THE REVIEW OF RELIGIONS

June 1964

EDITORS

S. D. AHMAD          M. G. AHMAD
THE AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM

The Ahmadiyya Movement was founded in 1889 by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, India. He declared that God had conferred upon him the dignity of Prophethood. He claimed that he had received this blessing through being a perfect follower of the Holy Prophet. He claimed to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdi and the Expected Messenger of all the religions of the world. He explained that God had raised him for the purpose of re-establishing the dominion of Islam and to shed light upon the true teachings of the Holy Quran. With him, in fact, had started a new era, the Renaissance of Islam.

One startling historical disclosure he made, was that Jesus Christ had escaped death at the crucifixion and had subsequently travelled to Kashmir, where his tomb still exists at Srinagar.

When Hazrat Ahmad published his claims and the revelations received by him, he encountered a severe storm of opposition from all quarters and all communities. In spite of this opposition God began to strengthen his voice and people began to follow him. At the time of his death in 1908, he had gathered around him a group of faithful and staunch followers, not only in India but also in other countries, numbering hundreds of thousands.

After his death in 1908, he was succeeded by the Late Hazrat Maulvi Nuruddin Sahib as his First Khalifa. At his death in 1914, Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, the Promised Son of the Promised Messiah, was elected as his second Khalifa.

He particularly undertook a vast programme of the propagation of Islam, and under his guidance, the Movement is carrying on vigorous missionary activities throughout the world. There is now a network of Ahmadiyya missions in almost every free country.

Any information or literature about Ahmadiyyat can be had from the Ahmadiyya missions in different parts of the world or direct from:

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Rabwah, West Pakistan.

For outside Pakistan
The Secretary,
Ahmadiyya Muslim Foreign Missions,
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The Review of Religions
A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Cause of Islam

This is an organ of the Ahmadiyya Movement which represents true Islam. It deals with religious, ethical, social and economic questions, Islamic mysticism and current topics. It also provides Book Reviews.

It is open to all for discussing problems connected with the religious and spiritual growth of man, but it does not give any assurance to publish all articles, nor does it accept any responsibility for views expressed by contributors.

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S. D. AHMAD M. G. AHMAD

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JAPANESE TRACED TO ARABIC

by
Sheikh Muhammad Ahmad Mazhar, B.A., LL.B. Advocate.

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Arabic is The Mother of All Languages—XXIII

JAPANESE TRACED TO ARABIC

Japan is an island-group composed of 4 large and about 4,000 small mountainous, volcanic islands. Its own name is Dai Nippon and its government is a constitutional monarchy under a hereditary emperor called the Mikado. The capital is Tokyo. Japan’s population is 769,88,000.

Japanese language is an agglutinative tongue, independent in vocabulary and grammar but allied to Korean and Chinese and belonging to the Korea-Japanese stock of the Mongolian group of languages.

The Japanese syllabary consists of 72 syllable sounds, to express which 48 characters are employed. Japanese is apparently distinct from the Ural-Altaic family and possesses a literature dating from A.D. 712 in Koski, or sacred book of Shintoism (adapted from Standard English Dictionary).

All living languages undergo rapid changes and Japanese is changing more rapidly than other languages and it now consists of at least 12 different dialects and 6 literary styles, each of
which uses special words and special constructions. There is the speech of the Court, that of the army, Standard Tokyo or Kanto speech, the Kansai or the Western Japan speech. Broadly speaking, however, the language may be divided into 2 main categories viz., the Kogo or colloquial and Bungo or literary language (see Hand book of Japanese Grammar by Henderson, 1945 edition). The following are some of the noteworthy characteristics of the Japanese language:

(a) There are numerous words which are exclusively used for Mikado or the emperor of Japan, his court and courtiers. Such words are mostly based on metaphors or allegories and it is very difficult to fix upon their etymologies.

(b) "Japan excels in the manufacture of porcelain, lacquer ware, silk fabrics, bronzes, cutlery, enamel, ivory carvings and inlaid metal work. Its general characteristics are exquisite detail, harmonious colour, and truth to nature in the definition of animal and vegetable life". With this background there are numerous words devoted to these arts and crafts. They are based on technical nomenclature and obviously enough their etymologies are too obscure to find out.

(c) Shintoism is the most ancient religion of Japan. It consists in the worship of Kami i.e. the deities of Shinto religion of whom there are said to be 8 million i.e. innumerable. Thus Shinto is a mixture of ancestor-worship and of nature-worship. It regards human beings as virtuous by nature; assumes that each man’s conscience is his best guide and while believing in a continued existence beyond the grave, entertains no theory as to its pleasures or pains.

Shinto was superseded by Buddhism in the 6th century A.D. but it has revived since the revolution of 1868 and is still a living force in Japan. It has its own deities, priests, worship and rites. But its central belief is implicit obedience to the Mikado (i.e. exalted gate) as the direct descendent and actual representative of the sun-goddess AMATERASHI i.e. to shine from the sky.

In this context, therefore, there are numerous terms which are used for synagogues, divinities, mythology, worship and prayer, religious rites and practices connected with Shintoism and Buddhism. And the etymologies of such words are generally shrouded in mystery.

(d) And yet again, there are words which have undergone wear and tear, mutilations and distortions and have practically lost their original features.

Barring the above-noted 4 categories of words the main Japanese language is clearly traceable to Arabic with precision and certainty. Nay more. It is a very beautiful language and has wonderfully retained the Arabic sense and sound. This is so, because Japan is segregated from the influence of foreign civilization and alien languages so that Japanese vocabulary is mostly pure and unalloyed.

(e) In the Japanese language particles are placed after the substantives and are called postpositions instead of prepositions which are placed before the substantive. Japanese order of thought is also different e.g. we say not fond, not civil, but a Japanese will say fond not, evil not:

SUGAI-NAI—uncivil =ج to be gentle, غيري not.
SUWA-NO—not fond of =ق to excite, ئ desire, غيري not.

This order of thought has also to be remembered in tracing the etymologies.

(f) The fundamental rule of Japanese construction is that qualifying words precede the words they qualify. The adjective precedes the noun, which it defines, the adverb and explanatory or dependent clauses precede the principal clause. The object likewise precedes the verb. However, an etymologist is not directly concerned with syntax and grammatical forms because his main business is to find out the root, shorn of the prefixes and suffixes.

(g) In the Japanese language there are numerous prefixes and suffixes which govern and modify the sense of the root word. It is most important to remember the suffixes in order to separate them from the roots. A list of
the suffixes is appended herewith; the etymologist
must have them on his finger-tips to be able to find
out the root word which has to be traced to Arabic.

(h) A nation's language is the mirror of its mind and the
Japanese customs, manners, civilization, spirit of chivalry,
self-sacrifice and devotion to their king and country are
reflected in numerous words which the reader will come
across in this dictionary.

(i) Japanese have a buoyant spirit and they seem to enjoy
their language by duplicating a word for emphasis e.g.
RAKU-RAKU, pleasantly = راقي to be pleased
REIKI-REIKI, clear = راقي to be clear
POTSU-POTSU, in a =את to scatter
scattering manner

N.B.: TS should be read as S only.

(j) Another remarkable feature of the Japanese language is
that in many cases a word of general import is used to convey
a particular sense e.g.,
SAIB-on, eulogy - of the dead = تقى to praise
* HODO, to dedicate - a hall = هدى offre a present
* ITEI, obedience - of wife to husband = إطاعة obedience
* GON-O, wealthy - farmer = غنا wealth (nom. O)
* REIK-an, wonderful-answer to prayer = راقي to excite wonder
* GOM-A, subjugating - demons = نع to subdue
* GOTO, fish oil =GT=ZT = زيت any oil
* AISHIRI, juice of indigo plant = عصير juice
* AD-O, assistant of juggler = أيد to assist. (nom. O)

Conversely, words denoting a particular sense are sometimes
used to convey a general sense e.g.
SOMU-ki, to turn the back upon = سما back of horse vfn.
SON, descendent, posterity = ضع son, nephew

(K) It may also be noted that nasal N and nasal M,
exerescent B and P are very rare in Japanese. However, the
loss of initial K and initial S occurs very frequently and
hence the number of words falling under the ninth formula
named Toning Up is very large.

(L) It is interesting to note that the above-mentioned

words-MIKADO, AMA-TERA-shi and JAPAN are also based on
Arabic roots.

(a) "S changes into H and disappears" (Jespersen P. 199).
Therefore: MI-KADO, exalted gate = M =SM
كلاه door (b) AMA-TER-shi, shining from the sky = AMA = SMA =sky, TR =
to shine, shi, suffix. (c) J represents Y e.g. Jacob =
YAAQOB. Therefore, JAPAN = (JIIH+PUN), origin of
sun, JH = YH = يه sun, BN يب beginning. The
Arabicised form of JAPAN is YABAN i.e. يه-back as safe and sound as it had gone."
(Minan-ul-Rahman P. 93)

In a word Japanese is a very beautiful language and like
other languages fully responds to the 10 formulas which we
have already discussed. About 2,000 Japanese words have been
traced to Arabic in this issue. Out of these the number of
words connected with the Quranic roots amounts to more than
600. The etymologies have been categorised and sorted under
each formula. In the beginning of each formula a keynote has
been given.

Japanese Suffixes & Particles.

1. -a, -aa, -aa-, aida, aku, areru, atari.
2. ba, -ba, bakari, bakkari, bakashi, bakkashi, bakoso, basu,
bar, bashi, baya, be, bee, be, bekarazaru, bekar,
bereri, bekui, beku, besti, beu, beru, bu, buru.
3. -cha, -chatta, chau, cho, chu.
4. da, -da, dachi, dake, dakeni, dano, dani, daru, dasu, dati,

datoru, datte, de, da-aru, dekozimasu, deno, -deno, deru, (→ teru), de-wa, do,
dochi, dono, dori, dz.
5. e (he) -ee, -eru,
6. ga, gamashii, gana, garu, galer, gate, (ni), -gatera,
gateri, gawashi, -ge, gena, gi, giri, gotoki, gotoku,
gotoshi.
7. hazu, hodo.
8. i, i'da, ide, -ide, ita, ite, iwanya, -iya, iya.
9. ja, jaa, jau, ji, juru, jo.
10. ka, ka, kamo kamoshiwaru, kana, gana, kara, kara-ni, karawa, kere, karo, kashi, ka-shira, katta, kattara (-karu), kata, kawa, ka-ya, ke-ke, kedo, keku, keme, kemu, -ken, kere, kereba, keredo, (keredomo), keru, ki, kku, koso, koto, ku ku, ku-ba, ku, ku-mo, kurai (gurai) kute, kutte, kya, kya, kya.
11. -m-, mada, made (postposition), mahoshi, mai, maj, mijakari, majiki, majiku, mare, maru, masen, mashi, masu, masuru, me, mekash, meku, meru, mere, mi, mm, mo, mo, mogana, mohaya, mo-mo, mono, mono-ka, mono no, mono, wo, mote, motte, mu.
12. n, na, nado, naa, nagara, nai, naide, nakare, nami, nan, nanda, nanka, na, no, no no desu, nanoni, nante, nanzo, nara, naraha, nari, narite, -naru, naru, nato, nao, nda, -nde, ne, neba, nenei, nimo, niwa, ninaru, ni, te, niokasarete, ni, oku, nishite, nishitewa, nitotte, niwa, niyoru, njiru, no, no-de, node, nodesu, nodeari, nodewa, noni, noni, noni, no ni wa, no, no, nta, nt, nu, nude, nuru, nzu, nzuru.
13. o
14. ppoi
15. ra, raba, rame, ramu, ran, rareru, raruru, rashi, rau, re, rey, ri, ro, ru, ruru
16. sa, sae, saseru, -saseru, saru, saruru, saseru, sao, saasu, seba, sen, seru, seshimu, seu, -sha, shi, -shi, shidai (i.e. next in order) shika, shimery, shite, shimo, shimu, shiteno, so, -so, sura.
17. ta, tachi, tai, takere, taki, taka, -tara (dara) taraba, tareba, tari, taro, tashi, tatte, tcha (chya), te, tchau, tefu te (h) u, teki, temo (demo) teru (-teta) tewa (dewa), to, to (iu) to ka, tokoro, toku, tomo, toshite, toshite mo, toshitewa, to su, to suru, tote, totewa, towa, tozo, tsu, tsure, -tsuru, tsuta, tsute, tsutsu, tt

tta, ttara, ttatte, tte, tteba,
18. uda, ude, uta, ute.
19. wa, wai, wo, woba, womotte, woshite, woya,
20. ya, yainaya, yaka, yara, yawa, ye, yo, yoni, yori, yorimo, yotte.
21. zara, zare, zari, zaru, ze, zo, zu, zuba, zumba, zuzuru, zutsu

Signs and Abbreviations.
* a sta: denotes a Quranic root.
H₂, H₃, H₄ = a homonym of 2, 3, or 4 Arabic words.
L₂, L₃, L₄ = The word is common to 2,3 or 4 languages.
pfig = a particular sense taken from a general sense.
gfp = a general sense taken from a particular sense.
vfn = verb formed on noun.
nfn = noun formed on verb.
x = cognate with.

Delicate letters =  ş  چ  ٌ. They change into vowels or they are deleted and have to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic root.

Sound-Shifts.
The following sound-shifts occur in the Japanese and they occur in other languages as well:-

Note: The etymologies given here are based on the Japan-ese-English Dictionary by J.C. Hepburn, Seventh Edition, 1903.
Japanese Traced to Arabic

I Trilateral Formula

Remove the vowels. But if a vowel appears to be a substitute for a delicate letter it may be retained. The result will be 3 letters which should be pronounced with Arabic vowel-points. A word in which the second letter has to be doubled is also a trilateral.

