"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."
(The Holy Qur'an)

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

BY

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1982

Rs. 100.00
"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 lustre. He it is Who is praised by men and the Jinn who testify to His being the Sustainer. The souls and the bodies prostrate before Him and the hearts and tongues remain engaged in praising Him. Our God is Holy. He is the Lord of the present, the future and the past. He acts as He pleases and every day He is engaged in an Act."

(Minanur Rahman P. 20)
Preface

The title of the book "SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC", may seem to be a surprising assertion. But like so many other discoveries truth may be wonderful as well as scientific. And this is a case in point.

The reader may note that numerous Arabic roots exist in other languages without the least change. But then there were other roots which underwent metamorphic changes, distortions and mutilations which have to be removed by means of definite phonetic laws discussed in this book. Therefore, the reader is requested to study the book minutely, carefully and with an open mind. In particular, Sanskrit is a very difficult language and requires more patient study than other languages.

I had to go through the intricacies of Sanskrit for many years. The process of removing the affixes the sound-changes and metaphors, analysing the homonyms and arriving at correct roots and then arranging them into numerous uniform categories was a task, long and arduous but pleasant and fruitful. The reader will see that every root given in this treatise conforms to one of the ten formulas. And I say in all humility that the systematic way in which the Arabic roots are redeemed from other languages by means of these formulas is purely scientific and mathematical.

For a further discussion of the subject that Arabic is the mother of all languages the reader is referred to the author's books.

Arabic, the source of all languages, Edition 1963.

or

English traced to Arabic, Edition 1937.

"Arabic, the source of All Languages" 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 esteemed journal SAHIFA of April, 1970 reviewed the book “English Traced To Arabic” in all essential details and came to the conclusion:

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

Recently, a very lucid and elaborate article captioned ARABIC THE MOTHER LANGUAGE was published in the Pakistan Times of 5th December 1980. It examined the author’s research work minutely and critically and ended on the note “the discovery of M. A. Mazhar has the same status in the annals of philology as the earlier discoveries of William Jones and Maxmuller.

The book “Arabic, the Source of All The Languages” has been reprinted in 1972 by the well-known Firm named KRUS REPRINT, a division of KRAUS THOMSON ORGANIZATION LTD., Nendeln/Liechtenstein, printed in Germany, Lessingdruckerei Wiesbaden.

Herein I have reproduced the ten formulas given in the said books. If I had sufficient time at my disposal I should have added explanatory notes to many entries. As it is, I have left the matter to the sound judgement of the reader.

Sanskrit is a rather complex language, full of metaphors, allegories, transferred epithets, riddle of homonyms, poetic and philosophic words, and many other complications, so that one has to dig very deep to reach the root word. Therefore, it is not unlikely that I may have made a few mistakes. But it is true beyond a shadow of doubt that Sanskrit is clearly and cogently traceable to Arabic. And I humbly think that this research, based as it is on scientific formulas, may fulfill the hope and requirement of the eminent linguist Mario Pai who says “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.” (Language by Mario Pai, 1952 edition P. 31).

This book is mostly based on Sanskrit—English Dictionary by Arthur A. Macdonnel Edinoin 1893. It contains substantially all that Sanskrit can offer.

Having to work single-handed all through these long years and considering the difficulties of the subject and my own limitations, I crave the indulgence of the reader if he finds any mistakes. Any suggestions or corrections will be gratefully received. Far be it from me to claim any authoritateness. At best this is but a humble effort.
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PART I

Monogenesis Theory of Languages

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

1. The Onomatopoeic Theory, The Interjection Theory and the Kindred Theories are baseless conjectures. Language is God-given and not man-made.

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

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

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

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

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

(Story of Language by Mario Pei, 1952, P. 357)

(d) "Is there a possibility that our present classifications of languages will be improved? More light is being shed upon language affinities 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."

(ibid P. 31)

(e) And the Holy Quran says "And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the variety of your tongues and colours. In that surely are Signs for those who possess knowledge." (30: 23)

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

Missing Link, Between Arabic and Other Languages

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

Triliteral nature of Arabic roots. Almost all the Arabic roots are Trilliterals 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 syllables 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 ی, to go; گی, to live: یو, 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), 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:

1. When Arabic roots are pronounced by Aryans they generally drop the 6 delicate letters ی-ی-ی-ی-ی-ی 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 | TB غلب to shine
KR, to incline | KR اناح to incline
PAT, fall | PT تل to fall
PAL, to fill | PL حقل to fill
RUDH, to redder | RD دود to be red
NABH, spring | NB نبع spring

ARG, shine | RG رجح to shine
HAG, to surround | HG حاگ to surround
LAP, to shine | LB البش to shine
SAT, full | ST شت to fill
UL, to howl | UL عويل to weep loudly, to wail
ULKA, firebrand | LK لقأ blaze

KUDH, to hide | KD خدع to hide
KAT, cover | KT لع to cover
KUPA, a well | KP خع a well
H, PAT, lie flat, open | PT فتح to flatten فتح to open
MITH, associate | MT معلوم companion
WAR, to cover | WR وری to disguise, conceal

The above-noted list demonstrates the Biliteral formula in 18 specimens. Thus the six delicate letters are the panacea by means of which the two systems can be reconciled. As to Bopp’s view about the unilateral 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 (Jespenson, P. 380). Therefore J, to go = JA = جا to walk. Conversely, “Y is consonantal sound for which G is also used” (Ency. Br., P. 558). Therefore, GI, to live = Yi جي to live. If you write J as I and Y as G it is the fault of script and not of Arabic and what Bopp calls an impossibility is a certainty.

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

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

3. *Indifference.* The third factor is the indifference with which the Western philologists have bypassed Arabic. For instance, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica occurs the following passage, “The old form HEO (for she) continued up to 15th century. The origin of this form has not been satisfactorily explained.” Now, HEO is nothing but her. 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 sorely. 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 Arabic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Sanskrit Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGY, to speak</td>
<td>LOQUI</td>
<td>LAK لکك to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED, eat, gnaw</td>
<td>EDO</td>
<td>AD اد to bite w. teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN, to think</td>
<td>MEN</td>
<td>MAN من to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLE, to fill</td>
<td>PLE</td>
<td>PAL پال to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZYG, to join, couple</td>
<td>UIG</td>
<td>YUG يعج to join, couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLE, to shut</td>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>KLU كلو to confine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLO (SAL) to leap</td>
<td>SAL</td>
<td>SAL سال to leap, assail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIR-k-os, circle</td>
<td>CIR-eus</td>
<td>KAR كار to round a thing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONOSYLLABIC ROOTS OF SANSKRIT

9. GEN. to know  GNA  JAN  دَنِّيَةٌ to know J/Z
10. LU-sis, release  LU  دَلَى to set free
11. —  CAPER, goat  دَلْطَى goat
12. —  JOKE  دَلْخَةَةٌ to laugh
13. —  JUVEN, young  YUVAN  دَلْخَةٌ young

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

Monosyllabic Roots of Sanskrit and Chinese

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, J was written as I and the root of I is admittedly JA = لَجَى to walk.
   (b) "of one vowel and one consonant, e.g., AD, to eat" AD = عَضَى to bite with teeth.
   (c) "of one consonant and one vowel, e.g., DA, to give." DA= دَعَى to pay. It has its kins in Arabic, viz., هَدَى to present a.o.w. a gift; يَدَى to be beneficent; يَدَى to receive a benefit; يَدَى to hand down; يَدَى to help; يَدَى 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= وُلُظَة a violent blow.

(3) "Tertiary roots are those which consist:
   (a) "of consonant, consonant and vowel, e.g., PLU, to flow."
Sound-Shifts

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

1. A,E,I,O,U are vowels. In the light of Arabic alphabet they are equivalent to a sound e.g., AT=t, EAT=t, IT=t, OUT=t, UTER=t. A and H interchange. Thus vowels represent A or H sounds, as well as Arabic vowel-points (ءآ آ). Labials, B, F, P, V, W interchange. Rarely they change with M. When one has cold in the head, his Ms become Bs. B, F, P may pass into V which becomes U. Thus U may have to be changed into B or F.
2. C, K, Q interchange. Sometimes K replaces X or S.
3. CH is equal to K or S and very rarely it is J.
4. D interchanges with T, L, S, R, Z. Rarely D becomes J.
5. G, J, Z, Y, I interchange. Also G stands for K.
6. J is written as Y or I as well.
7. L, M and N interchange. Rarely N=R.
8. R changes into L. R may pass into S or D.
9. S is occasionally interchanged with T or R. Sometimes S replaces K. "S was written as KH" (Nepali Dictionary by Mr. Turner p. 113).
11. X is a compound letter which stands for KS or SK and also for K, Z, S.
12. Y represents J or G or Z. Y is frequently written as I (Skeat’s Dictionary p. 772).
13. Z passes into S, D or Y, J, G or I.
14. S or Z may be replaced by TH.

Some peculiar sound-shifts

(a) D is sometimes lost (Liddel’s Dictionary p. 171).
(b) L changes into D (ibid p. 461).
(c) Conversely, D and DH become L in Vediac Sanskrit (Sanskrit Grammar by Macdonell p. 236).

N. B. The above-noted sound changes have been classified in this book under the head “Phonetic Equations” q.v.

The Ten Formulas

It is admitted on all hands that as a rule Arabic Roots contain three letters only. It is nobody’s case that Arabic roots gained or lost some letters to become triliterals. It is our case that all the languages of the world were originally based on Arabic triliterals and that subsequently they lapsed from this form on account of climate, environment, habit and numerous other factors. However, it is so ordained by God that this lapse can be set right by means of definite phonetic laws in order to retrace the roots of any language to the Arabic triliteral form. In other words, order can be evolved out of this disorder. It may also be noted that Arabic triliterals are unchangeable and permanent as regards the number, order and accent of the letters. They are unique-like one’s thumb impression and therefore, they are fit to be a permanent yardstick to measure other languages. The ten formulas enunciated and illustrated hereunder apply to all the languages to retrace their roots to Arabic triliterals. And by applying them we were able, by God’s grace, to trace 46 languages to Arabic successfully. Illustrations could be given from any language, but for the sake of convenience I am giving examples from the English language only.

Rule 1. Prefixes and suffixes are to be removed to get at the root word.

Rule 2. Chance resemblances and loan words are to be carefully marked out.

Rule 3. As a general rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel represents one of the delicate letters viz. (ء - ـ - ـ - ـ - ـ - ـ) it may be retained. The life of a word is in consonants and not in vowels.

Rule 4. The 6 letters of Arabic Alphabet which I call delicate letters are ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ. They change into vowels or they are deleted in other languages, and have to be restored.

Rule 5. Surplus letters are to be sifted and sound-shifts are to be corrected according to definite phonetic laws.

Rule 6. معايف MUZAIF i.e. an Arabic root in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is also a triliteral.

N. B. Each formula is subject to these rules or provisos. Formulas
are named according to the form of a word in a non-Arabic language. The first four formulas are basic ones and the other six are their sequels. Each formula conforms to the structure of Arabic roots and also to the accepted laws of phone; and it traces a foreign word to an Arabic triliteral.

I. Triliteral Formula

On removing the vowels 3 consonants remain. Pronounce them with Arabic vowel-points (آ، ِ، ؕ، ؛، ﺞ) according to Arabic accent e.g.

1. SHRIEK=SRK صرخ to shriek
2. GLOOM=GLM=ZLM غلظة darkness
3. FLEE=FL فللا run away, escape
4. ABIDE=ABD أبى to abide—A retained
5. ABIDE=BD أبى to abide, A restored
6. CAMPBELL=CPR كافور camphor—m surplus

II. Biliteral Formula

On removing the vowels 2 consonants remain. This by itself is an argument that one of the delicate letters has to be restored in the beginning, or in the middle or at the end of these 2 consonants. This will give us 18 lots of Arabic triliterals. But to be brief they may be divided into 2 lots only viz.

(a) Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter in the beginning of the word.
(b) Quasi-Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter as second or third letter.

Examples—Aphesis

1. NECK=NK عنق neck
2. LIGHT (LEUQ)=LQ الأضلا to flash
3. ABATE=BT ناابت to abate
4. FILL=FL علأ fill
5. PEEL=PL علأ peel
6. PEAK=PK علأ summit

Examples—Quasi-Aphesis

7. WEAK=WK علاعع to weaken
8. ASSAIL=SL علاعع to assault
9. LASSI-tude=LS علاعع weariness
10. SHORE=SHR علأea-sea-shore

III. Unilateral Formula

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

AMO, love \textit{هاام} to love passionately (تِاام)
Booth (BOA) to dwell B دايرا to dwell (دترا)
H2 ERR, wander, stray R عاراا to wander (تِارا)

IV. Cypher Formula

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

AY, AE, life حاي life
AIO, to hear (Greek) حوي to hear

Note. A very small number of such words are found in Arabic and hence the number of foreign words reconstructed under this formula is far too small.

Metathesis

Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for the sake of euphony or ease of pronunciation. It occurs almost in
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

every language.
(a) According to Jesperson “Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters” (Jesperson on Language P. 50).
(b) In Sanskrit, “In some cases order of sounds is inverted and he (the author of Nirukta) thinks, the order of any sounds may be inverted.” (Nirukta by Skold P. 182).
(c) Arabic roots are immune from metathesis because if you invert an Arabic root you get quite a different root e.g.,

كل - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم are quite different, just as كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم - كلم are different. This immunity from metathesis also makes Arabic a standard for other languages.

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

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

V. Trilateral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants and apply the Trilateral Formula e.g.,

DARK = DRK = KDR خمر darkness
GRADE = GRD = DRG درجة grade
SEEK = SK = KS في to seek

VI. Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter e.g.,

TEGO, to cover
TG = GT غط cover
KILL
KL = LK لر، HLRK to destroy
LEAN, thin
LN = NL نر to thin

N.B. After transposition of the letters and restoration of a delicate letter this formula will conform to 18 categories of words as shown under the Biliteral Formula.

VII. Prosthesis (or Prosthesis) and Reduplication

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

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

Trilateral Prosthesis

1. STREAK
   (S) TRK طريكة streak
2. SCRATCH (KRASS)
   (S) KRS خرش to scratch

Bilateral Prosthesis

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

Unilateral Prosthesis

5. GNA-th-ic, of jaw
   (G) N لع jaw

Reduplication

6. KAKUD, hump Skt.
   (K) KD تعدة hump
7. PIPTO, fall Greek
   (P) PT تنف to fall
8. JEJU-ne hungry (Latin)
   (J) JU جوع hunger

VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

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

STRAP, band
   (S) TRB = RBT رابط bond
SKELP, sap
   (S) KLB = LKB لحب to slap
STEGER, covered
   (S) TG = GT غط cover
PROG, frog
   (F) RG = GR قرش frog
FROGG, cold
   (P) RG = GR جر cold

IX. Toning Up

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

Loss of K

Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it. I quote,
(a) "The muscles in the throat that help to produce these sounds have become atrophied—have lost their power for want of practice. The purely English part of the population for many centuries after the Norman invasion, could sound gutturals quite easily, just as the Scotch and German do now, but gradually it became the fashion in England to leave them out. In some cases the guttural disappeared entirely; in others, it was changed or represented by other sounds. The 'g' at the beginning of many words also dropped off. The guttural at the end of words i.e. hard 'g' or 'c' also disappeared. The guttural appearing to the eye but not to the ear as 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:

\[ \text{And we all know that AIN and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people.} \]

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

(d) "K changes into H" (Jesperson on Language P.43). In Turkish and Swahili change of K into H is very frequent. It is abundantly clear from the foregoing references that:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Word</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAIL, surety</td>
<td>BL=KBL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOICE (V-I-S)</td>
<td>VIS=VKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZURE, blue</td>
<td>AZR=AZRK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Word</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>AL=KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUNUCH</td>
<td>ENS=KNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INN, house</td>
<td>IN=KN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULT (OL)</td>
<td>OL=KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBR1-so, to wax insolent</td>
<td>UBR=KBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YATTER, chatter</td>
<td>YT=KT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE TEN FORMULAS

(iii) H stands for K e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Form</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HORN (CORNU)</td>
<td>HRN=KRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILL (COLL-is)</td>
<td>HL=KL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) K a guttural may change into a labial e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Form</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PALE (KHOLE)</td>
<td>PL=KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUB, deceive</td>
<td>FB=KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALL-et, bag</td>
<td>WL=KL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Form</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GR, SURD, deaf, voiceless</td>
<td>SRD=KRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAB, mud</td>
<td>SLB=KLB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLEEVE</td>
<td>SLF=KLF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Toning Up of S

Like K, sometimes S is also dropped or changed into H

(a) "S is seen to change into H or X or to disappear" (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Form</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHUTE, fall</td>
<td>KT=SKT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOF (OOF) weave</td>
<td>OF=SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew</td>
<td>NH=NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIPHT, sword</td>
<td>XP=SP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toning Up of G or J or Z or y

Linguals—G, J, Z and Y interchange. J was written as I e.g., JOKE=10K, JORDAN=1ORDAN. J may be lost e.g. HEDGE=HAW, ORIG-in=ORI. It is clear, therefore, that the lost J or G or Z may have to be restored or Y or I may have to be changed into J or Z. This change is very common in Sanskrit. (See formula Toning Up)
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

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 عَرْضُ to be seized with madness
   CABLE = CBL كابل cable

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, e.g., Ward = Guard,
   Gallop = Gallop, Wadiulkabir = Gaudilquivir.
   GALLOP (WALLOP) = GLP = WLP = gallop
   GUARD (WARD) = GRD = WRD = look-out

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

From Simple to Subtle

It is to be noted that we began from the Trilateral Formula which was simple enough. The Biliteral, Unilateral and Cypher Formulas drifted away from simplicity to complexity by slow degrees. Then came Metathesis and Prosthesis—distortions and perversions—that had to be set right. And lastly the two processes named Toning Up and Toning Down are very subtle as the letters have begun to fall off like autumnal leaves and the words have begun to lose their identity. And here ends the track and we have to stop. Thus from the Trilateral Formula right up to the Toning Down Formula the scale has been sliding gradually from simple to subtle. Homonyms 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:

وَغَيْرَ الْفِنْدُحِيَّةِ وَالْقُطْرَةِ إِنَّهُ يُذْكَرُ لَكُمْ بِالْحَلَالِ

"And the diversity of your tongues and colours, most

surely there are signs in this for the learned."

(The Holy Quran 30:23)

It is very significant that the Holy Quran has compared the diversity of tongues to the diversity of colours. This is as much as to say that all languages came out of one language just as all colours came out of one colour. And there is unity in diversity.

How to use this dictionary

Signs and Abbreviations

Left hand margin contains the following signs:
A star mark * shows that the word is a Quranic root.
— A dash in the beginning of a word shows that the prefix is omitted.
؟ means that the unknown etymology has been supplied by Arabic.
خ or خُلُق means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.
H₂, H₃ etc. show that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 etc. words.
L₂, L₃ etc. mean that the word is common to 2 or 3 etc. languages.
The words of other languages are given below the word. Under this head the reader should carefully note the identity of substance and diversity of articulation.

Column 1. 1. In column I the root word is written in capital letters.
2. G/Z, D/Z should be read as, change G into Z, D into Z and so on.
3. Surplus letters are shown within brackets, thus:
   (N) = nasal N, (M) = nasal M produced by B or P, (B) or (P) means ex crescent B or P produced by M,
   (m) (v) (r) (l) mean intrusive m, v, r, l.
   av. = No verb i.e., the language does not possess the base of the word.
4. A connective consonant i.e., a surplus consonant which connects the root with the suffix has been separated by means of hyphens. Thus in AMO-rous,
   HALLUCinate, r and n are connective consonants.

(هَادِئَةٌ عَامٌ)}
Sanskrit and some of its Peculiarities

Vedie Sanskrit, the oldest known form of the language is more primitive than its successor the classical Sanskrit which is the oldest among the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages. It is highly inflected and subject to complex and artificial phonetic laws. It has long been a dead language but kept artificially in life as the sacred dialect of Brahmansim. Being a very difficult and complex language it has been superseded by its simpler descendents like Nepali, Hindustani, Palkrit and Pali etc. Its copious literature begins with the Vedas, probably from 1500 to 2000 B.C. (adapted).

Alphabet

Sanskrit alphabet consists of 48 letters i.e., 13 vowels and 35 consonants. From the standpoint of Arabic alphabet they may be analysed as under:

(a) Short vowels (a, i, ı, u), long vowels (a, i, r, u) and diphthonges (e, ai, o, u) may be eliminated as they are nearly substitutes for Arabic vowel-points except A when it stands for Arabic A sound. The life of a word is in consonants and not in vowels.

(b) Nasals (n, n, n) may be left out as a nasal shows a mere resonance through the nose. Arabic roots are not nasalised. Nasal m may be ignored also.

(c) Hard d, t, r may be left-out as well. 

(d) Aspirated letters (kh, ch, th, ph, gh, jh, dh, dh bh) may be left out for their unaspirated equivalents.

(e) As a result, out of 48 letters only 18 letters remain over viz., A, B, C, D, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, R, S, SH, T, V, Y which correspond to Arabic alphabet.

Sanskrit does not possess the letter Z. In Sanskrit Z is generally replaced by G or D, or it passes into S or Y or I.

N.B. The number of letters of alphabet are different in different languages. This however, does not matter much because every letter has to pass through one of the 5 main organs of speech viz., Guttural, Falatal, Lingual, Dental and Labial or through a combination of two of these.
SANSKRIT TRCQD TO ARABIC

Roots and Affixes

"The ancient list of verbs (dhatupattata) gives some 2000 Sanskrit roots from which all the words of the language are derived."

(Ecclesia Divina by Pandit Bhumanand P, CXLI)

Even these 2000 roots are not available and the existing roots are not more than 1700. It is clear that this number is far too small in comparison with innumerable Arabic roots.

This stock of roots being too small to cope with numberless human requirements, Sanskrit employs a very large number of prefixes and suffixes to form compound words. Or, it uses a single root in numerous senses.

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

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

"And with their utmost effort they could formulate compound words as against primary words. (Minan P. 81)

Nouns

As a matter of fundamental principle almost 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., PIRTHUI, wide = earth, to widen a thing. ISTRI, woman from the root ister to cover = married woman. But the stock of verbal roots being very small, the derived nouns do not always conform to the sense aimed at and one often comes across forced and fictitious etymologies. Both these aspects may be noticed in the following categories of nouns which prove the deep thought, probity, insight and power of observation of the Sanskrit Vidwans. Nevertheless, they prove the deficiency of Sanskrit as regards specific primary words. They were coined as a matter of necessity which is the mother of invention.

SANSKRIT AND SOME OF ITS PECULARITIES

Philosophic Words

A-GA, not moving = mountain A, not GA جها to walk
DHAR-A, flowing = property DR داد to flow (i.e. go from hand to hand)
A-MAR, not dying Skt. A, not MR مار to elapse (time), pass
MOR-lr, go, die Spanish MR مار to pass, cross
MOR-ral, passing, subject to death MR مار to pass, cross (Latin & Eng.)
MUK-dan, to die Persian MR مار to pass, cross
MACH-na, to die Hindi MR مار to pass cross

N.B. Passing is euphemism for dying as shown by Spanish root. This euphemism may be noted in the following Arabic words too:

\[\text{زمان, zap to time, death, pass, die} \]
\[\text{لذب, لم to set off, to die} \]
\[\text{أجل,اجل fixed time, death} \]
\[\text{ضمي,مضي elapse time, to die} \]
\[\text{اجب,اجب to pass, journey, death} \]
\[\text{ отд, отд go away, die} \]
\[\text{ميمي,مضي elapse, time, to die} \]

The word MAR also shows the identity of human way of thinking in different languages viz. Sanskrit, Spanish, Latin, English, Persian and Hindi i.e. dying is passing on to the next world because the soul does not die but lives on. Says the Holy Quran:

"Every soul shall taste the death, and We prove you with evil and good by way of trial. And to us shall you be returned (21 : 36)

N.B. "Indeed use of euphemistic substitutes referring to death and to certain diseases actually seems to be increasing in some civilized areas."

(Encyclopaedia Britannica 1973 edition Vol, 10 P. 643)

A-KSHA-ra, not perishing = word A, not KS ناس to be lost
AB-DHI, water deposit = sea AB دفع to deposit
ACHARya, to be gone to= SAR سار to go, y qualitative teacher

N.B. SARA, to go, does not contain any sense of teaching. It is respectful, however.
Poetic Words

KSHAP-ISA, lord of night = KSP ضوء darkness IS عز be
moon master
TARA-RAM-ana, lover of stars = moon
KAND-ra HASA, moon laugh = beam (N)
BHA-nu-mat, luminous = sun
GRI, heavy = mountain

Human Limbs

In the Arabic language there is a specific word for each and every human limb, Nay more. There are specific verbs to denote the various actions of every human limb. Sanskrit lacks such necessary words and has to coin these words from its limited stock of verbs. Note the Arabic simple words on the margin.

Animals

Animals are named after their habits or sounds of their voices e.g.,

SANSKRIT AND SOME OF ITS PECULIARITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URA, breast</td>
<td>UR=SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAN-u, knee</td>
<td>GN جوين to bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANDA, stick</td>
<td>DD=TD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHOGI, bending</td>
<td>BG=GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAL-i, slapper</td>
<td>TL=LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAS-ta, feeler</td>
<td>HS حس feel w. hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHASLA, shoot</td>
<td>KSL خصيلة any tender branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRIS, shoot</td>
<td>BRs برش shoot of plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD, tread</td>
<td>PD فد to tread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAR-an, walker</td>
<td>SAR سار to walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G-U, crier=cow  Gع to cry out, bellow (ox)
VASA, make noise=cow  BAS بأس to be noisy
VI-PAD, not treading=snake  PD فد to tread VI, not
VA-ASA, eating air=snake  VA هواء air AS, to eat
VRAS-K, tearer=wolf  FRS فرس to slit, cut
UT-KALPA, spreading its tail=peacock  UT=ST طالح expand behind
URAGA, walking on breast=uranoga=snake  UR=SR شرع breast GA جو walk
LOPA, plunderer=fox  LB=SLB سلب plunder fox

N.B. Initial S in UT, URA and LOPA has been lost according to the phonetic law "S changes into H or X and disappears" (Jespersen on Language P. 199). LOPA, fox=علب. fox, which has been wrongly traced to سلب plunder.

AS-va, runner=horse  S سل سل run
GALA-AYU-k, living in water =leech

DVI-PAD, 2 footed=man  DF دفع foot
gaga, roarer=elephant  GG=ZG ضجة togroar
SAKU-na, strong=bird  SK طيorka power
SAK-vara, powerful=bull  SK طيorka power
DVI-PA, drinking twice=elephant

GRA-va, swallow=neck  GR جرع to swallow
SANSKRIT TRCRED TO ARABIC

DVJ-RADA, hvg. 2 tusks= DF ضعف رأسح牙 tooth elephant
MAT-ANGA (MAN) think (ANGA), go =roaming at will=elephant AG حج go (n)

It is clear that generally these are artificial words which show forced etymologies as well as human ingenuity.

Variants

In Sanskrit, as in other languages, a word may undergo variations e.g.,

1. SLATH, loose th/s SLS سلمي سلمي loose (root is SLES)
   STLHAL, loose th/s SSL=SL=LS loose
   STLHIRA, loose th/s r/l SSR=SSL=SLS سلمي سلمي loose

2. PL, fill PL PL قحل fill
   PRI, fill (intrusive R) PR=PL قحل fill

3. SARA, go SR سر go
   KARA, go k/s KR=SR سر go
   HARA, go h/s HR=SR سر go

4. IKKH=ISH, wish KH=SH شا wish

5. ut-SE-sha, remnant S أس to leave
   ut-KHE-sha, remnant KH=SH أس to leave

6. BAL, hair BL=LB لب hair
   VAL, hair V/B BL=LB لب hair
   PULA, hair P/B BL=LB لب hair
   VARA, hair R/L VR=BL=LB لب hair

Such instances can be multiplied. It is clear hence, that:

(a) The triliteral Arabic root has been restored according to definite phonetic laws.

(b) Like everything that has come from God the Arabic roots are unchangeable as regards the number, the order and the accent of the letters. They are immune from Aphesis, Epenthesis, Paragoge, Metathesis, Prosthesis and Repudication-devices which disfigure the root. Therefore, the Arabic triliternals are a permanent standard for other languages.

Mutilations and Distortions

Sometimes Sanskrit roots undergo metamorphic changes. I quote:

SANSKRIT AND SOME OF ITS PECULIARITIES

(a) "Any sound can be dropped. In some cases order of sounds is inverted and he (the author) thinks the order of any sounds may be inverted." (Nirukta by Skold P. 182)

(b) "In some inflected forms no sound of the original root is present e.g., pra-tam=pra-DA, ava-tan=ava-DA." (ibid P. 199)

(c) "The last consonant of the root if GH or DH may interchange with H e.g., Megah=Mah, Gadah=GAH, Vaduh=Vah (ibid P. 180).

(d) In a root the last consonant may disappear (ibid P. 199). Such changes make the task of the etymologist extremely difficult, if not impossible. A language subject to such vicissitudes can bear no comparison with Arabic whose roots have always remained constant and unchanged like one's thumb impression.

(e) "Roots in Sanskrit have almost innumerable meanings" (Sanskrit Literature by C. V. Veda P. 107, edition 1930) And Abu Rehan Alberuni (973-1048) has also noted this feature of Sanskrit in his book "Kitab-ul-Hind"

To say that a root has innumerable meanings is to destroy the very object of speech which should be definite and unequivocal. However the truth of the matter seems to be this:

(i) There are hundreds of homonyms in Sanskrit which give heterogenous meanings (See Homonyms infra).

(ii) Due to paucity of root words, Sanskrit uses the same root with various connotations. For instance, the roots BANDHU and PAT have been used in more than 20 senses (See these roots under the heading Aphesis—infra) The simple reader may think that these roots have got 20 meanings each.

(iii) Sanskrit uses a root in its basic sense and also in a metaphorical or allegorical sense. For instance, the words KETA, SARt, DEH, VARA, KAUSH-ta, KELAVA—mean human body. Basically, each one of these words means—to cover, to conceal. The metaphor is that body is a concealer of soul. And the reader may not be able to mark this sophistication.
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

KETA ONSE cover, conceal
DEH ONSE cover, conceal
SARI-r ONSE case, covering

These and similar other factors seem to have been overlooked by Mr. C.V. Veda when he clothes the Sanskrit roots with innumerable meanings.

Be that as it may, the disorders and sophistications noted above have made Sanskrit a most difficult language.

Reduplication

Reduplication or the doubling of the initial part in inflection and word-formation is also a peculiarity of Sanskrit e.g., KAKUD, hump=KD تَحْمَلْ hump, CAKS, speak=KS كَثِبَ to state.

Homonyms

Homonym is a word having the same sound as another but a different meaning and origin. In course of time different roots run together to create a homonym which gives heterogenous meanings. Homonyms are found in every non-Arabic language and they are the greatest headache of the etymologist. There are about 600 homonyms in the English language which have been marked. The existence of homonyms in Sanskrit is an admitted fact. Scores of homonyms are marked out and numbered in Sanskrit dictionary by Mr. Macdonell. But I discovered about 800 homonyms in Sanskrit which have been traced back to 1900 Arabic roots. The reasons for the formation of homonyms in various languages are shown below:

In the Arabic language a root is constant and unchangeable and preserves its identity for all time for the following main reasons which are absent in other languages:

(a) In the Arabic script letters are written by joining them together and writing the vowel-points (أغْرَام) above or below the letters according to set rules of grammar. This way of writing ensures correct spelling and pronunciation.

(b) In the Aryan languages letters are generally written separately and vowels are inserted into the word. You can 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 eyes. An attempt is made to cover this defect by putting various signs above or below the vowels as you see in the dictionaries. Needless to say, that these signs put above or below the vowels is again an attempt to emulate the Arabic vowel-points. The word MKZN can be pronounced in one way only. It has become MAGAZINE in English and can be pronounced, say, in 6 ways. The following quotation shows that vowels are a defective element of script:

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

1. SA-MUDra, sealed
2. DHI-ra, thoughtful
3. SA-mana, equal
4. AKKHA, near

(b) As a rule Arabic roots are trialliterals. More often than not, the trialliters contain one of the delicate letters viz. (اء-و-ی) which stand sentinel over the words to prevent them from mixing. Thus thus حـلاـب حلايب حـلاـب حـلاـب cannot mix up. If this safeguard is lost as happens in Sanskrit and other languages homonyms will be produced.

(c) The letters ث-س-ح cannot interchange in the Arabic roots. But S cannot represent these sounds and there is comingly to create a homonym when this safeguard is lost and ث-س-ح may become a homonym.

(d) Similarly, Z cannot represent ز-غ-ق and there is a likelihood of a homonym by the loss of this safeguard too. For instance, دـر-زـر-نـز-خـر may merge into a homonym.

(e) The letters خ-ق cannot be distinguished by K, Q or G and hence a homonym may occur by the loss of this safeguard too and خ-ق خـر-كـرب may pass into a homonym.

(f) T cannot represent the two sounds ط and ث.
have become a homonym:

STR, to throw down, to cover = ستر to throw down to cover.

(g) () and (g) cannot be represented by A alone. Also ( and ā ) cannot be conveyed by H sound alone. Furthermore, A and H interchange and create a homonym.

(h) In Sanskrit S changes into SH. This is called SHATVA. And SH changes into S. This is called SAKARA. This change is also a fertile source of homonyms.

(i) In Arabic if the letters of a root are transposed, they give a different root. Thus سَلَف - ٌ ٍ حَدَّل - ٌ ٍ حَدَّل - ٌ ٍ حَدَّل are quite different. In the other languages roots undergo metathesis i.e., letters are transposed. This is another source of homonyms.

(j) In other languages letters interchange and sound-shifts may create a homonym. No two Arabic roots are identical because no letter can replace the other. Therefore, the Arabic roots remain constant and unchanged for all time and they remain unique like one's thumb impression. Thus there is no question of a homonym in Arabic.

We are giving here a few examples of Sanskrit homonyms. The reader will note how in each case the loss of the above-noted safeguards has produced a confusion.

Homonyms of 2 words

1. KULA, bank, hill
2. MEDA, earth, fatness
3. KUN-KANA, bend, contract
4. GHATA, collision, burning place
5. HVRI, go astray, fall (v)
6. SAS, punish, rule
7. MAN, examination, deep reflection
8. GAR-at, old, violent
9. VA-tu-la, windy, bent
10. STR, throw down, cover
11. sam-GARA, agreement, fight

Homonyms of 3 words

12. PU-tri, purity, stink
13. SR-та, black, white

Homonyms of 4 words

14. KALA-tri, wife, hip, loins
15. KAL-ka, paste, fœmness, Sin, guile
16. MANA, honour, think, desire
17. GARA, old, roaring, cringe
18. BHA, star, similarity appear
19. GAURA, whitish, yellowish, reddish appear

Homonyms of 5 words

20. VI-SAKHA, lacking top-knot

flameless
bald, street
ward off, reject
conceal, prevent
repel, reject

stick to, play
exhausted

Homonyms of 12 words

23. pra-SARA, advance, expansion, diffusion, free scope, motion, influence, impress, stream, running, appearance, conformation, multitude, quantity

complaisance, multitude, quantity

be pleased, be holding, be at a th. (vessel)

order, will, order, will of, fondness
power, desire
reward for

V S, order, will be fond, power, desire
V S, dwell
V S, reward for

V S, order, will be fond, power, desire
V S, dwell
V S, reward for
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

*VAS, rush at, attack
VAS, hinder, resist
VAS, cut off
VAS-ati, dawn
VAS, wear, put on
VAS, shine, white, bright

VS=FZ فَزَع rush, attack
VS=FS وُثَي hinder, withhold
VS=FS فَتَس to cut
VS=FS فَضَد dawn
VS=FS فَوَّر to wrap round
VS=FS فَضَاء shine, whiteness, brightness

In this book about 824 Sanskrit Homonyms resolved into
1889 words have been marked as shown below:

H1 Homonyms of 2 words 671 = 1342 words
H2 Homonyms of 3 words 105 = 315 words
H3 Homonyms of 4 words 32 = 128 words
H4 Homonyms of 5 words 7 = 35 words
H5 Homonyms of 6 words 5 = 30 words
H6 Homonyms of 7 words 1 = 7 words
H7 Homonyms of 8 words 1 = 8 words
H8 Homonyms of 9 words 2 = 24 words
H9 Homonyms of 10 words 2 = 24 words
H10 Homonyms of 11 words 2 = 24 words
H11 Homonyms of 12 words 2 = 24 words
H12 Total Homonyms 824 = 1889 words

In his book Abu Rehan Alberuni (973–1048) has marked this
feature of Sanskrit when he was learning Sanskrit in India.
(V. Kitab-ul-Hind)

(b) And it is this aspect of Sanskrit which makes Pandit Bhumanand admit "Vedic statements cannot be correctly understood by all and co-operation of virtuous Vedic Scholars is at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning.

(Ecclesia Divina P. 86)

Please mark the words at all times "to decide upon the meaning" and compare them with the language of the Holy Quran:

"This is Arabic tongue plain and clear" (16 - 104)

وَلَعَلَّهُمَا لَا تَكُونَا لَهُمَا ذَكْرٌ أُولٌ مِّن مَّلَكٍ

"And indeed we have made the Quran easy to remember. But is there any one who would take heed? (54 : 41)

Under this verse Mohammad Marmaduke Pickthall, translator of the Holy Quran, writes,

"It is a fact that the Koran is marvellously easy for believers to commit to memory. Thousands of people in the East know the whole Book by heart. The translator, who finds

SANSKRIT AND SOME OF ITS PECULIARITIES

great difficulty in remembering well-known English quotations accurately, can remember page after page of the Koran in Arabic with perfect accuracy. (Glorious Quran P. 380)

N.B. Please note that a word may have various connotations without being a homonym, because the term homonym applies to a word in which different roots have coalesced.

(c) Another point may be noted in connection with homonyms. 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 they exist in 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 1744–1803) strongest argument against this is that if language had been framed by God and by Him instilled into the mind of man we should expect it to be much more imbued with pure reason, than it is as an actual matter of fact. Much in all existing languages is so chaotic and ill-arranged that it could not be God's work, but must come from the hand of man." (Jesperson, P. 77)

It may also be noted that Herder "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)

It is true that there exists a chaos and confusion in non-Arabic languages as shown by the above noted and similar homonyms in all the languages. But when these homonyms can be split up into distinct roots the charge of illogicality should fall to the ground.

(d) The analysis of homonyms by Arabic also proves that it is the source of all languages. Sanskrit or any other language is simply unable to offer a solution of the homonymus which are a riddle to the philologists as shown above.
(e) Sanskrit—in fact SAM·skrit—means elaborated and collected. SM الم to labour + ٛ to collect. The formation of nouns as shown above is evidence of the skill expended upon them. Homonyms are evidence of collection. The name Sanskrit is, therefore, fully justified.

The following remarks of the founder of the Ahmadiyya Community are conspicuously noteworthy, particularly with reference to homonyms which exist almost in every language:

و دلوا الصور ترك السداد حتى جعلوا الفذ جريمة و الفذ و治مة و الوليمة وفيجة و السبة جريمة و السبة حاراما و الروعة مفتارة و غادرنا بيت المصايدة التي من الراحة. و عجب من البلذ وزاهوة وما بقيت مثالية ولا ركبتها ولا شرعتها ولا نورتها وما ير حيطر عليها مطر الشداد و تتفاها يداً وبكل يد احنا بحتها حتى رمي منائها بالكساد و دلب صالحا بالسادات و أصبحت دارا كالسيهون.

"And they (the languages) gave up the right course and became deformed. So much so, that they substituted a fruit-stone for a palm-tree, a pebble for a ruby, and a condolence meal for a marriage-feast, and vice for virtue, and an ass for a sturdy horse and a desert for a garden; and the mansion of eloquence became empty like the palm of one's hand, far removed from pleasure and happiness. Their gardens, their wells and their meadows are no more, nor their freshness. Calamities incessantly rained upon the languages and accidents ruined them and dullness of market destroyed their goods and their soundness changed into corruption, until their houses look like having been plundered by thieves."

(Minan-ul-Rehman P. 88)

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

A glance at the homonyms noted above will show that they are paradoxical, incongruous and heterogeneous. These self-contradictions have been explained by the component parts supplied by Arabic. Sanskrit or any other language is simply unable to do so. This is another proof that Arabic is the source of all languages and the vastest of them.

Grammar

Sanskrit has nearly 4000, rules of grammar which is a most complicated technique dealing with interchange of vowels and consonants in order to denote the minutest shades of meaning which have been shaped out by human industry. It is this aspect of Sanskrit which fascinated the European scholars:

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

There is no doubt that Hindus were much advanced in the science of language as early as the fourth century B.C. It is true also that Sanskrit is a comparatively vast and beautiful language. But it must be noted that the beauties of Sanskrit are partly innate but mostly they are the result of human effort. 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 Yashik, Panni, and a long line of their predecessors no fewer than 64 and their successor like Katanya, Vartikas, Patanjali, Bharati, Jayaiya, Vanama 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
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

Chinese. Notwithstanding this, we find that this language surpasses all other language in being able to depict the subllest of philosophical thoughts and most delicate of human ideas." (Minan, P. 95)

Script

We have already noticed that vowels are a very defective element of script.

The following specimens may be studied in this context:

1. AKKHA, near
2. ANAYA, impiudence
3. SU-DHA, good position

4. DHAR-man, bearing
5. SA-mana, equal
6. sam-UD-ra, sea

AKKHA, pure
AN-aya, ill-luck
SU-DHA, good milk

Synonyms

Maxmuller says, "The more ancient a language the richer it is in synonyms. "Arabic is richer in synonyms than any other language. I picked out words for "Running" from 44 languages. Each language contained 2 to 18 words for running. All of them belonged to Arabic and amounted to about 150 words. Similar is the case with other synonyms in Arabic in contrast with other languages.

Sanskrit possesses only 2000 to 1700 verbal roots and naturally lacks in simple synonyms and cannot be a very old language from this viewpoint too. I am not talking here of compounded and artificial synonyms.

Long Words of Sanskrit

Sanskrit surpasses all languages in forming long words e.g.

VARSHA-rito MASA-PAKSHA- AHO-VELA-DESA-PRA-DESA-VAT (Macdonnell's Sanskrit Dictionary P. 271)

The word is composed of 39 letters and means, "stating the year, season, month, fortnight, day, hour, country and locality."
The word is composed of 10 Arabic roots. Pandit Bhumandar gives some specimens of long Vedic words at P. XIV of his book:

1. TASNINNANTARA VADADHMA
2. BREHADRINDRAMARKEBHIRARKINAD
3. GAAVTRINORCANTYARAKMARKINAH

Original Roots of Sanskrit

Leaving out the above-noted features of Sanskrit, numerous

original Arabic Trileters which have undergone little or no change exist in Sanskrit. And to do justice to Sanskrit it possesses a large number of such unaltered roots because it is older than many other languages:

"And there are some words which have retained their original form and midday heat and sun of the foreign country did not alter their complexities." (Minan P. 91)

I give below some out of numerous such specimens:

*KSHAL, to wash
KSHOD, hunger
SOSH, dry

A-KSHI-na, not losing weight
A, not KS خس to decrease (weight)

N.B. In sanskrit S is often changed into SH. This change is named SHATVA. This sound-shift is found in Hebrew as well.

L₁: BHARGAR, shine
*BRHG, shine
*KHEDA, fatigue
*AG ni, fire

*DURG, traverse
HARSI-la, rejoiced
AKARA, sphere

L₂: ALAS-ya, weariness
LASSI-tude, weariness

*ASA, hope
*STR, cover

KRT-ana, cutting to pieces
*SAPA, curse, abuse
GRAS-ana, swallowing
DRA, run
KUL, family fatigue
SASA, to rule

A very large number of such words exist in Sanskrit as shown in this book. One is left wondering and guessing as to why the
Western scholars who knew both Sanskrit and Arabic did not notice such exact words. The obvious was overlooked.

Antiquity

For a very long time Sanskrit was supposed to be the mother of Indo-European or Aryan languages. But this theory was given up at long last.

1. According to Maxmuller (1823-1900) “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)

2. According to Ellis, “For the pure science of language to begin with Sanskrit was as much beginning at the wrong end as it would have been to commence zoology with palaentology, the relations of life with the bones of the dead.” (Jesperson, Language P. 67)

3. According to Bloomfield, “The old confused notions of linguistic relationship lived for a brief time in the opinion that European languages were derived from Sanskrit. But this opinion soon gave way to the obviously correct explanation, namely, that Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and so on, were divergent later forms of some one prehistoric language.” (Bloomfield on Language P. 12)

4. “VEDAS, the sacred books of the Hindus, the oldest of which originated not later than 1,000 B.C. and probably considerably earlier.” (Encyclopaedia of Universal Knowledge P. 1073)

“In any case, Sanskrit is a very beautiful, thought-provoking and scientific language. And it is gratifying to note that in recognition of the sanctity of Sanskrit and its vast literature the constitution of Bharat has included it in the national languages of Bharat.

PART II

Sanskrit Traced to Arabic

TRILITERAL FORMULA

On removing the vowels 3 consonants remain. Pronounce them with Arabic vowel-points (ع،ى،و) MUZAIF i.e., an Arabic word in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is also a triliteral. Some words falling under other formulas had to be taken in this list.

* PR-am-ISH-war, supreme lord PR-QUR خالق be master

L₂ BHARC-ad-RISH-ti, hvg. BRG-QUR مطلق shine cog. w. BRICH-t

RS-QUR قمع to wound w. spear, nfr.

* A-KAL-ya, not to be guessed KAL-QUR كف imitate

A-KARP-anya, not self-abased KRP-QUR كفreh be loathsome

* A-KUDHR-yak, aimlessly KRД-QUR كفreh to appraise, measure, A not

* KSHAL to wash KSL-QUR كفreh to wash

* A-KSHAL-it, unwashed KSL-QUR غسل to wash, A, not, ta sfx.

* VARU-na, god of truth BR-QUR كفreh be truthful

A-KUL-α, low-born A-low, KΛ-QUR كفreh family

L₂ A-KSHI-na, not losing weight KS-QUR كفreh decrease (weight) A, not

A-KHEDA, without fatigue KD-QUR كفreh fatigue, exertion

* ADESA, statement, report ADS-QUR كفreh to relate an event

A-GRIDH-νu, liberal GRD-QUR كفreh long for, A, not

* AG-ni, fire AG-QUR كفreh to burn (fire)

* A-GAL-pat, not saying GAL-QUR كفreh to say

* DARPA, arrogance d/t TRP-QUR كفreh to render inordinate, insolent

UB-QUR غر بbreast

BOS-om (BOOZ-m) breast Eng. BHR-QUR كفreh to overburden

BHR-QUR غر بbreast

BHR-QUR كفreh to overburden

L₂ AKATUKa, assiduous (sitting) AKT-QUR كفreh to sit down

S-QUT sit down Eng. S-QUT كفreh sit down

A-KANYA, no longer a maid KNY-QUR كفreh to preserve modesty, be kept indoors A, not

* AKAL-ta, unknown " KAL-QUR كفreh knowledge
All these Qur'anic verses describe earth as wide and vast. The word has its kins in Arabic viz., فتح فاتح to flatten, فتح فاتح to enlarge, to flatten. يلُع فتح يلُع to spread, to flatten يلُع فتح to open ملَع فتح to cut open ملَع فتح (a round х.)), "An ideal language would always express the same thing by the same and similar means. Sound and sense would be in perfect harmony." (Jespersen P. 422)

* ASA, hope
* ana-STR, na, uncovered
* ISTR, woman
* Ani-KSA, not laid aside
* an-a, to throw A, not, N pf, not
* an-APA, KRI, not degraded
* an-AMI, diseaseless
* an-ARDH, not fulfilling wishes

DEH, concealer of soul = body
VARA, concealer = body
KAUSH, in store = body
KELAVA, body
SAR, body
KEF-ana, body shelter
PRT, to widen

TRILITERAL FORMULA

DEH, concealer of soul = body
VARA, concealer = body
KAUSH, in store = body
KELAVA, body
SAR, body
KEF-ana, body shelter
PRT, to widen
APA, off, away
APA-ha, removing
L₂ AP, water, nfv.
KART-ana, cutting to pieces
A-PAT-I, unmarried
A-PATI-ka, wifeless
A-PADA, footless A, not
PERS.
N.B. دان to tread heavily, كندة come, reach. إنذاد to hurry, وجة to walk, at a quick pace, تهذلت do a th. speedily, جدة to jump on both feet.

