester.

ex-SICC-ate, dry
FISC, treasury, orig. basket
COFFER, treasury=basket
FLANK, side (N)
L3 FUSC-us, dark
KSHAP, night (Skt.)
SHAH, night (Persian)

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" (Jesperson, P. 50). Persians has dropped initial K, because "when a word travels for initial K is lost (Skeat's Dictionary under the word APE=KAPI).

GAB, prate
GLEDEG, to squint G/Z
GLOB, smooth
GLIDE, flow gently
GLIS-t-en, to shine

• GOLLOP, to gulp

• GULP, swallow hastily

GRIME, dust
GRIS, blue, grey
GRIZZ-le, grey

oxy-RHYNCH-us (RHNCH) snout

• PAIK, thump, blow

peri-PROK-thos, anus, PROK=AN-us, opening of alimentary canal
pit-MARK, dark
MURK-Y, dark

• MARK, make a mark by writing
MARK, target aimed at

PLUCK, to strip, pull out
PLUG, peg for stopping hole

PONIARD (PUG-n-us) fist

pro-CRYP-sis, hiding

ex-GAB, prate
GLZ=ZGL to squint
GLB=LBG to soften
GLD=DGL to glide
GLS=SLG to shine

GRM=RGW to dust
GRS=SRG to azure, blue, grey
GRZ=ZRG to grey

RNK=NKR to snort

PK=KRP to bore

AN-G small opening, hole

MRK=KRM to dark
MRK=KRM to darkness

MRK=KRM to dot, write

MRK=KRP to pierce through (game—arrow)

PLK=KLK to strip, pull
PLG=GLP to call

PK=KRP fist

CRP=CRP to hide
TERILITERAL METATHESIS

MARQUE-ty, mark w. spots
MARQU-is, boundary
PROC-tal, of anus
pro-SECTOR (SEC) to cut
SEC-tion, following, separate
SEC-tile, able to be cut
H2 PUG, fist, footprint
PUG, track
RASC-ral خمار rascol
RISK, expose to loss
ROLLICK, move in careless manner
ROQUET, to strike
STROKE
RUCHE, plaited frilling
RUG-ose, wrinkled
CORRUG-ate (RUGA) wrinkle
WRINK-le (N)
RUCK, stack
SCATT-er, to disperse
SCOFF, mock, jeer
SCOFF, to devour
SCOUPE, to bound, caper
SHRINK (N)
SCRI-mp (SKRI-mmam) shrink
SUKAR-na, to contract (Hindi)
SKERY, roof of rock
SKIO, hut
SKIR, run, jump
SKIR-t
SKOFF, gobble up
SKIP, basket
SKYR, curd
CURD (KRUHT) TH/S
SLAKE, abate, extinguish
SLAKE, to lick
SMOCK, woman's frock
SMoke, darken, obscure
CLAP, strike palms together
SLAP;

SLAP, S/K
KLB=LKB لطب to slap
N.B.—لطب was transposed into CLAP and then K became S=SLAP.

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

- SLAP, breach, hill-pass S/K
  KLP=PLK فله to ravine between 2 hills
- SLOOP, boat S/K
  KLP=PLK فله boat
- FELLUCA, boat S/K
  FLK فله boat
- SNEEP, pinch S/K
  KNF=KFP تلقف to pinch
- KNIP, to pinch (German) S/K
  KNF=KFP تلقف to pinch
- PINCH, nasal of PIZZI-are S/K
  PS=KBS قمة pinch (K dropped)
- NIP (KNIF) S/K
  KNF=KFP تلقف to fillip a.o.
- SLIDE, SLID-er, glide, slip S/K
  KLD=DKL دقل glide, slip in

N.B.—In the words SLAP, SLAP, SLOOP, SNEEPE, SLIDE initial S=K which has caused metathesis.
- SPUNK, spark, tinder (N)
  SBK=KBS قبة firebrand
- SQUAB, thick, stumpy
  SQB=QSB اخضر fat
- SQUAMA, a scale
  SQM=QMS تبعان clothes upon skin
- SQUARR-ose, rough w. scale
  SQR=QRS لحم slough of scorpion, skin upon cream
- SQUEAL, cry of pain
  SCL=SLQ طاق shriek of distress
- STAC-te, cropping
  STIBI, Egypt S/K
  KTB=KBT قطط cots
- COPT, Egyptian EGYPT
  GBT قطط cots
- TAX, arrange
  TKS=KST قطط to assess (tax)
- TAX-is, division, arrangement
  TKS=KST قطط to distribute
- THICK TH/S
  SK=KS قطط to be thick
- TORCH, large candle (TORQUO) to twist
  TRK=KRT قطط to lighted wick, ↑TRQ أطرق to twist
- TREAC-ry, deception
  TRK=KTR قطط to deceive,
- TRICK, deceit
  TRK=KTR قطط to drop
- TRICK-le, to drop
  TRK=KTR قطط to trifle
- TROCHEE, to run
  TRK=KTR قطط to run
- CANTER, easy gallop (N)
  CTR قطط to run (horse)
- TUNIC, garment
  TNC=CTN قلادة cotton garment
- CHITON, tunic
  TNC=CTN قلادة cotton garment
- COTTON, tunic
  TRK=KTR قطط to run
- WAX, become gradually large
  WKS=WSK قطط to store, heap
- WAX, fit of anger, irate
  WKS=WSK قطط to upbraid, ونس
- NEIGH, cry of horse (HNEG)
  NNG=NHG قطط to bray (ass)
- CLEAVE (KLOB) to split
  KLF=FLK قطط to split (الله to cut
- CLEAVE (KLOB) to stick to
  KLF=FLK قطط to cohere
**Bilateral Metathesis**

*Transpose the two consonants and restore a delicate letter.*

**N.B.—And more often gutturals cause metathesis.**

$L_2$ ab-DUCE, to lead

**Derivatives:** abduction, adduce, conduc, conduct, conduit, deduce, reduce, produce, product, deduct, doge, douche, ducal, duet, educate, induce, duke, duchess, ducky, duct, aqueduct, induce, seduce, introduce, redoubt, reduce, traduce, educate, educt, endue, ductile

$\nu$ GUIDE, to lead

Eng. ARCHI-TEC-t (TEGO) to cover

$\nu$ COAL, charcoal, black

AVOID (VAC-us) empty

VAC-ute, to empty

BACK, behind

BACK, trough

$H_2$ BACON (BACKE) pig, buttock
cf. NATE-s, buttock

$\mu$ BASIN, water vessel

(BACCA)

BOW, curve (BOGA)

CARO, flesh

CERASTIUM (KER-os) horn

BOUGH, originally—arm, shoulder of an animal

$H_2$ BUX-om (BUG) to bend, obey

CERA-to, horn

CHIG-n-on, mass of hair on back

CRO-m-LECH, bent, flat stone

DECA, ten

DENARIUS (DECA) ten

DICK-er, ten

DECI-mal (DECA) ten

DIME (DECA) ten

DEAN (DECA) ten

DIZIAN (DECA) ten

GD دا to lead

TG=GT غط to cover

CL=LC لَك to be black

VC.CV خوي to be empty

VC.CV خوي to be empty

BK=KB دؤأ أو لاع to follow

BK=KB دؤأ أو large vessel

BK=KB كعم to grunt (pig) nfv.,

BK=KB كعم anything rising

NT لَب to swell, لَث jutting

(B) SN صن basin,

† BC=CB تُربأ large vessel

BG=GB كُبَب to bend

CR=RC كتَع piece of flesh

KR=RK كُرُب horn

BG=BB رْبُش arm, (أوز) upper part of arm

BG=GB كُبَب to bend, كش to obey

CR=RC رُبُن horn

SG=GS غرَصَة lock, plait of hair

CR اَن اَخ to bend,

LS=SL صل broad stone

DC=CD عدد number f. 10 to 20

DC=CD عدد No. f. 10 to 20

DC=CD عدد No. f. 10 to 20

DC=CD عدد No. f. 10 to 20

DC=CD عدد No. f. 10 to 20

DC=CD عدد No. f. 10 to 20

DOZEN (DU) two (F=V=U)

(DECA) ten

DIC, to affirm

DERELICT (LINQUEO) to leave

DICK-er, trade by barter

DICKY, donkey, seat

DICK-y, shaky

DONKEY

DONKEY (N)

DONKEY في (كدة)

ERUCT, belch (RUC)

FING-er, five (N) G/K

Fog, dust particles in drops,

H2 mist

H2 FOG, grass

FAX

FOX

GABB-le, to chatter

GIDDY, spin round, dizzy

in-TEGU-ment, cover

KILL, destroy, slay

LACK, deficiency, want

LACU-na, empty part

MAKE, establish, construct

MAKE, MATCH, equal

MIDGE (MUCKE) small

PIGMY, small (P prothetic)

NICK-NAME

NAME

NOG, wooden peg

$\mu$ ob-SCURE, to dim

(SKEUE) covering

$\mu$ OBTEC-t (TEGO) to cover

peri-TECHI-um (THEKE) case

pro-TECT (TEGO) cover

pro-TEGO (TEGO) cover

TEGO-men (TEGO) to cover

TEGU-la (TEGO) to cover

THATCH (TEGO) to cover

$L_3$ THEEK, cover

KAT, cover (Aryan)

DHAK-na, to cover (Hindi)

$H_2$ OPPUGN (PUG-na) fight, fist

DOZEN (DU) two (F=V=U)

(DECA) ten

DIC, to affirm

DERELICT (LINQUEO) to leave

DICK-er, trade by barter

DICKY, donkey, seat

DICK-y, shaky

DONKEY

DONKEY (N)

DONKEY في (كدة)

ERUCT, belch (RUC)

FING-er, five (N) G/K

Fog, dust particles in drops,

H2 mist

H2 FOG, grass

FAX

FOX

GABB-le, to chatter

GIDDY, spin round, dizzy

in-TEGU-ment, cover

KILL, destroy, slay

LACK, deficiency, want

LACU-na, empty part

MAKE, establish, construct

MAKE, MATCH, equal

MIDGE (MUCKE) small

PIGMY, small (P prothetic)

NICK-NAME

NAME

NOG, wooden peg

$\mu$ ob-SCURE, to dim

(SKEUE) covering

$\mu$ OBTEC-t (TEGO) to cover

peri-TECHI-um (THEKE) case

pro-TECT (TEGO) cover

pro-TEGO (TEGO) cover

TEGO-men (TEGO) to cover

TEGU-la (TEGO) to cover

THATCH (TEGO) to cover

$L_3$ THEEK, cover

KAT, cover (Aryan)

DHAK-na, to cover (Hindi)

$H_2$ OPPUGN (PUG-na) fight, fist
BILATERAL METATHESIS

ROCK-et, disstaff  
RUCK, stack  
OFFEND, DEFEND, strike  
SAC, bag  
SACK, dry  
SACK-BUT, draw+push  
SAC, strife  
SACK-less, innocent  
SACQUET, garment  
SAG-um, cloak  
SAGU-in, monkey  
APE (KAPI) monkey  
N.B. -- Monkey is an imitating animal, hence the above two senses.

SAKE, cause  
SATCH-et (SACC-us) bag  
SKIRIOUS (SKIA) shadow  
SHAG, ragged hair  
SHOUGH, shaggy  
SICCA-tive, drying  
SICK, chase  
CHASE  
SICK-le, to cut  
SKE-os, vessel  
SOCK, light shoe  
SOC-le (SOCC-us) shoe  
SUCU-us, juice  
SUCK, SUCK-le, draw  
SEEK, demand, enquire  
ASK, demand, enquire  
BE-SEECH (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 K has become RK in English.

TEN (DEKA)  
TRI-CERA-tOPS, 3 horned  
Dinosaur (KER-as) horn  
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 K has become RK in English.
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

(OPS) face
WRICK, to turn, twist
٪ BAN-lish (BAN) curse
BAN, viceroy
ALIGHT (LIH-t-an) dismount
adi-PHORISM (PHERO) bear

Derivatives: afferent, diaphoric, offer, peri, prefer, report, disport, import, export, purport, support, deport, transport, porter, portessee, portfolio, comport, portmanteau, paraphernalia, delay, importune.

N.B.—The Arabic root تغ has yielded 22 derivatives in combination with various prefixes and suffixes and compound forms. Similarly the root تغ gives about 20 derivatives while the root تغ (to stand), i.e., STA, gives about 100 derivatives. The same is true with hundreds of Arabic roots which have been employed by different languages to yield 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 طلغ quantity
AMENABLE (MINEO) threaten
MN=NM تغ to threaten
COMMINATION (MINEO)
DE-MEAN, threaten,
drive cattle
H₂ EMN-ent, projecting,
threatening
MEAN, to moan
MOAN
MEN-ace, threaten
MINA-ci-ous, threatening
MON-ition, warning
MON-ster, warn
AD-MON ish, threaten
MUSTER (MON) warn
MAN-DRA, cattle-shed
ANTENNA (TIEINO) to stretch
ANTHOM (ant-PHON) voice
٪ BAG

HILITERAL METATHESIS

BAG, to swell
BAG, to cut w. hook
BAN, viceroy
BAN, proclaim
BIER (BAR) carry
BLUE, dark
BOSS, master
BUSH, thickly shrub
CANE-PHOR-us,
basket-bearer
CATA-RHINE, nostril
CHAR-COAL, burnt black

جوـد CUD

H₃ DASH, shatter to pieces,
run, rush w. violence
de-FEND, repel, ward off (N)
de-FER, carry
H₂ de-FILE, strike, dirty (FOUL)
de-LAY (FERRE) carry
• de-LUDE, deceive
DENE, sandy, hill
L₃ DE-PIL-ate (PIL-us) hair
PIL-us, hair, hair of tail
BAL. hair of tail (Skt.)
BAL, VAL, hair (Hindi)
DINT, stroke, blow (N)
de-MUR, delay
dis-DAIN (DIG-n-us) worthy
DOUR, severe, stern
H₂ DOWN, hill, sandy hill
DOWN, below
DRI-li, bore a hole
(1) RIDD-le, fill w. holes (HRIDD)
(2) RIDD-le, obscure description

N.B.—DRI-li and Riddle (1) is the same word. Riddle (2) comes f. a different root.

DUNE, mound of sand
• DUS-t, powdered earth on surface

BG ىـب to swell
BG ىـب to cut w. sword
BN=NB ىـب to viceroy
BN declare
BR=RB ىـب to convey
BL=LB ىـب to be dark
BS=SB ىـب master
BSH=SHB ىـب thickenedcn ىـب basket
C/S PR=RP ىـب to lift, carry
CN=NR ىـب to snort, nf.
SR=SR ىـب to burn, CL=LC ىـب is be
black
C/D CD=DC ىـب to cud
DSD ىـب to break, ىـب to run,
rush into thick of fight
FD=DF ىـب repel, avert
FR=RF ىـب lift, carry
FL=LF ىـب to strike, ىـب dust
FR=RF ىـب carry, lift
LD=DL ىـب to delude
DN=ND ىـب sand-hill
BL=LB ىـب hair
BL=LB ىـب hair of tail
BL=LB ىـب hair of tail
BL=LB ىـب hair
DT=TD ىـب violent blow
MR=RM ىـب wait, tarry
DG=GD ىـب be respectable
DR=RD ىـب hard
ND=WN ىـب hill, sandy hill
DN=DN ىـب below
DR=RD ىـب to pierce
HRD ىـب to pierce (wood)
RD=ZR ىـب speck equivocally

DUNE, mound of sand
• DUS-t, powdered earth on surface

DS=SD ىـب earth,
soil surface of earth
BL = LB لب to boil, بلل vapour
DL = DL دل deive, دل be coquetish
MT = TM ط م rise, disobey
TN = NT نت to stretch
TB = BR برب ring
TN = NT نت to stretch
ND = DN دون below (see DOWN)
ND = DN دون below
FC = CF فح face, فى to shine
FH = HF هف to rejoice
FS = SF شفن be enameled of
SHF = SF شفن be enameled of
ZM = MZ مز to jest
MZ = ZM زم to think
MZ = ZM زم to be astonished.
MZ = ZM زم to be perplexed
MZ = ZM زم to be astonished
MZ = MJ مهج to wind (valley)
GL = LG لغة language
LG = LG لغة language
FL = LF قائ head-band
TC = CT سل to touch
TS = ST سل to touch
TN = NT نت to stretch
ST = ST سل sound of a blow
LC = CL سل to slit
LC = CL سل to slit
SL = SL شل to slit
SL = SL شل to slit
LC = CL سل to slit
LT = TL تل to last long, be protracted
LS = LS لس weariness, لس to be slow, dilatory
LN = NL لئ نtal thin
LN = LN لئ incline to, تل to lift
LN = LN لئ to be soft
LD = DL دل to lead, دل road
LD = DL دل to direct, show the way
LP = PL فل to fold, twist
LT = TL تل to incline the head
ML = LM لام breast-plate,
ML = LM لام spot
ML = ML مل bag
MS = SM شم wax, candle
CH = S جح to be equal to
ME = TM مس ت fellow of a pair
ME = TM مس جح to be ripe
ML = LM لم live to join
ML = LM لم to consolidate
MR = RM رو م root
MS = SM سع song, symmetry
SM = SM سع song
MSH = SHM شم mouse, rat, steal
dust, تل to steal
grey
MOOSH = SHM شم rat

N.B. — Skeat has doubtfully adopted Skt. root (MUSH). This is his weakness for Skt.

MOOT, to meet (MEET)
MUTE, mowd w. castle
MOUTH
MJ, MUG, cup
MJM, جم large cup
JAM, cup (Persian)
NAGA, snake
NEED, want of means of living

ORB, ORB-it, ring
OSTENSIBLE (TEN) stretch
PALLA, mantle
PALLI-ate (PALLA) cloak
PATT-ole, go round
PAUL, a little
PEL-os, clay
PET, offended feeling
PETTY, small

PHILA, love (Greek)
LOVE (LUF-en) Eng.