*abe-KOBE-ni, upside down KB كوب to turn upside down.
*ADA, enemy AD عدو enemy.
AIRASH-1, lovely ARS عرس to love
*AISHIRU, juice of indigo plant ASR عصير juice.
AMMAI, stupid AMA عامل stupid.
*ATAE, to give, gift ATA عطا to give; gift.
ASSHI, to press down AS ضغط to press.
*ATABI, to hurt, harm ATB ضرب to injure, spoil.
ATE, noble A/H AT مست noble.
AWA, froth W/F AFA غص froth.
an-RAKU, happiness RAK راحة to be pleased.
*AIDA, while D/Z AZA إذًا while.
AIDO, to lament, mourn AKO غزى wailing of the dead.
AKA, dirt AK أمز dirt.
AKI, to dislike AKI على to dislike.
BAHARE, to do publicly BHRitura publicly.
CHIKUT-en, to flee away SKT سكتة to outrun.
*CHIN, a small house KN KN كن house.
EDACH-1, service CH/K EDS عض to serve.
GASHU, adhering GS ضع to cleave to.
GEN-yu, origin GN جن beginning XBE-GIN.
*GAWNKO, narrow G/Z GZN=ZNK لنج to be narrow.
HAB-Kari, to fear HAB وال to dread.
HABU, a kind of snake HBR وال snake.
*HABAK-1, binding ring HBK عراب to fasten.
HABIK-ori, to spread H/A ABK عباه to spread out.
*HAFURI, priest F/B HBR عباه bishop, pontiff.
*GURA-shi, to deceive GR غر to deceive.
GASHI, starvation GS غر to be destitute.
*HAIBUTSH, useless thing H/A ABS عباه to be of no avail.
*HANA, a present HN بين gift.

HEZU-ri, to cut HZ حذ الم to cut off.
HOSHI, to dry HSH حمي to dry up.
IBIK-1, snoring BK بك to snore.
HAKUBO, dusk of evening H/A AKB عك to dust, smoke.
KAGA-mi, to bend KAG غاج to bend.
KAN-shi, inspection KN نحى to observe, scrutinize.
*KAN-sau, quiet, liensuer KN كن quiet, rest.
*KAN-ri, dishonest officer KAN حن to be dishonest.
KAPPA, rain coat KBA كبا coat.
KAPPA-tsu, nimble KP خفيف nimble.
*KAP-1-U, saving labour KAP تخفيف to lighten.
KERI-ku, happiness KRI كر to rejoice.
KIZ-A, disagreeable KZ كز to dislike.
*KOBA-ri, a prop KB كوب to lift.
*KOKO-ri, slope of roof KB كوب head.
*KOBU destruction, desolation KB كوب fall into destitution.
*KOBU-shi, first KB كوب fist.
*KOBU-chi, a snare for birds KB كوب knot of reeds.
KOMA, top KMI كم top.
KOM-1, small and trivial KPA كم back of neck.
KAPP-1, back of the head KAP cup of glass.
*KORAE-ri, to endure KRT كر to persevere.
KOT-O, false KTL لفت a lie.
KOSA, thickness KS كcg to be thick.
KODO-1, tediousness KD كد to weary.
KUSABUYE-1, a flute KSE مس العام to pipe, reeds.
KUSA-shi, to caluminate KS mock to slander a.o.
*KUSA-zoshi, story-books KSA مص story, records.
KUSA, grass KS مص grass.
MOKUR-1, purple magnolia MKR رك مقر to dye red, red clay.
*MOKURO-mi, to plan, scheme MKR مقر artifice, stratagem.
KITAN-aki, mean, miserly KTN من عتile, starved.
MOROKU, foolish MRK من مقر foolish.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAGAME-ru, to sing</td>
<td>تَنَامِم NCم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGE-ru, to throw, fling</td>
<td>نَيِّب غُيَّر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHI-KUBO, a pit</td>
<td>كَبُوٌّ كَأَنْثَر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGO, a loud voice</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*OGUCH-itch, filthy talk -ذثِثِثِثْ rubbush</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGUSHI, hair of woman</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG-yaku, refractory</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG-yo, insolence</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIGO, child born to aged person</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIGO-shi, bent f. old age</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OROSHI, cast off things</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as clothes</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTT-ode, to spring out</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FETEN-shi, a cheat</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUKASU, dross, scoria</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA, real, true</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*SADA-SADA, clearly, plainly</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTSU-POTSU, in a scattered way</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIBO, end of the year</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUCHI, rice</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-U, mortar for pounding</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAIWAI, noise of crying</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA-KI, to boil</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARE-ru, to split, rend asunder</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAR-eme, a split</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARA-nai, violently</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERA-shi, to shine</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERA-TERA, glittering</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAKE-ru, to divide</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARUI, evil, bad</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASA-WASA, feeling happy</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASE-maki, to feel happy</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATA-ri, to cross over extend over</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAYA-WAYA, confused noise</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAZU-rai, to be diseased</td>
<td>غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II (a) Bilateral Formula

| Restore | دَعْم |
| Aphesis | غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |

| CHIMO-Mu, silent CH/K | KM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| GARA, Kuta, household furniture | GR غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| GASSO, unshaven head | GS غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| GIMMI, examination | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| GIM-EN, a question | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| GOM-ON, to torture, to examine | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| GUN-in, fool | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KABE, fire made to smoke | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KEBU, smoke | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KEIBA, horse race | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KEIBA-tsu, punishment | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KEIBA-Ku, to bind as criminal | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KIBI-su, heel | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KIRO, return journey | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KURA-I, dark, obscure | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KUR-I, black mud | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| MADON-I, to be bewildered | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| MOJ-I, twisting the body | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| MOGA-KI, to contort body | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| MAZE, winding Eng. | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| NAGE-yari, spear | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| OISHI-MAGE-ru, to bend by force | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| OSHI, to press | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| MOJI-ru, to twist | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| RAMBO, violent conduct, (B) | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| disorder, rudeness | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| RAMBU, dancing in disorderly way (B) | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| RAMMA-yaku, confusion | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| KURI-mai, scarlet colour | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| REIB-EN, fame | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| REB-EN, introduction of a book | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| REID-O, stiffness, perverseness | GM غَيْر غَيْر غَيْر |
| 10 | 11 |
Restoration

**Arabic**

1. **L₂** GOM-U, gum x gum
2. **KUCHI**, to run
3. **KYOZ-en**, long accustomed
4. **MADO-en**, far off, long distance
5. **RAS-en**, to screw, winding
6. **MID-are**, agitated, excited
7. **NATSU-ki**, to be social, friendly
8. **SHIBA**, brushwood
9. **SHIME-ru**, to make firm, to sum up, to scold, to put on a belt, to close
10. **SHINA**, to wither
11. **SON-ya**, a general name
12. **SUNE-cho**, to treat w. honour
13. **SUBE-ri**, to slide, slip
14. **TAN**, short, contracted
15. **CHIB-O**, clever at planning
16. **CHISA-TO**, distant country
17. **HAGO**, trap for birds
18. **KON-ko**, to be pleased w.
19. **KURI**, to bend
20. **MEIRI**, command. order
21. **SHIAE**, oppression
22. **SHIKAI-ru**, to chide, scold
23. **SHITA-tari**, to drip, drop
24. **SHITA-ru**, to lose money
25. **SORA**, heavens, space, ninth heaven, atmosphere
26. **SHOKI**, to get angry, vex
27. **SHT**, to spill (blood)
28. **SHUT**, to lose wealth.

**English**

1. **GM = ZM**, to stick to
2. **KZ**, to run away
3. **KZ**, custom
4. **MD**, extreme point
5. **RAS**, to roll up, unwind
6. **MD**, to become irritated
7. **NS**, to be social
8. **SHIBA**, thick, intertwined tree
9. **SM**, to hold fast, to collect
10. **SM**, to fold, to gather, to collect
11. **SM**, to catch
12. **SM**, to shut tight
13. **SHN**, to be worn out
14. **SM**, name
15. **SN**, to exalt, raise
16. **SB**, to go down, declivity
17. **TN**, to stum
18. **S T N**, to stum
19. **S**, acute
20. **S**, to be far off
21. **T**, piece of land
22. **HG**, trap
23. **HN**, request a.
24. **KR**, to incline
25. **MR**, command, order.
26. **SHT**, to destroy, expose to death.
27. **SHK**, angry
28. **SHT**, to spill (blood)
29. **SHT**, to lose wealth
30. **SHT**, ninth heaven, atmosphere
31. **SHU**, to wheel, to guide

**Aphesis of**

- **R** and **S** are interchangeable as **arbor = arbos**, **honor = honos**, **quaeo = quaco** (Cassel's Latin dictionary P. 466)

- **SHIKA**, to chide, scold
- **SHITA-tari**, to drip, drop
- **SHITA-ru**, to lose money
- **SORA**, heavens, space, ninth heaven, atmosphere
- **Between heaven and earth**, to wheel, to guide.

- **Sham**

**Restore**

- **BARI**, to caluminate
- **BN**, to compose an elegy
- **GN**, to listen to
- **B**, to backbite, prick
- **BR**, to backbite, prick
- **BN**, to compose an elegy
- **GN**, to listen to
- **DR**, to rumble (thunder)
- **FUTU**, suddenly, unexpectedly
- **FT**, to fall
- **GIN**, silver
- **ZN**, white (transf.)
GIN-DEI, silver, paint
GINN-en, white nut
L2 GUR-O, jeering, mocking
JEER, Scoff, deride Eng.
KEIBU, despise, make light of
METCHA, confused, jumbled
METSU-bo, ruin, destruction
BOYA, child, baby
*NAO-ri, to cure, get well
ROMO, to be childish f. old age
R M $m to be decrepit f. old. age.

Aphesis of ح

*CHUBO, account's office
*CHUBO, prospect, view
*CHUB-O, account book
*CHOMEI, imperial command
*GOJI, to defend, guard
KOB-YO, Small bag of grain
L2 KOR-on, quarrel
QUARRC-Eng.
MAIZUI, unpleasant to taste
*MEDE, to admire
NAIBI-ki, to bend
NAMA-GAKI, nominal skill
RACHI, a picket fence
SHIMO-ONNA, female servant
SHIN, new SHIN-ki, new SHIN-ju, pearl
*SHUR-ri, to collect, Constrict, harvest
GAKU, science, learning
GAKU-BOK-U, poor learner
GUN-ya, plant
KATA-NABIKI-ku, to bend on side
prec. + D يع to dye.
G N هياة whiteness.
G R $ي unsightly, foul language.
JR $ي unsightly, foul language.
KB $ي to scoff at a.o.
M $ي confusion, medley.
M $ي to crush.
B Y يه child.
N ن good health.
Aphesis of ح

*SAIB-ar, trial, judgement
*SHIMP-an, trial, judgement (M)
SHIN-CATA, new style
KAROI, to despise

Aphesis of ح

*AZUKI, to give in trust
BUKKO, death
*SHICHI, pledge
*CHIG-ri, compact
*CHIKAI, covenant, oath
CHIK-cc, a deed of sale of land
*CHIK-I, friend, intimate
CHUT-A, middle class
CHUT-Q, during, half through
FUNG, to harmonise, agree (N)
GOMA-KASHI, to conceal a fault
HOGHE, heat
GAN, wild goose
KAS-ur, to be slightly abraded
KIME-ra, to scold, reproach
H2KIZU, wound, defect
SHABA-ri, to leap
*SADA-mari, to be fixed
*SHICHI-KUSA, pledge articles
H2SHIKI-ri, divided into compartments
*SHIK-yu, to furnish, supply
SHIK-yu, womb
SHAK-yo, quick
SHIME-ri, to fasten, press
*SAD-ame, to confirm
*ROJI, alley, lane
SOMA-ri, to be stained
cf. white spot, harmless mole,
SOG-are, to be cut off

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

SB حساب reckoning, judgement.
SP = SB حساب reckoning, judgement.
SN ین new GAT ۳۸ pattern.
KR خير to despise.

Restore ح initial

*AZUKI, to give in trust
BUKKO, death
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*CHIKAI, covenant, oath
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cf. white spot, harmless mole,
SOG-are, to be cut off

GM ین to conceal KS وقص vice.

HA بوع heat.
ZN ین ZN goose.
KS وقص to wound slightly
KM وقص to treat a.o. harshly.
SH_WOC, wound defect
SB وقص to leap.
SD وقص to be firm.
SK قضي وقص pledge KS ین thing.
SHK وقص to cut in slices.
SHK and عقص to divide.
SK وقص to store (things)
SK وقص to be pregnant nfv.
SH-K وقص to be quick.
SM وقص to bind (hence press).
SD وقص to be firm.
RJ=ل ۳۸ alleys, lanes.
SM وقص stain
MARK مصقت mark of wet hand.
SG وقص to cut off.
BOCHO, swelling
BOCHO-O, attending as auditor
BOEKI, commerce, trade
*BOGAI, to infringe or violate
BUCHI, piebald
BUKEI, fictitious, untrue
*BUKKO, death
a-KUDO-I, quickly producing
AWATE, to be excited
aya-KASHI-ki, to be obscure
*AZAK-eri, to laugh, ridicule
AZAMI, to be surprised, alarmed
ARA-shi, to destroy
*AG-O, the barb of a hook
*AGUNE-ru, satiated
ai-BIK-I, mutual withdrawal
ai-BCRE, mutual love
ai-GAS-a, under umbrella
BURE-I, vulgarity
BUR-I, during, since
*BUSEI, a few persons
BUYK-I-rai, white leprosy
FUETSU, a battle-axe
*FUR-O, bath tube, oven
FUR-vo, sudden
FURYO-KEN, false view
FU-UN, floating cloud
FUKU, calamity
FUCHO, mark
FUKE-ru, placed on roof

II (b) Biliteral Formula
QUASI-APHESIS

APHESIS of ḍ

Remove the initial ḍ
BAS-A, dry

Restore the quiescent ḡ
BS ḍ to become dry.

