MUHAMMAD AHMAD MAZHAR

THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGE

A REVIEW OF RELIGIONS PUBLICATION
ARABIC
THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

By
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"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 Quran)

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Introduction

Human knowledge is of two kinds. The basis of one kind is the observation of the laws of nature and an approximation to truth through trial and error. The other kind of knowledge is based on an immediate apprehension of truth revealed by the All-wise and All-knowing God.

Before the advent of Islam, there had constantly been a long drawn-out conflict between these two kinds of knowledge, sometimes very violent. The contribution of Islam to establishes the fact that the two kinds of knowledge should not and could not clash if they are genuine and true. Generalizations based on authentic observation of facts do not clash with what Islam presents. In fact, knowledge through revelation, of which the Holy Quran is the most outstanding example, is the word of God. Natural phenomena, in all their manifestations, are the creation and act of God. The two can never contradict each other. Nor, for that matter, have they. Any apparent contradiction between the two has been of a passing nature, which the later research resolved and established the Quranic stand.

Some people accept revelation as true, because its source is God Himself and what God tells cannot be false even if it does not seem to agree with scientific knowledge. But there are others who would not accept revealed knowledge as such unless it is established according to strict quantitative laws of physical sciences and observation.

We are living in an age which is the age of a Prophet of God. Through him we have not only tasted the thrill of apprehending the truth at first hand but have also experienced the joy of its being established by the overwhelming evidence of facts and natural phenomena. More than fifty years ago, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messiah, claimed, on the basis of revealed
knowledge, that Arabic is the mother and source of all languages. It was a claim which was quite against the current philological stand. We are, however, convinced that the claim is true and can be scientifically established. The present book is a serious attempt, to demolish the present philological position and by a careful and honest collection of evidence, to establish the claim made by the Promised Messiah that the origin of all languages is one and the same—namely—Arabic.

We are sure that many more attempts, on the same lines, will be made to establish, not only this part of the revealed truth, but a number of other truths revealed by God to the Promised Messiah which do not appear to agree with scientific findings.

S. D. AHMAD.
Editor,
The Review of Religions.
PREFACE

The Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1908) wrote a book named Minan-ul-Rehman in 1895, wherein he claimed that Arabic is, the first language and 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 Religions Conference held in Lahore in 1896 he proclaimed this truth as follows:—

"We have shown in our book Minan-ul-Rehman that the Arabic language is the only language which can claim to be Divine, the fountain from which all sorts of knowledge flow, the mother of all tongues and 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 man learned to make their own languages, and the last, because the last Divine Book i.e., the Holy Quran is also in Arabic" (Teachings of Islam p. 132).

This passage speaks volumes for itself. The book Minan-ul-Rehman lays down the basic principles which should be followed to trace out the Arabic origin of languages. The humble writer drank deep at the fountain of the Minan-ul-Rehman. It was his guiding star in this research continuously carried on during the last 16 years. To his agreeable surprise the writer discovered:—

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

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

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

At present it is not considered necessary to publish all the material which is at the writer's disposal from the following languages viz Chinese, Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, French, English, Italian, Russian and Aryan roots. However, it has been deemed proper to publish a specimen of this research and a complete book may be published later on.

The proposition that Arabic is the source of all the languages runs counter to prevailing linguistic notions. To some it may come as a surprise; others may receive it with mixed feelings. But the truth is bound to triumph in the end, inspite of the deep-rooted prejudices about the origin of languages. So the reader is requested to go through these pages with an open mind.

As it is, the writer had to work single handed. The subject is very vast and the writer knows his limitations.

The writer has tried his level best to arrive at the correct root of words given in this book and has tested and re-tested them in the light of the 40 formulas discussed hereafter; but he claims no infallibility or authoritativeness for every root and leaves the matter to the sound judgment of the impartial reader. The subject is very vast, difficult and calls for a new one. I have tried to put it as clearly as I could; but if there is any obscurity I shall be glad to explain it. Any corrections or suggestions will be welcome.

Etymology is a science full of surprises and it often makes curious decisions. As a language develops, the final shape and meaning of words sometimes totally differ from the original form and sense of the root words; therefore, a hasty judgment should be avoided as far as possible.

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

I am deeply indebted to the Editors of the Review of Religions Rabwah, Pakistan, for publishing a part of this book in a series of articles; to Sheikh Abdul Qadir, the Bible scholar of Lyallpur for supplying the needed books from time to time, to Rana Manzoor Ahmad of Lyallpur. Qaid, Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, Sargodha Division; for typing out the original manuscript with zeal, sincerity and accuracy.

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SUBJECT INDEX

PREFACE

PART I

1. Origin of language. 1
2. Age of language. 7
3. Families of languages and Sanskrit. 9
4. Why European scholars bypassed Arabic. 18
5. Monogenesis Theory of languages. 22
6. Advantages of one language theory. 25
7. The Holy Quran and one language ideal. 27
8. The language of the Holy Quran is a universal language. 31
9. Arabic is a perfect language. 38
10. Criteria of best language. 51
11. Loan words. 57
12. Homonyms. 59
13. Diseases of words. 69
14. Basic Principles of Etymology 74
15. Missing Link between Aryan and Semitic languages. 89

PART II

(a) How to redeem Arabic roots from other languages. 94—128
(b) Alphabets and sound organs. 95
(c) Sound-shifts. 97
(d) Prefixes and suffixes. 101
(e) Removal of vowels. 102
(f) Removal of surplus letters. 104
1. Triliteral Formula. 107
2. Biliteral Formula. 110
3. Uniliteral Formula. 112
4. Cypher Formula. 113

5. Triliteral Metathesis. 117
6. Biliteral Metathesis. 117
7. Prosthesis. 118
8. Prosthesis with Metathesis. 119
9. Toning up. 120
10. Toning down. 123

PART III

XVII. How to read this dictionary. 129
XVIII. English traced to Arabic. 134
XIX. French traced to Arabic. 158
XX. German traced to Arabic. 165
XXI. Spanish traced to Arabic. 172
XXII. Latin traced to Arabic. 177
XXIII. Italian traced to Arabic. 213
XXIV. Greek traced to Arabic. 221
XXV. Russian traced to Arabic. 249
XXVI. Persian traced to Arabic. 257
XXVII. Aryan Roots traced to Arabic. 261
XXVIII. Sanskrit traced to Arabic. 275
XXIX. Hindi traced to Arabic. 396
XXX. Chinese traced to Arabic. 301
PART I
Origin of Language

The object of this treatise is to demonstrate scientifically that Arabic is the first language taught by God to man and all other languages are derived from it. This claim may seem to be too dogmatic at the outset, but it is true beyond a shadow of doubt. Therefore, the reader is requested to keep patience and go through these pages with an open mind, unbiased by the linguistic theories which he may have imbibed so far. It is very difficult to shake off old prejudices but those who seek after truth remain always open to conviction.

Of course, such claims have been made from time to time on behalf of Sanskrit, Dutch, Italian and Hebrew and have failed. But the very attempt shows that there is a goal to be reached, and the failure only shows that a wrong track had been followed. Past failures sometimes lead to future triumphs.

With the aforesaid object in view, it is hardly necessary to discuss, except in passing, the different theories about the origin and development of language, viz., the onomatopoetic theory, the interjectional theory and the gesture theory which gained currency at one time and were repudiated soon after. Suffice it to say that these theories now stand discarded like spurious coins. They begin in conjecture and end in doubt and lead us nowhere. Jespersen says about Maimon's theory known as ding-dong theory:
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

"This theory which Maxmuller propounded and afterwards wisely abandoned is mentioned here for curiosity of the matter only". (Jesperton p. 415)

The origin of language is shrouded in mystery. The onomatopoecic theory, or to be simple, the sound-theory is only a leap in the dark. It assumes that words were formed in imitation of natural sounds produced by inanimate objects, e.g., ding-dong, tick-tack, bang, whop, whiz, puff or, by animate objects, e.g., bow-bow, meow, caw, purr, tu-white. But the very basis of this theory is illogical because it seeks to proceed from the known and obvious to the unknown and mysterious. And "every argument has its postulates. We cannot reason from the known to the unknown, unless something be first known"; and this theory lacks the very foundation, viz., something known to build upon. It is a mere supposition to begin with.

The interjectional theory of language also presupposes that natural sounds uttered in a state of excited feeling, were the beginning of speech, and it is open to the same objection that it takes for granted what is required to be proved.

The onomatopoecic theory is in fact a very old one. Ibn-i-Jiini (12-1002) refers to some earlier philologists who believed in this theory.

"I.e. And some of them hold that all language is founded upon the sounds that are heard, viz, rustling of wind, rumbling of thunder, murmuring of water, braying of ass, cawing of crow, neighing of horse, belling of deer and so on. And hence language was a later production out of these." (Alkhoit p. 43).

Ten centuries after this, mark the following passage which appears to be a copy of the above quotation.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE

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

Herder, a German philosopher, (1744-1803) has been criticised by Maxmuller as follows:

"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 latter years of his life, and threw himself in despair into the arms of those who looked upon language as miraculously revealed". (Science of Language, Vol. II, p. 398).

Thus the imasonic theory ended in smoke and Maxmuller had to confess:

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

It is true that man can imitate the sounds of animate and inanimate objects. And almost in every language there are some onomatopoecic words. But they are meaningless utterances and their number is negligible as compared with the vast vocabulary of any language. The argument that because man can imitate sounds, therefore he must have invented language on the basis of sound is a mere fallacy. The faculty of speech co-exists with the ability to imitate sounds and one does not exclude the other. In fact the ability to imitate sounds is only a minor part of the faculty of speech. Words full of wisdom, reason and logic, words describing the whole universe, human nature—its passions and thoughts, and all that man lives and works for—cannot be reasonably supposed to be the outcome of mere accidental sounds. In this setting it is interesting to note the following:
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

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

The child learns to speak in his cradle from his mother and those around him. Throughout the past ages this process has been going on from generation to generation. It is clear, therefore, that speech is impossible without teaching. And perennially the question arises as to who taught speech to the first man. It is this background which makes Professor Schmidt and others of his view to resort to the religious theory that God taught language to man.

A closer study of the above-noted theories will show that they are in a way linked up with Darwin's theory of evolution. This is as much as to say that as ape developed into man, sounds and gesticulations grew into language and speech. But we all know that at no time in the known history man was without the faculty of speech, which in fact has always distinguished him from the lower animals. The most savage nations inhabiting the remotest corners of the earth are not without a language of their own. To say that man had eyes to see, ears to hear, hands to touch, nose to smell, is a truism only. But to say that he had a tongue for taste but not for speech, which he needed most, is a contradiction in terms. Man is a thinker as well. A Sanskrit word for man is Munsch which means a thinker. To say that man had been always a thinker but he could not give expression to his thoughts is another paradox. Speaking is, in fact, thinking aloud, and thinking is speaking low. In Greek, Logos means, a word and a thought because both are inseparable.

An Arabic word for man is Insan which means a social being. Man has to keep a household and for his day to day requirements he has to depend upon others. Even a monk or a recluse has to be looked after by others. The social bonds necessarily unite one man with his fellow beings in numerous ways. In fact, sociability distinguishes man from other creatures. Says a Persian proverb:

"A man reaches a man, but a mountain does not reach a mountain."

If man was speechless in the beginning of the world how could he fulfill his daily needs. Practically speaking, he would have been unable to live unaided and without speech.

The Holy Quran says:

"Bounteous God created Insan, (a social being), and taught him the mode of expression." (55 : 2-4).

Out of His bounty did He give man numerous faculties and an environment congenial to sociability. So He could not withhold the faculty of speech from man, for the obvious reason that speech was indispensable for a social being. To create a social being without the power of speech would have been a glaring antithesis, a negation of God's bounty, a frustration of the very object for which man was created. Hence the above verse.

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

Says the Old Testament:

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

“And God taught Adam all the names.” (Q. 2:32)

In a word, the origin of language is hidden in the remotest past and is beyond the reach of human knowledge. Speculation and conjecture cannot take the place of proof. Only the Maker could throw light on this important subject through revelation. And this is exactly what the Holy Quran has done.

AGE OF LANGUAGE

II

Age of Language

A leading linguist has rightly remarked:

“All language is primarily spoken and only secondarily written down. So the real life of language is in the mouth and ear, and not in the pen and eye.” (Jespersen p. 27)

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

1. Sumerian 4,000 B.C.
2. Elamite 2,000 B.C.
3. Cossian 1,600 B.C. in Mesopotamia.
4. Chinese Manuscripts 1,500 B.C.
5. Hittite 1,400 B.C. in Asia Minor.
6. Rigveda 1,200 to 2,000 B.C.
7. South Arabic 900 B.C.
8. Avesta 600 B.C.
9. Arabic 323 B.C.
10. Asoka’s inscriptions 280 B.C.

(Bloomfield p. 65)

The Rigveda which is the oldest Veda, is supposed to be not older than 2,000 B.C., in spite of the claim of the Pandits that the Vedas were revealed in the beginning of the world.

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

"Hence even in regard to old languages, period, known to us, is extremely short."—Encyclopaedia Britannica, p. 699.

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

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

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

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

III

Families of Languages and Sanskrit

Broadly speaking, languages are divided into three groups:

(a) Indo-European, or Indo-German, or Aryan group. The three names, in effect, denote the same notion from different viewpoints. This group contains the languages of Europe—Latin, Greek, etc., and Sanskrit and Persian.

(b) The Semitic group contains Hebrew, Syrian and Arabic.

(c) Ural-Altai or Turanian group.

Note:—Chinese is considered to be a separate language as the Chinese words are monosyllables only.

This division is only artificial, and it is based on the fact that the Aryan and Semitic languages have not been traced to belong to a common stock so far. It is lack of knowledge only which is responsible for these compartments. Philologists do not deny, however, that at some future time, we may gain more knowledge, and all the groups be found to have originated from a common stock.

Why each group is considered to have a common origin is a matter of convenience only:

"When we say that one language is related to another or belongs to the same family, we mean that they are uninterrupted continuations of what was once one and the same language, but which, in course of time has developed in one way here and in another way there on the basis of greater or less similarity of languages, especially in their old shapes. Philologists are able to group them together in a way that resembles, but in no exact parallel to the pedigree of living beings."—Encyclopaedia Britannica, p. 698.
As it is, philology, or the comparative study of languages, is a new science. It owes its origin in a large measure to the efforts of the Christian missionaries. They came in contact with foreign people and learnt their languages in order to teach them the Gospel. The Muslim and Buddhist missionaries also contributed to the growth of philology.

"The French Jesuit missionary, named Cordeaux, as early as 1767, sent to the French Institute a memoir in which he called attention to the similarity of Sanskrit words with Latin, and even compared the flexion of the present indicative and subjunctive of Sanskrit Asmi, I am, with the corresponding forms of Latin grammar."—(Jespersen p. 33) (As शमि to live, to be).

"Some knowledge of Sanskrit and of Hindu grammar had reached through missionaries in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the 18th century, Englishmen in India transmitted some exact reports. Round the beginning of the 19th century, the knowledge of Sanskrit became a part of the equipment of European scholars."—(Bloomsfield p. 11)

In this way the attention of European scholars was focussed on Sanskrit. Another important factor attracted them towards Sanskrit. These scholars were filled with admiration at the scientific way in which authors like Yashak, and later on Panni, and many other scholars of Sanskrit, had systematised the Sanskrit grammar and language as early as the fourth century B.C.:

"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 "—(Bloomsfield, p. 11)

Sanskrit and Arabic

There is no doubt that the Hindus were very much advanced in the science of language as early as the fourth century B.C. It is true also that Sanskrit is a very vast and beautiful language. And both these facts fully justify the admiration of European scholars. But it must be noted that the beauties of Sanskrit are partly innate, and partly they are the result of human efforts. We shall presently see that Sanskrit being a very old language is nearer to Arabic than other languages, and the innate beauties of Sanskrit are amenable to Arabic. But they form a small part of the beauties of Arabic. While Sanskrit is beholden to human effort or the labour of such authors as Yashak and Panni, the Arabic language has remained untouched by hand throughout the ages, and its beauties are natural and God-given: so that the contrast between Arabic and Sanskrit is all the more remarkable as a contrast between things natural and artificial. We shall discuss this aspect of Arabic later on.

As shown above, European scholars were captivated by the beauties of Sanskrit, and the theory gained ground that Sanskrit was the mother of Indo-European languages. But this theory was soon found to be untenable in the light of added knowledge and experience. The following evidence proves this:

(A) Sir William Jones, (1746-1794), is considered to be the first great European scholar of Sanskrit, who introduced Sanskrit and comparative linguistics into Europe. He had mastery of ten foreign languages at the age of 24 including Hebrew, Arabic and Persian. In 1783 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

"The history of what may be called European Sanskrit philology," says Maxmuller, "dates from the foundation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta in 1784 by Sir William Jones."
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

In an address given in 1786, Sir William said:

"Sanskrit language, whatever its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; bearing both to Latin and Greek a stronger affinity both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, that no philologer could examine them all three without believing them to have sprung from some common source which perhaps no longer exists."

It may be noted here, that Sir William has advisedly made two very important reservations:

(a) 'Whatever be the antiquity of Sanskrit'—this implies that Sanskrit is not proved to be the first language according to Sir William.

(b) 'Common source which perhaps no longer exists'—this also implies that a common source may be discovered later on.