APA, not BR ب to obey a.o.
a-prati-KAS-A, not light
a-prati-SAS-na, subject (A), not PRA-ت=A-Ra beyond to no other authority
a-prat-Ish-ta, having no foundation
L₃ APS-a, face bosom
BOS-om, breast
Pis-tan, bosom
A-BHIT-ti, non-fracture (crack) FT فت cleft
SAPA, curse
BROOS, kill
BUS, discharge, emit
SARAP, curse
abhi-SAPA, grave accusation
A-BHEDA, non-separation
DHAAB-yay, destructible دت تيب to perish
AN-ANTI-KRKKKA-rena
without great hardship
abhi-SAR-a, companion
abhi-SAR-in, going
L₂ abhi-SARA, attack
H₂ SOR-tie, sally, go
H₂ SOR-tie, sally, go, especially sally of belcageder, SORSAR to assail, to go, rush upon garrison

TRILITERAL FORMULA

* A-BHRI-tya, disobedient BK ب to obey A, not
DHAK, destroy
SK shake off
SIC, shake off
* A-MAR-a, immortal, God A, not م to pass, elapse
A-MARA-man-ya, thinking himself God prec. A-MAR-a, not thinking to think
SABA-la, misted
SAB شاب to mix
A-MAR-a, not killing MAR بار to shed blood
A-MAR-ta, not having died MR ب to elapse (euphemism for dying)
A-ML-ana not withered ML ميل be weariend
A-ARK, adoring
HIRE Eng.
H/K HR=KR كرا to hire
N.B. SKT. being older has preserved K which has passed into H in English Dutch and German.

* A-SAR-an, unprotected
A-SOS-ya, not to be dried
A-SAM-ya, uncommon
A-STRI, no woman
KUL, family
A-KAS, clear space
I.THAR-ya, flickering
KRDUH, short
*KASKARDHU-YUY, short life (K) KRĐ فرد short Y حي life
H₂* AKSHAPA, throwing off, KSPسَفَت to throw, abuse
abuse, quivering
KSP=SPK to flap, winds
A-KROSA, revile afront
KRS قرص to pinch, prick in words
A-KSHEP-tri, rejeter
KSP قفت to throw
* OJAY, be strong
L₂* VRAK-sa, tree Dود put forth leaves (tree)
L₁ AGRATH-ana, to gird | t/d | GRD غرذ to gird
GIRD | Eng. | GRD غرذ to bind girth
A-GHATT-ana, stroke, blow
L₂ NICA, below بیا, too obsequiously
ATI-NICA-is, too obsequiously
ATOPA, inflation, pride
a-TARA, crossing a river
H₂ a-DARA, regard, care
* ATI-ANTI-ka, lasting to end
* a-DHOR-ana, driver
* AN-ANT-ya, endless
AN-ANTAR-ya, no interval
* A-ANT-um, to the end A, to
APAS(AP) water
AP-tya, dwelling in waters
L₁* ABDI-ka, lasting
* ABIDE, to last Eng.
a-BHA, lustre
AM-ya (AM) sickness
AMA-VAS-ya, referring to new
moon cf. a. shine
H₂ BHAS, shine, censure, reprove
a-BHASA, lustre
* AYU-SE-sha, remnant of life
* AYU-sha, life
BHASKA, speech
A-SAUVAR-na, not gold A, not
i.e. not shining well
H₂ ARAN-ya, living in forest, desert
L₁ ALAS-ya, sloth, weariness
LASSI-ude, weariness Eng.
VAS, to shine
* A-SAGGA-mana, unhesitating
* a-SAPT-uma, up to 7
H₂ SAD, hit, reach
* ASI-ta, sitting
* ASI-ka, to turn to sit

TRILITERAL FORMULA

* ASI-na, sitting
H₂ AS, to sit, dwell
L₁ As-a, ashes
ASH. Eng. AS أش, ashes
H₂* ASA, seat, nearness
* ASA-na, sitting
VAS, resist
ASK-ra, united
* a-SARVA, flow v/b
a-HASA, low laughter
H₁* ISH, juice, draught, strength, comfort, food
H₂ ISH-A, juicy, fat
L₁ UK-KUSH-ka, dried up

ut-TAR-ana, passing over
* ut-TITIR-SH-U, wishing to cross
* AG-ni-KET-U, fire betokened
ut-SARP-ana, rising
ud-DARPA, haughty d/t
ud-BHAS-in, resplendent
upa-KROSA, reproach
L₁ - KSHA-ya, decrease
* KSHEPA, mention
upa-ni-KSHEPA, deposit
US-ana, joyously
H₁ 1. USH, to burn:
2. USH-man, heat
3. USH, break of day, dawn
AUPAL-a, made of stone
L₁ KATT, heap, accumulate
آکائیا
L₂* KATU-ta, pungency

* KATU, pungent
KAPA-ta, fraud
KLAU-shya, to grow dim

KHUSH-K Pers. TR طر pass over (reduplicate) شا wish
KHUSH, etc. TR طر pass over
AG اح burn fire KT خط mark
SRP شرف ascend on a height
TRP ترف to rend inordinate
BS, wish to shine
KRS قرض to pinch in words
KS خس to decrease
KSHHP کشف to disclose
KSSH خش to be concealed
USح to be cheerful
HSH حش to kindle fire
USH حش to kindle fire
USH اش to spread its rays (sun)
ABL ظل Actual granite (hard stone)
KT ظل to collect little by little
KT ظل pungent, sour (KHTTA, Hindi)

KT ظل pungent
KAP-ta, fraud
KLAU-ta, to decease
KRT ظل to chop
KRT ظل to curtail
KL ظل to become dim
**SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC**

* KAL-A, small part  
  * KALP-nya, to be imagined  
  H₂ KAL-ya, welfare, lovely  
  H₂ KASH rub, scratch  
  * KAS, beam, burst open

**TRILITERAL FORMULA**

KASH, to sound  
KSH, voice, sound

H₂ KASH, go, punish  
KU-RASH-ya, bad secret  
KU-ULA-ia, potter

L₂ KAS-a, going  
KOOCH, go  
KU Li-ka, relative  
KUL-UN-na, of good family

H₂ KESA, hair, tail  
KESA-AG-ra, top of hair  
*KES-in, long haired  
*KES-ya, long haired

KAITA-va, false. KAUT-A, false

A-sam-SKARA, lack of adornment  
*KRKR, to adorn

*KU-SRI-ti, bad path  
KRIKH-ra, distressing, severe

KOLA-HALA, clamour, cry  
KAUTIL-va, deceitfulness  
KAUL-a, relating to a family

KAUS-a silken  
*KRAG-aka, a saw  
KRIVI, water skin  
*KIB-VA, falling, unstable

*KLATH, turn  
*KLATH, to twist upon

prati-KUL-ya, unfriendliness  
KLA-VA, falling, unstable

KRID, play, daily  
KSHAP, play, daily

*KSHAP-ana, naked mendicant  
KSHAP, night  
KSP, darkness

L₂ *KSHAP-ISA, lord of night, moon  
SHAB, night (SAPA) Persian

KSHIP, to throw, abuse  
*KMALA, reed  
KLAM, fatigue, mfhx.

KHA-T-KHA-ya, to crackle, hiss  
KTKT, to cluck (hen), to drizzle
L₂ KHAR-I, she-ass KHAR. کهرا ass (feminine I)
KR کهرا ass cf. Kush, horse
KHARA-yə, behave as ass
KD ترفث to weaken
KHEDA, weariness
GRD غرث to long for, craving,
selfish aim
GARDHA, greed, eagerness
* GARBAH, womb (containing within) pregnancy
KR بار load, pregnancy
GRD غرث to long for, crave, great desire

1. KHID, feel languid (weak)
2. KHID-ra, gimlet

H₁ GUR, pleasing, threaten, assault
GUNA, rope
* GURV₁-na, pregnant woman
GRIT-as (GRIDH) eager
GRIDH-ra, greedy, vulture

L⁴ GRIBHA, haft handle
* GRIBH-yə, grasp, seize
L₃ GRIP, handful
* GRASP, seize (S)
* GRAPP-le, grip
* GROPE, grasp
* GRIF-tan, to grip
* GRIDH, to be eager

H₂ GHURA-GHURA, rattle, snort
L₄ GAUD-A made of sugar
CAND-Y, sugar (KHAND) break Eng.

TRILITERAL FORMULA

H₃ GAUR-a, whitish, yellowish, reddish
GRS غرث to swallow (transf.)
GRAL, distressed
L₄ GHIRSH, scratch Skt. GRS غرث to scratch
SCRATCH (KRATS-en) Eng. KRS غرث to scratch
KARASHI-daa, scratch Pers. KRS غرث to scratch
KHURACH-na, to scratch, Hindi KRS غرث to scratch

L₃ KATUR, four, t/d etym. doubtful
KDR تار to commensurate to

* QUADRA, four, coform Eng. QDR تار to commensurate to
KATUSH-ka consisting of 4 S/R KTS=KDR تار to commensurate to
KATUL-ya, walk delicately
KAPA, bow
KAP-ala, frivolity, indiscretion, speed
KIT-ra, vareigated
KIT₁-a, ka, leopard
GOAD, urge, arrow-head Eng.
KOD-ana, goad, whip
KOD-daa, urging, impelling
KIRI, cricket
KIRU, worm
KIR-m, worm Pers.
CR₁-eck, insect Eng.
KUSH-ana, fester, sucking
DINDIMA, drum, murmuring

* USNI-sa, turban, f. SNY ثني bind, fold, wind
gf. مه wind سما turban
TAK-SH, hew
TAK-sha, cutter, carpenter
L₅ HONT, lip Hindi (N)
OSH, lip, edge Skt.
SHH margin
H₂ TARA-ka, put across
TARA-ka, star

TR طري to pass over
TR طري to shine (star)
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

PARSH-ta, of spotted deer
BRSH برش spot on skin, motley

PUTH, bruise, crush
PT فت to bruise, crush

PRIS-ni, spotted, dappled
BRS برش spotted, dappled

PRISH-at, spotted, dappled
BRSH برش spotted, dappled

PRISH-at-a, spot, drop of water
BRSH برش spot on skin, (simile of drop)

PAISU-na, slander,
PS سُل ت to scatter slanders among

prati-KSHAP-am, every night
KSP كسم darkness dark (night)

* -KSHIP-ta, reanimation
KSP كسم T to throw+away

* -SHEDDAH-ayya, to be restrained
SD سد to stop شد bind tightly

* -PIT-ta, desire to obtain
BT بحث to achieve S دام ت to wish

- SOSHA, dryness
SS سش ت to be dry

-SVA-na, sound, noise
SV سفو echo

-HRISH-ta, rejoiced
ARS أرس ت to be cheerful

* pra-MATH-ta, tugging
MT ميط依據 to stretch, strain

L5 pra-AN-ana, respiration
ANAN انان air take breath

* ANI-m-al (AN) breath (Latin) 
ANAN انان air take breath

* pra-N-im, living, breathing
ANAN انان air take breath life

* pra-ANTA, extreme end
VRA أرنان +ANT end

* pra-DRA-ya, fluid
DR در ت to flow AVA sf.

pra-BAL-ya, ascending
BL BR بر ascend

praya-SAS, as a rule
SAS ساس rule

PHAT, crack
PT تم to cleft

PHART-ma, first
PRT فت+T arriving first

PRITH-ak, directed widely
PRT فت+T to widen a th.

bi-BHIT-SA, desire to pierce
BT بحذف+T to lance S دام ت desire

BAKABAKA-ya, coak
BKBK بقبذ+T to prattle, to gurgle

BHIS, lustre
BS بص shine, gleam

BHIT-ta, fragment, section
BT بحذف to cut

BIT-ti, splitting
BT بحذف to split

BHUY-as, larger, abundant
BH بحذف to enlarge

MUS-t, heap up, gather
MS مسح T to collect cog w.

MRIDI, soft, lenient
MRD مرن to soak, soften

BUKUTA, tiara, diadem
MKT مكتط turban (cf. تاج crown, turban)

* MRI, die. depart
MR مرن to pass, elapse (euphemism)
52 SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* MRT-iti, death  MR مرت to pass across
* MRAK-SH-ana, anointing MK سكث to tarry, stay, abide
* MRAK-SH-ana, anointing MRK مرت to anoint
* PROTH, be match, be full MRT بارطأ خور overfill
* MRID, rub, soften MRS سرد to soften
* MRAD-as, softness MRS سرد to soften
* MLA, grow weary, fade MLA سل be weary of
* MLA, grow weary, fade MLA سل be weary of
* H2 RAMH= RANGH, run, flow (N) RG ردأ خور نحار run flow
* MAHAS-vat, brilliant MAH مخصوص to flash (lightning)
* BHISHAG (abhi-SAG) to placer, attach BSH ردأ س جه to plaster, to coat
* RAGGU (RASG) bind RSG رغد to tie
* RAPS, extend forth RPS رغد to expand
* RAT, cry, shout RT ردأ خور to shout
* RAT-ana, shout of applause RT ردأ خور RT ردأ خور to shout
* RAT-RATA, croak RT ردأ خور RT ردأ خور
* RATI-ta, cry RT ردأ خور RT ردأ خور
* RAN-at-kara, jingle, hum RN ردأ خور RN ردأ خور to resound, twang, tinkle
* H3 RAN, gladness, joy of fight, combat, oppose RAN س ردأ خور to rejoice, delight in, be happy in
* RISH, be hurt, injure RS ردأ خور RT ردأ خور painful, bruised
* REG, quiver, tremble REH رح shine b/f
* REBHA, shine b/f RUSH رح shine
* RUMSH, covered w/ dust RMS رح cover dust of grave
* RUPA, appearance, trace, manifestation, sort, kind RP ردأ خور رغد to know, inform
* L3 LASH, desire, long for LFA س رغد be fond of
* LALACH, coveting, Hindi VALG, gallop, leap VLF ردأ خور VALG-U, lovely, handsome
* VRIDDHA, old VLF ردأ خور
* VI-KALPA, hesitation VI ردأ خور
* VI-KALPA, hesitation VI ردأ خور
* VI-DRA-va, flight VI ردأ خور

TRILITERAL FORMULA

vi DRU-ma, peculiar tree DR در become luxuriant
* vi-SOSH-A, dryness SS سح to be dry (Plant) n/f
* via-SEDHA, hindrance SD سد hindrance
H1 VEGA, rush, flood v/f
* FZ ردأ خور، فزغ to flow
* H1 SUDH=SUNDH, correct, simple, pure SD سد right, true, Larry, purify, to k lost
H2 SUR-ta, scattered, sltain SR ردأ خور تأ تأ to scatter, slay
* H2 1. SIRDH, be defiant towards SRT ردأ خور to disobey, rebel
* H2. SIRDH, furt, break wind d/f
* SKUT, to drop, ooze SKT سكوت to drop gradually

L4 SLAK-sh-na, slippery, polished SLK ردأ خور to slip, to anoint
* LAGZI-dan, to slip Pers. LGZ ردأ خور لاز to slip
* GLISS-ade, slip Eng. GLS ردأ خور to slip
* sa-KIT-ra, together w. pictures KT خط to mark, paint
* sa-KAKI-tam, trembling w. KK ردأ خور to wake, clatter, alarm
* sam-KALPA, intention, will KLB ردأ خور to ponder
* sa-DARPA, arrogance d/t TRP ردأ خور ترف to render

SLAGH, have confidence in, TRP ردأ خور to render inordinate (اعظم)
flatter, boast, praise, console to cheer, be refreshed, calm
L4 SANA, hone, touchstone Skt. SN ردأ خور to whet
Hone, whetstone Eng. HN ردأ خور to whet
SAN, whetstone Hindi SN ردأ خور to whet
FASAN, whetstone Pers. (F)SN ردأ خور to whet
* SAPA, curse, abuse SB ردأ خور to curse, abuse
* SAPA-ta, being under curse SB ردأ خور to curse
* SAP-A, floating matter SB ردأ خور to run (water) swin
* SAPE-ta, washed shore SB ردأ خور to swim SP دم to drink
H3 SAP, seek after, fellow, serve SP ردأ خور be fit for service
L5 SAPTA-ka, consisting of 7 SBT ردأ خور 7 days
* SEPT, seven Latin SBT ردأ خور month
* SABBATH, seventh day SBT ردأ خور Saturday, week
* HAFT, seven Pers. HBT ردأ خور 7 days
* SAT, seven Hindi SBT ردأ خور week (B deleted)
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

L₂, SAP ti, courser, steed SB ـضـ dart forth (horse) سنا swiftest run
ASB, horse Pers. SB ـمـ spirited horse لاسا
* sa-BHHRU-KSHEP-am, with a frown i.e. with frowning brow KSP كـسـَبَن be frowned (face)
* SAP-arya, devotion, worship SB ـسـ to praise, glorify God SA ـشـَكَبَن accompany soften
* sa-MARDA-va, with softness SRB ـنـSB to flow SRB ـنـSB to flow
* sari-SRIP, creep, crawl SRB ـنـSB to flow SRB ـنـSB to flow=creep nfv.
* SARP-ana, gliding, creeping SERP-ent
L₂, SARPA-ta, condition of snake SERP-ent

H₂, sa-SNE-ha, oily, full of love SN سـنـ treat kindly ARS ـسـَمـ to be merry SK ـشـَمـ to incline
* SAK-1, sideways, obliquely SK ـشـَمـ to incline SK ـشـَمـ to incline
* SAGA-ti, community of race SG ـشـَمـ similar, alike
* SAGARA, ocean, sea SGR ـجـَرْبَن to swell (sea) nfv.
H₂, SADH, reach o’ goal SD ـدـ to hit the right point, act rightly in, well-directed
* SADHA-na, directing to goal SD ـدـ hit the right point, direct
* SADH-U, leading to goal SD ـدـ hit the right point
* SADHA-karín, acting rightly SD ـدـ act rightly
* SADHU-ya, aright SD ـدـ act rightly, right, true
SPA, male organ, tail Skt. SP ـشـ follow=behind=tail P=SP ـشـ follow, S lost
PE-n-is, male organ, tail Eng. OR ـأـرَبَن remain behind ( تخاف )
POOCH, tail Hindi PS=SP ـشـ follow
OURA, tail Greek OR ـأـرَبَن remain behind
TAIL, hind part Eng. TL ـلـ follow=tail tail
KALPA, tail Skt. KLP ـلاـ remain behind
DUM (DUMB) tail Pers. DNB ـذـَبـ follow DNB ـذـَبـ follow tail
DUMB, tail+7, 7² Hindi. DNB ـذـَبـ follow tail
CAUDA, tail Eng. KD ـكـدَبَن remain behind

N.B. It is clear that in these 9 words of different languages the sense of tail has been taken from (follow=be behind=tail).

TRILITERAL FORMULA

L₂ DAM, lord over, tame, subdue Skt. TAME(DOM) lord over Eng. DOMINATE, lord over Eng. DOMINATE chief of tribe vfn.
DM ـذـَم ـلـ chief of tribe vfn.
N.B. But I think the correct root is DM=DMK ـذـَم to subdue, to overcome.
H₂, SADH-ya, to be set to right, subdue, won SD ـدـ act rightly
* sam TAPA na, warming t/d DP دَنـَيـ إلى to be warm
H₂, SAND-ra, strong, intense, viscous, tender (N) SD ـدـ strengthen, be intense, tend to plaster SD ـدـ to be tender
* A-MAR, not dying A, not MR ـمر pass away (euphemism)
* sa-A-MRI-ta, w. nectar SD ـدـ with A, not, MR ـمر pass away i.e. die
AR ـرَمَيـ cry over SK ـضـ ـ لـ lock of hair
H₂, SA-ALAK-A, adorned w locks of hair ALK ـلـَهـَنَتَبَن lock of hair, ring
H₂, SID-dha, hit mark, achieve SD ـدـ to hit the point
1. SIDH, drive away SD ـدـ to urge on a beast
H₂, 2, SIDH, hit a mark SD ـدـ to hit the right point
yield, reach highest goal attain bliss, be perfected, firmly resolved
commend, be auspicious SD ـدـ be mature, to bracer a resolution
surpass SD ـدـ to bind to stop
overtop SD ـدـ to strive to surpass

SIV, sew, weave SF ـفـَفَبَن to weave
SU-TARA, very bright S ـحـ ـ لـ well TR ـنـ shine
SU-TIR-tha, good road S ـحـ ـ لـ good TR ـنـ to pass nfv.
* SUD, guide aright ـضـ ـ لـ S ـ لـ SD ـدـ right, true, well-directed
* STR, to cover STRشرب ـضـ ـ لـ cover
ISTR-i, woman STK ـمـَبـ ـ لـ to cover

H₂, SU-na, woven (SIV) basket SF ـفـَفَبَن سـبـ نـَة to weave basket
SU-trə, thread (SIV) SF ـفـَفَبَن سـبـ نـَة to weave (F=V=U)
L₃, SUPA, broth (SOU, SUP Eng.) SB ـبـ مـ سـ ـ لـ what is poured, broth
BA, soup Pers. سـبـ وـ ـ لـ soup
L₂, SERP-ent, creeping Eng. SRB ـرـ سـ to flow i.e. creep
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* SRIP, crawl, creep, glide
  * SEN-yA, spearman, warrior
  * SEDH-A, keeping off-procuring SD, aside from, ward off

H₁: SAU-tri-ka honouring, weaver (SIV) SF, attribute + -ة to weave
* SAUDHA, plastered, placed
* SAUR-ta, delight, sexual joy
  * STAR-na, strewn
  * STAR-U, overthrower — enemy

L₁: STR, scatter, overthrow, lay low STR, to throw across, down
  * STREW, scatter, cover Eng.

H₂: STR-ri, beset, cover
* STR-I, woman
  * SPRHAR, widely diffused, display
  * SPR, to disperse, unveil

H₃: SPRAR, flash, spurn
  * SPR, to ta shine RPSS, to kick (not following)

SPUR, pricking instrument Eng.

N.B. Spurring is kicking and not pricking
* SPHUR-A, glittering, quivering
  * SPHUL, SPHUR, appear, come in view

APPEAR, (PAR-are), S lost Eng.

H₂: SYAD, run, flow, N.
  * SRIH, act wrongly
  * SARA, downpour, heavy rain
  * SU-AD, eat well

1. SVAR, utter a sound
  * SVAR, shine
  * SVAR-GA, gone to light, heavens
  * SVAR, sun, light, heaven
  * SVAR-GA-OK-os, dweller in heaven precise + OK, find, dwell

SVAR-GI-t, winning light
  * SVAR-YA-ta, gone to heaven
  * SVAR-vat, bright

* SU-ADHI-t, thoughtful

L₂: HARID-ra, turmeric

TRILITERAL FORMULA

HRI, yellow
  * HR, to dye yellow
HALD-i, turmeric
  * HLD=HRD دturmeric
HARSH-ana, gladdening
  * ARS عرس be merry, cheerful
HID, be angry, vex
  * HD حدة be angry w.

H₂ IRISH, bristle, gladden
  * HRS عرس be rough عرس to rejoice
  * HRS عرس to rejoice

* an-ava-KLIP-ti, improbability
  * KLB غاب predominate + N ل not
  * a-NAYA, indiscretion
  * NYA wariness, prudence + not
  * an-IPSI-ta, unpleasant

* ANU-ma, conclusion
  * AN particle of succession
  * apa-KARA-ma, departure k/s
  * apa-GA-ma, departure

* anu-SATAR-ani, cow killed to cover STR, to cover AN غاب for
  * ANTA-vat, having an end
  * ANTI-ma, last, final
  * A-PID-yat not empty
  * a-PUR-va, never before
  * a-PRE-KSH-anya, not pleasing
  * a-PTI-ma, end V possess, have
  * ANT end
  * ANT end
  * PD فقي empty

* VRA-ta, faithful
  * BR فد good faith
  * AB-in-DHA-na, water + fuel
  * AB DR Husa kindle fire

a-BHED-a non-separation
a-BAHU-BHASH-in not much speaking

AVA-KARTA, chip, cutting off
  * KRT جود to chop, cut to pieces

a-SAM-Asia, not compounded
a-SAM-Asia

a-KUTE-la somewhat curly
  * KT تابع to be curly (hair) A, somewhat

* a-ANT-am, to the end
  * ANT انته ان
drink D حبس friend

* anu-KULI-ka, friendly, courteous
  * KULI friend to act friendly to friend
  * APAT-in, occurring

* API-ta, friendship

a-MARD-a, pulling (hair) د/ت
  * MRT جود to pluck (hair)

* ARD-ra, moist, wet
  * ARD جود be watered

* ARD-ri-ki, moisten, refresh
  * ARD جود be watered

* ARD-RA-EDHA-AG-ni
  * ED ARD جود render verdant, and green

f i re of green wood

* ASA-yam, till evening

* ASA جود to make kindle (i.e. fuel, wood)

* ASA جود to make
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

- a-SAV-a, distilled spirit
- ISHTAR- GA, fighting besides
  H2 KAHALA, dry, indecent, large drum, excessive
  KUTI-la, curly
  KUTI-KESA, curly-haired
  L5 KUTI-ra, hut, sexual intercourse

- COTT-age, shelter, conceal Eng.
  KUNTA, spear, lance etym.
  KUPLA, beam of balance
  KEDARA, centre of circle djt
  CENTRE, point (KENTR)
  KATA-va, false
  KAIM-uti-ka, based on how much
  GULPHA, accumulate (GUSHPI-ta), accumulated
  KAPA-la, speed, frivolity, indiscretion, rashness
  KUP, move, stir
  PAG, fasten
  PAG-ra, stout, portly
  pari-SHTI, hindrance t/d pari-KSH-it, dwelling around
  VAK-sh, grow strong
  L5 VAK-ra, bent, deceitful

- VINGA, crooked Punjabi (N)
- MAN-ya-pra-SADA, mental calm
  H2: 1. TAR-ana, passing over
  2. TAR-ana, deceiving
  MAHAS-win, radiant
  L5 KLIBI-sha, transgression,

SF filter, clarify, decant (wine)
STR side G and fight
KL be dry, defile, unclean
KL be dry, defile, unclean, kattle excess
KT be curly
perc., KS lock of hair
KT conceal, cover
(a concealed act)
KT conceal, cover
KNT spear or K(n)T spear

KB shaft of balance
KTR geometrical point, a drop
KTR small head of arrow
KT to lie
KM it is much, UT = USa base
GLB to collect (not toll)
GSB to collect
KP to be brisk, light-minded, slightness, to rush on
KP to brace to wave
BG to fasten
BG to stout, broad
SD barrier, hindrance
PR go around KS keep at home
VK to be strong
VK = VG to be bent, crooked
(transf.)

TRILITERAL FORMULA

- CULPA, fault, sin Eng. (nv)
  CLF transgress, vice
  H2 KUL-ya, referring to family
  KUL-ya, receptacle
  KUL-ya, rivulet, canal
  KUL-ya, become rivulet
  SADHI-ta, achieved
  SADHI-yu, well, aright
  SADHI-VADA, cry of well done
  prec. + FD to shout
  SAPTA-PADA, seven steps
  SA-MARD-ava, with softness
  PAD-va, having feet, running
  BORG-Ya, fortified place
  BOROUGH=BURG-ess, fort
  BORG Castle
  BORG Castle
  NIH-SALI-la, waterless
  NIH-SARA-n , pathless
  pra-KSHAL-aka, washing
  pra-KATA, secretly
  pra-KKHADA, coverlet
  pra-PIT-SA, desire to obtain
  BTR achieve SA, desire
  H2 RAG, rule, shine, be chief
  RG to sway, ascend +FZ to shine
  H2 RAG-sam-SRA-ya, shine
  SR show concealed i.e. protect
  protected or dependent on kings
  ST to hold i.e. be dependent

- RAGA-SAUDHA, royal palace SD lofty building + RAG
- RAGA-HARM-ya, royal palace
  HRM temple + RAG
  PRITHA, palm of hand
  PRT to flatten, widen et
  H2 PRITH-ak, directed widely, cut off, apart
  PRT to widen
  BRT to cut
  PRT to forsake
  KP shiver wide (earth)

- PRITHU-ka, flattened rice
- PRITHU-la, broad, great
  BROAD = WIDE B/F Eng.
  FRD be wide WD = FD be wide
  MT to strain, stretch, draw

* pra-MATH-a, tugging, pluck
  KS breast
  MT breast
PR. عا to go round
pra-NA-tha, respiration (AN) N/R AN=AR اراح take breath
pra-ANA-na, animating N/R AN=AR اراح take breath
pra-NA-DAY-ita, loved N/R AN=AR اراح take breath روح life
pra-NA-DA-na, gift of life N/R روح دد to love
pra-NA-DHAR-a preservation of life
MANA-pura-HSAR-am with marks of honour
MANA-pa-KHAND-ana loss of honour (n)
para-ARDHA, interior side
H2* para-ARTHA, another’s advantage, purpose
H3 PARI, round, excessively, fully, against, towards
* PRA-ii, against, back, before, near
PRA-i-KANKU-ka, armoured against KD عرض side
a-KHANDI-ta-AGN-a, whose orders are not infringed
a-KESH-ta, motionless
a-KOD-ya-mana, unurged
ARBUDA, snake, serpent
* a-VIHU-ra, not lacking a pole
a-VI-SADH-a, undaunted
* a-VI-VDHA, distinct
* a-VI-SHA-ma, not unequal
a-VRI-ka, not hurting
APIK-ya, hidden, secret
a-PAIS-una, freedom f.
* ISA-na, possessing, ruling over IS ماء to possess عز conquest
H2. *IRI-na, desert, forest
IR عرَط desert (of sfx) عَطَّر forest
H2. *IRI-na, channel, barren soil
IR عرَط desert (of sfx) عَطَّر forest
ISH-ta-SADH-ana, to wish SD دَس supply a want
procure+desire

TRILITERAL FORMULA
* DRA-vat, swiftly
* DRA-vina, moveable goods
* DRA-V-ata, fluidity
* DRA-vi-BHU, become fluid
* DRA-ayya, arboreal (DRU)
* DRA-ayya, moveable (DRU)
* DRA-ta, run away, liquid
* DRA-ti, melting (be liquefied)

L2 PALA-ayana, escaping, fleeing
PL PL escape, run away

FLEE, run away
Eng. FL PL run away

prati-KSHAP-am, every night
KSP غُسمُerty night
prati-KSHIP-ta, rejection
KSP كُف to throw, to cast away

prati-PAD-aka, bestowing
PAD generosity, profusion

cf. PAD to give

-PADA-niya, be given in marriage
-PADY-itri, bestower, teacher

-SAS-ana, secondary authority
SAS كُف to rule + prati=VRA غُسُر behind

-SAKHA, minor branch

-SHEDDA-ya, be restrained

-STHA, standing still t/d

PRATHA-na, broadening

PRATH-as, breadth
pra-VARGA, large pot
BARGA-ka, udder

* BRUDHA-na, ruddy=bv

BHADR-a, day of full moon
VATARA-ka, cord

* VARGA, division, separate group, class, category

* VARG-nya, belonging to group

* VARG-a, free f.

* VARDHA-aka, cutting off

* VALG-ana, gallop, leap

BALAK-sha, white
BLK عَطَّر marble (white stone)
VI-PAD, without feet=snake PD اين to tread (treader=foot)
VRAND-in, growing slack (n) BRD بروديه slowness, coldness
VRAS-k, cut down FRS قطر to cut, slit
VRIKA (VRAS-k) tearer, wolf FRS قطر to cut, slit
VRADH, grow mighty VRD عاشه, lion (transf.)
SAK-vara, powerful=bull SK شوكة power
SIP-ra, cheek SP منطقة side, front part, cheek
cf. خذ side, cheek, CHEEK, side of face SK شوكة side
-BHASH-ana, explanation BS بث to divulse a th.
-BHASH-in, speaking BS بث to divulse a th.
-BHASH-I-ta, speech BS بث shine
BHAS-ana, illumination BS بعض shine
BHASU-ra, of great brilliance MD غلي to put oil in a lamp
BID, be oily KRD فتح to acknowledge
KHERADDA, faith CREED, belief, acknowledge-
ment SLG لاح to be calm, trust in
SLI-la (SRI-la) ugly, SLI ugly, malevolence,
coarse, indecent (language) fault, blenish
* SLAP-is, melting, gliding=ghnee SRB سرب to flow
GLIDE, pass imperceptibly Eng. GLD=DGL دغل دغل slip in
unperceivable, glide
H2* sam-SARP-ana, ascent. SRP شر سرب to ascend
creeping, gliding motion SRB سرب to flow
sam-SARGA commingle SAR سرب to mix, put together
* SARP-in, creeping gliding SAR سرب to flow
* sam-SAR-ana, going about SAR سرب to go
* Sam-SAR-in, far extending SR شر to enlarge, spread
* a-sam-SAR-at, f. beginning of SR شر to begin (a business)
sa-MARDH-ava, w. softness SA مارب مرد مرد softness
* sa-ava-MARDA, rebellious MRD مرد to rebel
SAVA-in, river SAB سب to run (water)
UDANY, moisten VDN ودن to moisten
* VARI-VAS-ya, grant free space BR ث do good i.e. grant PS space

TRILITERAL FORMULA

* VARI-vo-DHA, bestowing freedom BR بر to get free D ادي give
H3 ISH, draught, juice, strength, ISH عص to press, squeeze
food ISH عص food cf. H4 AHH eat
ARN-ya forest, distance ARN عرن forest (transf.)
* ISHA, pole ISHA عرن staff, stick, support
UK-KHOPA, drying up in UK صب to dry
UPA-ABDA noise KFD ندن to shout out
H2 SABD, noise, word (S) FD فد shout out (speech)
* HAS-ta, hand, feeler IS مه feel (w. hands)
KISAL-aya, sprout, shoot KISAL جيمة feel
HALA, cry, pleasure KSL دمله tender branch
HL لحله to cry, rejoice
* KU-MARA, dying easily, KU=SU SU مه die
boy, youth, prince MR مر elapse (i.e. easily dying)
*KU-MARI-ka, girl MR مر elapse (i.e. easily dying)
PLAG, crush FGل لك to crush
* KLIP-ti, coming about i.e. KLIP halk to succeed, come after
success VLI, crush, K lost FL=FGل لك crush
* TRI-KADRU-ka 3 (soma) vessels TRLE 3 odd number i.e. 3 KDR عدد
pot قدر
L3* ABDI-ka, lasting, annual ABD ABD to last (transf.) cog. w.
ABIDE, آهاد

* TVAK, skin, hide, bark, rind TBK طبیعه to cover
* SKIN, cover of body (Eng. (S) KN كن cover
* TVAK-TRA, armour, TBK طبیعه cover i.e. skin
protection of skin, S lost TR=STR تر conceal i.e. protect
nis-TRAPA, shameless TRP طبیعه twinkling of the eye not
N.B. It is a psychological word. Shame causes a wink in the eye.
PRITHAGANA, wide, PRT be wide GN=ZN رن race
separate class
* PRITU-la-LOK-ana, large eyed PRT معرف widen LK لام to meet
(hence see)
* LOOK, observe by sight ENG لام to meet (hence see)
* PRITU-la-OG-as, hvg. great PRT معرف widen OG=OZ power
energy
KHALA, dry, indecent KHL لحل be dry, slovenly, unclean
**A PHESIS**

* A-ku-PARA, boundless BR a shore
SAK-ti, addiction, attachment SK عSHOP stick to
خ ad-DIC-tion, habituate Eng. ADK=AZK عSHOP stick to +AD pfx
ب increase
DAS, servant DS عSHOP to serve nfv.
H₂ adhi-RAG, paramount (s lost) AD=SD عSHOP to ascend i.e. paramount
ruler, shine
ud-RAS-mi, resplendent RS عSHOP to flash
KEEL, bind KL عSHOP to tie
PAK-sh, take, accept PK عSHOP to catch, seize
SHANGA, attachmét (n) SG عSHOP to stick to
A-BRU-vai, not stating BR عSHOP to explain A, not
KRU-ra, terrible KR عSHOP to be stupefied through fear
L₁ DHAVA-na, running DV عSHOP run
DAV-dan, to run Pers. DV عSHOP run
DHAVA, run Hindi DV عSHOP run
A-MAGG-ana, not sinking MG عSHOP to go deep into
a-vi-SHAK-ta, not attached SK عSHOP to stick to
* a-vi-RUDDHA, unhindered, unopposed RD عSHOP hindrance to oppose

**APHESIS**

sam-KARSH-ana, drawing to oneself KRSH عSHOP to draw (a bough)
towards one's self
* sam-pra-KSHALA-na, washing KSL عSHOP VRA عSHOP away
away
-KALPI-ka, based on imagination KLB عSHOP mind, intimate thought
sa-ATOPA, rumbling (cloud) ATP عSHOP تاءااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااااa
A-SAK-ta, unattached
SEV-ak, servant v/f (not عسم)
* a-RODHA, siege, blockade
* a-MAGGA-na, AMT-am till immersion
* a-KALA-na, tying up, a, up
H2 a-SAK-ta, fastened, attached
ut-TARA-la, quivering
KAKA, hair
H2, KAL, fasten, urge, drive, reflect, consider
GAGR-I=GRI, onion, garlic
cf. GANDA, onion Punjabi (N)
* GUTA, braid of hair
L1 TAK, rush Skt.
* ATTACK, rush, Eng.
TAKH-tan, to rush, assault
SHAL, shake
TAMA-la, dark coloured
TAM-I, night
TAMO-GA, moving in darkness
L2 VARA-ha, boar, hog
H2 TARA-la, quivering, sparkling
TAMA-la, a dark tree
H2 TAD, near, strike, lightning
TIMI-ra, dark
TARA-la-ya, make quiver
TAIrya, darkening
DAS, service, worship
SEV-in, serving
BRA-h-min, explain (veda)
H2 DHAIV, run, flow
TUBH, hurt, kill
ni-TAMBA, buttock, slope of mountain
SK عسم to stick to
SF عسم be fit for service
وسيف servant
RD عسم oindrance
ANTLa end MG عسم to go deep into
KL عسم to tie
SK عسم to fasten عسم to stick to
TR عسم go to quiver
KK عسم hair of a young gtp.
KL عسم to tie عسم to drive away
think
GR عسم knot, knob (simile)
GD عسم knot (simile)
GT=GD عسم knot (simile)
TM عسم darkness
TM عسم darkness of night
TM عسم darkness G عسم to walk
VR=FR عسم boar=FR عسم boar, pig
TR عسم go to quiver
أثر عسم shine
TM عسم darkness
TD عسم be near عسم violent blow
TM عسم darkness
TR عسم go to quiver
TM عسم darkness
DS عسم to serve
SF عسم be fit for service
وسيف servant
* ni-RUPA-ka, defining
* ni-MAGGA-na, immersion
* ni-RODHA, obstruction
H2 ni-SNE-ha, not greasy, lacking moisture, not treated w. affection
* PARA-GA, carrying to further
bank
L2 * PARA-na, taking across, reading
* PARA-tah, on other side
* PARA-tri-ka, relating to next
thin
* PARA-AVARA, further and near
H2 TRE-h, injure, kill
N.B. PARA is a homonym of أثر i.e. beyond, cross over, overlap.
BHRU-KUT-I, eyebrow+
contract
PARA, bringing over to the other side
PAR-am-PAR, relating to the other side
PAR-ya, on further side
H2 RODH-BHU, growing on bank
BL-ma, chip
PLAT-na - بلنا
L2 BAL, whirl, be bulky
L2 BAL, force, might, validity
VAL-id, strong Eng.
N.B. Sense of strength is based on twisting, hence strengthening e.g. Aتر أثر أطراف
* FRG غير be empty
BALA-BHAD-qa, excelling in strength
prec. + BD = BZ get better of strength
KUT, to curve, bend
HUG, cling to
HUG, cling to
CUDD-le hug, cling
SANG=SAG, attach
sam-RAG, universal rule, shine
SU-RAG-an, good king
SU-RASH-tra, fvg. good realm
REKHA, beautiful line.
SNEHA, grease, attachment, love
SNE-ha-vat, fatty, full of love
SAV-RAG, independent or own rule
PRI, bring across, get over
POSHA, nourish increase
a-SHANGI-ka, adherent (N)
NADH, distress
na-abhi-DHAV-ut, not coming to rescue
KUR-na, rust
DHRI-sh, dare, be bold
DARE, be bold
RABH, good odor
A-NUT-ta, invincible
ut-TARA-la, quivering
TOKA, off-spring
RAS-U, delightful
RUS-ant, bright
LAG, clinging
SAM, to toil, exert
PUL-sa, leaf
LEAF (LAUB)
LEAF (LAUB)
ul-LASA, joy, flash, skip, play LS=RS عرض be glad, flash, be sprightly

ud-RODHA-na, growth RD عرض to grow
ul-LIKH-ta, scratched (RIKH) RK عرض to scrape
ul-LEKHA, scrape, mention RK عرض scrape (hence write)
ul-LUNK-an, pull (n) LK=RG عرض to strip (hence pull)

N.B. stripping implies pulling eg. قف to bark, to pull out PEEL, وقبل to peel whence, pull.

* ni-MANK-sha, about to enter water (MAGG) MG عمق to deepen, go deep into SH إلمام to wish
KU-PAT-a, poor garment KU=SU سوء bad PT عقت twist upon BR عبر to cross over بور عور passage
* sam-PRA-yà, passage to other world

* DR, to respect DR=ZR عزر to honour
PUT, embrace PT عقت to twist
ARDHA-RUDHA, half-grown ARD عرض side i.e. half RD عرض to grow
cf. شقن side, half شقن side, half ساوان side, HALF=SLF side.

A-LAGHA-VA, no relief to BHRU-KSHEPA, frown LG علاج treatment of disease + not BR عز to be forwonded
BHRU-BHANGA, frown (N) BR عبر + دل+BG=BZ fasten G=Z fasten d=dz
BHRU-BHEDA, with frown BR عبر + دل+BG=BZ fasten d=dz
LUD, stir, agitation, confuse LD=SZ عزر be restless, disquieted
POTI-ka, cloth, garment PT عقت to twist a th.
CLOTH (KLEEED) Eng. KLD عقت to twist, wind upon
GAR-ment Eng. GR=ZR أزر to wrap, to clothe
VES-t, to clothe Eng. VS عきっと to wind, wrap (لغة)
KAPR-A cloth Hindi KPR غير to cover

N.B. Sense of cloth is based on covering, winding or twisting round.

NED-ishta, nearest ND عقت near, ISHTA SPLITV SFX.
PIP-PALA (PIP) berry BB بيري berries PL لعاب to nurse
* prati-RODHI-ri, supporter RD عرض to place against
* -RODHA, obstruction RD عزر عرز عرض restraint
* -VAS-tu, compensation VZ عرض compensation
* -BIGH-na, unimpeded (VIGH)VG عرض to impede
APAT-KALPA، procedure in distress، APT evil، KLP خلف to replace، succeed
ut-TORA-na، adorned w. arches، TR اط اثر arc of circle
ud-BANDHA، hanging O's self (N)
KARA-ma، last
BANDI، prisoner (n)
BANDHU-ra، bent (n)
N.B. Bind and bend come from the same root i.e. أت
BIND=BEND، fasten (Eng.)
upa-PUR-va، preceded by PR أفت begin
upa-BANDH-A، connection (N)
upa-ni-BANDH-ri، composer (N)
upa-ni-BANDA، engagement (N)
RIBH-U، skilled، clever
H2 1 KAR-ta، hole، pit
2. KAR-ta، separation (hence separate)
KOR-A، flexible
TOR-a، arched portal
TUR-n، bend (Eng.)
Tr-RHA، curved حبيبة
spa-SULA، spearless
VID، get، find
NAG-na، KSHAP-ana،
Naked (jain) mendicant
NAV-a، YAG-na، offering of fresh fruit (yiz)
NAYA-Na، fresh butter
PHRALA، bearing no fruit
PHALI-kri، leave unrewarded
BHUR-ana، active، B/F
VIA-PATTI، misfortune
pra-LIPA، adhesion
H2 NAVA، new، fresh
N.B. NAVA is a homonym
H3 VID، dwell، tell
APHESIS

BHADI-ra، deaf (w. bound ears)
BANDH، bind، connect (N)
BANDH-A، feiter (N)
BANDH-nika، gaoler (N)
BANDHA، connection، relation (N)
BANDHU-vat. like a relative (N)
BANDH-yu، deserving to be bound (Y)
BANDHU-kri، be friend (N)
BIND (Eng. (N)
H2 BANDHU-ra، bent، handsomely، lovely
MANA، desire
MANI-sha، reflection، hymn
A-KAR-a، not last
A-KARA-ma، not last
GHADE، seize (hence separate)
MAN-U، wise=man
MANU-sha، man=thinker
MANUSHYA، human
MANUS، man i.e. thinker
MAN-tri، devisor
MAN-tri، counsellor، ruler

MAN-tri، pious، thought، hymn
MAN-tri، deliberately
MAN-trI-TATTA-VAD
knowing essence of counsel
TATTASAT دات essence FD
MAN-y، thinking O's self
MANU-UDDHA، kindled
by men
MA-KIR-am، without delay
MA أت the delay
H2 MANA، honour، think، desire
MATA-BHEDA، difference of opinion (MAN)
MATA-nGA، roaming
at will=elephant (MAN)

G دنا to walk (walk as it thinks)
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

H₂ RUSH, covered w. dust, adhering
SULA, spear, spike, spit
TAT is ذات and not thatness i.e. تأث is ذات that
SIR-am, sharp
* SAR-man, protection
SUL, be painful, hurt
SABAHA, company, assembly
SB company to collect
* SABAHA-SAD, member of company prec. + SD = KD to sit
H₂ SABHI-ka, refined, courteous, SB to be cured of morals
keeper of a gaming house
SABH-yana, belonging to company
SABAHA, praise
L₂ ba-BHRU, reddish brown
BROW-n, tan, make brown by sunburn
Eng.
H₂ LOK, speak, shine
MUN, to promise, assure
H₃ mi-MAMSA (MAN) deep reflection, opinion, examination
SUL-in, armed w. spear
SULA-GA-va, spit ox
H₂ SULA-kri, roast on spit
NAVA-pra-SA-na, eating new grain
N.B. ISTR-i, woman f. root STR متر to cover, Veil. This shows that ancient Hindu women were veiled whence ISTRI=مترية chaste woman. KANYA, maiden=KNY تي to be kept indoor (girl), to preserve modesty. This also is akin to ISTRI. 3. SEN-A, spear=army ن ا to spear. This shows that spear was the main weapon of Aryans. The language of a people is the mirror of its habits and culture.

APHESIS

L₂ ati-PAT-A, falling beyond
PAA-1t, fallen
adha-PATTA-a, downfall
A-NIND-at, not blaming
PAT, to fall, to fly
A-VA-ta, windless
PANNA (PAD) fall d/t
ut-PATA-na, flying up
ut-PATA-ka, w. flags flying
ut-PATT-tya, one must fly up
N.B. UT=ST raise UD, up=UD=SD ascend, S lost
ut-PATA, flying up, sudden appearance
upani-PAT-in, befalling
upani-PATA, sudden appearance
VA-VA-ta, beloved
GHR-ма-KALA, hot season
GR жер to be hot KL خللا to elapse time нv.=time
H₂ NIND=NIID, abuse, surpass
PATA, fly, fall
1. BAT-a, of astonishment
2. VA-VAS-ana, eagerly longing
VA-VA-NS, desire violently cog
w. WISH

GUNG, hum, buzz
BHAV, beat
L₂ BHAT-ta, warrior
BATT-1e, beat
Eng.
apa-RADHA, injury
abhir-PAT-ana, swoop
UR-vasi, fervent desire
US-ana, eagerly, joyously
TIT-kara, crash
* VI-DHVAM-sa, collapse, destruction
BHAMBHA-RAVA, bellowing
(of a cow) (RU) cry (m)
NAVA-pra-SA-na, eating new grain
NF اف new S خاص to roast

L₂ BHAT-ta, warrior
BT жер to beat strike
BT жер beat
APA-RADHA, injury
RD жер to injure
PT жер to fall
UR жер hot VS жер desire violently
US жер rejoice
TT жер to smash, shatter
(V) DM жер demolition, destruction
BB=VV دوم and to shout
R жер to low Ghera bellowing
H₃ MAN-ά, gentle (wind)
dull, slow, stupid
MD жер to cool, become still (wind)

74
75
RIDH-a, disrespect
RIG-ish, rushing on
PAT-at, flying, bird
PATA-kin, bearing a flag
PAT-ad-GRA-ha, catching what PT aad GR=Z win seize
falls
H2 PAT-aya, fly along, strike down PT am PT to fly BT hit PT strike down
L3 PI-PATI-SHU, about to fall PT am PT to fall SH wish
UFTA-dan, to fall Pers. PT am PT to fall
PIPTO, fall, Greek P-PT am PT to fall (reduplicate)
VI-RAD-dhri, insulter RD am reputation of
KU-PAT-U, stupid PT am PT to die stupid
LISH, be reduced, small LS am emaciate, thin
H2 PAT-na, falling, striking PT am PT to fall hit PT strike down
SAM, destroy SM am smash, break to pieces
L3 PAT-anga, peculiar to moth (ng) PT am PT to fly (moth flies nfv.)
PAT-ang, kite Hindi (ng) PT am PT to fly nfv. (Hindi)
PAT-ang, flying spark (NG) PT am PT to fly nfv. (Hindi)
PAT-in, flying PT am PT to fly
RJ, strive after RJ am exercise strenuously
PATA-ut-PATA, fall+rise PT am PT to fall+to fly i.e. rise
H2 1. RUSH, be annoyed w. vexed RSH am be ill-tempered
2. RUSH, anger wrath RSH=SHR am anger
H2 RAP, praise, speak distinctly RESH-na injury RPH am to praise inform
LAVA, cutting, piece, V/B RSH am painful blow bruise
wool hair LU (L) (B passed into V which passed into U)
L2 VAS, desire VAS-at, cager VS am desire WISH, desire Eng.