BAS-A, dry

*AIMA-I, Obscure
*AIMO-O, grief
AZUKI, small red bean Z/S

*BAI-BAI, buying and selling
BAKA, a fool
BAKE, transformation, fraud
BAKKO, to act rudely
BAKU, to tie up
*BAKK-un, surpassing
BATT-O, wide or extended
BEN, eloquence
*BEN-sha, eloquent
*BEN-JI, to explain

SG ḍ to cut into slices.
SR ḍ to become soft, smooth.
GD ḍ to disagree.
KT ḍ to whiten (transf.).
SH ḍ to walk quickly.
SM ḍ to stain.
SM ḍ to sleep ntv.
SN ḍ to sleep ntv.
NM ḍ to cut off.
SK ḍ to cut off.

16

17

BOCHO, swelling
BOCHO-O, attending as auditor
BOEKI, commerce, trade
*BOGAI, to infringe or violate
BUCHI, piebald
BUKEI, fictitious, untrue
*BUKKO, death
a-KUDO-I, quickly producing
AWATE, to be excited
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ai-BCRE, mutual love
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BURE-I, vulgarity
BUR-I, during, since
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FUETSU, a battle-axe
*FUR-O, bath tube, oven
FUR-vo, sudden
FURYO-KEN, false view
FU-UN, floating cloud
FUKU, calamity
FUCHO, mark
FUKE-ru, placed on roof

L2 GAISA-I, glaring at
GAISE-ru, placed on roof

*GAISO, accusation to emperor
*GAIS-on, indignation
*GAM-on, fortitude
*GAN-vo, to counterfeit
*GACRI, to acknowledge

BK ḍ to swell
BK ḍ to look at
BK ḍ to purchase and sell
BG ḍ to act wrongfully
BK ḍ to be spotted white and black
BK ḍ to lie
BK ḍ to perish
a, intensive
KD = KZ kaššat surfeited
WAT ḍ to be excited
KS ḍ to be obscure
ZAK ḍ to laugh, ridicule.
NM ḍ to be perplexed by fear.
AR HR to destroy
AG ḍ to be crooked
GN ḍ to be full, satisfied.
ai = mutual BK ḍ to go away.
BR ḍ to be kind to.
GS ḍ to cover ntv.
BUR ḍ to worthless fellow.
BR ḍ past time.
BS ḍ few, small number.
BK ḍ to heap.
FS ḍ to pick axe.
FR ḍ heat (nom. o.)
FR ḍ haste.
FR ḍ to lie NK ḍ to observe.
F ḍ to blow UN ḍ to cloud.
FK ḍ calamity.
FK ḍ to be spotted, stained.
FK ḍ above.
GS ḍ to gaze.
GZ ḍ to gaze.
GS ḍ to cry for help pīg.
GS ḍ anger.
GAM ḍ to persevere in
GN ḍ to embroil a.o.
GR ḍ to Confess
GARA, appearance, kind
GAR-GARA, Sound of rattling
GAT-en, to allow, forgive
GATSU-GATSU, voracious
GEPP, pay, monthly wages
*GESHI, going to bed
NEMA, bed
GESHI, to unloose
*DABIE, painted picture
DADA, Crossness of child d/z
DON-yo, young girl
EDA, limb
DOR-an, leather bag
FUDO, nature of a Country
*DORI, reason, right principle
EUI, babe
EKUBO, dimple (transf.)
*en-GUMI, to be betrothed
*en-ZUKI, given in marriage
*ETO, to give, bestow
*ATAE, gift, ATAE, to give
*FU-BEN, not eloquent
L2 FU-GAINA-I, unprofitable
FUKU-GUTSH, long boot
FUK-ase, to blow (FUKU)
FUKU, assistant, Vice
FUKU-ku, fragrant
*FURO-BA, bath room
BATH, originally, to be hot
of سح to heat, whence
GESHI-O, manifest, plain
*GESUL, drain, dirty water
*GETA, wooden clogs
GETO, inferior, lower
GIR-I, that which is proper
*GIRI, reasoning, discussion
GESHI-I, faithful soldier
GR غرغرة, face (transf.)
GRGR غرغرة, to gargle
GAT=GAD جاد, to do good
GS نشد, to be surfeited
GB جابث, earning, profit
GSH غطى, to cover (hence sleep)
NM غطى, to cover (hence go to bed)
GS تغ, to pull out
DB=TB لغت, to imprint
DAD-ZAD غادخت, to thwart
DN=ZN شونه, little girl
ED=EZ غضو, limb
DR=ZR ضح, skin
FD=FR غضا, large plain
DR غدا، science, prudence
EJ ج، in a circle
KB غدا، hollow in a mountain
GM ج، to unite two things
ZK=ZG ضح، to marry
ET مقا، to give, bestow
AT مقا، gift
FU, not BN غدا، to be eloquent
FU, not GN غدا، to acquire ×GAIN
FK غدا، above GS غدا، shoe
FK غدا، to blow (wind)
FK غدا، to stand instead of
FK غدا، to spread (perfume)
FR غدا، heat BA غدا، dwelling
BT ابت، to be hot
GSH غدا, warm bath
GS غدا، to be bright
GS غدا، to carry rubbish
GT غدا، rod cut f. tree
GT غدا، vile, mean
GR غدا، custom, course
GR غدا، to discover, disclose
GSH غدا, army

GOSHI-SO, to entertain guests
GOM-A, subjugating demons
*GON-O, wealthy farmer
*GOSO, a guard, escort
*GOSO, a forcible complaint
*GOSU-I, Sleeping in day
GOTO, highwayman, robber
GURU-ri, in a circle
GUSHI, hair
*GUSAN, by chance
*GUSU-TUSKI, complaint
*GUSU-GUSU, complaining
GYSUI, bathing w. warm water
HEEC-WA, edge of hair

L2 HITA-ki, to strike, beat
HAHA-KI (HAKI) broom
HAICHO, a safe
HAIGA, felicitations
HOGAI, to wish happiness to
JAI,appiness (Skt.)
HAISE-ki, to oppose, drive away
HAKI-DAME, place for rubbish

*L2 HASE-ru, to hasten
HAST-en Eng.
H2 HASHI, edge, small piece, margin جا، side, margin جا، bit
HATA-meki, to thunder
HEBI, snake
HEIAN, tranquility, peace
HEN, side, part
HAN, half
ARDHA, side, half (Skt)
HERA-ru, to talk insolently
HIB-AN, off-duty

*GR "side, half"
HIGI, to vilify, caluminate
L2 HIJI-ni, to be Starved to death
HUNG-er (N)
HIJI-ri, sage, wise
*HIKI-KOMO-ru, to confine to house
HINE-ri, to twist
*HODO, to dedicate-a hall
HOGEn-en, abusive language
HOKAI, a box
HOKI, a broom
HOGI, song of congratulation
N.B. Singing denotes joy eg.
Lghoro-ROBI a rip
RIP, RUP-ture, a break, tear
HORE-ru, to be silly from age
*HORI-ru, to throw, fling
HORO-bi, destroyed
HORO-meki, to be boiled
HOZU, end, limit-apex
*HATA, name of a fish
IBIK-ari, to wonder at
*IGA-mi, crooked
*IB-uni, to find fault with
IKESU, basket
IKKI, revolt
*JNIJ, concealed affair
L2 INSH-in, tidings
ANNOUNCE, proclaim Eng.
L2 IRA-chi, to be irritated
IRA-IRA, irritating
L2 IR-O, lewdness
WHORE, prostitute Eng.
*ISA, interjection of doubt
ISH-A, physician
*ISEI, power

HG ـ to satirise, scoff
HJ ـ to be vehemently hungry
GH ـ to be hungry
HJ ـ sagacity, wit
HK ـ to surround
KM ـ a house
HN ـ to twist
HD ـ to offer a present pfg.
HG ـ to satirise
HK ـ a small box
HK ـ to sweep
HG ـ to rejoice at
RG ـ RG a slot
RB ـ RG a slit
RG ـ RG a slot
HR ـ to debilitating, to utter foul speech.
HR ـ to pull down, overthrow.
HR ـ to destroy.
HR ـ to boil.
HZ ـ RG fish pfg.
HT ـ HT fish pfg.
BK ـ BK to surprise a. o.
IG ـ to be crooked.
IB ـ IB to charge a. o. w. defect.
IK ـ IK to disobey.
NJ ـ NJ confused secret.
NS ـ to divulge (news)
N (N) ـ (N) to divulge (news)
IR ـ IR to mingle W IRRI-T ate.
IR ـ IR to mingle.
IR ـ IR to be a debauche.
(W) HR ـ HR to be a debauche.
IS ـ IS perhaps.
IS ـ IS to cure, nurse.
IS ـ IS with ability, extent.

ISH-I, a stone
*ISH-O, the whole life
*ITA-ri, to arrive at
*ITA-O, exceedingly
*ISSHO-ni, in company
*K AID-on, seat
L2 KAKE, cock x cock
KANA-takumi, a smith NV
KABU, head
I2 KAB-ure, eruption on skin
SCAB, skin disease Eng.
KAB-ure, to wear on head
KAB-use, to cover the head
KAB-I, sleeping anywhere
KABU-tsu, anything eaten w.

H1 KADO, angle, flint
KADO, door, entrance
KADO, a kind of fish
KADO-ide leaving home
KAENA, another name /
KAZA, odour, smell
KAZU, number
*KEI, strong
*KEIFU, to be afraid
KEUD-O, food
KID-en, to rewrite f. office and return home
KID-O, wonderful plan
KIDO, a gate
KIDO-ri, pleasing to taste
KIBA-chi, large wooden bowl
KIFU, skin
KIFU, disposition of mind
*KIFU, to follow, obey
KI-KATSU, hunger and thirst
KIKKO, the shell of a tortoise
*KIMA-ri, to fix, arrange
*KIME-ru, to fix, regulate

IS ـ to be hard nfv.
ISH ـ عشى life.
IT ـ آتي to come to a. o.
IT ـ to exceed the limit,
ISH ـ to accompany.
KD ـ to sit.
KK ـ عشى to cluck (hen) nfv.
N.B. Singing denotes joy eg.
KB ـ تَر to beat iron qin smith.
KB ـ تَر head.
KB ـ نَو skin disease.
KB ـ نَو skin disease.
KB ـ to cover the head.
KB ـ to cover the head.
KB ـ to subside (transf.)
KB ـ to eat.

REFERENCES
arch = arch, to strike fire w. steel.
KD ـ خَذَاء small door.
KD ـ دَي a kind of fish.
KD ـ تَر to migrate due to dearth.
KN ـ كِن by-name.
KAZA, odour, smell
KAZU, number
*KEI, strong
KEUD-O, food
KID-en, to rewrite f. office and return home
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KIDO, a gate
KIDO-ri, pleasing to taste
KIBA-chi, large wooden bowl
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*KIMA-ri, to fix, arrange
*KIME-ru, to fix, regulate

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*KIMI, master, lord
*KIMO-iri, to superintend
KIMI-tsu, secret, mystery
KIPP-en, to eat
KI-yoi, pure
*KON, patience
L,KONE-ru, to knead, mix
KENAD (KNE-ru-en) Eng.
KONN-en, misery, distress
*KON-YO, next world
H,KOPI, neck, head
KOKE, foolish person
KUKI-NAKI, clucking of hen
KUMA, border
L,KUMO, cloud
KUMO-ri, to be cloudy
MEGH, cloud (Persian)
*MEGH, cloud, rain (skt.)
KUNE-ri, to be bent
KUDA-ki, to break into pieces
*KUDO-ki, to entreat
KUNI, country
H,KUPPO-ki, to yield, submit
KU-RAK-U, pain or pleasure
*KAWD-ate, to plot
KAWB-en, petals of flower
KWAI-tal, pregnancy
KAWB-in, flower vase
*KYOFU, fear
KYOT-an, false
KYOBA, place for archery
KYOMI, pit of the stomach
KYO, poverty, want
*MADA-rui, dilatory
MADO-ru, sitting in a circle

KM, guardian, manager.
KM, to conceal a th.
KP = KB, to eat.
K, to be pure.
KN, to be content w.
KN, to mix a th.
KN, to mix a th.
KN, existence (transf.)
KN = , existence.
KM, a fool.
KM, to cluck (hen) to cluck (hen)
KM, to speak gently to.
KM, to be clouded (Sky)
MG = GM, cloud
MG = GM, cloud
KN, to bend.
KD, to crackle.
KD, to speak gently to.
KN, upland.
KB, to obey.
K, to be pleased.
KD, to plot.
KB, calyx of flower.
KWAI-tal, to be fat, to beget (woman).
KB, cup.
KB, fear.
KT, a lie.
KB, to bend nfv. = a blow.
KB, a pit of stomach.
KY, to be hungry.
MAD, to grant delay.
MD, to circle.