Sir William's breadth of vision is praiseworthy as it leaves the door fully open for finding out the missing link between Aryan and Semitic groups. (See Article XV).

(B) Later on, Mr. Bopp (1791-1867), the great German scholar of Sanskrit and author of a grammar of Sanskrit, shared the above view of Sir William. Mr. Bopp says:

"I feel rather inclined to consider them (Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit) as subsequent variation of one original tongue, which, however, the Sanskrit has preserved more perfect than its kindred dialects"—(Jespersen, p. 49).

(C) Mr. Bloomfield says on page 12 of his book on language:

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

This is, again, in accord with the view of Sir William and Mr. Bopp that Sanskrit is not the first language.

(D) Maxmuller clearly says:

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

And the question at once arises, where is the mother of these three sisters? Was the mother so short-lived and unimpressive, while the daughters got a perpetual lease of life and influenced half the world?

(E) Coming nearer home, Pandit Brahmanand Sarwasti says in his book, Voice of Vedas, p. 94:

"But it must not be supposed that the Vedic language and the so-called Sanskrit are one and the same. The former has many peculiarities which distinguish it from the latter, its direct descendant. A person well-versed in Sanskrit cannot understand Vedic texts without the aid of a commentary."

This, again, is another way of saying that Sanskrit is not the first language.

(F) The word Sanskrit bears the same testimony. Sanskrit, (in fact Sanskrit), means 'collected together'. Perhaps various dialects were collected together and codified by the efforts of the great scholars like Yashak and Panni to give Sanskrit a final shape and form and grammar. The presence of a very large number of homonyms in Sanskrit is another evidence that different dialects were collected into what was called Sanskrit which we hope to discuss later on.

From what has gone before it is crystal clear that Sir William Jones, Mr. Bopp, Mr. Bloomfield, Maxmuller, Pandit Brahmanand, and the word Sanskrit itself, lead us to the irresistible conclusion that there did
exist a language before the Indo-European languages, or for that matter, before Sanskrit. Call it proto-Aryan, or ante Sanskrit, or language of the Veddas, or a prehistoric language, the name does not matter at all. Whether that prehistoric language still exists in the world or not, whether the missing link between the Aryan and Semitic groups can be established or not, is quite another question.

The reason for the above theories about Sanskrit is not far to seek. There were points of similarity in the roots of Sanskrit, Latin and Greek. And Sanskrit, being older and vaster was considered to be the parent language. But then there were points of dissimilarity in a larger number of roots of these languages. In order to make both ends meet, the theory that Aryan languages including Sanskrit, were derived from a prehistoric language was only a plausible explanation. This appears to be the background of the observations quoted above from Sir William Jones, Mr. Bopp, Mr. Bloomfield and others.

According to ELLIS,

"For the pure science of language, to begin with Sanskrit was as much beginning at wrong end as it would have been to commence zoology with placentation - the relations of life with the boxes of the dead." (Jespersen p. 67)

We shall presently see that Arabic roots cover the field of similarities as well as dissimilarities existing in the Aryan languages. This is as much as to say that Arabic can deliver the goods which no other language can.

To take an illustration. The following words mean to "RUN" in the 12 languages noted below, and all these words have been traced to Arabic according to definite formulas to be discussed hereafter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC</th>
<th>CHINESE</th>
<th>FAMILIES OF LANGUAGES AND Sanskrit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSIA</td>
<td>麻 to take fright and run away.</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIH</td>
<td>سمي to run (nom, o)</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAS</td>
<td>P to run</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA</td>
<td>رن to run away.</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLA</td>
<td>Fل to run.</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALOP</td>
<td>جب to run.</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAR</td>
<td>م to run fast.</td>
<td>チャン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHAG-na</td>
<td>اى to run.</td>
<td>PERSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUR na</td>
<td>د to run.</td>
<td>PERSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS-na</td>
<td>ناس to run.</td>
<td>PERSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATH-na</td>
<td>نت to run.</td>
<td>PERSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHAY-na</td>
<td>أتاج to run.</td>
<td>PERSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOOT-to, run</td>
<td>سحوم race.</td>
<td>PERSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVI-dan, to run</td>
<td>دغَا run.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMI-dan, to run</td>
<td>رمَج to run.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAGI-dan, to run</td>
<td>تُغَشَ to outrun.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAKH-ian, to run, attack</td>
<td>تُشَ to rush, to attack.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es-CAPE, to run away</td>
<td>كُبَا to run away.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRO, to run</td>
<td>كُرَا to run fast.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROM-os. running.</td>
<td>نِمُم to run with short steps.</td>
<td>LATIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEO, to run</td>
<td>مأ to run.</td>
<td>CREEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEI-mai, to flee</td>
<td>دعًا to run.</td>
<td>CREEK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

DIER-os to run DR to run.
THEO, to run T to run.
• PHUG, to flee PG to flee.
TREKHO, to run TRK=KTR to run away.

SPANISH
RECORR-er to run again CR كرا to run fast.

GERMAN
ap-LAOFF, to run off LF=LB هله to run.
RIN-en, to run RN=KRN فرن to gallop.
(k elided)

FRENCH
ACCOUR-ir, to run KR كرا to run fast.
• en-FUIR, to run off FR كرا to run.
ECHP-re, to run off CHP=KP كرا to run away.

ENGLISH
RUN (K elided) RN=KRN to gallop.
FLEE, to run away FL فل to run away.
HEAT, run HT حط to run.
HEAT, HT=HD حد heat.
RACE, RC=KR عرن run of horse.
re-FUGE, FG اناج to run.
GALLOP (WALLOP) WLP ولاج gallop.
CANTER, run (nasal N) CTR قطر to run away.

N. B. Canter has been wrongly traced to Canterbury.

BOLT, running away BLT بسته to forsake and run away.
DASH, rush, sudden DSH دبا to rush into thick of fight.

ARYAN
H2. • BAG, to flee, go BG ابن to go.
KAR, to run KR كرا to run fast.

FAMILIES OF LANGUAGES AND SANSKRT

RUSSIAN
• OOBEG-aht, to run away, OBG ابن to run away

The following points may be inferred from the above discussion:

(a) Some words are common to many languages; others are exclusively found in other languages. Some philologers try to find the same word in all the languages. This is a wrong approach. Arabic abounds in synonyms and hence the above roots. In Arabic there are yet about 150 words more to denote different kinds of running. They can meet any further cases.

(b) The above narration shows that human race must have been living together before it spread out to different parts of the earth. Each group had taken from the general store a stock of words. Some were common to many groups. Others were exclusively used by other groups. This stock-in-trade of each group, subsequently developed into various languages on different phonetic lines. Each foreign word when traced to Arabic is a trilliteral.

(c) Can Sanskrit or any other language supply the above words? Such illustrations can be multiplied.
IV

Why European Scholars Bypassed Arabic

From what has gone before, it is obvious that eminent philologists are agreed that there did exist a prehistoric or proto-Aryan language. But what that language was they have not been able to find so far. So the question naturally arises as to how and where that prehistoric language has gone away. It is curious indeed that a language, which has admittedly left its indelible mark upon Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Persian and the European languages, in fact upon more than half the world, should itself have vanished away. It was a mountain and not a molehill that has disappeared. It was an elephant and not an ant which has become extinct. This anachronism is, however, far from truth as we shall soon see.

The next question that arises in this connection, is as to why the European philologists, with all the light and learning at their command, with all the unbiased approach with which they may be credited, with all the means at their disposal, bypassed Arabic in their quest for the first language of the world. This question may appear to be baffling, but it is not difficult to answer. The following may be some of the reasons for the omission:

(a) Sanskrit was not proved to be the mother of Aryan languages. This must have given a rude shock to those who had banked upon Sanskrit as the first language. Instead of going forward in quest of another language, the philologists received a setback. They had already decided that the Aryan and Semitic languages had nothing in common. This psychological background deterred them from concentrating upon Arabic as they had done in the case of Sanskrit. This assertion of mine may seem to be open to doubt but it is based on solid fact. 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 established."

Now, even an ordinary student of Arabic knows that heo is nothing but هَ (she). The Arabic dictionary named *دار الفكر* translates هَ as 'she'. This is a common Arabic pronoun, yet an authority like *Encyclopaedia* says that the origin of this word is unknown. It shows, therefore, that the Arabic roots are completely ignored by these scholars.

At page 299 of his book, *Language*, Mr. Bloomfield gives a list of words which are common to English, Dutch, German, Danish and Swedish. These words could have been easily traced to their Arabic origin and the connection between Aryan and Semitic groups partly established. But in the said list, Arabic is conspicuous by its absence. I mention here a few of those words.

(i) *Kabra* (goat) is کبارا (Gufra, i.e., mountain goat) in Arabic. It is rooted in the verb Gafara (to cover) and Gafra means the soft wool covering. Therefore Gufra (mountain goat) explains its meaning and philosophy in as much as the mountain goat needs a woolen coat to save it from cold and snow. The above noted 5 languages cannot explain the philosophy of the word *Kabra*, because they cannot link it up with the verb Gafara. 'to cover'.

(ii) *Kabo* (head) is the Arabic word کب (Kubb, 'head'.

Examples could be multiplied to show that Arabic roots were completely absent from the mind of these scholars. Only a step forward
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

was required to connect different words with the Arabic roots. But unfortunately that step was never taken as shown by the above examples. The obvious was overlooked.

(b) Non-Arabic languages abound in compound words, while almost all the Arabic roots are simple and triliterals. The quadriliterals may be taken to be an exception to the rule. This peculiarity of Arabic roots is not to be found in the Aryan languages. Thus the Aryan and Semitic languages appear to be poles apart, and seemingly there is nothing in common between the two groups. This apparent discrepancy by itself overrules an attempt to reconcile the two groups.

But as we shall presently prove, the Arabic triliterals are the starting point of investigation and a solid and firm basis to trace the roots of different languages to the triliteral roots of Arabic. The apparent discrepancy is, in fact, a guiding principle.

(c) As already observed, philology is comparatively a new science and much remains to be done in this branch of science. There is a time fixed for every new science to develop to completion. The modern inventions of the 20th century were already inscribed in the book of nature. But they have been discovered gradually and after patient and long research. Hence the monogenesis theory of languages was destined to be established in this age like so many other discoveries which were not made earlier.

(d) Under the caption "Diseases of Words," I shall enumerate later on the various causes, metathesis, prosthesis, etc. 21 all told, which change the form of a word. These causes were not considered by European scholars in order to trace the Aryan roots to their Arabic origins.

Hence, the Arabic language may have been by-passed by the European scholars on account of reasons like the above and not as a result of bias against Arabic. One cannot attribute partiality to eminent philologists whose honesty of purpose and broad mindedness in the quest

WHY EUROPEAN SCHOLARS BYPASSED ARABIC

of knowledge is absolutely above board. Indeed a majority of them are already committed to the monogenesis theory of languages. But there is a time appointed for every discovery to be made and elucidated. The Holy Quran says:

و ان من شيء الا عندنا خزائيه وما تزل له الا معلوم

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

Is it probable that there was only one language in the beginning of the world? As a matter of fact the above possibility is not ruled out by the philologists. We have seen that Sanskrit was considered to be the mother of all the Indo-European languages. This theory was, however, repudiated in the light of added knowledge and research. Far-sighted scholars like Sir William Jones, Mr. Bopp and others made significant remarks that the Aryan and Semitic languages may be proved at some time to have sprung from one and one prehistoric language only. The following references are very significant:

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

(b) "Perennially the question comes up if there was original unity among such widely diversified tongues as English, Russian, Greek, Armenian and Hindustani, what is there to belie the possibility that at 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 Edition, p. 357)

(c) "Is there a possibility that our present classification of languages will be improved? More light is being shed upon language affiliations all the time 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."

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

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

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

References of this kind could be multiplied. Obviously, the question, raised above, is an open one. All that is wanting is proof at once clear, cogent and convincing, by which the theory of one original language must be practically demonstrated. And this is exactly what the humble writer undertakes to do. The writer also realizes that chance resemblances of some words are not the true criteria, and that the monogenesis theory of language must be based on firm scientific basis and definite phonetic laws. Whether the writer has succeeded or not in proving the claim, made in the beginning of this book, is left to the reader’s sound and impartial judgement. But
before dealing with the main topic, it is necessary, in the nature of things, to remove some wrong notions and vain prejudices. The deck has to be cleared to enable the reader to fully appreciate the theme that 'Arabic is the Mother of All the Languages.'

VI

Advantages of One Language Theory

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

If all the languages are proved to have originated from a Common source, it is well-nigh possible that national intolerances will be reduced to the minimum, and a sense of toleration and good-will engendered. The idea of a common original language from which all other languages have sprung will, in the course of time, foster common brotherhood of man and the linguistic differences will become innocuous, if they do not disappear altogether. The yawning gulf between a nation and a nation may be bridged in this way. History tells us a lamentable tale. The Normans, when they conquered England, wanted to uproot the English language. India was ruled by the British for one and a half century, and the Indian languages had to recede to the background in the face of English which became the order of the day as it was the language of the ruler. The Britishers left India in 1947 and ever since, Hindi India is trying to exile Urdu and Persian in order to impose Hindi upon the Muslim subjects whose mother tongue has been Urdu for centuries. Alongside this, the Sikhs are clamouring for the protection of Gurmukhi which they claim to be their national and religious language. And a full-fledged agitation is afoot in Bharat for
safeguarding Urdu and Gurmukhi. This vicious circle knows no bounds, and history bears testimony to the fact that linguistic differences have invariably sown the seeds of dissension, intolerance and even rebellion and war. If all the languages are off-shoots of one language, it is reasonable to think that the above differences may be reconciled to a large extent to make the languages quite impersonal. One language theory may bring nations much nearer, and change their outlook about linguistic and national differences which are differences in form only and not in substance. In this way, one language theory may prove to be a great blessing to mankind. The idea is not beyond the range of possibility, and in fact it is commensurate with the Unity of God and brotherhood of man. In other words, it is one of the greatest ideals to be achieved. And yet there is another advantage, that one may master the roots of parent language, and thus it will become easier to learn other languages which are rooted in the former. In the present state of society, it is essential to know many languages. One language theory can help promote national understanding in this way as well. The idea is not beyond the range of human achievement. If Sir William Jones could master ten languages at the age of 24, one, who is pre-equipped with the roots of parent language, can do still better. And above all, the proof of monogenesis theory of languages will be an additional evidence of the Truth of the Holy Quran which guided us aright to the hitherto unknown and hidden treasures of knowledge, which human efforts had admittedly failed to trace out. Withal, the common man’s charge against philology, that it is not a utilitarian science and ‘does not help us in learning language more expeditiously,’ will fall to the ground.

VII

The Holy Quran and One Language Ideal

We have shown above that language could not have been invented by man, and also that the Monogenesis theory of language is yet a dream of philologers—an ideal to be attained, a proposition to be proved with precision and certainty. Now let us see what guidance the Holy Quran offers on this subject.

1. The Holy Quran says expressly:

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

It is clear that the verse refutes the onomatopoeic and such like theories about the origin of language.

“The Beneficient (God), (Rahman), taught the Quran. He created man, taught him the mode of expression (Bayan);”

(55:1-4).

The following points are made out in these verses:

(a) Rahman means Gracious (God), Who has made provisions for all the requirements of His creatures out of His perfect bounty and not as a result of human labour and industry. He has provided the sun, the moon, air, water, the earth and all other amities of life. Similarly, He has given a language to man out of His bounty.

(b) He taught man a language which is clear and distinct—Bayan. The word Bayan means a clear and perfect mode of expression. The word Bayan is a complete answer to the theorists like Maxmuller and Hrdar who say that languages are imperfect and illogical, and hence they are man-made and not God-given.
THE HOLY QURAN AND ONE LANGUAGE IDEAL

(c) According to the Holy Quran, Bayan, or a perfect mode of expression, is the exclusive virtue of Arabic. The following verses emphasize this point:

"This is Arabic tongue, plain and clear." (16 : 104).

"There has come to you indeed from Allah a Light and a clear Book;" (5 : 16).

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

"(Consider) the Book that makes manifest (the Truth); (44 : 3).

And the Quranic teachings being in Arabic are called:

"Clear communications;" (24 : 26).

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

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

(d) And compare the Quranic language with what the learned Pandit Brahmanand says about the Vedic language:

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

(e) In proof of the claim that Arabic is the parent language, the Holy Quran draws the pointed attention of the learned men towards the laws which govern apparently diverse languages. The following verse has a very important bearing on this subject:

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

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

The following points are inherent in this verse:

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

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

Thirdly, the verse draws pointed attention of men of light and learning to resolve linguistic differences keeping in view the principles governing the differences of race and colour, which in fact are differences only in form and not in substance. In the above verse stress is laid upon the word, the 'learned' who will find 'Signs' of the wisdom of God on a proper approach to the question. That is to say, one should study the structure of various languages and compare and contrast them on an etiological basis; that is why the diversity of languages is placed in juxtaposition with the diversity of human races.

In other words, the Holy Quran has supplied a key for the solution of linguistic differences and has given an impetus to philological research and investigation. Has any other scripture laid so much stress upon a scientific approach to this problem?