ل حلم مل ال لف لف to love
LIP-tor, lover (German)

BALLAH, lover (Skt.) B/JF

PHONE, sound, voice

PHONO-PHORE, voice + carry

PILE, hair

L2 PIS-MIRE (MIRE) ant

MOAR, ant (Persian)

L2 PLU-sh (PILA) hair

BAL, hair (Hindi)

L4 POST, after (POSI-no)

PAS, behind (Persian)

PICHHAY, behind (Hindi)

POOCHI, tail (Punjabi)

PRETEND (TEN) stretch

H2 PRO-MEN-ade, threaten, project

H2 PRO-MIN-ent, threatening

PRO-MONO-tory, projecting

PYGE, rump

N.B.—"RE is sometimes an arbitrary suffix" (see Skeat’s Dictionary).

REMON-strate (MONEO) threaten

RE-POR-t, carry

RE-MORA, delay

L2 RET, to soak, soften

TAR, moist (Persian)

RHIN, nose

L2 RHIZ-ic, of root

JAR, root (Hindi) J/Z

RHOMB (RHEPO) fall, revolve

RIP, tear open

RISS-ole, to fry brown

RIZZ-er (RESSO-r-er) to dry in the sun

RODEO, to wheel

LP ألف to love

(B) LF ألف to love (reduplicated)

PN—NP توف sound, voice

PN=NP توف voice, PR=RP لغ to carry

BL=LB هاب hair

MR=RM ةأ winged ant gfp.

BL=LB هاب hair ant

PS—SP لنج to follow

PS=SP لنج to follow

PS=SP لنج to follow

MN=NM نوم threaten, project stone

MN=NM نوم threatening,

↑ MN نوم project stone

BG=GB غرث rump

RSH=SRH مهرة slice of meat pfg.

FR=FR رفع to carry, lift

MN=NM نوم to threaten

WES-t-e, try to throw

adveneresy (WRES-t)

WES-t-e, turn, twist, take away

by force

ROM, man, husband

ROTA, wheel

ROTE, repetition

ROTE, to roar

ROTU-nd (ROTA) wheel

ROUND, revolve

(R) RUM, guer person

RUM-en, gullet

RUM-i-n-ate (RUM) gullet

RUNG-el (ROUND) (N)

SLOW

SYM-PHILE (PHIL-os) friend

TAC-t, to touch

TASTE (TAC) touch

TEN-d (TEN) stretch

TEN-d-on, bond

TEND-rid (TEN) stretch

TEN-t (TEN) stretch

TEN-es-mus (TEN) stretch

TEN-ure, hold

WEL-t-er, to roll

WIL-t, cause to droop

WIZ-en, to shrivel

WRES-t-e, to wrestle, to fall

↑ RS أزر to roll

RS أزر to roll,

علاء to pull forcibly
Prosthesis

Remove the initial consonant and apply one of the four Basic Formulas as the case may require:

* BACHEL-or unmarried, perh. peasant (B) KL خال bachelor,
  ↑ خال peasant
* BABOON, monkey G/H GBN=HBN حن monkey
* BAFFLE, to foil, confound FOIL, defeat, run off FL لل foil, run away
  (B) RK كوف, vessel
  (B) AR عار naked
* BARRAK, tent (B) RK روان tent
  (B) RCD كوف sea-fish
* BARRACUDA, sea-fish BASK, revel in the sun SK مم sea-fish
* BEAKER, drinking cup (B) KR كرف drinking cup
  (B) NZ نفح perfume
  (B) ERG عودة scope,
  (S) SRN نحن crack in rock
* BOX (BASK) slap em-BARK, go on vessel em-BRACE, press to bosom em-BROGLIO, a tangle em-BRANGLE, confuse (N)
  (B) SK كرف to slap
  (B) RK كرف vessel
  (B) RC كرف to cleave to
  (B) RGL عولت to entangle
  (B) RGL عولت to entangle
  (B) RZ عز to be hard
  (B) LS لس to deceive
* BRAKE, to harden BLENCH, to cheat (N)
  (B) LB علب scar, لعab drivel
  (B) LB لعab to drivel
  (B) LT نلغ toothless
  (B) RD عازة wooden rafter, plank
  (B) RD عرض side
  (B) RD عراف broad
  (B) GS غش false, counterfeit money
  (B) LT عط black spot
  (B) LT عل close door, للط to quarrel
  (B) BL عل to strip (tree) nfv.
  (B) BK=KB عب bark of trees
  (B) LT لط bark, rind, لحح to strip
  (B) LB لب to bark (a stick) NFV
  (S) CRP لرف to bark, peer

H₂ BRAINT, interweave (flowers) H₂ WRETHER, interwoven flowers

WIRTHE, twist

BRANCH (N)

BR-and=BRON=URO BRASH, chippings BRUSE

BR-two, branch of a tree

BR-two, branch of a tree

BIBR, flesh

BR, BRASS, to crush, برس poundings

BR use

BR-two, branch of a tree

BRIEZE, to buzz, gadfly

BREEZE, gentle wind

BRIEZE, bride, ever by gifts

BRIEZE, gentle wind

B🇷骕, woman about to be married

BRIDE, turn about

BRIME, edge, brink

BRINK, shore, edge (N)

BRISTLE (BRES) rough hair

BROACH, to stitch

BROACH-ure, stitched booklet

H₂ BRUTE, animal, dull, stupid

H₂ BOURB, spot, drop of liquid

H₂ BLOB, make bubbles w. lips

H₂ BLUNT, without point (N)

BORDER, wooden slab

BORDER-er, (BORD) side

BROAD

BOGUS, counterfeit as money

BLOT, spot w. ink

H₂ BOLT, fastening bar, quarrel

BIBLE, bark of tree

BOOK, bark of tree

LITERATURE (LIT-era), bark

LIBRARY (LIB-er) bark

SCRIP-TURE, draw line

BORROW, temporary use of (B) OR عارة borrowed thing, loan money

BOSK, thicket

BRABB-LE, noisy quarrel

BRACE, thing that clasps

em-BRACE, to clasp, fold in

BRACHI-ate, hold tightly, arm

BRACE-let, arm

BRACK-Us, short

BRACK-et, arch

BRACK-ish, saltish

BRAD, nail, spike

BRADING, to rivet a nail nfv.

H₂ BRAINT, interweave (flowers)

H₂ WRETHER, interwoven flowers

WIRTHE, twist

BRANCH (N)

BR-and=BRON=URO

BRASH, chippings

BRUSE

BRIEZE, to buzz, gadfly

BREEZE, gentle wind

BRIEZE, bride, ever by gifts

BRIEZE, gentle wind

BŘ三季度, woman about to be married

BRIDE, turn about

BRIME, edge, brink

BRINK, shore, edge (N)

BRISTLE (BRES) rough hair

BROACH, to stitch

BROACH-ure, stitched booklet

H₂ BRUTE, animal, dull, stupid

H₂ BOURB, spot, drop of liquid

BUMP, to throw down (M)

BEVER-age (BIB) to drink

BICKER, to quarrel

BICKER, a bowl

H₂ BRAINT, interweave (flowers)

H₂ WRETHER, interwoven flowers

WIRTHE, twist

BRANCH (N)

BR-two, branch of a tree

BR-two, branch of a tree

BIBR, flesh

BR-two, branch of a tree

BRIEZE, to buzz, gadfly

BEEZER, gentle wind

BRIEZE, bride, ever by gifts

BRIEZE, gentle wind

BŘ三季度, woman about to be married

BRIDE, turn about

BRIME, edge, brink

BRINK, shore, edge (N)

BRISTLE (BRES) rough hair

BROACH, to stitch

BROACH-ure, stitched booklet

H₂ BRUTE, animal, dull, stupid

H₂ BOURB, spot, drop of liquid

BUMP, to throw down (M)

BEVER-age (BIB) to drink

BICKER, to quarrel

BICKER, a bowl

H₂ BRAINT, interweave (flowers)

H₂ WRETHER, interwoven flowers

WIRTHE, twist

BRANCH (N)

BR-two, branch of a tree

BR-two, branch of a tree

BIBR, flesh

BR-two, branch of a tree

BRIEZE, to buzz, gadfly

BREEZE, gentle wind

BRIEZE, bride, ever by gifts

BRIEZE, gentle wind

BŘ三季度, woman about to be married

BRIDE, turn about

BRIME, edge, brink

BRINK, shore, edge (N)

BRISTLE (BRES) rough hair

BROACH, to stitch

BROACH-ure, stitched booklet

H₂ BRUTE, animal, dull, stupid

H₂ BOURB, spot, drop of liquid

BUMP, to throw down (M)

BEVER-age (BIB) to drink

BICKER, to quarrel

BICKER, a bowl
PROSTHESIS

- BIO, life (EAU)
- BLACK (Pleon) to burn
- LAGA / KAL. black (Hindi)
- BLAME (BLAP-to) to hurt + (PHE-mi) to speak

BLANCH, to make white (N)
BLEACH, to whiten
BLANK, white (N)
BLANK-et, white fabric (N)
BLAT-ant, vulgar clamour

BLAZE, white flame
BLEZE, white mark on ox's face

BRAY (BRAG) make a roaring noise

BLEPHA-ron, eye-lid
CHUKKER, circle
CLEG, horsely
DREAD, great fear
FALCON (FALX) crooked
FALCATE (FALX) crooked
FLACC-id, flabby C/K
FLAIR (FRAG-R-ANT) blaze
FLAME (FLAG) blaze
FLEAM (PHLEP-S) vein + (TOME) to cut

FLEISH, quivering movement of tail

FLEMISH, to sully, stain
FLEX, to bend
FLICK, sharp blow, stroke
FLICK-er, vibrate to and fro
FLING, to throw (N)

FLIPP-ant, lacking in gravity
FLOCK-us, lock of hair
LOCK
LOCK, fastening device
FLOG, to whip
FLOUSH, to splash

FLUKE, accidental success
LUCK, chance
FLUMMOX, bewildered

INFLEX-to, to bend

FACILI-rate (FACIL-is) easy
di, FICUL-t (FICUL-is) easy
FLUNKEY, mean, cringer (N)
LACKY, obsequious person
FLY (FLYGE)

FLUSH, rush at
FOVEA, pit
FRACK, eager, lusty
FRAG-r-ant, sweet-smelling
FRIG-id (FRIGEO) cold
RIG-id, stiff
RIG-our, stiffness
FRIZZ, to curl
FRAX-I-nella (FRAXI-n-us) ash
FRISK, be br.sk
FRIVOLOUS (FRIC) rub, silly, void of sense

FRY (FRIGO) cook in fat
FRY, swarm of young, young

FUSB-ish, rub, remove rust
GNASH, strike teeth in rage
GNA-th-IC, o' jaw
GNAW, to bite
GNAR, to snarl
SNORE, SNAR-l, SNOAR-t, SNEER

para-GNA-th-ous, jaw
in-de-GEN-ous (IGINO) to beget—root GEN

N.B.—"Strong verbs were formed as in Greek and Sanskrit by means of reduplication" (Science of Language, Vol. I, p. 262).
HERB
ARB-our, tree (HERB)
- HOSP-es, guest, stranger
- HOST (HOSP-es)
HOST, multitude
HOST-ile

HUCKLE, hip
HUCK, hip
HUM-id, moist
HUM-our, moist
- HYPER, excessive
- JEI-une, hungry
QUEY (KVIGA) young cow
de-LIRI-um, madness (LIRA) furrow
- MARGE, MARG-in, brink
- MIGR-ate
MEIN, look, expression of face
MINE, to make a hole
APNOEA (PNOE) to breathe
APPLAUD, to strike
CO-LLIDE, strike

- APPRAISE, estimate (PRED)
- APPRISE, give notice to
- APPROPRI-ate (PROP) own
APPROX, to approach
APPROX-MATE, (PROP) near

ARCHI-PELAGO, chief sea
H₂ de-PL-or, weep, cry
de-PLOY (PLICO) fold
PLUME (PLUMA) tuft, feather
- de-PRIVE (PRIV-us) o’s own
PIPTYCH (PYCHE) fold
du-PLICATE (PLICO) fold
eM-PLOY (PLICO) fold
EPSIL-on (PSIL-os) bare
ex-PLICIT (PLICO) fold
ex-PLOY (PLICO) fold
ex-PLODE, clap hands
ex-PRESS (PREMO=PRES-mo)

(H) RB ربيع régu spring herbage
(H) RB ربيع herbage (transf.)
(H) SP شهر guest, visitor
(H) SP شهر to entertain a guest
(H) ST السيد crowd, throng
(H) ST مث البه contrary, to repel
(H) KL كاهل buttocks
HK سلة socket of the hip
(H) M ما to give water to
(H) M ما to give water to
(H) PR فر فر abundance
(J) J جوع hunger
(K) VGA وِجة cow
(L) IR عرج madness,
↑ عر line
(M) BG رجيلة side
(G) GR هجر to migrate
(M) UN عين look, aspect, face
(M) IN عين to bore a hole
(P) N أن sign
(P) LD لد to repel in striking
LD لد to repel in striking
(P) RD لد رض appraise
(RS) عرض to expose
(RB) RB لذ to own, possess
(RK) رك رك to near,
↑ رك لذ to near
(PK) ارنا to near,
↑ ارنا لذ to near
RK رك chief, (PL) LG لذ main sea
(P) L آل آل to weep, كول to wail
(P) LC لذ to twist
(LMA لذа hole of hair
(P) RV=RB لذ to own
(TK) TK=RC لذ to wrap round
(LC) LC لذ to twist
(LC) LC لذ to bend, twist
(P) SL شكل to undress o’s self
(LC) LC لذ to twist
(LC) LC لذ to twist
(P) LD لذ لذ to repel in striking

(P) RS رهض to squeeze
(P) LC لذ to twist
(P) LD لذ to repel in striking
(P) LC لذ to bend, twist
(P) AN AN vessel
FS فص to collect
(P) NT لح to pant
(P) NT لحه pit of water
(P) RB راب راب to see hateful thing
disgrace
OPPRODI-AM (PROP-AM) reaproach

(P) RD ربة charge

- PARCH, to scorch CH/K
(P) RK رهش to scorch
- PARCH-ment
(P) RK رهش parchment
PARK, enclosed piece of land
PARQ-UEIT, enclosure
PEBBLE, transparent rock, crystal
- PELAG-IC, of sea
(P) LG لي main sea
PELF, booty
(P) LF لث to strip
PELLUC-ID (LUC) shine
(P) LC لي to flash
PEOPLE
(P) PL لي to throng (people), حلف crowd
PEPSIN (PEPS-EN) to digest
(P) PT خط to crush
PERCH, fish
(P) RS رائحة cap fish
PERCH, to roost, rod, pole
(P) RS خط nest, عرش to prop on trellis

- PERI-KARDIA, heart, throbber
(K) RD ردهد, i.e., throbbing
PERI-OSTRACK, shell
(S) TRK تركيب empty egg
PERIPETEIA (PIPET-EN) to fall
(P) PT خط to fall down
PERI-STOMA, mouth
(S) TM ثم mouth
MOUTH
MT=TM ثم mouth
PER-TURB, disturb
(T) RB راب to disturb

PERUK, wig
(P) RK رعقة cape
PHLEBITIS (PHLEP-best) a vein
(P) LP لفل a vein of wrist
PHLEG (PELEG) to burn
(P) LG لفل to burn, stir fire
PHOBIA, fear
(P) HB هثب fear
PHOENIX
(P) NK عنان phoenix

ن PICALILLI, pickle
(CL) خل to pickle
PICKLE, vinegar
(P) CL خل vinegar
(P) CL خل to be small
M.B.—Original meaning seems to be striking of hands, i.e., giving cheers.