MADO-I, delusion
MADO-I, far off
MADOI-ri, to be bewildered
*MADO-ri, arrangement
MIDA-shi, to derange
L,MUE-ru, to mingle
MING-le Eng. (N)
MAKI-ri, can cheapen
H,MAKI-ri, to die, go M=B
MUKO-mi, swollen (BUKO)
MASA-ri, to excel
*MASSE, past time or ages
*MASU, box for measuring
MASU-me, measure
MEAS-ure, Eng. (MEASURE)
MASU-mi, pure, clean
MAZU-ri, to be mixed
MASA-tsu, friction
H,MEYAS-O, divisor, multiplier
*MICHI-ZURA, face of road
MAURO, true, sincere
*MERU, dubitative suffix
*MOR-ri, hesitating
*METO-ri, to marry a wife
mei-BATSU, divine punishment
mono-KIRE, edge of sword
MUSE-ri, falsehood
MOTO, a cord
*NA, not
NAI-ru, to tease, vex
NAI-ru, to call o’s name
NAIDA-ri, famous
NADO-KORI, famous place
MIZU, water M/N
NAGA-ru, long in space or time
NAGA-NIK-I, crying long
NAI-ru, tc sob
NAGE-ki, a sigh

MD = M, to be giddy, amazed.
MD = M, to become astonished.
MD = M, to arrange.
MD = M, to be giddy.
MI = M, to mingle.
MG = M, to mingle.
MAK = MAK, to be cheap.
MUKO = MUKO, to perish ëk to go.
MK = M, to swell.
MS = M, to excel.
MS = M, to be past time.
MS = M, to measure.
MS = M, to measure.
MS = M, to measure.
MS = M, to be pure, genuine.
MAZ = M, to mix.
FR = K, to rub.
FR = K, to rub.
MS = M, to divide ëk to excel.
MS = M, to be nfv. ëk to face.
MR = M, to be pure, white (transf.)
MR = M, to doubt.
MR = M, to doubt.
MT = M, marriage ëk to enjoy.
BS = B, misfortune, harm pfg.
KR = K, edge of a sword.
MS = M, to beguile ëk to lie.
MT = M, to be twisted (rope).
NA = N, to prohibit.
NB = N, distress vfn.
ND = N, to call.
ND = N, to call.
ND = N, to call.
ND = N, to call.
ND = N, to call.
prec. = K, to resting place.
MIZU = MIZU, water.
NG = NG, to cry.
NG = NG, to blow (wind).

*NAG-en, private talk
LqNAR-in, civil war, intense commotion
NAINA (NKI) to cry
NAK-di, crying
NAKOS-NAO-di, strife, healing
NAKI-SAKE-be, to shirk and cry
*NNAKI-ZURA, crying face
LqNAMAE, name × rame × ملأ
NAYA-mi, to be distressed
NAKA-di, interval for refreshing
OMO-di, generally
*OMO-di, nurse
OMU, parrot
*OMO-ya, mysterious
ON-JUN, mild
ONN-en, spite, hatred
ONO-KO, mad, male, son
OKI-ku, to rise up
OKKU, tedious
OK-U, to be cowardly
OK-ure, to delay
*OMO, mother
ONO-ONO, each, every one
ONO-ore, one's self
ORA-bi, to Cry
ORI, lees, sediment
ORI, a pen, a cage
*ORI, to be, to live
ORO-ORO, Crying, Sobbing
OSAE-di, to press upon
*OSE, instruction of a superior
*OSH-re, order of superiors
ODO-ri, going
OSHI-su, to press, squeeze
NG نسج secret confided
NR تجر heat of war.
NIMMAR bustle, shouts.
NK نيل to cry.
NK نيل to cry.
NK تأث to quarrel.
NQ نحسن good health.
NK نيل to cry.
SK صدق to yell, shout.
ZRC to cry ZR=SR صورة face.

HEZU-di, to cut
HOSHI, to dry
IBIK-I, snoring
HAKUBO, dusk of evening H/A
KAGA-di, to bend
KAN-shi, inspection
KAN-su, quiet, leisure
*KAN-di, dishonest officer
KAPPA, rain coat
KAPPO-su, nimble
*KAPPO, saving labour
KERA-ku, happiness
KIZ-di, disagreeable
KOB-di, a prop
KDKO, a hollow
KOB-di, head
KOE-di, slope of roof
*KOB-di, destruction, desolation
*KOB-di, a snare for birds
*KOB-di, knot in wood
KOMA, top
KOMI-za, small and trivial
KAPPAI, back of the head
KOPPU, wire glass
*KRA-ri, to endure
KOT-di, fake
KOSA, thickness
KODO-ss, tediousness
KUSABUYE-a, a flute
KUSA-shi, to caluminate
*KUSA-ze, story-books
KUSA, grass
MOKUR-ku, purple magnolia
*MOKURO-di, to plan, scheme
KITAN-aki, mean, miserly
MOROKU, foolish

HZ حذ to cut off
HSH حرش to dry up
BK بع to snore
AKB عكب dust, smoke
KAG صاغ to bend
KN نظر to observe, scrutinize
KDN كن quiet, rest
KAK نحن to be dishonest
KBA بيا coat
KP خف nimble
KP خف to lighten
KR رك to rejoice
KZ كز to dislike
KB قب to lift
KB فيد a hollow in a mountain
KB لب head
KB لب to bend
KB خاب fall into destitution
KV فوره barren land
KB=KF كيف fist
KB=KF كن hunter's net
KB كنب knot of reeds
KM تمام top
KMI كمي small, abject, paltry
KPA لنا back of neck
KP ثقب cup of glass
KR قر to persevere
KT نت a lie
KS كث to be thick
KD كد to weary
KSB تيم pipe, reeds
KS كث to slander a.o.
KS تفص story, records
KS غث grass
MKR كيم to dye red, red clay
MKR كيم artifice, stratagem
KTن قت vile, starved
MRK رك foolish
NAGAME-ru, to sing
NAGE-ru, to throw, fling
ochi-KUBI-mi, to sink
OCHI-KUBO, a pit
OGO, a loud voice
*OGUCHI, filthy talk ُلِحَّ عَصِيَّ rubbish
OGUSHI, hair of woman
OG-yaku, refractory
OG-yo, insolience
OIGO, child born to aged person
*OIGO-shi, bent f. old age
OROSHII, cast off things as clothes
NUTT-ode, to spring out
PETEN-shi, a cheat
RUKASU, cross, scoria
SA, real, true
*SADA-SADA, clearly, plainly
POTSU-POTSU, in a scattered way
SEIBO, end of the year
URUCHI, rice
US-U, mortar for pounding
WA-WAI, noise of crying
WA-Ki, to boil
WAKE-ru, to split, rend asunder
WAR-em-e, a split
WARA-nai, violently
TERA-shi, to shine
TERA-TERA, glittering
WAKE-ru, to divide
WARUI, evil, bad
WASA-WASA, feeling happy
WASE-maki, to feel happy
WATA-i, to cross over
extend over
WAYA-WAYA, confused noise
WAZU-rai, to be diseased
NGM نَغَمُ song.
NG نَجُ throw (f. the mouth).
KB قَبْضًا to sink down.
KB قَبْضًا a pit.
OG عَجَّ أَنَّى to raise voice, cry
GS عَجَّ أَنَّى to be corrupt (language)
OGS عَجَّ أَنَّى to twist her hair (woman)
OG عَجَّ أَنَّى refractory
OG عَجَّ أَنَّى to disobey
OG عَجَّ أَنَّى child fed by foster nurse
OG عَجَّ أَنَّى to bend
RS رَثُ أَنَّى old clothes, rags
armor to wear out (clothes)
NT طَلُّ أَنَّى leap, bound
PTN طَلُّ أَنَّى to deceive
RKS عَلَى جَرِىَّ dirt
SA صَحُّ أَنَّى to be true
SD سُدُّ أَنَّى to be correct, right
PS سُفُّ أَنَّى to scatter
SB سُبُّ أَنَّى to be finished (affair)
URS عُرُبُأَنَّى rice
US هَصُ أَنَّى to crush nf
WAWA وَقَعُ أَنَّى to shout, yelp
WA=FA نَجَّ أَنَّى to boil
WR=FR قَفُّ أَنَّى to slit,
cut asunder
WR=FR قَفُّ أَنَّى to slit
WR قَفُّ أَنَّى to be violent (wind)
TR طَلُّ أَنَّى to shine
TR طَلُّ أَنَّى to shine (star).
WK=BK قَبْضًا to break, tear
WR=BR قَبْضًا evil, pain
WS=BS بَتَّ أَنَّى to be cheerful
WS=BS بَتَّ أَنَّى to be cheerful
WT=BT بَتَّ أَنَّى to go beyond,
to exceed in
WAY وَفَّ أَنَّى noise
WZU وَفَّ أَنَّى disease
10

II (a) Biliteral Formula

Aphesis of ع

Restore the initial ع
CHIMMO-Ku, silent CH/K
GARA, Kusa, household furniture
GASSO, unshaven head
GIMMI, examination
GIM-on, a question
GIMA-I, ignorant, foolish
GOM-ON, to torture, to examine
GUN-in, fool
KABU, fire made to smoke
KEBU, smoke
KEIBA, horse race
*KEIBA-tsu, punishment
KEIBA-Ku, to bind as criminal
*KIBI-su, heel
KIRO, return journey
KURA-I, dark, obscure
KUR-I, black mud
MADOI-on, to be bewildered
L2 MOJI, twisting the body
MOGA-Ki, to contort body
MAZAI, winding Eng.

NG 난지, javelin x
NG=NZ عَنْ عَنْ palm, base
OS عَنْ عَنْ to press-hence force.
MG عَنْ عَنْ to wind about.
MZ=MJ عَنْ عَنْ to wind about.

RM غَمَ عَمَ to treat a. o. perversely
RAMBO, violent conduct, (B)
disorder, rudeness
RAMBU-I, dancing in disorderly way (B)
RAMMA-yaku, confusion
KURI-nai, scarlet colour
*REIB-en, fame
REB-en, introduction of a book
REID-O, stiffness, perverseness

27
REN, joined in a series
RIN-BOKU, forest tree (S elided)
RIN-shi, arranged in order
*SERI-dashisu, to squeeze
SAN, a hill
SAN-RIN, mountain forest
SHIMI-KUZUE, a cane w. handle as a reward
SHIRU, juice
*TASH-mi, very fond
TOKI, time, period of time
TSUKI-Ku, to adhere
*TSUKI-Ku, to thrust w. a pointed weapon
*WAGE-ru, to bend
wa-GAR, my house
*WAGU-mi, to bend
SUBI-na, young birds
KUTSU-gae, to overturn
RIKU, land as opposed to sea
RO-RO, wandering
SEN-sui, ascending the throne
SHAK-anya, plasterer
*SHIBA-ri, to bind
*SHIBE, nerves of a leaf
SHIG-esa, matted together as bushes, thickness
SUGA-ri, to cling to
REP-ro, violent wind, storm
N. B. "R and S are interchangeable as arbor = arbos, honor = honos, quaesio = quaero" (Cassell's Latin dictionary P. 466)

Apheosis of the

L3 BAN-ka, elegy (این x قربان)
*GEN-a, I hear that

12

GM = ZM = GM to stick to
KUCHI, to run
*KYOZ-en, long accustomed
*MAO, far off, long distance
RAS-en, to screw, winding
MID-are, agitated, excited
*NAKU-kii, to be social, friendly
SHIBA, brushwood
H2 SHIME-ru, to make firm, to sum up, to scold, to put on a belt, to close
SHINA, to wither
*SON-yu, a general name
SON-cho, to treat w. honour
SUBE-ri, to slide, slip
L2 TAN, short, contracted
STAN-t Eng.
CHIB-O, clever at planning
*CHISA-TO, distant country
(K elided)
HAGO, trap for birds
*KONO-ru, to be pleased w.
KURI, to bend
*MEIRI, command, order
SHIET-age, oppression
SHIKA-re, to chide, scold
SHITA-tari, to drip, drop
*SHITA-sui, loss of money
H2 SORA, heavens, space between heaven and earth, sulfur to wheedle; to guild; sham

Apheosis of

Restore the initial

BARI, to caluminate

13

L1 GOM-U, gum x gum

GM = ZM = GM to stick to
KUCHI, to run
*KYOZ-en, long accustomed
*MAO, far off, long distance
RAS-en, to screw, winding
MID-are, agitated, excited
*NAKU-kii, to be social, friendly
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*SHITA-sui, loss of money
H2 SORA, heavens, space between heaven and earth, sulfur to wheedle; to guild; sham

Apheosis of

Restore the initial

DORO-DORO, rumbling of thunder
FUTO, suddenly, unexpectedly
GIN, silver

DR هدو to rumble (thunder).
FT هند to fall.
GN هوانه whiteness (transf.)
SAIB-an, trial, judgement
SHIMP-an, trial, judgement (M)
SHIN-GATA, new style
KAROI, to despise

Restore the initial ت
*AZUKE, to give in trust
BUKKO, death
*SHICHI, pledge
*CHIG-i, compact
*CHIKAI, covenant, oath
*CHIK-en, a deed of sale of land
*CHIK-I, friend, intimate
*CHUT-A, middle class
*CHUT-O, during, half through
*FUNGO, to harmonise, agree (N)
*GOMA-KASHI, to conceal a fault

*HOGE, heat
GAN, wild goose
KAS-ure, to be slightly abraded
KIME-ru, to scold, reproach
H3KIZU, wound, defect
SABA-shiri, to leap
SADA-mari, to be fixed
*SHICHI-KUSA, pledge articles
H3SHIKI-ri, divided into compartments
*SHIK-ju, to furnish, supply
SHIK-ju, womb
SHAK-yo, quick
SHIME-ru, to fasten, press
*SAD-ame, to confirm
*ROJI, alley, lane
SOMA-ti, to be stained

*SAIB-an, trial, judgement
*SHIMP-an, trial, judgement (M)
SHIN-GATA, new style
KAROI, to despise