APHEISIS

TUP kill
RIS-A, injurer
L2 GAN.U, knee Z訪 Nom. U
an-a-KYA-ta undeclared
an-a-KHYA-ya, ya, not told
(KHAYY)
GALA, water sl lost etym. dub. GL=SGL ماء pour water nfv.+

H2 abhi-PLU-ta, overflowed rise PL am to flow=FLOW
L2 a-PUR-na, not full FR=PL am to fill=FILL
a- DOLLA, swinging BL am fruit
ava-DOLLA, swinging
* a-SAR-man, sorrow SR am sorrow, euphonic A
* A-SAR-na, lack of fatigue A, not am to be tired
* A-SARA, indefatigable A, not am to be tired
* A-SRE-man, untiring SR am to be tired
A-KUL-Kri, dim
A-KUL-a confused
A-PURA, flow, redundancy PR=PL am to flow, be abundant
a-PURA-na, full PR=PL am to fill ماء full
a-VAR-ta, turn, whirlpool VR am return, spread w. roller

KHARA, measure of capacity KR am cup
cf. نغام cup, measure of capacity تغام measure of grain cup
(cup was primitive measure)

GALA-OKA, living in water
GL am جل dwell

H2 MEDHA, rewards, thoughts MD am جذب intend
L2 MEED, reward, praise Eng. MD am جذب praise
* an-upa-DESH-ta, not reportable DS=GR am جذب wisdom
GR-ts, wise
GALA-DA, water-giver, cloud ماء pay ماء pour
water
GALA-AMS-U, cool raked=moonامش water Amsg امش spread rays
GALA-ARTH-in, thirsty th/s حارس+M حارس to covet
* MAND, to praise (N) MD am جذب praise
H2 ga-GRI (GRI) be wake, GR=ZR am to beware+مرح to be on
watchful

Restore initial ح

* SRA-nta, tiring
PRI, be busy w.
A-GRA-hit, not despised
* SRA-ma, fatigue
A-TULA, unquelled
TAILA-PURA, filled w. oil
L2 RIDH-ak, apart
RID, to clear away Eng. RD حا ر walk seclude o’s self f.
par:SHAD, assembly SHD حا ر assembly
3 roots are unknown to English.

SUL-ka, toll
ut-PLA-va, overflowing,
leaping, ut, over
ut-PHALA, leap, ut, over
H₂ ut-PHULLA, inflated, swollen
SAMI-tra, relating to carver
H₂ SAM-an-a, putting an end
to, soothing remedy
H₂ VI-SAYYA, pleasure couch
L₂ SAYA, couch (SI)
COUCH, bed K/H
VELA, time
pari-SADA, encompass, +
assembly, audience
L₂ MEDHA-sat-i, deserving
reward or praise
* MEED, merited praise Eng.
L₂ BABA-ar, cradle of fire
BHAMB-yar, cradle of fire Punjabi, BB
H₂ MEDHA-ward, reward,
intelligence D/J
H₂ RANDH-ra, fissure, hole (N)
LAGHU (RAGHU) nimble
* a-SRE-man, uniting
a-SUN-DAR, not beautiful d/ṣ SN
MAUT-ra, corrosive
a-SUN-DAR, beauty εριχ, shape
H₂ DIS, state, indicate, show
* RAKH, RANG, go, move (N)
* DAS-ma, working wonders
* DAS-ra, working wonders
NABHO, vault of heaven
* pari-SRA-ma, fatigue
PR, fill
A-BHAR-ana, adorn, ornament
GANU-k'a, knead
L₂ PLU, flow, inundate
FLOW, FLOO-d, FLOA-t Eng.
PLU-ti, over-flowing, leap
PHALA-AGA-ma, advent of fruit
VAI-PHALA, fruitlessness
L₂ BALA-sa, swelling in throat
Swell Eng.
BAS, to stop
SOPHA, swelling
SU=SVA, swell (SU-tha)
H₂ SAYA, couch, lying sleeping
reposing, dwelling
* ati-sam-RAMBHA (m)
violent indignation
H₂ an-a-DISH-ta unorderd
a-VELA unseasonable
MAS-tu, sour cream
L₂ SAYA, couch
SEJ, couch \jy Hindi
CUSHI-on, fill, stuff, K/H
pad, worn by women on the
behind (COXA) hip

The root of cushion is admittedly unknown. It has been
doubtfully traced to coxa which is clearly wrong. Similarly (1)
BUS-te, bestir=BS be brisk, lively (2) BUS-te, commotion= pour
be noisy (3) BUS-te, pad on behind=BS buttock. These
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

Restore initial

ati-TUD, lashing violently TD ط لنع violent blow
* GUR-U, heavy, nom. U GR ور burden
ahbi-TADA-na, blow, beating TD و لدعم violent blow
* ave-SAK-ta, fixed SK و دو to fasten, be firm, steadfast
* a-SAK-ti, fastening SK و دو to fasten
* DANDA, staff, stick (n) DD=TD و دو stake, stick
L2* DANDA-na, beating (n) DD=TD و دو stake
* DANDA-NAYA-ka, judge prec.+N في wisdom, prudence
N WAND, rod of authority Eng.(NW)WD قدو (stick, stake
N.B. Root of WAND is unknown to English.
DANDA-ni-PAT-aha, rod+descent prec.+PT قدو to fall
* upa-KUDA-na, singeing upa=above KD to burn
* KUL, singe, scorch (KUD) 1/d KD و دو to burn
* KUD, singe, scorch KD to burn
KHA-TI-ka, chalk, white KT قدو to whiten
limestone
* GARI-man, weight, dignity GR و ر دignity
* GUR-a, heavy, weight GR و ر weight
GIR-a, heavy=mountain GR/ZR دوز وزر mountain
L2* GIRI-KU-hara, mountain cave GR=ZR وزر mountain KV ر دوز mountain to be empty
CAVE, hollow Eng. CV قدو to be empty
L2 GHUSH, fill w. sound, resound GSH و دوز commotion, voice
VOICE (VOX) Eng. VX=VKS و دوز voice
* GAHANTA, a bell (N) GT قدو to strike nfv. (a clock
cf. دو to strike (a bell
GHANTA-TADA, striking a bell (N) GT قدو to strike nfv. =bell
TAD, strike, a blow TD و لدعم violent blow, thrust
TIG, be sharp t/d TG=DG دوز و دوز to be sharp
TIGI-ta, sharp-pointed t/d DG دوز و دوز to be sharp
TIG-ma, hot, passionate t/d DG دوز و دوز to be in heat (she-ass
TIG-ma-kara, hot-rayed= sunt/d DG و دوز intenseness of heat
L2 ut-TEG-naa, whetting t/d TG=DG دوز و دوز to be sharp (sword
TEGH, sword (Persian) TG=DG دوز و دوز to be sharp (sword
DAGG-er, stabbing weapon Eng. DG دوز و دوز to be sharp (sword

APHESIS
TOD, strike, push TD ط لنع violent blow, thrust
TUG, strike, push TG و دوز to strike w. stick
TRI-NA-ta, bent in 3 places=bow TR و دوز odd number, i.e. 3ن to bend
KHSHY-am, to shake KS و خس to quiver
TUR-ya, musical instrument TR و دوز string of a musical instrument
VIA-KULA, filled w. (KRI) V=B ب with KR and دوز to fill
TEGana, sharpen, heat DG دوز و دوز to be sharp heat
TEG-as, consisting of light DG و دوز intenseness of heat
TAIK-shana, sharpness, heat t/d DK دوز و دوز heat
DUH, milk DH و دوز milk
KAS, scratch KS و دوز scratch
* RUH, redder (RUDH) RD ر دوز be red (dropped)
L2* ROH-i, red cow (RUDA) RD ر be red
* RAUDI-ra, consisting of blood RD ر دوز be red
* LUHA (LH=RUH) red RD ر دوز be red
N.B. ‘D’ is sometimes lost” (LIDDEL P. 171). In sanskrit
this elision of a letter or suffix is called LOPA (LB=SLB لنع
negation). Therefore mark the change viz. ر دوز = RUDH=RUH
(d dropped)=LUHA (R changed into L) The result is that ر دوز has
become LUH, losing every original letter. Philology has many
surprises.
* RED Eng. RD دوز be red
* ROSE (RHODE) Eng. RD دوز be red
* VRi-PURA, abundant PR و ر دوز be abundant
* SAGH=SAH, be able to bear, ST قدو to load, to contain
take upon o. self
N.B, in SAH, H=lost GH cf. ح لنع load to bear the res-
ponsibility for.
abhi-TAD-ana, beating blow TD و لدعم violent blow
a=LOHI-ta, bloodless RD ر دوز
(RUDDAH)
a=SAMA-ya, unsseasonable time SM دوز mark (cf. موسم season
DAGH, reach to
L2 DAGH-na reaching to
DHUK-na, approach (HINDI) DG دوز approach to
* DHI-SAKI-va, councillor, minister
* DH-I-SAKI, wise
SK و دوز trust, rely, upon
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

DHI-van, skilful
DH ده skilful, crafty, clever
(root نا)
*BALA-ha-ka, rain cloud
BL دل rain heavy rain
غل RAG-ha-ADRI, silver mountain
RG دل ردي silver DR=ZR mountain دل

H_3* 1. RUDH, redden
2. RUDH, grow, sprout
H_6 3. RUDH restrain, hinder,
shut, lower drive away
exclude, attack
opposed, repugnant, to
follow at one's heels
VL-ni-SK-nya, firm resolve
SM-a-la, blemish taint

* SA-GAURA-vam, w. dignity
SA دل شاع accompany GR دل عاد dignity

H_3 VIA-KULA (KRI) full, sleep,
bewildered, busy w.
sam-TANA, continuous flow
SAP-ar, serve attentively

Restored initial ی
* NABH, spring
NU دل نب spring issue water
* pra-GAG-ra, waking, watching
GG=ГZ دل to be awake, wary,
y lost
* JAGAD-van, awake (GURATI)JGD=YGZ دل be awake J/Y, d/z
* JAG-na, be awake (Hindi)
JG=YG=YGZ دل (Y=1 & Z lost)
i.e. apocope

QUASI-APHESIS

* pari-NA-ti, ripening
* peri-NA-min, ripening,
changing, developing
RAK-ta, pale

BILITERAL FORMULA

Quasi-Aphasie

Restore one of the delicate letters (١-٢-٣-٤) as
2nd or 3rd letter to the 2 consonants. Generally A=H and H=A
H_3* AS, obtain, enjoy
AGH-as, sin
AGO-A, mischief, pain, guilt

AGH-as, sin
AGO-A, mischief, pain, guilt

AGH-as, sin
AGO-A, mischief, pain, guilt

N* AGA-GARA, goat-swallower=AG=AZ=KZ دل غاذى lamb K=A
large snake
GR دل جر التaz swallow
* AGA-VITHI, goat-path
AZ=KZ دل غاذى lamb VT دل جز tread nfv
* A-GAMI, insect
A, bad GM دل جاى cohabit
* AT-i, excessive
AT دل عاد exceed the limit
ATI-GA, going beyond
AT دل عاد exceed GA دل جاى walk
H_3* ATI-thi, come to, guest,
AT دل عاد to come to wander
wanderer

N.B. Guest is not a wanderer. Arabic has separated courtesy
despite the absence of courtesy.
Every Homonym should be studied likewise.

*ATI-MAN-in, very sensitive of AT دل عاد exceed MN دل شعة honour
honour
* AT-tawy, catabile
AT دل عاد to eat TV=TB دل طاب be fit
AT-tri, eater, devouring
AT دل عاد to eat voraciously.
AT-y, running
AT دل عاد to run
AT-rin, voracious
AT دل عاد eat voraciously
APA-karin, harming
APA دل to cause damage
* APA-kara-man, delivery
AP=VP دل راى to pay a debt
* AP-ta, obtained
AP=VP دل راى obtain
L_3 AP-y, obtainable
AP=VP دل راى obtain, come to
* YAF-tan, obtain, meet, Pers AF=VF واَلَىٰ وَأَلَىٰ obtain encounter y pfk.
* PA-na-to obtain, meet, Hindi PA = واَلَىٰ and VF= واَلَىٰ obtain, meet
* PAY, discharge a debt Eng. PY دَدُ يَدُ pay (a debt)
* (PAC-ia) peace ↑ PC دَدُ accord (wrong root)
  AUSH-n-ya, heat
  AN-AS-vas, not hvng. eaten
* an-ASA-na, not near
  an-ASA-VA-AKH-ya, not called distilled spirit
  an-AR-va, irresistible
  an-AR-ha, unworthy
* an-AL-am-krita, unadorned
  an-AS-ana, without food
  an-ASI-ta, not eaten
  an-AS-nat not eating
  APAD, calamity
  an-AGA, guiltless
  an-UNA, not less
  AB-DA, water-giving
H3 ALIKHA, false, disagreeable
L2 * AV-a, favour, grace Eng. FAV-our
  AVA-ta, pit
  AVA-ta, well
  * AL-am-kar, ornamenting
H4 1. AS- eat
  2.*AS-exist, dwell
  3. AS, cast off, throw
H2 2. AS-ana, shot, throw
* AS-at, existing
  AS-an, stone
  ASA-na, eating
  ASI-ta, to be eaten
  ASI-kni (ASI-ta) night
  ASI-ta, dark coloured
* AS-u, life, breath
* ASU-ra living
* ATI-theya, relating to a guest

**QUASI-APHEIS**

* AY-U, lively, active
  AR-ya, noble
  ARYA-AGAMA intercourse
  w. woman of upper class
* ASA, hope
  H3 * ID, comfort, sacrificial prayer ID  هوَدَ هُوَدَ be at rest هدى, هوى victim of slaughter
  دعا invocation, prayer
  IG جَبَطْ جَبَطْ drive
  IS, rule, be master of
  JS, ruler, lord
  UD, above S lost
  UT, over S lost
H2 * EG, move, quake
  g/z EG جُفَّ جُفَّ be stirred مَجِيْر quiver
  ENA here
H2 * ESHA, seeking wishing
  prati-ANI-ka, face against
H2 1. SI-ta (ASI-ta) black
H2 2. SI-ta, white bright
  * pari-ESHA-na, search
  pra-HYA, bent
  * pra-AVI-tri, protector
  * pra-ASU-ra, free f. living creatures
  pra-USSA-na, burning
  pra-SU-ka, rapidly (growing up) again (ASI-ka)
* SA-tva, being (AS)
L3 * SA-ti, being (AS)
  HASTti, being
  * ESSE, being (IS)
  * OMK-ass, dwellling together
* AMA-ya, sickness
* VI-AGA, deceit (ANG) (n) AG اَغْرَى deceit, seduction
VI-AGA-SUP-ta, feigning sleep
  prac+-SB ُسَلام* to sleep
prati-USHA, daybreak, dawn
  pra-USHA-na, burning
  pra-SU-ka, rapidly (growing up) again (ASI-ka)
* -UPE-ya, be net w.
  pari-ANKA, squatting posture
  * -ESH-tavya, to be sought
L2 * ud-IRA-na, hurling
  IR أَلْلَه hurl down
an-AP-ti, failare
an-AP-tri, not obtaining
an-AS-istha, slowest (ISHTA splt.)

* an-ASRI-ta, independent
* ANTI-ma, last, final
* AN-ya, from
* AP-ata, patrimonial
  AM-AMA-GAVARA, dysentery (v)
  AR-at, far, near
  AR-ara, cry, yell
  AR, far, without
  UPA-AMKHY-na, sub-tale
  UPA-ADHY-a-a-teacher
  UPA-AR-tana return
  AYE, interj. of surprise
  prati-AD-itsu, desire to gain
  * ADE-ya, be received
  PRA-AD-ya, be paid, restitution
  TETE, descend
  UD-AD-ya, counter-weight
  UD-yata, assailant
  UD-UHAS, daybreak
  * UHAS, hindrance
  L2 UTTA-RA, without speaking
  VI-AS-u, lifeless
  VI-ASA-ta, counterplaint
  sa-praty-AS-AM, expectantly
  sam-ADHI-gama, understanding
  sam-AS-ta, united
  ANG, limb (N)
  YAVA, limb
  L2 ENDH-an, fuel Hindi (N) ED-have kindle
  su-sam-IDH, good fuel
  HAIZ-um, fuel

* AT, visit
  UT to utter
  * VI-AS-u, lifeless

H2* su-ADH-i, thoughtful, heedful
* ADH-yaya, repeating
L2* su-ARDH-ra, very wet d/z
* IRRIG-ate g/z Eng. IRG=IRR-age (روِّد) IG=a to irrigate
a, not far USH live, be
UP, up
UPA-ma, uppermost
* BUL, submerge
an-APEK-sha, not regarding
AMUR-at, wise
an-ava-BHADDA, unperceived
APEK-shy, regarding, waiting
* a-pratti-BADDA, not+distance
A-BHOGA, lack of enjoyment
A-BHO-y-a, not to be eaten
BHATTA for (BHAR-tri) doctor
BODHA, knowledge
BHILU-ka, timid
L2* ut-PADA, birth
H2* PAIDA, born, manifest, Pers.
* a-VEDA-ka, informing
* ut-PAT-ti, birth, origin
ut-PAT-ana, tearing out
H2 ut-BHEDA, appearance, burst forth
H3 KACCHA, bank, shell, mouth
ko-VID-ara, splitting well
H2 prati-BHA, light, intelligence, resemblance, image
pra-BADHA-ka, repelling off
pra BHA, shining forth
pra-BHU, abound
BAMH (BAH) increase
* BATA, interj. of astonishment
BAHU-la, large, wide
BAH-is, abundant, much

QUASI-APHESIS
H3 BADH, drive away, remove, trouble, loathe
* BHAH, declare, perhaps (BHA)BH=BU declaration speak
BH=FH َةُ to loathe
H2 BAHU, arm, as a measure (H) B=B=AZ َةُ measure
BADH, loathesome
BILA, hole, cave, opening
PHALI-GRA-hika, bearing fruit BL fruit GR=ZR bear
BHAK-sh (BHAG) eat, devour
BHARA, burden
BR َةُ to overload
H3 BHUG, enjoy, eat
ATI-DUR-GA-ma, very hard to traverse
BHUG, enjoy, enjoy carnally, possess
BR َةُ to raise
BHARI, hold, support
BR َةُ to raise
H2 BHRI, nourish
BR َةُ to foster

fill
BHUSH, adorn, decorate
BHUSH-ana, ornament
L2 TANU, body
TANU-na-PAT one's own son
TANU-SUBH-ra, decorating body precs.+SB be comely
RD, stir, move
* BHAV-ana, dwelling
* BHAV, existence
BHAVA-na-SIKH-in domestic peacock
H6 BHOGA, eat, enjoy.
BHOGA-kara, affording joy
BHOGA, profit

sexual enjoyment
perception, property
BHOGA, pleasure
BG َةُ to rejoice
H₂ BHOG, eating  
 enjoyment, hvg. coils  
 BHOG-ka, eating  
 H₂* BHOG-ana, food, pleasure, property  
 VARI-tri, chooser  
 VARI-yas, more excellent  
 VARA, choose, love  
 VAR-y, to be chosen, excellent  
 * VAL-h, test w. a question  
 H₂ VAS-a, lowing=cow, resounding cf. GU, crier, cow  
 HIM-A, water  
 VI-APADA, death, destruction  
 sam-BADDH-am, relation w. BD  
 sam-BHOGA, sexual enjoyment  
 * BHAVA, existence, life  
 * BHAVA-KKHID, destroy+existence  
 * BHAV-ana, dwelling, abode  
 * BHAV-ISH-ya, about to be  
 * BHAGA-DHE-ya, share due  
 pay+y able  
 * BHAGA-SAS, in parts  
 BHAGI-kri, divide  
 H₂* BHASH, speak, say, discuss  
 BHUK-ta, eaten (BHUG)  
 BHUG-ISH-ya, bestowing food  
 * BHRI, hurt, injure  
 vi-PAT-ana, splitting  
 * VI-PA-na, sale  
 vi-BHRA-tri-vya, rivalry  
 KO-VID-ara, splitting well  
 vi-BHR-anti, perturbation, delusion, error  
 vi-BHED-a, splitting  
 vi-BHET-tri, destroying  
 * VI-BHRT-ansa, ruin

QUASI-APHESIS

A-BHRA-tri-vya, lacking rivals  
 L₁ A-BHRA-tri, brotherless  
 VIRA-der, equal  
 VIRA-ya-man, without ceasing  
 a-VIDA-mana, not existing  
 * a-VITA-tha, not false  
 a-VRI-ta unchosen  
 * a-VIR-aha nor-separation  
 * a-prati-BADDHA, not+distance  
 a-BHAG-yama, not, never BG=BZ  
 abhi-VANKA, desire for  
 * upa-PADA-ka, affecting, (fit)  
 * upa-BLA-va, misfortune  
 * BADDHA, misfortune  
 PATI-tva, wedlock  
 H₂ PAT-i, husband, lord  
 H₂ PAT-ul, wife  
 VRA-vra, before  
 * PAUR-ti-ka, of charitable work  
 prati-BODHA-va, at  
 prati-BHEDA, severance  
 -BODHA knowledge, awakening  
 -BODHA Knowledge BD  
 H₂* -VIRA-ti, each cessation, or disappearance  
 prar-BAH-ya, most excellent  
 * -BANDH-ri, composer  
 * -BANDHA, ligament  
 -BADDH-ana, repelling  
 pra-BUDDHA, awake, watchful BD  
 H₃* -BODHA, awakening manifest  
 -BHEDA, cut through  
 PHALA-AG-ama, advent of fruit  
 BAT, truly

BR يارى vie w. A, not  
 BR يارى vie w. like, equal  
 BR يارى vie w. equal  
 BR يارى vie w. to cease  
 BD يا appear cf. A  
 BT يبت lie  
 BR يبت true excel  
 FR يبت true divide i.e. separate into parts  
 BD يبت distance  
 BG=BZ  
 BD يبت true desire  
 BD يا appear good, fit, appearance, demonstration  
 BD يا appear, become manifest  
 BD يبت true misfortune, trial  
 BD يبت true marry  
 BD يبت true marry+conquer  
 BD يبت true marry+conquer  
 VR يبت true marry  
 BD يبت true bountiful gifts, good work  
 BD يبت true understand  
 BD يبت true possess  
 BD يبت true cut, split  
 BD يبت true cut, split  
 BD يبت true Knowledge BD  
 BD يبت true Knowledge BD  
 BR يارت true conceal  
 BD يا excel+PR true overtop  
 BD يا fasten  
 BD يا fasten  
 BD يا drive off  
 BD يارى true awake, wakeful BD  
 BD يارى true awake, wakefull BD  
 BD يارى true awake, wakefull BD  
 BD يارى true awake, wakefull BD  
 BD يارى true manifest, appearing, understanding  
 BD يارى true manifest, appearing, understanding  
 BD يبت true cut through  
 BD يبت true cut through  
 BD يبت true fruit GA  
 BD يبت true fruit GA  
 BT يبت true, pure
H₂* BAUD-DHA, relating to understand+D come back to understanding, kept in mind BD=FD "لاد" heart D confide;
  * BRA-h-man, devout man BR بَرِّم just, pious, innocent
  BHA-RIGI-ka, brilliant w. light BHA "بَلا" light RG "ضَرِب" shine
  * BHANDA, wares, pot, dish(n) BD "بَلا" wares, goods
  * BHANDA-ara, warehouse (n) BD "بَلا" wares
  * BHANDA-RI-ka, suppl. of BD "بَلا" wares R "ضَضَرِب" to watch warehouse
  *BHA-TVAK-shas, hvg. mighty light BD "بَلا" light TK "ضَضَرِب" might (v)
  BHA-nu-mat, luminous=sun BD "بَلا" shine
  * BHAR-ya-GI-ta, ruled by wife [BD "بَلا" lady G "ضَضَرِب" overcome
  BHASH-ka, bark at [BD "بَلا" make noise
  cBHASH-a, barking=dog BD "بَلا" barking uproar
  BARK. cry (R) Eng. BD "بَلا" to cry, yell
  BHASHA, speech BD "بَلا" to divulge a th.
  BHA-la, splendour, forehead BD "بَلا" splendour (transf.)
  * BHIND-u, destroyed=drop (N) BD "بَلا" perish, be lost،BD destroy
  BHU-mi, earth, place BD "بَلا" earth large pl+n BD "بَلا" dwell, stay
  BHU-mi, GARTA. earth hole BD "بَلا" earth hole, etc
  BHU-mi, GOSHA-na, choice of BD "بَلا" choice specific choice
  *BHU-mi-KALA, earthquake BD "بَلا" earthquake
  *pr. "بَلا" KL َثل َشudder
BD "بَلا" perish BD destroy
BD "بَلا" drive away, strike down, kill; slay
BD "بَلا" drive away BD "بَلا" slaughter
VAR-a, tx, excel BD "بَلا" excel BD "بَلا" excel (hence choose) refer BD "بَلا" 
VARA-TANU, beautiful form BD "بَلا" beautiful BD "بَلا" body
VARA-ANGA, best part= BD "بَلا" excel AG=AZ mystery BD "بَلا" part
VARA-ANAna, fair-faced BD "بَلا" beautiful AN "ضَضَرِب" face
VARA-YUVA, beautiful maiden BD "بَلا" beautiful YF BD "بَلا" young
H₂ 1. VARI-yas, more excellent BD "بَلا" excel YAS comparative sfx.
  2. VARI-yas, broader BD "بَلا" excel YAS "بَلا" "بَلا"
  3. VARI-yas, most excellent BD "بَلا" excel BD "بَلا" excel BD "بَلا" excel (hence choose)

VET-trie, knower BD  "بَلا" knowledge
  1. VID, know BD  "بَلا" to acquaint a.o.w.
  2. VID, find, obtain BD  "بَلا" find out BD "بَلا" obtain (profit)
  3. VEDA, tuft of grass BD  "بَلا" tuft of hair BD  "بَلا" accurate knowledge (benefit)

VYADH, split, perforate BD "بَلا" to split, lance
H₃* VRA-ta (1) obedience, law, duty(1) BD "بَلا" obey BD "بَلا" good faith
  (2) dominion, regular sphere BD  "بَلا" (2) BD "بَلا" land, province
  (3) BD "بَلا" do good, be inviolate (oath)
VRA-tin, practising vow BD "بَلا" be inviolate (oath)
* SA-BAHU-MAN-am, BD "بَلا" with great respect BD "بَلا"
  * sam-anu-VRA-ta, obedient BD "بَلا" with respect
  SA-bhru-KSHEP-am, BD "بَلا" (2) BD "بَلا" with frown
  with frown
  * PAT-tavy, appear, be born t/d BD "بَلا" appear BD "بَلا" create
  * ut-PAT-ti, birth, origin BD "بَلا" create, begin BD "بَلا"
  * ut-PADA, birth BD "بَلا" create, begin
  PURO-anu-VAK-ya, BD "بَلا" produce before
  be spoken before BD "بَلا" speak much
  BADA, commencement BD "بَلا" speak much
  * PAD-ka explicit BD "بَلا" commencement
  pra-BAL-ya, predominance BD "بَلا" manifest
  -BHR-it, gift, offering
  an-ut-PADA, non-appearance BD "بَلا" produce
  an-ut-PAT-ti, non-production BD "بَلا" produce
  a-VAK-ya, not to be uttered BD "بَلا" produce
  a-VIND-at no: finding out (N)
  * a-ri-BHRA-anta, immovable BD "بَلا" produce
  a-VRI-ta, unchosen BD "بَلا" produce
  * prati-pra-BHRI-ta, counter-present BD "بَلا" produce
  prati-PRI-ya, counter-tavour BD "بَلا" produce
  -BODHA-niya, be awakened BD "بَلا" produce
H₂ 1. VAK-ya, yel, answer BD "بَلا" produce
  2. VAK, announce speak BD "بَلا" announce speak
  -VADA, rejection, refusal BD "بَلا" announce speak
H₂ sa-PHALI-bhu, fruitful BL جِلَاء fruit
or success-ful PL يَطْلُبُ فَرْعُونَ succeed
* sa-BHAGA-ya, show honour, BG=VG وَقُرُوعَةُ honour, regard
ASRI, edge, corner SR سَرْطَان edge
* sam-PAD-ya, to be produced BD بَيْدَ أَيْدُ produce
* sam-PAT-ti, origin, production BD بَيْدَ أَيْدُ begin, create
begin, produce
H₂* -PAD-ka, producing, BR بَيْدَ أَيْدُ make manifest
clearing, procuring BR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ find out
* VAR-taka, creator BR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ create
* BODHA-na, awakening BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ wariness
H₂ -BODH-yā, be BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ wariness
instructed or enlightened BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ make manifest
* BHAG-ki (BHAG)- distribute BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ distribute
H₄ -BHARA-na, confusion, BR بَيْدَ أَيْدُ be confused
beauty, grace, respect, BR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ beauty to honour, to
please
haste, zeal FR فُرُوع hurry ebullition
* BHED-ya, pierced BD بَيْدَ أَيْدُ to lance
* BHOGA, enjoy BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ rejoice
* BHAGA-na, common meal SM أَيْدُ أَيْدُ be common
BG أَيْدُ أَيْدُ eat
-BHEDA, sawing BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ to split
dissension
sam-BHR-anta, bewildered BR بَيْدَ أَيْدُ be confused
sam-VRI-tta behaving kindly BR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ show kindness to

L₄ SAR-VA-VIK-rayin, SV=SB تَلْيَى collect, complete
selling all (K) بَيْدَ أَيْدُ sell
RUP, disturb, violate RB رَأْبَةُ راَبَت disturb to slit
SARVA-VED-ir, knowing all BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ knowledge
-FD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ knowledge
-ABHAR-ana-BHUSHI-ta, adorned w. all ornaments
BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ adorn
BODHA-na, lying BD أَيْدُ أَيْدُ to lie
* BHUR, move convulsively, FR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ spurt forth, to throb
throb
BHUR-anya, be restless, active FR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ be active
BHUR-ana, active BR أَيْدُ أَيْدُ be active
* DHAK-KHDA, tooth-cover, lipDK غَطْاُثَةُ tooth KT cover
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

DHALA, shield (cover, screen) DL دَرَجَةَ shield
* TAP, be warm, suffer pain DP تُمَرَّدُ تَمَرَّدَةَ to be warm TB تَمْرَدُ تَمْرَدَةَ to be warm
* TAP-as, heat DP دَرَجَةَ to be warm
DAS, suffer, want, languish DS تَمْرَدُ تَمْرَدَةَ to distress (fever)
DIP-ALOKA, lamp light DB عَلْقُ تَمْرَدُ تَمْرَدَةَ to burn ALK تَمْرَدُ تَمْرَدَةَ flash
* DURO-na, house DR دَرَجَةَ house
DUR-GANDHA, bad smell (n) DR دَرَجَةَ دَرَجَةَ good smell
H2* DUL-ya, of a door or dwelling DR دَرَجَةَ دَرَجَةَ عَدَدَةَ house
H3* DUL, raise, swing, whirl up DL دَرَجَةَ دَرَجَةَ to draw up churn

H3 DRI heed, consider, respect DR دَرَجَةَ to draw up 
* DOL, swing DL دَرَجَةَ 
DOLAYUDDHA, wavering battle DL دَرَجَةَ 
DAUR, bad, wicked DL دَرَجَةَ 
* DVI, two DR دَرَجَةَ 
* DVI-PA, drinking twice=elephant DR دَرَجَةَ دَرَجَةَ 
DHRI, become old DR دَرَجَةَ 
DVI-PAD, 2 footed=man DR دَرَجَةَ 
DHU-PA, aromatic vapour DR دَرَجَةَ 
DHU-P-in, perfuming DR دَرَجَةَ 
pra-TIP-ya, hospitality DS دَرَجَةَ 
DAS-ana, tooth DR دَرَجَةَ 
H2* a-DHI, receptacle, pledge DR دَرَجَةَ 
* ADHAR-a, needy DR دَرَجَةَ 
H1 1. DRI, to hurt DR دَرَجَةَ 
8. DRIU, to hurl DR دَرَجَةَ 
DAUR-GAT-ya, distress DR دَرَجَةَ 
DAUR-BHAG-ya, misfortune DR دَرَجَةَ 
DAUR-ANYA-sa, sadness DR دَرَجَةَ 
DAUR-MAN-traya, bad counsel DR دَرَجَةَ 
H1 para-DUSHA-na, ruin of foe DS دَرَجَةَ 
Skt. VAIR, enmity Skt. VR وَهَرَ وَهَرَ 
Pers. DUSH-man, foe, hate 

FOE=FEND=hate Eng. F دَرَجَةَ to loathe, abominate
H2 DHAR-ma, custom M sfx DR دَرَجَةَ custom
DHARMA, duty, law, faith (R) DM=DZA دَرَجَةَ duty, compact, conscience, غَرْبَةَ duty imposed by God
DHAMMA, duty, PALI law, faith DM=DZA دَرَجَةَ duty imposed by God
DAUR-VARA-tya, disobedience DR دَرَجَةَ دَرَجَةَ 
* DAUVAR-ika, door keeper (v) DR دَرَجَةَ D* دَرَجَةَ door
DAUSH-krita, baseness DS دَرَجَةَ 
* DYAVA-PRITHViya, relating to heaven and earth PV دَرَجَةَ PRT دَرَجَةَ دَرَجَةَ wide=earth
* DYU, sky, brightness DV دَرَجَةَ 
H3 1. DY-ut, shine, splendour DV دَرَجَةَ 
2. DY-ut, broken DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DYU-MANI, sky jewel DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DYO-tis (GYA-tis) light, star DV دَرَجَةَ 
DAUS, disease DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DHA-na, deposit, wealth DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DHA-KSHA-ya, loss of money DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DHA-nA-GUP-ta, hoarding DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DHA-nA-GOP-tri, miser DV دَرَجَةَ 
DHA-nA-ka, rich DV دَرَجَةَ 
H1 1. DHANU, bow DV دَرَجَةَ 
2. DHANU, sand bank, shore DV دَرَجَةَ 
H1 1. DHAN-van, bow DV دَرَجَةَ 
2. DHAN-van, desert DV دَرَجَةَ 
DHAN-vantri, moving in arc DV دَرَجَةَ 
DHAN-vya, archer DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DAR-ani, supporter, earth DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DAR-mAT, lofty mountain DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DARHA-A-MARA, god on earth=Brahman DV دَرَجَةَ 
* DARHI-man, support (carry weight) DV دَرَجَةَ 

* the ARABIC text contains errors and cannot be accurately translated without additional context or correction.

* QUASI-APHESIS

NOTE: The ARABIC text contains errors and cannot be accurately translated without additional context or correction.
H₂: DHAR-man, support, custom  prec.+DR دهر custom
 * DHAR-ma-SAS-ana manual of law DR دهر custom SS ساس to train, rule
 * DAS, perish d/t تس تسم perish
 * DHAR-m-y-a, customary DR دهر custom
 * DHUMA, smoke (darken) دم هم دم to blacken
 * DAUMA-KET-U, smoke+token prec.+KT خم mark
 DHYA-ma, fragrant grass دا دار A perfume
 * DHAV-n, be extinguished دف اطفا to extinguish
 * ni-DHUV-ana, copulation دف دفع to double
 * ni-DHUR-vi constant دب دهري lasting
 * pra-DRA-va, fluid DR دار to flow
 * pra-DRA-naka, poverty stricken DR دار poverty
 -DRA-vin, fugitive DR دار run
 DHAR-t-y-a, fraud DR دار cheat
 * DANDA, staff (n) DD دار stake
 human arm and thigh, pole, (similile of arm and thigh)
 rod, force, power control, (transferred to beating w.
 punishment, stick etc.)
ni-SA, night ni pfx
 * DANDA-GUP-ta, secret fire SA دار عسا be dark (night)
 * DANDA-na, beat, punish (n) DD دار Stella stake vfn.
 H₂: DUR-ya, of door or house TR دار door house
 * DVA-SAPATI, 72 TR دار SBT تستseven
 * DVI-TRA, 2 or 3 TR دار 2TR تست odd No, i.e. 3
 H₂: DVI-NE-tra-BHED-in, prec.+N عن عين to manage
 knocking out both eyes (guide)
 DVI-RADA, hvg. 2 tusks= ele pch
 * nir-DARI-DR-ya, not poor DR دار poverty
 * A-DVA-ya, not of 2 kinds DR دار double A, not
 * A-DVI-tya, secondless DR دار double A, not
 L₂: A-DVAIL-ta, non-duality 9W=ZF تست double
 * DU-al (DUO) two (DEF) Eng. DU=DF تست double
 * (ZWEI) German DV=DF تست double
 * DO, two Hindi & Pers. DV=DF تست double

QUASI-APHESIS

* A-DVAIL-dha, not double DF تست double
L₂* DVITAYA, twofold دو تس طبیة two TY fold
 * DVIL-PRA-VRA-GINI, woman running after 2 men=un-
haltive man GN=ZN نازًا woman

DHA-na-YAVU-ana-SAL-in D و دغ be wealthy
endowed w. youth and wealth YF بلغ young SL=صله gift (i.e. endowed)

* DHAR-ani-PATA, downpour of rain DR در پت to fall

H₂ GO-KARA, cow-pasture,
 sphere of action G جع bellow (ox) KR قرعة sphere
meadow G جاء do KR sphere

DHARA-PATHA, range of sword blade DR=ZR جز edge of sword
PT ناب Tظل to enlarge (i.e. range) be broad

DHAR-tri-hinderer, keep back DR درا در ا escap thrust back
DHAR-isha, resistable DR در ا repel
DHAN-ush-mat, bowman DN دن be crooked-backed (=bow)
DVISH, hatred (v) DS ده ده hatred
H₂ vi-DHAM-ana, blowing
 * out (fire), destroying DM ده ده ardour of fire vi, negative
H₂ vi-DHAR-ana, checking
 holding back DR در repel, ward off,

vi-DHAR-min, transgress law DR در to go down, let down pull down
vi-DHURI-kri, cast down

sam-DAmSA, compression (m)DS در ا press+تم to together

H₂* sam-DHSH-ana, corrupt+ruin DS دو ا داص fall into abasement
throw down, trample
sa-DASA-GYO-tana, displaying lustre of o's teeth DS شمس bite w. teeth نف=tooth
GY=ZY شعاب lustre SA داع reveal
sam-DIP-ana, kindling sarva-abhi-sam-DHAK-a,
deceiving all

* JAM-at, burning JM جمع to light fire جااح burning
* DHAR-a, flow=property DR در to flow

* sa-DHARA-ni-kri, make common S S سا سواء equal (= make common)
DR در flow (i.e. property)
100 SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

SAKH-na, branded SK سَكَّحُ to brand
VAYA, food BJ يَفَّ to eat
* abhi-SHEK-ta, bath-keeper SK شَكَّ to water
* PESHI-ta, scraper PS صَبِيحُ to scrape
BHOOJ-as, kingly=enjoy BJ يَنْبُجُ rejoice

G = J i.e. خ خ
vi-GAVALA, brilliant GL جَالِدُ brightness
AUGVAL-yaa, brilliance (v) GL جَالِدًا brightness cf. خَلْعُ to blaze
GAB, be eft, yawn GB جَابُ to cut
* GAR-a, swallowing GR جُرْعُ to swallow
* GAR-ut-winged (expanded leaf) GR جَلْفَاء leaf (i.e. wing) leaf
* GARU-da, bird GR جَلَفُ birds of prey gfp.
H2 GUR-ti, proclaim, praise GR جُرَّاء نُبِيذُ praise
* GRI, swallow GR جُرْعُ to swallow
H2 GRI, proclaim, praise GR جُرْعُ proclaim GR=ZR ذِرْعُ praise
* GO, crier, cow G جَعُو to cry, bellow (bull)
* GHAT, strive for, endeavour GT=GD جَهَدُ endevour
* GHAT-ana striving for GT=GD جَهَدًا endevour
* GARI-tri, invoker, worshipper GR جَارُ جَبِيš
* GRI, invoke, call, cradle (fire) GR جَارُ جَبِيš low (i.e. cradle)
H2 GALA, net, lattice GL جَلْبَة rope hole
* GI, overcome, win G جَعُو to overcome
* GRI, go to GR جُرُعُ move, hasten
L2 GAR-a, lover, paramour YAR, helper YAR=ZR أَزُّ to help
* GARA-GARBHA, pregnant by paramour GAR=ZAR عَزُرَة inspire w. love
* sam-GA-ma, meeting SM ثمَّ collect—together GA جُهُاء come
* sam-GA, together+come SM ثمَّ collect GA جُهُاء come
GHUT, cushion GT=GD جَغَثْرَة saddle cushion
* upa-GA-ma, arrival GA جُهِا come, arrive
* upa-GA-min, approaching GA جُهِا come UB=SB صَبَع near
H2 ukka-GIR, loudly proclaiming GR جُرُعُ to proclaim +UK الْعَقُبُ rise high

GOSHA-ka, crier GSH جَغُشَا shriek
GHOSHA, battle cry GSH جَغُشَا shriek
* prati-GA-ma, coming back GA جَعُو come PR=VR دا grand behind

101 QUASI-APHESIS

* VI-GRI-va, hvg. neck twisted Vَتَرْنَ GR جُرُعُ twist GR جَعُو
* GRI-va, swallow=neck GR جُرُعُ to swallow

G represents K sound (i.e. خ خ)

* A-GADHA, unfathomable GD تَأْذَى basis, foundation, A, without
L3* A-GUP-ta, unguarded GP خَتَمَ conceal, guard
* CHHUPA-na, conceal Hindu KP خَتَمَ conceal
* GUP-ta, concealed GP خَتَمَ conceal
L2 GAN-taya, to be procured GN تَأْلِكَ to acquire
GAIN, acquisition Eng. GN to acquire
* GOP-tri, protector pro-TEC-t (TEGO)

TO COVER Eng.
upa-GHATA, stroke, blow GT اَتَّخَدَ strike violently
* upa-GRA-man, near village GR عِبَّة village UB=SB صَبَع near
KNY ثَيْنَة property
GAR-GARA, split, broken, frail, dec/epit GR جَرُعُ to split, be broken
become weak in mind or body

GHABI-ra, deep, secret GB غَابَة bottom غَيْبَة be hidden
* GHABMI-ra, deep, secret (m) GB غَيْبَة bottom غَيْبَة be hidden
GUDA, anus GD ثَقَدَ hole cf. AN-us غَيْبَة hole
* GUP, conceal, guard GP خَتَمَ to conceal (hence guard)
GUNA-ka, quality, virtue GN تَأْلِكَ acquire, appropriate
H2 GUNI-ta, possesses virtue, rope GN تَأْلِكَ appropriate rope
H2 GADU, hump, excrescence GD ثَكََّدَ swelling, wen
L2 GAIR-ka, red chalk GR غُيُودَ red dye (Hindi)
* GOP ana, concealment GP خَتَمَ conceal
* GOP-aya conceal, protect GP خَتَمَ conceal
* GOPA-yi-taya, to be concealed GP خَتَمَ conceal TB الحَبَّ to be fit
* GOP-ana, concealing, protect GP خَتَمَ conceal
H2 GUARA, red, whitish GR غَرَى red be white
H2 GRA-ma, village, multitude GR عِبَّة village flock
GHATA, host, multitude GT ثَكََّدَ flock, herd
GHAT-ana, stroke, contact, stir GT اَتَّخَدَ strike violently (transf.)
GHANA-KALA, rainy season GN غَيْبَة cloud عَدَمَ pass time=tima
H2 GHAN-a, dark, slaying GN غَيْبَة be dark (night) GN تَأْلِكَ to kill
* GHA-N-AGA-ma, arrival of cloud
  GN  جا come, arrive

H₂ GHA, eat, devour
  GS  كا eat much, to swallow

GHU-kara, filled w. screeches
  GT  كا to cry

H₂ GAN-gala, thirsty, desert
  GL  غلا thirst (n) desert

H₂ GARA, old, violent
  GR  تأحة old age ASH  عاش live

GAR-ad-ASH-ti, long-lived
  GR  تأحة old age

GAR-as, aging
  GR  تأحة old age

H₂ GARA, growing old
  GR  تأحة to cry Qتا  receive guest rejoice

H₂ GREE-t, receive on arrival, hail
  GR  تأحة receive a gust أت  rejoice

A-GARA, not aging
  GR  تأحة old age

A-GAR-at, not growing old
  GR  تأحة old age

A-GARA-A-RAY-ta,
  GR  تأحة old age A

not growing old and dying
A GIR-na, not growing old
  GR  تأحة old age

JR, old age
  GR  تأحة old age

GARI-man, old-aged
  GR  تأحة old age

H₂ GAS, be exhausted, quench
  GS  أضره اخثر to exhaust Qتا  quench allay thirst

L₂ QUENCH, quench thirst Eng. (n)
  QS  تأحة to quench allay thirst

H₂ GRI, make old, wear out
  GR  تأحة old age

H₂ GYA, overpower
  GR  تأحة old age Qتا  be weak in body

2. GYA, force, superior power
  GR  تأحة overpower

3. GYA, bowstring
  GR  تأحة a strand of a rope

* GYA-yas, strong
  GR  تأحة strengthen

GHAN, sound
  GN  غناء nasal voice, sound of stone

GHANA-GHANA, sound, rattle

GHA-R, flowing down
  GR  غار to go down, sink

GHA-RA, waterfall
  GR  غار to pour (water)

GHALI-ka, little pouch
  GL  غلب bag, K dimun. sfx.

H₂ VIA-GHATA, stroke, obstacle,
  GT  تأحة to strike Qتا  intercept, cut

contradiction, commotion

vi-AGA, deceit (ANG) (n)
  AG  أغا deceit, mislead

H₂ sam-GARA, agreement, fight
  GR  ام agree Qتا  charge of war

* sam-GUP-ti, concealment
  GP  خفي conceal

ani-GRA-ha, favour
  GR  اغا to bestow

* GR, invoke
  GR  جا بر beseech, entreat

H₂ GHOOR, kill, become old
  GR  قت slaughter, Qتا  old age

abhi-GHATA, stroke, blow
  GT  قت strike violently

abhi-GHAT-in, striking, enemy
  GT  قت strike

H₂ a-GRA-ha, pertinacity, favour
  GR  قت stick to bestow

a-GRA-sam, to old age
  GR  قت old age a, to

H₂ GHA-TTA, collision, shock,
  GT  قت strike violently

bathing place
  Qتا  side of river (Gهات)

GHATT-an, stroke
  GT  قت strike

GHSA, devourer
  GS  قت to swallow

H₂ GOSH-tri, sounder, proclaimer
  GS  فل  voice, commotion

جراحه + shrieck

GUNA, strand, rope
  GN  فل strand of a rope

H₂ GHA, restraint
  GR  قت to check

2. GRA-ha, possession
  GR = ZR  اذذ  seize

a-ni-GADA, lacking chains
  GD  ديد fetters

a-ni-GRA-ha, lack of restraint
  GT  قت strike violently

an-ud-GHATA, no jolt
  GR  قت strike violently

L₄ GUDA, sugar (CANDY) Eng.
  (N)  قت sprinkle (sugar) nf.

* GRA-mi-na, rustic
  GR  قت village

* GRA-ma-NI, leader of village
  GR  قت village N خن chief

* GRA-am-YA, coming f. village
  GR  قت village YA-JA  جا come

* vi-GHIT-ta-na, separation
  GT  قت put apart

H₂ vi-GHAT-ta-na, striking
  GT  قت strike

2. vi-GHAT-TA, blow
  GT  قت strike beat

vi-GHAN-a, injuring
  GT  قت piece vfn.

* GAYA-ava-GHOSHA, shout
  GN  نم wash w. whip cf. نا to cut

of victory
  GT  قت overpower

GSH جيه shrieck

H₂ vi-GHA-N-ha, cloudless
  GN  نم cloud (vi negative)

2. vi-Ghana, not stiff vi, not
  GR  قت check (horse)

sam-GRA-hana, curb (horse)

L₂ a-GHAR-GHAR-an, growing
  GR  قت speak gutturally

GROW-l, make guttural sound

Eng.

* GHA-n, injury
  GR  قت to cut to la sh

AHAS-nat, eating too much
  HAS  جا eat voraciously

L₂ an-a-HAT-a, not struck
  HT  جا to strike (HIT, Eng.)