COLLIDE (LAED) to strike
PLEA (PLACEO) please, be agreeable
PLEACH, to plant
PLEASE, (PLACEO) agreeable
PLACE, locality, assign C/K (PLATEIA) broad
LOC-al, pertain to, place
PLEDGE, security
PLAY, joke, be wont (PLEG)
PLEX-us, weaving
PLIABLE (PLICO) to bend
PLIGHT-t, obligation
PLIGHT-t, fold, plait
PLUM-age, feather
PLUMB, lead
PLUMP, cluster of trees
PLUMP, fat and rounded
PLUMMET (PLUMB) lead
PUMP, shoe
PUMP, to raise
PLY (PLICO) fold
PNEMA (NEO) breathe

PEOPLE (PEN) father
PRACTICE (PRASSI-en) to do
PRAISE (PRECI) value
PRAISE, talk foolishly
PREY, entreat (PREG) ask
PREDY, ready
REALLY
PRIG, thief
PRIG, to entreat
PRIG, to dress w, finery
PRIG, pitchet, skilet
SKILL-et, pitchet
PROBE, exploratory bore
PROB-i-ty, goodness
PROP, to uphold
PROCA-CI-ty, entreating
PROF-er, own
PROP-er-ty (PROP-ri-US) own
PROPINQUITY (PROPE) near, bordering
PROXY, agency (pro-CURE), care
SYMPTOM (PIPTO) to fall
PT-it, fallen (Skt.)
UFTA-dan, to fall (Persian)
PRUR-i-re, to itch
PRURI-go, to itch
PSALM (PSALLO) twang, pluck
PSAL-TER, book of psalms
PSED-O, deceptive
PSIL-os, bare
PSORA, scabies
PTOMA, putrefying, corpse
PTOISIS (PIPTO) to fall
PUBLIC (POPUL-US) people
PUBLIC (POPUL-us) people
PULSE, flea

N. Y. to be small
KL to be small
LF to strip
LC to be soft
P. KG to stick to
PG to be caught in a net
PLA to bend,
KL to slit
PLA to twist
PLA to twist
PLA to stick to
PLA to repel in striking

(P) N عين to bore a hole
(P) B ب اب father
(P) RS راُم راُم to train, راُم راُم practice
(P) RC عرض عرض good repute, compensation
(P) RT راُم راُم to be foolish
(P) RG راُم راُم request
(P) RD راُم راُم to prepare, provide
(P) RD عرض عرض prepare, become energetic
(P) RG راُم راُم to dodge (thief) nf.
(P) RG راُم راُم request
BRG بر to attire herself (woman)
PRG ضراف large vessel
(KL) بلاء pitcher
(RB) برأي hole, slit
(RB) Aرب to better a th.
(RP) رم to lift, raise
(RC) رم to be poor
(RB) رم to own, possess
(RB) رم to own
(RP) رم to near, لائة boundary, limit

RX=RS خصوص to give license to
RX=RS خصوص proxy, عرف to regard
PT رم to fall
PT رم to fall
UFTA رم to fall
(RR) رم رم scab, mange
(RR) رم رم scab
(SL) حق to resound, clash
(SL) حق to resound (transf. to song)

(RS) رم رم to deceive
(SL) تاذ to undress o's self
(SR) رم رم scab
(TM) رم رم to stink (meat)
(P) PT رم رم to fall down
(P) PL رم رم crowd
(P) PL رم رم crowd
(P) LK للاغ flies
H₂ ECLAT (ESCLA-t) to shine, break
EPAULE (SPATIA) broad blade
epi-SCOPE (SKOPE-in) to look
epi-SCOP-ate, oversee
epi-STROPE, to turn
eSCHEW (SKIV) to avoid
ESCUCHEON (SCUT) shield
ESQUIRE (SCUT) shield
EXPATiate, walk about, roam,
enlarge (SPACE)
SPACE
ob-SCENE, filthy
ob-STRUCT, hinder,
(S) TR حر ت hinder (ob arbitary pfx.
(S) SPONGE (SPHOGG-os)
(S) FG فغ fungus
(FUNG-us (N)
(S) TRK فغ fungus
INSTRUCT (ISTRUE) build
peri-OSTRAK-on, shell
peri-STOMA, mouth
pro-SCENI-um, curtain (SKENE)
PYRAMID (PYRAM-4s)
الصلاة
(S) RECONCILE (SCISS) to cut (N)
(S) TR حر to tighten
dia-STOLE (STELLO) send
(S) TL تغلل to go (make to go)
S causitive
| SCAB, skin disease | (S) CB يبورة itch, skin disease |
| SCAFF, food | (S) CF كفة food |
| SCAL, ladder | (S) CL كلأل to lift up (nom. A) |
| SCALD (SKILL) bald head | (S) KL=LR قرة scalp head |
| H2 SCALL, scabby head | (S) CL=CR قرة scalp baldness |
| KHALA-ti, baldness (Skts.) | (S) KAH=LR قرة scalp baldness |
| SCALLOP, shell, husk | (S) CLP قرة bark, pair |
| SCALP (SKAUF) skull | (S) CF=LR قرة skull (intrusive L) |
| SCALP, to scrape | (S) CLP=LR قرة bark (a tree) |
| SCAMP, trickly, lively (M) | (S) CP=LR قرة brake |
| SCAMP, to do without thoroughly | (S) CP=LR قرة unsteadiness, slightness |
| SCAM, scrutinize | (S) CN=LR قرة to scrutinize, |
| (SCAN-sum) to climb | + CN قرة hill vfn. |
| H2 SCANDAL, stumbling block, slander (N) | (S) CDL=LR قرة to hinder, |
| SCANT (SKAMM+r) short, poorly | + CN قرة to slander |
| SCAN-tle, to stilt | (S) CN=LR قرة to be short, |
| SCAPE, to escape | + (S) KM قرة small, paltry |
| SCARE, affright | (S) CP=LR قرة to run away |
| SCARP, strip of cloth | (S) CR=LR قرة to be terrified |
| SCARFY, to scratch | (S) CR=LR قرة to scratch |
| SCARF, tip, scurfy | (S) CR قرة itch |
| SCAT, tax | (S) CT قرة tax |
| SCAT, in-collapse, | SCT قرة to collapse, fall, |
| sudden shower | |
| SCATHE (SCHADE) to blast | (S) KD قرة to blast |
| H2 SCAV-age, to inspect, sweep | (S) CF قرة to watch, |
| SCAVENGER, cleaner of streets | + CR قرة to sweep |
| SKAZ-on, limping | (S) CF قرة to sweep, + CR قرة to watch |
| SCULL-us, villainy | (S) KZ قرة lameness |
| SCIRP, | (S) CL قرة to become ungodly, |
| profligate | |
| SCENE, veil, tent | (S) CN قرة to veil, covert, house |
| 2H SCEN-tile (SKEP-to) to examine, | (S) KP=LR قرة to watch, |
| doubt | + WQ قرة to pause |
| SCEPTRE (SKEP-tin) prop | (S) KP=LR قرة to raise, put upright |
| SCER-ne, to discern (SKER) | (S) KR=LR قرة to select |
| SCHAD-en-FRE-de, | (S) KD قرة to scratch, |
| hurt+joy | FR قرة joy |

- SCOTIA, darkness | (S) OD قرة to spread darkness (night) |
- SCOTOUSA (SKOT-os) darkness | (S) CT قرة to spread darkness (night) |
- SCOUNDR-EL, unprincipled (N) | (S) COD قرة unfair, treacherous |
- SCOUR, to rub, scrub | (S) CR قرة to be scratched |
- H2 SCOUR, rush, pursue | (S) CR قرة to run, قرة to pursue |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROTHESIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• SCOUR-GE, whip, affliction (COR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRAB—SCRAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCRAICH, to screech C/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SHRIEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCREAK, to screech C/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCREECH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ SCRAUNCH, crunch, scratch (S) CR رقصة to scratch, scratch, to rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRAP, a clipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRAPE, to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRAT, to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRAWM, to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCREE, to slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCREA-m, cry loudly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCRED, shred, rent, tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCR-EEN, to conceal C/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCRREEV=SCRIBE=SCRAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCREW, to twist (SCHRAUBEN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRIP, writing, SCRIP-t, SCRIP-TURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRIP, bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRIVE=scribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRIVE, to twist (SCHRAUBEN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRIP, writing, SCRIP-t, SCRIP-TURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRO, ii, coiled, curved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCROOP, scraping noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCROT-um, bag containing testicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCRUFF, nape of neck (SCUF-t) (S) CF عقاب nape of neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5 SCUFF, struggle, to cuff, to shove, become shabby, to rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCULLION (SCOPA) broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCULP, to carve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCUM, foam, froth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCUMBER, to dung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCUMM, b-le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCUNN-er, to nauseate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCURF, crust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCURV-Y, contemptible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCURRY, hurry C/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCU-age, tax, shield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCUTCH, to beat or drub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCUTE, shield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCUTTER (SCUD) run hastily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCUTT-le, large holes in bottom-scull-le, dash w. haste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCYPH-ous, large drinking cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCYT-ale, a staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCYT-HE, curved blade, to mow se-CED, withdraw, go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCYTHE, curved blade, to mow se-CED, withdraw, go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCYTHE, curved blade, to mow se-CED, withdraw, go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCASHA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHIVER (SCIF-re) chip
SHOAL, flock (SCOLU)
SHORT (SCEORT)
SHOULDER (SCHOUDER)
SHOVE (SCUF-an) to push
SHOVEL (SCUF-an) to push
SHOW (SCEAW-an) to look

SHOWER (SKUR) fall
SHREW (SCRU) cut
SHRIFT, SHRIVE (SCRIP-t)
SHRINE, a case (SCR-IN)
SHROUD (SCRUD) to hide
SHUFFLE (SCUF-an) push
SIZZLE, make hissing noise

SKATE (SCHAKE) shank
SHANK (SK/S)
SKEIGH (SCEOH) shy

SKELE-TON (SKELLO) make dry
SKELLOCH, to yell
SKELL-um, rogue

SKEP, basket, cup
SKECH, rough drawing
SKEW (SCUT-um) shield
SKID, small stick of wood
SKILL, expert knowledge
SKILL-et, small pan
SKULL, top of head

SKIM = SCUM
SKIMP, supply the least (P)
SKIN, outer covering
SKIN-K, pour out
SKIRL, to shriek
SKUR, to search
SKIVE, split, slice
SKIVIE, deranged V/F
SKOAL, bowl

SKREIGH = SCREECH C/S

SKUD-L-er, leader
SKUL-K, lie hidden, lurk
SLACK, loose
LAX, loose
SLAK, SLAG (SCHLA-KE) cross
SLAKE, to lick
SLANDER (SKANDAL-ON) (N)
SLANG (N)
SLANG, counterfeit (N)
SLAT, to beat, strike
SLAT, thin strip of wood
SLATE, to abuse
SLAV, spittle V/B
SLOBB-er, SLABB-er, to drive
SLOT, bolt
BOLT (B)
SLOTH, laziness TH/S
SLOUCH, to hang down
SLUBB-er, to lap B/F
SLUG, slow moving, SLUGGard
SLUG, fling heavily
SMACK, touch of lips
SMACK-er, loud kiss
SMARM, smirk, be unctuous
H_2 SMART, biting
SMART, brisk, lively
SMASH, to break, crush
(MASH) mix
SMATT-er, chatter
SMEAR, to grease
SMIRCH, to smear
SMIRK, to smile foolishly, soft
SMITE, to strike
SMOOTH (SMOD)
H_2 SMOUCH, to kiss, smack
SMOUCH, to cheat

SKUD-L-er, leader
SKUL-K, lie hidden, lurk
SLACK, loose
LAX, loose
SLAK, SLAG (SCHLA-KE) cross
SLAKE, to lick
SLANDER (SKANDAL-ON) (N)
SLANG (N)
SLANG, counterfeit (N)
SLAT, to beat, strike
SLAT, thin strip of wood
SLATE, to abuse
SLAV, spittle V/B
SLOBB-er, SLABB-er, to drive
SLOT, bolt
BOLT (B)
SLOTH, laziness TH/S
SLOUCH, to hang down
SLUBB-er, to lap B/F
SLUG, slow moving, SLUGGard
SMACK, touch of lips
SMACK-er, loud kiss
SMARM, smirk, be unctuous
H_2 SMART, biting
SMART, brisk, lively
SMASH, to break, crush
(MASH) mix
SMATT-er, chatter
SMEAR, to grease
SMIRCH, to smear
SMIRK, to smile foolishly, soft
SMITE, to strike
SMOOTH (SMOD)
H_2 SMOUCH, to kiss, smack
SMOUCH, to cheat
SMUR, misty rain
SNACK, to bite
SNAP, to bite
SNAR, SNAR-L, SNORT, Snore
SNAR-L, tangle of threads
SNATCH
SNATH, to cut, slice
SNED, to cut d/t
SNEER, to snarl
SNEEZE=SNEESH (causative)
SNICK, small cut
SNICK, click
SNICKER, to neigh
SNIGGER, half-suppressed laugh
SNIP, to cut as w. scissors
SNIR-t., smothered laugh
SNITCH, fillip on the nose
SNIV-el, mucous of the nose
SNOB, nasal mucus B/F
SNOD, to trim D/T
SNOOD, to bind D/T
SNOOK, to smell
SNOOK, put thumb to the nose
SNOOP, smell (SNOOK)
SNOOZE, to doze
SNUB, to rebuke

N.B.—Its kins are, i.e., to inform, to remind, to rebuke.

SNUG, lie close, be neat, compact
SNUSH, sniff

SOLICIT-t, importune (SOLL-US)
whole (CIEO) incite
SOON, in short time
SORD-ID, dirty
SORRY, SORG
SORRY, regretful

SOURCE (SURGE) rise
SPACE
H2O SPANG, sudden movement, to bound (N)
SPALL, to split
SPARE, slat
SPARE, not actually used
SPARK, SPARKLE, glitter
SPARTEX, axe THS (R)
SPEAK (SPEK)
SPEIR, to inquire after
SPELL, to split D/Z
SPELL, to split
SPHALE-R-ite, deceptive
SPHERE, circle
SPICK, SPIKE, thin pointed
SPECK, spot
SPILE, to pierce
SPIRE, shoot tree top
SPIRE, coil
SPIR-t., SPUR-t, shoot out
SPIR-t, to spout
SPISS-us, thick S/Z
SPLI-t
SPLotch, spot, stain CH/K
SPOIL, pilage
PILL-age (cf. puls to peel, plunder)
PLU-ND-er (ND)
PEEL

SPONDEE, to pour out
SPONGE
FUNG-us, sponge
FUNTOON (PUNCT-um) point (P)
SPOOL, reel for winding
SPOR-t, to make merry
SPOUSE (SPOND)

N.B.—Liberations were poured at the time of marriage or treaty. The word, SPONDEE, promise, refers to that.
PROSTHESIS

- SPOUT, blow hole
- SPRAY (SPEAEC) twig
- SPREE, merry frolic
- SPRIG, twig
- SPRING, move suddenly (ng)
- SPRING, to run (nt)
- SPROCET, toothed
- SPRUO, young shoot
- SPRUCE, smart C/K
- SPRY, nimble
- SPURGE, to clear
- SPURI-ous, false
- SPUIT

SQUAD, small assemblage

(SQUARE)

SQUAD-R-ON
SQUARE, due proportion
SQUAL-id, filthy, dirty
SQUANDER, dissipate, straggle (N)
SQUAT, to sit
SQUATT-er, to splash along
SQUEAK, SQUAWK, to croak
SQUELCH, gurgling sound, heavy blow CH/K
SQUID, a kind of fish
SQUIFF-y, tipsy, drunk
SQUAGG-le, to twist, wriggle

SQUINANCY (KYNANCHE) (N)

- SQUINCH, arch (N)
- SQUIRE, chief (N)
- SQUIRE, square
- SQUIRE, to winkle
- SQUIT, to out in a jet
- SQUITCH, contemptible person
- SQUITCH, grass CH/S
- STACCA-to, to separate (dist-TAC)
- STACK, pile in sheaf

(S) PT فتح large hole
(S) PRC فك shoot of tree
(S) PR فك to be lively, joyful
(S) PRG فك branch
(S) PR فك to spur forth
(S) PR to run
(S) PR فك parting of teeth
(S) PR فك to sprout, branch
(S) BRG فك glitter, be attired
(S) PR فك nimble, lively
(S) PRG فك to be clear
(S) PR فك to forge a lie, قيمة imposture
(S) PR فك to sprout forth
(S) QD فك party of men
(S) QR فك assemblage of men
(S) QD فك party of men
(S) QR فك to agree w.
(S) QL فك to be dirty, كك filthy
(S) QDR فك to throw away, remain behind
(S) QT فك to sit down
(S) QT فك to pass along quickly
(S) QK فك to cluck (a hen)
(S) QL فك to bow (a camel), تلخ to lath w. ship
(S) QD فك a kind of fish
(S) QF فك large draught vfn.
(S) QG فك to bend the body in walking

SQUINANCY (KYNANCHE) (N)

KNK جائحة quinsy

(S) QS فك to be crook-backed
(S) QR فك chief
(S) QR فك to agree w.
(S) QR فك to be wound
(S) QR فك to throw (water)
(S) QT فك vile, despicable
(S) QS فك grass
S=ex. TC فك to stick to

STAFF, body of assistants
STAFF (STAB) stick
STAG, bull
STAGG-er (STAKA) T/S
STAIN (TINGE) to make foul (N)

STAIR (STEG) to ascend
STARE
STAKE, a pole
STICK
STALE, altered by age
STALK, stem of plant, tall chimney (STALU)
STARK (STARC) strong

H3 STAR-t, set out, move suddenly, begin

STAVE (STREBE) suffer poverty
STEAK, slice of meat
STEAN=STONE
STEAT, fat
STEAD-y, firm
STEED, spirited horse

H2 STEEP, lofty, sloppy
STEER, to imbue, wet
STEER-le, tower
STEER, young ox
STEEVER, to stuff

V/F

STELL-ar, of star (STER-ULLA)

(S) TK فك to cut
(S) TN فك to mill-stone
(S) TR فك fat, to be fat
(S) TD فك to be firm, steadfast
(S) TD فك ready for a race
(S) TP فك to raise, عطف to incline
(S) TP فك to overfill (a vessel)
(S) TR فك to raise a, تأثر
(S) TR فك fat (transferred)
(S) TF فك fill

STELL-ar, of star

(S) TL فك rising star,

(S) TR فك to shine (star)

STENCH, stink

T/S

S) TNK فك to stink
S) TNK فك to stink

STINK

(S) TN فك to stunt
(S) TN فك to stunt

STEREO, stiff, solid
STERCO, dung

T/S

STER-N, severe, rigid
STER-EN (STEF-EN) voice

(S) TR فك to tighten, strengthen
(S) TR فك to tighten, strengthen
(S) TF فك cry, call
PROSTHESIS

STIFF, to pack tight
• STIF-LE, smother
• STILE, to mount (STIG-iel)
STILL, prop
STIMUL-ate, to goad
STIPEND (STIP-en) gift-
(PEND) pay
STIPP-e, point
STIPU-LATE, press firm
STIR, to incite
STIVE, stife
STOCADO (STOCK) stick
STOMA, mouth
STAM-ACH (STOMA)
STOOK, bundle
STOOP, to bend down
STOUE, hold, contain,
animal fattening for market
STOR-M, violent commotion
STOU-ND, astound (ND)
STOUR, assault
STOVE

STRAIGHT (STRECC-an)
STRAI-N, stretch tightly
STRAKE=STREAK
STRIKE, to hit, smite
STROKE
STRA-ND, margin of river (ND)
STRA-ND, cord, thread (ND)
STRA-NGE, alien, outside,
from elsewhere (NG)

STRA NGU-L-ate, constrict (NG)

STAY, wander away f. right
way
STRAW, strew, scatter
STREW, to scatter

STREAM, to flow (RHEO)

(S) TF عطف to fold (hence stiffen)
(S) TF طغيان to extinguish
(S) TG طاق to rise
(S) TL تل to lift
(S) TML تملح to drive w. force
(S) TP تثبيط present,
PD داد to give
(S) TP فل to limit
(S) TF عطف to fold (hence press)
(S) TR قاع on to incite
(S) TF طغيان to extinguish
(S) TK تاج to beat w. stick nf.
(S) TM تم to mouth
(S) TM تم to mouth
(S) TK بالمادة bundle
(S) TF عطف to bend, incline
(S) TR لاة to fill,
اراتغ fat, نار to be fat
(S) TR لاة to dash together (waves)
(S) T تاء to be bewildered
(S) TR طأرا to fall unexpectedly
(S) TV=DF=فديه slice
(S) TRG أطراف to part away f. main
course

N.B.—توم to flow from the hive (honey) is a picture of streaming,
or the root may be (S) TRm=توم to flow, m fx.