APHARES OF ح

*SAIB-an, trial, judgement
*SHIMP-an, trial, judgement (M)
SHIN-GATA, new style
KAROI, to despise

APHARES OF ح

*SAIB-an, trial, judgement
*SHIMP-an, trial, judgement (M)
SHIN-GATA, new style
KAROI, to despise
SOGA-SOGA, cut up
into various shapes, disagree
SORO-ri, softly, gently
SUGI-ru, to be hasty, surpass
GUD-en, foolish
KATTAI, leprosy
SHIKO, to walk fast
SHIMI, stain
SHIME-yaku, quiet, still
SHIMI-tsuki, to stain
*SHIN-to, bed
*NEM-A, bed
SOGI-GU, to cut obliquely
SUKA-ri, to cut off at a blow

Aphesis of ۵

Restore the initial ۵
BAS-A, dry

II (b) Biliteral Formula
QUASI-APHESIS

Restore one of the delicate letters (ع/إح-۵/۵) as second or third letter (some words falling under the Trilateral Formula are also included herein)

*AIMA-I, Obscure
*AISH-O, grief
AZUKI, small red bean Z/S

*BAI-BAI, buying and selling
BAKA, a fool
BAKE, transformation, fraud
BAKKO, to act rudely
BAKU, to tie up
*BAKU-un, surpassing
BATT-O, wide or extended
BEN, eloquence
*BEN-sha, eloquent
*BEN-JI, to explain

16

SAPPA-ri, clean, clear
SAPU-kei, a blemish
*SHIPP-I, arranged in a row
SHIPP-RA, to suffer loss in a trade
SHIPP-O, tail of an animal
*TAIL Eng.
SUPA, drawing a sword
L2 SUPP-A, as a spy × SPY
SHID-are, to bend downwards
*SHIDO, highest path of virtue
SUDA-ki, to sing, swarm
SUDO, a shade or blind
SUDO, door
SHIG-O, conversing in a low tone
SHOJI-ya, scavenger
SOJI-mi, real body or person
SUGA-NAI, unevil
SUGI-yaku, to go by, pass
SUJO, nature, blood,

L2 SAGU-ri, to notice or mark
SIG-n, um, mark (Latin)
SAGA disposition
SEGU-ri, to ooze
*SHAKU-mi, to be bent
*SHICHO, market town
SHIGO-ko highest degree
SHIG-ure, to be cloudy
SHIKA-re, to chide, scold

L2 SHIK-RA, below the knee
*SHANK (N)
SHIKO, taste
SHIK-O, ugly
SHIKO-ro, elders of a district
SHIKO-yoku, branch office
SAIK-I, sacrificial vessel

33
SAIK-in, ability, talent
SOK-U bundle
SOKI-U, to bind in sheaf
*SOGE, splinter
*SOGE-ru, to split
*SOGO, to disagree
SOGO, countenance, features
SUGAI-AU, to be nearly equal
SUGA-ta, form shape
*SUGA-TIM-I, mirror reflecting whole figure
SUG-ame, to look with one eye slightly closed
H₂ SAGA-ri to sink down, decline
SAGI, a lie
SAIG-on, bound, limit
SAKAI, limit, boundary
*SAIGI, doubt, suspicion
*SAIGI-gu, to make a noise
SAKE-hi, to cry loudly
SAKAI-AU, to contradict
SAKA-kure a hang-nail
SAKA-re, to be rent
SAKA-yaki, shaven part of head
*SHIGE-ki, sharp pain
SHIGE, teeth
*SHIGO-to manual labour
*SUKA-shi, to separate, open
SUKA-NO, am not fond of
SUKA-are, to be liked, loved
*SUKA-shi, to soothe by soft words
TSUKI-ku, to adhere
*TSUKI-ku, to thrust with a pointed weapon
TSUKI-ri, to fashion, make
raku-SHOK-u, shaving the head
SAKA, comb of cock
SK دَكَي to be sagacious
SK ضَقَ إلى bind nfv.
SK ضَقَ to bind
SG ضَقَ to splinter
SG ضَقَ to split
SG ضَقَ to disagree
SG صَوْغَة form, shape
SG صَوْغَة alike, similar + AU
SG صَوْغَة form, shape
SG صَوْغَة shape
TMنَمَ to be complete
SG صَوْغَة to look fixedly (dying man)
SAG ضَقَأ to sink into ground
SAG ضَقَأ to forge a lie
SG مَدَرَشَة shore, extent of land
SK مَدَرَشَة shore, extent of land
SG مَكَأَكَّ doubt
SK مَعْرَضَة noise
SK مَعْرَضَة yell, shout
SK مَكَأَكَّ to disagree
SK سَكَ to a nail, a peg
SK سَكَ to split
SK سَقَ to shave the head
SHG صَقَة pain, fatigue
SHG ضَقَأ to grow (tooth) nfv.
SHG مَكَأَكَّ pain, fatigue
SK سَكَ to split
SK مَكَأَكَّ to desire, N نَيَي not
SK مَكَأَكَّ to desire, N مَكَأَكَّ
SK سَقَ to soften by rubbing
SK سَقَ to stick to
SK دَكَأَكَة to be sharp-pointed point, weapon
SK دَكَأَكَة to twist
SK دَكَأَكَة to fashion, to shape
SK سَقَ to fashion, to shape
SK سَقَ to shave the head
SK سَقَ to comb

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

*SKA-eme, a split, crack
SKA, steep road up a mountain
SKAKI, the point of a thing
*SKAKI-ku, to open or bloom
SAKAKU, to manufacture
SAKURA, cherry tree
SANCHO, top of mountain (N)
*SAMA, appearance
*SAMA, respectful title appended
SAMA, a loop - hole
SHAM-en, forgiveness
*SHIMA-ri, to be tight, close
SHIME-ri, to be shut up
SHIME-ri, to bear patiently
SHIME, mark
H₂*SOME-I, acute in perceiving
clever, sagacious
*SHEMI, to nominate a person
to collect sum up
L₂ SHIM-ete, the sum
SHIME-ru, to penetrate
SHIME-yoseru, to close
SHIME-tare, to be dirty
SHIMO-ku, hammer
SOMU-ki, to turn the back upon
SUMI, ink, blackening
SUMI, charcoal
TSUMI-ri, to estimate
*SAINO, skill
H₂*SAN, to praise, extol
*SAN, a hill
H₂ SHIN, heart, wick of candle (cf. SN شَنَح middle SN شَنَح to twist nfv. to twist)
SHIN, material quality of a th.
SHINA, to make
*SHINA-dare, to bend over
H₂ SHIN-an, plant, curved,
H₂ SHIN-an, plant, curved,
long and slender
SHIN-an, teaching
SHIN-are, to be skilful
SHIN-shina, plant, graceful
SHIN-CHIN, new and old
SHIN-do, anger
SHIN-en, thought
SHIN-I, anger
SHIN-ka, a retainer, serf
SHIN-ke, a nerve
SHINN-ari, graceful
SHIN-k, to rouse, incite
SHIN-ki, the mind
SHIN-ran, to give as a present
SHIN-setsu, kindness
SHIN-shi, thought, mind
SHIN-shi, tenter-boots
SHIN-shai, great man in wealth and influence
SHIN-shin, gentry, nobility
SHIN-choiku, countenance
SHIN-in, confide to
SON, to preserve, exist
SON, noble, respected
SON, descendant
SONAE, arrangement, provision
SON-I, majesty
SON-IN, appointed to office
SON-KO, a title of highest respect
SON-RYO, your honourable opinion
SON-so, honour
SHUN-en, grudge, malice
SAIRI, wealth, fortune
SARI-ru, to divorce, go away
SARI-yo, bill of divorce
SAR-are, to be divorced
SARA-shine, to send a way
SARA-rito, like the noise
SARE-ru, to be exposed to sun
SHIRA-mi, to become grey, to break as morning
SHIRU, to know
SHIRA-suyu, dew
SHIRA-se, signal, prognostic
SHIRI-ye, backside
USHIRO, the back
SHIRO, a castle
SHIRO, price
SHIRU-be, a mark to show the way, acquaintance
SHIR-yo, thought, reflection
SHOR-an, to be inflamed f. a burn
SHURA, hell
SHUR-an, frenzy
SHUR-an, skill by long practice
SHUR-an, a dispute
SHUR-yo, chief, leader
SORO-GUMO-ru, deceptive clouds
SOR-on, commotion, war
SORA-ne, imitative cry
TSURA, a bow string
TSURA-mi, resentment
TSURA-nari, to be joined
TSURI-suki, face
TSURE-ri, to go along
TSURE-ai, to go together
SHISHI, a tenter hook
SHUSA-I, ruler
SHITA, below S/T

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

SR-ṣrah to send away
SARAH- ṣūrah noise
SR-ṣir to dry a th. in the sun
SR-ṣur to become grey, to rise (sun)
SHIR ʿur to know
SHIR-ṣīrah to leak out (water)
SHIR-ḥiṣār distinctive sign
SR-ṣarāh back
SR-ṣarō back
SR-ṣarā castle
SR-ṣarū current price
SHIR-ṣūrah distinctive sign,
SHIR-ṣūrah to know
SHIR-ṣūrah to perceive, feel, know
SR-ṣūrah heat, to scorch
SR-ṣūrah kindled fire
SR-ṣūrah insanity
SHIR-ṣūrah wisdom, knowledge
SHIR- ṣūrah to quarrel
SR-ṣūrah generous lord
SR-ṣūrah to wheedle
GM-ṣūrah cloud
SR-ṣūrah lofty cloud
SR-ṣūrah to be kindled (war)
SR-ṣūrah to cry
SR-ṣūrah a strap
SR-ṣūrah fit of anger
SR-ṣūrah to tie
SR-ṣūrah appearance, shape
SR-ṣūrah to go to walk in company w.
SR-ṣūrah to go AI, with
SH-S-ṣūrah fishing hook
SS-ṣūrah to rule
ST-ṣūrah beneath
N.B. “S is occasionally interchanged with T” (Castel’s Latin dictionary, P. 495)

SHUYE'I, to guard, defend
SOHA-l', despicable, contemptible
TAGA, hoop
TAGU-san, a small bundle
TARU-mi, to be lax

SHY امَّيًّا to watch upon
SH َثُلُّ to be deformed, to hate
TG طُوق circle
TAG طَفْلُ a bundle
TR ثُرُلَّ (ٍنَرِّمَي) lax

A = H

Change A sound i.e.,, i, u into H sound

OBEI, ru, to be frightened
ODA-shi, intimidate, threaten
ODA-yaku, calm
*OD-ate, to instigate
*OD-ate, broken
*ODO, way of justice
L² ODO-ke, to be comical
OF-U, proud, insolent
*OMAI-SADA-me, to make up one’s mind
*OMO-me, that which one thought
*OMMO-miri, to think about
*OMOI-KAGE, likeness in thought
*ON, benefaction
ON, sound
*ONA-l, love, affection
ONNA, a female
*OMOI, to think, be anxious, to care

OM, َمُه* to meditate, purpose prev. َمُه KG=KZ يَشَّق alike
ON َمُه to be beneficial
ON َمُه to emit a sound
ON َمُه to yearn towards
ON َمُه wife, gfp., woman
OM, َمُه to meditate
OM َمُه to meditate
OM َمُه to meditate
OM َمُه to meditate

OM َمُه to meditate
OK َمُه back
OM َمُه to love, grass
OM َمُه to meditate
KD َمُه to dig

*OMOI-KUTA-shi, to despise in thought
*OMOI-MIDA-re, to think and be perplexed
*OMOI-OMOI, each one
*after his mind
*ON-to, gentle
*OPP-use, seize and force down to ground
*OR-are, to be broken
*ORI-ru, to break
*ORI-mono, menses
*OSO-re, fear, dread
H² OWA-ri, to end, die
IGA, burl, prickly shell
*IGI, objection
*IBO, grain, pimple
*IFF-re, to accost
IJU, emigration
ISE-ru, to sew
*HAYA-OKE, ready-made box
UMAI, sound sleep
L² UGO-ki, to be agitated
URA-ri, to feel spite

Conversely, change H into A

HAN, odd number
HAN, enclosure
HANN-yu, to appoint
HONN-in, to appoint
*HIKAE-ru, to restrain, stop
*HONEO-ri, to toil, labour
*HAN-ri, really
HANI, intention, desire
HON, fixed, true
originally, = main
L² HO-RA, to aid XASSI-st.
*HATA, again, moreover

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

OM َمُه to meditate
KT َمُه to despise
OM َمُه to meditate
MD َمُه to be bewildered
OM َمُه mind
OM َمُه mind
ON َمُه gentleness
OP َمُه to throw
any one down
OR ُهُا to fall to pieces
OR َمُه to crumble down
OR َمُه flowing quickly (blood)
OS َمُه to be frightened
OW=OF ُهُا border to die
IGA َمُه thorny plant
IG َمُه to argue against
IB َمُه grain, pimple
IF َمُه to show honour to a guest
IJU َمُه emigration
IS َمُه to stitch
*HAYA-OKE, ready-made box
UMAI, sound sleep
L² UGO-ki, to be agitated
URA-ri, to feel spite

AN َمُه self, substance = one
AN َمُه enclosure
AN َمُه to specify, point
AN َمُه to specify, point
AK َمُه to impede, hinder
AN َمُه hardship
AN َمُه certainly, indeed
AN َمُه to intend, to mean
AN َمُه to specify, particularise
AS َمُه to help (سْاونة)
HT=AD ُهُا to return, repeat
G or J=Z (eg. GINGER =ZINGER)