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

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

**VIII**

The Language of the Holy Quran is a Universal Language

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

(a) 

"Blessed is He Who has sent down the Discrimination (i.e. the Holy Quran) to His servant that he may be warner to all mankind." (8: 2)

(b) 

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

(c) 

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

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

(d) 

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

The above verses, read together, lead to the logical conclusion that the language of the Holy Prophet of Islam should be a universal language in as much as his message is universal. This is another way
THE LANGUAGE OF THE HOLY QURAN IS A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

of saying that Arabic is a universal language and all other tongues are its off-shoots.

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

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

We proceed from East to West.

**CHINESE**

HSHEN, good, virtuous
CHIENH, affliction
HSUN, merits, services
HSI, to grieve (same as CHIENH)
SHAI, niggard
HSIU, to perceive by nose
HSUN, guard house on highway
CHIEN, ordain, set up
TSUN, imagine, guess
JEN, think

**ARABIC**

ANA-STRI-na, uncovered
SUHKI-ya, juicy
SLAKH-shna slippery
SUDH, correct

**HINDI**

ULLAS, joy
UN, wool
UNA, sorrow
JAN, thought
JUG, pair
GHATA, covering
NIRA-ADHAR, without help, respect
KSHIP-t, thrown
PAR-ana, to run away
DIYA, lamp
JAN-na, to know

**PERSIAN**

GRIF-tan to hold
KHAWR, low
KHANA, house
FRAKH-DAN, to separate
CHALIPA, cross
AZUR-DAN, to trouble
CHIRAGH, lamp
SARUN, horn
GRAM-I, respected
NIGRI-DAN, to see

**LATIN**

CALICO, to tread
ASSISS-to, to place

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* is a contraction of which is not found in Sanskrit. Hence Sanskrit is later than Arabic.
| BRAC-tea, leaf | VRC چرچ | B/V |
| ARREGO, to lift up | ARG چرخ | to ascend. |
| CLEPO, to conceal | CLP چرخ | to put a covering on. |
| CORNU, horn | CRN چرخ | horn. |
| GRAVO, to load | GRB چرخ | to load. |
| IN-STER-no, to cover over | STR چرخ | to cover. |
| MUN-ero (MUN) give, present | MN چرخ | to bestow. |
| SPIRO, breathe | SPR چرخ | to sigh. |

**ITALIAN**

| AGGRAPP-ire, to grasp | GRP چرخ | to take w. the hand. |
| AGGARAV-are, to weigh upon | GRB چرخ | to load. |
| AIZZ-are, to stir up | AZ چرخ | to incite. |
| CALAMO, reed | CLM چرخ | reed. |
| CIF-are, to write | CFR چرخ | to write. |
| COPER-chi-are, to cover | CPR چرخ | to cover. |
| DE-LIZI-are, to please | LZ چرخ | to be pleasant. |
| RA-GGR-are, to trick | GR چرخ | to deceive. (RA prefix). |
| SCHER-no, derision | SKR چرخ | derision. |
| AZZ-anu-are, to seize w. teeth | AZZ چرخ | to seize w. teeth. |

**GREEK**

| DERKO-mai, to perceive | DRK چرخ | to perceive w. senses. |
| EDO, gnaw, eat | ED چرخ | to bite w. teeth. |
| ICHOR, juice | ISR چرخ | juice. |
| ICHN-US, track | SN چرخ | a track, path. |
| KALM-OS, reed | KLM چرخ | reed. |
| KLEP-to, conceal | KLP چرخ | to cover up. |
| CHRON-os, time | CRN چرخ | time. |
| OROS, boundary, target | 加 چرخ | boundary, target. |
| SEMA, mark | SCR چرخ | mark. |
| H2 CHAR, to rejoice, to farewell | چرخ | to rejoice, to stand away. |

**ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES**

**SPANISH**

| HURG-ar, to excite | HRG چرخ | to excite, G/Z |
| CAER, fall | CR چرخ | to fall. |
| CO-RA-BATA, tie | RBT چرخ | to tie. |
| CHOCOR-eria, buffet | SCR چرخ | buffet. |
| ESCAR-ee-er, to scoff | SCR چرخ | to scoff. |
| GALACHA, clog | GLK چرخ | wooden look. |
| HORRO, free | HR چرخ | free. |
| MASC-ar, to massacre | MSC چرخ | to massacre. |
| SEPTI-mo, seventh | SBT چرخ | path. |

**FRENCH**

| ABBE, priest | AB چرخ | father, reformer. |
| CORB-er, crow | CRB چرخ | crow. |
| CRAC, to crack | CRC چرخ | to crack. |
| CRAQUE, fib | CRQ چرخ | lie. |
| EN-GRAV-er, to strand | GVR چرخ | bank. |
| ETOFF-oir, to extinguish | ETF چرخ | extinguish. |
| SAIN-er, to bleed | SGN چرخ | to shed blood. |
| TRIQUE-er, to beat | TRQ چرخ | to beat, knock. |
| SOUD-er, to solder | SD چرخ | to fasten tightly |
| GLAP-ir, to bark | GLB چرخ | to bark. |

**GERMAN**

| AP-DRES-en, to trash | DRS چرخ | trash. |
| AME, nurse | AM چرخ | mother. |
| AUFE-GLES-en to be unruly | GLS چرخ | to be unruly. |
| ZIN-en, to think | ZN چرخ | to know, to think. |
| HARS-en, to rule | HRS چرخ | rule, power. |
| SLAUX, skin | SLK چرخ | skin of animal. |
| TRYB-en, muddy | TRB چرخ | to soil w. dust. |
| TSAN, tooth | SN چرخ | tooth. |
THE LANGUAGE OF THE HOLY QURAN IS A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

ERDE, earth ERD أرض earth.
SPAR-en, to shut SBR صيب to shut.

RUSSIAN
KAHVER-kaht, to twist KVR كور to wind.
ZNAH-neyeh, knowledge ZN ناين to know.
MED-i-eeht, to linger MD مد to lengthen, delay.
AHZAHRR-nee, hazardous HZR حذر to warn, caution.
SVERR-kaht, to sparkle SFR سفر to shine V/F
SOOBAWTAH, Saturday SBT سيت Saturday.
TEENAH, slime ST طينه mud.
OOST, estuary ST خط coast.
JAHIL-et, to pity JL=ZL ذل mercy.

N.B. Russian language abounds in aspirate H.

ENGLISH
HORN (CORN) CRN قرن horn.
AGGRIEVE, to load GRB كرب to load. V/B
GRIEF GRB كرب grief F/B
BRIGHT-t, shining BRG برغ to shine.
BURGE-OIS (BURG) castle BRG برغ castle.
CAMEL (JAMAL) JML جمل camel.
FRI-END, pleasing FR فرح to be pleased.
GRIP, handful GRP غرفه handful.
KNOW (GNO) GN=ZN ناين to know.
PLEASE (F) LS لذ to be pleasant.

Please mark how one and the same word has been pronounced in different languages.

1. ٍن is gno or know in English, jan in Hindi, jen or tsun in Chinese, znah in Russian and zinen in German which is nearest to ٍن .
2. لذ is utlas in Hindi, please in English, de-LIZ-are in Italian, which is nearest to لذ .

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL LANGUAGES

3. ٍن is groha in Sanskrit; aggrapp-ire in Italian, grasp, grapple and grip in English, grif-tan in Persian which is nearest to ٍن .
4. قرن is SARAN-G in Sanskrit, SARUN in Persian, HORN in English, CORNU in Latin, CORN in French which is nearest to قرن .

This is how pronunciation differs from place to place under the influence of climate, habit and other factors. Similarly the sense or meaning of an Arabic word may undergo a slight modification in another language.
IX
Arabic is a Perfect Language

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

"Firstly, it possesses a complete treasure of simple words befitting every human requirement, while other languages are devoid of this perfection.

"Secondly, it accurately describes the attributes of God. It is a facsimile of the book of nature as regards the names of elements, vegetables, animals, minerals and human limbs. All these names are based on supreme wisdom and philosophy. Other languages cannot stand comparison with Arabic in this virtue.

"Thirdly, there is a complete order of verbs and nouns in Arabic. Similar verbs are mutually related with similar nouns in a scientific way. This perfection is not found in other languages.

"Fourthly, Arabic expresses more meaning in a few words. By using mere signs like علیکم السلام or changing the order of words, Arabic conveys an idea which other languages have to express in many sentences.

"Fifthly, Arabic possesses a store of simple words which faithfully and completely depict most subtle thoughts and feelings of man." (Minan-ul-Rehman p. 10).

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

A—Vastness

(a) Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Each pair of letters in whatever order combined is potentially capable of giving a root word. Provided that in case of a verb the second letter has to be doubled e.g.

مُحَمَّد أبَاه كَان مَعَ أبِه. A bilateral or unilateral verb is unknown to Arabic language.

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

(c) The number of words formed under (a) and (b) amount to thousands by means of permutation and combination. Out of these, many combinations may be meaningless and they may be eliminated, and we can safely assume that actual roots under (a) and (b) may be, say, 25 thousand. Each root is further capable of yielding a further crop by a slight variation of vowel points. In this way you can imagine how vast Arabic roots are. Other languages have a much smaller number of root words; and hence the necessity of employing prefixes and suffixes. For instance, Sanskrit, though vastly richer than other Aryan languages contains about two thousand roots which have to receive aid from 25 prefixes and 200 suffixes. This comparison shows that Arabic is the richest language with its inexhaustible armoury of simple words to meet numerous human requirements.

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

* N.B. The Arabic lexicon named Kitabul Ain was compiled by Khalil Bey Ahmad Alfrahi on the basis of permutation and combination of 28 letters of Arabic alphabet (F. Muqadmama Ibn Khaldun Chapter 37)
ARABIC IS A PERFECT LANGUAGE

B—Family of words

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

(a) خَلَف - خَفَر - كَفَر
(b) فَتَق - فَرَق - فَرك
(c) قَبَل - قَبَل - خَلَب
(d) غَفل - غَفَل - خَالَب
(e) كَمل - كَلا - خَلَس
(f) كَير - كَيَر - كِنَت
(g) كَل - كَلا - خَلَت
(h) وَلَب - وَلَب - تَب

and so on and so forth.

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

C—Triliterals

The outstanding feature of Arabic is that the largest number of words are those which contain three letters. Roughly speaking, they form 90% of Arabic roots. Words containing more than three letters may be taken to be an exception to the general rule. Allama Ibn Jinni says at page 380 of his book named Alkhasas.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

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

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

D—Spelling

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

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

1. غَلب - بَلَغ
2. كَمل - مَكَل - لَكَمَل
3. مَرس - صَمر - سمَر
4. لَحَ - فَلَح - فِلَح - فَلْح

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

(c) Like the number and order of letters the accent of a letter is also perfectly fixed in that the slightest change of accent will yield a different root. خَار - خَار - خَار - خَار are quite distinct just as فَلَح - فَلَح - فِلَح - فَلْح are different. Hence there is
No question of a variant or homonym in Arabic. A glance at the above aspects of words shown under (a), (b) and (c) proves that the spellings of Arabic words are unchangeable and permanent for all time. This is in marked contrast with other languages which have been reforming their spelling from time to time.

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

**Illustrations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>خَرْش</th>
<th>to scratch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aryan</td>
<td>GHARS, to be rough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>AGGRISH, to scratch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>KHRACH - na, to scratch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>KHARASHI - dan, to scratch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>XRASSO, to scratch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>CRUCCI - are, to irritate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>COURROUC - er, to irritate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>KROSH - ka, crumb (i.e. scratched portion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Scratch (CRACH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Rasca - dura, scratch (Metathesis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear that خَرْش has become a changeling according to different local accents. But in Arabic it must always remain a triliteral composed of خ ر ش. The slightest change of accent in Arabic will give a different root e.g. كروش - خروس - كروش - كروش are quite different like the thumb impressions of different individuals.

Similarly, an Arabic word may assume different shapes in one and the same language e.g. Scrape = CARVE = Gram-Graph = فَرَفَت Ф* franglais gare interlangue les exotiques (Khasais p. 546). Many roots may be studied from this viewpoint.

(a) ف is stronger than س e.g. سار to walk سر to run, or رأى to see, سك to be mindful of.

(b) ش is stronger than س e.g. شد to stop, شد to bind tightly.

(c) ك is stronger than ق e.g. عقى to tie, عقي to detain in prison, عقي to stop, عقى to confine.

(d) أ is stronger than ئ e.g. أذل to burn, أذل to blaze.

**E—Brevity**

Jespersen rightly remarks that a best language should ensure brevity of expression. A triliteral being the rule in Arabic language fulfills this condition. For different shades of meaning...
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Arabic has distinct simple words. Hence you have to translate a triliteral into a sentence or a very long word. A glance at the Arabic lexicon will bear this out. The following words of Arabic and English illustrate this point. The short Arabic word should be compared with its rendering into English. The number of letters of the Arabic word and its English translation is shown opposite to each word:

(a) ماء my water 4:7
(b) كن to contract 3:10
(c) كعك to be a coward 3:11
(d) عل ال relationship 3:12
(e) بيعت ambassador 4:10
(f) خلوع hallucination 5:13
(g) عمالة emolument 4:9
(h) علم knowledge 3:9

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

Add to this the fact that Arabic is an inflectional language and hence it is more pithy than agglutinative languages. Arabic grammar also aims at brevity. For instance, اللهم appeared to be a shorthand sign as compared with its English translation viz "And surely Allah will suffice thee against them".

F—Social Needs

Arabic language keeps pace with the growing needs of society. The same root supplies the various human requirements connected with it. To take a simple illustration; لحن is milk, لحن breast, لحن to have udders filled with milk, لحن fed on milk, لحن milk-seller, مائدة لحن milk-giving, لحن much milk-giving, لحن milk-spoon لحن cream cheese, and so on. The auxiliary requirements have been supplied by the triliteral root.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

G—Picturesqueness

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

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

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

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

H—Philosophy and Reason of the Word

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

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

(b) غريب to pierce, hence غريبة a sieve, which is CRIB—R—UM in Latin. But there is no verb غريب in Latin and hence no reason for the word crinium.

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

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

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

(f) غطش to cover, hence غطش a disk which is ‘coverlet’ i.e. a lid, in English. Arabic word غطش has affinity with کور - غطش - كفر which form a family.

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

The above examples prove that when a foreign word is traced to its Arabic origin it regains three qualifications.
1. It explains its meaning and philosophy as in examples (a) to (e).
2. It gets reunited with its family as in example (f).
3. If a homonym, it gets split up into component parts as in (g).

The repatriation of the word invests it with its lost privileges. It may be noted in this connection that Sanskrit also gives the philosophy of the word sometimes e.g. Kashap Isa, lord of night = moon; ACHARYA, to be gone to = teacher, Amadant, without beginning and end = God; DYOTA, beaming = god. But such explanations are very rare in Sanskrit. Moreover the above

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

words are compound words and poetical expressions and not the inherent qualities of the root.

I—From Physical to Moral

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

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

(b) فيشرس to bite strongly, hence فيشرس ill - tempered.

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

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

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

(f) غنف to crock a thing, hence غنف a fox.

(g) مضط to be small - eyed, to be weak - sighted, to see only by night. hence مضط cat, right bird.

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

J—Human Limbs

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

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

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

(c) Belly comes from BELG, a bag.
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(d) FOREHEAD is a coined word for lack of an exact word.
(e) STOMACH comes from STOMA which means mouth.

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

(f) KNEE comes from CNEO. In fact, it is ٩٦٩ to fold, to bend whence ٩٦٩٩ a knee. The Arabic root has explained the philosophy of the word because a knee bends, doubles and folds itself.

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

K—Exactness

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

L—Synonyms

Maxmuller says:

"The more ancient a language the richer it is in synonyms".

A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that it is the richest language in synonyms as well. We have noted above that there are families and clans of words in Arabic. A language based on this system must yield a large crop of synonyms. The synonyms are, therefore, in favour of Arabic being the most ancient language. They are also a reservoir which could feed many languages. In chapter III I have given, out of 200, only 40 words for such an ordinary notion as to RUN. Therefore synonyms are also an argument that Arabic could be the mother of languages.

M—Arabic is a God-given Language

To quote Maxmuller:

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

This has been excellently put.

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

"The Beneficient God hath taught the Quran. He hath created man. He hath taught him a perfect language".

And hence the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement claimed that:

"Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world, from which men learned to make their languages, and the Divine book i.e., the Holy Quran, is also in Arabic." (The Teachings of Islam, p. 132.)
If God spake to man it would be in his language and He will give His law in that language as well.

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

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

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

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

Criteria of the Best Language

Otto Jespersen has rightly raised the point at page 324 of his book

“That language ranks highest in the art of accomplishing much with little means, or in other words, which is able to express the greatest amount of meaning with the simplest mechanism”.

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

- لان: to wipe one’s lips with the tongue.
- راج: to begin to walk (child).
- غلي: to be long necked.
- برك: to be entangled in an affair.
- ريخ: to make a four stranded rope.
- عآل: to reduce anyone to destitution.
- ودب: to possess, collect, rule over.
- سمن: to swoon at the sound of thunder.
- شغل: to produce weak-bodied children on account of marriage between near relatives from the paternal and maternal side.

(The world itself is a science of physiology).

- جا: to recline on the chest.
- جال: to sit knee to knee with anyone.

The following points are clear:

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

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

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

Jesperson has rightly been called the king of philologists. He is perfectly right in laying down the above standards which in fact show the yearning ingrained in human nature for a perfect language. The following Arabic words, again taken at random from the Arabic dictionary, fulfil the above-coveted requirements.