STRAIT-t, stretch tightly
STR-ESS, draw tight
STRE-TCH, draw out
STRIC (STRI-NG) draw

(S) TR تذر to draw tight
(NG)

STRING

(S) TR تذر s string of a bow
STRIGA, furrow

(S) TRG سرطنة streak
H2 • STRIKE, hit, leave off

(S) SRB ترب to undress
STRIP, piece of territory

(S) TRB ترابية piece of land
STRIPE (STREB)

(S) STRP تربر to strive for
STROPHE, a turn

(S) TRF طرف to turn away f.
STROU-t, to bulge

(S) TR تذر to be fat
STRUCTURE (STRU) to build

(S) TR طرح to raise a building high
STRUMPET (STUPRO) defile

(S) TPR تارب filthy
STRUTHIO, ostrich

(S) TRS كركوس cock
OSTRICH

(S) TRS كركوس cock

STRYCH-NINE, nightshade

(S) TRS طرس to blacken

• STUB, STUBBLE, to cut

(S) TB تب to cut off

• STUD, large head nail

(S) TD نوند nail, tent peg

STUD, horse breeding establish-
ment
cf. and تبة station for horses

STUDY, zeal

(S) TD ونود to be steadfast
STUFF, to fill, cram

(S) TF طأطأ to fill
H2 STUFF-Y, angry, not fresh

(S) TF تفتى to be angry, ثقه tasteless
H2 STUMP, walk stiffly,

(M) (S) TB عصب to limp, hop,
part of fallen tree left in
ground

STUPA, mound

(S) TP طاف raised ground
STUPE, medicated piece of cloth

(S) TB خصال piece of cloth, wad
STURDY (intrusive R)

(S) TD جد عدت sturdy, strong
STUTT-er, to stammer

(S) TT تتع to stammer

• STY (STIG-an) rise

(S) TG طأطأ to rise
STYP-tic, contracting

(S) TF عطف to fold—hence contract
SUMP (SWAMP) bog

(M) (S) WP وعاء hard ground retaining
water

BOG

BG سهゴ swamp
SUPER, on the top (UPARI)

H2 • SUPER-B-US, raising himself above, proud

SUPRA, above

SUPR-E ME, SUPERI-OR

SUPINE (SUPER-INE)

SUPER-N-AL, topmost

SUPPLE (PLICO) fold

SUPPLIC-ate (PLICO) bend (knee implied)

SUPPRESS (PRESS)

SURF, foam (SUFFE)

• SURGE, to rise

• SURVIVE (VIV=BI) live

SUSSUR-us, whispering

• SECR-et

SWACK, weak

WEAK

• SWALLOW

SWELL, grow bigger

H2 SWILL, drink greedily, drench

SWEAL, to burn

SWEERVE, turn aside, diverge from, regular line

SWINDLE, to cheat

SWINGLE, rod (WN)

SWINK, fatigue

SWIPE, to strike

SWIRL, to whirl

WHIRL-1

SWAMP, spongy wet land

SWITH, quickly

SWIZZ-LE, drink to excess

SWOOP, rush suddenly, come down rushing

SWORD (SCHWERT)
VAP-our (VAP-os) steam
VEDA, know, see (ID)
VED-ette (ID) see
VEGETABLE (VEGE) to stir up
VISICA, bladder
VESPER, evening
VIABLE (VIE) to live
VIBRATE (VIB-ro) tremble, flash
VETO, to forbid (UOTO)
VIVACIOUS (VIE) live
VULGAR (VULG) crowd, people
VULNERABLE (VUL-no) to wound, instrument causing wound
INVESTIGATE (VESTI) trace
en-VELOP, to wrap
WABBLE, to rotate
KAP-n-os, steam, smoke
WAIVE, reject
WALLOW (VOLVO) to roll
WALLOW, to fade away
WEDGE (WECG)
WELK, shorten, fade, saturate, flog
WELT, a strip, to beat
WHARF, shore
WHEELED, to coax, cheat
WHEEL (HWEOL)
WHEEN (HWON) little
WHEN (H)
WHEEZE, breathe audibly
WHELK, to roll
WHelm, over WELM (WELF-EN) roll, cover over
WHew, bustle
WHew, interjection of wonder or dismay
GIMLET (WIMBLE) to turn (M)
WHIFF, puff of air
WHIFF, a kind of fish
WHIG, urge forward
WHILE, space of time
WHIMPER, to cry feebly (P)
WHINE, plaintive cry
WHINN-y, to neigh
WHISPER, to whistle
WHISS, to whizz
WHIZZ, make hissing sound
WHIS-t-le
WHOOP, to cheer, give a loud cry of triumph
WHORE, debauch
WHIRR-et, give a sharp blow
WICKET, small gate
WISH
ICHCH-ya, wish (skt.)
CHA-H-na, to wish (Hindi)
WONDER, strange (UND)
WORRY (WYRG-an) to tear w.
WORSE, to put in a strait
WHOOP, exclamation of delight (W)
WRETCH (RIDHA) twist
WOOBIT (WOLBEDE) tiger-moth
WRAP (WLAPP-en)
WUZZLE, to jumble
ZITHER, stringed instrument
GUITAR = تيتار (Arabicised)

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC
WHIFF, a kind of fish
WHIG, urge forward
WHILE, space of time
WHIMPER, to cry feebly (P)
WHINE, plaintive cry
WHINN-y, to neigh
WHISPER, to whistle
WHISS, to whizz
WHIZZ, make hissing sound
WHIS-t-le
WHOOP, to cheer, give a loud cry of triumph
WHORE, debauch
WHIRR-et, give a sharp blow
WICKET, small gate
WISH
ICHCH-ya, wish (skt.)
CHA-H-na, to wish (Hindi)
WONDER, strange (UND)
WORRY (WYRG-an) to tear w.
WORSE, to put in a strait
WHOOP, exclamation of delight (W)
WRETCH (RIDHA) twist
WOOBIT (WOLBEDE) tiger-moth
WRAP (WLAPP-en)
WUZZLE, to jumble
ZITHER, stringed instrument
GUITAR = تيتار (Arabicised)

GUITAR, because V passes into G which passed into Z = ZITHER.
Prosthesis with Metathesis

Remove the initial consonant, transpose the remaining consonants and apply triliteral or biliteral formula.

para-STICHY (STICH-os) row
H₂ • STITCH, line, stitch
 • STEEK, stitch
PSYCHR-os, cold
SCAL-enc, oblique
ob-LIQUE
SKELP, slap
CLAP, strike palms together
 • SLUMMOCK, to wolf down
SQUEEZE (QEEZE)
 • STEG-O, covered (nom. O)
 • STEW (STUBE) room
 • STICK-le, regulate
 • STRAP, band
STRAPA-do, to pull
BEND=BIND (N)
 • STRUMA, tumour, swelling
 • TUMOUR (TUMEEO) swell

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 كُلُحُ to meet w. stern face
 • SCOWL, look sour, frown
(S) CL كُلُحُ 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
 • BLESS
 • BRIGADE, sub-division of cavalry (BRIGA) stripe
FROG
 • FROGG-Y, cold
 • STRIPE, band

Toning up

(a) Restore the lost initial K:
• ACATALEPSY (LAB) to grasp
• ANALAPTIC (LAMB-an) to take (M)
• DIELEMMMA (LAMB-an) take (M)
• LUMP, mass (M)
• LAFEBRATION (LAB) to totter
 • LAB-ile, little to change
 • LOB, lump
 • LIMP, flaccid (M)
 • LION (LABIA) lioness (K eleded)
 • LOIN (LUMB-US) (Seleded) (M)
 • LUP-ine, of wolf
 • UMBLES (LUMB-US) loin (M)
 • BAIL, security
 • DEAF d/t
 • DORMANT (DOR-mio) to sleep
 • DOR-mi-try, DREA-m
 • cf. NUMB (N)
 • DUR-ess (DUR-us) hard
 • FUR, sheath, soft hair
 • INTER (TERRA) earth
 • TERRI-tory
 • NACHE-SCHLAG, after + strike CH/S

L₂ • LAIK, people
 • LOK, people (Skt.)
 • LIPPIE, basket
 • LOG, clog, block of wood
 • POT, jug, deep vessel
 • CLOG, to obstruct
 • TUB, vessel
 • TUBE, pipe
 • STI-ng-y, niggardly (NG)
 • LOUD (KLY-tos) renowned
 • LUG, pull, drag
 • NOB (KNOB) head (N)

B=KB ثَب١ head
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEBU-la, cloud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEPH-os, cloud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUP-tial (NUBEO) to veil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYMPH, veiled one</td>
<td>(M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNIFE</td>
<td>(N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPE</td>
<td>(N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paw, hand, clawed foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAP, to cut a crop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIPE, reape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN, to flee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIEF, secret stealer</td>
<td>(DIEB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW, inferior, that which lies down</td>
<td>(LIG) bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW, a hill (KLEI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW, flame (LUX)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW-er, to frown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIE, to rest, bed (LEGH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIE, tell falsehood (LEUGH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAR-n-ish, to smear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEAR, drop of liquid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEAR, rend (different word)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TATOO (TA) mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAWN-y, brownish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIN, TENI-ous, TIN-y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTENU-ate, to thin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR-oon, fugitive, hidden slave (CIMAR-on)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR-oon, brownish crimson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOFFY, sweetmeats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAB-our, toil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) *Initial vowel stands for initial K:*

- ab-AF-t, behind
- AF-tar, behind (ter sfx)
- APE, monkey (KAPI)
- AL-VELUS (AL-ve-us) hollow
- CHOLI-AMB, lame + leg (B)
- ALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NB = KNB</td>
<td>تيب dense clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP = KNP</td>
<td>شم rain-clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB = KNB</td>
<td>تيب to conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB = KNB-</td>
<td>تيب to conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = KF</td>
<td>شم knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P = KP</td>
<td>Nape of neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P = KP</td>
<td>ك金融服务 hand, paw of beast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP = KRP</td>
<td>شم to pluck (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP = KRP</td>
<td>شم to have ripe fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RN = KRN</td>
<td>قلب to gallop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF = KTF</td>
<td>شم snatch away, theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG لاز to adhere, to be soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL لاز to adhere, to be soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L = KL</td>
<td>ك金融服务 to frown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG لاز to adhere, to be soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG لاز to adhere, to be soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TR = KTR</td>
<td>تتب smear w. TAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR = KTR</td>
<td>تتب smear w. TAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR = KTR</td>
<td>تتب drop of eye water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR = KTR</td>
<td>تتب to cut, tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T = KT</td>
<td>مل mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN = KTN</td>
<td>چلى dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN = KTN</td>
<td>چلى thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN = KTN</td>
<td>چلى thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR = CMR</td>
<td>خبر to hide, خبر to assimilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR = KMR</td>
<td>خبر to hide, خبر to assimilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF = KTF</td>
<td>شم sweetmeats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB = KLB</td>
<td>قلب toil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) *Change initial H into K:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD-HERE, to stick to (GHAIS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR = KR</td>
<td>عصر to stick to,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR = KR</td>
<td>عصر to stick to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN-HERE, stick to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO-HERE, stick to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLLOW, empty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILL (COLL-is)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORN (CORNU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIEM-s, winter (KHIEMO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM = KM</td>
<td>عصر to blast plants (cold)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BILITERAL METATHESIS

HURDY-GURDY musical instrument
HUS-k, shell (K afx.)
HOMER (KHOMER) heap
HYBR-id (HYBR-is) insolence
HYP-sos, height
IN-HERSE, to enclose
IN-HUME (HUM-us) ground
OCTAHEDRA (HED-ra) seat
PRISON (HEND) seize (N)
PTERYLA (HYLE) forest
REIN-DEER (Hiran)
LADD-er (HLAE-der)
SCAL-A, ladder

(d) change Y into K, because K has softened down to Y

YATT-er, chatter

CHATT-er

YEAD, to go

YEARN (GEIR-n-an) desire
YELLOW (GELOO)

YELP, to bark (GELIP)
YODEL, to sing (JODEL)
YOLK (GELOO) yellow

YAMMER (GEM-or) sad
YARD (GYR-d) rod
YARD (GEAR-d)
YATE (GATE) way

(e) Restore the middle K t

VOICE (VOK)
VICE, (VICONOS)
NIP, to pinch
NIP (KNIPA) (metathesis)

(f) Restore the final K which has been subjected to APOCOPE:
FRY, swarm of young

(PO) FY = FRK، فرخ

ALLOW (ALLOC-ate)

AZURE, blue

LOW (LOGI) flame

LAW (LAGU) lay

HRD = KRD غرد to sing,
GRD غرد to sing
HS = KS غوك shell
KMR = RKMR غموم heap
HBR = KBR غبار insolence
HP = KP غت height
HRS = KRS غرمس to enclose
HM = KM غم level ground
HD-KD غمد to sit
HD-KD غمد to seize
HL = KL غليل forest
HRN = KRKN غرون galloping animal
f. گنون+DR + در to run
HL = KL غل دل to lift
f. مئن
(S) CL غل to lift

TONGING UP

L = LG لاق to tell a lie
L = LG لاق to adhere, be soft
L = LG لاق to pertain to

ALY = ALK ألك to fasten
FRDZ = FRZDK غروذن a piece of bread

ALLY (ALIG) to bind
FRAY (FRIC) to rub
IMPLY (PLICO) to fold
PLAY (PLEG) to be glad
PLY (PLICO) fold
emPLEY, fold (PLICO)
CRANE (KRAHICH)
CHOAR, chief (Hindi) CH/S
NUISANCE (NOC) hurt
FRIGHT (G written but silent)
LIGHT (LUX) shining
FLAW (FLACA)
TOR-t (TORQUE) to twist
WAL-t (WAC-un) watch
SIN (SCH-an) N
RU-t (RUGO) to roar
MARROW (MERG) pith w. fat

MARROW, a nate
L2 DAY (DAG) to burn, hot, not cog. w. DIE-s
ZAG, day (Tibetan)

N.B. - Etymology of DAY is dubious.

(g) Change a labial into a guttural:

PIECE (QUETTI)

PEEP (PEEK) look narrowly
PALE (KHOLE) (GALL)
APPAL, make pale
FLA-vus, yellow
PALLO, to be yellow (Latin)
FOLD, cheat, FUB, deceive

PC = QT قطة a piece
PP = PK پک to open eyes (whelp)
PL = KL كل to be yellow
PL = KL كل to be yellow
FL = KL كل to be yellow
PL = KL كل to be yellow
FB = KB خب to deceive
FLD = KLD للد to wind upon
**Tuning Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H₂ WOUND, to cut, bruise (N)</th>
<th>WD=KD كنح, cut, scratch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLA-n, tribe, family (PLA-nta) shoot</td>
<td>CL كلي family, † PL=KL اخلغ, to send forth leaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tuning Up of S**

- CHUTE, fall, para-CHUTE
- DEW, to moisten (W)
- DEX-TER, right side
- CHINA, chin (Persian)
- DISGU-Strings (GUO) to taste
- DIADEM (DEO) to bind
- FALL, to come down (FALL) deceive
- GENIO, chin
- LARSE (LABI) slip, glide
- LOC-ust (ST.)
- NEA-t, shining
- NASTY (SN-asy) foul (ST)
- LOIN (LUMB-us) (M)

*Initial vowel stands for the lost S:

**ADDIC-t, apply habitually (DIC) say**

| ADC=SDC مدخّل to be addicted, † DC دق to manifest |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ECHO, ringing noise | EK=SK صياح, to resound, false noise |
| EPULOTIC (OULE) scar | OL=SL سطع to brand |
| EWER (AQUA) water | AQ=SQ سطع of water, nfr. |
| ULO-sis, scar | UL=SL سطع to brand |
| APIARY (AP-is) bee | AB=SB نعاح bee, honey |
| CAT-TECH-ic (ECHO) ICE | EK=SK صياح to resound |
| C/K | IK=SK نعاح ice |

**HOMI-ly, same + (ILE) company**

| ACACIA=AKA-nt-us=AKE, point |

**INO-STIL (IN-os) sinew**

| IN=SN لين to curve |

**SINEW, wiriness**

| SN سئ to curve |

**OPIU-m (OP-os) sap, juice**

| OP=SP سأنا to cream |

**SAP, vital juice**

| SP سأنا to cream, take the best of |
UMBEL (UMBRA) shade (B)
WEAVE, WEB (OOF)
WOOF (OOF) to weave
ARABLE (ARO) to plough

UMR=SMR شاء shade
OF=SF مرفأ to weave
OF=SF مرفأ to weave
AR=SR تأ to till ground

Restore the final S:
ADIP-O-CERE, fat-t-x wax
ADVOCATE (VOC) call
AVOUCH (VOCO) call
CON-VOKE, call
pro-VOKE, irritate (VOCO) call
KER-os, wax
OPPONENT (PO-no) to place
OPPOSE, place opposite (PO-no)

Change H into S:
EPHEBE (HEBE) early manhood
• HAIR
• HOUR, time
• HEAP (HOB) cf. (KUPU)
• HOPE, desire (HABBA)
• YOUNGER (HERR) lord
HALF, side, one of two equal parts
HAL-ma (HAL-mai) leap
HANK-er, yearn (N)
• HAP, chance, accident
• HAP-y, chance, accident
• HAP-TERON (HAPTE-in) fasten
• HARB-our, shelter
• HAR-m, to injure, hurt
• HEMI=SEMI