AJ=AZ  to love
AJ=AZ عزٍ  to love
AI=AZ عزٍ  wailing cf the dead
BJ=BJ يقيم  to cohabit
BG=BG قدّ  to have goods, wares
FG=FG شُجُون  shame, disgrace
FU, not GG=GG جاز  to be lawful
GG=GG جاز  to be lawful
GK=ZK to be tired
GR=GR جُزَء  to be skilled
GN=ZN رطَب  to destitute
GP=GP عِتْلَةٍ  to annex, adjourn
GZ=ZG زِغَاء  to decline f. truth
GJ=AZ جاز  to be lawful
GM=GM شِص  to be lawful
GN=ZN رطَب  to suspect
GR=GR جُزَء  top
GR=GR جُزَء  to shine
GN=ZN زِبَر  nosie
GR=GR جُزَء  to beLed
GT=ZT جُهَان  an oil pfg.
HG=HZ زِح  to keep w. care
HG=HZ زِح  to seaw, deride
HJ=HZ زِح  to die
GM=GM شِص  pride
JR=ZR جُزَء  to be clear, obvious
JI=IZ جُهَان  to bite w. teeth
KJ=KZ  to gnash the teeth
KJ=KZ زِح  alike, equal to
KJ=KZ زِح  to wound a. fate, lot
KG=KZ زِح  to defile
KG=KZ زِح  to appoint, determine
KG=KZ زِح  silk AI of each pay attention to
KG=KZ زِح  to bend a.o. (age)

H2 KEGA, wound accident
KEG=KeG, are defilement
KEG=en, fixed time
KOG-AI, taking care of silk worms
KUGO-meri, bent w. age

H2 KYOG, instruct and change
KYOGA-ku, weak, feeble
KYOGI, death
KYOGII, teaching, instruction
MU-JI, unfigured

H2 MIJ-me, cruelty, abusive treatment
MIJ=MIJ مُّشَح  to pain
MG=MJ مَشِب  to disgrace
M=MG مَشِب  to emit rays MG جُهَان  to scrape

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

K=kJ تَضَع  to break a th.
K=kJ تَضَع  to bend a.o. (age)
K=kJ تَضَع  case of law, matter
K=kJ تَضَع  to bore
K=kJ تَضَع  case of law
K=kJ تَضَع  vice, defect vfn
K=kJ تَضَع  to tame, subdue
K=kJ تَضَع  to exchange
K=kJ تَضَع  to be worn out
K=kJ تَضَع  death
K=kJ تَضَع  to be with. subdue
M not JI=ZI زِح  appearance
MJ=MJ مَشِب  to appear
M=MG مَشِب  to emit rays MG جُهَان  to scrape

L2 CHIBI, to waste away little by little
CHIBI, to waste away little

CHIMO-ri, watchman
CHIGO, to differ
SK=SK  شَعِي  to stick to

CH=S

S=SN صَحِب  benefit
CHISHI, to resign office
CHISHI, rental of land in kind
*CHOGI, decision of govt.
*CHOM-EI, long life
*CHOR-yO, to stand still
CHOSA, to examine
*CHOSAI, to pass old to new year
CHOTC, to reside (ambassador)
CHOSO, a severe wound
*CHUSAI, to settle, arbitrate
1. CHUAN, peace, tranquility

GUCH-I, foolishness

S = K

Kashkasha (كشکشة) i.e. to use S sound for K sound eg. مالکی = مالکی

SICILY = Saqila, Cyprus = Kubrus

SASA-warI, hindrance
SASA-en, banishment
*SAHI, sheath, covering
SASHI, to stick, to prick
SASHI, vessel
*SASH-I, especially
SAASSA-to quickly
SAASSA-ARUKA, to walk fast
SASU-ri, to rub w. hand

H2* SATI, decision, order of emperor
SATO, district of cultivated country
SATO-I, rustic
SERO, back-door of a house
SHAPPA, hat (CHAPEAU)

*SIHIB-I, to bend
SIHICHI, artfulness CH/S
SIHID-one, a rug for sitting cushion, sofa
*SIHISA-tau, inquire about

CHIBO, morning (CH = S)
evening (CH = K)
CHOB-CHOB, to imprison
CHODAI, higher seat
CHOD-O, just, right
CHOH-O, suitable CH/S
*CHOM-on, to listen to
H2* CHUTO, middle month of winter
*CHUTA, middle class
*CHUT-O, during, half through
CHIN-IN, middle man
CHIH, treatment of disease
ICH, first, prime
KACH-I, walking
*KACHI, a kind of cloth
KACHI, a grey hair
KACHI, victory
KACHI, to overcome
KECH-I, stingy, mean
*MICH-I, a road, way
MUCHI-AGU-MI, tired of having something
after reaping B/F
*MUCHI-CHIBA, gleanings left
OCHIBA, fallen leaves
OCHIDA, fault, sin
*CHIHO, locality, district

CHIBI-CHIBI, in driblets
*CHIJO, a drop of rain
*CHIM, to subdue
CHIME, eye red f. inflammation
*CHOBAMA, dice
CHOBO, a dot, point
CHOBO, distance between resting place
CHIS-A, wise man, ingenious

KB گل drop of rain
KJ=KZ غرق to disgrace
KM گم to subdue
KM گم to have a red tumour on eye
KB گم dice
KB گم a rain drop
KB گم interval, space

KS کاس to be intelligent, skilful

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SHISHI-tau, inquire about

KSH گئا to go away
KSH گئا specie
KG = KZ گئا decree
KM گئا گئا to continue IE گئا life
KR گئا گئا to be steady
KS گئا to take the measure of
KS گئا گئا to be finished گئا
KT گئا گئا quarter of a town گئا
KS گئا گئا to wound
KS گئا گئا to decide
KN گئا گئا quiet, rest x گئا

S = K

S-SH = KSH گئا گئا scabbard, cover
S-SH = KS گئا گئا to stick, to prick
S-I = KS گئا گئا a vessel
S-SH = KS گئا گئا to be special
S-SH = KS گئا گئا to walk quickly
S-SH = KS گئا گئا to walk quickly
ARK گئا گئا to move

ST = KT گئا گئا to decide
ST = KT گئا ground
ST = KT گئا first occupied by a settler
ST = KT گئا گئا (trans.)
SD = KD گئا گئا a wicket, small door
SD = KD گئا گئا hat from گئا to conceal head
SB = KB گئا گئا to subside
SS = KS گئا گئا to be shrewd
SD = KD گئا گئا carpet
SD گئا گئا گئا of rubber (cushion)

SS = KS گئا to seek

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*SHISU, to die
*SHISO, a law-suit
SUNA, sand
H₂ SHINO-bu, to bear w. patience, long for, conceal
SUMI, inside corner
TSUNA, cable, rope
L₂ SHI ShIS-mahi, to finish
*CEASE, to end, Eng.
L₂ SHISHO, chastity
CHAS-te, virgin Eng.
SHIT-ame, to despise
*SHOBO, to extinguish
SHOBO, gambling

N.B. Note that every initial S in these 30 words stands for initial Arabic K. This shows the uniformity of sound change in these words.

L² SHISHI, urine SS = SK خش to urinate

K = S
KUKI, mountain peak
KUKI, a stem, a stalk
KUKU-ri, to bind

NASAL N
*GANCHI, blind of an eye
GANGL, zig-zag
*KEND-an, decision
MONCHU-ku, to quarrel
RANJO, loud noise
RENCHE, a company
SANCHO, top of mountain
*ANCHI, to place
*ANG-ya, to go as a pilgrim
ANKA, a small box
FUNUKE, foolish

NASAL M produced by B or F
L₂ SAMBO, a council of war

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

L₂ SAMBI, to praise
HEMP-ento, in a fluttering way
*HAMP-EL, enclosure wall n. to surround
KAMPA, to understand
KAMPA, to bear in mind
KAMPU, vicious woman
KAMPU, a cold wind
KAMPA, drought, want of rain
KAMPA-U, adulterer, paramour

Excessive B or P produced by M
REMBC, sexual love
HAMBURI, steady rain
GUMPO, to warm
SHIMPAI, solicitude, concern

III Unilateral Formula
Restores 2 delicate letters to a consonant
*BA, room
*BE, vessel
B — E, beautiful, fine
*BO, chamber
*BO, small Buddhist temple
BU, land measure = 6 feet
*BU, no
*BYO, imperial ancestral temple
BYO, sickness
*OPE, in
*FU, exclamation of anger
*FU, wind, custom
*FU, pipe
FU-ru, to increase, spread
FU-en, to extend, amplify
*FU-YO, to bestow, give

H₂*FU-YO, wealth, competence
*OFU-KA, returning
OF-U, proud, insolent

F = B & V get round, reach

1. N.B. ENCLOSURE wall b to encompass
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-WA, friendship</td>
<td>K عي friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KYO, poverty, want</td>
<td>K عي to be hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKA-sec, to lay down</td>
<td>K عي to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-A, mosquito</td>
<td>K عي to sting nf.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA, smell, odour</td>
<td>K عي to smell the breath of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA, to go as bride to the house of husband</td>
<td>K عي to take shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKO-CHIAI, be of one mind</td>
<td>(transf.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAI, cough</td>
<td>S عي to be equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM-bi, obscure (B)</td>
<td>CH= عي to wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-ma, wet nurse</td>
<td>G عي to cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME-nya, mother</td>
<td>M عي to become obscure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME, a female, woman</td>
<td>M لع mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAYOI, to be bewildered, infatuated, wander</td>
<td>M عي woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K عي to be equal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q عي to be equal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to be empty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to be weary</td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to fall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q عي to slander</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to be shameless</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي empty Y أري to shelter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي a fight</td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to delay</td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to rest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K عي itch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOI, water</td>
<td>M عي to wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H عي MO-mai, dark, ignorant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MO-mi, to rub w. hands,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MO-mo, stupid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MO-mu, thick fog or mist</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOYE-ru, to burn</td>
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<tr>
<td>MU-By-O, not sick</td>
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<td>AN, examination</td>
<td></td>
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<td>AN-JU, living in safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANO-nei, to call attention</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NAU, to twist, AN, examine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NAI-I, intention, secret design</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAO-ri, to cure</td>
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<tr>
<td>NA-ri, to emit a sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAYU-ru, to be weak</td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to be equal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>K عي to wish</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>G عي to cough</td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي to become obscure</td>
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<tr>
<td>M لع mother</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي woman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي to bewilder a.o. (love)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M لع to wander</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي to be dark</td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي to be ignorant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي to erase</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي stupid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي dark clouds</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M عي to heat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M لع not B لع disease (nom.o)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N عي whence, where, how?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N عي to live</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N عي to attend</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N عي to twist</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N عي to see</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N عي intension, scheme</td>
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<tr>
<td>N عي good health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N نع to produce a sound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N عي to be weak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAYE-NAYE, pliant

L2 ARAO, a brave man

VIR-ile (VIR) man Eng.

ARE, storm, tempest

*haka- RAI, management

haka- RA-se, weigh or measure

RY-O, dragon (nom.o)

haka-RI, balance, scale

*RI-zuka, mound

IRO, appearance, colour

RAI, to come, to reach

ORAI, going and coming

*REI, salutation, decorum, politeness

*REI, soul, spirit

H2 REI KEI, beautiful, plain

*REI-MU, a wonderful dream

REI-FU, a cold wind

*RE۔tsu, order in a row

RI, reason, right, proper

RI, profit, gain

*RI-al, principle, law, breath

RI-yo, utility, usefulness

RI-yo, personal profit

*RO, hearth or fireplace

*RO, an ass

RO, a road, journey

RO-RO, RU-RO, wandering

RUI, wall

*RU-su, minutely

*RU-su, keeping watch

*RYO, to rule, estate of lord

RYO-bun, estate

RYO-yo, to divert a th.

f. its original use

N حنی to bend, curve

R دری man

V دری man

R فر to destroy north wind

R رغ to manage

R عور weights and measures

R رتا to coil (serpent) nfv.

cf. اوری. اوری snake

R فر to weigh

R اوری elevated hill

R رتا brightness of face

R رتا to repair to a.o.

R رتا to go and come

R رتا to rejoice, to receive

a favour to quiet

R رتا soul, spirit

R فر رتا surprising beauty باشی even land

R رتا dream میں to wilder

R هرا to be intensely cold

F فر to whizz (wind) nfv.

R رتا line

R رتا fit, proper

R رتا to increase, thrive

R رتا soul, essence, breath

R رتا revenue of land

R رتا revenue of land

R اوری hearth

R فر ass

R اوری winding mountain road جنگل road

R رتا to wander

R رتا wall

R رتا to show regard to

R رتا watch

R رتا to rule

R رتا repute pasture lands

R رتا pasture lands

K رتا to amend,

R رتا to revert from error

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*RO-SUKO, old legs

RYO-ri, to cook, dress food

RYO-do, flowing

RYO-RYO, whizzing

*RO-an, to originate an opinion

RYO-zan, miscarriage

RYO-yo, to lend

 yavaş complaint

ASY, civility, hospitality

SEI, to hinder, restrain

SO-shiri, to backbite

S-U, full of holes, porous

H2 SU-ki, to be opened or thinned or scattered

SUI, water

SUI-RAKI, water power

L2 BE-GIN, origin of stream

*ASHI, evil

AZE, mound

CHI-en, to be tardy

CHI-GO, estate of a lord

CHI, measure

*CHO, a court

*CHU, to say

CHO, senior, old لاس be old

CHUI, heed, care

CHI, fish hook

CHI, earth, place, region

CHI, blood

CHI, wisdom, cleverness

CHO, morning

FU-CHUI, carelessness

R رتا to wear out ساق leg

R رتا to cook (meat)

R رتا to flow، to carry water

R رتا to twang (a bow)

R رتا to hold an opinion,

to think, see

R رتا to miscarry (women), to leak

R رتا to lend a th.