* a-HE-yah, relating to snake
  HE  جا snake Y, relating to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Quasi-Aphenis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hā, HASA</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIKK</td>
<td>HK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRI, yellow</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* HVYAL (HVRI) go astray (v)</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go crookedly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 *HVRI, go astray, go crookedly. HR</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3* ud-IRA-na, hurling</td>
<td>IR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HURL-i, throw violently</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 ati-sa-HASA, too precipitately</td>
<td>(Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAS-ten</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A-KAL, spotless</td>
<td>KAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3* A-KAS-mit, without cause</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* CAUSE, legal action</td>
<td>KZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* A-KAS-mat-AG-antu,</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chancecomer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* A-KALA, unseasonable time</td>
<td>KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KALA-NIYA-na, no time</td>
<td>KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3* A-KUT-a, undeceptive</td>
<td>KT=KD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* CHEAT, deceive (CAD)</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pa-KHAND, deception</td>
<td>KSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KSHA-ya, imperishable</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KSHA-ra, not perishable =</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* A-KHILA, without gap</td>
<td>KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KHAR-va, uncurtailed</td>
<td>KR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKS, see</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIT, perceive, CITTA, idea</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KHED-ya, not to be cut off</td>
<td>KD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 A-GITI, siecelessness</td>
<td>GT=KD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCATHE, injure by blasting</td>
<td>(Schad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KAD-VADA, not ill-speak-ing</td>
<td>KD</td>
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SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC
P=B ما prepare, set in order
compose

H2. KAVI, wise, seer’s art مې Focus to track, prognosticate aware

H2 KASA, a kind of rodent, nfv, whip عصى to furrow the earth (mole)
KATA, depth, bottom كثفة utmost limit
KAPA-la, made of skulls كثيرة skill

H2 KALA, time كثرة to elapse (time) nfv = time
KALA-na, procrastinate كثرة delay be postponed (postpone)

* KALI-ka, relating to time كثرة to elapse (time) nfv
KALI-ush-ya, turbidness, فيضن كثرة to be dirty, filthy, dirt
foulness

KANI-na, born of unmarried woman قيمت female slave N عن from

KAL-ya-day break كثرة to be bright
KILA, it is said كثرة to say قيل it is said
KILA-ta, cock كثرة be brisk, glad(ة)

KUKU-ta, cock كثرة to cluck (hen) nfv.
KUK-ri, hen كثرة to cluck (hen) nfv.
KUP, to become agitated, angry كثرة to dash (waves), to rage

H2 KULA, family, flock كثرة family كثرة part of a flock
KULA-GHN-a, destroying race كثرة family GN to kill
KULA-PAT-ana, fall of family كثرة family PT to fall

H4 KAL-ka, paste, foulness, قومى كثرة to glue قومى to be dirty
guile, sin قومى to deceive خن evil (sin)

* GUIL, deceit دعى to deceive

L2 kim-KANYA, property كثرة to appropriate, acquire
GAIN, to acquire كثرة to cut, separate

* KUT, divide, break up كثرة to coil
KUSH, encircle كثرة grass

1. KUSA, grass كثرة to be shrewd كثرة skill
2. KUS-A, skilful كثرة to be shriveled
KUN, to contract كثرة

H2 KUPA, a well, pit كثرة well pit
KL كثرة bank hill (slope implied)

QUASI-APHESIS
KUL-am, KASHA, carrying bank
away the bank كثرة to drag, pull out
KUL-am-GA-ti, growing to bank
KL كثرة bank G = Z to grow

KIR-ta-TIR-tha, to which تير stairs
KIR = Rكثرة make compact
KEKA, cry of peacock كثرة to cluck Qآ صق to croak
KEP-i, trembling كثرة

H2 KO-MAL-A, easily fading, soft مال كثرة be weary soft
KUDI, fetter كثرة

KU-SISH-ya, bad pupil كثرة to train KU = SU - ور bad
KOLA, a kind of perfume كثرة
KL كثرة perfume

H4 KOSA, tub, shell كثرة vessel COLLECTION
KL كثرة to remain at home

KUPA-a, coming f. a well كثرة a well

H4 LAKH, meet, attach, follow ل ش meet Q to cling
closely, to touch ل ش to follow a.o. ل ش adjoin
H2 LAK, obtain, taste ل ش to meet Q to lick
HL KAUPI-na, loin cloth، كثرة to wrap in a rag

KUPA-a, coming f. a well كثرة

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H₃ KHALA, wicked, rogue, oil cake, threshing floor
KHAL-ka, ill-treatment
KHALI-na, bit of bridle NV
H₁ KHAL, be loose, totter
KHALA, bag
* KHAR-va, mutilated, crippled
KHILA, waste land (isolated)
KHILI-kri, make deserted
H₂ KHIL-ya, waste land, block, lump
KHUD, to thirst in, pinece
UKSH-an, bull i.e., sprinkler
UKSH, sprinkle, impregnate
OX, any bovine animal Eng.

(UKShAn) skt.
ut-KHED-am, cutting off
ut-KUL-a, overflowing to bank
* uttara-KHADA, cover D/T
KULA, bank
L₂ KHANA-ka, digging
KHEL, move to and fro
H₂ KHETA, village of peasants, shield

L₂ KAK, tremble, frightened
SHAKE (SKAKA) Eng.
KULA, temple
KAKI-ta, terrified
cf. غرور to shiver f. fear
kan-KALA, unsteady (n)
* KAT, to hide
* KAN, rejoice, gladden
KAM, sip KAM-ana, sipping
KAY-ana, heaping up
KAR-k, repeat
H₈ KAL, shake, quiver,
KL غَلْطَةُ wickedness, mischief
KL خُلَا to be empty, open space
KL كَلَأ to injure a.o.
KL خُلَا horse’s bit to bridge
KL خُلَا to luxate تاطع to totter
KL خُلَا bag
KR عَرْرَةُ to hock, to wound
KL خُلَا alone place desert
KL خُلَا alone place, retire apart
KL خُلَا alone place, plow clod
KL خُلَا of earth
KD فَجَّرُ to perforate (pierce)
KS خُلَاَتَ to sprinkle
KSH خُلَاَتَ to sprinkle
X=KS كَمَةُ beast of burden
as ox, ass

† KSH خُلَاَتَ sprinkle (wrong root)
KD كَلُأ to cut off
KL خُلَا bank UT=ST to raise
KT غَلْطَةُ cover+UT, over
KL خُلَا bank
KN تَيَلُ to dig cog. w. KAN-dan, dig Pers.
KL خُلَا to totter, be unsteady
KT غَلْطَةُ ground of settler غطَةَ cover

H₂* KHAD-man, roof, fraud
KHAD, fraud
H₄* KHID, cutting off, pierce, destroy, split
KHED-ra, perforated
KHEDA, cutting off
* KHOT-an, cutting off
* KHID-ra-anu-SAR-in, seeking out weakness
KAS, show
KHID-rin, hollow (tooth)
KUL-am-VA-ta, river
* RIV-er, (RIPA) bank Eng.
KL خُلَا bank
KL خُلَا bank
KL خُلَا bank
RG زُكَامَةٌ to dig
KUSA-rin, maned, lion
* CHID, cut
* DVI-KA, 2 KS=crow
vi-KAL-anka, spotless (N) KAL خَالِد spot vi, without AK

be confuse, be impaired
be confused to injure, disorder
go away, depart. trouble
drive away, invalidate
KALA, goddess of fortune (wealth)
KALA-KALA, unsteady
KAL-ta, moving to and fro
KALA-atman, fickle
* KASHA-ka, drinking vessel
* KATA, cheat, rogue
KIRI, cricket
* KUT, scratch
KUD, urge on
KULA-ka, apex
KET-a, servant
KELA, garment
* KHADA, covering
H₂* KHAD-man, roof, fraud
KHALA, fraud
H₄* KHID, cutting off, pierce, destroy, split
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vi-KAL-anka, spotless (N) KAL خَالِد spot vi, without AK
vi-KAL-mansha, sinless
KAL خالل spot vi=un of.
be ungodly

H₂ vi-KOSA, unsheathed,
sa-KHED-am, sadly
* KAN, enjoy, love, like
* VIRA-KSHOPA, abuse
VIRA-KHY-ana, explaining
* sam-KALI-ta, weighing
L₂ an-apā-KR-ama, not+cure
Gu CURE Eng. care
CHARA, remedy, cure Pers.
L₂ ava-KAR-ya, leasing
HIRE H/K Eng.
ava-KHAND-ana, splitting (n)
* a-KALA, not exact time
a-KAS-mika, unforeseen
a-KKHURI-ta, scratched
KANE-li-MA-tri, bastard
H₂ KAL-anka, spot, rust
KALU-sha, dirty
KALUUSHYA, grow dim
KALU-shi-kri, dirty, pollute
KAL-KBH, become paste
KUTA-ru, cock
* KATA-va, sharpness (pungent)
KALUUSHYA, turbidness
KAKI-ni, cowrie
H₂ 1. KAV-ya, coming f, sages
2. KAV-ya, seer's art
3. KAV-ya, composed poem
* KETA, will, intention t/d
DEH, concealer (of soul)=body
* VARA, conceal, body
H₂* sam-KALI-ta, weighing
KALU-ara, cowardly
KAT-ary, cowardice

KOLA-ka, perfume
* KUV-inda, wearer
H₂ KUPA, well, pit
*KUPI-ka, puddle in dry river bed
VAR-հ=BAR-h, tear up
GO-pra-KARA, cow pasture
KR QURME meadow+GO=bellow cow
KAL خالل to wave shiver
v/f
H₂ 2. KYAV-ana, active, nimble v/f
* abhi-KR-anti, overcoming
uk-KHUSH-ka, cried up
KHAD, conceal
KHAD-ma, disguise, fraud
ut-KHATA, undermining
upa-pra-KSH-ina, working millstone
H₃ KALA-tra, wife, hip, loin
* GAUSH-tika, relating to assembly
KATA-ya, drive out, dispel
KATU-ra, quick, swift
KAPA-la, lightning
KAPA-lay, make unsteady
pari-USKHA-ana, sprinkling
prati-KULA, against bank, oppose
pra-IKSHA, looking back
pra- AKSHY-karana, look w. eyes
H₂* sam-KALI-ta, weighing
KALU-ara, cowardly
KAT-ary, cowardice

QUASI-APHESIS
KAL خالل perfume
KF خالل covering
KP خالل pit
KP خالل hollow full of water
BR خالل to slit
KR خالل bellow cow
v/f
H₂ 3. KYAV-ana, falling
v/f
* KALUUSHYA, turbidness
KALUXAL need, distillation
weak-bodied
confusion, despondency
luxate
* abhi-KR-anti, overcoming
KSH خالل to be dry
KD خالل conceal
KD خالل deceive
KT خالل to dig
KS خالل to bruise (grain-mill)
KAL خالل to weigh+p.s, side by side
KAL خالل to gather (people)

KALUUSHYA, turbidness
KR خالل to cover
KSH خالل to be dry
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KD خالل deceive
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KS خالل to bruise (grain-mill)
KAL خالل to weigh+p.s, side by side
KAL خالل to gather (people)
BHUMI-KALA, earthquake
pra-KALA, time of death
vi-prati-KULA, refractory
sa-prati-KASA, w. reflection
AKSHA, organ of sight, eye
AKSHA, an axe
AKSHA, die (for playing)
AKSHI-pat, very little
KUHH, a little Hindi
upa-IKSHA-ka, overlook
eka-AKSHA, one-eyed
one axed
AIK, a, identity, oneness
EKA, one, alone (not KAN)
pra-NAPARI-KASHI-na, N/R
whose life is on the decline
KRA, to stake
AKAR-ya, physician
pra-VI-KALPA
alternative to what follows
a-vi-KALA, not wavering
a-sakshi-ka, unwatched
KANI-na, virgin, girl
KAPA-lam, bearing a bowl
KAKA-AKSHI-NAKA, after the manner of crow's eye
KAKO-ka, raven
KAUL, peculiar to high-birth, slander
rumour, disgraceful deed
KAUL-ya, noble race
KSHA-ya-DIV-asa, day of destruction
KSHA-ya-ROG-in, consumption
KSHAY-ita, decreasing

KS, large plain shudder
KL, collapse time, die
KL, be refractory
KS, reflection + S, think with
KSHA, to see
KS, to coil
KS = SK, die for coining
KS, be small in quantity
KS, be small in quantity
KSHA, to see, UP, over
KS, to see to cause to coil
K, be equal i.e. one, same
K, be equal (hence one)
K, be equal i.e. one

N = R, breath of life
KS, diminish
KR, too much
 KR, to gamble, cast die
KR, too much to cure
KL, to succeed
VRA, behind
KL, to totter, be unsteady
KSHA, see A, not
KN, preserve modesty, kept
chaste
KPA, keep indoor (girl)

KP, fill a bowl
KK, croak see i.e. eye
KN, way, manner
KK, croak cf. nā, to croak

KL, family
KL, family, Y qualitative
KS, to be lost, waste
DV, light of sun = day
KS, to waste RZ,

emaciate G/Z

KS, decrease

KS, med. hunger t/d
KS, decrease
KL, collapse (time) nfv.,=time
KR, ass SS, horn
KR, mutilated
KR, to cut cf. etc. cut off
KR, be scratched
KR, be scratched
KL, act unfaithfully, defraud
BG, go und bend, fold (e. snake)
AG, un body, limb

KN, to dig (n lost)

K, to dig (n lost) cog.

KHA-na, food
Hindi
KR, wind round pole
BS, to divulge
FS, to separate
FS, to go into a country
BT, to slander, creak, cry
(K), KL, to light

KL, shudder (reduplicate)
KAN-KALA, unsteady (n)
KR, be unsteady (reduplicate)
KUR-KURA-DAVANI, sound of gnashing teeth (v)
in despair DN, to matter, buzz
KL, to be empty
KL, cover, conceal
KD, to fawn a.o. (flatter)

deceive the eye

KD, conceal, deceive
KD, to fawn a.o.,
deceive the eye (N)
su-KASA, well-lighted
SHTHA-KHAD-MAMSA, bite the back flesh (m)
supra-HA-KARA, counterinjury

YT, JD, to endear
KD, to destroy, split
KSHA, to sprinkle
١١٤  سانسکرت تراش ك ت عربية

sarva-κΙΣΑ-la, all skilful  क转变为 skill
sa-UKKHVA-sa, panting  य转变为 pant
H₂ KUTT-ara, tearing, brawling  क转变为 to cry
ALPA, little  ल转变为 a little
L₂ SAR-VA, all (R)  स转变为 collect, complete
L₂* ana-LOK-ya, not hng, looked * transferred to see, meet, behold
* aya-LOK, view
* LAK-sh (LAG) touch
H₂* LIP, cover, besmear

L₂ la-LAS, ardently desiring لا转变为 bright, shining
LALI-ta, loveliness  ل转变为 bright
LILA-vat, charming  ل转变为 bright, undulate
LALI-ta, splendour, charm, quiver
LAP-in, lamenting
LUL, move to and fro
H₂ 1. LU, pluck, clip (u=v=b)  ل转变为 to pluck, clip
2. LU, tail
L₂ LOK-ana, illuminating
LIGHT-t (LEUQ) Eng.  ل转变为 illuminated
* vi-LOKA, glance, LOK, see
H₂ LOK-ana, seeing lustre
vi-ΛΑΜΒ-in, hanging down (B)
H₃ MACH, to cheat, pound
H₃ MAS-j, sink, bath, purify
MAN, honour, worship
* anu-MAN, to approve
H₂* SUR-te, clear bright
SR-τι, sickle (hook)
* CHUD, conceal
H₂ 1. CHEEV, to take, cover
H₂ 2. CHEEV, speak, shine
H₂* 1. CHUT, cut  (N)
2. conceal
CHUND, cut
CHUL, raise

KS क转变为 be shrewd, skill
KB य转变为 to pant
KT क转变为 to cry
LPA ल转变为 a little
SV=SB स转变为 collect, complete
LK क转变为 meet face to face
LK क转变为 meet (hence see)
LK क转变为 meet face to face
LG ल转变为 to join
LM转变为 to cover SLF स转变为 oil, grease
LAS ल转变为 be fond of (reduplicate)
LL क转变为 be bright, shining
LL क转变为 be bright
LL क转变为 be bright, undulate
LP क转变为 to pluck
LL ल转变为 undulate
LU=LV=LB ह转变为 pluck, clip
LU=LV=LB ह转变为 clipped toil gft.
LK क转变为 to flash
LQ क转变为 to flash
LK क转变为 to flash
LK क转变为 to flash
LM=RM र转变为 to droop (load)
MS转变为 to deceive, μ转变为 to crush down
MS转变为 to steep in water
MN转变为 honour (trans.)
MN转变为 to acknowledge + to understand after
SR转变为 clear, स转变为 flash
SR转变为 cut, incline
KD क转变为 to conceal
KB क转变为 to cover
KI转变为 to show shine
KT转变为 to cut
KT转变为 a little
KD转变为 cut off
SL转变为 raise

Sanskrit Traced to Arabic

* CHOOR, burn
CHHAM, eat
CHHUP, to touch
* CHHAR, internmix, cut
L₂* CHHED, divided, cut
SUND-er, re-SCIND, cut, divide (N)
vi-LAMB-ana, delay (B)
vi-LAPA, lamentation
LIDHA, licked
* upa-LIP-sa, desire for
SHETHA-LAG-ana, hange on back
LUTH, roll, wallow TH/S
vi-LOL-a, waving
ALASA, weariness
MADI.ta, frenzied
A-MUDHA, not confused (MUHA)
MIS-ra, mixed
MAS-ri, so, soft, glittering
MAS-am, pulverise
MARU, arid tract, desert
* MAR-ut, storm-gods
* MAR-ta, mortal
* MAR-ya, man

L₆* 1. MRA-ana, dying (Skt.)
2. MOR-ar, die, Latin
3. MOR-ta, English
4. MORI, go, die (spanish)
5. MUR-dan, to die
6. MAR-na, to die
Thus the Arabic root (ر) - is found in many languages with the sense of dying and this euphemism may be noted in the following Arabic words:

- DEM, go, die
- go off, die
- elapsed time, die
- escape, die

This is very instructive because dying is only going, passing
SANSKRIT TRAÇÉE EN ARABIC

on or crossing to the next world as the soul does not die. Says the Holy Quran:

السُّننَمْ عِنْدَهُمْ لنَعمًا وَالتَّمَلُّمُ البِنَاء لا تَرْجَمُونَ

"What I did you think that we had created you without a purpose and that you would not be brought back to us" (23–116) and also * Surely unto thy Lord is the return* (96–9)

MAN-KSHA-ti, injury to honour

H2 MAN-in, honouring, thinking
MAR-a, killing, slaying
MAL-i, gardener, garland maker

L2 MIKSH (MIS) mix
MIT-ra, companion, friend
L2/M2 MITH, associate with, come in conflict with

H2 SMITE, strike, hit Eng.
MITH-as together w., mutual
MITHU-na, forming a pair
MATE, companion, fellow Eng.

H1 MITHU-ya, wrongly, falsely TH/S

L3 MIS, (MIX) Latin, MISS-A, Hindi

L3 MUSH, steal, mouse مُحَدث, مُحْدَث

H2 MUS-ala, pestle SA-MAD, raging together SA-MASA-ARDHA, with half a month

H2 MAN, think, imagine, believe

MULA-KHAN-ka, digger of roots (MURA)
A-MANA-ra, superhuman A, above
A-MANI-ta, not esteemed
A-MANU-sha, no man
A-MIT-ra, enemy A, not

QUASI-APHESIS

L2 A-MIT-ra, friendless
MATE, companion, fellow
MANO-BHU, arising in mind
MUSH, steal, blind, obscure, deceived remove, naked
MEKSH-ana, wooden spoon (MIS) MS مات to mix, nfv.
MEH-in, passing urine
MADHYA, central
MADHA-y, fat
MED-as, obesity, fat
MED-as-vin, corpulent
MED-in, companion
MEDA, hgv, fattness, earth of earth=mountain
MEDA-DHARA, supporter of earth=mountain
SHTHA-MADHYA, middle of back

pra-MODA-RUDDHA, M/L
MEDA, delight (not MUD)
retreat of joy=harem
pra-MOSHA, deprivation
MOHA, bewilderment
*M* MOHA, mental confusion
MATA, opinion (MAN) sarva-MEDHYA-iva, universal purity
MATH-yata, bewildered T/D
MD be astonished be giddy
MATH-whirl round
MATH, upright, pull out

H2 MATH, crush, rub, wipe th/S MS مس crush, rub مت wipe

MATH-ana, destroying, friction MS مس crush, rub

* MAR-ana, dying away, cease
* MAR-ana, vy-ADHI-SOKA death, distress, sickness

SK شَكَرُ to distress شَكُرُ sickness
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Traced to Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H₂* MANDA-yə, delay, grow dim (N)</td>
<td>MD ڈے delay ہڈے extinguish</td>
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<tr>
<td>* MAR-ut-SAKHA, hvg.</td>
<td>MR to raise dust (wind)</td>
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<td>* wind as companion stick</td>
<td>SK ڈے to fasten, rely (i.e. companion)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* MADA, feast</td>
<td>MD ڈے food</td>
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<tr>
<td>L₂ ANGI, anoint G/K ANOINT, apply oil (UNC) Latin</td>
<td>NG ڈے narrow, fat VFN.</td>
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<td>SU-VAS-as, well-dressed SU-DUA-trah, bountiful giver</td>
<td>N ڈے narrow, fat VFN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂* NADA, sound, echo</td>
<td>S سی wrap round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prati-ava-NEG-ana, new ablation</td>
<td>S سی give give benevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ava-NEG-ana, fit for cleansing</td>
<td>ND ڈے voice ڈے re-echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAHU-sha, a kin</td>
<td>NG ڈے macerate in water clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ni-NADA, sound</td>
<td>NG ڈے to cleanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIG cleanse</td>
<td>NH ڈے the like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-NID, driving away</td>
<td>ND ڈے voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi-NAY-a, removing</td>
<td>NG ڈے to cleanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L₃ NABH, nave</td>
<td>ND ڈے drive away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV-el, (UMBO) boss Eng. NAF, naval Pers.</td>
<td>NY ڈے to remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₃ 1. NAS, destroy, flee, escape</td>
<td>NB ڈے to be high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>MB ڈے to be high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. NAS, attain, reach</td>
<td>NF ڈے to be high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NAS, associate, join</td>
<td>NS=LS لکھ destroy cf. waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS, nose, promonotry</td>
<td>NS=LS لکھ draw near, overtake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nas-ya, bridle etym. dub.</td>
<td>NS=LS لکھ be social</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| H₂ NAB-I, naval, chief | NS لکھ utmost limit, end cf. 
| pra-NUD, drive away | alif ڈے nose, extremity |
| pra-NOD-yə, be driven away | NS لکھ i.e. relating to nose |
| ANUKA, spine | NB ڈے to be high 
| A-NTA-par-V-am, | NB ڈے to be high chief of tribe |
| | ND ڈے drive away |
| | ND ڈے drive away |
| | NK ڈے "neck spinal cord |
| | NT ڈے to tie (i.e. knot) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quasi-Phesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>having not prominent knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NILA, indigo, black, dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prati-NIDHI-kri, substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-NODA, repulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-NYASA, abandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* sam-NYAS-ia, abandoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L₂ -AAGA-NI-ya, employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in anointing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA-ma-NIND-ana-NAV-ana indiff erent to blame or praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nir-NIK-ti, expiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nir-NEKA, cleanse, expiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nir-NEGA-ka, washerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nir-NEG-ana, cleansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nir-NODA, expulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atisam-NIDH-ana, excessive nearness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD-I, stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* vi-NADA, cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂* vi-NAYA, removal, guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi-NAT-ana, moving to and fro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ati-NASH-tra, escaped f. danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ati-PAT-ti, lapse (of time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ ati-PAT-ana, falling beyond, elapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURA, stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* PRI-ya, pleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHAL, burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* PRI-ta, satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* PRI, please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-PAR-van, not natural break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-PAS-ya, not seeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* APAS-ya, busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-PRA-ти, irresistible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ BHREE, tear, protect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* a-PRA-manya, lack of proof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* PURO-DH-as, placed at head

H₂ PATT-ra, wing, leaf
PAT-van, flying
PIS, go
PAD, foot
* PATH-ka, traveller
  1. PARI, round
  2. PAR-a, previous
PAR-a, opposite, beyond
PAD-a, hvg. feet, running
PAD, fall
PARI-KSHI-ti, dwelling around
* PARA-AG-ni, encircling fire
L₂ PARA-ma, supreme
SUPR-em, highest, above Eng.
(SPR) PAR-t, overtop, ascent
L₂ SPLIT-t Eng.
FAL, split
SKT.
PL, to split
H₂ FAL, go, bear fruit
PARO-KSHA-ya, invisible
H₂ PRO, go, jump
L₂ SPUR-t, gush out in stream
TIL, go
H₂ PIS, hew out, carve, adorn
* PUT-ra, young of animal, son
* POTA, young of animal
* PUT-ri, daughter (I feminine)
H₂ PUR-as, before, first before PR
PUR-h-SARA, forerunner, PR
PURU-na, primeval
PURU-child, knowing past
PURU-vid, knowing past
PURU-nil, before FD (for) knowledge
PURU-nil, before SAR go

* PUG, honour, regard, worship
* PUG-y, honoring, worshipping
* PURU-KSH-U, rich in food
PURU-sha, PRO-wealth KSH
PURUardi, before begin
PURU-va-BHAGA, upper part
H₂ PURU-ka, derived f. ancestor
PAURI-vi-ka, former, ancient
H₂ PATI-ka, plate, bandage
PLATE, flat dish
H₂ PRA, before
H₂ PUSH, well-fed, increase
* PRA-BHU, being before others
* PRAY-as, delight, joy (PRI)
* PRI, delight, gladden
* PRI-ya-AKHI-ya, announcing pleasure
PUS, to blossom, PUS-ya, flower

* PRI-Esh-in, please + desire
* PRE-ma, delight, love
* PRE-yas, dear, agreeable
PAS, observe, see
* PURU-va, before = east
* sam-PRI-ya, mutual joy
* PRI-ya-SRA-ya, fame-loving
L₁ A-PING-ara, reddish
* PINK, red (n)
* PAN, admire
V₁-PAD-am, without grievance
L₁ vir-PANKA-y, spread abroad (n)

* PURA-GA, going before
V₁ PURU before GA go walk
* VGür, VGür before honour
* VGür, VGür before dignity
* PURU-KSH, rich in food
PURU-qi-sh, PR-meal KSH
PURUardi, begin
PURUva-BHAGA, upper part
H₂ PURU-ka, derived f. ancestor
PAURI-vi-ka, former, ancient
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* PINK, red (n)
* PAN, admire
V₁-PAD-am, without grievance
L₁ vir-PANKA-y, spread abroad (n)
H₄ PURU-sha, illings, earth.  

H₂ PUSH, feed up, fatten,  
acquire in abundance display, unfold  
PUSH-ta, property (in cattle)  
POSHA, well-fed  
PAURA-VA-A-PAR-ya, relation 
between prior and posterior  
* PAUR-ti-ka, of charitable work  
PAUSH-ti-ka, of prosperity, growth  

* sa-PRE-man, rejoicing  
* sa-PRE-ma, loving  
H₂ PATTI-ka, tablet, bandage  
* ati-PAT-ti, lapse of time  
* ati-PAT-in, surpassing in speed, neglect  
* ati-PIRU-sha, vehement  
PAIS-alya, affinity (speech)  
PRA-FAH-shi, wanton girl  
PADA-ANU-VA, following on heeis  
H₂ SR, cook, boil  
* an-atI-PAT-ya, not+neglect  
* an-upa-PAT-ti, not+pass  
* a-PING-ara, reddish (n)  
* a-PRA-PAD-am, to tip of foot  
* PAUR-na-MASA, relating to full moon  
MUCH, deceive  
PRA-GA-vat productive of offspring (GEN)  
H₂ VAD, tell, lay down  

BR=SBR to stuff BR تي earth, dust  
PR  ر غ ascend R ر cry  
PSH=SHB feed and fatten  
PUSH=sos edly in cattle  
POSHA, well-fed  
PR اف prior  
A, not PR  اف posterior  
BR بر bestow bountiful gifts, 
good work  
PUSH=sos edly in cattle  
PR  ر اف rejoice  
PR  ر اف (i.e. cause love)  
PT  اف twist/round  
PT  اف (time)  
PR  اف outstrip, miss (opportunity)  
PR  اف vehemence of anger,  
ebulition  
PS  اف chaste speech  
PR  اف be proud  ار beautiful girl  
PD اف walk  
SR  ار heat  
PT  اف to miss, fail to attain+not  
PT  اف to pass, enter  
PR  اف be red, A, somewhat  
PR اف top PD اف walk  
PR اف fill MS اف measure  
MS ار deceive  
BR ار create  
GN=ZN ار offspring  
VD ار explain  

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* prati-ARK-ana, return salute</td>
<td>ورا ركbow down (i.e. salute) behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* sam-RODHA-ka, suppression</td>
<td>RD ردع restrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* RADH, conciliate</td>
<td>RD ردا رضى satisfy, consent, approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ sam-RAB-dha, established</td>
<td>RB ارب strengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well, greatly enraged</td>
<td>بر رعد be vehemently angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ LIS=RIS, crop, rent</td>
<td>RS رح حرش to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUP, feel spasms, break off</td>
<td>RB رأب slit, crack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ru-RUT-SU, wishing to restrain RT=RD ردع restrain wish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANU-GA, born of body (GEN) TANU-KKHADA, armour feather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN طن human body ZN بغ cover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANU-TARA, armour</td>
<td>TN طن body TR=STR ستر cover, S lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANU-BHA-va, son</td>
<td>TN طن body B يع appear (f. body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARA-RAM-ana, lover of stars=moon</td>
<td>TR طر shine (star)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM رام desire eagerly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* a-ni-RUPI-ta, unviewed vi-RAMA, stop, pause</td>
<td>RP رع perceive by senses A, not</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAM را stop</td>
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</tbody>
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**Roots formed of س+د=60**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>* A-ni-SHIDDA, unhindered</td>
<td>SD سد to stop, hinderance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L₃ ut-SEDHA, elevation</td>
<td>SD سد ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCEND, Eng. (N)</td>
<td>SD سد ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* vi-SADA, distinct</td>
<td>SD سد be manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD, prevail, triumph</td>
<td>SD سد overtrop, rule, overcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD, fall to pieces, fall off</td>
<td>SD سد to cut asunder piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₃ vi-SADA, clear, evident cheerful, soft</td>
<td>SD سد be manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINDHU, move for a goal (a)</td>
<td>SD سد to delight, سد be tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINDHU-ru, red lead (n)</td>
<td>SD سد to direct o's self towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L₃ SVID, sweat (v) Skt, SWEAT (SVED) Eng. (v)</td>
<td>SD سد be red of a reddish colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUD-or, sweat Latin</td>
<td>SD سد استدى to sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂* prati-SHEDDA-avya, be restrained, keeping off</td>
<td>SD سد to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-SYANDA, trickling, sweat (N)</td>
<td>SD سد استدى to avert a.o. from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quasi-Aphasis**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H₃ pra-SA-mna (SAD) delighted, correct, kindly disposed</td>
<td>SD سد to delight, d lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obvious, clear</td>
<td>سد be manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-STA-va, allusion</td>
<td>ST=SD صد sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD-A-S-at, true and false</td>
<td>SD سد true, right, A not S صد true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₄* pra-SIDDHI, accomplishment,</td>
<td>SD سد hit the right point, supply a want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fame, publicity, proof</td>
<td>صد be manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-SVEDA, perspiration (v)</td>
<td>SD سد moisten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-SVED-in, covered w, sweat (v)</td>
<td>SD سد moisten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* SADA, raised platform, lofty palace</td>
<td>SD سد raise (a building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-SADA-GA-TA, gone to the roof of palace (s lost)</td>
<td>SD سد lofty building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA جا walk T=ST سات roof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₄* SADA-kA, making clear sooth, cheering, calming</td>
<td>SD سد be obvious سد to soften</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD سد to charm, delight سد to comfort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ SADHA-na accomplishing, adornment</td>
<td>SD سد supply a want, hit the rt. point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD-YAK-as, fair speech</td>
<td>سد to polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD-VAG-as, noble steed</td>
<td>SD سد right BK سد talk much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ن STEED, war horse, spirited horse</td>
<td>S—TD عند عند ready for a race (horse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD-vi-GAR-hita, censured by virtuous</td>
<td>GR ترع upbraid, to blame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₃* SAD-ana, cessation destroying, rubbing</td>
<td>SD سد to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD سد to take off rust, polish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* SAD-VID-ya, true knowledge</td>
<td>SD سد true VD=FD ذا knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD-vi-KKEDA, separation f. virtuous</td>
<td>SD سد true KD ذا cut off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* sam-SEDA, height sa-vi SHADA, dismayed</td>
<td>SD سد ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADH, guide aright</td>
<td>SD سد be confounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂ SADHA-ana, magic, be accomplished</td>
<td>SD سد to be well-directed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD سد to charm سد supply a want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* STHU-ra, strong=bull</td>
<td>ST سوطa might</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 Sanskrit Traced to Arabic

H3* SADHI-yas, more correct
SD 57 right, true (YAS comparative sfx)
more pleasant, extremely firm

* SADHU-VADA, cry of well done SD 57 right, F D 57 shout
H2* SADHYA, 1. to be set to right, SD 57 be rightly disposed, well directed
manage, 2. subdue

* SADHU-SILA, avg. good character
A-SADHYA, unmanageable
SD 57 to rule SD 57 be well-directed
* SADHU-A-SADHU, good or bad SD 57 true A, not 57 right
* SADHU-AKARA, good conduct K/S

SAIND-ura, red (n)
* SAUDHA-a, plastered
* SAUDHA-ANG-ana, enclosure of palace (n)
STYA, grow dense

Roots formed of S+K=75 words

* A-SOKA, free f. sorrow
* vi-SOKA, free f. sorrow
* a-SAUKA, impurity
L3* a-SIK-ta, unwatered Skt.

* SENCH-na, to water (N) Hindi
* ASEA, watering
* AQUA, water S lost-Latin
* A-SEK-ana, pouring on
ut-SUKA, yearning
* nih-SUK-ra, without majesty
* SAK, power

H4 vi-SAKHA, lacking top-knot, flameless, (bald, street, vi surplus)
A-SAK-ta, incapable

* SUKH-A, pleasant s/r
SUKH-A, pleasant

S AK-ti, spear
H2 SAK-man, skilful labour
* SAK-ya, possible

* SAK-ra, mighty
SANKU, nail, peg. (n)

H2* 1. SANK, doubt, distrust (n)
2. SANKH, shell (n)
SAKA, dung

H2* SAK, power, help
* SAKA-la, split, half
SAKA-laya, break in piece
* SAKU-na, strong=bird

H2* SAK-ti, power, skill
SIKHANDA, tuft of hair

H2 SIKHA-ra, peaked, pointed

* SIKHA-ri-PATT-ri, mountain wing
SIKH-in, wearing tuft of hair

H2 SIKHA, top, lock of hair border, point

H2 SUK-ra, bright, pure S/Z
SUK-riya, brilliance

H2 SUK, flame, burn, kindle

H2* SUK, flame, heat, pure

H2* SAKI, top

SAUKI, purity

SAUK-liya, brightness

* sam-SEKA, watering

* SAK, be united w.

* SAKHA, branch

H3 1. SIK, to water w. 2.* SIK, barrier of garment 3.* SIK-ya, garment

H2 SEK, water, sprinkle
SAUK-ku, needleman

H2* SOKA, glow, sorrow, anguish
SOK-is, flame, glow S/Z

* SOK-aniya, lamentable

* SOKA, glow, sorrow, anguish

H2 SOK-la, flame, glow
Sanskrit Traced to Arabic

* SAK-vara, powerful = bull
  Sk: شحر (shehr)
  Eng: Bull
  Pers: دام (dam)

* pra-SUKI, perfectly pure
  Sk: प्रा सुक (prā suk)
  Eng: Perfectly pure
  Pers: سالم (salam)

* SAK-taya, be attached to
  Sk: सक तय (sak tay)
  Eng: Be attached to
  Pers: مربوط (murbūt)

* ati-savi-SANK-am, great anxiety
  Sk: आति सवी संक (āti savi sank)
  Eng: Great anxiety
  Pers: خيال (khīāl)

H₂* sam-SUKA, long for,
  Sk: सम सुक (sam suk)
  Eng: Long for
  Pers: شغف (shugf)

* ni-SHIK-ta, watered, poured
  Sk: नि शिक (ni shik)
  Eng: Watered, poured
  Pers: درجة (drēja)

H₂* SEK-ti, sprinkler, stallion
  Sk: सक (sak)
  Eng: Sprinkler
  Pers: مشرب (mushrīb)

* SEKA, watering, emission
  Sk: सेका (sekā)
  Eng: Watering, emission
  Pers: ماء (maʿa)

* SEK-aka, watering, effusion
  Sk: सेक (sekā)
  Eng: Watering, effusion
  Pers: ماء (maʿa)

Roots formed of S + R = 162 wodds

* SR-ushti, willingly
  Sk: سر حري (sarr ārī)
  Eng: Be pleased with
  Pers: الشيء (al-shaiʿī)

* SR-yas, preferable
  Sk: سر باس (sarr ās)
  Eng: Preferable
  Pers: المفضل (al-mushfaṣl)

H₂* SRE-yasa, happiness, fortune
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Happiness
  Pers: السعادة (al-saʿāda)

H₂* SRI-ni, row, swarm, series
  Sk: سرني (sṛnī)
  Eng: Row, swarm, series
  Pers: صف (ṣafaf)

* SRE-sha, fairest, preferable
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Fairest
  Pers: الجميل (al-jiyāl)

SR-ush (SRU) hear
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Hear
  Pers: السمع (al-suʿm)

H₂* SRU, attend to, hear, tradition
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Hear, tradition
  Pers: السمع (al-suʿm)

SRU-ti, listen, hear
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Listen, hear
  Pers: السمع (al-suʿm)

H₂* SLOKA (SRU) thing heard, noise
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Thing heard, noise
  Pers: السمع (al-suʿm)

SRI, lean
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Lean
  Pers: الابن (al-abn)

I have based SRU on (SR) to incline) on the analogy of the following words:

(a) ATTEN-d, to stretch towards
  Sk: طاط (ṭāṭā)
  Eng: To stretch towards
  Pers: ممتلك (maṃṭak)

(b) LIS-t, leaning to one side
  Sk: لاص (laṣaṣ)
  Eng: Leaning to one side
  Pers: مستقل (muṣṭaṣal)

(c) LIS-t-en, hear, attention
  Sk: لاص (laṣaṣ)
  Eng: Attention
  Pers: اهتمام (aḥtaʿamam)

(d) HEAR, listen, attend to h/s HR=SR shock incline
  Sk: جا (ja)
  Eng: Listen, attend to h/s HR=SR shock incline
  Pers: الانتباه (al-antabah)

(e) SRI, scatter, destroy, rot
  Sk: سرا (sra)
  Eng: Scatter, destroy, rot
  Pers: السهم (al-samar)

**QUASI APHESIS**

BUM, buttock
  Sk: بام (bam)
  Eng: Buttock
  Pers: مام (maʿam)

L₂ SRO-ni, buttock, hip
  Sk: سرو (sro)
  Eng: Buttock, hip
  Pers: سرو (sro)

SUR-een, buttock
  Sk: سر (sre)
  Eng: Buttock
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SARA-a, going, running, string
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Going, running, string
  Pers: سرو (sro)

SARA-na running
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Running
  Pers: سرو (sro)

* SARA-ni, way path
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Pathway
  Pers: سرو (sro)

L₂* SARA-nya, hasten, HURRY H/S SR-speed, hasten
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Hurry
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SARA-ma, swift runner
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Swift runner
  Pers: سرو (sro)

SARA-la, running on
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Running on
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SARA-as flowing, pool
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Flowing, pool
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SARA, strength, value, wealth
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Strength, value, wealth
  Pers: سرو (sro)

pith, quintessence, best part, speckled, water
  Sk: ساب (samāb)
  Eng: Choice part, speckled, water
  Pers: ماء (maʿa)

H₂* SARA, drive, course, destroy
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Drive, course, destroy
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SAR-in, going, hastening, following
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Going, hastening, following
  Pers: سرو (sro)

hvg. essence of excellent, stream
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Essence of excellent
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SAR-thi-ka, travelling, accompanying
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Travelling, accompanying
  Pers: سرو (sro)

SIRA, stream
  Sk: سير (ṣirā)
  Eng: Stream
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SAR-man, protection, delight
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Protection, delight
  Pers: سرو (sro)

* SAR-maya, protecting
  Sk: سار (saa)
  Eng: Protecting
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SRI, shatter, rend, sever
  Sk: سري (ṣrī)
  Eng: Shatter, rend, sever
  Pers: سرو (sro)

KSR, break to pieces split
  Sk: سري (ṣrī)
  Eng: Break to pieces
  Pers: سرو (sro)

scatter, destroy, rot
  Sk: سري (ṣrī)
  Eng: Scatter, destroy, rot
  Pers: سرو (sro)

* SRI, boil
  Sk: سر (ṣrā)
  Eng: Boil
  Pers: سرو (sro)

* SRA-pana, cooking fire
  Sk: سراء (ṣra)
  Eng: Cooking fire
  Pers: سرو (sro)

* SRA-ma, fatigue
  Sk: سرا (ṣra)
  Eng: Fatigue
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SRA, boiled, cooked, roasted
  Sk: سر (ṣrā)
  Eng: Boiled, cooked, roasted
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SRI diffusing light, unite w.
  Sk: سري (ṣrī)
  Eng: Diffusing light, unite
  Pers: سرو (sro)

H₂* SRI, lean, resort, cause to rest, spread over, inlay
  Sk: سري (ṣrī)
  Eng: Lean, resort, cause to rest, spread over, inlay
  Pers: سرو (sro)

* SRI-ya, prosperity
  Sk: سري (ṣrī)
  Eng: Prosperity
  Pers: سرو (sro)

 render prosperous
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

H₂ SRI, beauty, splendour
wealth fortune
SR شروء
shine
beauty
palace,

H₂ SRI-la, beautiful
SR شروء
beauty
palace,

H₂ SRU, set in motion
SR عصر
be move
leak,

H₂ SRU-ti, listening, hearing
SR غلاب
incline (hence hear)
be move

H₂ SRU, run swiftly, flow, glide
SR عصر
run
be current
reach
traverse
assail
be moved

drive, make visible, follow
SR عصر
drive
be evident
follow

SUR-ta, trodden
SR عصر
trample
lev

H₂ SRU, flow, leak
SR عصر
circulate
scarcely
leak

SRA, digest, classify
SR عصر
discard, carve in slises

sam-SAR-ya, twinkling
SR عصر
to flash

* ud-SAR-ga, setting free
SR عصر
to free (a slave)

* SJR, mingle, mix J apocoped
SR عصر
to mix

* SIR, harassing
SR عصر
itching

* SIR-na, night
SR عصر
conceal
blackish

SRA-ya, become arrow
SR عصر
arrow

H₂ SARA-ASARA, shower of arrows
SR عصر
arrow

H₁₁ SRA, advance, diffusion
SR عصر
walk

SR عصر
be widen

appearance, stream,
running away, influence
ample space, motion,
complaisance, multitude

quantity
SR عصر
hold a th. (vessel)

SRI-ta, boiled (milk)
SR عصر
boil (milk)

* SRO-ta, fair fame
SR عصر
name

sam-SRA-va, remainder
SR عصر
leave a remainder

H₂ SRA-ana, clearing streets,
be driven away, extending
SR عصر
sweep

ut-SR-ash-tayya, be dismissed
SR عصر
repudiate

ut-SRA-vin arising
SR عصر
rise

H₂ SRA-ya, incline forward
SR عصر
incline

H₂ pra-SRA-ya, incline forward
SR عصر
remain, be
residual

QUASI-AFPHESIS

dereference, support
SR عصر
be蚩

H₂ pra-SAR-ana, spread
diffusion, augmentation
SR عصر
spread

H₂ SARA, spreading, extension,
rising whirling up, opening
SR عصر
be widen

H₂ SARI-ta, extended, expose for sale,
diffused
SR عصر
enlarge, disclose

H₂ SRA, being galloping
SR عصر
go

H₂ SRA-vas, renow, swift
SR عصر
be swift

H₂ SRA-vana, hearing, fame
SR عصر
be hear
SR عصر
be fame

H₂ SRA, shout, praise
SR عصر
be hear
SR عصر
be fame

H₂ SRA-sas, hasten, praise
SR عصر
be hear
SR عصر
be fame

H₂ SRA, burn, boil
SR عصر
boil

SRA-ya, provided w.
SR عصر
take along w.

H₂ SRA-va, heard, proclaimed
SR عصر
publish

H₂ SRAI, lean, spread, be fixed
SR عصر
spread

H₂ SRAI, diffusing light, unite w.
SR عصر
tie, bind

H₂ SRAI, shelter, relation, restoring to
SARA-ti, lizard
SR عصر
be creap

L₂ su-SAR-man, very pleasant
SR عصر
to please
SR عصر
to cheer

* CHEER
Eng.

L₂ SHT-ta, praise
ST عصر
be repute, renown

STU-dan, to praise
Pers
ST عصر
be repute, renown

VAY-VA-NARA, all men
SB عصر
be together

SAILU-sha, dacer
SL عصر
leap

NAT, dance
NT عصر
dance, leap, run

STI-ta, stood t/d Skt.
SD عصر
stand erect

L₂ an-ava-STH-ta, unstable Skt.
SD عصر
stand erect

STAND (STA)
Eng.
SD عصر
stand erect

ISTA-dan, stand
Pers.
SD عصر
stand erect

STHA, deceit
T/D
SD عصر
to use deceit

pra-STHA, top, back of animal, rear
ST عصر
roof (hence back of animal)

cf., سرس
roof, back of horse
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

SAVAJ, embrace (v) SJ مَجهَر to fence
L_A SVAP-nag, slumberless (v) SB مَجهَر to sleep
SUP-ta, sleep SB مَجهَر to sleep
SOP, sleep Latin SB مَجهَر to sleep
SOV-na, to sleep Hindi V/B SB مَجهَر to sleep
HYP-no, sleep H/S Greek HB=SB مَجهَر to sleep
A-SAS-at not punishing SS مَجهَر to punish
A-SUBHA, disagreeable SB سَبْعَة to approve+not
ASAVA, distilled spirit SF مَشقَر, decant (wine), filter
SIF, separate Eng. SF مَشقَر, clarifier, filter
SIEVE (SIFE) sift Eng. SF مَشقَر, clarifier, filter
pra-STHA, standing forth SD مَدْسُوتَة to stand VRA in front
pra-SUP, sleep SB مَجهَر to sleep
H2 SVA, side, rib SB مَدْسُوتَة side SF مَدْسُوتَة deform i.e. rib
VAI-SVA-DEVA, all gods SB مَدْسُوتَة put together DV and light
V4 IVA-SVA-RUPA, manifold prec.+RP Know face
VSA-SAN-ta, forming tank SN مَدْسُوتَة pond
H6 H2 SMI, surprise, pride (s/z) SM مَدْسُوتَة to be surprised
SALYA, arrow SL مَدْسُوتَة arrow SL مَدْسُوتَة thorn
SAM-kara, beneficial SM مَدْسُوتَة to be generous, bestow
SAT, divide, destroy ST مَدْسُوتَة divide, destroy
* SAMA-TAMA, most benevolent SM مَدْسُوتَة to be generous
SAM-TAN-U, wholesome for body SM مَدْسُوتَة to be generous TN مَدْسُوتَة complete

* SAP, abuse, curse SB مَدْسُوتَة abuse, curse
* SAPA-tha, curse, oath SB مَدْسُوتَة curse (vulgar oath)
H3 1, SAM, toil, labour, be active SB مَدْسُوتَة to soil, exert
2, SAM, soft, gentle, stopped SM مَدْسُوتَة to be gentle
3, SAM, injure SM مَدْسُوتَة to stop
4, SAM, hear, perceive SM مَدْسُوتَة hear, understand
SAMA, tame SL مَدْسُوتَة to be gentle
SAM-ya, exert SM مَدْسُوتَة be gentle
H4 SAM-A, calmness, peace SM مَدْسُوتَة to reconcile
H4 SAM-A, calmness, peace SM مَدْسُوتَة be gentle
H4 SAM-A, calmness, peace SM مَدْسُوتَة be gentle
SAM-ya, strive, calm SM مَدْسُوتَة to stop
SAM-bl, beneficial SM مَدْسُوتَة
H5 SAL, leap, spring, rise SB مالل مَدْسُوتَة leap, jump
SALA, quill of a procunine SB مالل MUSHA* to lift
SALA-bha, grasshopper SB مالل MUSHA* thorn

QUASI-APHESIS

SALA-BHYA, leep rashly SL ملل B_be be quick, hа run
SALA-ka, small stick SL ملل be spear (diminutive sfx.)
SAM-ya, aiming at conciliation SM ملل reconcile
SAL, shine SL ملل be light, kindle
SAL-i, rice (rice is husked grain SL ملل be husk
H2 SAS, punish, rule SB ملل punish SAS to rule
SA-sanya, be taught SB ملل train SAS to train
SAS-tra, rule, command SB ملل to rule SAS to rule
SAS-trin, learned SB ملل to train SAS to train
H2 SAS-ya, be punished, ruled SB ملل punish SAS to rule
SIK-sha-ka, teaching K/S SK=SS SAS to train
H2 SIPI, animal, ray SB ملل be beast shine
SIM-i, effort SM ملل to exert
SILA, stone SL ملل stone, rock
SISH-ta, taught (SIS) SS ملل to train
H6 H2 SIK-sh, teach K/S SK=SS SAS to train
wish to be able SK ملل wish
* SUBH, beauty, adorn SB ملل be beautiful, shine
SIGH-ra, quick SB ملل walk quickly
* SIM, prepare M/N SM ملل manufacture, make
H6 1, *SUBH, glide along SB ملل glide
2, *SUBH, swift course SB ملل sod forth give quickly
* SUBH-a, beautiful SB مَدْسُوتَة be beautiful
* SUBH-kara, acting nobly SB مَدْسُوتَة noble
* SUBH-ya, gliding along SB مَدْسُوتَة to swim
* SUBH-ya, adorn SB مَدْسُوتَة be beautiful, shine
SUBH-ra, radiant SB مَدْسُوتَة shine
SUBH-LAKSH-na, hvg. SB مَدْسُوتَة right LKS=NKSH
ushpicious marks

L2 SR, hasten, HURRY Eng. H/S SR ملل be hasty SR=HR To hurry
SUL-ka, price, unapt gift SL ملل reward, free gift
SAILA, stone SL ملل stone, rock
SAILA-AGRA, mountain top SL ملل top AGRA top
L4 SAUN-a, dog (see SVA which SN ملل seize w. teeth
is other root) nfv.