(a) قَسِّ : to ask or take fire from some one or to learn a thing from anyone.

قَسِّ : to take a thing with the end of fingers. To take a pinch of.

قَسِّ : to seize with the hand.

قَسِّ : to grasp a thing.

(b) نَبِيٌّ : to inform.

نَبِيٌّ : to rouse; to remind anyone of; to notify a thing to.

نَبِيٌّ : to reprehend anyone energetically. This word has become SNUB in English with S as prosthesis.

دُبّ : to upbraid; to rebuke.

(c) قَدْ : to tread heavily.

قَدْ : to come to, reach.

قَدْ : to hurry, to quicken.

قَدْ : to do a thing speedily.

قَدْ : to jump on both feet.

قَدْ : to walk lengthwise. كَدْ : to cut off.

قَدْ : to perforate a thing.

قَدْ : to cut off.

قَدْ : to crinkle.

قَدْ : to nib (a pen); to pare (the hoof of a horse).

قَدْ : to curtail; to settle an affair.

مَّرَ : to wink with eyes, to caluminate.

مَّرَ : to wink at anyone.

مَّرَ : to make a sign with the eye.

مَّرَ : to suggest evil to any one; to backbite.

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

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

"He is Who has raised among the unlettered people a messenger from among themselves, who recites unto them His signs and purifies them and teaches them the Book and Wisdom although they had been before, in manifest misguidance," (62: 2)
Hence it is unthinkable that they could chisel and perfect their language to such an exquisite beauty. They had no philologers like Yashk and Panni to reform and graduate their language like Sanskrit. History shows that the philologers and scholars of different languages assembled from time to time in conclaves with the object of reforming and embellishing their languages. No such counsels of the elders ever took place concerning the Arabic language. Moreover Arabia was a barren peninsula segregated from the rest of the world, and quite afloat from the cross-roads of civilization. The Arabs led a nomadic life in a valley unproductive of fruit* so that nobody ever thought it profitable to conquer their land. Hence the Arabic language remained perfectly free from any foreign influence in its natural and pristine state. These facts show that beauties and vastness of Arabic are innate and God-given.

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

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

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

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

* Al-Quran 14:37.
other languages without the order and system. Hence languages were found to be insufficient, confused and chaotic. The Arabic language is perfectly immune from these charges like everything which has come out of God’s hand. Affixes were employed to make up for the deficiency of non-Arabic languages. They defaced the identity of Arabic roots. Other factors also deformed them. However, it was so ordained that Arabic roots could be traced out of foreign languages according to definite laws to be discussed hereafter.

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

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

XI
Loan Words

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

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

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

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

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

In all the above cases the reader may note that the loan words are confined to nouns and nouns alone. Such loan words are to be cautiously avoided in tracing out the roots of one language from the other.
"Loan words have frequently misled the philologists to claim kinship between languages where none existed." (Standard English Dictionary under the word LOAN).

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

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

XII
Homonyms

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

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

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

In my humble opinion the reason for the above difficulties is centred round homonyms. And there is an apparent cause for the existence of homonyms in almost all the non-Arabic languages. The Arabic letters of alphabet can hardly be imitated by the alphabets of other languages. For instance, the difference of accent in the Arabic letters cannot be imitated by other alphabets. S cannot exactly convey these three sounds; and hence ش - س - س cannot be pronounced. Similarly, Z - Z - Z cannot be distinguished by Z sound, and ه - ه - ه may become a homonym. And yet again, G or K
HOMONYMS

cannot differentiate between the Arabic root ( ) hence may merge into a homonym. Apart from that the six delicate letters ( ) help keep the Arabic roots apart in most cases. This safeguard is absent in other alphabets e.g., or are quite distinct, just as have been kept apart by means of the delicate letters. It is obvious, therefore, that the Arabic words are constructed in such a way that different words must remain apart like the thumb impression of different individuals and there is no question here of corruption and confusion by way of homonyms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this quest let us travel from East to West.

CHINESE

CHAN, to cut, to kill (CH=K) غن - to cut ـ to kill.
CHAN, penetrating, joyous غن - to dig, to rejoice.
CHIN, stimulate, rescue (CH=S) غن - to sharpen, urge ـ to preserve
KAN, to shield, beg ـ to cover, beg.
FIN, handle, pretext ـ to handle, to deceive, put off.
KAN-G, hillock, peak ـ to hilly, to top.
MIN, flow, put an end to ـ to flow, to cut.

N.B. The delicate letters have segregated the like words.

SANSKRIT

SUBH, glide along ـ to swim.
SUBH, shine, beautiful ـ to shine, be beautiful.
KAUPI-na, join cloth, infamous deed ـ piece of cloth, sin, vice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOMONYMS</th>
<th>ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYAD, to run, trickle</td>
<td>بَرَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD-ya, to be eaten, enjoyed</td>
<td>ADغ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS, flee, perish</td>
<td>نَعْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS, to reach</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS, to associate</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS, nose</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, power</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, to shine</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, to wear</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, to cut off</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, rush, attack</td>
<td>N.S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, to dwell</td>
<td>نَحْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM, to toil, be active</td>
<td>سُم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM, calm</td>
<td>سُم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM, injure</td>
<td>سُم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM, hear, percieve</td>
<td>سُم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The delicate letters (غ) have kept different words apart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HINDI</th>
<th>PERSIAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMAL-n, dejected, bright</td>
<td>كرَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHOP, cave, stitch</td>
<td>كَفَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA-GALBH-a, bold, clever</td>
<td>كَفَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARIYA, rudder, black</td>
<td>كَرَيْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAR, home, mine, best, master</td>
<td>كَرُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHIS-na, to sink, humble, be worn out</td>
<td>كَرْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHURA, lock of hair, top, well, bangle</td>
<td>Kَرَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The delicate letters (غ) have kept different words apart.
HOMONYMS

to riddle, leak
to strain
N.B. have differentiated the spelling, have kept the roots apart.

GREEK

ERSE, rain, young animal
KLEP-to, conceal, deceive.
KOP, smite, cut, fell.
CHELE, cloven hoof, sea-bank
KEM-Os, muzzle, funnel
CHAR, to rejoice, to farewell
MELO, intend to do, delay
N.B. Rain and young animal make no sense and make the language illogical. 

SPANISH

CERR-ers, running wild
GATA, Cat, pick-pocket, purse
GARBA-T-ear, to hook, scaveng
PEL-ar, to skin, to cheat
COLA, tail, glue
CEL-er, to engrave, conceal, to watch
COFIA, headgear, net
N.B. headgear and net, tail and glue, are clearly illogical.

FRENCH

CASS-er, to break, wear out
COTE, share, letter

N.B. Skilful and wicked cannot stand together.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

CRASSE, thick, dirt
ABAT-eur, feller, slaughterer
COUR, to love, buicking, yard
SERR-er, to squeeze, tie, tighten
COUL-er, flow, pour, steal, to slur, to slip, to strain, to leak, to cast, to pass time

N.B. The word COUL-er contains nine Arabic words and bitter logic.

GERMAN

AP-HAN-en to hang, bestow
GRAU, dawn, grey, dread G/Z IRE, wander, astry
GNY-g-en, to please, content SAR, congregate, ploughshare.
FAILE, polish, file
HAB-en to like, possess B/V to desire to possess.

RUSSIAN

LEKH-oj, skilful, wicked
—VOD, divorce, division
NAH-SEP-ahit, to fill, scatter
KOOTCHAKH, heap, tongue

64

65
HOMONYMS

ENGLISH
CARP, pluck at, slander  ترف
CLUB, stick as weapon, association of persons  كلاع، كلاع
CLYPE-US, shield, to do too late  خائف
GARB-age, sheaf, refuse  جراب
LECH-er, to lick, debauch  أغلى
GRAVE, to dig  جرف
GRAVE, carve  قرف
GRAVE, shore  جرف
GRAVE, to load.  كرير
MAR-GRAVE, count  قرف
GRIP, handful  سرح
GRIP, to burrow  خرف

CLYPE-US at no. 3 means to shield, to do too late. This makes no sense and one is justified to say that language is a quite illogical thing.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

مراعاو الصور تغBOOT. - حتي جرعتين جرية - و البغل و البغلة

The six delicate letters "خ - غ - ق - ك - خ - ح" have kept the different words apart from each other. Moreover, the six delicate letters "ذ - ز - ق - غ - ث - س" are placed as a barrier to distinguish different roots.

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

(c) I have already quoted Pandit Brahmananda who says:

"The Vedic statements cannot be correctly understood by all and that co-operation of learned men and guidance of Virtuous and experienced Vedic scholars is at all times necessary to decide upon the meaning".

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

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

The Arabic alphabet and the way in which the Arabic triliterals are composed has been a complete safeguard against the blending of different words into a homonym. The different accents e.g. (1 - ع) or (ذ - ز - ش - غ) or
HOMONYMS

"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 fresh ness. 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" (Minau-ul-Rehman p. 88).

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

The analysis of homonyms by Arabic language is a permanent challenge to all other tongues.

ARABIC THE SCOURGE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

XIII
Diseases of words

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

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

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

Subtractions

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

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

3. Apoche :- Cutting off or dropping or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word, as 'chapel', for
DISEASES OF WORDS

4. Elision :— Eliding or striking out of a part of a word for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as ‘oe’ for ‘over’, ‘ti’ for ‘it is’

5. Syncope :— Elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word as ‘arlish’ for ‘arcubalish’, ‘Washinton’ for ‘Washington’.

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

Additions

6. Prothesis :— The addition of a letter in the beginning of a word for ease of pronunciation as ‘splash’ and ‘squeez’ for ‘splash’ and ‘squeez’.

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

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

9. Paragoge or Epithesis :— The addition of an excrecent letter or syllable at the end of a word without changing its meaning as ‘amongst’ & ‘ whilst’ for ‘among’ and ‘while’.

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

Irregularities

10. Metathesis :— Transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation as ‘lisp’ for ‘lips’

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

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

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

13. Corruption :— Corrupt or vitiated form of a word, as ‘critter’ for ‘creature’.

Sound Changes

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

15. Zezzament :— (French term) to lisp ‘G’ as ‘Z’.

16. Sakari :— (Sanskrit term) to pronounce ‘S’ for ‘SH’

17. Shatva :— (Sanskrit term) to pronounce ‘SH’ for ‘S’

18. Kashkasha :— (Arabic term) to pronounce ‘S’ as ‘K’ as علش for علش. This is a very important Sound-Shift. Latin alphabet has expelled ‘K’ and retained ‘C’ which gives K & S sounds. The Bani Tamim clan of Arabia used to pronounce ‘S’ for ‘K’; for instance they would say قد جعل ربط تتحسن for قد جعل ربط تتحسن; We shall see that change of
DISEASES OF WORDS

‘K’ to ‘S’ and vice versa is responsible for tracing hundreds of words of Sanskrit, English, Latin, etc., to their Arabic origin.

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

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

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

This is very important. There are about six hundred Homonyms in the English language which are ear-marked. But there are many other words which are a combination of different roots into the same spelling and so far they have not been analysed and traced to distinct roots. These should be called undiscovered Homonyms. In Sanskrit, too, there is a large number of undiscovered Homonyms and hence a word in Sanskrit has many a heterogeneous meaning. This is one of the causes that makes Sanskrit a difficult language. The writer has been unable to analyse and trace such Homonyms to their different Arabic roots.

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

The above is not a complete picture of the diseases of words, but it is sufficient for our purpose. It will be seen that the main diseases are subtractions, additions and irregularities, etc. But they conform to regular phonetic laws and can be cured easily. In other words, the above

**ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES**

state of affairs is not a chaos but a disorder only, out of which order can be evolved. The deficient parts of a word can be made up, excrescent tumours removed, and Sound-Shifts corrected, in the light of Quranic verse:

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

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

Basic Principles of Etymology

The book *Minan-ur-Rehman* has laid down several guiding principles of etymology. Among them the following may be noted:

"And Arabic is the original language given by God and all other languages are like its sons and daughters and they receive outfit from the sacred vestments of Arabic." (p. 49)

ولا تتكير مفرداتها في استفادتها، إنها النواة - ولا توجد فيها ذاكرة المفردات.

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

لا ترى الأسلوب الديري الهندي - وغيره من الأسلوب الأعمية - كيف توجد النواة من قبل البربر والشعب والذناب وبناء وبناء النواة بينها وبين المفردات البسيطة.

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

فحتوا الاستمرار بالأيديهم، لا بد من القاضي للحان - وكان عليه

"Their languages received embellishment from their own hands and not from the hands of the Bounteous and Benevolent Lord. And with their utmost efforts they could only manipulate various compound words as against simple words." (p. 81)
to in the above-mentioned quotations of Minan-ul-Rehman which say that the root words of foreign languages are too small; and that they are compelled to coin compound words; and that Sanskrit and other languages have received embellishment from human hands.

This argument applies more forcefully to other Aryan languages which are considered to be inferior to Sanskrit. The fact that Sanskrit nouns are formed on verbs has the advantage of showing the reason and philosophy of the noun. For instance:

(1) BRAH-man, creator—from the verb BHR, to bear i.e. (اُلُود) to create
(2) HRID, heart,—from KRAD, to throb i.e. (رعد) to shudder.
(3) BHAI-share—from BHAJ, to break (بَن) to split
(4) BANDH-U, relative—from BADH, to bind (بند) to fasten.
(5) GUR-U, heavy i.e. spiritual leader. (جر) burden.

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

(6) ACHAR-ya, to be gone i.e. a teacher, (اَل) to go. Here the noun does not exactly conform to the verb and (ACHAR-ya, a teacher) is only a conventional and ceremonial word.
(7) RAJA, a ruler—from the verb RAJ, to shine. The idea of ruling is only a metaphorical sense of shining i.e., to be conspicuous, hence to be a ruler (رَجُم) to shine, to be rich.
(8) AS-VA, a horse—from the verb AS, to travel (اَلْس) to travel). Here the derived noun ill-accords with the root because everything that travels can be called AS-VA.
(9) GU-a, cow—from the verb GU, to bellow, to cry (اَور) to cry. The noun does not exactly accord with the verb because cow is not the only animal that bellows and cries.

76

(10) LYMPH, clear water—from LAP, to shine (اَبُن) to blaze).

The sense of shining is too general to be confined to water alone.

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

و ليس لهذا عندهم الا من هذه اللهجه

“And they (the non-Arabic languages) do not possess a single word which is not Arabic.” (Minan-ul-Rehman p. 66)

This is an all-embracing principle. It gives us boundless hope and vastest field of research about every language in every clime and country, now and in times to come. Here belongs the monogenesis theory of languages which is by now the creed of many philologists and which awaits research and proof. Here also belongs the message of the Holy Quran relating to unity of God and common brotherhood of man, whose differences of race, colour and language can be resolved into unity of origin and subsequent variations.

و من آياته خلق السماوات والأرض اختلاف الستطقم

والواكِم أن في ذلك لائت للعالمين

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

It may be noted here that with the influx of time a number of words in every language has undergone wear and tear with a metempsychic change of sound and sense and hence their origin has been lost in obscurity. Barring such words the central and substantial parts of every language can be traced to Arabic.

It is also important to note here that new words, particularly, terms of art and science, are always coined and carved out of old words. Maxmuller is perfectly right when he says:
"No new root or radical has ever been invented by later generations, as little as one single element has ever been added to the material world in which we live." (Science of Language Vol. I. p. 28)

But what is the modus operandi of tracing out the etymologies. It is this:

وكلما يرد لفظ إلى مفتاح القدار - ويتشكل اسم بالجهد
والله فعلى أنه عربي مسويًّة كأنه شاوة مسلوحة

"And when you employ utmost effort and industry to retrace a word to its ultimate origin you will find it to be an Arabic word which has been disfigured like unto a goat which has been skinned." (Miyanwar-Rehman p. 87)

Etymology means true words, that is to say, the earliest form and meaning of a word. And when we trace a foreign word to its ultimate origin we generally find a little change in its sound and sense which has to be set right in conformity with definite laws. This is the significance of the phrase, "Which has been disfigured like unto a goat which has been skinned." The Ten formulas already discussed are in effect the modus operandi to push back a foreign word to its ultimate Arabic origin. And unless you reach the last limit you will not arrive at the Arabic origin. This principle is illustrated below:

1. Oath (EED)=عهد Oath.
2. English, EAT, Greek ED, Latin EDO, Sanskrit AD Italian AZZ is the same word which means, to gnaw, to eat=عُض to bite a thing, hence eat.

There is a slight shift of sound and sense.

D. represents ع and biting with teeth is taken to mean eating. The European etymologists stop at the Sanskrit root AD but one step further has to be taken to reach the Arabic root عُض.

3. Sanskrit VID, Latin VIDEO, (also written as UID) and Greek ID is the same word. It means, to see, to know, to visit.

Admittedly V of Video is prothetic. Therefore ID=عهد i.e., to see, to be acquainted with, to visit.

In the Greek root ID, H of عهد has been skinned away. The root VID or ID gives us the following derivatives:

Provide, Providence, Evidences, Evident, Jurisprudence, Prudent, Prudence. Invidious, Vide-licit (here D subsists)—Wise, Wisdom, Vision, Vinage, Envisage, Visible, Visit, Visor, Vista, Visual, Visualise, Provision, Revise, Revision Supervise, Vizard, Prevision, Advise, Advice, (Here D has changed into S or Z)—Vireous, Vitrify, Vitriol, Wit, Witness (Here D has become T)—Vidya, Veda, Vid-van (Here prothetic V has suppressed the Arabic letter خ (Aim). Vid-id, View, Review, Survey, Pervey (Here D has been elided with the result that the root has disappeared and surplus V has been left over).