S سا to blame

S سا to entertain

S سا to avert a.o.f. an affair

S سا to backbite

S سا to perforate, bore

S سا to perforate سا to scatter

S سا to flow (water) nfv

S سا + RK ری strength

S سا + جب beginning

GN غب beginning

S سا to walk, go nfv=goer

PD سا to tread on ground

CH-R=SR سا to walk

S سا evil

Z=س سا mound

CH=S است to procrastinate

CH=S سا large estate

G غا high rank, (nom. o)

CH=S سا measure

CH=S سا Courtyard

CH=س سا to kill

CH=S سا to be advanced in age

CH=S سا to be cautious, careful

CH=S سا to round, make sharp-pointed

CH=S سا flat ground

CH=S سا to be split (blood) nfv.

CH=S سا lucidity of mind

CH=S سا to spread rays (sun)

FU not CH=S سا to be careful
ICH, treatment of disease
ICH, first, prime
ISO, sea-coast
L2 ISO-ISO, hurried manner
HAS-ten, Eng.
H2 *ISHU, hatred, intention
*SEI, life
*SHA, company
*SAI, time
*SE-E, even
SEI, voice
*SEI, influence, strength, power
*SEI, exertion, toil
*SE-SARI, make to do (SHI)
L2 SE-wa, help
ASSI-st, to help Eng. (ST)
*SHI-yari, to do
*SHO-shi, sad, commiserated shameful
SO-ri, to shave
*SO-re, to equalize
SU, to sip
L2 *SUI, to conjecture
*SEE, consider, imagine Eng.
*SU-ki, to comb
SU-re, to be rubbed
*SU-ri, to be aground
SHO, beginning, first
*SH-I, blind
SHI-ma, striped figure
*SHA in, member a company
H2 *SHA-re, to be witty, handsome, to crumble
*SU, nest
*SHU-shin, earnest desire
SHU-tai, offensive appearance
*SHU-SHI, during life
*SHU-YEN, end of life (ypfx)

\[ CH = S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to cure, nurse} \\
CH = S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to precede} \\
S \text{ صرح to a bank of a river} \\
S \text{ هلم to hasten} \\
HS \text{ هلم to hasten} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to hate 4} \\
S \text{ عفر life} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to accompany و}}\text{ي هmek party} \\
S \text{ ألم time to present time} \\
S \text{ سى to level} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا low voice صرح to call} \\
S \text{ مع power, a ability, extent} \\
S \text{ سى to act} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to help} \\
AS \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to help} \\
S \text{ سى to act} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to grieve و}}\text{ى و}}\text{ى wretched} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا shameful} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to shaves} \\
SO \text{ سى to render equal} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to sip} \\
S \text{ سى to have presentiment of, perceive} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to perceive, have presentiment of,} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to curry (ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا ل}}}\text{ا L}}}\text{ا L}}}\text{a to scrape off} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to ground a th.} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to precede} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{ا blindness} \\
SH \text{ L}}}\text{a figured work on cloth, variegated} \\
*SH \text{ L}}}\text{a to separate party + IN} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{a to be cheerful to adorn} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{a to crumble} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{a nest} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{a to desire} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to be ugly (face)} \\
SH \text{ L}}}\text{a to be a life S N ل}}}\text{a meanwhile} \\
SH \text{ L}}}\text{a to be a life E N ل}}}\text{a limit}

L2

*SU-BAN-re, to leave the nest
*SU-BAN-re, to live separately
*SU-ran, to be
*SU-ki, to like, be fond of
SHO-YO, wine
*SEI-RI, living souls
SHO, a couch, sofa
*SAO, pole
SAE-zari to twitter
SEI, right, correct
SHI-wari, to bend
SHO, true, genuine
SHO-yo, to instigate
*SO-o, to be fit, suitable
SO-sle, to revive
SOE-ru, to subjoin
SO-ri, to bend
SU, sandbank
SUI-ko, to correct as a manuscript
USO, thin, little
USU-GI, thin clothes
USU-USU, slightly

H2 *AITAI, clouds spread in layer
TAO-shi, to throw over
*TAI, to wear on the belt
AWAI, space between 2 things
AWAO, a knotted cord
AWA-re, pity, tenderness
HEI, yes
HOE-ru, to bark
WA-ni-ASH-I, handy legged

H2 AZE, to mix,
to store up
ZAI-rai, customary

*SU-nest B N ل}}}\text{a to be separated}
*SU-lived B N ل}}}\text{a to be separated}
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to be wish} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{a to be split (water)} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا to live R و}}\text{ى soul} \\
SH \text{ ل}}}\text{a a pad, stuffed bed} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{ا stick , supporot, stay} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{a to utter cry (chicken)} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{a to be genuine, true} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{a to bend} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{a to be true, genuine} \\
S \text{ ل}}}\text{a to incite} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to be right, proper} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to come to o's self again} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to be thing, to join} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to bend} \\
S \text{ ل réussi bank of a river} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to correct a writing} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to be thin, paltry} \\
S \text{ ل réussi to be thin Gl=ZI ل réussi dress} \\
S \text{ L réussi to be thin, paltry} \\
T \text{ ل réussi to spread طورى fold} \\
T \text{ ل réussi to throw} \\
T \text{ ل réussi to roll up, fold up,} \\
W \text{ ل réussi gap} \\
W \text{ ل réussi to twist fuv.} \\
W \text{ ل réussi to be moved w. pity} \\
H = A \text{ ل réussi yes} \\
H = A \text{ ل réussi to be a dog} \\
W \text{ ل réussi twist S ل réussi to walk fuv.} \\
Z \text{ ل réussi to mix milk w. water} \\
Z \text{ ل réussi to gather a th.} \\
Z \text{ ل réussi manner}
IV Chyper Formula

The word contains vowels only. Reconstruct the Arabic root by following the sound of the word. The Arabic root must contain 3 of the delicate letters viz. ٕ-ٓ-ٌ which are represented by vowels

*AOI, green
  حوى to be green
  حي to live
  جٓٓٓ to prepare,
  حٓٓ to prepare, get ready
  حٓٓ life
*YOI, preparation, readiness
  يٓٓٓٓٓ sunlight
*YO, life
IE-ru, to be healed
IE-ri, to heal
YO-bo, expression of face
I, a well
AYA, exclamation of wonder
*AI, exclamation of answer
EYO, grandeur
OYA-mi, short cessation

V. Trilateral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants

L₄*AGRID-an, step, stair
*GRADE, step Eng.
*GURA-GURA, rocking
*FUH-O, not conforming to law
PURI-PURI, shaking
RIS-an, scattered
ROSE-tsu, leaking

But generally gutturals cause metathesis:

*ARECHE, uncultivated land
ARAKA, a palace
*REIK-an, cool, cold
*KUSH-in, toil, hard labour
*KUTSU, extreme pain
FUSAGI, to shut, close
SHIK-ame, to wrinkle face

VI. Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter. In the following words K has become the first letter in the Japanese though it was not so in Arabic.

*KASHI-gi, to incline
KER-A, clean, handsome
KIR-A, brilliantly
KIRE, scurf of cloth
L₂ GUTT-O, in an instant
TICK, a moment Eng.

In the following words K had occupied the first position in Arabic but Japanese has deprived it of this position.

L₄*MAKE-ru, to come near
*COME, move towards Eng.
MOKU, to be silent
*MUKU-r, to subdue
MUGI, wheat, barley
REIKI-sii, tar liquid
*SEKK-an, to punish
*SHIGI, case, facts of case
*POKA-POKA, sound of slapping
SAKE, glorious condition
SEIKO, ingenuity, skill
PICHA-PICA, sound of slapping
DORO, mud

L₄*DORO, road
*NADE, without

VII. Prosthesis

FUZEI, appearance
FUZOK-U, attached
HAGIR-I, gnashing the teeth
HAMPAKU, white and black hair
HASS-en, sailing
VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

So far I have not found any word in Japanese belonging to this formula.

IX. Toning up

This consists in repairing the loss of K, G or S. "When a word travels for the initial K is lost" (See Skeat's dictionary under the word APE) and note that Japan is far away from Arabia.

Loss of K

(a) In the following words restore the lost initial K.

*ASA-DACHI, morning (before) S状 a morning (transf.)
10 AM.) rain shower DK=KDK غطاء copious rain
*BORE, to be old and childish BR=KBR كرب old age
*FURO, elder or honourable F/B BR=KBR كرب to be old, illustrious
*PEER, old (Persian) BR=KBR كرب to be old
*BAR-A, older (Hindi) BR=KBR كرب to be old
*FURO-SO, old nest F/B prec. + S عين nest
MOTOI, to wind round MT=KMT كفت to bind turban
*MEGO, to make sign w. the eye MG=KZ=KMZ م结算 to make sign w.eye
*RON-OK-U, neighbouring house RN=KRN كرون joined
RIN, unicorn RN=KRN كرون (cf. (مُرَجَّد) a horn (of a) (مُرَجَّد) a horn (of a)
RAKU-TO, happy land R=KRN كرون a (or (ب) a piece
TA, rice field T=KT 地 a piece of land
SABI, rust SB=KSB كسب rust
SABI-ru, to be rough in voice SB=KSB كسب to be rough in voice
SOB-O, coarse SB=KSB كسب to be rough in voice
SOBU-TSU, anything coarse SB=KSB كسب to be rough in voice
SHIMPA-TSU, to march as army (M) SHP=KSHP خذف rapid walk
SHIMPI, a profound secret (M) SHP=KSHP خذف to be concealed

(b) In the following words the loss of initial K is represented by initial vowel

^AN, a small house AN=KN كن house
*AN, dark, not intelligent AN=KN كن to conceal
ATO, prints of foot AT=KT كت mark
*ASS-EI, tyranny, oppression ENUCH Eng.
EFU, basket EF=KF كت to watch
EFU, a guard house EF=KF كت to watch
L^ ENSHA, eunuch ENSHA Eng.
E, and EUGU, Eng.
ERI, to choose ER=KR كر to wonder at
ERI, to engrave ER=KR كر to choose
ERE, bad man EFE=KS خسف to be vile
ETA, low class person ETE, expert in doing ETE=KT كت vile, despicable
ETE, expert in doing ETE=KT كت vile, despicable
EZU-ki, sickness of stomach EZU=KZ خسف heaviness of stomach
*IDE-ru, to go ID=KD كد to go
*ITA, a board IT=KT كت a piece cut
*ITO, thread IT=KT كت thread
H^2 ITOI, to be weary, dislike OBI-ki, to lead by deception
*OBI-ru, to sink OBI-ru, to sink
OBO-ru, obscure, dim OBO-ru, to sink
OBI-to, head or chief OBI-to, head or chief
OCHA-ku, dishonest OCHA-ku, dishonest

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SHIN, eruption on skin SHN=KSHN خذف to be rough

SN=KSN غسان

H^2 SHIRO, white, green SR=KSR خمر to whiten green
SH=KSH خمر to sweep
PYO-TO, whistling of arrow P=KE نف to wizz T=KT شت arrow-stick

S=KS كفة lock of hair

RAHA-SU, curly hair Р=KST كفة lock of hair

ST=KST كفة to be dispersed

SD=KSD كفة middle course

SHN=KSHN خذف to be rough

SN=KSN غسان

SR=KSR خمر to whiten green

SH=KSH خمر to sweep

P=KE نف to wizz T=KT شت arrow-stick

S=KS كفة lock of hair

RAHA-SU, curly hair Р=KST كفة lock of hair

ST=KST كفة to be dispersed

SD=KSD كفة middle course
HAMFU-ku, turn traitor (M)  
HAMU-ki, to oppose  
HANA, mucus of nose, nose  
HAN-go, sniffing  
HANU-KUSO, mucus of nose  
HANU-ka, to sing w. low voice  
HAN-dan, to decide (N)  
HAN-de, decision (N)  
HANDO, bucket for rice (N)  
HANJA, judge (N)  
HANS-an, abotion (N)  
HAN-ETI, decision (N)  

L² HANT-en, short coat (N)  
COAT, covering Eng.  
HAPPY coat  
HARA, uncultivated land  

L₄ HASA-me, scissors  
SCISSORS Eng.  
GAZ, scissors (Persian)  
QAINCH-I, scissors (Hindi) (N)  
H₂ HAISHI-ta, fragment, mean  
HASHO-ri, to tuck up  
HASN-on, injury  

L₂ HATA, field  
HASHA-mi, obliquely  
HATA, style  
HATA-ari, to expand  
HATA-hi, to finish, fulfill  
HATE-ru, to end, extremity  
HATṮAO, going on journey  
HATTO, prohibition, law  
HATSU-an, quelling rebellion  
HATSU-ri, to chop off  
HATA, ensign, flag  
HAZE-ru, to burst open  
HAZU-ri, to burst open  
HEB-O, unskilful  

HA=KB  ḫ âm to deceive  
HM=KM  ṭ âm to oppose  
HN=KN  ḥ âm to speak nasally  
HNA=KN  ṭ âm to speak  
HAN-go, sniffing  
HAN=KN  ḥ âm to speak  
HAN=KN  ḥ âm to speak medically  
HD=K² ḫ âm to decide  
HND=K² ḫ âm to decide  
HĐ=KD  ṭ âm to measure of capacity  
HT=KS  ṭ âm to fall  
HT=KT  ḫ âm to decide  
CT  ḫ âm covering  
CT=KS  ḫ âm to cut  
CS=SQ  ḫ âm to cut  
QCH=QS  ḫ âm to cut  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to cut  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to cut  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to cut  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  
HS=KS  ḫ âm to wound  

L₂ HAMU, mucus of nose.
(c) In the following words, a guttural has been replaced by a lateral.