CYNO, dog Eng. CN مَدْسُوتَة seize w. teeth
AJA, dog Esperanto AJ=AZ مَدْسُوتَة bite w. teeth
SA-na, old
H₂ SUN-dar, beautiful, noble, perhaps SU=NARA
perhaps SU=NARA
SA ٌ عا be aged (not 4-)
SA ٌ عا be aged (not 4-)
SN حسن beauty, goodness, noble
SN حسن beauty, goodness, noble
DR مظهر appearance ↑
DR مظهر appearance ↑
+NR=MR سمر man
+NR=MR سمر man
SUBH, suffocate, kill by stopping breath, smother
SUBH, suffocate, kill by stopping breath, smother
SB ساًté to strangle
SB ساًté to strangle
a.o. to death
a.o. to death
SU-VAR-na, glittering well
SU-VAR-na, glittering well
su well FR فى shine
su well FR فى shine
RUK راً shine
RUK راً shine
Su-tra, thread (SIY) weave
Su-tra, thread (SIY) weave
SF فَ شِف weave (F=V=U)
SF فَ شِف weave (F=V=U)
SV ثُوً to dwell
SV ثُوً to dwell
H₂ SEVA-ka, inhabiting, serving
H₂ SEVA-ka, inhabiting, serving
TH ثُوَّ to dwell SF وَعَب be fit for service
TH ثُوَّ to dwell SF وَعَب be fit for service
ST VA-VA (STU) praise
ST VA-VA (STU) praise
ST a good repute
ST a good repute
STA-va-RAG, chief of panegyrics prec.+i.e. praise RG وَرَق chief excel
STA-va-RAG, chief of panegyrics prec.+i.e. praise RG وَرَق chief excel

ST-va, to be praised
ST-va, to be praised
STٌ صيحة good repute
STٌ صيحة good repute
ST drop
ST drop
STH, standing T/D STH, standing T/D
STH, standing T/D
STDU, area DL STDU, area DL
STDU, area DL
STH-ra, firm, hard T/D STH-ra, firm, hard T/D
STH-ra, firm, hard
STH-ra, firm, hard
L₂ STU-na, post, pillar L₂ STU-na, post, pillar
L₂ STU-na, post, pillar
STOO-n, pillar
STOO-n, pillar
PERS... pens
PERS... pens
H₂ STHU-ra, strong, broad, strong H₂ STHU-ra, strong, broad, strong
SNA, bath, ablution SNA, bath, ablution
SNA-nin, bathing SNA-nin, bathing
SNA-nin, bathing
SNA-yu, sinew, bowstring SNA-yu, sinew, bowstring
SNA-yu, sinew, bowstring
SINEW, wiriness, muscle Eng. SINEW, wiriness, muscle Eng.
SINEW, wiriness, muscle
SNAVAN, tendon SNAVAN, tendon
SNAVAN, tendon
SPHYA, wooden sword SPHYA, wooden sword
SPHYA, wooden sword
1. SM, astonishment 1. SM, astonishment
SM نمَ be astonished (be confounded
SM نمَ be astonished (be confounded
SMٌ أشعُ shine put to blush
SMٌ أشعُ shine put to blush
H₂ 2. SM, smile, blush H₂ 2. SM, smile, blush
H₂ 2. SM, smile, blush
H₂ SM-ile, shine H₂ SM-ile, shine
H₂ SM-ile, shine
Eng. SMٌ أشعُ shine put to blush
Eng. SMٌ أشعُ shine put to blush
pra-STHA, roof, back pra-STHA, roof, back
pra-STHA, roof, back
a-STH-na, wrong place a-STH-na, wrong place
a-STH-na, wrong place
a-SNA-tri, disliking water a-SNA-tri, disliking water
a-SNA-tri, disliking water
H₂ a-SA-mana, not shared, not equal H₂ a-SA-mana, not shared, not equal
H₂ a-SA-mana, not shared, not equal
H₂ a-SA-mana, not shared, not equal
H₂ a-SA-mana, not shared, not equal
1. SA-ta, sharp (SA)  
2. SATA (SAT) falling  

L2 3. SATA, delight  
H2 SAT-ana, causing to fall, cutting off  
SAN-ti, tranquility (SAM)  
SABA-la, mixed, variegated  
L2 SIPHA-ra charming  
SHEF-ton, to enamour  Pers.  
SIBH-am, quickly, swiftly  
H2 SATTVI-ka, vigorous, indicating inward sentiment  
SEN-TI-ment feeling (Eng.) (n)  

SAM-ASA, together-put  
H2 UPA-SAN-ti, cessation, calmness  

L2 ASPHO-ta, crack of fingers  
CHAP, crack (of skin) Eng.  
CHAP, boy CHAP, jaw Eng.  
pra-SAS-ya, be ordered  
pra-SISH-y-a, pupil  
* pra-STA-ra, flat surface, strewing, spreading out  
H2* pra-STHA, level expanse, standing forth  
SINA, food  
SABA-li-la, variegated  
SASA-ka, teacher, instructor  
L2 SIPI-vishtha, bald  

SHAVE Eng.  
SIPHA, stroke w. rod S/K  
SA-ma-VI-SHA-ma  
on level or uneven ground  
SU-SUM-na, very gracious  
pra-STU-ta, begun  

S SUP, slumbering  
ST SUP, make sharp-pointed  
ST SUP, overthrow  
ST SUP, to delight Pers.  
SM SUP, be gentle  
SB SUP, be skilful  
SP SUP, be enwrapped  
SR SUP, to be enwrapped  
SB SUP, go quickly  
STV SUP, might  
ST SUP, perceive by smell (feel)  
SM SUP, collect AS in put, base  
SM SUP, to stop SUP, be gentle n/m  
SP SUP, be cracked (fingers)  
SP SUP, be cracked to chap  
SB SUP, be boy KP=PK zek jaw  
SS SUP, to rule  
SS SUP, to train  
ST SUP, to flatten, scatter, expand, spread  
ST SUP, to level  
ST SUP, to stand+  
SN SUP, food  
SB SUP, to mix  
SS SUP, to train  
SP SUP, to shave (the head) VS  
SHAVE (the head)  
SV=SP SUP, strike w. stick ef.  
KP SUP, strike w. sword  

H2 SVAPA, inducing sleep, (v)  
SB SUP, to sleep  
SP SUP, be scattered  
SV SUP, be echo  
L2 ati-SAT-var-a-m, very hastily  
CHHET-i, haste (Punjabi)  
ST SUP, to hasten  
ST SUP, be hasten  
SOTA-SHA-na, stand-point T/DSD  
SD SUP, to stand, adhi, on  
-SHTA-tri, superintendent  
SHTHI-ta, stand on  
L2* ava-SHTA, stay, state  
ST SUP, to stand  
Eng. a-vi-SMI-ta, not astonished  
SM SUP, be astonished  
SUP, to be astonishment be astounded  

UPA-STU-ti, invocation  
SAN-tvana, kind word (SAM) V/B  
PLATEAU, flat  
Eng. PLT flat  
ST SUP, roof, flat top  
SP SUP, be flat in running (animal)  
SAP-ni-STHA, very experienced  
SN SUP, be skilful, trained SUP, make w. skill  

SILA, ear of corn left on the field  
SILA-UNKHA, gleanings  
SEVALA, slimy  
SILA-a, stony  
SAM-nya, common  
SMA-nya, burning ground  
SAIL-aya, produced f. stone  
SAU-va, of dog (SVAN)  
U=V=B  
* SAY-in, thing  

H2 SALL-la, flowing, fluctuating  
SALL-la, PA-VANA-AS-in, water+air+substant  
sa-vi-SMA-ya, astonished  

L2 sa-SME-ta, w. a smile, bright aspect  
SM SUP, shine with  

SB SUP, sleep  

SA-SME-ran, w. a smile
SM-ile, shine Eng. SM-sm, shine
su-SAM-I, diligently
* SU-SAS-ta, well-recited s/k
-SANTA, very calm (SAM) SM-sm, be gentle; + sound, well
-SASI-ta, well-disciplined SS-stoas, sound, well
-SIGH-ka, very quickly SG-sm, be quick; + sound, well
SU-SHAN-a, easy to obtain s/k
-SHAMA, beautiful
SU-SUP-ta, sound sleep
H2 -SHTHU, well-placed, exceedingly
* SA-in, avg. a master (SVA)

SEN-ya, spearman, warrior a SELA, kind of weapon
H2* SELA, robber, waylayer
* STHA, broad
STHA, stand STHA-naka, station, rank
STHA-p-ana, erection
STHAYI-bhu, become lasting
* SVA-min (SVA) master v/b
L2* SVA-niya, mastery
* BOSS, master Eng.
* SPHU-ta-VAK-ti, speak clearly SVA, self
SELF, same, very Eng.
TAP-asa, penance
* TAL-pam, tower
abHI-TAPA, bearing grudge
L2 THR-j, threaten
THREA-t, Eng.
TUSH-ta, pleased
ut-TAR-a, break forth like waves
TAM, become breathless
TAR-a, crossing

SM-sm, be gentle; + sound, well
SM-sm, be gentle; + sound, well
SU-SAM-I, diligently
SM-sm, be gentle; + sound, well
SS-stoas, sound, well
SG-sm, be quick; + sound, well
SN-=-KN 3 acquiesce
SM-sm, be gentle; + sound, well
SB-sm, be sound
ST-sm, be plentiful
SA-sm, be master
SN-sm, be spear
SL-sm, be weapon
SL-sm, be peel i.e. rob*SALL attack
ST-sm, be plentiful
ST-sm, be plentiful
ST-sm, be plentiful
ST-sm, be plentiful
B=SB-sm, be become
SB-sm, be master
SB-sm, be master
BS=SB-sm, be master
SV-sm, be clear BK prate, talk
SVA-sm, be equal self
SELF-sm, be equal
to equal
TB-sm, to repel
TL-sm, elevated spot, look-out
TR-sm, be angry cf. + T-ms to be angry
TR-sm, to threaten, scold
TR-sm, to threaten, scold
TS-sm, to console
TR-sm, to dash, swell (waves)
(NG nasal)
TM-sm, be exhausted
TR-sm, to pass over

H2 TIRA, crossing, bank
TIR-tha, crossing place
TIR-tha-ka, making a ford, holy prec. (holy due to crossing Ganges)
TIR-thi-ke, be hallowed sense of being holy due to Ganges
H2 TUR, hasten, press on, race
TUR-a, quick
TURA-GA, quick-goer, horse
TUR-AM-GA-ma, horse
H2 TEL, lift, weigh, equal
H2 TUL, 'balance, weight,' raise, similarity
TOAL-na, to weigh
TUSH, be calm, contented
TUSH-ti, satisfaction, content
TAILA, sesame oil
TAILA-kara, oil-grinder
L2 TRA-sana, timid
L2 TRA-sa-dan, fear Pers.
H2 VAS, love, cut, take away
TOSHA, satisfaction, appease
L2 ud GAD-GADI-ka, sobbing
* ud-GA-ma, coming forth

H2 TARA, boat
TARU, tree
TARU-na, fresh
TALI-na, covered w.
* TAM, long, yearning
TAM-i, suspend breath till exhaustion
TAM-ra, dark-red
* TALA, fan-palm
TAL, be confused
TAL-ana, clapping of hands
* TALA-PATT-ra, palm leaf
TALI-tree
TAL-UK or TALPA, palat
PALATE,
TALU, palate
TIR-tha, crossing place
TIR-tha-ka, making a ford, holy prec. (holy due to crossing Ganges)
TIR-thi-ke, be hallowed sense of being holy due to Ganges
TUR, hasten, press on, race
TUR-a, quick
TURA-GA, quick-goer, horse
TUR-AM-GA-ma, horse
TUL, lift, weigh, equal
TUL, balance, weight, lift, weight equal
TUL, balance, weight, raise, similarity
TOAL-na, to weigh
TUSH, be calm, contented
TUSH-ti, satisfaction, content
TAILA, sesame oil
TAILA-kara, oil-grinder
L2 TRA-sana, timid
L2 TRA-si-dan, fear Pers.
* PRA-kya, being in front
  VR در في front

* FRO-nt, Eng.
  FR=VR در in front

* pra-VAR-ana, cloak (VRI)
  VR در concealing, conceal

* PRA-DVAR, front of door (V)
  VR در در T=R در door

* PRA-DUR, out of doors (V)
  VR در beyond DR=T در door

* PUR-va, before, east
  VR در before (i.e. when facing sun)

* PES, dry, wither
  PS توش dried at the top

* BHUSH, adorn, decorate
  B/V=Vام adorn

* BHUSH-ana, ornament
  Vام وناد ornaments

* H2 FAK go softly, belove ill
  BK توش گیر receive rudely

* H4 1. VRI, cover, conceal, surround
  VR در concealing (hence surround)

obstruct, restrain, ward off, reject

2. VRI, choose excel
  BR توش اخیر excel

VAR-us, bread
  VR در bread

* VARI-tra, securer (VRI)
  VR در وناد prevent

* VARA-DA, granting boons
  BR امر beneficence D ادی give

VARA-ka, rejected
  SL=ست be sprightly, merry

VARA-ta, may check
  DR در reject

L2 BOAR, POR-C-su, pig
  BR=PR| در boar

VARA-ha, boar
  Skt. VR در boar

VARA-man, expande
  VR در broad

VAR-lsha, broadenest
  VR در ISHTA splv. sfx.

H3 1. VR, excel, choose
  VR در (hence choose)

2. VR, cover
  VR در concealing

3. VR, ward off
  VR در repel

H2 1. VARI-vas, broader
  VR در broad, yas comparative sfx.

2. VARI-vas, more excellent
  BR=PR excel YAS comparative sfx.

* VARU-na, encompeer
  VR در concealing (hence encompeer)

* VARU-tri, protector
  VR در concealing

* pro-TEC-t (TEGO) cover Latin
  TG=GT غط cover, conceal

* VARU-tha, protection
  VR در concealing

VAR-unya, to be wished
  BR=PR excel (hence be wished)

* VAR-na, covering, coating
  VR در concealing, conceal

H2 VARN-ka, describing
  VR=BR در explain

H2 VAR-ya, colour, explain
  VR=BR در cover, show (transf.) explain
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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</table>

### L2
- **VAS-tra, garment**
- **VAS-ta, dwelling, house**
- **VAS-u, girl**
- **VAS-ta-as-a, feeding on air**
- **VAS-tu, windy, bent**
- **VAS-MA, eager, lovely**
- **VAS-MA, on the left, reverse**
- **VA-MA, LOK-an, lovely eyes**
- **VA-MA-aksh, fair-eyed**
- **VARA-na, ward off (VRI)**
- **VARA, water**
- **VAR-ya, to be restrained**
- **VAS, resist**
- **VIDA-tha, wealth**
- **VISHT, enveloped in**
- **VEP-tha, quivering**
- **VESHT-t, wind round**
- **Vaira, enmity**
- **VESA, prostitute**
- **VAR-man, envelope**
- **VAR-na, covering, cloth**
- **VAR-it, enclosing, following**
- **VIB-rate, shake**
- **VIBR, see, concealing**
- **VASA-ni, in the power of**
- **VASI-kara, subjecting**
- **VASH-ti, eager**
- **VASA-va-na, preserver of wealth**
- **VASU-DHA, yeilding wealth**
- **VASU-mat, possessing wealth**
- **VASU-na, desiring wealth**
- **VAS-yas, wealthier**

### H2
- **WEAVE (HUPHE)**
- **VIP, shake**
- **VIP-na, waving, forest**
- **VIR-ra, inwardly shaken, inspired**

### QUASI-APEHESIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| VS | to wrap cf. VES-t. | Eng.
| * VAS-ta, dwelling, house | stay in a place |
| * VAS-u, girl | stay in a place |
| * VA-MA, eager, lovely | dwell (dwelling) |
| * VA-MA, LOK-an, lovely eyes | transe. |
| * VA-MA-aksh, fair-eyed | ai to meet |
| * VA-MA-na, ward off (VRI) | desire to eat |
| * VA-MA, water | desire KSH |
| * VAR-ya, to be restrained | be sweet water |
| * VAS, resist | be well-water |
| * VIDA-tha, wealth | prevent |
| * VISHT, enveloped in | be hindered |
| * VESA, prostitute | be wealthy |
| * VARI, enmity | to wrap up |
| * VAR-man, envelope | be shaken (plant) |
| * VAR-na, covering, cloth | to wrap, wind |
| * VAR-it, enclosing, following | rancour |
| * VIB-rate, shake | prostitute |
| * VIBR, see, concealing | be well-water |
| * VASA-ni, in the power of | disguise, conceal |
| * VASI-kara, subjecting | by following |
| * VASH-ti, eager | cover, followers |
| * VASA-va-na, preserver of wealth | cf. |
| * VASU-DHA, yeilding wealth | cover, followers |
| * VASU-mat, possessing wealth | cf. |
| * VASU-na, desiring wealth | cover, followers |
| * VAS-yas, wealthier | cover, followers |

### H3
- **WED, pledge, wager**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVALI, streak, line</td>
<td>see, concealing, disguise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVILA, turbid, dim</td>
<td>to bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVILA-ya-make turbid</td>
<td>to bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* NIR-VA-RA-na, uncovered</td>
<td>to bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* PRA-VAES-MA, on every house</td>
<td>to bet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sanskrit-Traced to Arabic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VARA, select,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARA, choose, love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H_{2} VAR-YA, excellent, be chosen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L_{2} VISH-t, enveloped</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VES-T, to clothe</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H_{2} VAR-YA, will, order, be fond of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H_{2} VARA, power, dominion, desire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H_{2} 1. VARA, shine, white, grow bright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VARA, wear, put on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. VARA, stay, dwell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. VARA, rush at, attack</td>
<td>V/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. VARA, cut off</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VARA-a, lowing, cow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VAASA-tu, existing, place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br. BUKA, moisture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H_{2} KAN, please, satisfy, obtain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESH-t, wind round, dress</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. VARA, desire</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H_{2} 2. VARA, grow weary, desire</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>L_{2} 3. VARA, weave (SIV) S lost</td>
<td>WEAVE (HUPHE)</td>
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<td>H = S Eng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L_{2} VIP, shake</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIP-na, waving, forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>L_{2} VIP-ra, inwardly shaken, inspired</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIB-rate, shake</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* VARA-VRI, conceal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>* VARA-NI, in the power of</td>
<td></td>
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<td>* VARA-In, ruling, willing</td>
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<tr>
<td>* VASI-KARA, subjecting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>* VASH-TI, eager</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>L_{2} VARA, clothed VES-T</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* VARA-VA-Na, preserver of wealth</td>
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<td>* VARU-DHA, yeilding wealth</td>
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<td>* VARU-YAS, wealthier</td>
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<td>VAS-U DHA, yeilding wealth</td>
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<td>VAS-U-YAS, wealthier</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
H₂ VIR-at, each cessation or disappearance
1. pra-VASA, go abroad Flat: go ωρα go beyond
VS:SV ωρα του reside beyond
abroad pra-VEGA, great swiftness
pra-VEG-ta, moving rapidly
pra-VEP-in, trembling
pra-VERI-ta, cast, hurled
H₂ 1. PRA-SH-ti, being beyond or in front
* 2. PRA-SH-ta, going in front
* VAR-ni-ka, paint, mask
* VASI-Va-na, possessor of wealth
* VASI-kara, subdividing
* VAS-AV-ya, affluent wealth
* VASU-DHA-ra, holding treasure
* VAS-na, price, value
* VAG-in, swift
L₂ VAG, be strong, vigorous
VIG-our, strength Eng.
H₂ VELA, limit, coast, end, occasion, tide, time of day
VEDI, shallow bed, dug-out
L₄ VAISH-ayika, of kingdom or sphere
* pro-VINCE, sphere of action Eng.
* VAS, power, extent Punjabi
BAS, power, extent Hindi
VIRA-na, wounded
pra-VESI-ka, neighbour
* VES-ya, neighbour
* VR-i-KALA, rainy season
VR-sh, rainy season
VR-sh-EN-ya, referring to rain
VR+EN EFI to hint
VR=BR cease conceal
FAS=BR ωρα go beyond
VS=SV ωρα του reside beyond
VAG=BR ωρα be swift
VG=BR ωρα be swift
VP=BR ωρα be shaken (plant)
VR=BR ωρα to throw
VR=BR ωρα beyond, in front SH استاس live
VRA=BR ωρα in front S استاس go
VR=BR ωρα conceal, disguise
VS=BR ωρα V wealth V possess
V=BR ωρα power, extent vfn.
VS=BR ωρα wealth AV=AF عنف excess
VS=BR ωρα wealth D ωρα deposit
VS=BR ωρα power (power to buy)
VG=BR ωρα be swift
V=BR ωρα V strong
V=BR ωρα strong, stout, sturdy
VL=BR ωρα to stop ωρα hindrance
VL=BL ωρα Αήρα seasonable time
VD=BR ωρα V prepare a bed ωρα abyss
VL=BL ωρα ωρα stop in V hindrance
VD=BR ωρα V prepare a bed ωρα abyss
VS=BR ωρα power, extent
VS=BR ωρα power, extent (N)
ψευδονύμονας, όνομανας, διπλασιασμός,
διπλασιασμός, διπλασιασμός, διπλασιασμός,
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διπλασιασμός, διπλασιασμός,
διπλασιασμός, διπλασιασμός,
UNILITERAL FORMULA

Restore 2 of the delicate letters (غ - چ - ه - و - ی) to one consonant. The following more than 600 words have vindicated the uniliteral formula along with the homonyms.

BHAY, fear
apa-BHA-ya, fearless
B HAB to dread, fear

BHI-ra, fearing
B HAB to dread, fear

L₂ A-BHI-ru, fearless
B-eem, fear m sfx. Pers.
B HAB to dread, fear

BHI-yas, BHI-ti, bear
B HAB to dread, fear

BHI-sha, intimidation
B HAB to dread, fear

BHI-SH-am, dreadful
B HAB to dread, fear

H₂ BHY-as (BHI) be afraid, tremble
B HAB to dread ٍ ب to quiver

BHU-ti, well-being
B HAB to dread, fear

BHI-na, fearful
B HAB to dread, fear

BHI-ma-OG as, terrible might
B HAB to dread, fear

prati BHA, terrible
B HAB to dread, fear

vi-BHE-tavva, be afraid
B HAB to dread

P-a. drinking
P=B ب drink, nom. A.

APA-PA-ya, waterless
B B to drink

PA, drink
B B to drink

PA-toya, to be drunk
B B to drink

PA-tra, drinking
B B to drink

PA-na, drinking
B B to drink

PA-nya, drinkable
B B to drink

H₂ PA-y-in, drinking sucking
B B to drink ٍ ب breast

PI, swell, overflow
B B rise and swell (sea)

PI-nv, swell, overflow
B (extended form of PI)

H₂ PI-va, swelling, fat
B B swell, thick

PE-ya, to be drunk
B B to drink

PYAI, swell, overflow
B B rise and swell (sea)

a-PA-na, casual
B B to drink

am-BHA-sa, watery
B B to drink

PA-VL-ni, imbibe eagerly
B B to drink

PE-PE-yo, drink repeatedly
B B to drink

PE-PA-SA, desire to drink
B B to drink

pra-PA, water-tank
B B to drink

pra-PA-na, drinking
B B to drink

L₂ AMBU, water
(m) B B to drink

AAB, water
Pers. B B to drink

im-BI-be, drink
Latin B B to drink

PA-ni, water
Hindi B B to drink

AP-tya, watery
B B to drink

A-PI-na, udder
B B breast

ABHI, near, for, against
B ب by, for, at

ABHI-ISH-ta, wished for
B ب for SH ٍ ب wish

BHA-ana, appearance
B لٍ ب appear

Pi, go, shake
B لٍ ب to be away, to quiver

a-BHA-na, non-appearance
B لٍ ب to appear

PAI-tri-ka, paternal
B لٍ ب be a father, tr. agent sfx.

pra-PF-ta-MHAHA.
BRA لٍ ب beyond

great grandfather (H=gh=Z) B ب father MH=MZ ٍ B لٍ ب great

BHA-nu, light, sun
B لٍ ب light

L₂ BHA-ma, lustre
B لٍ ب light

B EAM-m, ray m sfx.
Eng. B لٍ ب light
**DUR-able, lasting**

**Eng.** DR ḍehrī ḍehrī time

N.B. To last is connected w. time and not w. hardness

**DHI-van, skilful**

D ḍehrī be shrewd ḍehrī skilful
D ḍehrī sagacity ḍehrī wise
D ḍehrī sagacity VR ḍehrī man
**pi-DHI-t-SU, wishing to conceal**

D ḍehrī conceal S ḍehrī wish
D ḍehrī conceal, (hence stop)

**STOP, fill, cram**

**Eng.** S-TP ḍehrī ḍehrī to fill up ḍehrī be overfull
D ḍehrī think, reckon
D ḍehrī give ḍehrī be generous
D ḍehrī give ḍehrī be generous

**pra-DH-a, burning**

**pra-DH-yana, radiant**

D ḍehrī ḍehrī kindle fire
D ḍehrī shine (redundate)

**pra-DH-na, put forward**

**pra-DH-I, out setting**

**anu-vya-DHA, filling**

**a-sam-DHE-ya, not peace w.**

**a-sam-DHE-Dha, not ñ peace**

**ADHY, care, anxiety**

**ADH-I-kri, pledge**

**ADH-I-nika, present**

**H₂ ADHE-ya, be deposited, put on**

**DHA-na, deposit, wealth**

**H₂ vi-DHA, disposition, part, manner, mode**

**vi-DHA-tayve, be fixed**

**vi-DHA-tri, disposer (put)**

**pari-DA-ha, burning**

**DHI -t-ya, prudence, wisdom**

**H₂ DHU-ni, rushing, roaring, stormy**

**DHA, settle=law**

**a-ve-DHE-ya, perverse**

**abhi-DHE-ya, be expressed**

**DHA, settle=law**

**UNILITERAL FORMULA**

* DHYA-tavya, be thought of
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī think

* ni-DHI, putting down
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī put down

* D ḍehrī trust, confide

* ni-DHA-tavya, entrusted
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī put down

* ni-DHA-na, putting down
  - D ḍehrī observe carefully ḍehrī think

H₆ prati-ni-DHA-na,
  - D ḍehrī observe carefully ḍehrī think

profound meditation, vow,
employment, request, spy

L₂ vi-DHA-tavya, one should care

HEED, care (HUT) guard Eng.

D ḍehrī observe carefully

HD ḍehrī observe carefully ḍehrī think

* pra-a-DHA-na, place for keeping
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī to deposit

H₃ pra-D-a, giving, bestowing

D ḍehrī ḍehrī give ḍehrī be generous

H₃ pra-DE-ya, be given or bestowed, given in marriage

D ḍehrī ḍehrī bring bride to bridegroom

* pra-DYO-ta, light
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī explain

H₄ pra-DYO-in, explaining
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī brightness

illustrating (light)

pra-DHA-vana, ablation

* pra-DH-I, outer setting
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī before D ḍehrī posture

* ava-DHI-kri, fix limit
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī to send a.o. d lost, root lost

pra-HI-tam-ΓA-ma,
  - D ḍehrī ḍehrī d lost, root lost

going on a message (DHA)

D ḍehrī ḍehrī to walk

D ḍehrī ḍehrī become wealthy

vi-DHA-na, lacking property

D ḍehrī ḍehrī give

H₂ vi-DHA,tavya, be fixed,
employed, thought of

D ḍehrī ḍehrī applied

affairs ḍehrī think

H₂ vi-DHI, disposition, manner

vi-DHA-na, according to rule

* ANE na-vi-DH-I-na, in this

mandatum

* vi-AT-va, opened wide (DA)

sa-DY-as, on same day

* ANE na-vi-DHI-na, in this

mandatum

D ḍehrī ḍehrī to extend

D ḍehrī ḍehrī light (i.e. day)

S ḍehrī ḍehrī equal

S ḍehrī ḍehrī equal e.i. same

DY- ḍehrī ḍehrī light i.e. day S ḍehrī ḍehrī press

(soma)
sanskrit traced to arabic

sa-DAH-na = wealthy
sam-DHI, put together
H₂ sam-DH-in, minister
NOH=ni-DHA-na
put together into= receptacle
* sam-vi-DHA, take position
L₂ sam-pra-DA-ya, traditional
* TRADITION (tra-DA) give
Eng.
* a-DHA-mana, pledge
ADH-ya, wealthy
AG-ni-DHI, fire-killer
a-GO-PA, without herdsman

* ANG, go (n)
* A-GAY-ya, unconquerable
ATI-GA-va, extreme rapidity
* an-AGA-ta, not arrived
* an-AGA-mana, non-return
na-GA, tree, mountain
A-GA-mu, immovable, tree
* AG-ma, road
* abhi-AG-ata, visitor, guest
* abhi-AG-ama, approach
* A-GA-ta, guest comer
* A-GA-ma, coming up
* A-G-Antayya, coming up
L₂ GA-m, step m sfx, Pers.
GA-mi-dan, walk Pers.
H₂ GA-m, go, walk (m sfx)
* GA-ya, name of city of
pilgrimage
* GA-ti, going
GA-ti-BHANGA = impeding gait (N)
H₂ GA-ma-AGA-ma, going, coming
GA-va, ox = crying

D = be wealthy
D = put SM together, collect
D = put SM together (i.e. ally)
D = milk
D = put + deposit
SM = collect (hence = together)
D = posture
D = give hand down
D = give hand pown

* cf. NAD-a, roar, bull
* a-GA-min, approaching
H₂ GA, go come
H₂ GA-min, going, walking
GA-ya, striding
GA, proclaim, cause to sound
H₂ G-u, going, coming
H₂ GU, cow, ox, ray, earth

GHU, cry out, shriek
GO, ox, bull
H₂ GI-ta, swift, urging
* GI-na, overcome
* GI, overcome (in law-suit)
* an-HI-ta, not desired
* praTI-GA-mana, coming back
H₂ ANKA, bend, bend, side (n)
ANK-ana, brand, bend, side (n)
ANK-ya, to be branded (n)
A-KHE-ya, to be told
pra-KYU-ta, fallen
* KI, earth, land, ground
KU, cry
* KHA, cavity, air, sky

KHA, hole, well
* KHA-GA, moving in air
* KHA-GA-ma, bird

KHA-ya, be mentioned
KHA-ya-ti, celebrity
H₂ KHA, cut off, flay
* sa-GA-na, surrounded w.
* A-KU-ta, imperishable
air-KA-ta, being on side
H₂ * nis-KAYA, ascertainment,
actual state of case,
resolve, decided opinion
* nis-KI-ta decidedly

ND = call (as in A-LI) echo
G = come
G = go, come
G = go, walk
G = go, walk
G = cry
G = go, come
G = bellow (bull)

* G = cry out
G = ox, bull
H₂ = swift, be stirred
G = over come
G = over come in dispute
H = desire
 GA = come, prati back
H₂ ANKA, brand, side
K = to brand
K = to brand
K = talk
K = to fall
K = soft land, even place
K = shriek
K = be empty (transf. to air
atmosphere)

K = gap abyss
K = be empty (but not) walk
K = be empty air, atmosphere
K = talk
K = to relate
K = rend, split, scrape
K = surround
K = be ruined + not
K = be split
K = to ascertain,
K = authentic, certitude
K = to sign a decree
K = to sign a decree
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* KHA-DYO-ta, firefly  Kُرُؤِيُّ بَعْضُ (air) D تَرْأَيُ light
nish-prati-GHA, unobstructed G عُلَّمُ تَجْغُيُّ obstable
* KHE-kara, moving in air Kُرُؤِيُّ بَعْضُ KR تَرْأَيُ be moved
ud-GHO-na, hvg. upturned G تَفْقِيُّ تَحْيَيُ the nose, UD up
nose
* UD, above S lost Uَدُمْ صَدَّ صَدَّ ascends
UT, above, up S lost Uَدُمْ升َصَّ صَدَّ raise
* pra-KYU-ta, fallen Kُرُؤِيُّ تَظْجعُ to fall
un-UKKH-na, unimpeded K عُلَّمُ تَمْتَغُيُ to impede
AK-ra banner N.V. K عُلَّمُ to set up a flag غَطْسُ flag
L2 pra-vi-LAYA, dissolution L حَلَّ dissolve
* DISSOLVE (LUO) Latin L حَلَّ dissolve
pra-LE-ya, hail, dew L حَلَّ pour down
(pour down)
H3 LI, LA-ya, adhere, L لَوَّبَ stick to be
lethargy, (dissolve, disappear) L الْحَلَّ dissolution
LA-ya, rest, repose L الْحَلَّ alight at (transf.)
LI, sway, rock, tremble L حَلَّ لَوَّحُ to wave
LAH-ari, wave, billow L حَلَّ لَوُحُ to wave
vi-LAYA, dissolution L حَلَّ dissolve
H4 LI, adherence, lethargy, L لَوَّبَ stick to be
sport, dissolution L الْحَلَّ exhausted play 
L حَدَّ dissolve
A-AL-LO-na, non-annihilation L حَلَّ dissolve
pra-LAY, dissolution L حَلَّ dissolve
A-LI-na, not adhering L لَوَّبَ to stick to
L2 ALA-ta, firebrand L حَلَّ to kindle fire
ALA-O, kindled fire Hindi L حَلَّ to kindle fire
MEE, die, perish M عَمَّتَ death
ni-MI-tta, aim, mark M عَمَّتَ aim مَّذَبَ to direct to
* MA-tri, mother, former of child M اَمَّتَ become a mother
* MA-ta, mother M اَمَّتَ mother
L2 MI-v, move M عَمَّتَ to move
MO-veo, move Latin M عَمَّتَ to move
* AMA-vat, impetuous M عَمَّتَ zeal مَّذَجْهُ enthusiasm
A-MI-nat, not injuring M اَمَّتَ to wound (in brain)
AMI-va, disease, pain M اَمَّتَ waste (body-disease)
AMU-ra, unerring M عَمَّتَ error
H2* A-MU-dha, not confused (MUHA) M عَمَّتَ be confused

UNILITERAL FORMULA
an-a-NA-ta, not bowed N تَأْيُ to stoop
A-NA-la, stalkless N تَأْيُ pipe (simile of stalk)
AN-AS-it, hungry N تَأْيُ not S تَأْيُ not eat
AN-AS-in, not eating N تَأْيُ not S تَأْيُ eat
A-NA-ma, inflexible N تَأْيُ to bend
A-NA-mita-PUR-va, not bent N تَأْيُ to bend VR تَأْيُ before
NAY-ana, leading=eye N تَأْيُ eye, leader cf. مَّذَبَ manage, guide
H3 NA-ya leader, prudence, N تَأْيُ leader, chief مَّذَبَ prudence
policy N تَأْيُ prudence A, not
A-NA-ya, indiscretion N تَأْيُ year
NA-yin, beloved N تَأْيُ particularise
A-nir-NI-ta unadjusted N تَأْيُ design, intention
NI-ti, policy N تَأْيُ near تَأْيُ produce (plats) ground
H2 a-NAY-ana, bringing near, N تَأْيُ near
producing N تَأْيُ guide PR تَأْيُ go round
a-NE-tri, bringing near N تَأْيُ to love
pari-NE-ya, led round (fire), not N تَأْيُ deny
married
H2 NE-tri, husband, lover N تَأْيُ praise
Na-nu, not N تَأْيُ time, moment مَّذَبَ now
NU-ti, praise N تَأْيُ shout, praise, extol
NU, now, present time N تَأْيُ remove
* NU, remove, NU-ti, removal N تَأْيُ manage, guide مَّذَبَ design
NI, conduct, guide, design N تَأْيُ leader مَّذَبَ guide, manage
NE-tya, to be led N تَأْيُ guide, leader
NE-tri, he will lead N تَأْيُ manage, guide
NE-tra, guide N تَأْيُ to flow
L2 NAU-ka, skiff NA O, boat N تَأْيُ to flow
NAU-yana, navigation N تَأْيُ to flow
NAVY (NA-v-is) ship N سَجَّيُ to swim
cf. سَجَّيُ ship, boat
A-NA-m-ra, unbinding N تَأْيُ to bend
A-NI-ti, bad policy N تَأْيُ design A, bad
a-NI-ka not of low degree N تَأْيُ to be lowly
A-NI-ti-SAS-tra, N تَأْيُ design
not acquainted w. policy SAS سَجَّيُ train
* apa-NA-ya, removal N تَأْيُ remove
vi-NA-mana, bending down
vi-NA-ta, bowed (NA-m)
pra-NA-ma, bow

P عَنَّا be clear (water)
P عَنَّا be clear
an-ava-P-yat, not obtainable
an-ava-AP-ta, not obtained
a-pra-P-yat, obtainable
a-pra-AP-ta, not arrived yet
AP, gain, obtain, arrive, reach
pra-P-tuya, to be met with
pra-AP-ti, arrival
pra-AP-SA, wish to obtain
sam-API-aka, completing
sam-APA-na, completing
a-sam-AP-ta, not obtained
prati-UPE-ya, be met with
sam-ni-PA-ta, encounter

vi-NA-man, mark, token, name
vi-NA-yata, unrestrained
vi-NA-yama, lack of limit

Know

P عَنَّا be clear (water)
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
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P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
ND sfx.

vi-APA-ka, widely diffused
vi-AP-in, extending
vi-APA-na, pervading, filling
VYO-ma-vya-P-in, filling air

P عَنَّا be clear (water)
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
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P عَنَّا be clear
P عَنَّا be clear
ND sfx.

vi-APA-ka, widely diffused
vi-AP-in, extending
vi-APA-na, pervading, filling
VYO-ma-vya-P-in, filling air
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

1. ARA-ti, enmity
2. ARA-ti roar, noise
ARA-vi, yell, cry
ARA-ri, afflicted
* IRA, wind

Lk* AIR Eng.
URU, broad
RA-tha, goer (RA)
H2 RA-ya, stream, current
RU, roar
* RA-vi, sun, sun-god
RA, bark
RA, grant, bestow
* RA-tri, bestower of rest, night (RAM)
H2 ARAM, stop, rest m sfx. Pers. RA-vita (RU) cry
H2* RU, break, shatter
H2* RI, release, be shattered
* RU-ra, hot
* a-RA-ti, discomfort
* ARA-ti, officiant, attendant
AR-am, piety, devotion
AR-am, suitability
AR-atni, joint=elbow (AR)
A-RA-van, not bestowing
ARI, faithful, pious
a-RI, not giving
AR-im-DAM, foe-taming d/t
AR-as, wounded
a-RA-ti, disfavour A, not
ARA-la, early
H2* AR-yo, pious, kind
AR-yo, man
H2 RE-nu, whirling, be dispersed (RI)
H2 RE-tas, effusion, semen, stream, libation (RI)

* R ـ عش frotth
R ـ عش enmity
R ـ عش cry, low
R ـ عش cry
R ـ عش to afflict
R ـ عش wind
R ـ عش air, wind
R ـ عش broad
R ـ عش go and come
R ـ عش to flow ـ عش to carry water
R ـ عش cry, low
R ـ عش be hot (sun)
R ـ عش howl, whine (dog)
R ـ عش do good, receive favour
R ـ عش rest, quiet, case tri sfx,
R ـ عش to stop (hence rest) wrong root
R ـ عش to stop (hence rest) right root
R ـ عش to cry
R ـ عش fall to pieces ـ عش to thrash
R ـ عش set free ـ عش to fall to pieces
R ـ عش be hot
R ـ عش rest, quiet, ease A, not
R ـ عش keep order, be mindful of
R ـ عش keep order
R ـ عش be pious, godly
R ـ عش suitable
R ـ عش to fasten (cf. را، رنا join)
R ـ عش to do good readily
R ـ عش be pious, godly
R ـ عش to do a benefit A, not
R ـ عش enmity DM=DMG دعغ subdue
R ـ عش to wound in lungs gfp.
R ـ عش receive a favour f.
R ـ عش to coil
R ـ عش to flow ـ عش to carry water, be watered

RE-to-DH-as, impregnating
sam-IRA, wind, stimulate
sam-IRA-LAKSH-man
token of wind= dust
\(LKS=NSK\) نقش mark
H2 SO-ma (SU) squeeze, pour
an-AS-in, not eating
* an-AS-is, not desirable
SU, press out
S ـ عص to squeeze ـ عص to pour
to eat
S ـ شاء desire
S ـ عص to press
S ـ شاء to run
S ـ شاء to blame ـ عش to grieve
* ava-SH-y, desire
* IKKH-y, desire
* KH\(SH\)-ya, desire
vh-KKH-aya, lacking lustre
KVH\(S\)-ya, desire
KH\(S\)-ya press ـ عص curry, rub
S ـ شاء be quick
S ـ شاء be quick
S ـ شاء be dry
S ـ شاء be quick
KH ـ عش sun
S ـ عص press ـ عش curry, rub
S ـ عص to strive
S ـ عص to strive
S ـ عش be quick
S ـ عش be quick
S ـ عش endeavour
S ـ عش to wish
S ـ عش to move
S ـ عش to incite
S ـ عش to seek
S ـ عش to seek
S ـ عش to seek
H2 SYA, be cold, frozen
SYA-na, become dry
ESH, creep, glide
S ـ عش to dry up
S ـ عش to flow
S ـ عش extent, power, ability
* ـ عش pro-VINCE, sphere of action
Eng.
nih-SE-sha, lacking remainder
nih-SE-sha, destroy
S ـ عش to leave a th., to a.o.
S ـ عش to be lost\(=NIH\)

Lk* AES-y, dominion, power
* n pro-VINCE, sphere of action
Eng.
VC ـ عش extent (N)

Lk* ASH-tha, based on, situate
* SI-ta-te, in position Eng.
pri-SA-va, pressing
UKKISH-ta (SI-sh) left over
* pri-ASU-ka, free from.
living creatures
* vi\(SA\)-sa, bringing slaughter
Sanskrit Traced to Arabic

- Su-na, butcher
  BUTCH-er, slaughterer Eng.

H₂ 1. SI-ta, keen edge, sharp (SA) S جلي make sharp-pointed
  S عسا be dark A غي reddish white
  S عي be happy

SISIRA (SYA) cold season

H₂ 2. SI-ta, black, white
  SI-va, happy

H₂ SI, perish, fall out
  SI-sh, leave

H₂ SI-ta (SYA) cold, ice J lost
  جلي and مرحمة frozen water

H₂ SYA, cold, freeze
  ICE, frozen water (IS)

SA, bestow, grant, present

SYA-ta, dark, night

SYE-ta, reddish white

SYA-ma, black

H₂ SI-ti, black, white

H₂ SI-ta, white, sharpness

SA, let loose

H₂ SA, halt, tarry, abide, alight
  unyoke, release, desist

* SI, bind, SI-ta, bound

SI, hurl, cast

SI, draw a line, furrow

L₇ an-ABHI-YASA, disuse

USE, put into operation Eng

H₂ ASU-ra, blood, tear

ASU, breath

SI-man, line drawn, parting

ASI, sword

ASI-PAT-tra, sword blade

BLADE, flat (BLATT) Eng.

H₂ SU, press, extract

SU, son—urged

SU-t pressing

H₂ SU-ta, juice, urged, son

H₂ SU, urge instigate

S reach to slaughter

S بكون to slaughter

*S 성 make healthy, right

* SU, corpse
  S 수: come

SU-GA, good path
  S 수: good G path

SU-GA-ma, easy to traverse
  S 수: good G path

SU-DHI, good understanding
  S 수: good Hādī sagacity

H₂ SU, impel, bestow,
  vivify, produce, beget (i.e. urge)

SU-va, tta, hvg. abundant wealth

SVI, have

SI-ta (SA) sow, scatter

SU-SHU-mat, very stimulating

* ISA, lord
  S ضع be powerful, master

SU-ri, inciter
  S ضع incite

* SI, bind
  S ضع bind

SU-AGA-ta, welcome
  S ضع G come

SU-ANA-ma, easy to attract
  S ضع N to bend

* vi-SAYA, doubt (SI)
  S ضع perhaps

* vi-sam-SAYA, no doubt
  S ضع perhaps vi. negative

* prati-ASA, hope
  S ضع hope

* prati-SA-ma, near

SA-DHA, in same manner

ISH-min, driving

H₂ SU, corpse, burial (SVA)

bhi-SH-ag, healer, physician

bhi-SH-nagya, heal

1. SA-HA = SA-DHA, same manner

2. SAHA, overcoming S/K

SAH-as mighty S/K

SAH-as, a laughing

nih-SI-man, unlimited

prati-SHAYA, every object of sense

-SYA-ya, cold, catarrh

-SAM, in all directions

SA-thi, immediate

cheerfulness, good humour

 proximity

cheerfulness, good humour

H₂ SI-ti-kri, sharpen

SA-tas, equally

S reach to slaughter

S بكون to slaughter

S 성 be healthy, right

S 수: come

S 수: good G path

S 수: good G path

S 수: good Hādī sagacity

S 수: well S impel, urge, incite

S ضع be powerful, master

S ضع incite

S ضع bind

S ضع G come

S ضع well N to bend

S ضع perhaps

S ضع perhaps vi. negative

S ضع hope

S ضع near

S ضع equal D manner

SH=MIN, driving

H₂ SU, corpse, burial (SVA)

bhi-SH-ag, healer, physician

bhi-SH-nagya, heal

1. SA-HA = SA-DHA, same manner

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-SAM, in all directions

SA-thi, immediate

cheerfulness, good humour

 proximity

cheerfulness, good humour

S 수: make sharp-pointed

S 수: equal
SA-tra together
SA-TRA-sam. w. terror
SA-ma-SReni, straight line
SA-ma-AmSA, equal share (m)
1. SA-ma, same, equal
2. sam-ANA, air (AN) N/R
SA-ta, sharp (SA)
SA-mana, blossom
H₆ pra-SA-va, pressing of soma, motion, course, flower command, vivifier, blossom, growth
offspring, progeny
H₆ pra-SI-ta, devoted to, onward rush, sphere power, dominion
SA-na, old
H₂ SU-na, sprout, blossom
SO-ma (SU) extracted juice
adhi-SHA-vana, pressing
H₇ a-SA-t, non-existent, untrue
L₅ a-SA-ma, unequalled
E-V-een
a-SA-ma, unequalled
CHA-h, be wicked
SI-man, boundary
SA-ta, bristle, mane
SA-ta-la, having mane
SA-nata, from of old
SA-naya, old
SA-na-SURU-ta, old-famed
* SA-mi karana, levelling
* SA-miya, be treated as equal
* SA-ma, equal
* SA-na, equality
SA-yaka, hurl, throw (SI)
* SA-yantana, belong to evening

S accompany
S with fear
S even, right SR line of hand
S equal AS share
S equal
AN=AR to take breath in air
S make sharp-pointed
S blossom
S press
S shoot forth plants, increase tribe
S separate (hence devote)
S to run with extent
S power, ability, extent
S to be old
S shoot forth plants
S to press
S to press
S live be true A, not even
S even EV=SV even S lost
S equal
S = be wicked
S bank, man sfx.
S have bristled hair
S have bristled hair
S to be old (not beard)
S to be old
S old + SR to level
S to be equal to
S equal
S equal
S equal
S to throw a.o. down
S evening

SU make sharp-pointed
S cool
S to throw
S to bind
S blossom
T stretch wish
T flow (water)
T flow AG fire
T bark (a tree)
V advance quickly, be hurled down, dart on prey
V blow, go up, rise
V F fluctuate, palpitate
V desire
V cover, K lost
T =F KF cover, K lost
R to repair to tend
D be wealthy
J rush forth
B fear perceive
S incite, urge
S to twist
S to bind
S make sharp-pointed
S bestow
S be quick
S press
T spread
S be healthy AS live
S to cry, call
V to twist
B swell and rise (sea)
R man
R man B drink
J drive J propel
J be crooked
R enmity to rule (subject-chief)
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

ISI-ka, reed, arrow
V-i bird
VE-ni, braid of hair
VE-nu, flute, pipe
H₃ VI-ak, comprehend, contain, roll up
V-at, understand, awaken
L₂ V-at, possessing, having
pra V-at, slope of mountain
VI, embrace, twine
pra-VE-ni, braid of hair
VYO-ma-GA, sky going
OI-n-os, vine
VINE, WINE (WEI) wind, (cf. PIE *H₂E₁H₁E₁)

CYPER FORMULA

The word contains vowels only. Reconstruct the Arabic root by following its sound. It will be found to contain 3 delicate letters.

*AYU, life
*H₃*AY-U, living being, man
light, water
*YU, prepare, arrange

TRILITERAL METATHESIS

"Transpose the consonants and apply Triliteral Formula. "Any sound can be dropped. In some cases order of sound is inverted and he (author) thinks the order of any sounds may be inverted" (Nirukta by Skold P. 18) Some words under the Biliteral Metathesis had to be given here.