L2 • HEPAR, sulphur colour
• SULPHUR (SOUFFRE) (French)
L3 • HEPTA, seven
• HAFT, seven (Persian)
• SAT, seven (Hindi)
HERR, sir, lord
HIBER-n-ate, to winter

HB=SB شاء become youth
HR=SR مرفأ hair
HR=SR مرفأ time
HB=SB مرفأ heap, المِدَّة mound
HB=SB مرفأ long for, incline to
HR=SR مرفأ generous lord
HLF=SLF سالفة side, to be equal
HAL=SL SAL سالفة to leap
HK=SK صار yearning
HAB=SAB مرفأ to befall
HAB=SAB مرفأ to befall
HBT=SBT مرفأ to fasten
HRB=SRB مرفأ den, shelter
HR=SR مرفأ to injure, عَلَم
HM=SM مرفأ alike, equal
HPR=SPR مرفأ yellow
SFR=SPR مرفأ yellow

HBT=SBT مرفأ week
HBT=SBT مرفأ week, seven days
ST=SBT مرفأ week (B dropped)
HR=SR مرفأ generous lord
HBR=SBR مرفأ intense cold

HID-r-os, sweat
HONE, to sharpen
HONE, to moan
HON-est (HON-ot) office of dignity
HON-our, high estimation
• HOUN-d (CAN-is) dog
• HUE, shouting
HUM, buzz like bee
ZOOM, to buzz
HYPO, under (SUB)
L3 HYP-n-os, sleep
SOP, sleep (Latin)
SUP-na, sleep (Skt.)
NEEDLE (NAH-es) to sew

 Throne (HAIR) to hate

HD=SD مرفأ to moisten,
أَمْسَى MOIST
HONE=SN مرفأ to sharpen
HN=SN مرفأ to moan
HN=SN مرفأ to be high in rank

HN=SN مرفأ to exalt, high rank
HN=CN مرفأ to seize w. teeth, تَفَاشِل
H=S مرفأ to cry
HM=SM مرفأ to buzz (wasp)
ZM مرفأ to buzz
HB=SB مرفأ go down
HB=SB مرفأ to sleep
SB مرفأ to sleep
SB مرفأ to sleep
NH=NS مرفأ to sew
HN=SN مرفأ to hate, مرفأ to hate

TONING UP OF Z:
• YAW, to deviate (JAGA)
ZAG مرفأ to deviate
ZG مرفأ to deviate
• ZIG-ZAG, to turn
YN مرفأ to be prolific
• YEAN, to bring forth
YRK مرفأ to shoot suddenly
• YERK (JERK) throw suddenly
YOICK-s, cry
• YOKY (JUG) = (ZYG)
YG مرفأ to join

TONING UP OF G OR J:
GO=GEH=l, to go (See Skeat) I=G مرفأ to walk
ob-i-t (I) to go
I=G مرفأ to walk
ex-i-t (I) to go
I=G مرفأ to walk
JUNIOR (I=JAU-na) to go
I=J مرفأ to walk
Ex-i-t (I) to go, EX-EA-t
I=J مرفأ to walk
PERME-ate (EO) to go
E=J مرفأ to walk
ADIT (EO) to go
E=J مرفأ to walk
VIA, way
VI=VG مرفأ way
TR-w, and odd number (i.e., three),
VI=VG مرفأ way
• CONVEY, CONVOY (VIA) way
VI=VG مرفأ way
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

- OBVIATE (VIA) way
  VI=VG وجه way

- ENVOY (VIA) way
  VI=VG وجه way

- WAY (WEG)
  WY=WG وجه way

- GEO, earth
  GE=GG جماع earth

- ORIG-in (ORI) rise
  ORI=ORG خرج to ascend

- HAW (HAGA) hawthorn
  HA=HAG جاح thorny plant

- YANK, to move w. jerk
  YNK=JNK جنق to hurl

- YEAR, season (GERA)
  YR=GR جرى course, جرى instant year

- ALLEY
  ALY=ALG واج allies

N.B.—Skeat says, "the etymology of ALLEY is not yet settled,"

OBVIOUS (VIA) way

- VI=VG وجه way
- BL=JBL جبل large bowl,
  ↑ BL جبل to swell

Toning down

(a) Change K into A :

- ACROSS, from side to side
  CRUS=ARS عرض side

- CROSS
  CRUS=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, CEICI-ty
  CC=AC عشاء blindness

- CLING
  N=CLG 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-ion, surging motion
  GRG=ARG عبر to ascend

- KECKLE, to bind w. rope
  KKL=AKL عكل to tie, عكل rope

- GRAFF, count
  GRF=ARF عرف chief

- INCLINE (KLI-no)
  KL=AL عال to incline (not ل ق)

- CRUS-ade, cross
  CRS=ARS عرض to place opposite

(b) Change K into H :

- CABLE (CAP) to hold
  CBL=HBL حبل rope, ↑ جلف כבל rope, ↑

- CET, whale
  CT=HT حولت large fish

- CRAFT-t, art trade
  CRF=HRF حرة craft, profession

- CUSHI-on, stuffed
  CSH=HSN حقا to stuff (a cushion)

- GIBBON, ape
  GBN=HBN حين monkey

- KISS, to touch gently
  KS=HS حس to feel

- CENT, hundred
  CND=HND هند flock of 100

- HUNDRED (HUND)
  HND هند flock of 100

- CANNIBAL (CARIB-al) brave
  CRB=HRB حرب brave

- KAMA, god of love (Skt.)
  KAM=HAM حام to love w. passion

- AMO, to love (Latin)
  AM=HAM حام to love passionately

(c) Change G into V or W :

- GIVE, GIFT (GEB)
  GB=VB وع to gift

- GOOSE
  GS=VS فوز goose

- GOWL, to howl
  GL=VL عول to howl

- GUITAR, lute
  GTR=VT ظهر string of a musical instrument

- (is Arabicised)
GUARD (WARD) watch over
re-GARD, keep watch
re-GUERD-on, reward
re-WARD, AWARD

(d) Change G into Y:
NEG-ate, deny
re-NEG-ade, denying
YES (GE)
JUVEN-ile, young
JAWAN, young (Hindi)
JUNI-or (JUV) young
الـ CALF, thick fleshy part of leg behind (GALBA)
Cal CALF, young of cow

NG=NY ننهي prohibition
GE=YE يدī yes
JFN=YFN ننهيم young
JF=YL غاج young
GLB=ALB عاج to become tough, hard (flesh)
CLF=CRF خرح 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>L=M=N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H=</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>L=D</td>
<td>Loss of D</td>
<td>C=K</td>
<td>R=L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH=K</td>
<td>D=S</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>J=Z</td>
<td>K=S</td>
<td>R=S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH=S</td>
<td>S=D</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>J=I</td>
<td>S=K</td>
<td>S=R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All these phonetic changes are an admitted fact in philology.

A=H

AD-OR-n (OR-no) fit out, equip OR حْرِي fit to, suitable
- AD-UL-ter-ate (AL) change AL حَلَل to change
- ACT (AGO) set in motion, do AGAG حَاج to be stirred, جَاج to do
- AGI-t-ate AGAG agitation
- AGILE (AGO) to move AGAG to be stirred
- AGO-n-ise (AG) to contend AGAG contention
- ALL-as, other AL حَال to change
- ALIE-n-ate, to transfer AL حَال be changed
- ALL-ure, entice AL حَال to shift, use deceit
- ALL-er, to change AL حَال to be changed
- ALTERCATE (AL-t-er) other AL حَال to be changed
- ALTERNATE (AL-t-er) other AL حَال to be changed
- AMADOU (AMO) to love AM حَام to love desperately
- AMATEUR (AMO) to love AM حَام to love desperately
- AMO-r-ous (AMO) to love AM حَام to love desperately
- AMBI-tion (AM-bi) AM حَام ambition, zeal, حَام to go round
- AM-BASSA-der, minister sent AM حَام to go round
- (AMBI) about (AG) drive (B) go round
- AM-BASSY (AMBI) about

N.B.—Root given is meaningless. Real root is حَام. See em-BASSY.

- AMI-able (AMO) to love AM حَام to love
- PRODIGAL (AG) to drive AM حَام to be stirred, حِجا propel
- ELSE (ALI-as) other AL حَال to change
- AMI-C-us CURIAE, friend of court=assembly AM حَام to love,

- CRIAIE كَرَى house full of people
• CHEAT, to deceive (CAD fall)
• CHER-ish, cling to, foster
H3 CHES-t (KIS-te) box, case, part of body enclosed in ribs
CHIDE, to scold
CHIFFON (CHIFFE) rag
• CHIT, child (KIT) eat
L2 • CHIT, letter
CHIT–CHAT, idle talk, cry
CHIVE (CEPA) onion
CHOIR, dance, CHOREA
CHOLE, yellow, gall
CHOP, to cut
CHOP, to be inconstant
CHOR–is, apart
CHOR–us, thing sung by many at once
CHOU (CAUL–is) cabbage
H2 CHEW, indent w. biting, eat
L2 (KAUUW–en) W/B
• CHABA–na, to bite w. teeth (Hindi)
• Choise, to swindle
• CHUCK-le, to laugh
• CHUM, to occupy rooms together
• CHUR–l, person of low birth
• BUTCH–er, slaughterer
• ARCH, curved bow
• ARC, bow, to curve
ARCH, chief
ARCH–ean (ARKHE) beginning
ARCHIVE (ARKHE) rule
ACHIL–os (KHEIL–os) lip
CACHA–lot, large tooth
CACHI–nn–ate, laugh aloud
PACHY, thick
• PER–NICHE–ty, finical
• ROACH, curve
HUTCH, box
CHAP–ter, head
CD تَعَوَّدَ to deceive, تَفَضَّلَ to fell
KR تَغْنَى to stick to, be fond of
KS ظَهِّرَ basket, كَمِسَ bag, كَسَعَ chest
KD تَغْلُبَ to impugn
KF كِنْدَةَ rag
KT تَغْلُبَ to be enconstant
KT غَطَّاَتَ letter (جلبي)
KT تَغْلُبَ to hold obscene talk, cry
CB قَطَّةَ dome (simile)
KR كَرْأَ to round, repeat
KL فَلَحَ to be yellow
KP كَفَّ to cut
KP كَفَّاَ to incline
KR كَرْأَ to split
KR كَرْأَ to repeat
CL قَّطَّةَ top of head (simile)
KW=KK فيّ to gnash teeth
KB كَبَّ to gnash teeth
KS عِمَّاَ to cheat
KK كِبَّ to laugh aloud
KM كَعِمَّ to sleep together, كَعِمَّ to be bed–fellow
KR كِأَرَّ عَمَّ person of low birth
BK رَفَّعَ to slaughter
RK رُكَّبَ to be bent
RC تَرْكَبَ to be bent
RK كُرَّ chief
KK كَرَّ beginning
RK كُرَّ chief, I. e., ruler
KL خَلَّ to slit nfv.
CK=SK قَلْفَةَ tooth displayed
CK قَلْفَةَ to laugh aloud
BK يَكَّلَ to be fat
NE تَفْنِئَ foppishness, daintiness
RK كَرَّ to bend
HK فَخْصَةَ small box
KB كَبَّ head
CHAR-m, to bewitch
CHESS, kings

CHIMNEY, smoke tube

CHINCHILLA, small rodent (SIM-ex) smell

CHINE, narrow ravine

CHINE, backbone joint

CHIRO, hand up to arm

CHIT, sprout, shoot

CHOCK, log, block of wood

CHOCK, wedge

CHRI-sm, to anoint

CHRIST, anointed

MESSIAH, anointed

CHUCK, call of fowl

CHUCK, to fling, throw

ACHAR-ment, ferocity

CACHI, to hide

COACH, carriage

COACH, to train

PITCH, polecat

PUSS, cat

NICK, NOTCH, NICHE, indent

QUAICH, cup

QUACH, betray confidence

QUEACH, thicket, boggy

KEECH, slime (Hindi)

QUITCH, grass

GHAS, grass (Hindi)

KAH, grass (Persian) H/S

RISMA (CHR-isma) anointed

COUCH, grass

FICHIU, shawl

ICHNOSOS, track

ICHOR, yellow juice

CHEER, gladden, face

CHEEK, side of face

CHECK, restrain, stop

CHERRY, red

CHALYBEATE, steel

SR سهر to bewitch
SS ساس to rule
SM سمي black (i.e. soot), N لاي pipe
SMy شكل rat, KL تا to be small,
↑ تشم to smell
SN صنو water flowing between two hills

SR صر to anoint

SR صر to anoint

SR صر to anoint

MS مس to anoint

SK سق to sprout forth X SHOOT

SK سق to crow (cock)

SK سق to fling down

SR سمر to be furious

CS سشي to hide

CS سشي to drive nf.

FS BS بي cat

BS بي cat

NS نص to bite w. teeth

QS ساس to form cup

QS شغ act dishonestly

QS كت to be thick

KS كشم slime

QS سفiet grass

GS سفiet grass

KH KS عم to be green

SR سمر to anoint

CS سغي grass

FS VS وسحscarf, sash

SN سين to follow a path

ISR غض عصر juice

SR سر to cheer, face

SK شق side (الside, cheek)

KS سك to close a door

SR سر red

SLB صلب hard

D=D

SID-ros, iron
IRON (IS-ion) hardness
CHEQUE, written order

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

SID-ros, iron
IRON (IS-ion) hardness
CHEQUE, written order

D=Z

CHIRR, to make a trilling sound
CHUR, trilling sound

CHINN, small dog

SHB شب to kindle fire

CHAUVER, fireman, stoker

H2 = de-CAD-ence, fell,

deterioration

de-CEASE (CED) go, die

de-CIDE (CAED) cut

dEEM, think

de-RIDE, laugh (le badly)

RIDICULE (RID) laugh

ARRIDE, be pleasing

DEITY, being=ae god

ZEUS, god (Greek)

DEO-ta, god; beaming (Skt.)

DZ = ZM خيم side of mountain

DM = ZM خيم loss, damage

DM = ZM زيم to reprove

DR = ZR دري to excite desire

CD = CZ قشي to fall,

CD = CZ قشي to be rotten, worn out

CD = CZ قشي to be finished, death

CD = CZ قشي to be finished, death

CD = BZ قشي to decide, drop

DM = ZM زيم to think

RD = ZR رزي to be pleased

RD = ZR رزي to be pleased

RD = ZR رزي to be pleased

DIE = ZIE شمس, sun at (sun as god)

ZE شمر sun (sun as god)

DEO = ZEO عزر sunlight

N.B.—Sun was god of many people; hence the Quranic injunction:

Prostrate 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
  ML= Größe, Macht, Größe, Macht
  DIE=ZIE almost sunshine

- DIV, evil spirit, god
  DV=ZV light (sun as god)

- DODGE, shift about
  DG=ZG winding of river

- ENDORSE (DOR-s-um) back
  DR=ZR pain back

- HED-one pleasure
  HD=HZ stay pleasure

- HEED, to care
  HD=HZ stay (to keep w. care)

- HIND, back (N)
  HD=HZ stay back

- KID (KITZE)
  KD=KZ child

- DOR-s-um, back
  DR=ZR pain back

- DOR, to scoff
  DR=ZR to revile

- DIRE, dreadful
  DR=ZR to terrify

- IMPUD-ent (PUDEO) be ashamed
  PD=ZP shame face

- INCUS (in-CUD-is) anvil, forge
  CD=ZC have pound, beat

- INCUSE (CUDO) strike, beat
  CD=ZC have pound, beat

- NUDE, undraped
  ND=NZ no to undress

- ODALISK (ODAH) chamber
  OD=OZ voice w. teeth

- ODONT (O-D-OUS) tooth
  OD=OZ bite w. teeth

- PARADOS (DOR-S-UM) back
  DR=ZR pain back

- PREROSION (RODO) gnaw
  RD=ZR pain face

- PUD-ency, shame
  RD=ZR to wash

- RED, clear, tidy
  RD=ZR to prepare

- REDD, to arrange
  RD=ZR to prepare, review

- REDDE, advice, counsel
  RD=ZR to propose a th.

- RI-ant, gay (RIDEO) be cheerful
  RD=ZR to please

- RID-ent, cheerful
  RD=ZR to please

- RIG, joke
  RG=ZR to be pleased

- RIDI-cule, deride, laugh
  RD=ZR to please

- RISI-ble (RIDEO) cheer up, laugh
  RD=ZR to be pleased

N.B.—(لي) has assumed four forms viz. RIS, Ris, RIDEO, R-ant i.e., Z, has passed into S, G, D, and is lost in R-ant ("D sometimes lost" Liddel, P. 171).

L4 BIND, (N)
Bajja, bound (Punjabi)
BAS-tan, to bind (Pers.)

BD=BO to fasten Z=d
BJ=BO to fasten Z=J
BS=BO to fasten Z=S

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

- RIS-us (RIDEO) cheer, laugh
  RD=ZR to be pleased

- ROD-ent, gnawing
  RD=ZR tooth

- A-DIEU, to gad
  DIEU=ZIEU, sun shine (sun-light)

- ACCIDENT (CAD) fall
  CZ to fall, pull down

- ADC-ence, fall
  CZ to pull down

- CORRODE (RODO) gnaw
  RD=ZR tooth

- DIA-DELPH-OS, brother
  DIA=through, ZLP ZLP

- DRIBB-le, flow, drop (DRIB)
  DRIB=ZRF thump, flow, drop

- DRIFF, DRUM, flow, drop
  DRR=ZRF thump, flow, drop

- DRIFF-t, urge by blows
  DRIF=ZRF thump, flow, drop

- DROOF, to drop
  DRIB=ZRF thump, flow, drop

- DROVE, beat
  DRIB=ZRF thump, flow, drop

- EARTH (ARD)
  ARD=ZAR earth

- EAT (ED) gnaw
  ED=EZ to bite w. teeth

- HARRID-an, 'eem horse
  HARRID=HRZ to break, sickly

- HOARD, to store
  HRRD=HRZ to break, store

- HUDDE, drive in disorder, hustle, put hastily
  HUDD=HRL to be shaken, tossed, heald to hasten

- INDEMNITY (DAM) loss
  DAM=ZAM loss

- OCCASSION (CAD) fall
  CZ to fall event, up to fall, to set (sun),

- OCCIDENT, setting of sun (CAD) fall
  CZ to fell

L=D (e.g., ULYSSES=ODYSSEY)

- LACRIF-MA (DAKRU) tear
  TG=LG tongue

- LANGUAGE=DINGUA (N)
  TG=LG tongue

- TONGUE=DINGUA=LINGU

N.B.—It may seem strange but

In Greek L changed into D which has passed into T.