H1 FUMI, to tread on, FM = KM, to walk barefoot
*FUMO, barren, sterile
*FUTA, a lid, cover

H2 HENGE, change (N) L3 CHANGE Eng.
*KENG, change (Chinese) (N)
*HIBO, treason
*HIDAI, fat
*HIJI, elbow, arm
*HIME, to conceal
*HIN, poor
*HIN-an, beggar
*HIS-an, low, vulgar
*HITA-ri, to be dipped in water
*HIZA, the knee
*KNEE, (KNEIE) Eng.
*ZAN-U, knee (Persian)
*HIZU-ru, hair tied in knot
*HOBA-ri, to cram the mouth
*HOCHI, notice, report
*HOASHI, to shake

2 HODO, law, statute
*HOJI-ru, to reward
*HOMU-ri, to inter, bury
*HARA, a cave
2 HORE-ru, to be dug, quarry
QUARRY, excavation Eng.
*HORI, a canal
*CANAL Eng.
L2 HARI-TSUKE-ru, to paste, by paper L1 ad-HERE, to stick Eng.
*HISO-mi, concealed

(d) In the following words a guttural has been replaced by a lateral.

H2 FUMI, to tread on, FM = KM, to walk barefoot
*FUMO, barren, sterile
*FUTA, a lid, cover

ARABIC IS THE MOTHER OF ALL LANGUAGES

Loss of G  ﹑ ﹓

(e) In the following words, lingual G has changed into lingual I or Y or it has been elided (JACOB = YAQQOBO)

MU-I, without work
*YA-k, to burn
YA-ku, office, service
YUE, reason, cause
*RAKU YEN, paradise
W/F  ﹣  ﹣  ﹣  ﹣ FN = GFN, a large cup (G elided)
*WAN, cup of wood
*UEU, hunger

Loss of S  ﹓

"S is often seen to change into H or disappear" (Jespersen P. 199)
"The poems of the older period are often elided S before a consonant" (Cassell's Latin dictionary. P. 405)

(a) In the following words the initial S has been absolutely lost.

*MI - KADO, exalted gate
*CHARI, buffalo
*CHORO, to mock, ridicule
*FUNA-DOME, stopping ships
*MORO, obscure, dim
MOCO, bird lime

2 FUTO-ri, to become fleshy
FAT, fleshy, thick Eng.
FUTO-sa, largeness
KATAY, hard, firm

POTRI-ri, big, swollen
TEI, roof

CHHAT, roof (Hindi)
CHOTI, top (Hindi)
RO-sha imprisonment

(b) The loss of Initial S is represented by initial vowel in the following words

AIK-ya, lovely, attractive
*AKUTA, dirt, litter
*AMA, sky, rain

SK = SK, to excite desire
AK = SK, to be纳米 rubbish
AMA = SMA, sky, rain, cloud
*AMA-BIT-O inhabitant of heaven
AMA-TERA-shi, shining f. sky
*AME, rain
*AMA-GAS-A, rain hat
*AMA-GIN-U, rain clothes
AMA-GE, appearance of rain
EMAIL, to smile, laugh
EM-L, laughter
EB-in, intelligent
L2 *AMAI, like
*E *SAME, identical, Eng.
L2 ANGO, signal, sign (N)
SIG-n-un, mark (Latin)
*ER-O, painted candle
IBI-ri, to scald, to roast
IJI, disposition
*IKIOI, power
IKU, to go
*INE-ru, to sleep
IN-U, dog (nom. U)
ODORO-ki, to be amazed
*ODO-shi, fastening or sewing
OIB-are, to become childish
OKU-ri, to send
*OMO, face, surface
*OYORI, finger
*URA, magic
*URA-NAI, not to sell
URA-ra, clear
URA-URA, clear, bright
L2 *URE-shii, joyful
*CHEER, joy Eng.
*URI-HIR-ome, to spread by selling
UKO, dropping of rain through roof
*URO-mi, to be moistened
H2 UROUOI, moisture, richness

AMA = SMA, sky
BT = to spend night
ABA = sky
AM = SM, rain
prec. + GS = to cover
prec. + GN = to cover
prec. = GE = ZE = appearance
EM = SM = to joke
EM = SM = to joke
EB = SB = to cause intelligent
AM = SM, alike, equal
SM = SM, alike, equal
AG = SG = to scratch
SG = to scratch (hence mark)
ER = SR = to paint
IB = SB = to alter complexion
IJ = SJ = natural disposition
IK = SK = to power
IK = SK = to go away
IN = SN = to sleep
IN = SN = to seize w. teeth
ODR = SDR = to be dazzled
OD = SD = to bind
OB = SB = child
OK = SK = to send
OM = SM = appearance
OB = SB = finger
UR = SR = witchcraft
UR = SR = to sell
UR = SR = to be clear
UR = SR = to be clear
UR = SR = to rejoice
SR = to cheer, rejoice
UR = SR = to sell
HR = SR = to spread
UR = SR = to leak
out (water)
UR = SR = to moisten

H2 UROUOI = moisture, richness

*UR-O will sell
UBO = SR = to sell
UBO = SR = to moisten

(c) In the following words initial S has changed into H.
HABA-ri = to lance
HAFU-ri, to flow
HAIKO, to match, pair
ZYGO, to unite 2 things (Greek)
HAG = SG = pair
HAG = SG = to skin
HAG = SG = to shave
HAI-FUKU, blowing ashes
HEDA-HEDA, separated
HEIM-en, common people
HEGA, edge, sea-shore
HIBI, a crack
HIBO, plaited string
HID-0, cruel
HIKA-ri, to gleam
HEIKO-HEIKO, flexible
HAGE, shedding feathers or leaves
HAGE-ri, to be bald
HAGO-ki, a note
HAGI, a patch
HAG-An = to be defeated
HAKA, quick
HAKI, powerful
HEIK-A, a bent, propensity
HEKO-me, pitted, break down
HEGI, to split
HIGI, strip of wood split off
HIKE, dawn, daybreak
HIKI-keru, to pull open
HAWKE, branch, sect
HAHAKA-ku, disclosed
HKK-en, to send a messenger
HIKE, to go to bed, leave off
HAKKO, to become prevalent

H2, UROUOI, moisture, richness

H2, to moisten
H2, to be rich
UR = SR = to sell
UR = SR = to moisten

H2, to be rich
H2, to moisten

H2, to moisten
HAKKI-ri, clean, plain  HK = SK شابك to shine clear way
HAKKO, to ferment  HK = SK طهث to burn fire under pot
HAKK-O, going  HK = SK سكك to go, wander
HAKKO, to become suddenly insane  HK = SK سكك سكك to swoon at the sound of thunder i.e. to lose senses
HAKKO, white colt, sun  HK = SK سكك سكك to be white headed (horse) sun
HAKU-U, white-shining  HK = SK سكك سكك to shine white
equality صفا to draw near
HAKOB, progress, movement, settlement of account  HK = SK سكك سكك to fit, suit, coincide
HAKU-BOKU, white ink  HK = SK سكك ساطع ساطع to blot (ink-paper)
HAKUA, mineral chalk  HK = SK سكك سكك white stone
HAKU-CHO, white clothes  HK = SK سكك سكك white CH = S = KS to clothe
HAKU-GAN, snow-goose G/Z  HK = SK سكك سكك snow ZEN goose
HAK-yo, thin ice  HK = SK سكك سكك ill-luck
HAKU-mi, unfortunate  HK = SK سكك long journey
HAKU-rai, foreign  HK = SK سكك to knock hard
HAKU-ya, a gold-beater  HK = SK سكك to slap
HAKU-shu, clapping of hands  HK = SK سكك to throw a.o. into distress
HAKU-tai, bandage  HK = SK سكك to bind
HOKKO-ri, tired  HK = SK سكك to be tired
HOKO, to walk  HK = SK سكك to go at random
HOGO, waste paper  HG = SK سكك piece of cloth
HAK-wai, broken, wrecked  HK = SK سكك crack

N.B. In the above-noted 44 Arabic words every K was preceded by an initial S which has Changed into H in Japanese. This shows the uniformity of the sound-shift.

*HANE, oblique stroke  HN = SN نين to bend (not NIN)
HANA-shi, to loosen, set free  HN = SN نين to lose (a knot)
HANI-ri, clay  HN = SN سكك to fashion clay nfv.
*HANRI, wall (N)  HR = SR سكك to wall S = SR navel (transf.)
HARA, belly, heart, anger  SR = SR سكك to heart anger
*HARA-KIRI, cutting belly  HR = SR سكك naval to cut, kill
HARA-GUR-U, black-hearted  HR = SR سكك heart GR to be black
HARA-HAR-to, sound of crying  HR = SR سكك to cry
HARA-I, to clear away, drive away, expel, pay  HR = SR سكك to be clarified
HARA-na, fine, public  HR = SR سكك to facilitate i.e. pay
HARA-ru, to be stolen (boil)  HR = SR سكك pimple
HARA-NA, to be pure, evident  HR = SR سكك to be clarified
HARA-RAI, to spread, stretch  HR = SR سكك to spread, enlarge
HARA-SAI, to endeavour AI, with  HR = SR سكك to spread S to split
HARA-SHI, clear away, drive away, swell  HR = SR سكك to be clarified
HARE, swelling  HR = SR سكك to drive 
HAREI, thorn needle  HR = SR سكك to pimple swelling
HERI, border, binding  HR = SR سكك to put forth thorns
HERI-AGU, spread aloft  HR = SR سكك to fasten
HERI, dinunition  HR = SR سكك to spread S to be raised
HIRA, level plain, flat  HR = SR سكك to open (door), disclose
HIRE-OU, to walk  HR = SR سكك level, smooth
HIRO, to enlarge  HR = SR سكك to go, travel
HIRI, advertising, publishing  HR = SR سكك to enlarge
HIRU, fat  HR = SR سكك to publish
HINU, fat  HR = SR سكك to publish
HOM-are, fame, praise  HR = SR سكك to publish
HOMIEI, fame, fragrant name  HR = SR سكك to publish
HOM-on, a port hole  HR = SR سكك to publish
HOM-un, obligation  HR = SR سكك to publish
HOTE-ri, to be burning  HR = SR سكك to publish
HATA-ri, weaver  HR = SR سكك to publish

In the following words change H into S and apply the uniliteral formula i.e. restore 2 delicate letters to S
HAI, ashes  H = S س to ashes
*HE-ru, to move, pass  H = S س to go
HI-HI, to slander  H = S س to slander
HL, to conceal  H = S س to be dark
HAE, eclipse  H = S س to become dark
HAE, to stretch out
• HAY-a, courier
• HI, error
HAI, to creep, crawl
HE-wa, peace
• HEI, level
• HAI, sorrow
H-I, water-pipe
HAYA-sa, quickness
HI, fire
HAE-ru, to shine
HAYA-OKI, early rising
HAE-ru, to grow as grass
• HAYA-ri, prevalent
HO, side
• HAI, wine cup
HAI, to join together
HE-yu, restoration to health
HI, sun
• HI, day

H = S لـ to tear by straining
H = S سـ to run
H = S سـ to flow
H = S لـ to console, conciliate
H = S سـ to be level
H = S لـ to be sad
H = S لـ to be bored
H = S لـ to be quick
H = S سـ to kindle fire
H = S سـ to spread rays (sun)
H = S لـ to be quick to rise
H = S لـ to be gready (land)
H = S لـ to be spread abroad
H = S سـ sun
H = S لـ sun
H = S سـ to collect
R = RS رـ to sprinkle fine rain sky
S = SS سـ to rule
H = HMS هـ to bite
SH = SS سـ to rule many
KH = KS كـ man of lowest class
CS = بـ story, narration
KTH = KS كـ story

X Toning Down

This is the reverse of the ninth formula named Toning Up. It consists in changing a harder sound into a comparatively softer one. For instance, K & G which are guttural sounds take the place of A or H which are semi-guttural sounds. Also, G sometimes takes the place of W e.g. Gallop=Wallop, Guard=Ward.

• GAN-KO, orbit of eye
• GAN-KEN, eyelid
GAN-RIKI, strength of eye
• GASHO, future life of happiness
GYAKU, contrary
IKKI, revolt
• KEITO, to bestow
• ATAЕ, to bestow
• KOISH-a, a blind person
• KISO, foundation
GYOU, a pilgrim
ANG-ya, to go as a pilgrim (N)
L2 KIGA, starvation

HUNGER, to starve Eng. (N)
• GESUI, names
• GWA-ki, earthenware
GYAKU, intermittent fever

It is clear that GYOJA=ANGYA, GYAKU=IKKE, KIGA=HUNGER, KEITO=ATAE. The local accents have affected the pronunciation of the same words but we have been able to trace them to Arabic in accordance with definite and well-recognised phonetic laws.
BOOKS ON ISLAM AND ON COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS

1. Ahmadiyyat or the True Islam by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad 245 PP.
2. Invitation to Ahmadiyyat by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad 345 PP.
3. What is Ahmadiyyat by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad 88 PP.
4. New World Order of Islam by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad 117 PP.
5. Islam in Africa by Mirza Mubarak Ahmad
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7. Where did Jesus Die by J. D. Shams
8. Islam by J. D. Shams

Can be obtained from:
The Review of Religions, Rabwah, West Pakistan.

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