N.B. With great effort you have to pass through view, vision, vid, video, in order to reach ID which is the last leg of the journey and here you will find the Arabic root عهد. If you stop at Video you have not reached the destination. This proves word for word, the truth of the principle:

وكلما يرد لفظ إلى مفتاح القدار - ويتشكل اسم بالجهد والله
فعلى أنه عربي مسويًّة كأنه شاوة مسلوحة

4. Latin root JACIO means, to throw.

\[JC=ZC\] زخ to throw into abyss. \[G=Z\].

It is the base of object, subject reject, deject, project, projectile, eject, ejaculate etc.

5. Greek root logy=Latin loqui=Sanskrit LAK i.e., to speak. G of Greek has changed into K in Latin and Sanskrit according to a well-known sound-shift. Here again Latin, Greek and
BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ETYMOLOGY

Sanskrit are sisters. But taking one step further LOGY = ˌlɒdʒi to speak. Its derivatives are: logic, ana-logue, dia-logue, apo-
logue, apo-logy cata-logue, deca-logue, e-cologue, epi-logue, mono-logue, pro-logue, biology, philology, etymology, eu-logy,
logomachy, logarithm, syl-log-ism.

From the Latin root loqui, we have loquacious, eloquent, eloquence, colloquial, soliloquy, obloquy, allocation, circum-
locution, elocution, interlocution, ventriloquist L changes into R so that logy is spelt in the Russian language as Reche. A
curious change has occurred in Sanskrit in that guttural K has been softened to bial P, so that Sanskrit has changed. LAK
into LAP. Change of K into P is also a well-known sound-shift. Therefore, please mark the sound-shifts:

Arabic ˈlɒdʒi=Greek, logy=Latin, loqui=Sanskrit, LAK =
Sanskrit LAP=Russian RECHE.

6. The Latin root Sequi means, to follow. And we know for
certain that:

"Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters"

(Jespersen on language p. 50)

Therefore SEQUEI = SQ = QS ˈlɒdʒi to follow.

This root SEQUEI is the base of sequent, consequent,
consequence, subsequent, sequence, sequel, consecutive,
execute, obey, persecute, prosecute, quasest, second,
pursue (K elided), sue (K elided), pursuivant (K elided),
exequies (ex-sequies).

Please mark ˈlɒdʒi Arabic=SEQUI, Latin=SAK, Aryan=
SACH, Sanskrit, i.e., to follow.

7. The Latin root DUCO, means to lead, to draw. It is
metathesis of ˈdju to lead, to draw. In English it is 'guide'
which retains the order of letters. DUCO is the base of
produce, reduce, seduce, conduct, induct, deduct, ducat, duke

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

(leader), dux etc. Therefore please mark ˈdju =Guide=Duke =
DUCO

8. Sanskrit Man = Latin MEN = Greek MEN-oi, i.e., to think.
The three languages are, therefore, sisters.

In Arabic it is ˈal-isci to ponder over. The root gives us, mind,
mindful, mental, malia, man (thinker), dement etc.

9. Latin root LIGO i.e., to bind. It is aphetic of ˈal-lis to fasten.

Derivatives: league, ligature, religion, colligate, oblige,
obligatory, obligation—lea, ally, laison (K elided) etc.

10. Latin SENO = Aryan SANA = Vedic Sanskrit Sana i.e.

old= ˈal- to be old. Derivatives: senior, senile, senate, 

senator, senescent, seneschal.

11. (a) Sanskrit PRI = Latin PLE = Aryan PAL = Greek PLE

i.e., to fill=ˈhul to fill.

Derivatives: fill, full, plenty, complete, replete, deplete,
expletive, ple-thora, accomplish, implement, plenish, complement, complement; plenary, plenipotentiary, plenitude, replenish, supply, supplement, plebian, plural,
people, populate, depopulate, police, metropole (مان large crowd) maniple, manipulate, plenum.

(b) Latin FLUO = Sanskrit PLU i.e., to flow=ˈhul to flow.

Derivatives: float, flow, fluid, confluent, fluent, flue, fluctuate, fume, flour, florescence, flux, efflux, fluxion, fleet, influence, influenza.

(c) Latin AM-PL-US i.e., copious=PL ˈhul to be copious.

Derivatives: ample, amplify, amplitude, plural, plus, pleuto.

(d) Latin PLUO i.e., to rain=ˈhul to pour torrents of rain

(ŞKY) whence, pluvial, pluviometer, plower.

80
N.B. The root حَلَل has 4 senses in Arabic: viz., to fill, to flow, to be copious, to rain abundantly. These 4 senses are differentiated above. PLE is aphetical حَلَل.

12. Latin STA=Greek HISTE-mi=Sanskrit STHA i.e. to stand = Indian stand in order to see. This root gives about one hundred derivatives e.g., stand, standard, standar- dize, withstand, notwithstanding, state, status, estate, stationary, statue, statute, station, stay, stable, constable, establish, stage, staid, stamen, obstacle, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restore, substitute, reinstat- e, interstice, superstition, instant instance, instantaneous, distant, distance, circumstance, stanza, substance, substantive, consist, desist, resist, stagnate, destine, obstinate, etc. and scores of other derivatives, all manipulated with various devices and artificialities by employing numerous prefixes and suffixes. Here mark again the truth of the Principle:
   “Their languages received embellishment from their own hands”.

3. Aryan GAN=Sanskrit JAN=Latin GEN=Greek GINO-mai, i.e. to begot=GN=ZN, i.e. to have many children (woman), to be numerous (flock) فَهَّل نُصَوْل little children. G stands for Z and the sense has been slightly changed to denote begetting i.e., having numerous children.
   Derivatives: genera, general, general, generate, gentle, genteel, gentile, generous (i.e., well-born) gender, en-gender, con-gener, genius, genial, genital, congenital, geni- tive, genuine, congenial, de-generate, indigen-ous, in-genious, ingenious, progeny, progenitor, regenerate, gentry, genealogy, genesis, genus, heterogene-ous, homo-gene-ous, endo-gen, oxy-gen, hydro-gen, nitro-gen.

14. Aryan GAN=Sanskrit JAN i.e., to know=GN=ZN لَه to know, to think.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Derivatives: know, knowledge, A-GN-Ostic, dia-gno-sis, re-co-gn-ise, etc., and G is elided in the words, note, notify etc.

15. Latin root SENTIO i.e., to perceive=دخل i.e., to be perceived by a.o. (smell).
   Derivatives: scent, sense, senseless, sensible, sensitive, sensational, sensorium, sensual, sentiment, assent, consent, dissent, resent, insensate, non-sense.

16. Aryan YUG (YUK)=Sanskrit YUJ=Latin JUG=Greek ZYG i.e., to join, to connect=ΖΥΓ to couple a th. w. Z has been retained by Greek but it has changed into Y in Sanskrit because Sanskrit alphabet has no Z.
   Derivatives: conjugate, conjugal, jugal (having leaflets in pairs) zygo-sis, zygo-ma, zygo-te, subjugal, jugular, juxta, juncure, junction, conjunction, disjunction, conjunction, yoke, join, adjoin, conjoin, subjoin, joinder, enjoin, disjoin, JOUST.

N.B. Greek root ZYG has retained the Arabic form while this root has undergone various sound-changes in allied languages. In the word join=JUG i represents G.

17. Latin JOCA i.e., to jest=JC=ZC شجَك i.e., to laugh at, to sport.
   Derivatives: joke (to excite laughter) joker, jocular, jocose, jocund, jugggle.

18. Aryan TAN=Latin TEN i.e., to hold, keep=طن i.e., to remain long in a place, to persevere in.
   Derivatives: tenable, tenant, tenement, continue (طن to flow continually) discontinue, countenance, discontent, discour-
tenance, entertain, incontinent, lieu-ten-ant, pertinent, impertinent, maintain (hold by hand), malcontent, obtain, pertain, abstain, retinue, retain, contain, detain, appertain, appurtenance, tenacity, tenacious, (وَمَنْ "to hold fast") retention, detention, abstention, content, continent, tenet, tenuity, extenuate, tenure.

N.B. I have based the Latin root TEN on وَمَنْ. But the dictionaries have wrongly based this root on Ten i.e. to stretch =TN=NT=م to stretch. It is clear that the above noted derivatives conform to وَمَنْ and have nothing to do with stretching. وَمَنْ has its kins viz. to inhabit a place, وَمَنْ to settle in a place.

For the sense of stretching see the following root.

19. Latin root TEN-do comes from TEN i.e. to stretch i.e. TN=NT=م to stretch.

Derivatives: tender, tend, attend etc.

20. Latin CLA=Greek KLEI-en=Aryan KLU i.e., to shut, confine=عَكَبَ to detain in prison:

Derivatives: close, enclose, enclosure, closely, seclude, seclusion, recluse, exclude, include, preclude, cloister, cloisterian, conclude, conclusion.

21. Latin GRAVO i.e., to load=GRB كُرْب i.e., to load, to grieve.

Derivatives: Gravid, gravity, gravitate, gravitative, gravitation, grievol—grieve, aggrieve, grief, كُرْب grief.

22. Latin CAPER i.e., a goat=غُنْر young of a mountain goat.

Derivatives: caprea (wild she-goat) capro, (wild goat) capricorn, capriole, caper (i.e., to jump like goat) caprice (whim i.e., sudden leap of mind) caprine, capriole, capriform.

23. Latin CAP i.e., head=م head, or تَّفَنَّ skull.

Derivatives: cape, captain, capital, capitalise, capitol, capitulum, capitate, decapitate, chapter, chapter, chaptrel.

24. Latin VOLVO (UOLL)=Greek ELU=Sanskrit WAL i.e., to roll. WAL is metathetic form of لُوَي i.e., to twist, to coil.

Derivatives: involve, involution, revolve, revolution, evolve, evolute, devolve, devolution, convolution, involute, coil, voluble, volume, volute, involute, valve, circumvolve.

25. Old English root GLOW=Teutonic root GAL i.e., to be bright =ـعَلَى brightness.

Derivatives: glitter, glisten, glint, glass, gloss, glimpse, gleam, glimmer, glare.

26. Latin CIR-C-US=Greek KIR-K-OS=Aryan KAR i.e., to roll, move round, to rush; كُرْب to round a thing, to run, كُرْب globe=كَرْب to wind round.

Derivatives: circum (used as prefix (circumstance, circumvent, circumseribe, circuminspect, circumferece, circumnavigate, circle, circular, circulate, circus etc.

27. Latin JUVEN=Sanskrit Yuvan=Aryan Yuwan=Yfn يَفْنَ man i.e., young man. The verbal root (يَفْنَ i.e., to be grown up, to be adult and young) is not found in the Aryan languages.

Derivatives: Juvenile, Juvenal, juvenescant, young, youth, youngster, youngling.

In the word juven, Y has changed into J. For instance, Joseph—Yusuf, Jacob—Yaqoob, Benjamin—أسَمَان بنجَمَان.
28. Aryan SAL = Greek ALLO-mai = Latin SAL i.e., to leap = مشلان to leap, to assault.

Derivatives: sally, assault, assail, salient, desultory, insult, result, saltation, exult (ex-SULT), resilient, salter, and Hindi words—chhal, chhal-ang, uchhal-na, all of which mean, 'to leap'.

N.B. "S is often seen to change into H or disappear"

(Jesperson on language p. 199)

Therefore Greek ALLO and Latin SAL is the same word.

29. Latin SEDEO—Greek ED-gomai—Sanskrit SAD i.e., to sit = SD = KD تسد to sit. S in SED of Latin and Sanskrit represents K. S has been lost in the Greek root ED.

Derivatives: (a) preside, reside, residue, dissident, sedate, sedantry, sediment, subside, saddle, (سند saddle), subsidy, assiduous, supersede (here d has been retained).

(b) sit, seat, set, settle, (here d has changed into t).

(c) possess, dispossess, assess, assize, session, (here d has changed into S or Z.)

(d) HED-ra, (seat), cathedral (Here K has changed into H).

(e) chair, chaise, (here d has been elided.)

Admittedly all the above-mentioned words are derived from SED. From SED تسد we have to go only one step further and we have to change S into K. From SED unto chaise the root word has undergone a lot of wear and tear as you see in (a) (b) (c) (d), and the root has almost been lost in the words chair and chaise. Philology is full of such surprises which an ordinary reader may not understand. Please note that the root SED is not connected with تسد i.e. seat.

30. Latin LU = Greek LU-FIN i.e., to loosen = حل i.e., loosening, solve, absorb. حل being a very small word, a prothetic S, has been added in the derivatives.

Derivatives: solve, solution, absorb, absorption, absolute, assoil, dissolve (حل to dissolve) dissolve, resolute, soluble, solve, solution (حل-solution), solvent, insolvent, solvency, (i.e., to have the power to dissolve or pay), dilute (حل to dilute) resolve, resolution. All are based on LU = حل.

The following table shows that Latin, Greek and Sanskrit are SISTERS WHILE ARABIC is the MOTHER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREEK</th>
<th>LATIN</th>
<th>SANSKRIT</th>
<th>ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGY</td>
<td>LOQUI</td>
<td>LAK</td>
<td>لَاك to speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>EDOM</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>عَطَى to bite w. teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN</td>
<td>MEN</td>
<td>MAN</td>
<td>أمَنَ to ponder over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLE</td>
<td>PLE</td>
<td>PRAI, PAL</td>
<td>دَخَلَ to fill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINO</td>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>JAN J = Z</td>
<td>دَخَلَ be prolific = beget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZYG</td>
<td>IUG</td>
<td>YUG</td>
<td>يُرَجَ to join, couple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLEI</td>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>KLU</td>
<td>مَكَ لَ to confine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELU</td>
<td>VOLVO</td>
<td>WAL</td>
<td>لَوَي to coil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLO</td>
<td>SAL</td>
<td>SALK</td>
<td>سَلَ to lap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIR-k-os</td>
<td>CIR-c-us</td>
<td>KAR</td>
<td>كَرَا to round a th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>SAD</td>
<td>SAD S = K</td>
<td>تَدَعَ to sit,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTE-mi</td>
<td>STA</td>
<td>STA</td>
<td>مَدَأ to stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU</td>
<td>LU</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>حل to dissolve,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>SENEOL</td>
<td>SANA</td>
<td>سَنَهَ to be old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>JUVEN</td>
<td>YUVAN</td>
<td>يُقَمَ young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>CAPER</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>غَيْر goat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>JOKE</td>
<td>— J = Z</td>
<td>ضَحَكَ to laugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-GN-US</td>
<td>GNA</td>
<td>JAN J = Z</td>
<td>تَنَلَ to know.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86
BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ETYMOLOGY

N.B. Nos. 1 to 12 and 18 show that Greek, Latin and Sanskrit are sisters and Arabic is their mother. Nos. 13 to 17 show that the sisters are deficient in some roots but Arabic contains them. Thus the so-called proto-Aryan or prehistoric language is none but Arabic. From the above discussion it is evident that (a) Arabic is the mother of the three sisters viz., Latin, Greek and Sanskrit, (b) out of 30 Arabic roots as many as 600 derivatives have been manufactured with the help of various prefixes and suffixes and by transferring the sense of the root.

This firmly establishes the principle viz.,

فلحوا الدستور ياهدينا لا يادي الفيابي المنان، و كان

غايهم ان يتحوا بارا، المفردات انواع تركيبات.

Moreover, the derivation of different words from one original Arabic root proves that:

"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." (Teachings of Islam p. 132)

In this context please note that you have to learn 30 Arabic words to be able to comprehend at least 600 derivatives so that philology becomes a most utilitarian science with the help of Arabic which can facilitate the learning of various languages.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

XV

Missing Link Between Aryan
And Semitic Languages Discovered

In tracing out the etymologies of Aryan or other languages, the Western philologists left Arabic severely alone. This outlook is based on the following main reason.

Almost all the Arabic roots are triliterals while the Aryan roots are not so qualified. It is an argument, therefore, that Aryan and Semitic languages are poles apart; and that any attempt to reconcile the two systems would be all love's labour lost. Says BOPP (1791-1867):

"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 by that of syllable of which they contain only one. Thus a root like I, "to go" would be unthinkable in Arabic" (Suspension on language p. 52).

It is such words as I, to go, GI, to live, LUO i.e. to solve, which baffle the philologists. However, Maxaëntier raises a strong presumption in favour of Aryan and Semitic languages to have originated from a common source (Science of Language Vol. I, p. 316, 369).

These divergent views can be reconciled in the light of the following factors.

(a) When the Arabic roots are pronounced by Aryans, they generally drop the 6 delicate letters (ṣ - ẓ - ẖ - ẓā ẖ - ḫ) with the result
Missing Link Between Aryan and Semitic Languages Discovered

that the two syllables are reduced to one syllable. Therefore restore
one of the six delicate letters and you will get a triliteral and one
syllable will become two syllables. The fact that the restoration of
letters is confined to six delicate letters only is a sure way of reconstruc-
ting the Arabic root.

Illustrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One syllabled</th>
<th>Two syllabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aryan roots</td>
<td>Arabic roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR, hurt, destroy</td>
<td>عقر to wound, slay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB, shine</td>
<td>عش to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN, ring</td>
<td>جن to incline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR, to incline</td>
<td>چر to incline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT, fall</td>
<td>چر to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD, to tear</td>
<td>چر to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL, to fill</td>
<td>چر to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RK, to scratch</td>
<td>چر to file, to rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA, to sharpen</td>
<td>چر to sharpen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD, to be red</td>
<td>چر to be red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I = Y = G</td>
<td>چر to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGH, to be in want</td>
<td>چر to be in want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS, live</td>
<td>چر to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG, to shine</td>
<td>چر to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAT, to cover</td>
<td>چر to cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAM, to bend</td>
<td>چر to bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAR, to run</td>
<td>چر to run fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUDH, to hide</td>
<td>چر to hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUBH, to bend</td>
<td>چر to bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHAS, to wound</td>
<td>چر to wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR, to tear</td>
<td>چر to skin a sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR, consider</td>
<td>چر to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT—FRI, to please</td>
<td>چر to open, flatten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

PRU, spring forth   PR فار to spurt forth
BHAN, proclaim      BN فان to proclaim

The same rule holds good when you pull the root out of a
compound word or when you remove the affixes,

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic roots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclude (KLA) confine</td>
<td>علاک to detain in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banish (BAN)</td>
<td>بان to separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrate (LUCEO) shine LC</td>
<td>لش to flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-ment, to moan</td>
<td>لاء to moan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxyymoron (MOR-os) stupid</td>
<td>مرس foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSOLVE (LUXO)</td>
<td>حل to absolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENACIOUS (TEN), hold</td>
<td>وتان to stick to, hold fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADERRANT (ERR) stray</td>
<td>هار to lose way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABHORR, shudder (HORR)</td>
<td>هرع to shudder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTENGENT (TER), cleanse</td>
<td>تر to cleanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACROBAT (B8—NO), go</td>
<td>بیاگ to step out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL-mint, sustain, nourish</td>
<td>عل to feed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that as a rule, the largest
number of Arabic triliterals contain 1 or 2 of the delicate letters
viz., ِ, ُ, ١, ُ, ٠. And as a rule these letters are dropped by
Aryan languages. Thus the loss of a delicate letter is in fact the loss of
a syllable. The fact, that this loss occurs in the largest number of
Aryan words, creates a marked contrast between the Semitic and Aryan
groups. And in the nature of things, this glaring discrepancy, this
conspicuous antithesis sets the equilibrium of Semitic and Aryan
balance. But if you put the delicate letters in the Aryan scale, the
equilibrium will be restored at once. In a word, the 6 delicate letters
are the missing links in the Aryan languages and they are the panacea
by means of which the 2 systems can be reconciled and united. This
reconciliation between the Aryan and Semitic languages establishes
another most important fact. It is everybody's case that Arabic roots contain 3 letters. It is nobody's case that Arabic roots contained 1 or 2 letters at any time of history and that they became triliterals afterwards. However, it is our case that all Aryan roots were originally triliterals and they lost the delicate letters which can be restored to make every Aryan root contain 3 letters. This proves conclusively that Arabic existed earlier than Aryan roots which underwent wear and tear and can be repaired. Therefore the Arabic triliterals compared with Aryan roots, furnish us with internal evidence that Arabic is the first language. And as it is:

"Even in regard to old languages, period known to us, is extremely short." (Encyclopaedia Br. p. 699)

With this handicap it is the internal evidence alone which can decide as to which is the first language. And in a marked contrast with the roots of other languages, Arabic roots have remained constant and unchanged in the triliteral form which shows that it is a God-given language and a permanent yardstick for measuring all other languages.

(b) 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 monosyllable. But this loss is also capable of being repaired by means of a definite law discussed hereafter under the Caption Toning Up.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aryan Roots</th>
<th>Arabic Roots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DU, to till</td>
<td>D = KD دك to till</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APE (KAPI)</td>
<td>AP = KP عا to follow i.e. imitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUTE</td>
<td>MT = MST مامت mute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, to go</td>
<td>I = Y = G يى to walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) There may be many other cases in which the Arabic triliteral may be absolutely lost e.g.

(i) The Sanskrit word LOHA = RUH = RUDDHA i.e. red = ر بح to be red. Here D of 'RUDDAH' was dropped to make it RUH; and R changed into L to make it LOHA and the Arabic root vanished away.

(ii) Head = مه = Head.

(d) The fourth factor which makes the Arabic roots unrecognizable is this. Some words were based on an allusion, allegory or a metaphor and had a biography of their own. But the biography is no longer available to us. However if we know the biography of the word we can find its Arabic origin.

Tragedy means a sad drama. The word comes from trago, a goat and oide, a song. Hence tragedy means goat-song. Trago is based on 'rago' which means to nibble, because goat is a nibbling animal.

RAGO = يرهي = i.e. to seize with the teeth, hence nibble. OIDE is i.e. to sing. The Arabic root of the word tragedy thus comes out to be هود. Please mark how the sense has developed from nibbling and singing to goat-song and then to a sad drama; and the Arabic root has been tracked through a labyrinth of metaphors.

In a word, the above-noted four factors and similar other factors make the Arabic roots unrecognizable and drive a wedge between the Aryan and Semitic languages. The fact that Arabic roots are triliterals is a golden rule of investigation to make the Aryan roots regain their original shape viz. 3 letters and 2 syllables. What appears to be a glaring discrepancy is in fact a superbly reconciling factor. And what appears to be a stumbling block is in reality a corner-stone under which lies hidden the treasure of knowledge. In a word, the Aryan roots have to be repaired by restoring the Arabic letters which have been deleted by the peculiar Aryan accent. These letters are:

(a) Generally (ي - خ - ع - ل - ع)

(b) and in some cases K, G, J, or S which have to be reattached. This is the whole case. The following 10 formulas are the means by which the Aryan or any other languages can be reconciled to Arabic.
PART II
XVI

How to Redeem Arabic Roots from Other Languages

I had to take long to clear the deck. With this chapter begins the practical phase of this subject viz., how to redeem Arabic roots from other languages. This can be accomplished by means of well-recognized and definite phonetic laws to be discussed under the following nomenclature:

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

Basic Formulas: 
1. Trilateral Formula.
2. Biliteral Formula.
3. Uniliteral Formula.

Sub-Formulas: 
5. Trilateral Metathesis.
7. Prosthesis.
8. Prosthesis with Metathesis.
9. Toning up.
10. Toning Down.

1 to 4 are the basic formulas and 5 to 10 are their offshoots. These formulas are simple and clear and each one of them leads to a trilateral Arabic root. By means of these formulas Arabic roots have been recovered from other languages with precision and certainty. The
systematic way in which these formulas salvage the Arabic roots raises them to the dignity of a SCIENCE, by God’s grace.

Preliminaries
(a) Alphabets and Sound Organs.
A word about alphabets. Arabic alphabet possesses 28 letters which may be divided into:

1. Gutturals— غ. ق. ك. ح. خ. ش. ز. ح. ز. ج. ح
2. Palatals— ي. ء.
3. Linguals— س. ش. ض. ط. ل. ن. ت.
5. Labials— ب. ف. م. و.

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

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

The Chinese have no alphabet, but about 20,000 syllabic characters. "The Japanese syllabary consists of 72 syllabic sounds, to express which 48 characters are employed"

(Standard English Dictionary p. 80).

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

Hebrew does not possess ج. ح. خ. ش. ز. ن. Latin has expelled K. Sanskrit has no Z and conveys the Z sound by G or J.

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

Chinese have no alphabet, but the Chinese articulations can be reduced to alphabet. Therefore it goes without saying that the difference of alphabets is attributable to over-development or under-development of sound organs. In any case the 5 main sound organs embrace every alphabet or articulation and they are the common factors in the various alphabets. And writing is not the sine qua non of a language.

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

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

* If you want to know the point of articulation of any letter, just prefix U to the letter and utter both together and you will fix its point of articulation. For instance, when you utter UB, UF, UL, UK, US, the point of articulation belonging to B, F, L, K, S, becomes definitely marked.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

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

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

Sound Shifts

Under the influence of climate and various other factors sound organs become overdeveloped or underdeveloped and pronunciation differs from place to place. Habit also influences pronunciation. But these changes conform to definite phonetic laws. A key to sound-shifts will be appended later on. For the present some important sound-changes may be noted.

A and H

A and H interchange e.g., harness=arness. In the Italian language H is never pronounced. It is represented by A sound which includes e, i, o, u, as well*.

B, F, P, V, W, M.

These six are labials and they interchange e.g., Break=Frag. Beech=phagus, seven=seven=ص. Rarely B changes into M e.g., Mecca=Becca, warble=warmle. When one has a cold in the head, his M's become B's.

C and K

(a) The letter K was originally a part of the Latin alphabet but it was replaced by C which was articulated as K or S. The result was that the original K was pronounced as S in many cases. Therefore in numerous words in the Latin and Italian languages we have to convert S into K and vice versa in order to arrive at the Arabic root, e.g., 

* From the Arabic viewpoint vowels represent A sound e.g., at, eat, it, out, utter, will be written as أَتُّ - أَيُّ - أَيْثُ - أَيْثُ - أَيْثُ - أَيْثُ.

HOw TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

CAL i.e., heat, CL=SL i.e., to heat.

(b) This interchange of K and S is also found in Sanskrit e.g., KUK i.e., to contract—KK=KS كُنَّ i.e., to shrink; KHATHAT i.e., boast—KTT=STT شَتَّ i.e., extravagant lie.

(c) The Arab clan named Banu Tamim used to pronounce S for K e.g., they would say قد جعل رَيْكَ تَحِتَا for قد جعل رَيْكَ تَحِتَا. This sound-shift was known as رَيْكَ تَحِتَا.

(d) This sound-shift may also be marked in CYPRUS=KABRUS, SICILY=SAQLIA; and WINCE=WINK.

Numerous Arabic roots can, therefore, be recovered from various languages by changing K into S and vice versa.

CH

The letter CH is found in almost all the languages except Arabic. It appears to have been the result of a later development of sound-organs, due to climatic effects. If Arabic were not the mother of languages the words containing CH could never be traced to their Arabic origin. The fact of the matter is, however, otherwise. CH is a substitute for K. S. SH e.g., CHEMISE=KAMIS, CHINO=SINO, PACHA=PASHA By changing CH into K or S, Arabic roots are easily recovered e.g., CHOOSE=KS خَيَضُ i.e., to attribute a thing exclusively to, CHASE=KS كَرَسُ i.e., to pursue, CHOOZE=KZ قَزِدُ i.e., thing, CHAR=SR صَرُ i.e., to be blasted by wind, CHEEK=SK شَخَصُ side (خَذَل side, cheek); CHAP=SP شَفُ i.e., to chap. It is akin to SIF i.e., to crack.

D

D and T interchange e.g., dear=teuer.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

D and Z interchange e.g., KADI=KAZI. The Arabic letter Ω is generally represented by D or Z.

D and J interchange e.g., DIURNAL=JOURNAL.

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

D and R interchange e.g., Today=Tari. This change is very rare.

G or J

G and Z interchange e.g., ginger=zinger. Sanskrit has no Z sound and conveys the Z sound by G or J.

G represents K e.g., wreak=urge.

G or J interchange with Y e.g., Joseph=Yusuf, Judah=Yudh.

"Y is consonantal sound for which G is also used". (Encyclopædia Br. p. 558).

L, M, N

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

Q

Q is governed by the same rule as K.

R

R and L interchange e.g., placel=placer.

"R is the sister of L". (Alkausais p. 545).

S

"S changes into H and disappears". (Jesperson on Language p. 199).

e.g., semi=hemi, six=hex, Yunus=Jonah, Snasty=Nasty.

S and T interchange e.g., write=wrissen.

S and K interchange, see under C. S=R e.g., Honos=Honour.

99

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

T

For changes of T see examples under D and S.

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

V—W

See under B.

X

X sometimes stands for K only and sometimes it is a compound letter which represents KS or SK.

Y

Y represents G e.g., YUDH,=Judh, YATRA=Jatra.

Z

For changes of Z see examples under D, G, T.

Z and S interchange. Z changes into Y e.g., zygon—Yoke. (ZG=ζγω to couple, to join).

The above is not a complete picture of sound-shifts. It only shows some of the important changes of sound.

A question may be asked, why does one and the same letter undergo so many changes? The answer is this. Ease of pronunciation is the normal human instinct and 3 factors influence the sound:

(a) The development of sound organs under the influence of climate makes the sound hard or soft. For instance V or W may harden into B or F or P. Or the other way round, B, F or P may soften into V or W. Similarly D may soften into T or Z. The overdevelopment or underdevelopment of sound organs is responsible for various sound-shifts and for the difference in the number of letters in different alphabets.

(b) Habit also plays a part in changing the sound. Some people have a particular liking for one sound instead of another.
(c) The particular position of a letter whether in the beginning middle or end of a word and the cumulative effect of the adjoining letters also shifts the sound. The ease of pronunciation being the common human instinct, the same letter may change in different ways according to its position in a word. For instance, D may become T in the beginning, S in the middle or Z at the end of a word. This subject of sound-shifts may appear to be dull and dry, but it is the most important and very interesting in practice. For instance, apply the equation G=Z in the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLOOM i.e., darkness</td>
<td>ZLM to be dark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOM-US i.e., ball</td>
<td>ZLM ZAM to round a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP (root not known to English)</td>
<td>ZRP زرائنه party of men from 10 to 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUT</td>
<td>ZLT زلت to gobble, swallow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-J-E, tied</td>
<td>LZ لز to tie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROW, to produce; cultivate</td>
<td>ZK زكك to laugh, joke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGUE, oppose</td>
<td>ARZ عارض to oppose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIG-EL, bolt</td>
<td>RZ رز to bolt (a door)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROUGE-ON, to shoot</td>
<td>BRZ برش to send forth shoots (plant).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAU to dawn, to be grey, to dread,</td>
<td>ZR زر rise (sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAU is a German word and it is a homonym of زر and زار. Let any philologist explain how dawn is dread. Languages were called illogical on account of such-like unexplained anamolies.

The equation G=Z can be extended to many languages.

(c) Prefixes & Suffixes

Arabic does not stand in need of prefixes and suffixes which are used to intensify or modify the meaning of a word. Almost all the prefixes are independent Arabic words. For instance, Pro in English and Pra in Sanskrit mean before or beyond. It is i.e., before, beyond. Some of the suffixes are independent words; others appear to be mere signs to modify the meaning. Some letters are also used as affixes. For instance, A is a negative prefix in Sanskrit. KSHOD, hunger=KSD تذب hunger, whence A-KASOD-u=ka i.e., not hungry. Similarly KSHAL, to wash=KSL غسل to wash, whence A-KASHAL-its i.e., unwashed. In the English word RE-CO-GN=ize, RE and CO are prefixes and ize is verbal suffix. The root is GN i.e., to know, GN=ZN—знать i.e., to know.

The number of prefixes and suffixes is very large in different languages. Some letters are also used as affixes. It is therefore very important to know the affixes employed by different languages because the Arabic roots has to be pulled out of prefixes and suffixes as shown in the above examples.

(d) Removal of Vowels

Please study the following examples:

- Magazine=MGZN مجلة magazine.
- Pierce =PRC فرس to pierce.
- Clog =CLG غلق lock of wood.

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

In the Aryan languages letters are generally written separately and instead of vowel-points vowels are written inside the word. You can pronounce the word written thus in more than one way. For the correct pronunciation of the word you have to depend upon your
memory and not on your eyes. This defect of script is tried to be covered by putting various signs on the vowels as you see in the dictionaries. Needless to say that these signs put over the vowels is again an attempt to write the vowel-points above or below the letters. And that is why English spelling were so much deplored and condemned by G. Bernard Shaw. Be that as it may, this difference of script can be reconciled by removing the vowels and then putting the vowel-points above or below the letters according to Arabic grammar. Vowels in reality are the misplaced vowel-points and therefore by removing them the true root reappears. You have only to put vowel-points on the consonants correctly. The foregoing examples illustrate the point that vowels stand for misplaced vowel-points.

And yet vowels perform a second function. They stand for six delicate letters of Arabic alphabets i.e., َـَ~

Out of these َـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَ~ are called soft letters but َـَـَـَـَـَـَ~ is equivalent to A, and we know that soft H i.e., َـَـَـَـَـَ~ and hard H i.e., َـَ~ also change into A. Hence these six letters are also changed into vowels, for example : 

َـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَـَ~= Cairo, َـَـَـَـَـَـَـَ~= Code

Therefore one has to see whether a vowel stands for a vowel-point or for a delicate letter. In any case the first rule may be enunciated as below:

From a non-Arabic root remove the vowels and concentrate upon the consonants.

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

"Phonetic representation of vowels is far more difficult because of their number and because of the extreme poverty of the Roman Alphabet in this direction. The English orthographical representation of these is perfect chaos and is very remote from the original Roman system to which most
6. Excrecent or Inorganic P produced by M as Thompson—Thompson, Samson—Sampson.

It is clear that nasal M is produced by B or P, while B or P is produced by M. One is the replica of the other. It is conspicuously noteworthy that M and B or P are not found joined together in Arabic roots except in 4 or 5 words (مُذَٰل—مذَٰل—مذَٰلبمذَٰل). But in the non-Arabic languages MB or MP occur together in a very large number of words. It is significant, therefore, that whenever MB or MP are found together one of them has always to be removed to find out the Arabic root.