CAR-OL, round dance
CR=KAR round

D-S (see Liddel’s Greek Dictionary, P. 171).

MID (MES-os) nv.

ALBERT (AETHAL) noble

ADL=ASL desired to be noble

ATHL=ASL desired to be noble,

BRIGH= to shine
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

 알아 (ADDEL), mud
 혼란 (MIDDLED), (MISCEO) mix
 혼란 (MELD), (MISCEO) mix
 
=GRTH=GRS فرش to curd (milk)
 DL=SL ثق مذ to mix
 MD=MS مات to mix
 MD=MS مات to mix

 S=D

 ع Curse
 ROSE (RHOD-on)

 CRS=CRD رد to curse
 RS=RD رد to rose

 R=D

 رUBBISH
 RBSH=DBSH دبيان rubbish

 Loss of D

 “D is sometimes lost” (Liddell, P. 171).

 DEFY (FID) trust
 FY=FD=VD وديثة to trust
 CONGEAL (GELU) freeze
 GL=GLD جلد to freeze
 JELLY (GELU) freeze
 GL=GLD جلد to be frozen
 JAM (JAMAD) freeze
 JM=JMD جم to freeze
 JEW (YEHUDA) Jew
 J=Y=YHD جود to be a Jew
 SEE (SED) sit
 S=SD=KD جود to sit
 SE-lle, saddle (SED) sit
 S=SD=KD جود to saddle
 RI-ant (RIDEO) to be glad
 R=RD رضي to be pleased

 N.B.—In all these words the final D has been lost.

 G or J=Z

 ADJECTIVE (JAC) to throw

 ADJUST (JUNGO) join (N)
 AGIO, ease
 AGNATE (GEN) to beget
 AGN-us-DEI, lamb of God
 GEN-us, race
 GEN-ral, gettling
 GEN-re, kind
 GENE-r, rate, beget
 GENE-r-rate, rate

 H2

 GER-m, offspring, sprout
 GER-man, closely related
 GER-us, old age
 GER-us, bearing
 GERU-n-d, bearing

 L2

 GRAIN (GRA-n-um) seed

 H2

 GROW (رز) to grow

 Ents: subject, object, reject, project, eject, deject, ejaculate, etc.

 DERIVATIVE: subject, object, reject, project, eject, deject, ejaculate, etc.

 ZR نف to produce, زرع grow up
 ZR لنف seed (Russian=ZER-но)
 ZN نف to be prolific (woman)
 OK مأ to stay in a house
 ZN نف to be prolific (woman)
 ZR مر fear
 AZ اما again
 AX اما opposite, in front
 JC=ZC زرع to throw into abyss

 1. GREEN (GROW)
 2. GRE-nade, grain
 3. GYNAE—CE-um, woman+ house (OK)
 4. proto-GYN, woman
 5. UGLY (UGGR) fear
 6. AG-sin, second time
 7. AGAI-n-st, opposite (St)
 8. ABJECT (JACIO) to throw

 1. AGRI, field
 2. COGNATE (GEN) beget
 3. COGNITION (GEN) know
 4. CORN (GRA-n-um) grain
 5. CORN (GRA-n-um) to sprinkle
 6. enGAGE, to bind by marriage
 7. exAGGERATE (AGGER) to heap
 8. GAG, to choke up
 9. GAGE, to engage
 10. GAOL, prison
 11. GAUGE, to adjust standard
 12. GAUN-t, thin
 13. GREE-t, to weep
 14. JIFFY, an instant
 15. JOKE, JOCU-n-d
 16. JUG-al, JUG-ate, join
 17. JUGU-l-ar, joining
 18. JUNCTION, JOIN (ZYG)
 19. KIND (CYN) race
 20. MEGA, bg

 Deriv.: magnify, magnitude, magistrate, magnanimous, nofar, majesty.

 NORM (CNO) to know

 Deriv.: note, notify, notice, know, can, acquant, notion, notorious.

 ONAGER (AGR-os) field

 JEOPARDY, equal chance in sport, joke, i.e.,

 game, PR to divide
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

KIN (GEN-us) race
KNOW (GNO)
MAGNIFY (MAG-us) great
MASTER (MAG-n-us) great
MAXIM (MAG-n-us) great
MAYOR (MAG-n-us) great
MIGHT (MAG) be powerful
NOTE, NOTION, NOTICE (GNO)
NOTORIOUS (GNO) know
PROG, to pierce
PRO-GNO-sis, know before
REG-ma, breaking
REJECT (JACIO) to throw
SUBJECT (JACIO) throw
CAN, to know (GEN)
DECA-GYNIA, ten + woman
INGENUOUS (GEN) beget
GYNE, wife
CO-GNI-tion, knowing

ZN ضنٌ race, offspring
ZN لَعْلٌ to know
MZ مَراة great (men)
MZ مَراة to excel
MZ مَراة to excel, overcome
MZ مَراة to excel, Z=Y
ZN ضنٌ to know (Z elided)
ZN ضنٌ to know
PRZ قَفَضٌ to pierce
RS رَضٌ to know
RS رَضٌ before, ZN ضنٌ to know
RC رَضٌ to break
ZNركَتٌ to throw
ZNركَتٌ to throw
ZN ضنٌ to know
ZN ضنٌ to know
ZN ضنٌ شنٌ be prolific
ZN ضنٌ نابيٌe woman (ZN)
ZN ضنٌ to know

L3 CAKE (COQUO) to cook
KITCH-en (COQUO) to cook
SOKH-tan, to burn (Persian)
SEK-na, to heat (Hindi)
BISCUIT (COQUO) to cook
COURAGE (COR) heart
CURRACH, boat
CUTL-ar (COULT-er) knife
CRAN, chink, crack
COLANDER (COL) to strain
CULL-er, strain
dis-CREP-ent (CREP) to sound
per-COL-ate, strain through
con-CORD (COR) heart
CORDIAL (COR) heart

H2 CORE, heart, rope

C=K

CON-CER-n, regard
CON-CER-t, agreement
CEIL, roof
CELE (KELE) tumour
CELESTIAL (CAEL-um) heaven
CERULEAN (CAEL-um) sky
CEN-TAPH, empty tomb (KEN)

CELEB-ate, unmarried B/V
CIRC-1-n-ate, to compass
CIRR-us, curl
CUR-l, spiral, incurved
NOCU-ous, hurtful
NOC-ent, hurtful
IN-NOC-ent, not hurting
ob NOXI-ous (NOXA) hurt
con-CEAL (KEL) hide
HEL-m (KEL) hide
HELL (KEL) hide
CELL (KEL) hide

K=S

CROCK, earthen jar
CRICK, sudden stiffness
CROOK, shepherd's hooked staff
CROQ-et-teen, to crush
CRISH (N)
NOCK, to notch
QUAG, mire

KICK, hit w. foot
CREAM (KHEIRO) anoint K/S
CHRI-st, anointed K/S
QUICK, active
KEEN, sharp
KEEN, wail
KENN-et (CAN-is) dog
CLEPS DAR (KLEP- to) steal, (HUDOR) water
KENN-el, house for dogs
CYN-na, dog like

N GRIM-al-kin, old cat

S=S

ab-SURD, deaf, voiceless
SAVAGE (SILVA) wood
SIZE, glue

CN=KN خن to empty raised place
CLV=KLV خلو alone
CRC=KRC كرس to enclose
CR=KR كر to be wound
NC=KN خن to hurt
NC=KN خن to hurt
NC=KN خن to hurt
CL=KL كلي to come to a hidden place
KL=KL كلي to come to a hidden place
KL=KL كلي to come to a hidden place

SLAB, mud
SLIP, counterfeit coin
SLIP, a strip, cutting
SLIP, slime
SPIDER (SPIN)
SPIN
STAEL, cover to a purpose
STEAL, to pass quietly
STAEL, dupe
STAL-k, steal up to game
STAM-P (P)
STAP-le, post, support
STAMP-ed, hurried movement (M)

STEP nfv.

STEP, to deprive
SPEED
STR-ut
STOOR, formidable, great
STAP-le, heap
STOP, fill, cram, close
STUPU-r-a-te, to ravish
STUP-o-r, to deafen, dazzle
STRU-t, start w. fear
STRU-ut, to strain, to strutting
STRU-ut, rod
STUL-ti-fy, foolish
SYLVIA, wood V/B

SOB

DESSIDENT (SED) to sit
SIT (SED)
PARA-SITE (SIT-os) food
ASSESS (SED) sit
ASSIZE (SED) sit
ASSORT (SOR-s) lot
INSIDIOUS (SED) to sit

SADD-le

SED-ate, alloying, sitting

SLF=KLF خلف sleeve
SLB=KLB خلب mire
SLB=KLB خلب reversal
SLP=KLP خلب tree bark, to cut
SLB=KLB خلب mire
SPN=KPN خن to spin
SPN=KPN خن to spin
KTL خل to approach game stealthily
KTL خل to approach game stealthily
KTL خل foolish
KTL خل to approach game stealthily
KTM خل to stamp
STB=KTB خلب pole, pivot
STP=KTP خلب to walk quickly

STP=KTP خلب to walk at quick pace
STP=KTP خلب to snatch away
SPD=KPD خلب to walk quickly
STR=KTR خلب to strain
STR=KTR خلب monstrous
STB=KTB خلب to collect
STB=KTB خلب to fill, close
STP=KTP خلب to ravish mind
KTP خلب to deafen, dazzle
KTR خلب to quiver
KTR خلب to shake o's self in walking
KTR خلب branch
KTL خلب foolish
KLB خلب thickets of trees

SB=KB خلب to be choked by sub-
SD=KD كد to sit
SD=KD كد to sit (not سئين seat)
ST=KT كت food
SD=KD كد to sit
SD=KD كد to sit
SR=KK كعارة lot
SD=KD كد to sit
SD=KD كد to saddle
SD=KD كد to sit
- pre-SIDE, sit before
- SEDIMENT, sitting
- SEE (SEDEO) to sit
- SEJ-ant (SED) sit
- SEIZE
- SESSILE, SESSION (SED) sit
- SIEGE (SED) to sit
- SUBEILLIUM, SUBSIDE (SED) sit
- super-SEDE, sit above
- ASBEST-OS (SBE-nnu-mi) to quench
- OBSESS (SED) sit
- CONSORT (SOR-s) lot
- SAWD-er, to flatter
- SEAT (SEDEO)
- H₂ SILO (SIR-os) pit, vessel
- SELLE, saddle (SED) sit
- SEEL, eyelid, cover (CIL)
- SERO, lot
- SURA, leg of calf
- SYBOW, onion (CIB-ol)
- SPOOR, to track
- SPIN-dle, SPIN-ster, to spin
- SURD, voiceless
- SET (SED) to sit
- SET, group
- ENSLAGE (SIR-os) pit
- SORE, ulcer, wounded
- SAL-oon, dwelling (SAL)
- SIL-ent, without sound
- SILVA, wood
- SLIV-er, piece cut off
- SW-oon, fainting fit
  (SOUH) to sigh, resound, to sweep

N.B.—The root SOUGH is a different one, i.e., SG ضح, ضح, ضح, ضح, to faint at the sound of thunder, which has been confused with ضح, ضح, ضح, ضح, to sweep. SW-oon=KF ضح to swoon.
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

ef. فوء orifice, mouth, م أوirifice, mouth. MUKH i.e., mouth in Sanskrit= MK ی adhere, deep hole. The non-Arabic languages do not possess exact words for human limbs. Hence they coin such words.

L, M, N inter change

pro-NOTUM (NOTON) NTN= MTN ین دوم to circle, whirl-back
back N/M

PERI-DIN-os, whirl DN=DM دوم to circle, whirlpool

● UHLAN (OGLAN) young man, GLN=GLM غلام young man

MAT, to interweave (NAT) MT=NT ین to weave (a fabric)
TA M/N

OMPHAEOAN (OMPHE) voice, MP=NP نف voice

MAIM, to mutilate (MAIN) MM=MN ین to cut, weaken

MAMM-on, riches MM=NM ین wealth

MEMB-er, limb (B) M/L MM=LM ین to join, to solder

LIMB (LIM) LM ین to join, to solder

NIM, take, steal (N/M) N/L NM=LM ین to take away stealthily

ANIL-ine (NIL) blue N/M NL=ML ین ملずful bluish

S=T

CHILD CH/S SLD=TLD ین child

SPUE, con-SPUE, to spit SP=TP ین to spit

SPEW, spit SP=TP ین to spit

SPIT (SPUE), SPITT-le (SPUE) SP=TP ین to spit

SPI-t, to dig (d) SPD=SD ین iron spit

SPI-t, to dig SB ین dig

MASSYMORE=MATTAMORE MS MR=MT MR ین مطورة underground chamber

T=S

THONG, strap T/S SNG=SN ین to tie, شنق strap

THROB, ین TRUB ین to throb, throbbing

THYLAC-ine, wolf SLC ین سلق, SLC تر ین swab, bag

(THULIK-os) bag ین THULIK-os

N.B.—To say that wolf is a bag is a bag is senseless etymology.

TALLOW (TALG) grease SLG ین to grease

TINE, horn SN ین مس horn

TIND, kindle SND ین زندل to strike fire

TINGE, dye SNG ین to dye, to stain

TINT (TINGE) dye SNG=SN ین to dye

TRACHEA, rough CH/S SRS=SR ین rough

TRAFF-ie, barter SRF=SRF ین exchange

TRENCH, TRUNK, to cut SRNK=SNK ین cut

TRUNC-ate, to cut SRNK=SNK ین cut

imPETUS (PETO) seek PT=PS ین to seek

NUTRITION (NUT-ri-re) seek NT=NS ین to rear (a child)

re-PEAT (PETO) seek PT=PS ین to seek

TOLL, to sound a bell SL ین clank, سل to resound

TORRE-fy, to scourch SR ین to scourch

TOAST (TORREO) parch SR ین to scourch

TIPP, to sip SP ین to drink

TIFF-in, drinking SP ین to drink

TIG, touch SG ین to touch

TIGE, stem SG ین stem of plant

TER-g-al, dorsal, hide SR ین رئه, SG سل back, skin

THIGH, part of leg f. knee to trunk SG ین سل leg (transf.)

TIMON (TEMO) a beam, helm SM ین سلم beam, mast of slip

ALBERT (ATHEL) noble (BRIGHT-i) shining ASL ین ASEL noble

BHARG, shine (SKT.) BRG ین BRG to shine

CURD (KURTH) KRS ین KRS to curd (milk)

GRATE, basket, hurdle be-QUEATHE, say GRS ین GRS basket

KATHA, story (SKT.) QS ین QS to state

KATHA, story (SKT.) KS ین KS ت قصة story

TITLE (TITU-us) heading TT=ST سل top

CHOTI, top (Hindi) CH/S ST سل top

TETE, head TT=ST سل top

SYMMETRY (METI-or) to measure MT=MS سل to measure

MET-er, measure (MESS) MT=MS سل to measure

ATHL-eie (ATHL-on) prize THL=SL سل free gift

IMMENSE (METI-or) measure MT=MS سل to measure

POSTULATE (PET) seek PT=PS ین to seek

RUTH, pity RTH=RS سل to pity

SYM-PIESO-MET-er press + measure PS ین PS to squeeze

MT=MS سل to measure

DE-TAIL (TAILL-er) cut, sew TL=SL سل to cut, sew

L2 TAIL-or TL=SL سل to cut, sew

SL הさまざまな to be sewn (Hindi) SL הさまざまな to sew
Surplus Letters Sifted

This part illustrates the removal of surplus letters viz., nasā’ N₁ 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, gunned
ANNOUNCE, to make known

Derivatives: pronoun, renounce, denounce, enunciate, nuntio.