A-DUSH-ta, blameless
LABH, obtain
*BAL, playful, child

MULA (MURA) root
*a -LABH-a, non-obtainment
ava-TAMASγya, make into dust
ava-DHAVAMSA, flower, breathe

MRA=ARM ارومة root
LB=BL بل obtain
DMS=SMD سيد white flour

a-RASA, cry
*a-upa-DRAŚH:-i, spectator
da-DOSHA defect, guilt
*PRES-AS, see, observe stars
DANH, run etym. dub.
MRIT, fall to pieces, crumble
LABHA, obtain, meet

MNIJAR=MRIJAN PEARL
MOTI, pearl
TAMIS-ra, dark
VAS-tu, dwelling place
BAS-as, night quarters
*para-SMAR-tavya, to be forgotten

BURUDA, maker of basket
ADAMBAR-A drum (m)
upa-MARDA, destruction
upa-VEŞ-ana, sitting down
LAMBHA, obtainment (m)
DURGA, fortress

*sa-DOSA, with night,
UGEV, vultures
*PHIL-NA-nu, to slip

PERS=SFR send

SPHAR, slippery, lubricate
SLIP, lubricate
PHIL-NA-nu, to slip

SPLE=SPL oil, to grease
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

LUB-ri-cate (SLUJP) Latin SLP سكر to oil (s lost)
L$^2$ SMAR, record, remember RSM رسم record, impress, recollect
M$^*\text{ MEMORY, mental impression SMR=RSM رسم record, leave traces (SMAR)
(MER=SMAR) remembrance Eng. }$ RSM رسم record, trace recollect
NAD, hum DN=DN دن to buzz
DRH, be firm DRH=RDH ردhya steady, steadfast
TALPA, bed (i.e. flat) TLP=PLT سطح to flatten
PRAGE, morning PRG=PGR ثور morning, dawn
BIS-tar, bed Hindi BS بث spread, tar sfx.

And generally gutturals cause metathesis (ك - ق - ع - خ)

* DAKSHI-na, right H$^2$ DAKSHI right, dexterous
H$^2$ DEX-terity rt, handedness DKS=SDK سكر right, truth
H$^2$ DAKSH, be able, skillful SDC dexterous صدق صدق صدق right.
* DAKSHI-na, right southern
H$^2$ DAKSHI-na-vat, able, abounding in gifts
* DAKSHI-na, right dexterous
H$^2$ DAKSHI-na-SIR-as, w. head southwards
N.B. When you stand facing the sun south is on the right.

* DECC-an, south, s lost L$^5$ SOUTH, opposite to North Eng. SD دو south (hence south)
D$^2$ DA-yan, right S lost SD دو south (Hindi)
DAKSH-na, gift DKS=SDK سكر gift
* DAKSHI-ni-KRI, walk + right DKS=SDK سكر right + KRI=SR سكر walk

* DKISH, consecrate, devote H$^2$ DAKSHI-na, suitable for sacrificial gift
* pra-DAKSHI-na, walk round f. left to right
* pra-DAKSHI-na-ARK-is, having its flame on the right

PAKSHA, half, side

TRILITERAL METATHESIS

cf. غطى, side, half غطى side, half ARDHA غطى side, half

SPLINTER, half HALF=SLF سطحة side, half (hence half)
PRA-ti-PAKSHA. opposite side VRA ورو in front

PKS=SPK سكر side

KALPA, able to, possible, KBL قرب قرب accept, receive
K$^*\text{ KKHANA, house Pers. }$ KN كن house
* A-NIKA-ya, storeless NK=KN كن house place of concealment
AKSHA, die for coining KS=SK مكة die for coining
* KAPAL-ya, mobility KBL=KBL تلب to change
an-ava-KLIP-ta impossibility KLB=KBL قرب accept, receive

* na-ava-KLIP-ta, unsuitable KBL=KBL قرب correspond to
* a-KESH-tra, untitled soil
KHSHIV, spit TR=KTR تلب to till earth zone (k lost)

KSH=BSK قرب to spit exceed

SOUNDS, el, rogue (N) Eng.(S) CDR غدر treachery, perfidy
PANKI, five (N) KF=KP أف hand (= 5 fingers)
H$^2$ AKRIDA, garden, playground RDR دير garden, place SA-PAKSHA, having same side S equal SPK سكر side
PAKSH, side, wing SPK سكر side clap (wings)
PAKSH-ya, siding w. SPK سكر side
PAKSH-eyshel, side nfv. SPK سكر side to clap (wings), (vibrate)

* PAKSH-TVA, condition of bird SPK سكر side wings TB بط nature
PAKSHA-DYARA, side door (v) SPK سكر side Dور house door.

PAKSHA-PATA, side+ flight=partiality
PAKSHA, fortnight, side, half SPK سكر side (i.e. half of a month)
AGA-ta-PAKSHA, unlined SPK سكر wing, side+ following
AGA-ya, not born (GEN)

* FAKSHO-LOPO, loss of wings GM=ZN بنت beget A, not

PAKSHO, to clap wings

LC=SLB سكر deprive

PAKSH-in, wing SPK سكر side

* WING, side (n) Eng. WING side

WP, left side

WGY, right side
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
<th>TRILITERAL METATHESIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAKsh-man, eyelash</td>
<td>* PANK-TAV-ya worthy of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKSHA-V-at, winged</td>
<td>society (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKSHA-te, being a</td>
<td>PK=KP hand (hence 5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>component part of</td>
<td>applied to 5 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPOTA-ka, dove nv.</td>
<td>persons)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H₂ KARD-ana, dregs, mud</td>
<td>غدير is mud which is left in the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the - the word which is left in the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>flood as it washes the fields.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>river when the water has been lost in earth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L₂ DREG, remnant, refuse Eng.</td>
<td>H₂ PRIK, mix, in abundance, fill,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RBK رك رك رك رك to be abundant</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>put in connection w.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KSHOBIA, disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KSHB=SHKB شك شك tumult, stir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L₂ BHANG, hemp</td>
<td>S-UP ROE fihm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMP (KANNAB) Eng.</td>
<td>KNB=KNB hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* SKAM, quell fury</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SKM=SKM كالم repress (anger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GVR=GVR ور ور to be hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* prata-KALPA, almost morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRA=VRA فرا فرا near KLP=PLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>قلق dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₃ SKU, pick, collect, cover</td>
<td>KS-UP ROE ت klient</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* KLIPA, conform, agree w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KLB=KBL ياب correspond to</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MANK, to adorn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MANK=MKM تكن to adorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MKL=KML ت كمل تعهود bud nv.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* pra-ut-KRUSH-ta, loud noise</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UT=ST خط raise KRSR=KRS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>رن redes to noise</td>
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<td></td>
<td>KLD, confuse</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>KDL=DKL فنل confusedness</td>
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<td>abhi-KROS-KA, village crier</td>
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<td></td>
<td>KRS=SRK سرك to cry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SA-DAKSH-na, accompanied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SA سرك accompany</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>w. gifts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DKSHE=SHKD د سرك gift</td>
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<tr>
<td>H₃ KRIN, to support, to sound</td>
<td>KRN=RKN ترن ترن support cry</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>KD=DK تك دك to be ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KSHUR, scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DAKSHI-aa-PAS-ka-ARDAH right, hence south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>south-west side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PS=SP س م behind i.e. west</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DAKSHI-aa-PUR-va right=west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>south eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PR=VR نر ورا before=west</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N.B. When you stand facing the sun, south is on the right, west is behind and east is before you.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H₂ TAK-sh, pare, cut</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>TK=KT ب ت ع pare cut (not hack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H₂ TAKH-sh, pare, conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TK=KT ب ت ع pare conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KACH, bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KAS=SARK ب د to tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BHOGA-V-at, hvg. coils=snakBG=GB ض ر bend fold V to have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A-pra-TRAK-ya, inconceivable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRK=KTR د ر to occur to mind (thought)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H₂ pari-LAGHA, extremely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VR and far</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BILATERAL METATHESIS

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore one of the delicate letters viz. ( ) Generally gutturals cause metathesis.

* KANTHA, neck (n) KT=TK طوق neck
aKARU-ra pitiless KR=KK رة mercy, A, not
KARU-ra, pitiable KR=KK رة mercy
a-KAL-i, not quarrelling KL=LK لة to quarrel
a-pari-SANKI-ta, unanticipated a, not KW a guess (N) before KS ع guess (N)
RAK-sha, protection RK=KR رة regard
anu-RAK-ta, fond, attached RK=KR رة desire, adhere
a-RIK-ta, not empty RK=KR رة be empty
BHOGA, bend BG=GB غ to bend
a-BHOGA, slightly curved BG=GB غ to bend A, slightly
KAL-i, black goddess KL=LK لة be black
KALI-das, servant of kali prec.+DS ع serve
L2 KALI-kri, blacken BLACK KL=LK لة be black
B-LK لة be black
KALI-ka, liver, dark KL=LK لة be black
H2 BHUG, bend, curve, furrow BHUGA, moving in BHUG, arm, curve, branch curve=snake
BHUGI, embrace BK=GB غ bend, fold=arm, dig
H2 KALI, blackness, BHUGI, embrace BK=GB غ to fold
seasonableness KL=LK لة be black لة suit, befit
KUND=KUD, encircle (N) KD=DK دحع surround
L2 KUD-ya, wall (KANDH) دحع دحع surround
Punjabi walled garden
KUND-ala, ring (N) surround KD=DK دحع surround
KAUTU-ka, eagerness KT=TK دحع desire earnestly
KNUY, drench, moisten K=VN ن dry
T=K تa v
* TIK, trip along TIK, TEK, go
TIKA, commentary TK=KT دحع write
* TANK-ya, cover up TK=KT دحع cover
TANK-a, chisel (n) TK=KT دحع pare off
RAK-sh, take care, guard RK=KR دحع care for, regard
RAG-in, red, full of desire RG=GR غ red, desire earnestly
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

L₂ RAGA-ti, desire for, EAGER
RG=GR غرية desire earnestly
GR غريية desire
RAGA, red, vehement desire
RG=GR غرية red dye, desire
REK-u, empty
RK=KR غير be empty
LAGH-ku, lessen
LG=GL يقل be small
LESSEN
LG=GL يقل lessen
LG=GL يقل be small
prec. AS LAS less
RIG-ra, reddish
RG=GR غرية red dye
KALA-BHISH-in, speaking softly
KL=LK لاق soft B جذب to divile
H₂ LAGH-ya, lessen, lighten
LG=GL يقل be small
LAGHA-ya, lightness
LG=GL يقل be small
LOGA, clod of earth
LG=GL تلاحة clod of earth
H₂ SUK-ti, shell, twist of hair
KL=KL خال think
su-RUK-ta, well guarded
S=SK سأجبر زر ب regard
KAL, throw
KL=KL قب throw
TANK, bind (N)
TK=KT توق to bind
KHAB, go
KB=BK عش خب to go cf. (horse)
RAK-ti-mat, lovely
RK=KR غرية beauty
H₂ RAK-ta, red, charming
RK=KR غرية red, AK رقية charm
L₂* MEGH, (MEH) discharge water
MG=GM غم cloud (H=lost gh)
1. AKSHA, die for playing
2. AKSHA, axle
3. AKSHA-ya, eye
PAmsu-GUNTHI-ta, covered w. sand
MEKHA-la, girdle
H₂ SIKHA-nda, tuft of hair
H₂ SIKHA-in, crested, wearing a tuft, TUF-t
VAK, roll
VAK-ra, bent
BILATERAL METATHESIS

VANKU, swerving (VAK)
VANK-ri, rib (N)
H₂ VAK-va, rolling, rushing
TUKKHA, empty, void
EMPTY (P)
VOID, empty (Eng.
TANK, contract (N) (TANCH)
H₂ A-LAGH, slow, not small
H₂ UT-KANTHA, with (N)
neck outstretched, longing
SANKHI-ka, shell blower (n)
SHELL
A-MAK-nana, binding on
H₂ LAKH, be dry, adorn suffix
L₂ RABU-dan, take away Pers. RB اب take away
L₂ A-RAMA, pleasure, A euphonic
MERR-y, joyous Eng.
* a-BAL-ya, boyhood, playing
H₂ IRAS-ya, anger, envy
IRAS-ya, ill-will
ud-MULA, be uprooted (MURA)
A-VES-ta, strangulation

RM=MR مريح be cheerful
MR مريح cheerful
BL=LB لعب to sport, play
RS=SR شريرة anger, greed, envious
evil
RS=SR شر malevolence
MR=RM رمز root (UD=SD)
(MUDA)
BS=SB بس to strangle a.o. to death
TS=ST صوت emit a sound
RG=GR جرح ear, profit
RJ=JR جرح earn
ER=JR جرح ear J=E
PR=RP أرض present to, bring near
FR=RF أرضا present to, bring near
RM=MR رم جرح be cheerful A, not
DM=MD من đen be astonished

H₂ DAMA-ra, astounding, knight

* RASA, essence
1. TAN, stretch
2. TAN, resound
TAN-ti, cord
TAN-tra, warp
TAN-tri, string
TAN-traya, weaver

L₃ DRI, split, rend
DARI-dan, to tear Pers.
DAR-u, splitting=loos, wood
REND, tear (n) Eng.

L₃ H₂ DARA, hole, rent
RIDD-le, fill w. holes Eng.
H₃ DAS, bear ill-will, persecute
DASA, skirt, border
DREE, be fixed, firm
DANU, dw. drop
DADRU (DRU) crack
DUSH-i, destroying

H₂ DUSHÄ, corrupt, daze, destroy

BILATERAL METATHESIS

H₂ DESA, region, border, point
AVESH-ta, strangulated V/B
DES-ya, verging on
DES-in, indicating

H₂ DHAV-ya, dazzling white
* NAG, serpent
DIS, to point
* NAGA-RAG, serpent-king

* NAGA-adi-RAJ, king of serpents
PALLI-ya, grey, hoary
up-DIS-ya, pointing to
PAS-ka, hinder, later
L₄ PAS-kat- TAPA, repentance

PAS, behind Pers.
POS-t, behind Eng.
PICHH-ay, behind Hindi

H₂ PAMU, sand (m). dust
POTI-PA-ya, boatman

H₄ pra-DOSHA 1, disturbed state
2. tumult+insurrection

3. evening, darkness, nightfall
4. bad, wicked, sinful

DOS-AN, forearm
L₃ LAD, fondle, caress
* LAD, move about
pra-DOSHA, evening
* BALA, child, fool
BALA, hair of tail

H₄* BHRI, possess, have,
carry, convey, gain
maintain, nourish, fill
experience, load
LAS, jump
LASI-ka, dancing
LIP-sa, wish to obtain (LABH)
*MATH, cell of ascetic th/s
*MATHI-ka, hut, cell th/s
H₂* MIL join, unite, meet

ML-ana, contact
H₂ MULA, (MURA) (root, origin, be fixed, rigid), tooth
BHARA-ta, to be maintained
L₂* BHARA-HUTI, battle cry
HOOT, utter cry Eng.
*BHAR, husband
BHAR-ya, wife

H₂* BHARA-tri, preserver, lord
MUR, become rigid, solid

* SOL-id, rigid Eng.
MURA, root
* NEEL, to colour
MUT, break, pound
MULI-ka, original (MURA)
MUR-ti, solid body, image
L₂* LAT, be long
TAP-istha, most hot
MELA, join
MATHU-na, paired
MAITH-nun, having sexual intercourse

L₁ MESHA, sheep Skt.
CHAMO-is, goat Eng.
MESH, sheep Pers.

N.B. Goat is genus which includes — sheep, ram, lamb, kid
H₂ RAM, delighting, stop
* VAR-MUK, rain and cloud

LS=SL جَالِدَانَ jump
LS=SL جَالِدَانَ jump
LB=BL ِتَلْيَبَنَ obtain S،اَنَّا wish
MS=SM خََوَانَ monk's cell
MS=SM خََوَانَ monk's cell
ML=LM لِمَلَثَ لَمَامَ SOLD-er, close up لَمَامَ meeting
MR=RM أَرْوَاذَ root, origin, (hence fixed, rigid), tooth
BR=RB بَنَ اَنَتَزَ to bring up a child
HT=HT حَيَزَ battle HT ُهَلاَطَ cry out
BR=RB بَنَ اَنَتَزَ master, lord
BR=RB بَنَ اَنَتَزَ preserve take care لَمَامَ lady
MR=RM أَرْوَاذَ root (transf.)
rooted=firm, solid
SL=LM حَلَمَانِلَ اَسَلَامِلَ rooted solid
MR=RM أَرْوَاذَ root
NL=LN لُوَانِ لَوَانَ to colour
MT=TM مَلَمَ بَلَمَ break
RM=RM أَرْوَاذَ root
RM=RM أَرْوَاذَ root (hence fixed, solid)
TL=LM طَالَ اَنَتَزَ long cog. w. TALL
TB=BT بَتَ اَنَتَزَ be hot ISHTA, splitty.
LM=LM لِمَلَثَ bind, solder
TM=TM اَنَتَزَ اَتَنَتَ bind, solder
TM=TM اَتَتَ اَتَتَ twin, fellow of a pair
TM=TM اَتَتَ اَتَتَ pair, verb formed on noun

L₂* SIRA, head
* SAR, head Pers.
H₂ POT, boat, young of animal

M=SL جَالِدَانَ goat
CHM=SM خََوَانَ goat
PERS=SM خََوَانَ goat

H₂ RAM, delighting, stop
* VAR-MUK, rain and cloud

KM عَلَوَشَ cloud

BILITERAL METATHESIS

H₂ RIIJ, go, acquire
* RAM-a, delighting
RAS, cry, yell
RASA-na, yeling
H₂ RASI-ta, cry, juicy
H₂* SIR-as, head, summit

VAR-DHI, water-receptacle
VARA (VALA) hair of tail
VARI, water nv.

H₂ 1. VAS, resound, bellow
* 2. VAS, settle in
* 3. VAS, settlement, house
* VIS-PATI, lord of house
* VIS-ya, forming settlement, tribe

L₂* SIRA, head
* SAR, head Pers.
H₂ POT, boat, young of animal

* SIRO-GRI-va, head+neck
* SIRO-KAPA-la, skull
H₂ SIR-sha, head, top
* SIR-sha-PATA-ka turban
H₂* TAP, lot, glowing

SA-MULA, with roots (MURA)
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* ARGHI-ta, acquired
A-RUDHA-MUL-ta, not taken firm root (MURA)
H₃ BHAD-ra, good, fair, fortunate, skilled D/T delightful skillful
* BHAND, receive loud praise (n)BT=TB طيب طاب طاب be delightful happiness
* BHAD-ra-tara, better BT=TB طيب to better a thing
L₂ BHAD-ra-ka, good BT=TB طاب be good
L₂ BETT-er (BHAD, BAT) good Eng. to better
H₃ VAT, be happy, serve v/b BT=TB طوبيل happiness to obey
* MUSH-ti, handle, fist MS=SM handle obey
H₃ BHR-it, possessing, maintaining, bearing, supporting
H₂ BHR-I-tya, fostering, be supported
1. VARI-PA, drinking water NV
2. VARI-PA, guarding water k lost
VARI-TAR-anga, water wave (ng)
* VARI-DHARA, torrent of water nv.
VARI-RA, giving water
* VARI-SA-ya, living in water para-DESA, another place
DESA, region, point
* para-DESA-GNA, knowing faults of others
L₂ pari-DHUS-are, quite dusty
DHAIR-ya, steadfastness, firmness
DR=RD رديد be steady

BILITERAL METATHESIS

L₂ ni-SHNA-ta, familiarity
ASHNA, familiar
A-SHNA, familiar
L₂ PALLA-va, lappet
* LAPP-et, heac-dress
PALI-ta, grey
PAmSU-KRID-ana, playing in sand
L₂ DAS, sacrifice
- CIDE, slaughter
DRAI, to be pleased, satisfied

DISH, to sound

* PUKKHA, tail
POOCHHI, tail
* TAIL, hind part
OURA, tail
* KALPA, tail
DUM=DUN3, tail
CAUDA, tail

H₄ para-DOSA, bad, sinful, evening

darkness, disturbed state, tumult

STHA-in, setting out, departing
STHA-na, departure
PHET-kara, bowl, yell
BHANADA, jester, buffoon (n)
MAS-kara, hvg. bamboo, monKMS SAM bamboo
MEDI, cracking of fire
* VELL, curved, curly
* VELL-ana, rolling
L₂ YES, neighbour, settler
* VES-man, house, dwelling
TALA-na, clapping of hands

KLB=LKB اللعب to slap strike

KLB=LKB اللعب to slap strike
BILATERAL METATHESIS

KAR-dan, to do  Pers.  KR—RK be able to do
KARA-KISAL-ya, hand sprout=finger
NISH, think, meditate

BUSA, water
TAL-in, provided w. cymbal
TANI-ka, rope, cord
TAN-tri, extender
TAM-ra, dark red
L2 TAM-ta-ka, copper, red-eyed
TAM-ra-AKSHA, red-eyed

H2 DESA, point, country
cf.  a-ta side, country  مام  مام side, country
region  قتر side, country  side, country  side, country
region  قتر side, country  This is so, because a country is known by
its sides which bound it.

* PULA-ki-KRI cause

er  hair K ار  rise high
i.e. erect

* PULA-ka, blighted grain
A-LAS-ya, not dancing
DHRI-ta-MUSH, robbing of steadfastness
* prati-pra-SAVA, counter

a MOT-an, break, crack

* DIS, to show
SR, crush, bruise
N.B. Herein about 480 words have undergone METATHESIS
out of which nearly 200 words have been transposed due to guttural letters viz. ( 1  1  1  1  1  )
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

PROSTHESIS AND REDUPLICATION

Remove initial consonant and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require.

H₂ BHRAMS, fall, strike against (m) (B) RS زَحَزَحُ knock down
L₁ H₂ BHRAGG, parch, fry
* PARCH, scorch, heat Eng.
H₁ BHARM, roam, quiver, whirl (B) RG زَحُزَحُ to scorch, put grease in food

H₁ ROAM, go, ramble Eng.
CHKAS, shine
H₁ BHARAN-ti-(BHARAM), reeling,
* CAKS, speak
DARDHY-a, firmness
A-DRIDHA, not firmly fixed
GARG-in, roaring
apa-GARG-i-ta thunderless
GARGA, roar, thunder
H₂ GHAS-ti, arm, ray
* GURD, shout, exult
H₂ GUGGL-u, fragrant gum
* GIGI-SHA, desire to overcome
* ug-GAG-ara, excited
* via-GHAR-a, scenter, tiger
GAGAN, sky
* KHA, cavity, sky
H₃ GHURIN, roll, quiver, sway
* GHRA, smell
1. GAKSH (GHAS) devour
2. GAKSH (HAS) laugh

H₂ GHOORN, whir., move to and fro (G) RN زَحُ زَحُ to reel زَحَ زَحُ move to and fro
H₄ GRIMBH, spread, increase, arise, be at ease (m) (B) KG زَحُ زَحُ increase, remain quietly
GUGUP-sa, disgust (G) GP زَحَ زَحُ to loathe
GUGUP-sita, atrocity (G) GP زَحَ زَحُ tyranny
KOKO-va, tongue (KU) cry abhi.GARG-in, roaring at (G) RG زَحُ زَحُ to rumble at

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* GAG-mi, going (G) G زَحَ to go
GAGHN-i, slaying (G) GN زَحَ to kill
H₂ GHOORN, whir., move to and fro (G) RN زَحُ زَحُ to reel زَحَ زَحُ move to and fro
H₄ GRIMBH, spread, increase, arise, be at ease (m) (B) KG زَحُ زَحُ increase, remain quietly
GUGUP-sa, disgust (G) GP زَحَ زَحُ to loathe
GUGUP-sita, atrocity (G) GP زَحَ زَحُ tyranny
KOKO-va, tongue (KU) cry abhi.GARG-in, roaring at (G) RG زَحُ زَحُ to rumble at
H₄* HNU, deny, take away (H) N زَحَ زَحُ deny ازَحَ زَحُ remove
* HRAD, resound loudly (H) RD زَحَ زَحُ to thunder
* HRADA, roar of thunder (H) RD زَحَ زَحُ to thunder
L₃ AGU-ti, leading, go in front (G) AG=AZ زَحَ زَحُ to go in front
AGO, lead, Latin, go in front (G) AG=AZ زَحَ زَحُ in front
AG-Va, leading, in front, Hindia AG=AZ زَحَ زَحُ in front
* HIRA, heart, throbber (H) RD=Z زَحَ زَحُ to move about
* HLAD, rejoice, be refreshed (H) LD زَحَ زَحُ delight

D/Z
* HLADA, delight (H) LD زَحَ زَحُ delight
* A-KSHUD-ru, not insignificant (K) S زَحَ زَحُ relate
* KAKSH-at, saying (K) S زَحَ زَحُ relate
A-KSHAM-in, pitiless (K) SM زَحَ زَحُ be soft, a not S زَحَ زَحُ
L₂ A-KLISH-ta, not worn out (K) LS زَحَ زَحُ weariness
LASSI-tude, weariness Eng. LS زَحَ زَحُ weariness
L₂ KUKURA, dog (K) KR زَحَ زَحُ biting beast of prey
CUR, dog Eng. KR زَحَ زَحُ biting beast of prey
* abhi-KSHAN, every moment (K) SN زَحَ زَحُ moment
* KIRPA, pity (K) (K) زَحَ زَحُ to pity
AKRIP-ana, generous (K) (K) رَأَ زَحَ Z زَحَ Z زَحَ to treat kindly
KSHUB, quack (K) SB زَحَ Z زَحَ to shake
KAKSH-ya, girdle (K) KS زَحَ Z زَحَ to coil
KISP-ra, quick (K) SP زَحَ Z زَحُ be quick
L₃* KVALA, swallowing (K) VL=BL زَحَ زَحُ to swallow
* SWALLOW Eng. (K) VL=BL زَحَ Z زَحُ to swallow
L₃ KAKUBH, sun, mit (K) KB زَحَ Z زَحُ head
CAPI-tal, head, chief (K) KB زَحَ Z زَحُ head, chief
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SANSKRIT TRCITED TO ARABIC

KAKUN-DRA, cavity of loins (K) KN خن to empty DR=ZR رز waist
KAKUD, hump (K) KD تحدهa hump
H3 KAKSHA, hiding place, armpit (K) KSH غشى غشي conceal crack
Girth, orbit, circular wall (K) KKS كاس to coil
KAKR-a, wheel, runner (K) KRR to run, round, run
L2 KANKHAL-skeleton (n) (K) KL تحل be dry
SKELE-ton (SKEL) dry (Eng.) (S) KL تحل be dry
* KASIPU, mat, cushion (K) SP س م pad put a pad spread
L2 KASMAL-a, dirty (K) SML سملة black mud
SLIME, thin mud (Eng.) SLM=SML سملة black mud
KUNG, roar (K) NG تَعَنَ to shout
KUNG-ra, elephant (K) NG تَعَنَ to shout nfv.
GAJA, elephant nfv. (K) GJ=ZJ ضمة clouram, noise
* KSHPAANI-ka, boatman (K) SPN سفينة boat
KSHPA, enduring (K) KS سمس担负 for bear
L2 KUSAL-in, safe, sound, well (K) SL سمل S be safe, sound, good
* SAFE (SAL-v-us) Latin SL سمل S be safe, sound
* KUSAL-a, healthy, fitting (K) SL سمل S be sound, to fit
* KRIP-a, having pity for (K) RP رهبة pity
L2 KRP-a, knife (K) RP رهبة whettetd sword
RAPI-er, slender sword (Eng) RP رهبة to whet a sword
* KRIP-a, doleful (K) RP رهبة pity (i.e. piteous)
* KAUKESH-ya, of a sheath (K) KSH فيش scabbard of sword
L2 KRAK-SH, roaring, raging (K) RK دا رهش w, rage
KRAN-d, wail, resound, implore piteously
* KAUSAL-a, welfare, skill (K) SL سمل S be healthy, fit
KSHPAAN-ti, for bear (KSHAM) (K) SM سمس担负 for bear
KSHPA-a, intoxicated (K) SB سمس担负 wine
H3 KACTHA, racecourse, summit, boundary
* KRODA, breast, cavity (K) RD دك breast دد تَعَنَ suck breast
KSHPA, enduring, patient (K) SM سمس担负 for bear
KSHPAA, tart, patience (K) SM سمس担负 forgive, for bear
KSHPA-a, excited (K) SHB شب excite

PROSTHESIS AND REDUPLICATION

H2* KSHPIR-a, containing milky juice (K) SHR خم squeeze nfv= milk
* vay-KASKHA, upper garment (K) KS كاى garment+VAI cf. غشي to cover
vay-KASKSHA, anya, skill (K) KS كم skill
H2* KSHPH, a milk, sap (K) SR خم squeeze nfv= milk
* SHEER, milk Pers. SR خم squeeze juice
KSHPUD, break, crush (K) SHD شه to break (head)
KSHP, moment (K) SN س ثا ت moment
KSHPH-ka, momentary (K) SN س ثا ن moment
L2 KSHPHAD, slaughter (K) SD سد/ to slaughter
-CIDE, slaughter Eng. CD سد/ To slaughter
H2 KSHPADA, crushing, bit (K) SHD شه broke bit
H2* KSHPER, to wet, release (v) (K) SR سَرَى to moisten set free
KSHP, tremble (v) (K) SL سل/ to quiver
L2 KREV, serve SERVE (K) RF رف serve (S) RV=RF رف serve
KSAN-taya, to be forgiven (K) SN=SM سمس担负 forgive
KSHPHA, whet, sharpen (K) SN سَن* to whet, sharpen
SAM-KAKSHA, be looked at (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see
KSHP, finger (K) SB سمس担负 finger
H2* KSHPH-qa, quick, elastic (K) SP س تَعَنَ be quick incline
abhi-KAKSHA, looking at (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see at
* a-KAKSHA- 가져-aya, beyond reach of vision (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see
VS extent, a, beyond
L3 KSHPH, jump (v) (K) SL سمل to jump
ASSAIL, ASSAIL-t, jump. Eng SL سمل to jump, assault
CHHAL, jump Hindi SAL سمل to jump
LAS, jump (K) LS سمل to jump
N.B. KSHPH, LAS, ASSAIL, CHHAL is the same root.
KSHP, see, appear (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see disclose
H2 KSHPH-ya, range of sight (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see VS extent
KSHPH-uya, range of sight (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see VS extent
* KAKSHA, hidden (K) KS سَرَى to hide, conceal
KSHPH-USHH-ya, pleasing to see (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see USH س س pleased
KSHPH-USHH-ya, pleasing to see (K) KSH تَعَنَ to see USH س س pleased
PROSTHESIS AND REDUPLICATION

PAPA, evil, bad, wicked (P) AP خذ act wrongly حبوب
PRIKSH-a, spotted (P) RKS رش spattered
PRIRSH, comfort, nourish (P) RKS رش wealth
PRUSH, sprinkle (P) RSH رش
PLUSH, burn, sear (P) LS لغس to burn
L2 PRENKHA, rocking, swaying (n)(P) RK راك quiver, ripple
ROCK, oscillate Eng. RK راك quiver, ripple
PRENKHId, oscillating (n) (P) RK راك quiver
PLENKHAD=PRENKH, (P) RK راك quiver
swing (n)
PSARA, shame, (P) SR سورة shame
SISIRA, cold (S) SR سرد cold T/CHIR, cold T/CH cold
THHIR, cold T/CH/H (Hindi THR=SR سرد THITHAR-na
reduplicate)
as-SLESHA, close contact (S) LS لاث stick to, twist round
embrace
SPHAL, strike, lash (S) BL بيل strike w. stick
ASKAR-ya, wonderful (S) KR غرام wonder at
H2 ASL-ous, strange, eager Eng. GR غرام wonder at SHARK desire eagerly
s-SISAD-yi-SHU, attack+(S) SD شاء to attack شاء desire
L2 L2 ASKANDA, leaning up (N) KD=KZ زت to leap
KOOD, leap Hindi KD=KZ زت to leap
as-SPHAL-ana, striking (S) BL بيل strike with stick
SHTU (SHTI) spit (S) TF طف to spit (F-V-U)
vi-SKHIR-a, scratcher (S) KR كر be scraped
vi-SPHUL-inga, spark (S) PL شا spark (ng nasal)
SABDA, cry, sound, noise (S) FD فاه to shout
L2 SKAND, shining (N) KD=KZ زت to leap
as-SKANDA, shining (n) KD=KZ زت to leap
kindle burn, be lighted
as-SNATH, pierce, strike down (S) NT نت نك to gore, strike w. horn
SHPIGHI, buttock (S) PG مكانة buttock
SKAR (KAR) approach (S) KR كر draw near
SRISH, adhere, join, unite (S) رش adhere, stick to
SILISH, adhere, embrace (S) لث stick to, twist round

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

KAKAS, shine (K) KS غبت shine
KAKRA-GOP-tri, wheel guard (K) KR كراف to round GP غخت conceal
GUP, guard, conceal (K) GP غخت conceal
GAP-ya, conceal, protect (K) GP غخت conceal
KAKRI-V-at having wheels (K) KR كراف to round V حوى have
L2 KVAN, buzz (K) VN=VN=VN buzz
BHIN-BHIN, buzz. (K) BN=BN buzz
KSMAY, shake (K) SM أمر to cause shiver
H2 KANGA, fastidious, thoroughly (Hindi) NG نقية foppishness, zeal, skill
prati-KSHAN-am, every (K) SN نة to experience and learned
moment
prati-KAKSH-ana, looking at (K) KSH قشع to see
vi-KKHEDA, cleaving, (K) KKH نكس to split,
breaking destruction
vi-KKHIT-ti, cutting off (K) KL قشع to cut vi, off
vi-KKHAND-as, various (K) KD تد measure, musical tune
meters (n)
KANKHALA, lightning (n) (K) KL غن ال lighting
vi-KAKSH-ana, bright (K) KS قشع to shine
H2 KHE-ka, rest, prosperity, safe (K) SH غن easy life S صح to be safe
KAKSHU-ka, peculiar to eye (K) KSH قشع to see
H2 KAKSH, see, say, tell (K) KS قشع to see to relate
a-KOSHOB-ya, not to be shaken (K) KSQ غبت to shake
KANKAL-ya, fickleness (n) (K) KL غبت to be unsteady
LANGULA, tail (n) (L) GL=ZL تذل tail
a-LOLUP-ya-mana, not greedy (L) LOL غبت to be greedy
AR-i-MARD-ana, enemy,
crushing (K) AR غبت to enmity. I (M) RD تح to crush
SPARTH-as, wide (S) PRTH قشع to widen a th.
H2 MARDA, crushing, grinding (M) RD قشع رش crushes grind
MARK-in, radiant, sun (M) RK راك shine
a-MRED-Ata, reptiliation (M) RD رش return
tVIS, shine (T) BS قشع shine
NAGAR, town (N) GR غن town
NAGAR-OK-as, citizen (N) GR غن OK دار dwell, stay
PRAEESH, shake, swing (P) RSH رش to tremble
PRUCHI, burn (P) RK رش to burn
PROSH, sprinkle, be wet (P) RSH رش sprinkle a fine rain
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

SLESH-man, mucus, band, string
SAKSH-seeking
SAKSH, ana, conquering
H2 SKAND, leap, fall, perish, be split or shed
SKAND-a, hopper
SKANDH, be attached
H2 (a) SKANDA, top, shoulder, trunk of tree
L2 (b) KANDHA, camel's hump
(c) KAKUD, hump
N.B. Camel's hump has assumed 3 forms in Sanskrit i.e. a, b, c and (d) KANDHA
SKHAL, waver, stagger
SKHAL-a, unsteady gait, displacement of garments
H2 STUBH, shout, utter sound
pra-SKAND-in, leaping
SKANDHA-AVAR-a, shelter of trunk=king
STUKA, tuft of hair
L2 STUPA, tuft of hair
STAPHU-ta, hunch-backed
SJSNA-A, phallus
* STHALA, mound
SPAND, throb
H2 SPAS, see, clear, evident
SPAS, watcher
SPASH-tika, make clear, illumine
* SPR, free from, release
nish-SPANDA, motionless
* SPRIDH, exult, vie w.

PROSTHESIS AND REDUPLICATION

* SPRIH (SPRIDH) vie w.
SPHAT, cleft, split, burst
H2 SPHUT-a, split, burst, expand, opened wide
* SPHUT-aya, to manifest
SPHULI-ng-aya, burn like spark

* SPRIZ (SPRIDH) surpass H=lost D
SPIT, cleft, fissure, crumble
H2 SPIT-a, cleft, crumble be broad, enlarge, flatten
* SPIT-aya, to reveal
SPITL, spark (ng)

Vi-SPLH, ungna, spark
pra-SLISH-ta, slurred, coalescent

SLESHA, close contact
H2 SRAS, fall down, go to pieces
SAMS, miscarriage, relaxing
H2 pra-SHOT-ana, split, expand
ati-SKAND, overstepping
(S)STOT-QT (K) KT, to step exceed
tati-ASKAR-ya, too wonderful
L2 ava-SKARA, privy nv. R/L

H2 SABD-aya, cry, word
(S)SFQ, to shout break become manifest

SAPRATH-as, wide, great
* TRID, destroy
STHALI, eminent. table-land
* STHAL-a, become dry land (a) TARG, threaten
(b) GAR, roar
(c) SPHURG, rumble, roar
TRID, pierce
TUSHI, hem of garment
* TUSHI-KHAND-ana, pouting of husks
TAT, groan

Ls* TRAB, embarrassed, perplexed
T-RB, pertain Eng.
* dis-TURB, perplex
TVAK-sh, pre-eminent
TSER, approach stealthily
TITTR-i, partridge
PARTRIDGE (PERD-ex)

BRD, bead, streaky cloth

mix with
L3 VAJKSH-as, breast Skt. (V)KSK قَصّ = breast
CHEST-t, breast Eng. KS قَصّ = breast
KUCH-in, breast Hindi KS قَصّ = breast
CHUCHI, breast Hindi KS قَصّ = breast
VILAMBHA, delay (b) (V)LM لَوْمَة = delay
L2 A-VIKR-ama, not valorous HERO, illustrious warrior HR=Kṣṛ قَرْعَ = hero Eng.
H/K A-VIGHR-aha, indisputable QUARR-el, have dispute Eng. (V)GR قَغَرّ to quarrel A, not QR قَغَرّ to quarrel
BIGAR-na, quarrel, change Hindi (B)GR غير قَغَرّ quarrel change
(V)RK رَئَى excel
(V)RK رَآى shine
(V)ARS شَرَى to love
(V)RD رَدَى be pleased
(V)RD رَدَى profit, return
(V)RR رَنَى strength A, not (V)IG هَجَى agitation
(V)EG هَجَى agitation
(V)IG هَجَى disturbance, agitation
(V)IG إِلَى أَنزِلَة to shake
(V)EG هَجَى agitation
(V)EG هَجَى be stirred
(V)RN رَنُود resound
(V)KS قَصّ كَتَكَ = breast cavity
VAN, love, desire (V)N حَنَى to yearn, long for
VAN-us, eager (V)N حَنَى
VAP, clip, shave, cut, pluck (beard, hair) (V)P حَفَى clip, shave, pluck (beard, hair)
VAGURA, snare (V)GR جَرَة = snare
L2 VAM, vomit, emit, send forth (V)AM حَمَى = throw foam
VOM-it. throw up Eng. (V)OM حَمَى
VANDHYA, barren woman (n) (V)DY حَمِى = be barren (woman)
H2 VARK-as, brilliance, vigour (V)Kṣṛ رَانَى shine, strength
VALBH, eat B/F (V)LF لُفَى eat
VRAND-an, arrow (n) (V)RD عُدَى to pierce (arrow)

L2 VALK, speak (V)LK لَا = to speak cog. w. LOGY
VISHANA, horn (V)SN سُنْ horn
* VISHAY-in, sensualist (V)SH شَهْدُهُ = love
H3* VISH, be active, do, flow (V)S سَعَى exert, act, سَحِب flow
VISH-ti, compulsory work, bondman (V)S سَعَى work imposed on a slave for getting freedom
* VISH-nu, worker (V)S سَعَى exert, act
H3* VISHA-ya, work, scope (V)S سَعَى act, سَحِب extent
A-VEDA-ana, ignorance A, not (V)ED عَدَى be acquainted with
A-VID, foreknowledge (V)ID عَدَى be acquainted with
KO-VEDA, knowing well (V)IS سَعَى well عَدَى be acquainted with
K=S مَحَبَّة knowledge
VID, understand (not prec.) (V)D=BD يَمِّع understand
VATAY-ana, terrace, or balcony (V)TAY تَماَيَة terrace, flat top of a house
YOS, health (V)S سَحِب be healthy
H3 VRKA, plough, moon, sun (V)RK رَانُى dig رَانُى shine
VASA, pole, ISA, pole (V)ASA عَمَى staff, stick, support
VRAD, softer (V)RD عُدَى soft رُدِّى

PROSTHESIS AND REDUPLICATION
VRIÐH, grow (V)RD عُدَى to grow (plant)
L2 VIGGAL-a, slimy (V)GL عِجَلة mud, clay
GIL, mud. clay Pers. GL عِجَلة mud, clay
VIDEO, see (ID) Latin ID عَدَى behold
VID, see, know Skt. (V)ID عَدَى behold, be acquainted w. VEDA, knowledge etym. dub. (V)ED عَدَى be acquainted w. cf.
PROSTHESIS WITH METATHESIS

Remove initial consonant and transpose remaining consonants. Apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require.

pra-SKALA, very full (S) KL=KL خالئ to fill up, become swollen with milk (udder)
* STIGH, to stride (S) TG=GT خالئ to step, walk
L4 STAGH, conceal, cover (1) (S) TG=GT خالئ to conceal, cover
* KAT, cover Aryan (2) KT خالئ to cover
* TEGO, to cover Latin (3) TG=GT خالئ to cover
* DHAK-na, to cover (4) Hindi (S) KMR=KRM خالئ to soften
su-KUMARA, softness DK=TK=KT خالئ to cover
RARATA (LALATA) forehead (L) LT=TL خالئ countenance, face
H1 VISHK, kill, see (V) SK=KS خالئ to kill see
* VRAJA, enclosure (V) RJ=JR خالئ enclosure
GHRIN, burn, shine (G) RN=NR خالئ fire, shine
V=RS=SR خالئ to burn bull

TONING UP OF K

(A) Restore the lost initial K. i.e. ک - ق - غ - خ - ج - ح - ذ - ر - ن - م - غ

TANU, small, slender, thin TN=KTN خالئ thin
TANI-man, thinness TN=KTN خالئ thin
TANU-karana, attenuate TN=KTN خالئ thin
L1 TANA-va, slenderness skt. TN=KTN خالئ thin va, sfx
THIN Eng. TN=KTN خالئ thin
TUN-uk (TANU) thin Pers. TN=KTN خالئ thin
ATTENU-ate, make thin Eng. ATN=KTN خالئ thin
L2 LOK, world, people LC=KLC خالئ people
LAY=LAIC, people Eng. LC=KLC خالئ people
* A-LOKA-SA-manya not shared by people NL=KLN خالئ people share (SM خالئ share, is not the root)
* abhi-NABH-yam, upto clouds NB=KNN خالئ dense clouds
* NABH-as, cloud, bursting forth NB=KNN خالئ dense clouds
L2 NFBU-la, clouded Eng. NB=KNN خالئ dense clouds
* PALA-ka, guarding, preserving PL=KPL خالئ to nurse, guarantee
* PAL-I, female guardian PL=KPL خالئ to guarantee

TONING UP OF K

* PALA-ya, be guardian, maintain PL=KPL خالئ guarantee, nurse
* LAUKI-ka, worldly, usual LK=KL خالئ people, creation
* GOPAL-A, cowherd (GO) cry G=K خالئ to cry bellow (ox) خالئ to nurse (twist (strengthen)
* A-BALA, powerless etym. dub. BL=KBL خالئ power A, not or خالئ to nurse
* A-RAP-a, unscathed, uninjured RP=KRP خالئ to scrape, peel off
* A-LIGGA, shameless (JILLA) J=KJI خالئ be ashamed
* VYA, cover v/f FY=KFI خالئ to cover, covering
* TARA-na, deceiving TR=KTR خالئ treachery cf. خالئ defraud
* LAUK-ya, common LK=KL خالئ people
* PURA, fortified town, castle PUR=KPR خالئ to wall a town
* PA-ni, hand (PAL-ni) P=KP خالئ hand BL=KBL خالئ to take nfv.

abhi-LANGH-ana, overlapping (n) LG=LZ=KZ خالئ to leap
* RI-tu, fixed time, season, menses R=KR خالئ moment خالئ to blow periodically (wind), menstruate

H2 TANU-D-ana, scanty gift, giving up the body TN=KTN خالئ thin D خالئ thin gift
* ni-UB-ga, upside down UB=GB خالئ turn upside down
BHUGA-upa-PID-am, clasping w. arm BG=GB خالئ bend, fold=arm=X خالئ with
* MI-ta-GN-U, strong-kneed M=KM خالئ to stand GN خالئ to bend i.e. knee

غ MI-tya, price (MA) measure غ خالئ price غ م=MS خالئ measure
DHI, to nourish d/z Z=KZ خالئ feed, bring up (a child)
VI-PAS-ana, unfeathering PS=KPS خالئ to tie by feet VI خالئ to tie feet
PAS, bind PS=KPS خالئ to tie by feet
H2 BILE-SAYA, lurking in hole, living in hole BL=KBL خالئ to conceal
+S خالئ live
SLO-na (SRO-na) lame SR=KSR خالئ hvg a foot broken
SRI, break, rend, Shatter SR=KSR خالئ to break to pieces
PAD-AT-I, going on foot PD=KTR خالئ to walk

TONING UP OF K
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

L₂ upa-pra-LOBHA-na
seduction, allurement
upa-SOBH-ana, trimming
SHUDDHI, purity
DHI, dust, drink
NI-DRA, sleep
NAI-DRA, producing sleep
NABH-ya, cloudy, misty
ALOK-ana, deliberation, plan

LUBH-dha, greedy
H₂ LUBH, be greedy, wielder

H₂* AP-ta, sufficient, match for
L₃ PA-man, scab

PASA (PAS) bind, trap
L₂ VAEE, weave, cover
* pari-ava-DHARA-na, mature reflection

H₂* PA, watch, guard, protect
PASI-ka, trapper
* PAL-ya, be maintained
L₂ PITHA-ra, pot
POT, vessel

* PITTA-ya, stamp down
PURA, fortified town
PURA-am. GAYA, cit-y conquer prec.+GT to overpower
* PUR-BHID, destroying citadels prec.+BD to destroy
PAUR-a, townsman
* PAURA-SUKH-ya friendship of fellow citizens

H₂ prati-DHA, drinking down, (DHE) draught, nourish
DHA-ya, layer
BISA, root, origin, source
LAGG, be ashamed
ud-DA-na, unfettered

LB = KLB خَلْبَةً to captivate
(youth-woman) wheedle, deceive
SB = KSB قَفَضَ cut off branch
SH-D = KSBD أَكْثَرَتْ purification (excess)
D = KDQ دَقَعَ drink in small draughts
DR = KDRA دَمْعَةَ benumb NI pf.
N = KNQ نَفَخَ breathe, numbness, sleep
NB = KNB نَفَخَةَ dense clouds
ALK = KLT خَانُتُ take measure of, to compose

LB = KLB كَبِيرًةً be greedy
LB = KLB كَبِيرًةً fill wonder

* SA-ASA, having a bow
* DRO-na, tub, trough
DRA, sleep

BAI-DAR, not asleep
BAIL, DREA-m, sleep
DORK, it is sleep
DOR-mity, sleep
DOR-maat, lying asleep
DRA, run

N.B. DRA, to sleep and DRA, to run, can only be explained by Arabic. Sanskrit has confused and which are irreconcilable.