7. Connective consonant. When a word is compounded or a prefix or suffix is added to the root a gap is sometimes left within the two parts of the word. This gap is filled up by a connective to consonant (rarely, by two connective consonants) in order to make the two parts and make them smooth and even. The connective consonant is of general occurrence when verbal endings are added to the root. This is very common in the German, Italian, French and Spanish languages. Remove the verbal ending along with the connective consonant and you will get at the Arabic root. For the solution of the above 4 languages this rule is a most important key. It is clear that from the viewpoint of the Arabic language the verbal endings and connective consonants are mere unnecessary surplusages e.g., هُلِيّ—Halluci—N—at. N has connected the root with the verbal ending—at. AMOROUS, R has connected the root AMO with adjectival suffix—ous, (AMO رًي to love).

8. Prosthesis. This consists in adding a letter (rarely two letters) in the beginning of the root e.g., Scratch—atch.

9. Epenthesis is to insert a letter within a word e.g., Amirul—

10. Paragoge. The addition of a letter (rarely 2 letters) at the end of a word e.g., Among—Amongst, Sta—stand, Varth, (top) = Vortex, NG, as well as ST & ND, also appear as paragoge.

The following points call for particular attention in connection with the surplus letters.

(a) In the Arabic language the number of letters of a word is absolutely fixed. There is no question, therefore, of surplus letters. Largest meaning in shortest word is the aim and peculiarity of Arabic language. For Hallucinate it has Halása only, and for agglomerate it has ṣal only. A simple and unalloyed thing precedes the compound and the alloy. And this is the very truism which is proved by removal of surplus letters as impurities which have found their way in the pure Arabic roots.

(b) The recognition and removal of a surplus letter requires care and circumspection. The presumption should be against the surplus age of a letter and it should not be removed without cogent reasons.

(c) The above-noted surplus letters are either natural or artificial in the growth and development of language in different climates.

(d) All the above kinds of surplus letters are an admitted fact in philology and they are found in almost every language other than Arabic. When you remove the surplus letters the Arabic root appears in its true, pure, pristine and almost always in the triliteral form, which is the peculiarity of Arabic. The removal of surplus letters according to set principles gives the
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGE

Arabic root. The Arabic lexicon is the true guide in this respect and a comprehensive grasp of Arabic roots will save us from mistakes. I admit that there are pitfalls in the way of removing a letter as a surplus one. But a little care and caution will safely lead us to the true Arabic root.

(c) In fixing the root of a word every letter has to be explained, and the removal of any letter reasoned out. If we depart from this criterion we shall land ourselves into mistakes and blunders. The European etymologists have not properly appreciated this point and hence they have committed numerous mistakes in giving the roots. The writer does not claim infallibility in this respect, but he he has tried his level best not to fall into those mistakes. The reason is clear. There is no sound and firm basis for the other etymologists, while the humble writer has worked upon the Arabic lexicon which is a firm and solid foundation and hence there is minimum chance of mistake in fixing the roots.

(I) Triliteral Formula

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

(a) 22 Strong letters i.e.,

س ن م ل ك ط ز ج ب
غ ن ل ذ خ ث ش ر ق ص ف

They are consonants but to distinguish them from other alphabets I call them Strong letters. They remain constant in Arabic and may undergo a sound-shift in other languages but as a rule they are not lost or deleted.

(b) Six delicate letters i.e.,

ى ى ى و و و

They are akin to vowels. Out of them (ى - و - و) are called soft letters and as Ain is a form of A only and H also changes into A, these six partake of the character of soft letters. In Arabic roots they retain

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

their identity but in other languages they change into vowels or are lost when prefixes or suffixes are applied or when two words are compounded. Hence I call them delicate letters. As a general rule Arabic roots are triliteral and those containing more than 3 letters may be taken to be an exception to the rule. This is our main hypothesis.

Now, an Arabic root may contain 3 strong letters. On removing the vowels these three will remain over and we shall affix the true vowel-points to them e.g.,

(A) SHRIEK = SRK  to shriek.
ABSORB = SRB  to absorb.
FLEE = FL  to run away.

Explanation I: The ممطاع ع i.e., a word in which the second letter is doubled is to be treated as a triliteral as غ in the above example.

Explanation II: If any letter has undergone a sound-shift, we shall correct it according to the rules given in the Key to sound-shifts, e.g.,

(B) GLOGM = GLM = ZLM  لغم to be dark.
GROUP = GRP = ZRP  لزمة to be a party of men.

Explanation III: If a word contains a surplus letter we shall remove the same according to set rules given under the heading, surplus letters e.g.,

(1) Double-Letter, CHILL = KL  لل Shudder
(2) Prosthesis, STROKE = (S) TRK  طرط a stroke
(3) Epenthesis, MARGARINE = MRG (R) N = مرجان pearl
(4) Paragoge, COLD = CL  لل shudder
(5) Nasal N, FRANK = FRK  لل to state clearly
(6) Nasal M, CLAMP = CL (M) B = كlam claw
(7) Surplus B CRUMB = CR (M) B = كبر a piece of bread
**HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES**

(2) Biliteral Formula

A glance at the Arabic lexicon will show that the largest number among the triliterals consists of those words which contain two strong letters and one delicate letter e.g.

عرَب - أَرَب - هَرَب - حَرَب - بَنَم - عَلَف - أَنَف - حَاف - وَاف - يَسر

We have seen that a delicate letter changes into a vowel or is lost. Therefore in removing the vowels we shall have removed the delicate letters as well, and only two consonants will remain over. The two consonants are by themselves an argument that a delicate letter has been lost in removing the vowels. So we should restore one delicate letter (rarely two) as the first, second or third letter i.e. as Fa Kalima or Ain Kalima or Lan Kalima.

So the Biliteral Formula will yield 18 lots of words according as any of the six delicate letters is restored in the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the two consonants in our hand. But to be brief they may be put under two main heads:

(a) When a delicate letter is restored as the first letter I call this process Aphasis.

(b) When a delicate letter is restored as a second or third letter I call this process Quasi-Aphasis.

Hence the biliteral formula may be enunciated as below:

Remove the vowels and surplus letter if any, and correct the sound-shift if necessary. Two consonants are left over to which restore one of the delicate letters in the beginning, middle or at the end and pronounce the word with vowel-points (أَكْتِرُ) according to Arabic accent. Examples will explain this statement.
Examples

Aphesis

A delicate letter restored as the first letter.

NECK  =  NK  =  عنق  (ع)  neck (ع)
LIGHT (LUX) =  LK  =  الق  (ل)  to shine (ل)
JEER  =  JR  =  جهل  (ج)  foul language, scoffing (ج)
FILL  =  FL  =  حل  (ح)  to fill (ح)
PEEL  =  PL  =  سهل  (س)  to peel (س)
MAN-US,  =  MN  =  يمين  (ي)  right hand (ي)
hand

Quasi Aphesis

A delicate letter restored as a second letter.

WEAK  =  WK  =  وعك  (ع)  to weaken (ع)
ASSAIL  =  SL  =  صال  (س)  to leap, to attack (!)
SOIL  =  SL  =  سبل  (س)  a plain (س)
SHORE  =  SH-R  =  شجر  (ح)  sea-shore (ح)

CULLY, simplicity  =  CL  =  خول  (ح)  a fool (ح)
EAGER  =  GR  =  فجرا  (ج)  to be eager (ج)

A delicate letter restored as a third letter.

DELL (TELLE)  =  TL  =  تلله  (ل)  valley (ل)
LOGY, to speak  =  LG  =  لغ  (ل)  to speak (ل)
CUPOLA(CUPA)  =  CP  =  قبة  (ق)  a dome, crown (ق)
MASK, dome
MERRY  =  MR  =  مرح  (م)  to be cheerful (م)
ROCK  =  RK  =  رخوة  (ر)  a rock (ر)
CON-SOLE  =  SL  =  سل  (س)  to console (س)

Note: (a) The largest number of Arabic root words belong to this class. And it is a fact that the largest number of Arabic roots are recovered from every language under the Biliteral Formula.

How to Redeem Arabic Roots from Other Languages

(b) In actual practice it is quite easy and simple to apply the biliteral formula though it has been detailed in the above examples in 18 specimens.

(3) Unilateral Formula

An Arabic word may contain one strong letter and two delicate letters e.g., كع,  عقا - نظام - بليغ - وري.

The two delicate letters may change into vowels, and on removing the vowels only one consonant will be left over. Accordingly, we have to restore two delicate letters to reconstruct the original word. Hence the Unilateral formula may be enunciated as below:

Subject to correcting the sound-shift (and removal of a surplus letter if any) when only one consonant is left over after removing the vowels, at least two delicate letters have to be restored to reconstruct the Arabic word.

Examples

DIE  =  D  =  ماء  to die  (ل)
DO  =  D  =  بع  to prepare  (ع)
DEY  =  D  =  دجه  chief of an army  (ح)

commander

EAVES  =  V  =  حفط  border  (ح)
AMO, to love  =  M  =  حام  to love  (ح)
ERR, to wander  =  R  =  حاز  to wander  (ح)

to stray  =  حاز  to lose the way  (ح)

BOOTH (BOA)  =  B  =  بوا  to dwell  (س)
to dwell

N.B. A very small number of Arabic roots falls under the unilateral formula and hence the return from foreign languages is very small under this formula.
(4) Cypher Formula

Ay, AE, life عطاء to live.
Age, ever, and never are based on this root. In Greek it is Al-os, and in modern German it has become Je (i.e., Y has changed into J according to well-known phonetic law).

An Arabic word may be composed of 3 delicate letters only and may not contain a single strong letter. The three delicate letters may all change into vowels and on removing the vowels nothing will be left over. In such a case, the root word has to be reconstructed by following the sound of the word only. This is what we mean by Cypher formula.

N.B. 1. A very small number of such words is found in Arabic and hence the foreign words reconstructed under this formula are far too small.

2. Such words are very difficult to be heard. In order to make them more high-sounding prosthesis or paragoge may be employed by foreign languages.

Examples

AIO (Greek) to hear = A وَعَى = to hear
AUDEO (Latin) to hear = AU وَعَى = to hear
(B is paragoge)
BE = BIO, to live = (B) IO=عطاء to live
(B) is prothetic

The above four are the fundamental formulas, but they have got their allies and counterparts as well viz, Metathesis, Prosthesis, Toning up, Toning down, which are discussed hereafter. Please note that the terms Triliteral, Biliteral, Unilateral and Cypher have reference to the form of a word in a Non-Arabic language.

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

Some important points about the 4 Formulas

1. We had started on the hypothesis that Arabic roots are generally triliteral. The above four formulas prove this hypothesis. By a definite law of phonetics foreign words are reduced or enhanced to a triliteral in the light of these 4 formulas.

2. Arabic lexicon contains the largest number of roots falling under the biliteral formula and hence the return from foreign languages under this formula is the largest.

The triliteral formula gives an abundant but lesser yield. The uniliteral formula gives a very small harvest and cypher formula the smallest. These four features are just in accord with the Arabic lexicon, as one may see.

3. In the Arabic language a verb generally contains 3 letters, and a verb containing two or one letter only is unknown to the Arabic lexicon. But in the foreign languages like Sanskrit or Chinese a verb may be of one or two letters only. This apparent discrepancy between the Arabic and non-Arabic languages is removed by applying the Biliteral, Unilateral and Cypher formulas because the delicate letters are always prone to be deleted and hence they have to be restored. Elision also plays its part in making foreign verbs biliteral or uniliteral.

4. The Chinese words are monosyllables and they are mostly traceable to Biliteral, Unilateral or Cypher formulas.

5. We have already quoted IBNI-JINNI to show that Arabic roots are triliterals as a rule. And Maxmuller observes:

Every root in these (Semitic) languages as far back as we know them must consist of 3 consonants and numerous words are derived from these roots by a simple change of vowels (i.e.,
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

It is clear from this quotation that (a) the triliteral nature of Semitic roots is an insurmountable barrier between Aryan and Semitic languages (b) yet there is a possibility of both having stemmed out of a common source. But the four formulas discussed above restore the Aryan roots to their original triliteral form in almost all the cases, by systematically removing the above barrier.

Maxmuller’s statement that the Aryan and Semitic groups are wide apart and yet they may belong to a common source is seemingly inconsistent. The four formulas remove this inconsistency and reconcile both the families as well as any other family to Arabic. This is the all important aspect of the humble writer’s research. In a word, remove the vowels and where necessary supply the deleted delicate letters viz., أٍ - ٍ - ُ - إٍ - ً - حٍ - ٌ - ٌ - ١ - ع٢.

Exception. As a rule the vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel clearly appears to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters أٍ - ٍ - ُ - إٍ - ً - حٍ - ٌ - ٌ - ١ - ع٢ it may be retained e.g.

ABIDE = ABD to dwell.
OATH (EED) = EED oath.

The above solution falls under the triliteral formula.

Or the vowels may be removed.

ABIDE = BD to dwell
OATH (EED) = D oath

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

In this case ABIDE falls under the biliteral formula because a delicate letter (l) has been added to BD and Oath falls under the Uniliteral formula because two delicate letters have been added to D.

The above examples show that even if the rule as to the removal of vowels is followed without any exception it still holds good.

Metathesis

Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation as, lisp for lips, slop for police, waps for wasp.

According to Jesperson, Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters.* This change is found in other languages as well. The following are some of the reasons for this change.

(a) Ignorance (b) Mishearing (c) Habit (d) Defective development of sound organs. Sometimes a guttural letter is pronounced after and sometimes before the other letters (e) Loan words are also subjected to metathesis to mark them out as foreign words.

Examples

LACK = LK = KL قلًا paucity
LEAK = LK = KL خل١ to pierce
TRICK-le = TRK = KTR قطر١ to fall drop by drop
TRICK = TRK = KTR قطر١ to deceive
DREG = DRG = GDR غرب١ remainder
DARK = DRK = KDR غدر١ darkness

In the Arabic words the first letter was a guttural but in English it is pushed to the end.

* Jesperson on Language p. 50.
Conversely,

GULP = GLP = LGP للف to swallow up
CLIFF = CLF = FLC فلاك فلک mound
GLIDE = GLD = DGL دغل دغلل to glide
GRUM€ = GRM = RGM زكم زکم to heap
GRAME = GRM = MRG مرغ مرگ meadow

The guttural has left its place and has been pushed to the fore in English.

زگزگ of Persian is زکزک in Arabic. زگزگ of Persian is زگزگ in Arabic in order to show that they are loan words.

In any case metathesis is an offshoot and a logical conclusion emanating from the triliteral or bilateral formulas and may be divided accordingly.

(5) Triliteral Metathesis

SEEK = SK = KS قس to seek
PUG = PK = KF كف first
SMOCK = SMK = KMS تمض غ shirt

(6) Biliteral Metathesis

BACK = BK = KB الن ب letter (ع)
TEGO = TG = GT غطس to cover (ل)
ORB = RB = BR أر ث ring (ث)
LEAN = LN = NL نالصل thin (ح)
KILL = KL = LK هاک ائك to kill (ت)

Two consonants remained after removing the vowels. They have been transposed and bilateral formula has been applied as you see. The words falling under bilateral metathesis will again conform to the 18 categories (or 2 main categories) discussed under the bilateral formula.

How to Redeem Arabic Roots from Other Languages

Metathesis may be accompanied by a surplus letter

ROUND = RD = DR دار to revolve (Nasal N)
CRUST = CRS = CSR تشرى crust (T paragoge)
CREVIX = CRB = RCB رابع neck (X for H)

It is crystal clear from the above examples that the transposition of letters has made the Arabic roots reappear in their true form and this according to triliteral or bilateral formula. The above words or similar other words regain their Arabic parentage after removing the metathesis.

Hence metathesis also is a convincing proof that Arabic is the mother tongue. You cannot find the above words in the Arabic lexicon without removing their distortion. And after removing the distortion they reunite with their family of words in the Arabic language and remain strangers no longer.

(7) Prosthesis or Prothesis

Prothesis consists in the addition of a letter or letters at the beginning of a word as splash for flash, squeeze for squeezes belong for long. When the letter is a, e or o, it is called euphonic prothesis. Prothesis is found in almost every language and it is traceable to the four basic formulas and it may be stated as below:

Prothesis—Remove the first letter (or letters) which has been grafted on the real word and apply one of the four basic formulas, as the case may require and you will recover the Arabic root word.

Examples

(1) Triliteral Formula

PICKLE = (P) KL خليل Vinegar
STREAK = (S) TRK سرطنة Streak
SCRAP = (S) CRP قرنrk bark
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCRIP</td>
<td>- (S) CRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLEASE</td>
<td>= (P) LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Biliteral Formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAB-IES</td>
<td>= (S) CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-VOLVE</td>
<td>= (V) LV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRI-NG</td>
<td>= (S) TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE-LONG</td>
<td>= LG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under prosthesis too, the biliteral formula will yield a large number of words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOON</td>
<td>= (B) N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO, life</td>
<td>= (B) IO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Unilateral Formula

(4) Cypher Formula

(8) Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact or the collision of the prothetic letter transposes the letters of the real word. In such a case remove the prothetic letter and transpose the remaining letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRAP</td>
<td>= (S) TRB = RBT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It has also to be noted that before being subjected to prosthesis the original word may have gained a surplus letter already. In such a case the first letter as well as the surplus letter have to be removed. 'Belong' is an example of this double surplussage. (See Chapter on surplus Letters).