- ASYNDETONE (SUNDEO) to bind
  BANDY, wide apart at knees
  BANJO, musical instrument

- BANTER, to talk jestingly
  BLUND-er, to act stupidly
  BLIND, without moral light
  BRINDLE (BRAND) streaks
  CANDLE-er, roller
  CANDY, sugar, to sprinkle

CANTON, quarter of a town
CANT, edge, corner
CHANK, cleft, crack
CHINK, sound of glass
CHUNK, lump cut off
CLANG, loud sound, to shriek
CLINK, to make a sharp sound
CLANK, metallic sound
CLENCH, to close the teeth tightly
CLINK, to lock up
CLUNCH, lime-stone

COUNT, to reckon, number

A-KUT, uncounted
COUNTRY, region, territory

CRANK, to curl up
CRANK, eccentric person
CRANK, liable to capsize
CRANK-y, crazy
CRUNCH

DANG-ge suspended
DING-DONG, to jingle
DINGLE, dell shaded w. trees
DRINK, DRENCH (TRINK)
FLENCH, cut up, flag
FLICH, give way, draw back
FLIND-ers, fragments
FLINT, brick
FLOUNCE, move abruptly
FLOUNCE (FROUNCE) strip
FRANCH-ise (FRANC) free
FRANK, candid expression
FRANK, free
FRANGI-ble (BREAK)
FRINGE, border

GLANCE, to slip

HANGAR, shed
HAUNCH, part between ribs

JANGLE, JINGLE, to sound as bell
JUNGLE, dense thickets
MANDUC-ate, to chew
MASTIC-ate, to chew
MANGER, MANDIBLE
MANGY, scabby (MANDUC-ate)

CENTRE, point
PARANG, heavy knife
PLANGO, to strike
PLANG-ent (PLACO) to beat
PLANK, a board
PLINTH, squared stone
POPINJAY, parrot

CRS to be wrinkled
CRK extraordinary
CRK hole
CRK stupidity
CRS to erection
CRS to erect
DG to let down (a curtain)
DG to strike (clock)
DGL bushy place
TRK to drink (turbid water)
FLS to cut a slice
FLS to escape
FLZ to cut into slices
BLT plying stone
VLC to walk quickly
FRC to separate part
FRG to be free
FRK to explain distinctly
FRK to be free
FRK to separate, to burst
G/Z fringe
GLC to slip
HGR cattale shed
HK upper part of haunches

JGL = ZGL confused sounds
JGL = DGL thicket
MDC to chew
MSC to chew
MDC to chew
MDC to chew
MDC to chew
CTR point
FRG sharp knife
PLG to strike
PLC to strike
PLK wood split in two, split
### English Traced to Arabic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BANK, BIND, BOND</td>
<td>BD پیش (hence bend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANK, raised ground</td>
<td>BK ریش (raised ground) × BENCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-LONG, pertain to</td>
<td>LG علی (to pertain to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEND=BIND</td>
<td>BD پیش (hence bend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNCH</td>
<td>BUNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNCH</td>
<td>BK گل (bunch, nosegay) × NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOUNCE, rebound</td>
<td>BC ازب (to leap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUND-le, (BIND)</td>
<td>BD پیش (to fasten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNK, to vanish, make off</td>
<td>BK پایان (to disappear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENND, APPEND, DE-PEND, be heavy</td>
<td>PD پایان (to be heavy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENS-ure to tax, blame</td>
<td>CS تاس (to take the measure of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENS-us, rate</td>
<td>CS تاس (to measure, pattern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTO, patchwork</td>
<td>CT تیله (a piece)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGE, to exchange G/Z (CAMB) to barter</td>
<td>CH-G=KZ تاش (to exchange), CB عرب (to barter (wrong root))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENG, change (Chinese)</td>
<td>KZ تاش (to exchange)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINCTURE (CING) to gird</td>
<td>CG میز (to fence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINGU-lum, belt</td>
<td>CG میز (to fence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCH, shell</td>
<td>CS کچ (conch, shell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSANQUINE (SANG) blood</td>
<td>SG تاب (to flow (blood) × nf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSENT (SENT) perceive</td>
<td>ST میل (to perceive by smell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCENT, SENSE (SENT) perceive</td>
<td>ST میل (to perceive by smell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSENSUS (SENT) perceive</td>
<td>ST میل (to perceive by smell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT (TANG) touch</td>
<td>TG=SG تاش (to touch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTUSE (TUND) to thump</td>
<td>TD وحش (violent blow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANCE, beat the ground, move w. rhythmic step</td>
<td>DC داس (to tread on ground, throw about feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCENDI-ary (CAND) glow</td>
<td>CD وقود (to kindle fire) × C/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCREASE (CAND) burn</td>
<td>CD وقود (to kindle fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCREASE, earge (CAND) burn</td>
<td>CD وقود (to kindle fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAND-le (CANE0) shine</td>
<td>CN میل (to shine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAND-our, brightness, hence sincerity</td>
<td>CD وقود (to kindle fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNK, dip</td>
<td>PD فتح (to be heavy, DE down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANK, soaked, oozy</td>
<td>MS میل (to measure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION (MENS) measure</td>
<td>DG چیره (darkness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DING-y, dark</td>
<td>PG BG پیش (to bind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPATCH (PANG) fasten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
OUNT (FUNDO) reservoir
FOUND, pour, melt
FUNG-us, mushroom
FUNK, draw back
FICK-le, weak-minded
HAUNT, to frequent
HUNG-er
INCENSE (CANDO) kindle
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
KNOLL, small hill, clod
LANCE, to fling
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 to patch
VC = FC to overcome
VQ = FQ to overcome
CS to measure
PD to spread
PG to be heavy (weight)
SD to cut asunder
FD to abundance, river
FD to pour, wash
FG to fungus
FG to be weak-minded
FK to deter, be weak-minded
HT = AD to come time after
time
HG to be hungry
CD and to kindle
KD and to kindle
FD and to pour
JG = ZG to join
TG to touch
VC = FC to overcome
JG = ZG to join
JG = ZG to join, pair
CL to resound
KF to sink
KB to swell
KL to hallow, clod
LC to throw
LG to language
LG to thin (horse)
LK to be thin
LK to throw
LC to lick
LG to walk slowly
LG to language
LG to apace
LK to ring of metal
LK to blaze
LK to walk quickly
LK to pasture land

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

TONGUE = DINGUA = LINGUA d/l
LG لون
LING, connected
LONG to pertain, befit
LONG, far extending
LOUD-R, bethump
LOUNGE, idle stroll
LUNCH, slight repast
LUNG
LONG, lengthen
LUNGE, rope
MANCHU, pure race
MENS-ES, monthly
MENSU-rare, measure
MING, MING-le, mix
MONGREL (MENG) mix
MOUND, raised bank
MOUND, world
MOUNT, climb
MUNCH, to chew
MUND-ase, earthly
MUNDIFI, to clean
NEPENTHE (PENTH-os) grief
OB-TUND, thump
OB-TUSE, not pointed (TUND)
OUNCE = OKE
ASEND, de-SCEND etym. dub
PAINT (PING)
FANG, violent pain
FANG, to fill
PARA-MOUNT, superior
PERUSE (TUND) strike
PINK, to stab, pierce
PINK, light red, yellow
PINK, highest point
PINK, to peep, wink
PINK, to knock, tilting sound
POINT, APPON'T (PUG) prick
PUNCH-en, to prick, stab
PUNCH-TU-STE (PUG) prick
PUNCH-TU-AL (PUG) prick
PUNG-ent (PUG) prick

ARABIC TO ENGLISH

ِّلُوُنَّةِ= ِّلُوُنَّةِ= ِّلُوُنَّةِ d/l
LG لون
LING, connected
LONG to pertain, لَّاَنِّ لَمْ بِيْت
LONG to hang, suspend
LD to strike in repelling
LG لجُلَّ حِلَّةِ لَمْ بِيْت
KL كِلَّ ماْلِيْنَةِ رسْمُتْ لِّكِلَّ ماْلِيْنَةِ سَمْعُ مِنْ لَمْ بِيْت
LG لجُلَّ حِلَّةِ لَمْ بِيْت
LG لجُلَّ حِلَّةِ لَمْ بِيْت
MS مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت
MS مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت
MG مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت
MG مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت
MD مَسَحُ مَيْآَتُ مَسَحُ مَيْآَتُ
MT مَسَحُ عَلَىٰ مَاٰلِيْنَةِ لِّمْ بِيْت
MS مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت
MD مَسَحُ مَيْآَتُ
OC مَسَحُ مَيْآَتُ
SD مَسَحُ مَيْآَتُ مَسَحُ مَيْآَتُ
PG مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت مَسَحُ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG لَكُنْ لِّمْ بِيْت
PG L to burst, crack fingers
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
PG L to slit
SPEND (ex-PEND) weigh out
SPONDEE, pour out
S1AIN (NINGE) make foul
SUCCINT (CING) gird
• SUND-er, SUND-ry, separate
  sur-CING-le, belt
TANG-ent, touching T/S
• TANK
• TANK-ard, drinking cup
• TONG-s, two-legged instrument
  VENER-ate, to fear
re-VERE, to fear
VICTIM (VINCIO) bind
• VICTOR (VINGO) overcome
• WANG, cheek
• CHEEK, slice of face
  WING, side
اصـل WANT, lack (VANR)

WONK-y, shaky, unsound
WRANG-le, noisy dispute
WRENCH, to pull or twist
re-SCIND, to cut
RED-OUND, overflow
(RED)+ (UNDA) back + flow
H2 UNDUL-ate, curve, flow
AB-OUND, overflow (VOD)
REDUNDANT (UNDA) wave
WHANG, sound of blow
L2 SHUNT, to hasten
CHHET-I, haste (Punjabi)

انْخُط خَطُّ للرِّضْع، is a kin of خَطُّ to throttle.

H2 SCANT-ling, cut piece, pattern
(CANT-ie), small piece
(CANTH-US) corner, side
MENSU-able, measurable
IM-MENSE, not measurable

PD نوع heavv (weight)
S= out, PD ألوى to pour
TG اًحُم make foul, defile
CG مَحَو to surround, fence
SD دَعَي, cut asunder
CG سَحَي to surround, fence
TG=SG سَيَأَي to touch
TK=SK مََة tank
TK=SK مََة cup, to give drink
TG=SG مَاء leg
VR وَهُرَي fear
VR وَهُرَي fear
VC=BC مَّوَى to tie
VC=FC مَاء overcome
WG وَجَه side (cf. خَد, خَد side, cheek)
SK قَش side
WG دَفَع side
WT وَطِع, وَطَى, وَطَح scarcity,
↑ VR وَهُرَي to lessen a th.
WK وَكَب to be weak, weary
RG حَرِي, riot, make a faction
RS رَضى to drag
SD دَعَي, cut asunder
RD رد to return
UD وَيَد to flow
UD أَوْرَى to curve, to blow
UD وَيَد to flow
UD أَوْرَى to curve + to move
WG وَغَل sound of bow
ST سَّتَأ hasten
ST سَّتَأ hasten

A, euphonic, N nasal, X=KS
كتَب to be anxious,
↑ عنف to squeeze throat

N.B.— مَنْعَ to squeeze the throat, is a kind of خَطُّ to the throat.
MEAS-ure

**Trilateral Formula**

Remove Nasal M produced by B or P.

- AMBLE, walk, to go
  - pre-AMBLE, go before PR=
  - AMPUT-ate (PUT) prune
  - CAMPHOR NV
  - CLAMP, clasp, to fasten
  - CLASP (intrusive S)
  - CLUMP, cluster of trees
  - COMPASS, to grasp
  - CRUMP-le, to become curved
  - pro-CUMB-ent, lying down
  - RUMPLE, wrinkle = RUFFLE
  - SLUMP, marshy place S/K
  - TAMBOUR, drum R/L
  - TABOR, drum
  - TIMBAL, kettledrum
  - TRIUMPH, to rejoice

H₂ • CHUMP, fool, head
  - KEMP (KEMPR) woolen hair
  - AMPLE, abundant
  - LYMHPH, pure
  - CLAMP, peat
  - CLAMP, to hold fast
  - CLAMP, piece of timber

**Bilateral Formula**

Remove Nasal M produced by B or P.

- AM-BASSA-d or
  - CAMB-er, vault
  - CAMBI-um, exchange
  - ABRupt (RUMPO) break in pieces
  - AL-EMBIC, cup
  - CHAMP, to munch fodder
  - CHUMP, thick end (CHOP) cut
  - Cymbal (KUMBE) cup
  - Cymba, boat

- DUMP, short and thick
  - DUMP, let fall w. bump
  - Erupt (RUMPO) tear, break,
  - cut
  - IRRupt (RUMPO) break, tear
  - JUMP (GU?PA) to leap
  - JUMP, petticoat
  - JIMP, slimmer
  - LAMP-oon, to satire
  - LAMBREY (LAMBO) to tick
  - LAMB-ent, softly radiant (LAMBO) to tick
  - RUMP-us, uproar
  - RUMP-le, to make grumbling noise
  - PAMPA, treeless plain
  - SHAMPOO, massage, rub
  - TAMP, to fill, pack round

H₂ • TEMP-er, disposition, softening
  - TUMP, hillock

**Bilateral Formula**

Remove Surplus B produced by M.

- CRUMB (KRAM) NV
  - RAMBLE, to wander in talk
  - OMBRO, rain storm
  - IMBRI-c-ater (IMBER) shower
  - NUMBER
  - ENUMER-ate, NUMER-al
  - SOMBRE, shade
  - SOMBRE, dark and gloomy
  - NIMBLE, light in motion
  - ASSEM-Ble, to collect
  - SUM, total (SUMMA) highest
  - COMB (KAM) to clean, top
  - ZIMB, fly
  - GRUMB-le (GRUM) anger

**Bilateral Formula**

Remove surplus B produced by M.

- LIMB (LIM) a member
  - LIMB (LIM) border
  - LM to join, to solder
  - LM limit-stone
MEMP-er, limb
LAMB (LAM)
GAMBREL (CAM) crooked
- b-NUMB (NUM)
- AMBI-tion (AMBI) go round
- en-JAMBENT (JAMBA) leg J/K
JUMB-ie, to mix confusedly
DUMB (DOM) stupid
- GAMB-o1 (GAMBA) leg
REMB-le, to remove
THUMB (TUME) to swell
CLIMB (KLI-mm-en)
- TOMB, mound (TUME) to swell

Trilateral Formula

- TEMPLE, side (TEMP-us) cut
  TP طف side, ↑ طم to cut
- TEMPO, time (TEMP-us) cut
  TM عتم delay, ↑ طم to cut
- TFMPLE, grand edifice (TEMP)
cut
  TM عطما to be swollen (sea),
  ↑ عتمa time
- TIME, mora
  TM عتم delay, hence time
H$_2$ DAMP, choke, moisten
STAMP S/K
 DIMPLE, pool, small hollow d/t
TML طملمة pond

Biliteral Formula

- AMPHI, around
  AM جام to go round
- CAMP, level ground
  CM عتم level ground
- CAMP, tent, lodging
  CM عتم tent
- CAMP-align, open country
  CM عتم level ground
- CHAMPERTY (CAMP-us) field
  (PAR-s) part
  CM عتم level ground,
  PR فر to divide
- CHAMPI-on (CAMP-us) field
  ex-TEMP-ore (TEMP) time
  TM عتم delay (hence time)
- TIME, mora
  TM عتم delay
GZ=ZM عزم resolve, firm purpose

LAMP, to shine
PAMP-er, to gratify to the full
ROMP, to move quickly
TEMP-t, tend to persuade
KAMPTULCATION (KUMP-t-us) flexible
CON-TEMP-1-ate, gaze upon
CON-TEMP-t, disobey

Remove Epenthetic R.

BURL-y, corpulent nv.
- EARL (JARL) noble
- FLIRT, sudden jerk
- LEARN, to get to know
- MARGIN, pearl
- SCRUFF (SCUFF) nape of neck
- SHRILL, piercing sound
- SPECK-e (SPECK) لف stare

TARTAR
TRAP, snare (طف) snare
URN, water vase
H$_2$ LURCH, to filch, glutton
LURCH, to roll on one side
FART, to break wind
NARK, nose (NAK)
JARL, earl, chief

Remove Epenthetic S.

- GRASP (GRIP) handful
- GASPH, to strain for breath
- CLASP, hold closely
- RASP, RISP, to grate as w. rasp

Remove Epenthetic L.

- CELEB-r-ate, to praise, honour
- BLUR, to smear w. ink
- BLUSH, to be red w. joy
- FILCH, to pilfer
- FILLIP, to strike w. finger-nail

ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

LM to shine
PM to fill the mouth
RM to walk quickly
TM ات لع renders eager
KM لع to bend

TM لع raise the eyes towards
TM لع to disobey

BL ثلث thick, fat
JL جل illustrious, great
FLT نا to meet a.o. unexpectedly
LN لع to understand
MRGN مرجان pearl
(S) CF قف nape of neck
SL سحل to be rough, hoarse (voice)
(BK بك to be spotted white and black
TTR سائل Tartar
TP طلطم to lay snare
UN الماء vase
LS لم للموت dead, glutton
LS لم لم to incline to
FT فت to break wind
NK نك tip of nose
JL جل to be illustrious, great

GRP عرفة handful
GB لع to be out of breath
CLB خذب to clutch
RP ربو to whet (a blade)
CB لع to praise, to collect people
BR بير ink, scar
BHS بهذى to have cheerful face
FS فت to pilfer
FP فات to put the thumb nail upon the nail of forefinger
FLURRY, agitation, commotion FR ثرارة disturbance, confusion
RIBALD, mean, low (RIBAU-D) RB روباز mean, small
BAULK, hinderance BK للك to obstruct

N.B.—The roots of these eight words are unknown to the English etymologists because they did not recognize the intrusive L and did not revert to Arabic.

BULGE (BOUGE) to swell
CALM (KAUMO) stillness
MOULD, earth (MOUDE) MD مود earth
MOULD, measure (MODE) MD مود measure
OLD (OUD) OUد old
SCALP (SCAUP) skull
SHOULDER (SCHOUDE) SDR أذن shoulder
CH/S
SULPHER (SOUFFRE) SA livelihood
SALAMANDER
H2 SCLAFF, light slap
Remove Epenthetic W.

SWEET, move w. trailing drapery (W)
SWAGG-er, walk like superior (W)
SWIF- (W)
SWIG, draught (W)
H4 SWAG, bundle, to sag brag noisily, depression (W)
H2 SWAGE, die for shaping iron (SOUGE)
SWEAT=SWID=SUD-or
SWARM, a throng
Remove Epenthetic T.

MAS-ti-Cate, to chew
MANDU-Cate, to chew (N)
CASTLE (CASTR-um) (CASA) hut
ST as suffix.

BLA-st, gust of wind
H2 • BUR-st, to split, suddenly issue forth

EA-st (EO-s) dawn
FIR-st, to begin w. (FOR) FR to begin
FIR-st-ling
FOR-est (FORA) outside
TWI-st, to roll
MOLE-st, to vex
H2 ROBU-st, strong, thick
sub-TRI-st, sad
HARV-st, crop (CROP)
CROP
THRU-st, to push suddenly
TRI-st, sorrowful

ND as suffix.