Sleep is numbness of limbs. cf. نَامَانَ benumb, sleep درَكَهُ be benumbed, be languid (eye)

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(B) Initial vowel stands for lost initial K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Toning of K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDU</strong></td>
<td>footchain (n) AD=KD =KD fetters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L3</strong></td>
<td>AP, work (n) AP=KP =KP toil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OP-us</strong></td>
<td>work (n) OP=KP =KP toil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPE-rare</strong></td>
<td>labour (Eng.) OP=KP =KP toil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-AD-I</td>
<td>without origin AD=KD =KD root, origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APA-ya, following</strong></td>
<td>AP=KP =KP to follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APA-asya, be active</strong></td>
<td>AP=KP =KP be brisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H3 ISH. go, see, kill</strong></td>
<td>ISH=KSH =KSH go see kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H2 UBH, cover over, fill</strong></td>
<td>UB=KB =KB cover conceal fill up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2 UTi-h, protective awok</strong></td>
<td>UT=KT =KT conceal, cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H5 IRA, drink enjoyment, refresh</strong></td>
<td>IR=KR =KR to sip in ۰ rejoice, be refreshed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URU, shank, thgh</strong></td>
<td>UR=KR =KR shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABHAR, go, wander</strong></td>
<td>ABR=KBR =KBR go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APA-as, active, diligent</strong></td>
<td>AP=KP =KP be brisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ATA, roam, gad about</strong></td>
<td>AT=KT =KT to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2 ARA-la, curly</strong></td>
<td>AR=KR =KR to be wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUR-l, wind</strong></td>
<td>CR=KR =KR to be wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALU, pitcher</strong></td>
<td>AL=KL =KL pitcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pari-ATA-ka, roaming</strong></td>
<td>AT=KTA =KTA to step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARP-ana, sacrifice</strong></td>
<td>ARB=KRB =KRB to offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H5 YAM, 1, hold, sustain</strong></td>
<td>YM=KM =KM sustenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. reach out, 3, curb, check</strong></td>
<td>draw near ۰ کھن to check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. subdue, 5. tighten (reins)</strong></td>
<td>subdue ۰ رئم check w. reins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YAMA, restrarer, rein
YM=KM\text{chek} (horse) w. reins
YAMA-na, restraining, guiding YM=KM\text{chek} w. reins (not \text{r})

(D) Restore middle K
OORD, sport play
O-O-\text{R}D=\text{OKRD}  اخرد
ATT, dispise
A-T=\text{KAT}  اط ح
OOF, weave
O-O-Y=\text{OKY}  او او

(E) Restore final K
a-asam-DIGHD-am, undoubtedly DGD=DGDG to tickle, A not
UT-ka, longing, Ksf
T-TK=\text{TAK}  تا ت
* pra-DAM-ana, forcible
DM=DMG  دم دم

KUR, steal, KUR-A, thief
SR=SRK  سرك steal Skt.
* CHOAR, thief, Hindi
SR=SRK  سرك steal k lost
* COR, thief, Nepali
SR=SRK  سرك steal
ROOK, thief, German
RK=SRK  سرك thief S lost

For the elision or apoecope of the final K the following English
words may also be studied:

LOW (LOGI) flame
AZURE, blue
LAW (LAGU) lay
LIE (LUG-en) false statent
LUNA, moon (LUC-na)
L1 \text{h-t.} (LUX)
* BRIGHT-t shining
* BRIGHT-t, fear
ALLOY, ALLY (ALIG) bind
FRY, cook in fat (FRIGO)

FEAR
FRY, young, swarm
LIEU, LOC-us place
FIGHT-t, (VECH-t-en)
RIGH-t (REG)=(REK)

* HRISH, to tell a lie
H\text{a} HAN, strike, kill
HAN-tavya, to be killed
HARA-na, striking
* HARA-na, beating
HARY, to long for
* HAR-tari, assasintent
* HAR-in, striking, fighting
* HELIKA, riddle, enigma
H2 Li, tremble, rock
H2 Li, stick to, alight, disappear, conceal
HARA-na, striking
VASARA-HAN, morning+ strike
HEDA-VUKA, house-dealer
VARA-AROHA, lvg. beautiful hips
VARA-AROHA, lvg. beautiful hips
ROHA, ascend
* ARUH-ya, ascending
* ROHA-na, ascending
HALA, plough (split, till)
HES=HRESH, neigh (R)
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(H) Change H into K
HRS=KRS  خررس to tell a lie
HR=KR  تر تر to beat, strike
HNY=KN  طاب تا to kill
HNY=KN  طاب تا to kill TB طاب تا fit
HRY=KR  تر تر to beat, strike
HR=KR  تر تر to beat, strike
HR=KR  تر تر to beat, strike

* HELIKA, riddle, enigma
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HALA, plough (split, till)
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TONING UP OF S

(a) Restore the lost initials S or Z

MAH, grant, bestow
HARI, fawn colour

L₂* HAR-in, charming
H₂ CHAR-m, bewitch, delight

* RAH, separate, abandon
NA-y, flattering, courtesy
HAT-y, slaughter, HR, to draw

L₂ TOH-na, to track
HINDI in-VEST-i-gate, to track
VEST-i-ge, track
an-ava-LEPA, unanointed
MAND, decorate (n)

PETA, basket
PEDA, basket d/t

* LOPA, deprive, plunder
* LOP-in, injuring, elision

H₂* LOPA-sa, plunderer, fox, jackal
L₂ LUMB-ar, fox
HINDI (m)

* TRA, protect, rescue
L₂ RUP-y, silver
SILV-er, (SOLV) (SERE-B-te)

* RUPA, manifestation, sign

L₂ GAI, to sing
SING, (n) Eng.

L₂* KYUT, fall, drop
* para-CHUTE, fall, (Latin)

* DI, fly up, soar
* DHAUK-na, offering, present
TU, be powerful, prevail
PUT, bind together

MH=SMH مَحَسمَح bountifully
HR=SHR مَحَضر to tawny fawn
HR=SRH مَحَضر to charm, bewitch
SR=SHR مَحَصر cheer up, rejoice

RH=SHR رَحَضر repudiate, divorce
N=SN مَنَسك to flatten
HT=SHT مَتَحَت to slay
HR=SHR رَحَضر to draw (a sword)

TH=ST مَثَت to track
(V)ST مَتَى to track
V-ST مَتُّ to track

LP=SLP مَلْبَس to grease, to oil
MD=SMĐ مَدَصد to adorn, to deck

PT=SPT مَسْتَرت basket
PT=ST متبت to track
LB=SLB مَلْبَس deprive, plunder
LB=SLB مَلْبَس deprive, negation
LB=SLB مَلْبَس plunder, tangle, box, jackal
LB=SLB مَلْبَس box

TR=STR مَتَّر to cover, to cover, S retained
RP=SRF مَصِير to pure silver, S lost
SLF=SRF مَصِير to pure silver, S retained

R=P=SPT مَسْتَرت to know face

G=SГ مَجَح to coo, rhyme, S lost
SG=SMГ مَجَح to coo, rhyme, S retained

KT=SKT مَكْتِب سطح to fall
KT=SKT مَكْتِب سطح gradually

D=SD مَدَد to ascend, go up
DK=SDK مَدَد مَدَد alms, dowry
T=ST مَطْر power to might

PT=SPT مَسْتَرت bind w. rope

TR=STR مَتَّر conceal, cover
D=Z مَذَاء shine
D=SD مَذَاء bind
D=SD مَذَاء bind

* TIRA-ya, conceal
* TIR-ya, woman

TR=STR مَتَّر conceal
TR=STR مَتَّر chaste woman

* ISTR-i, woman
RAP, prate, whisper
* KRI-t, name, glorify

PIYA, revile
KU, sacrifice (cog. w. YAG)
YAG, sacrifice

* KRI, remember, mention
w. praise

L₂ PAURA-na-MASA r/1 relating to full moon

MS مَسْح to measure (moon= measure of time)

PHAR=SPHAR, scatter
ni-GUR, scorching
SA-RAKA, with sun
RIF, utter grating sound
REE, trickle
MA-y, artifice, trick, witchcraft

MAS (MA), moon, measurer of time

MU-ka, dumb

H₂* MU, fasten, close

* sa-TU-hina, wintry
* KAT-kri, mock, deride
* VI-LUMP-aka, robber (m)
VI-LEP-ana, anointing

L₂ KALU-ka, mouthful of water

* ni-BH-a, like, resembling

TR=STR مَتَّر conceal, cover
D=Z مَذَاء shine
D=SD مَذَاء bind
D=SD مَذَاء bind

* TIRA-ya, conceal
* TIR-ya, woman

P=SP مَسْح fill, full

PR=PL مَسْح to measure (moon= measure of time)

PHAR=SPHAR, scatter
ni-GUR, scorching
SA-RAKA, with sun
RIF, utter grating sound
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L₂ KALU-ka, mouthful of water

* ni-BH-a, like, resembling

BH=SBH مَسْح be like, resemble
a-VA-na, not dried up
APA-ra, west
APA-ra, GALA-DHI, western ocean
GAL, drip
GHANA, hard
GHANI-kri, make thick
1. MAYA illusion, deception
2. *MAYA, consisting of, form
* VI-LOPA, robbery
* VI-LUMPA-ka, robber (m)
* VI-LOP-ri, robber, thief
* VI-LOPA-na, destruction

(b) Initial vowel stands for lost initial S or Z

* ADHI, above
ANDHI-a, blind, dark (n)
* ATTA, room on top, tower
H2 ADHI-k, highest, excessive
UTTAH-yin, rising
* UDI-ta, risen

L2* UD-atta, elevated
ASCEND, go up, rise Eng. (n)
a-para-UDH-a, not strong
ANDH-yaa, blindness
* UDA-vat, height
* UDA-yar, rise, end
* UD-DA-a, tying up
UBHA, both
URA-GA, breast-goer=snake

UDH-an, udder, bosom
AUDA-ka, aquatic

H2* IR, move, throw
UD-ak, water, moisten
pra-UDA-ka, moisten, wet
an-UT-ta, not-highest
RAPS-ad-UDH-an, having

K=SK ماء to water
AQ=SQ ماء to water
SDK=PR-DHI before east
D=SD ماء right, true, i.e. south
DK=SD ماء right, i.e. south
TV=STV ماء might
VR=SR ماء to wall (enclose)
VR=SR ماء to wall=enclose
KT=SKT ماء to fall=to drop
B=SB ماء become=lofty
MD=BD ماء to shave hair
BD=SB ماء to shave hair
RK=SRK ماء walk sluggishly
RK=SRK ماء walk sluggishly
RK=SKK ماء walk sluggishly
RG=AR ماء to flow, be rippled
R=SR ماء hair, man sx.
VR=SR ماء sour
VR=SR ماء to put
B=SB ماء to become=lofty
B=SB ماء to become=lofty

AD=SD ماء upper part
AD=SD ماء blindness
AT=ST ماء roof, top
AD=SD ماء to overtop=exceed
UD=SD ماء to raise
UD=SD ماء to ascend
UD=SD ماء to ascend
UD=SD ماء to ascend
UD=SD ماء to ascend
UD=SD ماء to be strong
AD=SD ماء blindness
UD=SD ماء to ascend
UD=SD ماء to ascend
d=SN ماء to be tied
UB=SB ماء to be companion
UR=SR ماء breast G ماء walk

UD=SD ماء breast, pap, mamma
AD=SD ماء to water nf.
IR=SR ماء to be moved=to fall
UD=SD ماء to water, moisten
UD=SD ماء to moisten, wet
UD=SD ماء to raise=to complete
RPS=SLP ماء to expand
a swollen udder
UD = SD әلәً breast, mamma
sa-ANDH-a-kara, dark (n)
AD = SD әلәً blindness cf., әلәً blackness
SUP-ta-UTTHI-ta, arisen f.
SB әләً to sleep UT = ST әلәً to raise
SAM-ud-ra, collect + water = sea SMәلәً collect UD = SD әلәً to water
SA-MUD-ra, sealed
SA әلәً with MD әләً circle, ring
* AT-ma = AT-man, soul, essence AT = SAT әلәً әلәً self, essence
UT-sa, source
UT = ST әلәً to raise
* UD-an-YU, long for water
UD = SD әلәً to water әләً Y = J әلәً long after
H2 UD-an, water, wave
UD = SD әلәً to water әلәً rise
UDA-ya-KALa, sunrise-
UD = SD әلәً әلәً to water әلәً әلәً әلәً hill
* UD-OG-as, extremely powerful UD = SD әلәً ascend OG = OZ әلәً power
L2 H2 UBH, knit, compress, bind
WEAVE(HUPHE) Eng.
HP = SF әلәً to weave
KUNDI-ka, pot, jar (n) d/l
KD = KL әلәً әلәً pitcher, jar
KUNDI-UDH-ni, jar-like udder prec. + UD = SD әلәً teat
* UTTA-na, widespread
UT = ST әلәً spread
L2 sa-ANDH-a-kara, dark (n)
ANDH-a, blind (n) Hindi
AD = SD әلәً blindness (nom. a)
H2 INV = IN, to urge, overcome
IN = SN әلәً әلәً әلәً әلәً ascend upon
* UD-U, star
UD = SD әلәً rising star
L2 UT, rise UTH-na, rise (Hindi)
* UT-TATA, overflow the banks
UT-tha, arising
UT-sa, source, fountain
1. UD, up
2. UD, well, moisten wet
UDA, water
UDA-ka, water, abution
L3 IR, stir up, move, arise
UR-na, to soar Hindi
SOAR, fly high Eng.
UT-TAM, highest (tam sfx)
UT = ST әلәً to raise

UTT-ama-GANDHA-ADH-ya
rich delicious fragrance
(n)
UD = ST әلәً to raise GD әلәً to be wealthy
H2 UDA-ya, rising, breaking
UD-AG-ra, elevated top
* UDA-GA, lotus = water-born
(GEN)
UD = SD әلәً to water GN = ZN
* UDA-anka, upward
* UDA-DHA-na, water-containing = reservoir
UD = SD әلәً to water fill
H2* UD-an, wave, water
* UDA-DHI-ya, regarded
as water or ocean
D = SD әلәً to think
* UT-KALPA, spreading its tail
i.e., peacock
* UD-DA-ti, coming forth
* IR, create
UTT-ama-ANGA, head
(n)
UT-tara, higher, north
* pi-DHA-na, covering, shut, stop
H2 IR, go, rise, move
* pra-UDHA, nature, middle-aged
pra-UDH1-blua, reach maturity
UD = SD әلәً reach maturity of
age +
* pra-UDHA-UK-ti, bold
assertion (vak)
UNN-at, height, high rank
IDADE, smearing, anointing
UT-TRA, northward
N B. UT refers to high i.e. chain of mountain on the north
side of India. It means also left because north is on the left when
you face the sun.
* UT-TARI-y-a, upper covering cover
  UT-TOR-ana, erect arch are
  UD-AHARA, fetching water HAR=SAR
  H/S walk with
  UD-ak, northward high i.e. mountain side
  UD-ank, upward, northward
  UD-PAT-ra, pot of water pot
  H2 UD-iti, sunrise, sunset
  UD-IKSHA, looking up
  UD-IR-ana, hurling i.e. pronunciation cf. BOL, speak pronounce
  SPEAK (SPREK) r lost Eng.
  UD-GHOSHA, proclaiming aloud
  UD-DAL-ana, tearing out
  an-upa-ALAB-y-a, not blame
  URAH-KAP-ata, broad chest
  K/S shrick
  URAH-prati-PESH-am, breast pressing breast
  ARU-ni, dawn
  ARU-nya, reddened
  UT-PIDA, sudden rise
  * UP-a-ma, simile
  an-AT-ma-VA-t, not self-possessed
  APA-ra, hinder=western
  APA-ra-PAKSHA, 2nd half
  * cf. SECOND (SEQUI) follow Eng.
  APA-rena, behind, west
  UT=ST to raise TR=STR
  UT=ST to raise TR=STR
  raise+TR=TR to curve are
  SD=ND=to water HAR=SAR=to water
  SD=ND=to water HAR=SAR
  SD=ND=to water
  SD=ND=to water
  UD=SD=to ascend UD=KD=Kh
  set (sun)
  up+KSH=Kh to see
  up+IR=KSH to hurl
  cf. لنتو to cast forth, word
  BL=BL to repel, hence throw Hindi S-PKR=to pour out wards.
  UD=SD above GSH
  جشي جشي
  DL=DR=RD=RD to tear
  ALB=SLB to blame
  UR=SR=SP to be broad
  U8=PR=PR against
  S8=PS to squeeze, press
  AR=SR dawn-light
  AR=SR=part of redness of dawn
  UT=ST to raise BD=side=4
  UB=SB=to liken, assimilate
  AT=SAT=to exhibit self V=concern
  SQ=QS to follow
  AP=SP to follow i.e. be
  behind i.e. west

* APA-ri-DY-us, following day prec. DY=prec. day sunlight=day
  H2 Ls* AV-y-a, of sheep, woolen, some-strainer
  AF=SF=wool
  AF=SF to filter
  * SHEEP, woolly mammal Eng.
  SP=SD=sheep be laniferous (beast)
  wool
  * ADHI-ka, superior
  AD=SD=to overtop, to lead cf. صمد
  * UD-ak-tas, f. above
  UD-aaya, being in water (K extensive
  UD-ak-AY-ana, north course high i.e. north YA=JA
  جاجا walk
  * UD-an-MUKH-ya, facing north
  prec.+MK=LA=to face m/l
  * UD-ayaa, rise, end
  SD=SD=to rise summit
  (i.e. end)

H2 UD-ara, rousing, exalted, noble UD=SD=SD=to raise overtop, be noble
* UDA-ra-krita, acting nobly
  UD=SD=to be noble KR=to be occupied
  * UD-ANA, rising air N/R
  UD=SD=to rise, ascend N=R
  * UDA-ra-ka honorific epithet of man UD=SD=SD=to be noble, glorious
  * UD-IPA, inundation
  SD=SD rise, ascend B=to above water
  * UD-etaya, must rise
  SD=SD rise, ascend
  * UPA-ANTA, nearness of end
  UB=SB to be near end
  * UPA-aya, expedient, device, craft, approach
  UB=SB=to be convenient, judgement, intellect, attain
  UP-EYA, (I) to be approached
  UPA-UDA-ka, close to water
  UB=SB=to be near SD=to be near SD=to be near to water, water

L2 sa-UD-aya, with interest
  SD=SD=to benefit
  SOOD, interest, benefit, Pers.
  SD=SD=benefit

(C) Restore the middle S or Z
  ANI-man, thinness, subtlety AN=ASN=to be thin and subtle
  AM, great AN=ASN
  ANU, delicate, subtle AN=ASN
  AM=ASN
  AN=ASN=to be thin, subtle
  AN-qi, finger (ANU)
  AN=ASN
* ALI, bee
  A-L = ASL غَضَبُ
  (E) Restore final $ S
  * Prati-MA, counter-measure
    PR = VR درا opposite $ M = MS مَسْحُ
    L3 MA-yas, measureable
    M = MS مَسْحُ to measure MESS = Eng.
  MAICH, measure
  Hindi MS مَسْحُ to measure
  * pra-MA-na, measure
    M = MS مَسْحُ to measure
  * MA, measure, MA-tri, measure
    M = MS مَسْحُ to measure
  * MA, not
    MA لَّا not
  * MA, exchange
    M = SM سُلَامُ to bargain (change)
  * MA, month
    M = MS مَسْحُ to measure (i.e. of time)
  MAH, month, moon
  Pers. MH = MS مَسْحُ to measure, measure
  * A-MI-ta-OG-as, of immense
    power A, not M = MS مَسْحُ to measure
    OG = OZ غَرُر power
  IM-MENSE (n) Eng. im, not
  * MI-BHASH-tra, speaking
    measuredly M = MS مَسْحُ to measure BS بَث
divulge
  * MI-ta-UK-ti measured
    speech (VAK)
  RAH, hasten, speed
  * OOH, conjecture, infer
  * A-ME-y, unmeasurable
  * SHAD-y, born of six
  pra-KAYA (KI) pick, collect
  (F) Change H into $ S
  * ATI-GAHA-na, unfathomable
    GAH = GAS غَلَبُ to dive AT
  * a-GOH-ya, not to be hidden
    GH = GS غَشَيَتُ to conceal
    MADHU-LIH, bee
    MD = MZ مَدْحُ السَٰدَةُ honey LH = LS لَّا to lick
    H2 GAH, thick, enter deeply
    KH = KS كَثْبُ غَلَبًا to thicken be thick
    KuHA-ka, deceiver, Hypocrite
    KH = KS غَلَبًا to deceive, be
  * GA-DHA (GAH) deep
  * GAH, dive, plunge
    GAH = GAS غَلَبًا to dive
    SL = SR غَنْسُ mode of life, course
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* prat-sam-γि-H1R-shу, wishing to give up or free o’{ self f.</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح repudiate set free SH=ما wish</td>
<td>HRI, to be ashamed, embassagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 definite, urge, help</td>
<td>H=S ملأ incite, urge ل帮助 help</td>
<td>HLI-ka (HRI ka) ashamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH=AS ملأ snake</td>
<td>AH=AS ملأ snake GD قلش alike (n)</td>
<td>HRI, carry, sever, cut off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHI-GANDHA, similarity w. snakes</td>
<td>VAI=VEH, endeavour</td>
<td>marry, enchant, captivate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAI=VEH, endeavour</td>
<td>VAI=VH مرح be active ژت impressed, power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* upa-HAT-nu, assailing</td>
<td>HT=ST مرح assault</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1 upa-HVARA, near,</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح be near,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbour, slope,</td>
<td>contiguous مرح to incline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secluded place</td>
<td>مرح blockhouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* prati-VIHA-ta, expressly enjoined</td>
<td>VH=VS مرح and command, order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-UHA=USHA, hinder</td>
<td>UH=VS مرح to hinder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHA-na, cessation, suspension</td>
<td>UH=VS مرح to withhold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* PIR-ya-H1-ta pleasant and salutary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1 VI-HAR-in, walking, extending</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح walk مرح enlarge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dependent on, enjoying, charming</td>
<td>مرح to hold مرح to cheer مرح to charm</td>
<td>HRI, walk, expansion, pleasure, increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* H1 VI-ava-HAR-in acting</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح walk مرح enlarge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proceeding, trading</td>
<td>مرح rejoice مرح to be plentiful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1 VI-VAR-in, speaking, declare, inarticulate speech, exclamation</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح walk مرح enlarge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 VI-VAR-in, speaking, declare, inarticulate speech, exclamation</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح to be moved مرح walk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 VI-VAR-in, speaking, declare, inarticulate speech, exclamation</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح speak clearly,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to explain مرح to squeak, مرح to roar (wind), cry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 VI-VAR-in, speaking, declare, inarticulate speech, exclamation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-IAH, desire, strive</td>
<td>H=S مرح desire مرح to strive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* HA-ya, speeder=horse</td>
<td>S=S مرح to run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-Va, runner, horse</td>
<td>S=S مرح to run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI, pour, sprinkle</td>
<td>H=SH مرح pour مرح scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IH, aim at</td>
<td>H=S مرح aim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* HU, call, invite</td>
<td>H=S مرح call out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* HU, invoke=HVA</td>
<td>H=S مرح to cry, call out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) HU, calling</td>
<td>H=S مرح call out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge-H-va, caller, tongue</td>
<td>H=S مرح call out (g for y, pfx.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 definite, urge, help</td>
<td>H=S مرح to scatter i.e. sprinkle, حب to pour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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**TONING UP**

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<td>HRI, shame</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح shame</td>
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**TONING UP of J OR Z**

Changes of J or Z

Sanskrit alphabet does not posses the letter Z. Therefore, the Z sound is conveyed generally by G or J or Y or I. This is so because J, Z and Y are linguals and they interchange. J was written as I e.g. JÖKE=10C. JORDAN=JORDON. "Y is frequently written as I" (Skeat's Dictionary P. 772) hence the equation:

I or Y = J

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<tr>
<td>L1 I, go (JA)</td>
<td>I=G جَجَح to walk جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I=GO (GEH-en) (GA) Eng.</td>
<td>GH جَجَح walk جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ati-i-ta, gone</td>
<td>I=G جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apa-i-ta, ceceased (cf. ذهيب)</td>
<td>AB جَجَح away I=G جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go, die</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-I-hi (l) depart</td>
<td>I=G جَجَح go جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I=G جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 I, to go, come</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upa-YA-na, approach</td>
<td>Y=G جَجَح come U=G جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ud-YA-na, walk about</td>
<td>Y=G جَجَح walk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-AYA-na, going forth</td>
<td>VRA جَجَح جَجَح جَجَح before Y=G جَجَح go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-I-ta, gone forward</td>
<td>I=G جَجَح go جَجَح جَجَح جَجَح</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-AYA-na, departure</td>
<td>I=G جَجَح go جَجَح جَجَح جَجَح</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-AY-α, precedingly</td>
<td>I=G جَجَح go جَجَح جَجَح جَجَح</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAYI, wealth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-I-ti departure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YA, go, walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI-AYA, going aunder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* AYA, going</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* AYA-t, future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* YA-tri, going</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) Y=G جَجَح to come</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y=G جَجَح to walk</td>
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<td>HR=SR مرح shame, confusion</td>
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<td>HLI-ka (HRI ka) ashamed</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح shame</td>
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<td>HRI, carry, sever, cut off</td>
<td>HR=SR مرح walk مرح to cut marry, enchant, captivate</td>
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SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

H₂* YA-ta-AYA-ta, going and coming
a-sam-UD-yana, not exerting
VI-Yat, going apart
YA-ta, gone
ex-I-t (I) go out
EX, remove, out
Eng.
H₂ EN-as, sin
misfortune
* YA-ta, travel
* YAT-na, exertion, effort
* UD-yama, exertion
* A-YUDDHA, uncombatable
* A-YODH-ya, not to be fought
* A-YUDHI-ka, armed
* A-YODH-ana, fight
* YAT-I, striver
H₂* YAT, endeavour, be in line w.
* ya-YAT-I, striver
* YUDH=JUDH, fight
* YUDHI-ma, warrior
* YUDH-SHTI-ra, steadfast in fight
pra-VAY-ya, fleetness
* YU-YUT-sa, desire to fight
AYA, nurse
Hindi+Eng.
* YU-YUDHI, war-like
* YUDHI-A, warlike
* YUGH-G-ay, conquering G/D in fight
* YA-tri, going
* I-ti, going
SU-I-ta, going well
* A-YA-ti, approach
* abhi-YA-na, approach
* AYA, income, access
* YU, desire

Y=J جَاء come جَاء go
UD=JD جَدَّاء toil, endeavour
V لَمَّا break asunder Y=J جَاء go
Y=J جَاء go
I=J جَاء go
EX=EK جِدَّت to remove far away
EN=JN جَحَّى sin
EN=ZN جُلُوع sorrow (not حُزِّي)
Y=J جَاء to walk
YT=JD جَدَّت endeavour, toil
UD=JD جَدَّت toil, endeavour
YD=JD جَدَّت to fight
A, not to fight Y qualitative
weapon A, against+p scripting.
YD=JD جَدَّت fight (transf.)
YD=JD جَدَّت fight (euphonic A)
YT=JD جَدَّت effort
JD جَدَّت endeavour, جَدَّت جَدَّت.
streak
YD=JD جَدَّت toil, G/JJD جَدَّت G toil.
YD=JD جَدَّت fight
YD=JD جَدَّت fight
YD=JD جَدَّت fight
ST=SD جَدَّت fast, firm
YY=VJ جَدَّت fast, hasten
YT=JD جَدَّت جَدَّت G, desire
AYA=AJA جَدَّت جَدَّت G to put out (a child)

AYA=AJA جَدَّت G, put nurse

TONING UP

* YA-ti, guidance
TRI-HAY-ana, 3 years old
YAD, recollection,
Pers.
L₂* AT-ma, self

YJA=ZA زَاء before, in front
TR غَرَّ odd No. = 3, HY=HJ
RAYAT-mat, wealthy (RI)
YAYU, horse (YU) swift
A, not YN=JN جَهَّة beginning
L₂ A-YON-I, lack beginning
be-GIN Eng.
RAY-TAM, extremely wealthy
g" SRY-am SURYA, evening sun
apa-YA-na, going away
AB away Y=J جَهَّة walk
L₂ AYA-wat, happy
AYA=AJB جَهَّة rejoice cogn. w. JOY
*a YODH-RA-va, no longer/apla, away f. JD جَدَّت
raising battle cry
IR, to be urged on
* UPS-YAMA, marrying
ICE (IS) frozen water
YAT-I, disposer, ascetic
* YAM-a, twin, forming pair
* YAMA-ka, double
* YAS=EISH, boil, bubble
* YA-ti, guidance
AYA=AJA جَدَّت to nurse
* YA-tri, going
I=J جَاء go
cf. Y=J جَاء walk
S جَاء جَاء جَاء walk
Y=J جَاء come
AYA=AJA جَاء come
AYA=AJA جَاء come
Y=J جَاء long for

SRY=SRJ جَهَّة sun SFR جَهَّة shine
YA-tu (YA) attack
IR-AN, tyrant
* pra-IR-ka, urge, impel
ANAYA, attracter=net
ANAYA-in, fisherman
H₂ IR-na, barren soil, stream
* SAM-I-t, coming together

When J or Z pass into I, they may be lost as shown below:

L₂* pre-sam-DHA-tri, recollector
D=JD جَدَّت find out a thing lost
* YAD, recollection,
Pers.
L₂* AT-ma, self

D=JD جَدَّت find out a thing lost
YD=JD جَدَّت find lost thing
AT=ZAT جَدَّت ذات self
AUTO, self Greek
NI-YA-na, way=go
G-U, going
MANI, pearl, jewel
SRI, mingle, mix
MANI-ka, jeweller
L₁ ALLABA, noise, din
JUBILEE, shout for joy
L₂ HLAD, make cool
GELO, cause to freeze Latin
GELU, frost, icy cold
I or Y = Z
YAG, sacrifice
AT-ma-YAG-in, self-sacrifice
YAG, sacrifice, worship
YAG-tara, worthy of sacrifice
YAG-ur-VEDA, sacrificial texts
H₂ VI-AYA-na, depart, waste
YAG-ma, sacrificial rite
adh-YAT-mika, relating to self
YAG-ana, relating to sacrifice
H₂ YU, to bind, push on
YAG-yu, worshipping
YAG-na-ISA, lord of sacrifice
VASU-YU, possessing Wealth
VI-YAT-ah, to kill
NI-YU-ta, fastened
H₂ VI-VAYI-kri, sacrifice, waste, squander
upa-YOK-tavya, to be enjoyed
L₂* A-YUK-ta, unyoked (ZYG)

TONING UP

* YOKE (ZYG)
  Eng. ZG زوج join, couple
  YG=ZG زوج to join
  A-YOGA, not a match
  A-YOGA, separation
  A-vi-para-YUK-ta, not severed

N.B. YUK-ta, joined, vi-YUK-ta, not joined=severed+A not

* YAVA, limb
  YV=ZV يذ زوج limb
  ANG, limb (N) G/Z
  A-YOGA, team
  abhi-YUDA-YI-ka, cause prosperity

I, this
Ia, that
Ia, as, like
I-tas, from this
I-i, so, thus
AGYA, permission, order
AGY=AGZ آجاز permission, license
N.B. one may be permitted to come or allowed (ordered) to go.

H₂ IR-ya, watchful, strong
  IR=ZR خر caution strength
  YA-d(YA) that
  YA-tha=KSHA-na, as seen
  YABH, have connection w.
  YAKA-ta, beggar BEG=BZ be destitute

* YAK, entreat, beg
  YAK=ZAK انظام be destitute, hence beg
  VI-AYA, waste, squander
  H₂ AYA-na, waste, departure

YON-I, matrimonial
YON-I, holder, vulva, womb
  YN=ZN خالی prolific (woman) begetter

* YA, while
  Yad, closely united w. Y = Z embracing

* YUG, join, embrace
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* YU, unite, join (I lost)

N.B. YUG, YAD, YU is the
YU, drive away
L2 YUK-ta(YUG) joined
* YOKE, marriage tie, union
pair of oxen (ZYG) Greek
* YUK-ti (YUG) connection
H2 YUG-ana, in company w.
preparing
L2a UI-ta, resembling
* JIH-A, resembling Punjabi
* YUGA, yoke, pair, couple
YUGA-AmSU-BHUG (m)
enjoy share of sacrifice
* YU-ti, junction (I dropped)
L2 YOGI-ta, YOG-in, joined
JOIN (ZUG) Eng.
* YAUGI-ka, agreeing w.
derivation
* VI-YOGA, separation
YU-ka, louse
YUK-ta-ka, little pair (ZYG)
aصل YU-kh (YU) drive away
* YU, tha, union, troop, (YUG)
* A-YUNGA, uneven, odd (N)
* A-YUGA, without equal, odd
H4 ni-YAMA, 1. restraint, 2. fixed
rule, 3. duty, promise, Vow
4. religious observance,

ni-YAN-tra, held in check
* PANKA-ava-YAVA, five
limbed
H2 sam-YAKKH-ana, curb,
guide

Y=Z=ZJ زج زج join
is the same word i.e. زج زج to drive
ZG زج to join
YK=ZG زج to marry, join
to couple زج pair
ZG زج to join
YG=ZG=GZ زج prepare
YI=ZI زج resemble
JH=ZH شاكیي resemble
ZG زج couple with زج pair
ZK دئت slaughtor (a victim)
AS share BG یع rejoice
Y=Z=ZG زج to join
ZG زج to join
ZG to join, couple w.

VI break, زج زج زج to join
Y=Z=ZJ زج to drive یع
K extensive
YG=ZG زج pair, k. diminutive sfx.
YK=ZG زج drive away یع

KARODH, anger KRD=HRD حرد anger
* GI-ta-KAS-in, censions of
victory G=Q شرى over-power KS=HS نش Know
* con-SCI-ous, knowing Eng. S احسن know, perceive
KAM, wish, love KAM=HAM عام love passionately
L2 KAM-ana, ensembled
AMO, love Latin
KAMA, love, god of love
KAMA-PALA, fulfilling wishes
prec. PL یحئ to fill
L2 KAM-ya, amiable
AMI-able (AMO) love Latin
KANTA (KAM) desired
KAM-am, at pleasure
* KARS-ya, emaciation
* KRISA, sickly
* KRIS, grow thin
* KRASI-man, thin

KAM=HAM عام love to love
KAM=HAM عام love
KAM=HAM عام to love
KAM=HAM عام love
KAM=HAM عام to love, wish
KAM=HAM عام to love, wish

KAM=HAM عام to love, wish

TOURING DOWN
K=H or A

KARODH, anger
* GI-ta-KAS-in, censions of
victory

* con-SCI-ous, knowing

KAM, wish, love

* KANA, ensembled
* AMO, love Latin
* KATA (KAM) desired
* KAM-am, at pleasure

* KARS-ya, emaciation

* KRISA, sickly

* KRIS, grow thin

* KRASI-man, thin

* AKKHILA, greet kindly

KRUDH, be angry

KAPHRA, phlegm

KRUD, to thicken

* KISIP-ra, quick

L2 A-GUSH-ta, unpleasant

KHUSH, cheerful (Persian)

* A-DEVA-GUSH-ta,
not pleasing to gods

GUSH, rejoice

GARUDA, gold, yellow

Z or G=Y

* A-GI-va, lifeless

* a-GI-va, livelihood

* GA-ta-GI-va, life gone

Z or G=Y

GI=YI حى life

GI=YI حى life

GA حى walk, go G=Y حى life
PHONETIC EQUATIONS

In this part the following sound-shifts have been demonstrated. They are an admitted fact in philology. One of the 4 basic formulas has been applied to reconstruct the Arabic root:

\[
\begin{align*}
G & \text{ or } J = Z \\
N & = M \\
D & = Z \\
K & = S \\
S & = T \\
\text{TH or } T & = S \\
S & = T \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[G = Z = Z\]

N.B. Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z. Therefore Z is generally replaced by G or D. The equations \(G = Z, D = Z\) illustrate this point.

- \(G\) or \(J\) = \(Z\)
- \(N = M\)
- \(R = D\)
- Loss of gh
- \(D = Z\)
- \(M = N\)
- \(N = R\)
- \(S = R\)
- \(K = S\)
- \(M = L\)
- \(D = L\)
- \(R = S\)
- \(S = T\)
- \(N = L\)
- \(L = D\)
- \(L = R\)
- \(TH or T = S\)
- \(L = D\)
- \(J = R\)
- \(L = S\)
- \(D = R\)
- Loss of D

**G or J = Z**

**PHONETIC EQUATIONS**

- \(EG\) = yata, trembling
- \(AG\) = to drive
- \(H_2 AGA\) = herding, drover, he-goat
- \(GANU-ka\) = bringing forth
- \(GAR-A\) = love, paramour
- \(GAR-A\) = love, paramour
- \(GAR\)-A, GARBHA, pregnant
- \(YAR\) = helper
- \(VRAJ\) = proceed, pass away
- \(A-GNA\)-a, ignorant
- \(A-GNA-ta\), unknown
- \(L_2 AGRA\) = field (euphonic A)
- \(AGRI\)-culture
- \(L_2 GARI-yas\), dear
- \(DEAR\), be loved, lover
- \(L_3 GHROR-A\), terrible
- \(H_2 GRAU\) = dread, dawn (German)
- \(DAR\) = fear
- \(GIM\) = thunder
- \(AG\)-a, permission
- \(At-ma\)-GAN, knowing self
- \(an-AROG-ya\), not sick
- \(ARGHA\) = price, paid
- \(ARGA\)-la, hindered
- \(sam-vi\)-BHAGA-niya,
- \(sam-vi\)-BHAGA-niya,
- \(sam-vi\)-BHAGA-niya,
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- \(sam-vi\)-BHAGA-niya,
- \(sam-vi\)-BHAGA-niya,
- \(sam-vi\)-BHAGA-niya,
YAG, sacrifice y/z
* A-BHAG-ya-mana, unsevered
* A-BHAG-a, shareless
abhi-GANA, race, descent
* abhi-GA-ta, well born (GEN)
ANGA, limb (n)
L2 BRAVALI-ta, ignited (v) جِنَّا
* A-RAG-yat, not pleased (N)
* A-RANG-it, dissatisfied (N)
* A-RUG, not diseased
* abhi-anu-GANA, permission
JR, grow old
* ARG5, be worth
L2 AGNH, value, honorific gift
* ARZI-dan, to be valued Pers.
L2 AGRA-yana, offering of new seed
* GRAIN (GRA-n-am) seed Eng.
* AGHRI-nil, glowing JUR, shine
GAR-GARI-ta, somewhat bruised
ANGA, just only (n)
a-GANE ya, of noble race
L2 UG-ra, terrible
UG-ly (UGGA) to fear Eng.
* a-GNA-pati, order
a-RUG, breaking (epuhonic a)
* a-ROG-y, not diseased
1. IG-y, to be honoured
2. IG-y, sacrifice
KANG, limp (n)
H2 JOOR, grow old, kill
KANG-A, lame (n)
KANGYa, lameness (n)
* GANI-ka, harlot
H2 GARR, blame, accuse, complain
H2 GAL, slip down, disappear

YP=ZK ذکر to slaughter a victim
BZ=Z स to divide स to split + not
BZ त्रि part, share, portion
ZN न numerous offspring, race
GN=ZN भ to be prolific (woman)
AG-AZ उष्ण limb
ZL त to burn
RL त to be pleased
ZA त to satisfy A, not
RZ त sickly A, not
ZN त permission
ZR त त त old age
ARZ अरु compensation, profit
ARZ अरु compensation, gift
ARZ अरु compensation (refers to barter)
GR=ZR त त seed
GR=ZR त त seed
AG=AZ त त while, since
ZN त त offsprings, race
UG=UZ हृत fear
UG=UZ हृत fear
ZN त order
RZ त त to crush, break
RZ त त sickly A, not
IZ त to honour
IZ त त a e still offered in sacrifice
KZ त त lameness
JR=ZR त त त old age स त slaughter
KZ त त lameness
KZ त त lameness
ZN त adultery स harlot
ZR त to upbraid, to blame
GR त त to beseech, entreat
ZL त त to slip त disappear

GAG-A, elephant ZG त त uproar (name after sound)
L2 GANGA, treasure GNN त त treasure
* GAN1, treasure GNN त त treasure
* GUR-ana, blame, reproach ZR त त to blame, upbraid
2. GAR-a, swallow (GIL)
GIL, swallow
GR त to swallow (not foll)
GL=ZL त त to globe, glut
* GARR-bh=GRAH, fruitful (tree) GR=ZR त त stop to
GLA-i, weariness GL=ZL त त to be jaded
GHAti, killing GT=ZT त त to kill watchars
GHUMA-GFUMA-ya, to hum GM=ZM त त to buzz त to resound
* an-abhi-anu-GANA-ta, no permission
AN of-EGAY-tva, trembling of body AZ त त limb EZ त त shake
ANGA-BANDH-ana, snaring (n) AZ त त limb BD त fasten
ANGA-GA, produced f. body AZ त त limb GN=ZN त beget (GEN)

GAGH-ana, buttock, posterior GG=GAZ त त buttocks, hinder part
L2 GAN, beget GN=ZN त to have many children (woman)

JAN-ana, to beget Hindi JN=ZN त त beget
GANA, race, creature, man ZN त race, offspring
GANA-ka, begetting=father ZN त त to have many children
GANA-na, bringing forth ZN त त to have many children i.e. beget

GAN-as, race ZN त त race, offspring
L2 GANA, birth, origin GENE-rate, produce Eng. ZN त त to have children i.e. produce
GEN-us, race Eng. ZN त त race
L2 GANI-man, genotype, race ZN त त race, offspring cog. w. pro-GEN-Y
GANI-tra, birth place ZN त त to have children i.e. beget
GANI-tva, wifehood ZN त त to have children (woman)
GANISH-ya, yet to be born ZN त त to have children, beget
GAN-tu, offspring ZN त त numerous offspring
GANI-tri, go V/B BRZ=BRZ त त to issue, going out
H2 GAN-i, woman, birth ZN त त to have children i.e. better

H2 GAG-di, eating, food GG=GAZ त त food
* GAG-a, warrier GG=GAZ त त to make a raid
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<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Phonetic Equations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAMBH=GAH, snap at, seize (m)</td>
<td>قلب</td>
<td>غبز = جز تعزظ الورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAP, murmur, mutter, pray silently</td>
<td>غاب</td>
<td>غاب = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIJ, distinguish</td>
<td>مميز</td>
<td>مميز = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALP, murmur (L)</td>
<td>دمبل</td>
<td>دمبل = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-BHAG-ya-mana, unsevered</td>
<td>برتعا</td>
<td>برتعا = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABHI-GA-ta, well-born (GEN)</td>
<td>خجل = شبح</td>
<td>خجل = شبح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUR, shine</td>
<td>شفق</td>
<td>شفق = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAIJ-h, to splash, scatter</td>
<td>وزن</td>
<td>وزن = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINV, hasten, quicken, stir (N)</td>
<td>رجفة</td>
<td>رجفة = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 GANI, wife ZAN, wife Pers.</td>
<td>زان</td>
<td>زان = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAP-a, muttering (speak low)</td>
<td>بالغ</td>
<td>بالغ = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA-mi, related (GAN)</td>
<td>جاني</td>
<td>جاني = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNA, know</td>
<td>معرف</td>
<td>معرف = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 GVAL, blaze, burn (V)</td>
<td>ماء</td>
<td>ماء = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAAY-as, expanse, space</td>
<td>مشر</td>
<td>مشر = جز عزظ التورع</td>
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<tr>
<td>H2 GU, urge, further</td>
<td>خال</td>
<td>خال = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA-ta (GAN) son, race</td>
<td>عائل</td>
<td>عائل = جز عزظ التورع</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHAM-kara, humming</td>
<td>نوم</td>
<td>نوم = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHAR-GHARI-ta, bruised</td>
<td>وردة</td>
<td>وردة = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 GHAMPHA, jump, leap (M)</td>
<td>طيران</td>
<td>طيران = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUMP, leap (M) Eng.</td>
<td>سرعة</td>
<td>جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JN-an-V-at, possessing knowledge</td>
<td>معرف</td>
<td>معرف = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHRI, sprinkle</td>
<td>رطع</td>
<td>رطع = جز عزظ التورع</td>
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<tr>
<td>ni-KUNGA, thicket</td>
<td>كنعان</td>
<td>كنعان = جز عزظ التورع</td>
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<tr>
<td>* nai-RUG-yat, health</td>
<td>رظ</td>
<td>رظ = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* para-RAG-as, free f. passion</td>
<td>راج</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra-GANA, recreation</td>
<td>ترفيه</td>
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<tr>
<td>pra-GA, recreation (GEN)</td>
<td>ترفيه</td>
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<tr>
<td>L2 JAL, to cover</td>
<td>مغط</td>
<td>مغط = جز عزظ التورع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALL-ery, covered space Eng.</td>
<td>غلاف</td>
<td>غلاف = جز عزظ التورع</td>
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</tbody>
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**PHONETIC EQUATIONS**

- VI-GAGH-ana, hvg. large hips: 
  \( \text{GG} = \text{GZ} \)
<table>
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- GAGHA-nya, hindermost: 
  \( \text{GAG} = \text{GZ} \)
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- pra-GAC-ra, waking, watching: 
  \( \text{GG} = \text{GZ} \)
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- pra-GNA, knowing: 
  \( \text{G} = \text{N} \)
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- pra-GNA-PARA-mita, highest degree of knowledge: 
  \( \text{PR} = \text{G} \)
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- pra-GVAL-ana, blazing: 
  \( \text{G} = \text{L} \)
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<td>لنش</td>
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- prati-GANA, assent, promise: 
  \( \text{GG} = \text{ZG} \)
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- pra-GHUR-na, guest: 
  \( \text{ZR} = \text{G} \)
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- AGA-ka, driver: 
  \( \text{AG} = \text{ZA} \)
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- AGA-na, gond: 
  \( \text{TR} = \text{HA} \)
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- pra-TAR-GAPA, morning prayer, pray silently: 
  \( \text{VG} = \text{ZG} \)
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- BHAG, lot, share: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{BH} \)
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- BHAG, distribute, allot: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{BH} \)
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- BHANG, split, break: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{BH} \)
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- BHAG-vat, possess a happy lot: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{BH} \)
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- BHAG-DE-ya, share, due: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAG-sas, in parts: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{KS} \)
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- BHAGI-ka, forming a part: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{KH} \)
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>كش</td>
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- BHAGI-vat, relating to admirable one: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAG-a, dispenser, lord: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHANG, split, bend: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAGI-kri, divide: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAG-ya, happiness, luck: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAG-ena, equivalent, representing: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- ANBAZ, equivalent, Pers (N): 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAG-ani-bhu, become a VASSAL of: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BUH=EH=SBH, to another's share: 
  \( \text{BG} = \text{DH} \)
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- BHAG-IN, participating: 
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- RAGA-ka, washerman: 
  \( \text{RG} = \text{RZ} \)
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SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

H: RUG, crush, break
  * ROG-A, sickness
  * ROG-in, diseased
H₂L: ḖAK-sh, laugh, eat
  * JOKE, to laugh Eng.
  * VAG-man, eloquent
  * sam-anu-GNA-ta, permitted to go
  * SU-GNA-A, knowing well
  * GAG-A, elephant
  * APAGA, river
UBJ, subdue
L₂: KUJ, crooked
JR, roar
JR, sing, praise (GIR)
JR, fasten
nir-NI-ta, ascertained,
(NI) wash, cleanse N/R
H₁: A-GA-AG-ra (not walking= mountain) mountain top
H₂: AG-rga, top, front
AG-ra-ni, leading
AG-ra-sas, f. beginning
AG-ra-PADA, tip of foot=toe
AG-ra-ASA-na, eating before
* a-GI-ta, uninjured
* a-GI-ti, scathelessness
* a-GYA-ni, intactness
abhi-GUR-ti, song of praise
GUNG, hum, buzz (n)
GANGHI-ka, runner, swifte-footed
nir-ARG-ala, unchecked
H₂: RUG, crushing, disease,
sickness
VI-AKRA, manifest (ANG) (n)

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

VI-ANGA, deficient in limb (n) AG=AZ عضو limb
VI-ANG-ya, be made clear (n) G=Z وضح be clear
upa-GAPA, to whisper GP=ZP عرف to hum, rustle
GHAM-ga, roaring (of wind) GM=ZMلأ power, powerful voice
L₃: pra-GAG-ra, awakening skt. GG=AZWلأ be awake
  * JAGAD-va, awakening (Gujarati) JGD=YZGلأ be awake
  * JAG-na, be awake, Hindi JG=YG=YZGلأ be awake
  (Z apocoped)
  * JAGR, be awake r/s skt. JGR=YGSلأ be awake
    A-GANA-AGRA-ya GN=ZN شرو race (i.e. public)
    unexposed to public gaze GR=ZV جهر to disclose A, un
  * A-GARA-A-MAR-tva, everlasting A, not A, not A, old age is not old
    i.e. youth
    youth and immortality A, not MR مر ellipse=die i.e.
    immortal
    ni-GRA-van, touchstone GR=ZV تر to sharpen (a stone)
    * an-abhi-GA-ta, ignoble, low GR=ZV عز eliteness, AN, not
    * an-abhi-GNA ignorant GR=ZV عز to know
    * an-abhi-GNA-na, not known GR=ZV عز to know
    KAG-a, mallet nfv KG=KZ فتى be clear, to pound
    AGIRA, courtyard GR=ZV دار courtyard
    VI-GANA, destinute of men GR=ZV دار race
    L₂: WAG-er, bet Eng. WG=WZ وامخ to bet
    VIG, stake at play Skt. VG=VZ وامخ to bet
    KHARA, churning, tumult KG=KZ فتى to bubble up (pot)
    H₄: ni-GRA-hya, injured, in-JURE GR=ZV تر injure J=ZR مر injure
    oppressed
    H₂: ni-GRA-ha, seizure, restraint GR=ZV تر عزرأ أذخ seize, prevent,
    constrain
    L₃: ni-GRABH-thri, seizer GRF جرف handfull GRF-tan seize
    Pers.
    * pra GNA, intellectual
    LAG-a, parched-grain
    * VI-GRA-hya 1. appearing
    separately 2. aggressively
    * abhi-anu-GNA, permission
    GANI-tva, wifehood
    GANI-man, birth
    GN=ZN عز to have children
GAN-tu, offspring
GAN-ma-KALa, hour of birth
GAN-yay, belonging to race
SAM-AGRA, completness of means
* GNA-pin (GNA) announcing
* GNA-tri knowing
GEN-in, of noble race
L4* GURA, injury
* in-JURE, harm
* AZAR, injury
PAT-ad-GRA-ha, catching what falls
VI-AG, fan, whisk
VI-ANG-ana, ornament, manifesting, mark, token (n)
pra-AGA-ka, driver
pra-AGA-na, whip
GHUR-ti, praise
* VI BHAGA, distribution
-VIGHA-ta, warding off

GAN = ZN شن offspring
GN = ZN شن to be prolific = beget
KL = فا pass time = time
GR = ZR فرمة means
GN = ZN فن to inform
GN = ZN نظر to know
GN = ZN شر race
GR = ZR ضر to injure
JR = ZR ضر to injure, harm
ZR = ZR ضر to injure
PT = فت fall
GR = ZR ضر to seize
AG = AZ طي to move (a fan)
G = Z زى to adorn, to dress, in a garb زى appearance, dress garb
AG = AZ طي to drive
AG = AZ طي to drive
GR = ZR ضر to injure
BG = BZ فش to divide + VI
VG = VZ فر throw off

D = Z
A-KHAND, indivisible
L4 KHAND, sugar, sprinkle
KZ ت تش to sprinkle (sugar) CANDY

* A-KHANDI-ta, unbreakable
* ati-DUR-vaha, hard to bear
* DHAR-ti, earth
* ati-DUR-manya-mana, grieving excessively
* DAR, respect
* ADHA, then
* A-DRUH, not hurting
* A-DHAR-ya, not to be borne
adhi-BADHA, abuse, insult
A-DHARU-ta, unwashed
DHUR-ti, injury, hurt

* DR = ZR بزور to bear a burden
BZ = ىار to blame
POL = ين find fault
PZ = فك to be empty, void
H2L* DHUR, burden, pole,

highest position
H2 DHURI-na, head, Chief
* DHUR-am-DHARA, bearing burden, helping
L5* GHAND-ya, to be seized
* APPREHEND (HEND) grasp

L5 DRAP-sa, drop
BDHDA, tied
BANDH-u, relative
L4 BANDH-ya, to be chained
BIND, fasten (n)
BAIJAHA, fastened Punjabi
BAS-tan, to fasten
BUDDHI, understanding
A-BODHA, lack of knowledge

* A-BUDDHA, foolish
abhi-DHA, surrounding
DHA, to kindle fire
L4 INDAH, to kindle
HAIZ-um, fuel

* AD, eat, enjoy
ARZ = عرض side = half KS narration

H2 MAD, be glad, in a pitiable state
MZ = موذ merry, to distress
A-VAD-ya, not blameworthy
* ava-DHAR-ya, neglect, disdain
A-VIDDHA, unpierced.

H2 A-VID-ya, without knowledge
ATI VIDHU-ra, very wretched
ko-VIDA-ra splitting well
H₂ KHAD, eat, destroy
KHAD-ya edible
* ANN, food (AD-na)
L₃ KHAN-ya to cover (KHAD)
KHA-na, to eat Hindi
* GHAD, to be captured
dag DHA (DHA) burned
* DHAK-KHADA, teeth-
cover=lip
* DA-t, DA-nt (AD-at) enter,
tooth
* DA-nta-KKHADA, tooth-
cover=lip
DAS-ana-KKHADA, tooth-
cover=lip

HZ DAVA (DU) forest fire DV  ḍuṣṭ desert+D=Z ḍuṣṭ to kindle fire
DAH, burn
DA, clean
* DAR-IDR, Poverty
DHOOR, kill
ARDHA, side, half
ef. HALF, side
H₂ DIV, throw, radiate
DIP, flare, blaze
1. DIV, tormented
2. DIV, radiance
* DI, shine
* DURI-ta, harm, distress
* DE-va, shining
DAI, purify
* DYO, glow, sky, day
* DY-ut, shine
* DY-ut, splendid
* DY-U-ti, radiancy
* DYO-tis=GYO-tis, light
BZ ḍuṣṭ to split
KD ḍuṣṭ to eat ḍuṣṭ to destroy
KD ḍuṣṭ to eat ḍuṣṭ to able
AD ḍuṣṭ to bite w. teeth, d dropped
KD=KT ḍuṣṭ to cover d dropped
K=KD ḍuṣṭ to eat ḍuṣṭ dropped
GZ ḍuṣṭ to seize
D=Z ḍuṣṭ to kindle fire
ZHK ḍuṣṭ to cover teeth cover
AD=AZ ḍuṣṭ to bite w. teeth nfv.
prec.+KT ḍuṣṭ to cover

HZS ḍuṣṭ to cover
BS ḍuṣṭ to split
BD ḍuṣṭ to clean
D ḍuṣṭ to be clean
D ḍuṣṭ to be able
HZ ḍuṣṭ to cover teeth cover
BS ḍuṣṭ to split
PHONETIC EQUATIONS

- DHUR, burden
- DHARI-ka, support, pillar
- DHAR-ya, be borne or worn
- DHAR-an, DHARA, bearing burden
- DHAR-ya, trained to bear burden
- DHUR-ti, injury
- DHUR-VODHI-ri, beast of burden
- DHRI-ti, firmness
- BHEDA, severing
- RODDHI-ri, opposer
- prA-BHEDA, cutting through +piercing
- ADHRA, arm
- BADDHI, be loathsome
- BUDDHA, wise, ready wit, understand
- BOD-di-avya, to be understood
- KULA-DHAR-ya, bearing burden of family
- BODHA, understand, awake, indicate
- BHID, split, cleave, pierce
- DYE, despise
- (BH)NA-na (BHID) stab
- ANN, food (AD-na)
- KAN-na, cover (KHAD)
- MAD-ya, gladdening, wine
- MADHU, honey, liquor
- MADHU-ra, sweet
- MADHU-RASA, honey juice
- MADHU-LIH, hvy. sucked honey
- ZR = فوز burden
- ZR = غز to bear burden
- ZR = Az to clothe
- ZR = غز to bear burden
- ZR = غز to bear burden
- ZR = غز to bear burden
- ZR = غز to bear burden
- ZR = غز to bear burden
- ZR = غز resoluteness
- BZ = غز to understand
- BZ = غز to cut, split
- BZ = غز to oppose
- BZ = غز to cut, lance VRA through
- DR = غز foreaxm
- BZ = غز to loathe, despise
- BZ = غز to be wise, witty
- BZ = غز to understand
- BZ = غز understand family
- BZ = غز to bear burden
- BZ = غز understand warmth
- BD = غز to be manifest cf.
- BZ = غز to be clear
- BZ = غز to split, to lance
- BZ = غز to split
- D = غز Despise
- AZ = غز to bite w. teeth, d dropped
- KD = غز to cover, d dropped
- MD = غز merry wine
- MD = غز honey wine
- MD = غز honey
- MD = غز honey
- MD = غز honey
- MD = غز to lick
MADHU-us, sweetness
MADHU-ka, bee
MADHU-TIKKI-va, remainder of honey
H₂ MADHU-ra, wine, charm (delight)
MADHI-vi-ka, gatherer of honey.
MADA-ka, intoxicating
H₂ MADA, intoxication, pride
Bl-BHAT-sa (BADH) loathe
MUD, be merry
MUD-ra, joyful
RADH, become subject, deliver
a.o. in the hand of
H₂ RADA, splitting, gnawing
* RADH-ra, willing
L₂ RAD, scratch, rend

L₂ RDRH, be happy, succeed
* ARRIDE, please Eng.
1. L₂ RUDH, obstruct
H₂.2. RUDH, grow, sprout

L₂ RUDH, grow, sprout
L₂ RUDH, grow, sprout

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

2. vi-DHU, beat (of heart) (DHU)
VIDH-ra, bright=sky
VID, firm, fasten
sam-RADHA-na, gratification
sam-IDHE-na, kindle
L₃ sam-DHA, milking
DH=DK to press, squeeze

* sam-DHA-ya, putting together
* sam-DHA, union, agreement
* sam-DHI, union (DHA)
* sam-DHI-tus, wishing

1. * SU-DHA, good position
2. SU-DHA, good milk=nectar

su-VI-DH-ta, well-known
SU-DHA, good knowledge
su-VI-DH-ya, good knowledge

* SU-VI-DH, good kind
* ADHO-DHA-h, lower and lower

A-DHRA-na-ka, intolerable
A, not
TOLE-r, rate, lift, bear
Eng.
A-DHRA-ya, not to be borne
an-abhi-DRO-ha, not insulating
ni-DAGHA, heat
nir-AKARANDA, unprotected
KRD=KRZ seek refuge, hide,

DHA-ani, supporter, earth
DHA-ari, bearer
DHA-tari, preserver
DHA-man, bearer
H₂ DHAR-man, usage, custom, support  
ZR دهر bear burden

"S was written as KH e.g. Santos=Santokh"  (Turner’s Nepali Dictionary P. 113)

K = S

L₂ KUTA, top  
* A-KAR-a, immovable

KT=S  خبط roof, top
KR=SR  سار to go, walk be

TA-RI-KKH-aya tree shade
TR طر to grow (plant)  K=S  شبه shade

* ATI-KARA, transgression

AT لع to exceed KR=SR  فار to walk

* an-IKH-at, not wishing  
* KR-anya, bewitched  
* ANU-KAKKH-am, on every bank

ANU-KANK-sh-in, eager  
* KR-a, umbrella  
* a-pari-KRA-ma, unable to walk

KANK-sha longing  
* A-RIKH-ya, not to inherit SIKH-sha, learning

H₂ a-KAR-a, to scatter, bestow, plenty, origin  
* a-KARA, to shape, make

KHIL, glean

L₂ A-KINTA, senseless  
SENSE (SENT) perceive  
A-KET-ana, thoughtless  
* a-KAR-ana, calling up  
* A-KARA-va, shapely  
* a-KARI-ia, having the form of a-KIR-na, (KRI) scatter

H₂ a-KRA-ma, stepping up, attack

L₂ SOR-tie, sally esp. of beleaguered garrison Eng

SR سار to scale (a wall) to assault, assault

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

H₂ a-KR-anti, treading, ascending  
KR=SR  سار to walk  لار to scale (a wall)

KANK, go  
(N) KK=KS  كي go away
H₂ a-KAR-an, arrival, conduct  
KR=SR  سار to reach  سيره conduct

* KARA, behaviour  
* a-KAR-yo, to be gone to, teacher  
* IKKHHA (ISH) desire

* IKKH-U, desirous  
KAKHA, bank

* KATH, boost

L₂ KADA-na, slaughter  
CIDE, slaughter  
* KAN, shine

* KAR-in, fashioning, making A-KANDA, not impetuous (N)

A-KARA, immovable

A-KALA, immovable

NA-GA, not walking=mountain N  نا not GA to walk

* KAKU, cry of grief

KANK-sh, desire  
* KAR-yo, to design, perform KIR, scatter

KU, bad

KUK, to contract

L₃ KUKA, female breast  
CHUCHI, breast  
CHES-t, breast

CHES-t, box  
KARKA-as, rough, hard

KRI, fashion, make

L₂* KEYURA, bracelet  
KOK-a, shrinking

* KRAY, to purchase  
* KRAY, ana, purchase

KRY=SRY  شورى to purchase

KK=KS  كي to shrink
PHONETIC EQUATIONS

L2* KAR-U, pleasing
KR=SR  to rejoice
* CHEER, gladden
Eng. SR  to cheer up, rejoice
* A-RIKH-tya, not to inherit
KHKHUH-nd-ra, musk rat
R=RS  birth inheritance
KK=KS  قمع to furrow earth
( mole) nfv.
cf. فل to dig earth
KAR-a, movable
SAR  nfv. KAR=SAR  to be moved 
KAR=SAR  walk  سیره
to walk
way of life

H5* KARA-KARA, move, run
KR=SR  to run
* KARA-ya, to be practised, current
SAR  = to be current
conduct
KAR-sha-ni, moving, flowing
KUT, peak
ni-KOKA, contraction
KT=ST  سطح roof, top
KK=KS  قم to shrink
KAR=SAR  to go, Y qualitative
SAR  سیره
gone to
* pra-AKAR-ya, teacher = to shrink
be
KAR=SAR  SAR  . go
KAR=SAR  SAR  go, Y qualitative
* pra-KIRA, enclosure
KK=KS  قم to shrink
SAR  سیره
go, Y qualitative
* sam-KOKA, shrinking, drying
KAR=SAR  to go, Y qualitative
A-RIK-thiya, incapable to inherit
SAR  سیره
gone to
* ava-KHEDA, piece cut off, distinction
KD=SD  cut asunder, divide
SAR  سیره
cut asunder, divide
KH=K=KS  تف segmentation
SK  شق top

H2 KHIKHA, tuft, crest
KHRI-ta, uplifted
KHKET-ri, destroyer
(KRE=SI  بني rise
* KHR-ya, rise
KR=KS  خروش to scrape
( SRI)
KARKA-sa, rough
KUT=E  سطح to level
* KUTTI-na, levelled floor
SP  سطح to flatten
KP=SP  سطح to flatten

L2 KAP-ta, slap CHAP-at slap
H2 KARA, motion, prison
KARI-ka, servant-girl
pra-KAR-a, strewn along
pra-KHAR-ya, sharpness
* pra-KAND-ya, vehemence
H2 pra-KUR-ya, abundance, plenty, currency
H2* KARA-na, strolling, cattle driving
* KARI-tra, course of action
KHURK, scratch
KHJ, KHUJ-i, itch
KHJ=SI  مسح to scratch
KHOJ, track
KHJ=SI  مسح to scratch
KAKH, straw
KH=KS  قم to straw
san-TOKH (san-TOSH) console
TKH=TS  علی console
L\textsuperscript{2} KUL-li, fire-place
* CHUHL-A, fire-place Hindi prati-iKKH\textsuperscript{a}-ka, receiver
* IKKH\textsuperscript{a} (ISH) wish
K=SH \textsuperscript{a} wish
KHD=SD \textsuperscript{a} cut asunder
L\textsuperscript{2} vi-ava-KHEDA, severence, split, to manifest
exuding, distinction
* SUND-er, sever Eng. (n)
* re-SCIND, cut Eng. (n)
* KHYA, reckon, number
* uk-KANDA, very violent, strong (n)
kh=S \textsuperscript{a} to leave a th.
*KHRESH, to leave a th.
SHACKLE, fetter Eng.
up\textsuperscript{a}-SIK-sha, eagerness to learn
L\textsuperscript{2} \textit{SHK}/SL \textsuperscript{a} wish
Kar-\textit{m} leather
CHIR-m, leather Pers.
Kar-\textit{ma}-ava-KART-in leather-cutter
Kar-\textit{ma}-PAT-ta, leather strap
Kar-\textit{ma}-BANDHA, leather strap
L\textsuperscript{2} Kar-\textit{ma}-BHAS-trike, leather pouch
POUCH, small bag Eng.
Kar-\textit{min}. covered w. hide
* Kar-\textit{ya}, be practised, roam
H\textsubscript{2} Kar-\textit{sha}-ni, moving, men
Kar-\textit{sha}-ni-SAH, ruling men
H\textsubscript{2} K\textsubscript{I}-K\textsubscript{I}, knowing. shining
(KIT) perceive
(KIT) perceive

KL=SL صَلّ صَلّī fire
SL صَلّ fire nom. A
KII=SIH wish
KH=SH شَعْبَة to fill
KHD=SD صَلّ cut asunder
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

VI-GURA-UHKR=aya, outspread ners
VI-KET=ana unconscious
H3 sam-KHRA-ya, rise, stimulation, high position
KHAYA, shadow
BHUK-ta-UHKR-ištah remnant of meal (BHUD)
L2 KIL-A, playing teenager, Eng.
FRO-lc, mirthful
SPOR-t, amuse
GAME, amuse, mirth
PLAY, frolic, be lively
FRISK, lively
S = K
A-SADRJ-śa, dissimilar
L2 SHARDHA, belief
CREED, belief, acknowledge Latin
A-SIN-va, insatiable
a-SEDH-ri, arrested
a-SEDHA, imprisonment, arrest
L3* upa-USTHA, sitting down
SIT (SED)
L3 SAPHRA, hoof
HOOF, foot
vi-SHESA, specific property
vi-SHESA-na, particularising
L3* vi-SHESA-tas, specifically
CHOOSE (KEIS) select Eng.
SISH, particularise
vi SHA nna (SAD) deceased
SU, be victorious, superior
SVAS (KHAYAS) breathe (v)
SU-na, empty unoccupied
SRI, emit
SRI-ra, (SU) valiant

GR hre = KHR=SR GR = khr> hre=SR spread+VI
KT = ST perceive by smell=not
KR = SR rise, be moved
KH = S shadow
BG = ye eat
KH = S be to leave
KL = SL be brisk, lively
FR = ḍh=ṛ rejoice=be lively, joyous
GM = ṣā to please
PL = al be able, cheerful
F = RSK be nimble
S = K
SDR = KDR to commensurate to
SRD = KR to acknowledge
CRD = KR to acknowledge a th.
SN = KN to be satisfied, be full
SD = KD to bind a.o.
SD = KD to sit
SD = KD to sit
SP = KP deflect sole of foot, foot
HF = KP deflect foot
SS = KS to specify, particularise
KS = KS to specify
KS = KS particularise
KS = KS to specify, particularise
SD = KD = Ṇ become sad, griefed, D lost
S = K be to overcome, overpower
SS = KS be rusty, hiss
S = K be empty, uninhabited
SREJ = KRI also go out f.
S = K be to overpower

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

SARAN = ga. deer. spotted
SREEN = KRN ṯo galloping animal
SRI = KAH = kahr. to overpower
SIRG = KRG bring out
SANISH = ya. wishing to gain
SANA = tri. acquiring
SAH = KAH = kahr. to overpower
SAR = SH'O hā, unconquerable
SAMUL = ya, woollen shirt
SIBIR = ra, camp, tent
SIMBI, pod, legume (m)
SULBA = string, cord
SILPA, variegated
SRAD = RAD, credit, believe
SAND = RA. to cleave to, to be fat
SAPHAUKA, small box
SHEER = kahr. basket (primitive)
SHAY, box i.e. basket Eng.
SACHIL = kharm to luxate
* upa-SAL = ya. open space
* VI-SHESA, peculiarity
* VI-SHESA-śa, detail + specify
* sam-SARGA, discharge (semens)
SAM = KRG send out
sam-SARG-am-kri, intercourse
SAS = leap
L2 SAS a, hare
HARE = (HAAS) = (KAS), jump
HARE = (HAAS) = (KAS), jump
SASA-DHAR = a bearing
SASA-DHAR = a bearing
SASA-LAKSH = man, hare-marked = moon
SASA-ANKA, hare-marked = moon (n)
SASA-ANKA-KULA, lunar race
SAS-in, containing hare = moon SS = KS to jump nfv. = hare
Sanskrit Traced to Arabic

SRAD-dheya, creditable CREED, believe, acknowledge
SKR	=KRĐ = to acknowledge acknowledge

1. SAS, leap
2. SAS, to cut
* SAD, sit
* SAD-ana, seat
L2* SAD-as, seat SESSION (SED) sit
* SAD-as, seat (SED)
L2* SAT-tra, session (SAD) SIT (SED)
* SATA, strip of cloth SET-U, bridge nfv.

SAN, gain, acquire
L2 SANI, gain, gift
GAIN, obtain
H3 SADA, Sitting on horse,
weariness
AS-va, runner, horse
H3 SADA-ana, seat, wearying SANA-si, winning
SATA, robber, thief
SAS, slumber
SAD-I, weariness

L3 SUNDH, trunk of elephant (N) SOOND, Hindi (N)

* STABA-ka, bunch = STIBHI
STABH = STAMBH, prop. sustain

STABH-ana, making rigid support
STAMBH-BHU, become a post (m)

L3* VAL-SESHE-ka, special
* CHOOSE (KEIS-en) select Eng. KS = specify choice

* KATHA, story

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

L2 SAD = KS = to cut to sit
SD = KD = to sit (not sit) seat
SD = KD = to sit sit seat

L2 = KT = piece cut off
ST = KT = bridge

SN = KN = to acquire
SN = KN = to acquire

SD = KD = to sit sit run (horse)

KRNHORN (CORNU) Latin
KRNHORN = to join, TK = KT = road
KRNYO horn, summit of
KRNBD = to create

SRNGa, horn SARUN, horn Pers. SRN = KRN = horn

SRINGa-gata, triangle
SRINGa-ga-take, place
where several roads meet
SRINGa-gin, horned, mountain
SRINGa-ga-PADA-na, producing horn

SRIT (SRAD) believe CREED, believe, acknowledge
SKR = KRĐ = to acknowledge

1. SUSH, become dry etym.
2. SUSH, hiss of snake (SVAS) (Y) S = KS = to rustle (snake),
SUSII, roaring (i.e., wave, wind, fire
SUSH-min, roaring (i.e., strong
SON, be red
SRNGA, horn, mountain top

SRADD-in, believing SRD = KRĐ = to acknowledge

SR = KS = to be dry or be dry
dub

SS = KS = to produce rustling, clink
SN = KN = to be red

SRN = KRN = horn, summit of mountain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-KATHI-ta, unmentioned</td>
<td>KS تن نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>to state, relate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHO-ra, rough, hard</td>
<td>KS تن نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATHA-ra, hard</td>
<td>GS تن نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATHA, then</td>
<td>AS ُت نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANTHA-na, friction (N)</td>
<td>MS تن ُت نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>to rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRICTION, rub</td>
<td>FRC تن ُت نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>to rub w. hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANU-KATHA-na, report</td>
<td>AN تن نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>from KS تن نا سب ، رابط to relate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATI-MAT-ra, beyond measure</td>
<td>AN تن N</td>
<td>to exceed MT-MS تن N / mesure Skt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET-er (MESS) German</td>
<td>MS تن N</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAICH, measure</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>MS تن N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASURE, (MENS) (N) Eng.</td>
<td>MS تن N</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENS-is, monthly course (N)</td>
<td>MS تن N</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH, MOON (MENS-is)</td>
<td>MS تن N</td>
<td>to measure i.e. of time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The above 6 words are based on MS تن N to measure

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-pra-ARTHI-ta, unasked</td>
<td>ARS تن نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TALA, bottom</td>
<td>SL تن N</td>
<td>lower part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTH-a-nya, desirable</td>
<td>ARS تن نا سب ، رابط</td>
<td>to desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTH, advantage</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTH, meaning</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>to explain, purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-ARTH-t-va, without soliciting</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHA, advantage, business</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>profit, purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHA-kara, useful</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>profit, purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTH-ana, request, prayer</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>request, petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHA, property</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>goods, moveables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-MITH-ya, not falsely</td>
<td>MS تن N</td>
<td>to beguile to lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-ARTHI-ka, useless</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>purpose, benefit N نا سب ، رابط not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iti-ARTHA, meaning so</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iti-ARTH-an, for this purpose</td>
<td>ARS تن N</td>
<td>purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHI-na, hard</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to be hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHI-ya, harden</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHU-ra, harsh</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 KATHO-ra, hard, cutting</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHA-ka, telling</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHA-na, narration</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>narration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATH, live in difficulty</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>difficult endure hardship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. Skt. has not cared for the transposition of letters and of Arabic cannot change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KATH, remember w. regret (N)</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>sorrow, grief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KATH, be anxious</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>be anxious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUNTH, kill</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUN, curve</td>
<td>SN تن N</td>
<td>to curve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHA-ya, to relate</td>
<td>KS تن N</td>
<td>to relate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHA-KAR-ma, continuous story</td>
<td>KR—SR تن N</td>
<td>सर—स्र स ि S = T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NRI-PA, guardian of men, king NR=MR مَرَّ مَرَّ man P=KP خَلَق, guard
NRI-PA-tva, sovereignty NR=MR مَرَّ man P=KP خَلَق, guard
NRI-PA-SAS-ana, king's decree prec.+SAR سَلِّ to rule
NRI-PA-SNU-sha, king's daughter-in-law prec. + SN=KN كِنْسَة daughter-in-law
* NRI-MNA, manliness, strength مَرَّ be mainly MN صَوْرَة power
strength
NRI-VARA, best of men VR=FR فَرْعُ to excel, overtop + مَرَّ man
NRI-SOMA, moon among men SM افْخُمُ to shine + مَرَّ man
NED, overflow ND=MD سَدَ rising of water
SVAN-ta, tranquil (v) SN=SM سَمَحُ be gentle, forbearing
NIL, become thick NL=ML سَلَيلَ be lusty, fat مَلَح become fat

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

N=LA

NIGHT-antu, list of words LG لَغَة word NT لَّ تَكَرَ... to tie
NIBIDTA-ta, elo cely pressured LBD لَبْدَ to cram LBD لَبْدَ to stick to
NIBIDA, embrace closely LT لَثَ أَمَّا to shelter ev. LT لَثَ أَمَّا to hide
H2 NATHA, refuge, protector LSH لَشَى destroy ev. LS لَشَى destroy to annihilate
A-NASH-in, not perishing LSH لَشَى destroy to annihilate increase of cattle
A-NASH-ta-PASH, lost LSH لَشَى destroy to annihilate increase of cattle
* A-NIMISH-at, winking
* NIMS, kiss, greet
* KISS, touch, greet

N.B. Greeting consists of touching forehead

NATH, implore, beg NAPI-ta, barber
NAPITA-ta, barber
KOON, speak, close H2 SNA-va, flow, stream

LAKSH, mark
LAKHSH-ma, having marks LAKHSH-mi, mark

ENG=HS حُسَب feel w. hand i.e. touch

ENG

LS لَثَأ اَمَّا to importune
NB=LB لَبْدَ to pluck hair
KN=KL قَالَ speak detain
SN=SL سَلَلَ flow stream

L=N

LAKSH, mark
LAKHSH, marking
NKS=NSH َنَقَلَ mark, trace
NKS=NSH َنَقَلَ mark
NKS=NSH َنَقَلَ mark
**PHONETIC EQUATIONS**

i.e. pearl (MUK) throw away  
MK=LK،天鹅 throw away
SAUMI-ka, flowing  
D=R

KAMUDI, moonlight  
Skt. KMD=KMR تقاء moonlight
UDHAR, milk  
Skt. DR در milk
DUDH, milk Hindi  
DD=DR در milk
Sanskrit being older has preserved R which has changed into D in Hindi

R=D

See Nepali dictionary by Turner P. 548

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RN=DN دين debt ↑ ائلار to lend</td>
<td>RN=DN دين debt ↑ ائلار lend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN=DN دين debt</td>
<td>KRM=KDM قُسَم stop to be foremost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRM=KDM قُسَم stop step</td>
<td>KRAM=KDM قُسَم meet, arrive foremost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRAM=KDM قُسَم meet, arrive near</td>
<td>L=LD ولید son, boy, k extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L=LD ولید boy (root unknown to English)</td>
<td>L=LD ولید boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. Please note that in Arabic language L+R never conjoin (see MZHR of SEYUTI) and the root of LARKA is admittedly LADKA (v. Nepali Dictionary by Turner)

N=R

DHEN-U. milch cow  
DN=DR در milk, non U

L2 AN, breathe  
AN=AR آئل رأح take breath cog. w.  
ANI-mal

L2 KUNKUMA, saffron  
Skt. KNKN=KRKM كركرم saffron
CURCUMA, (KURKUM)  
SAFFRON  
KRKM كركرم saffron

K. Arabic

L3 TRI, three  
Skt. TR ترر odd number i.e. 3=three (Eng)

TIN, three  
Hindi تُرُوُر* وترَر odd No. i.e. 3

* pra-N, life, breath  
N=K رأح life, spirit

NIJ, wash  
J/Z NZ=Kز روحة to wash
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

D = L

"Cerebral D and DH between vowels regularly become L in Vedic Sanskrit e.g. midhouse = milhouse, ide = ile (Sanskrit grammar by Macdonell P. 236)

Conversely, L changes into D" (Liddell's Greek Dictionary P. 461) e.g. ULYSSE = ODYSSE

* pari-SHYANDA, flow, stream SD = SL 
* pra-SYANDA, trickling SD = SL 
* DHVA-ga, bannered DVA = LVA 
* DIV, play DV = LV

H2 KAND-U, frying pan (N), ball KD = KL 
* GUDA, ball (d = l = r) GD = GL
* GAD, speak, say, call GD = GAL 
* KID-AT-man, thinking soul KD = KL 
* KUDA, summit, crest, tuft KU = KL
* KUDA-PASA, crest + thick locks PS = SP
* GAD-ya, to be said GD = GAL 
* NI-BIDA (NI-VILA) no crevice NI = NL

N = nei not

* a-sam-NADDA, not acquired ND = NL 
* MELI (MEDI) crackling of fire MD = DM 
* a-TOD-ya, musical instrument TD = TL
* a-DEVA-na, playground DV = LV
* upa-NAD-GUDH-A, covered w, shoe ND = NL 
* KAD-A, dumb KD = KL 
* CHAND, ask SD = SL 
* L3 TUND, to search TD = TL 
* TOL, search, Punjabi TL = GL
* H2 DEV, to sport, lament DB = LB

ARIL-ha = A-RIDHA, unlicked RL = RD

L2 A-RODH-i, one who mounts RD = RL 
* upa-NAH, shoe (d lost) ND = NL
* RIDE, be carried on horse back Eng. RD = RL

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

- upa-NAH-a, shod (H = lost d) NH = ND = NL 
* AUPADH-I-ka, fraudulent PD = PL
* ni-GADA, mention, recite aloud GD = GAL 
* prati-DIV-an, adversary + play PRA = VRA
H3 VI-GADA 1. confused GD = GL 

2. shouting, healthy
H2 SUDA, mud of a dried up pool or well, cook SD = SL 317 Mud extracted from a well 
* SUDA-SALA, kitchen SD = SL = SALA = KL

TAND, relax, flag (n) TD = TL
* GADA (GALA) fool GD = GL

L-D

SA-KALI-ka, with buds KL = KD
* KUL (KUD) buin KL = KD
* upa-KUL-ara, singe (KUD) KL = KD
* MELA-nandana, be inkstand ML = MD 
* L2 MILHA (MID-ha) reward ML = MD
* MEED, reward, merited praise Eng. MD = MD

KHALU, indeed KL = KD 
* LALA-ta, be fondled LL = DL
* LOLL, hang out tongue Eng. LL = DL 

L2 DARA, wife Skt. DARA = JARA wife
JORU, wife Hindi JR
DVAL, mix DBL = JBL

LOSS OF D

"D is sometimes lost" (Liddell's Dictionary of Greek P. 431).

In Sanskrit "the last consonant of the root if gh or dh may interchange with H e.g. megah = mah, nadhah = nah, gadah = gah, vadhah = vah" (Nirukta by Skold P. 180). This makes the task of
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

the etymologist extremely difficult, if not impossible as shown by the following entries:

* RUHA (RUDDAH) red
* MAHI, earth
* MIH (MIDHA) reward
* NAH (NADHA) fasten
* VAH-A, flowing
* VAHI-tra, boat
* pra-VAHA, flow, carry
* pra-HI (DHA) send
* puro-HI-ta, set before
ut-KHI-nna (KHID) cut off
ut-KH0-ta, swelling
RUH, grow
A-KHI-nna, not wearied
* BHI-nna (BHID) divide
* BHI-nna (BHID) fragment
* BHI-nna-ki-ri, divide
VI-Panna, without
feet=snake (PAD)
SHA, lion

L2 KARU, pot, cauldron
* CAUL-DR-on, boiling pot Eng. K. pot D lost

* pra-HI-tam-GA-nna, going on message
* VADH-u, bride, woman

ENG: VI-VODH-ri, husband
VIDHU-VADHA-na.
* moon faced woman
H2 VAH, marry, flow
* VI-VAH, marriage
* WED, marry, pledge

N.B. Perhaps VADH-U, bride i.e. married, of Sanskrit, and WED of English is the same word with the same sense. I quote "After the introduction of Christianity the lover was required to give at that time (of espousal) a WED or security. Hence the ceremony of

PHONETIC EQUATIONS

marriage has been called in English down to the present time a WEDDING" (i.e. pledge)

(T. Wright, Womankind in Western Europe p. 55)

Loss of D may be noted in the following words too:

GELU, frost Swedish (GELEDA) GL=GLD جليد frost
GEL-id (GELU) frost Latin GL=GLD جليد frost
GEL-ation, freeze GL=GLD جليد freeze
GOLD (GEL) Latin GL=GLD جليد freeze
JELLY (GEL) Freeze Eng. GL=GLD جليد freeze
JAM-na, freeze Hindi JM=JMD جليد to freeze (water)
SOOI-na, to swell Hindi SJ=SID جليد to be swollen

Loss of final GH

MEGH=MEH, cloud Skt. MH=MG=GM ج م cloud
MEGH, cloud Pers. MG=GM ج م cloud
MAHA, great Skt. MH=MG=GM ج م great
MAG-nitude G/Z Eng. MZ=ZM ج م magnitude
MAG-ify " ج م be great
Similarly, Magnify, Major, Majesty, Magnanimity, Magnate, Magniloquent are based on the Latin root (MAG) great=MZ=ZM ج م be great In fact in MAHA of Sanskrit the Arabic root is almost lost.

S = R
SIS, leave
SIS, head
S = RS رأس head

SUKH, ease, pleasure
Kه confortable (life) etym. dub.

L2 sam-KIRA, sweepings Kأَرْا كَسْح sweep
RALLA-ka, woollen cloth RL=SL ل س ث ا wool
KHIR, to limp KR=KS ك س be crippled

L = R
LALA, saliva
LALA-ya, secret saliva
H2 LAT, prattle, cry, act like child
LUNK, pull out, peel (n) LR=RR ع ر ر strip
LIKHI=RIKH, scrape, write LK=RR ع ر ر scrape
SURPLUS LETTERS SIFTED

The following surplus letters are an admitted fact in the various languages as also in Sanskrit.

1. NASAL N 5. Intrusive M
2. NASAL M produced by B or P 6. Intrusive R
4. Surplus P produced by M 8. Intrusive L

"And surplus letters were poured upon it like dust" (Minan P. 92) There is no question of any surplus letter in the Arabic roots which must be triliterals as a rule.

Remove Nasal N

H₂* ANDOLA, swing, revolve, wheel (N)  ADL to churn دال انوار لدودل
* ANDOLA-ana, swinging, revolving (N)  ADL to churn دال انوار لدودل

H₂* ANDOLA, swing, revolve
H₂* ANG, go, blame  BD غديح جحنج نصينه
* PANKA, mire
* PANKA, free f. mud
* PANKA, be smear

H₂* GANDH, scent sticking KUND- hole
H₂* KHAND, piece, fragment
H₂* KHAND- a, break, tear
* KHANDA, piece, fragment
H₂* KHAND-sas, break in pieces

H₂* KHAND, sugar, sprinkle
* KHAND-ala, breaker, destroyer

H₂* KUND, pitcher, jar, pit
H₂* KUND, pitcher, jar, pit  d/l
\[ \text{MAND}, \text{to praise} \]
\[ \text{GANDHA-ADH-ya, rich in perfume} \]
\[ \text{GANDH-I, smelling of} \]
\[ \text{KANDI-man, heat} \]
\[ \text{KANDI-kri, heat, enraged} \]
\[ \text{KANDI-ra, shining=moon} \]
\[ \text{KIND-le} \]

BG= رى fasten, enclose
* PG تى be red, yellow
* PG تى dye red, yellow
* PG تى dye red gfp.
* PG تى dye red gfp.

BG= رى fasten, enclose
* PG تى be red, yellow
* PG تى dye red, yellow
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SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

N.B. In the above noted words nasal N is inserted between K and D in 2 words at least. This shows a regular law of sound. Other combinations of letters may be studied similarly.

GANDA, pillow
A-SANGA, not attached
* A-SANKA, not fearing
* SANK, doubt
SANKU, peg
SA.NKH, shell
* nih-SANKA, unhesitating
nih-SHANGA, appendage, attached

* vi-SANK-ta, extensive
* VI-SANKA-nya, be distrusted
* VI-SANKA, doubt
* VI-SANKA, fearless
* VI-SANKA-ta, hideous
* SRINGA-rita, adorned

H₃* ANK, brand, embrace, lap, flanks, side
ANK-as, bend
*K/G
* A-LING, embrace
* ING, stir, set in motion

H₄* KANTHA, patched garment
L₂* SYAND, drop
KUNTH, blunted, jaded
DEW (DEU) root unknown in Eng.

L₃* ANGHARI, root جـ هـ Hindi
ANKA-para, brand, enumerate

H₅* SAND-rikri, make thick, strengthen

DHANV, go

L₄* GUNTH, cover
* KAT, cover Aryan
* TEGO, to cover Latin
* DHAK-na, cover Hindi
* GNIPA, enquiry
* DANDA, stick, staff

SURPLUS LETTERS SIFTED

* DAND-ana, beating
DANDA-AHGATA, blow w. stick
TD وقُد strike violently
prec. + GT حُطُح

L₃ RANDH-ra, cleaving
REN'D, tear Eng.
DRI-dan, to tear Pers.
DRI, split Skt.

N.B. RANDH, REND, DRI-dan is the same word

H₅* BHANDA, utensil, wares
stock in trade. bufoonery
* BHANDAra, ware-house
KA بَذَّة goods, wares, stock in trade

H₃ KHANNA, powdered sugar,
KD فَثِيحى to sprinkle w. sugar, to pound

* POONJI, stock-in-trade, Hindi
VIRNA, herd, flock, host

L₂ VRIND-in, containing
multitude
URDU, army Turkish U/V
VIRIND-ARAK, head of host

AK قَبَظة to squat
pratì-KHANNA, like, substitute KD قَبَظة like, substitute

1. VINDU, knowing
2. VINDU, gaining

L₃* 3. VINDU, drop=perishing
BD بَذَّة perish drop Hindi
L₂ VI-PANKA-ya, spread, proclaim
BK بَذَّة spread (news) VI, out

* pro-PAG-ate, disseminate
statement (PAGO) fasten Eng.
SANKA-ya, serving as peg

L₁ SING, smell, kiss=touch
SOONGH-na, smell Hindi

DG والد good smell

OD-our (OD) scent Eng. OD=KD قَبَظة good smell, K lost
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* PANKA, five
PANK, spread, manifest
ANG-an, enclosed space, court
PINDA, make into mass, densify
pra-BANDH-ri, composer
pra-BANDHA, ligament
pra-BHANGA, breaking
-SPAND-ana, quivering
MANG=MAG, be bright
MANG-ala, brightness
MANG-ishta, very bright
MANTH=MATH, whirl round
H$_2$ MAND=MAD, delight intoxicating
* MANDA-ya, delay, tarry
H$_2$* RINGI, motion, surging of waves
PANCH, make clear
L$_2$* VANK, go crookedly
* VINGA, crooked Punjabi
* VANG, desire, wish
L$_2$ VANCH, desire WISH, desire
H$_2$ VASH, wish, shine
* VANIG, merchant
* VANT, partition
niR-ANTARA, hgv. no Interspace ntr, interval, space
H$_2$ ni-ANGA, adhering matter, taunt
* PANKA-MAGG-ana sunken in mire
PANKA-ta, condition of mud
PANKI-la, dirty
H$_2$ ni-ANK-ana, depression, lap, waist
* PANKA-LAG-ana, stuck in bog
PARI-SHYANDA, stream, SD=SL stream flow D/L

SURPLUS LETTERS SIFTED

* prati-a-LING-ana, return VRA before adherv, catch
su-RUNGA, mine
* A-KUNDA, unexpected, sudden KD اکunda be about to, near, A, not
Pra-SYANDA, trickling D/J
SD=SL shed tears fall in drops
PRA-ANKA, eastward
pra-BHANG-ani, son of wind FG غاب wind
* BANDA, mutilated
sam-BANDA, bind together
ati-SAND-ra, very dense
H$_2$ GYANDHA-na, smell, sarcasm GD اذى smell revile
* VI-ANK seduction, deoeit AK اوجع seduce, deceive
* VAND, greet respectfully, VD رفط to lower, humility, pay homage
SINGH, thrir, tinkle, shrill SG سجعd twang (bow) groan sound
* KANT, to go
*K TANG, to step
* BANDH, to manifest
H$_2$ DNSH, speak, bite DS سخن relate, wisdom, bite
TANCH, go
TS گا go far off
SING-A, bowstring
H$_2$ CHANCH, go, jump CH-CH=KS go jump
SVANK, open
SFK گنچ open (a door)
SU-GANDH-ya, make fragrant GD نور good smell
* HANTA, come on, here HAT هیت come on, come here
sat-KAND-rka, splendid KD ودلا illumination
CHAND, moon Hindi KD ودلا light a lamp
Remove nasal M produced by B or P

L3 A-KAMPI-ta, not trembling
KANP-na tremble Hindi KP तः shiver
QUIV-er, tremble Eng. QF तः shiver
AMBARA, garment
an-ava-LAMBA-ana, not adhere MB नः stick to
AMBU, water
KUMBU-UDA-ra, pot bellied
KUMBH, pot, pitcher
RAMBA, support, staff
VI-DAMBA, mock, imitate
* GUMPH, twine, string together GP=ZP ضف to double
H3 GAMBHA, tooth, swallowing
H2 sam-RAMBHA, vehemence of anger, agitation
SHAMB, collect
AMBA-sa, water
L2 GHAMPA, jump
KUMBAH, pitcher
KAMP, tremble (KAP)
KUMBHA, curved (KUB)
L2 KUMBAH, kiss Skt.
KOMBA, kiss (Luganda)
H2 DAMBA, deride, deceive
pra RAMBA, beginning of a task
* cf ORIG-in, begin, rise Eng.
LAMP-ata, greedy

SURPLUS LETTERS SIFTED

LAMB, obtain LB=BL بل obtain
* SAMB-in, boatman, rower NV. SB سبب boat swim, flow
SKAMBH (SKAABH) pillar SKB صاب pole of a tent raise prop
SAMBU-ka, shell=husk SB سبأ to strip off (a skin)

Remove surplus B produced by M
* AMBA, mether AM ب mother
a-vi-LAMBH, without delay LM لوم delay
KAMBLA, woolen cloth KML سهلا woolen cloth
LAMB (RMB) hang down RM رام to droop
RAMBH, fill w. sound, resound RM=RN رن resound
JAMBH, destroy JM جهم collapse, overthrow

Remove intrusive R

“Insertion of unoriginal R appears widespread especially in N.W. languages both in loan and inherited words” (Nepali Dictionary by Turner P. 390)
HRS, be excited HS حشر incite, instigate (not حشر)
TRIP-ti, surfeit TP تفط fill up
H3 DRIMH, fasten, be firm DM=ZM زم fasten र र steady
L3 TRISH-na, thirst, desire TSH سعى thirst desire
TASH-na, thirsty Persian TSH عطش thirst
TIS, thirst=TEH Punjabi H/S TS عطش thirst TH=TS عطش thirst
A-TRIP-ta, unsatiated TP تفط to fill up
PRASU, axe PS ناس axe
L2* MARSH-ana, forgiving MS حشر to forgive (sins-God)
* MOCH-na, to forgive (Punjabi) MS حشر to forgive
* abhi-MARSH, touch, contact ب with MS to touch
L3 PARISH-ta, asked PS فحص to inquire after
PURSI-dan, to ask, inquire PS فحص to inquire after
SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

POOCH-na, to inquire Hindi MS مس to touch
* MRISH-ta, touched
L1 ALARAKA, mad dog (R) ALK أَلَّا to be mad
HALK, madness Hindi حا لُّا لَا لَا لَا لَا لَا لَا لَا لَا لَا لَا LUNACY (LUC-na) ا لَّا لَا لَا L to shine
المصدح نشأ
* AMARSHA, contact
* a-MARDA, pulling, pressure
KARP-ata, rag
KARP-ara, bowl
L2 KARPURA, camphor ان (M) ا ن الب كامفور KPR كافور camphor
*KARBU, spotted, KAB-ra, KAB-ara, spotted.
L2 CHHARD, vomit (KHARD) DAK, vomit Hindi
KRIN, tinkle, hum
H2 MARIKH, collect, strike
PRI, collect
KURD, to leap up
KRISH, to pull, drag along
KRISHA, plough, draw
L2 KOOD-na, leap Hindi GURDA, leap, bound Skt.
L3 GAND, knot (Punjabi) (N) GATH, knot (urdu) (N)
* GRATH-GRANTH, to tie, connect KNOT, KNIT (KNUGE) Eng.
* GRANTHI-la, knotty (N)
* GRATH-in, knotty
* GRANTHA, knot, composition (n)
* GRANTHI, knotty (N)
H2 KARV, chew, eat
KRIT, fasten together
TARSHA, thirst, desire

SURPLUS LETTERS SIFTED

DARBHA, tuft of grass DB هَبْل long forelock (transf.)
cf. TUF-4, lock of hair
TF طَمَان*ة forelock (transf.)
NAT, dance NRIT, cause to dance
NT لَى to leap, run, frolic
ni-NART-ISHA, desire to dance
NT لَى to leap SHA شاء to wish
NRIT, dance, play, be active
NT لَى to leap, frolic, run
NRIT-ya, dance, mimcry
NT مَى (transf. to mimicry, when dancing)
VAI-TRISH-nya, quenching of thirst
TSH غَيْف thirst, VAI, remove

H2 GHRISH, rub, crush GSH غَيْف rub, bray, crush
cf. DIP-5ZI, ZI to burn DB ذَاب to burn to urge
H2 TRUT, break, tear TT هَبْت to shatter rend
PARS-U, rib PS قَبْض to bend, wring
RIB, curved bone Eng. RB درب to crook, to slant
cf. RIB to crook RUB cf. PASLI= руб rib
L1 HRREECHH, feel shame skt. HSH وَحَشَة shame
SHY, bashful Eng. SH وَحَشَة Shame, shyness
SHY, startle, throw away Eng. SH وَحَشَة to throw away (arms to)
escape
BASHful, shame-faced, timid Eng.
MARSH, wipe, purify BSH=VSH وَحَشَة shame, fear
* MRICH, go MS سَيَط to walk
* PRISH-ta, interrogated MS سَيَط to inquire after
PRAKH (PRISH) enquire seek
PS سَيَط to inquire, seek. KH=S
CHRHIP, kindle CHIP-CHSB to kindle
MRID, grow weary MD مُد to be worn out, to cool
* MARSA, touch MS سَيَط to touch
L2 MARG-ara, rubbing itself=cat MG مَج مر soften by rubbing
MANJ-na, MANJ-an, rub (N) MG مَج مر soften by rubbing Hindi
* MRIS, touch MS سَيَط to touch
H2 MIRISH, forget, neglect, forgive
MRIG, cleanse, smooth, curry, sweep
MS مَج مر to be effaced, take no notice (مَج مر)
MG مَج مر to soften by rubbing,
sweep
* MIRKH, perish
* MIRKH, hurt, injure MK مَج مر destroy (مَج مر) perish
MK مَج مر bruise, pound
270  SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

* AmSA-la, strong, powerful  
   AS  عما  support i.e. strong-shouldered)
   * AmSA-PHALAKA, shoulder blade
   AmSu, radiant
   * KAMSA, goblet
   DAmS, bite
   DAmS-trə, fang
   DAmSA-na, wondrous deed
   H3 AmSU, juice, ray, stalk
   Mam-SA, meet
   DAmS, be wondrous
   AmH-as, distress, need, sin
   AmHU-ra, distressed
   DAmS-trə, hvg, tusks
   * SU-na-MAmSA, meat fresh f. slaughter house

Removes intrusive V
ati-TAVAR-ita, precipitate
sa-TAVARA, w. haste
GAVALI-ta, ignited
L2 GAVAL, blaze, burn (JVAL)
DIVISH, hatred
a-SVAP-nag, slumberless
L2 SUP-ти, sleep
Skt. SB نَسْبَ to sleep
SOP, sleep Latin SB نَسْبَ to sleep
AVAR-ти, returning
L2 KVATH, to boil
KAVATH-A, boiling, dococtionKT كَتَ to boil
KETT-le, vessel for boiling Eng.KT كَتَ to boil (pot) cog. w.
DHVAR, hurt
GVARA, fever
TVAR, shine
JVAR, be hot (GVAR)

Remove intrusive L
KLES, hardship
KLIS, difficulty, distress

SUREPLUS LETTERS SIFTED

GLAS, eat  GS كَتَ eat
CLUNCH, to go (n)  GS كَتَ go away
KLESH, speak inarticulately  KSH كَتَ to rustle
GALP, JALP=GAP, murmur  GP=ZP غَزَفَ to hum, mutter
L2 MLECH, speak indistinctly  MS هَبَ to chew, mumble, speak indistinctly

Please mark the beauty of Arabic word هَبَ to chew, to speak indistinctly i.e. chew the words to make them indistinct. Similarly, mumble means, to chew, to speak indistinctly.

MUNCH, chew  Eng. (n) MS هَبَ to chew

N.B. Skeat says MUNCH is "doubtless an imitative word". Undoubtedly MUNCH is a nasalised form of هَبَ which has become MLECH in Sanskrit with intrusive L and a different connotation. Similarly.

MUM-ble, bite, chew (B) Eng. MM=SMM صَمَ to snap w. teeth, S lost
MUM, silence  Eng. MM=SMM صَمَ to remain silent, S lost

H2 SHALB, boast, praise Skt. SLF صَفَ to boast SB بَيَّنَ to praise
L2-LAFI-dan, to boast Pers. LF=SLF صَفَ to boast S lost
SOBHA, praise SB بَيَّنَ to praise

سِيَاحَانُ اللَّهُ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
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