BRA-n (URO) burn
GRA-n, magnificent
GRI-n (GAR) sharpen
GROU-n, bottom
ROTI-n (ROTA) wheel
JOCU-n (JOKE)
MERCHA-n-ise (MERO) gain
STA-n (STA)
SLE-n-er, thin
SOU-n, echo, noise
SOUTH, healthy
SPL-n-ideal (SPL ENDE) shine
WI-n (VA)
WI-n, to twist
FRIE-n, pleasing
FIE-n (FO-on) to hate
STE-n, to stride vigorously
STRA-n, string
STRA-n, margin of sea
SUROU-n
TREME-n-ous, to be trembled at
AGGRA-n-ise, make large
TRE-n, bend

Nasal NG as suffix.
BRI-ng, to carry
SWI-ng
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. Jepson 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:

- **AB, APO, OFF, away**
  - `AB` حب `to be away`
- **AM-bi, AM-phl, round about**
  - `AM` مهم `to go round`
- **AN-ti, before**
  - `AN` عن `to come before`
- **AN-ti, opposite**
  - `AN` عان `to oppose`
- **AN, UN, N, not**
  - `N` نفي `prohibition`
- **ARCH, chief, beginning**
  - `RK` رك `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` كور `circle, sphere`
- **COM, together**
  - `CM` كم `to collect`
- **CACO, evil**
  - `CC` كس `to be vile`
- **CALCI, lime**
  - `CL` كلي `lime`
- **CENTI (HUND) hundred**
  - `HND` هنديه `flock of 100`
- **CHRONO, time**
  - `KRN` كرن `time`
- **COSMO, order**
  - `CSM` كسم `to dispose of methodically`
- **DE, down**
  - `D` د `to pull down`
- **DER-m (DERO) fly**
  - `DR` دير `to skin`
- **DI, separate**
  - `D` د `to break`
- **DU, two (DVA)**
  - `DV` ديف `to double`
- **EN, IN, EN-de, in**
  - `EN` عن `to confine`
- **EO, dawn**
  - `E` إيه `sunlight`
- **EU, good, happy**
  - `E` إيه `to rejoice`
- **EX, out of**
  - `KS` كلما `to be remote`
- **FORE, PRO, FRE (VOR) before**
  - `ML` ملاء `evil, mischief`
- **PARA, beyond**
  - `PRA` برا `beyond`
- **AGAI-n-st, opposite**
  - `AG` AZ `opposite`
- **HEMI (SEMI) half, equal**
  - `SM` سم `equal, alike`
- **HOMO, similar**
  - `HM` سم `alike`
- **HYPO (SUB) under**
  - `SB` صب `to go down`
- **JUXTA (JUNG) joint**
  - `JG` زوج `to join`
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).

(ب) "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 Trilliteral, Biliteral or Unilateral Formula.

- AB-SALOM, father of peace
- ADELA (AETHAL) noble TH/S
- ALBERT (AETHAL) noble

Prothesis

- HETER, above
- OVER, above
- HETERO, different

Some English Suffixes Traced to Arabic:

- ANA, belonging to
- FUL, full
- CULE, small
- HEAD (HEIT) state, nature
- RIC, power
- ARD, strong, hard
- ESQUE, partaking of quality of

Metathesis

- CRYP, to hidden
- DECA, ten
- POS, behind
- PHILO, love

Prothesis

- HYPER, above
- SUPER, above
- OVER, above
- HETERO, different

Some English Suffixes Traced to Arabic:

- AN, from
- FL, full
- CL, small
- HEAD (HEIT), state, nature
- RIC, power
- ARD, hard
- ESQ, to stick to

MT مطلع companion, ماط to remove
MS ساء to wrong
MN من to cut, weaken
MN من to cut (i.e., seclude)
OB أوب way
VR=FR فرع to overtop
PL فلة return
PR فرع to go round
PL فلة abundant
PR فرع to begin
R راع to return
RD رد to return
NV فرع طرة side
SV فلة exception
OM نم to include all (هم)
BL بل to be worn out
SR سار to ascend
SM ثم to collect
TL طول distance
TR وتر odd number (applied to 3)
UP برع to climb
CRP=CRPR فقر to hide
DK=KD عدد number f. 10 to 20
PS=SP ثنا to follow
PL=LP ألف to love

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).

(ب) "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 Trilliteral, Biliteral or Unilateral Formula.

- AB-SALOM, father of peace
- ADELA (AETHAL) noble TH/S
- ALBERT (AETHAL) noble

Prothesis

- HYPER, above
- SUPER, above
- OVER, above
- HETERO, different

Some English Suffixes Traced to Arabic:

- ANA, belonging to
- FUL, full
- CULE, small
- HEAD (HEIT) state, nature
- RIC, power
- ARD, strong, hard
- ESQUE, partaking of quality of

Metathesis

- CRYP, to hidden
- DECA, ten
- POS, behind
- PHILO, love

Prothesis

- HYPER, above
- SUPER, above
- OVER, above
- HETERO, different

Some English Suffixes Traced to Arabic:

- AN, from
- FL, full
- CL, small
- HEAD (HEIT), state, nature
- RIC, power
- ARD, hard
- ESQ, to stick to
- AB-RAHAM, father of multitude
- ADAM, man, earth, red earth
- AMA-DE-us, love God
- AMBR-ose, of immortal (M)
- AMELIA, labour
- ANDREW, manly (ANER) (D)
- AENEAS (ANG-us) choice
- ANTHEA, flowery
- AUDREY (AETHEL) noble (DR-ed) power
- BARBARA, foreign
- BEA-T-RICE, making happy
- BERE-NICE, victory bringer
- BER-N-ARD, bear (wild) hard
- BERTHA (BERC-ta) bright
- BEN-JAMIN, son of right hand
- BORIS, fight
- CALEB, dog
- CAN-di-da, white
- CATER-ine, pure
- CHRIST (CHRIQO) to anoint
- CHLOE, green shoot, verdure
- CHLO-t-is, name of flower
goddess, kind of grape
- CLA-ra, bright
- CEL-ia, heavenly
- CLAUDE, lame
- CORNE-t-us, of horn
- COSMO, order
- CRIS-p-in, curly, wavy
- CYRL-ec, lordly
- CHAR-l-es, manly
- DANI-EL, lord is judge
- DAMI-an, to tame
- DAPH-ne, laurel
- DAVID (VEDA) love
- DIN-ah, judged
- DOL-o-e-s, sorrows
- DON-AL-d, world chief
- DOR-een, sullen
- DULCIE, sweet
- EGBERT (EGB) sword+G
- BRIGHT-t
- EIL-eeen, pleasant
- ELEA-ZER, God is help=
- ELI, he ght
- EMERY (AMAL) work (RIC) rule
- EMMA, whole
- EMMANU-EL, with us God
- ENOCH, teaching
- EPSIR-am, fruitful
- ERAS-t-us, lovely
- ERAS-m-us, deserving love
- EVER-ARD, boar hard
- EZE-k-IEL, God will strengthen
- EZRA, help
- LA-ZAR-us, God is help
- ED-GAR, happy spear
- EDITH (ED-GYTH) happy war
- ED-MUN-d, happy protection
- ED-WARD, rich guard
- ENSO (EUG-eia) fire
- EU-GENE, well-born
- EU-NICE, happy victory
- EU-PHE-mia, good report
- E-v-a, life (EAU)
- EVANGEL-ine, bringer of
good news (EU) (ANGELL)
bring news
- FER-GUS, supremely choice
- FAITH, trust (FIDE)
- FIDE-ii-a, faithful
- FRANC-ii-s = FRANK-ish, free
- GER-ARD, spear hard
- GISE-l-s (EGIDIO) kid
- GRIFF-i-h, ruddy
- GEORGE (CEOR-gi-US)
husbandman
- GER-AL-d, spear wielder
- DOR-een, sullen
- DULCIE, sweet
- EGBERT (EGB) sword+G
- BRIGHT-t
- EIL-eeen, pleasant
- ELEA-ZER, God is help=
- ELI, he ght
- EMERY (AMAL) work (RIC) rule
- EMMA, whole
- EMMANU-EL, with us God
- ENOCH, teaching
- EPSIR-am, fruitful
- ERAS-t-us, lovely
- ERAS-m-us, deserving love
- EVER-ARD, boar hard
- EZE-k-IEL, God will strengthen
- EZRA, help
- LA-ZAR-us, God is help
- ED-GAR, happy spear
- EDITH (ED-GYTH) happy war
- ED-MUN-d, happy protection
- ED-WARD, rich guard
- ENSO (EUG-eia) fire
- EU-GENE, well-born
- EU-NICE, happy victory
- EU-PHE-mia, good report
- E-v-a, life (EAU)
- EVANGEL-ine, bringer of
good news (EU) (ANGELL)
bring news
- FER-GUS, supremely choice
- FAITH, trust (FIDE)
- FIDE-ii-a, faithful
- FRANC-ii-s = FRANK-ish, free
- GER-ARD, spear hard
- GISE-l-s (EGIDIO) kid
- GRIFF-i-h, ruddy
- GEORGE (CEOR-gi-US)
husbandman
- GER-AL-d, spear wielder
GIDE-on, hewer 
ELIZABETH=ELI-SAB-eth; 
OATH, curse (EED) 
N.B.—Sense of oath is transferred to curse and vice versa.

- GIL-BERT, hostage 
  + (BRIGH-t) shining 
H2 • GLO-ria, glory 
HALBERT 
HED-WIG, contention-fight 
HEL-en, ELL-en, bright 
HER-CUL-es, glory of Hera 
HIL-ary, cheerful 
HOR-tensia, gardener 
• HEZI-ki-AH, Yah is strength 
  + (IS-ah) helps 
  • ISSAC (IZZAK) laugh 
  • IGOR (ING-V-ARR) watch 
  + (ING) 
  • INGI-BORG, stronghold of ING 
  • IR-a, watchful 
  • IR-one, peace 
  ISRA-EL, ruling w. God 
  • JACOB, follower 
  • JAMES (JACOB) 
  • JENIFER, white phantom 
  PHANTOM (PHAI-no) show 
  • JO-ZEPH, JOSEPH, Yah increases 
  • JOA-CHIM, Yah has set up 
  • JOHN (JO-HANN) Yah is gracious 
  • JO-EL, Yah is Lord 
  • LUCI-us (LUX) light=LUKE 
  • MAL-COLM, Columbia's servant 
  • MAL-ISE, servant of Jesus 
  • MARI-na, of the sea

- MILDRED (MILD) (DRE-d) mild power 
  • MIR-nda, to be wondered at 
  • MIRA-bel, wonderful 
  • MURL-EL, sea-bright 
  • MOIRA, fate 
  • MOR-GAN, sea-shore 
  • MAG-nus, great 
  • MAXIMILIAN (MAG-us) great 
  • MANU-EL, with us God 
  • MARK, Mars 
  • MARTH, lady, mistress 
  • MATH, gift of Yah 
  • MI-CHA-EL, who is like Lord 
  • MEL-es, merciful 
  • MELLI-CENT, work-strong (SAND) (N) 
  • MINNA, memory or love 
  • NAOMI, pleasant 
  • NICO-DEM-us, victory of people 
  • NOAH, rest 
  • NOEL (NAT-ale) birthday 
  • OBAJ-hah, worshipper of Yah 
  • OSE-BERT, God-bright 
  • OSE-CAR, God-speak 
  • OSE-WAL-d, God-power 
  • OTHO, rich 
  • OTILLA, heritage 
  • PETER, rock 
  • PATRICK (PA-ter) father 
  • PERCI-VAL, penetrate valley 
  • PER-dita, lost 
  • RAPHA-EL, God heals 
  • REBECA, noose 
  • REGI-na-AL-d, power rule 
  • RHODA, rose 
  • ROSE (RHODA) 
  • MLD (AL-m) soft, 
  • DR=ZR (AL-M) power, 
  • MR (AL-M) wonderful 
  • MR (AL-M) wonderful 
  • MR (AL-M) commotion of sea, be 
  • MR (AL-M) decree 
  • MR (AL-M) side 
  • MG=MZ (AL-M) to excel 
  • MG=MZ (AL-M) to overcome 
  • MN (AL-M) with us. 
  • MK (AL-M) 
  • MRK (AL-M) 
  • MRT (AL-M) woman, wife 
  • MT (AL-M) to give, let a.o. enjoy+YAH 
  • MS (AL-M) to extract a th. 
  • ML (AL-M) gentle 
  • ML (AL-M) work, SD (AL-M) strengthen 
  • MN (AL-M) ponder over, منة desire 
  • NM (AL-M) to be pleasing 
  • NC (AL-M) to win, DM (AL-M) man 
  • NH (AL-M) give rest, ناحی eternal rest 
  • NT=NS (AL-M) to be born 
  • OBD (AL-M) to worship+YAH 
  • OLS (AL-M) to remain 
  • OSL (AL-M) be luxuriant 
  • OSL (AL-M) inherited wealth 
  • PDR (AL-M) stone 
  • P=BA (AL-M) to be father (ter agent sfx) 
  • PRC (AL-M) to pierce, VL (AL-M) valley of hell 
  • BR (AL-M) to perish, to be lost 
  • RPH (AL-M) to give well-being to+AL 
  • RBC (AL-M) noose 
  • RG (AL-M) strength, AL (AL-M) govern 
  • RD (AL-M) rose 
  • RD (AL-M) rose
RICH-ARD, rule hard
RAY-MUN-d, counsel protector
RACH-el, ewe
REGI-N-ALD (REY-n-AL-d) counsel rule
RE-NAT-us, born again T/S
ROBERT (RUP-BRECH-i) fame-bright
ROD-RICK (RIGO) fame rule
RO-GER (ROD-GER) fame spear
REU-BEN, beloved son
ROW-LA-nd, fame of land (ND)
ROSAMUND, pure rose (RHODO) (N)

H₂
SALOME, perfect or peace
SAMS-ON, of the sun
SAMU-EL, heard by God
SAUL, asked for
SIM-on, hearing
SOLOM-on, peacable
SOPHIA, wisdom ponder to
THOM-as, twin
TOB-y, Yah is good
THEO-CLA, God-famed

N.B.—Sun was god of many people. Yah=ZE-us, DEI-ty, DEO-ta, and THEO, i.e., Z=D=T.

THEO-DO-er, gift of God
TIMO-THY, honoured of God
THEO-DO-si-us, gift of God
ULYSSES (ODY-ss-eus) angry
URB-AN, of town
URI-AH, Yah is light
VAL-entine, healthy
VERA, true
VIC-t-or, conqueror
VINC-ent, conquering (N)
WAL-ter, rule-people
XAVIER (ZAVI-ER) splendid
ZACHARI-AH, Yah is renowned

CHRISTIAN PROPER NAMES TRACED TO ARABIC

Prosthesi

BLANCHE, white (N) (B) LK لب لب to be white
BRIG-id, strength (B) RG رق رق strength
ATHEL-STAN, noble stone HLS أمان أمان noble (S), TN طح تط millstone

Toning up

ADOLPHUS (AETHAL) noble ASL أمل أمل noble, (OLPf) wolf OLB=KLB قلب قلب wolf
HELGA (HAL) healthy HL=KL قلب health
RUD-OLF, fame, wolf RD=KLB عض عض repute, OLB=KLB قلب wolf
FULK, people F/K FLK=KLK خلف people
FLO-rence, blooming FL=KL to blossom
WIN, acquire, be attractive W/K WN=KN قلب to acquire, اتا لاثي to please
BAL-d-WIN, bold friend BL=BN Boldness, اتا لاثي to please
GOD-WIN, God-friend GD=WN اتا لاثي to create (God)+prec. nfv.
OS-WIN, God-friend OS=WN عز be powerful (transf.)+prec.
ED-WIN, rich friend ED=EN أه to be rich, أه luck +prec.

N.B.—The sense of friend appears to be based on acquiring or pleasing. Also, FRIEND means, pleasing=R فرح to be pleased. GOD means creator=GD أودج to create (God). The root of God is not known to English. YAH=باور. It take the forms of Jo as well of Jehovah (YAHOWAH).
English numerals traced to Arabic

Like proper nouns numerals also undergo metamorphic changes “All numerals are much corrupted” (Skert’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 = خُمّانَغ any one, human being, self.

2. Two (DVA)=DF bُّعُدُّ to be double. F changed into V which passed into O.

3. Three=TR وُشر 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 ḥe to agree with.

5. Five (PANK-an) PK=KP كُفُّ hand, i.e., five fingers which give the natural sense of five.

6. ستُمسَس to be sixth. But “D is sometimes lost” (Liddell’s Greek Dictionary, P. 171). Therefore ستُمسَس=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 ستُمسَس has been contracted into ست, i.e., six. (See Raghib, P. 227-228.

(e) Therefore Sanskrit and Nepali have SHAT, i.e., six.

N.B.—The original root ستُمسَس 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 ?
### ERRATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Questicipation</td>
<td>Gesticulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>illustrative</td>
<td>illustrative of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>some utterance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Porridge</td>
<td>Partridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>KAK</td>
<td>KAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>فعل</td>
<td>فعل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>والنجوا</td>
<td>والنجوا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>بالخيالات</td>
<td>بالخيالات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>حم</td>
<td>حم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>صح</td>
<td>صح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>فسوه</td>
<td>فسوه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>قرف</td>
<td>قرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>roa</td>
<td>roe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>DB</td>
<td>BD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>sees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>ASTE</td>
<td>ASTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>tarted</td>
<td>started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>UL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>سوايات</td>
<td>سوايات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ZIN-er</td>
<td>ZIN-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>greek</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lughatil</td>
<td>Lughatul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>asend</td>
<td>ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>CM</td>
<td>CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>RUP</td>
<td>RNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>CASH</td>
<td>GASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>ترائه</td>
<td>ترائه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>خلقته</td>
<td>خلقته</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cub</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>قد</td>
<td>قد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>genty</td>
<td>gently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>شنجة</td>
<td>شنجة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>وخش</td>
<td>وخش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Line</td>
<td>For</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(TEN)</td>
<td>제가</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>KE</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>road</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(TR)</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>VF</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>VE</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CSB</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>JD</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>LIP</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>NAURISH</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>per-Pare</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>pot</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>VC</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sight</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>VC</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>VC</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>VC</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>obligation</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>dust</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>expense</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>to but</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>SCHR</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>BARE</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>BAKE</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SCH</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>SCH</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>STR</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>STR</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>STR</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>STR</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>꼬들</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>