2. Prosthesis is a sort of veil or mask worn by a word. The mask has to be lifted with great care and caution and in case of absolute necessity only.

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

(9) Toning Up

Toning up means changing a soft sound into a hard sound. Some people's organs of speech are underdeveloped and they change a hard sound into a softer one. This change relates particularly to the letters G or J or S or K and i gives rise to our ninth formula and needs a separate discussion.

G or J

(a) G, J and Y are palatals and they interchange e.g. JUDH=YUDH, JACOB=YAQQOUB, JOSEPH=YUSUF,

(b) "Y is frequently written a I" (Skeat p. 722).

(c) J was written as I e.g. JOKE=IOC, JORDON=IODON, JOT=IOTA, JOY=IOYE

(d) G may be lost e.g. HEDGE=HAW, ORIG-I=ORI

Hence it is clear that in some words the lost G may have to be restored, or I or Y may have to be changed into G or J, to reconstruct the original word.

S

"S is often seen to change into H or X or to disappear" (Jespersen p. 199.)

"There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S" (Ibid p. 362.)

SIX=HEX, SEMI=HEMI, SNEB=NEB
SNASTY=NASTY

Hence it is clear that the lost S may have to be restored or H may have to be changed into S to recover the real word.

K

The letter K undergoes the following changes:

(a) K=H (Jespersen p. 43)
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

(b) "A word which travels far loses the initial K." (See Skeat's Dictionary under the word APE.)

(c) Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it altogether. This happens particularly in the English and French languages.

(d) K is changed into a softer sound i.e. into labials B, F, P, V, W.

(e) The loss of K, particularly the initial K may be represented by a vowel i.e. a, e, i, o, u, y. This happens mostly in the Greek language. Please note that A and H are Semigutturals and they take the place of gutturals. Examples will clarify the position.

(a) HORN (CORNU) HRN = KRN "horn"
(b) BAIL, surety BL = KBL "suretyship"
(c) LIGHT (LEUK) LI = LK "to shine"
(d) ALFIAT, tailor ALFT = ALKT "tailor"

GREEK

(e) DARO, to sleep DR = KDR "to benumb"
CREASE, to be content AN = KN "to be content"
ED, to seat ED = KD "to sit"
IB, to horse IB = KB "horse"
OD, to swell OD = KD "to swell"
UBRI, to wax insolent UBR = KBR "insolence"

ENGLISH

ALL AL = KL "all"
ENUCH ENS = KNS "eunuch"

121

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

IN-ane, empty IN = KN "to be empty"
WHINGER, long WNGR = KNKR "large knife"
YELLOW (GEULU) YL = KL "to be yellow"

In this way we shall have to restore K in the above-noted 5 This tendency to drop the K sound exists in almost all the Aryan languages as we shall see hereafter.

The above-noted changes of K receive full support from pages 54 to 56 of Mr. Mackjohn's book "A short history of English language" I have to adopt a long quotation.

"It is a remarkable fact that there is not now in the French language a single guttural. There is not an H in the whole language. The French write an H in several words, but they never sound it. Its use is to serve as a fence between two vowels i.e. to keep two vowels separate as in la haine. No doubt the Normans could utter throat sounds well enough when they dwelt in Scandinavia, but after they had lived in France for several generations they acquired a great dislike for such sounds. No doubt too, many, from long disuse were unable to give utterance to a guttural. This dislike they communicated to the English and hence, in the present day, there are many people, especially in the south of England who cannot sound a guttural at all. The muscles in the throat that help to produce these sounds have become atrophied--have lost their power for want of practice.

"The purely English part of the population for many centuries after the Norman invasion, could sound gutturals quite easily, just as the Scotch and German do now, but it gradually became the fashion in England to leave them out.

"In some cases the guttural disappeared entirely, in others, it was changed into or represented by other sounds. The ge at beginning of passive (or past) participles of many verbs disappeared entirely."
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGE

Gebroht became brought.
Gebolt " bought
Geworht " wrought

The g at the beginning of many words also dropped off.
The Gypenswich became Ipswich

Gif " if
Genoh " enough

The guttural at the end words i.e. hard g or c also disappeared.

Haliq became holy

Erohlic became earthly

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.

(a) The guttural has been softened as
Rigg, egg, brigg, became, ridge, edge, bridge.

(b) The guttural has become a labial f as in cough, enough, through, laugh, and draught.

(c) The guttural has become an additional syllable and is represented by a vowel sound. Sorg, mearth have become sorrow, marrow.

"It appears as an 1, Y, W, Ch etc."

(10) Toning Down

Toning down is the reverse or counterpart of the process of Toning Up which has been described above. It consists in softening a hard sound as illustrated below:

HOW TO REDEEM ARABIC ROOTS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

1. A or H, semi-gutturals change into guttural K. Therefore change K into A or H as

   (Cable = HBL جبل rope) CRAZE = ARZ عراض Hospitality
   Craziness (Khush-Persian) = HSH هوش to be glad

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G as WALLOP = Gallop
   (Vadiyulakabir = Gaudilquivir)

   (WARD = Guard). Therefore G a hard sound has to be changed to W a softer sound.

   Examples from various languages will clear the point.

   English
   
   GALLOP WALLOP = WLP ولاب gallop
   CET, fish CT = HT حوت fish
   COUSHLON CSH = H-SH حشية cushion
   GIVE (GEB-EN) GB = HB حبا to give

   Sanskrit
   
   KRISI, to till KRS = HRS حرث to till (not to draw)
   KRISH, thin KRS = HRS خرش thin
   GAM, heat GM = HM حم م heat
   KARODH, anger KRD = HRD حرد anger
   GACHI, coussion GS = HS حشية cushion

   French
   
   CADEAU, gift CD = HD هدية gift
   GIBBON, monkey GBN = HBN حنين monkey
   GRESS-age, thinness GRS = HRS خرش thin
   COUS-U, stitched CS = HS ماسل to stich

123
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENIK, neck</td>
<td>GNK = ANK</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GABE, give</td>
<td>GB = HB</td>
<td>to give</td>
<td>GIVE in Hebrew (not grey)</td>
<td>GIVE in Hebrew (Apgetic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAF, a chief</td>
<td>GRF = ARF</td>
<td>a chief</td>
<td>A Chief</td>
<td>A Chief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REEVE (English)</td>
<td>RV = RF</td>
<td>chief</td>
<td>REEVE in Arabic</td>
<td>REEVE in Arabic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLIMPF, forbearance</td>
<td>GLM (P) = HLM</td>
<td>forbearance</td>
<td>GLIMPF in Latin</td>
<td>GLIMPF in Latin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KHASHM, anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHEER, astonished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHASAK, thorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHURS-and, glad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAKA, brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINA, rancour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CORUS, to shine, to hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAECO, blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CET-US, fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHARK, to Whet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KET-as, fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reader may mark that in the above list the following words are common to the languages written against them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>موت</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>موت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرض</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>حرض</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the formulas Toning up and Toning down are very subtle and require utmost care and caution in their application. It will be seen from the above examples that after correcting the sound-shift, the four basic formulas have been justified.

**From Simple to Subtle**

It is to be noted that we began from the triliteral 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 permutations—that had to be set right. And lastly the two processes named TONING UP and TONING DOWN are very subtle as the letters have begun to fall off like autumnal leaves and the words have begun to lose their identity. And here ends the track and we have to stop. Thus from the triliteral formula right up to the Toning Down formula the scale has been sliding gradually from simple to subtle. Homonyms also are a complicated problem but they are amenable to the above formulas. Beyond the above noted definite formulas one has to be faced with corruption, chaos and confusion that have found their way into the words and we have to leave them alone as last beyond recognition. But all the same, the central parts of every language are comfortable to the above noted formulas. The ten formulas discussed above prove that it was so ordained by God that different languages could be reconciled to Arabic by means of definite phonetic laws:

"And the diversity of your tongues and colours, most surely there are signs in this for the learned."

*(The Holy Quran, 30: 33).*
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Summary

The above-noted results may be definitely summarised as shown below:

Rule 1. Each one of the ten formulas given below is subject to the removal of surplus letters if any, and correction of the sound-shift, when necessary.

Rule 2. As a general rule Vowels are to be removed. But if a Vowel represents any of the 6 delicate letters viz. (ğ ū ە ۆ ١ ۰) it may be retained.

Rule 3. متاعب i.e. an Arabic word in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is to be treated as a triliteral.

Each one of the ten formulas given hereunder is subject to the above-mentioned 3 rules or 3 provisions.

I. Triliteral Formula. On removing the vowels 3 consonants remain over. Pronounce them with vowel-points (ا غ ر ه) according to the Arabic accent.

II. Biliteral Formula. On removing the vowels 2 consonants remain over. Restore one of the delicate letters as the first, second or third letter.

The process of restoring a delicate letter as the first letter is named Aphesis while the process of restoring a delicate letter as second or third letter is called Quasi-Aphesis.

III. Unilateral Formula. On removing the vowels only one consonant remains over. Therefore, restore 2 of the delicate letters to this consonant.

IV. Cypher Formula. The word is composed of vowels only and nothing remains over on removing the vowels. Reconstruct the original word by following the sound. It will be found to be composed of 3 delicate letters.

V. Triliteral Metathesis. Remove the vowels and transpose the 3 consonants.

VI. Biliteral Metathesis. Remove the vowels, transpose the 2 consonants and restore one of the delicate letters.

VII. Prosthesis. Remove the first letter (or rarely first two letters) along with the vowels and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may call for.

VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis. Remove the first letter and transpose the remaining letters and apply one of the 4 basic formulas.

IX. Toning Up.

(a) Restores the lost K or change H or a vowel into K.
(b) Restore the lost S or change H into S.
(c) Change a labial into a guttural.
(d) Change Y or I into G or restore the lost G and apply one of the 4 basic formulas.

X. Toning Down. Change:

(a) K into H or A
(b) G or K into V or W, and apply one of the 4 basic formulas.

N.B. Nos. I, II, III, IV, are the basic formulas and these names apply to the form of a word in a non-Arabic language and these 4 formulas are instrumental in restoring a foreign word to a 3 lettered Arabic word.
PART III
XVII
How To Read This Dictionary
1. Each language has been divided into 10 parts according to the ten formulas.

2. In column 1 the root has been shown in capital letters and the affixes have been generally shown in small letters detached from the root by means of hyphens. Sometimes the root has been shown within parenthesis.

3. In column 2 the consonants contained in the word have been reproduced. However, if a vowel happens to be a substitute for one of the delicate letters viz, (س - ָ - خ - م - ی - ع) it has been retained.

4. Italics in the second column show that the translation of the Arabic word given by the translator is exactly the Arabic word itself e.g., قف is translated as pierce.

5. The books on language by Jesperison, Bloomfield, Eric Partridge etc., have been referred to by the names of the authors only.

Signs and Abbreviations
— In the beginning of the word means that the prefix has been omitted.

H2, H3, H4 show that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 or 4 Arabic roots as shown.

L2, L3, L4 show that the word is common to 2, 3, or 4 languages. The words of other 1 languages are given under the word.
HOW TO READ THIS DICTIONARY

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

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

 Means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.

 Means that the word by itself is the root and the etymologist has strayed away to a wrong root.

 Means that the word is a simple one but the etymologist has wrongly taken it to be a compound word and has mistakenly split it into two words.

 An upright arrow head in column 2 separates the wrong etymology from the correct one.

 NV= No verb. This means that the non-Arabic language does not possess the verb or base of the derived word and hence cannot explain the reason and philosophy of the word, while Arabic does so in the light of the base or the verb possessed by Arabic. The sign NV applies to a far larger number of cases than actually shown. The reader should keep this point in view in respect of every derivative.

 K/S, S/K, G/Z, D/Z etc. should be read as change K into S, S into K, G into Z, D into Z etc. Some of the well-known sound shifts are:

 A=H; B=F=W; C=K; D=Z or T; H=S; J or G=Z; K=S; S=K; L=R; M, N, L interchange; S=T.

 (N) Means Nasal N.

 (M) Means surplus M produced by B. or P.

 (P) Means surplus P produced by M.

 ARABIC THE SOURCE FOR ALL THE LANGUAGES

 (B) Means surplus B produced by M.

 (H) Means surplus Aspirate H. It has not always been shown, and the reader can see to it for himself.

 A paragogue or a surplus letter at the end of a word is detached from the root e.g. BLOA-t, GLOA-t, COL-d, CLOU-d. This means that t and d are paragogues in these words.

 A connective consonant i.e. a surplus consonant which connects the root with an affix has been separated by means of hyphens e.g. AMO-r-ous, HALLUCI-n-ate. This means that r and n are connective consonants which join the suffix with the root.

 Epenthesis or a surplus letter within a word can be marked by the reader as it has been omitted in the second column.

 Prosthesis or a surplus letter in the beginning of a word has been bracketed in the second column e.g. SCRAPE = (S) CRP.

 GFP means general from particular.

 PFG means particular from general.

 NFV means noun formed on verb.

 VFN means verb formed on noun.

 • A star mark in the beginning of a word denotes a Quranic root.

 X means cognate with.

 NCW means not connected with.

 Etymological mistakes in the English Lexicons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

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

Secondly, what is the wherewithal of the said etymologist to solve
this huge problem? His presupposition is that the Aryan and
Semitic languages have nothing in common. This makes his
field of research very narrow. His ideology is that Sanskrit,
Latin and Greek are sisters whose mother is untraceable. So
with his utmost efforts he can only reach the far-flung branches
and not the main trunk. His outlook may be that all languages
have grown out of meaningless sounds. Hence he has to call a
considerable number of words to be mere imitative. With
these handicaps, no wonder that he may make numerous
mistakes. And that is exactly what has happened. A glance
at the English dictionaries will show that in numerous cases
(say 20 p.c.) the etymologies are unknown, obscure, dubious or
doubtful. In many cases the etymologists agree to differ. This
shows that there is no definite track to follow and no sure
basis to build upon. Conjecture and surmise is the only
equipment of the western etymologist in his quest. He has to
tread upon an uncertain path. Hence Jesperson rightly
remarks that most of the etymologies given in different
lexicons are incorrect, unacceptable and the number of true
etymologies is extremely small. (Jesperson pp. 305—310).

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

It was in the above context that I discovered many etymological
mistakes in the English lexicons. Such mistakes are denoted by the
signs مم، مم، أصل ـ غـ تـ ن

132

133
XVIII

English Traced To Arabic

Triliteral Formula

Remove the vowels and pronounce the word according to Arabic accent. Retain a vowel which appears to represent خ - خ - ح - ح - خ.

- ABATE, to beat: ABT طات to beat, abate
- ABIDE, to dwell: ABD ابدد to abide dwell.
- SLOPE: SLP ضليف slope.
- GRIEF, load: KRB گرب to load, کرب grief.
- FLAT: FLT نطق to flatten.
- BUG: BUG بعف bug, gnat.
- CATTLE: CTL قطاله cattle.
- CLIMATE, country: CLM ألم气候 climate, country.
- CRACK: CRK خقر crack.
- LICK: LK ليق to lick.
- GALLOP (WALLOP): WLP لفgallop.
- GIRL: GRL سرقة to bind camel's girth.
- GIRTH: GRD رقصه girth.
- CELL: CEL ظفله cell.
- HALLUCINATE: HLC حالة hallucination.
- PIECE: PRC قرش to pierce.
- NOBLE (GNO): NBL نبلة to know, NBL لبله to be noble.
- SLOUGH, Snake's cast off skin: SLG سلث slough of snake.
- THROB: THRBR طوير throbbing.
- ATTACK: ATK ضفأ to attack.
- BABE: BB بب baby.
- BARBAROUS: BRBR ببربر barbarous.
- BOTTLE (BUT): BT باك bottle.
- CHEER: SR سر to cheer.

ARABIC THE SORUCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

- CR: قرع to cure.
- FTG: ارتغ to regard, care for.
- HLB: حلب to help.
- GRAVE: لقاء grave.
- HUNDRED: HUND flock of a hundred.
- ABBAT-ori, slaughter: ABT ابرع to slaughter.
- ABB, ABB-ot, 'father': AB اب father, reformer.
- SORB, to suck, drink: SRB شرب to suck, drink.
- ACCOMOD-ate (MOD): MD, to measure.
- ACR: أكرا to increase.
- CM: ثم to top.
- ACR: أكر to fill nfv.
- JC: جئ to lie.
- GRB: أرب to load.
- ALG: عجل to fasten.
- MLK: سلم to soften.
- AN: عن from KRN ترن time.
- GLP: لgeführt to bark a th.
- AN: عاجل to cut.
- AN: عاجل pain.
- SM: الم to smell.
- TRC: اترك to blacken.
- KLP: اكلق to cover.
- DC: دنل to manifest.
- ARZ: بصر side.
- ARG: هرم to exert one's self.
- VL: بل to obtain.
- LB: بل to obtain.
- NR: بع to be true.
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

BAIZE, coarse cloth
ARPP-ant, wandering
ASCEND-d.
• ASPIRE, breathe
ASTUTE (AS-t-us) Cunning
• BANANA, finger shaped
BAY (ABAI) to bark
BEHEST, command (HIESS)
• be-GIN
• be-QUEATH, say
FORK
H2 BLOW, to move (wind), curse
BL BLOW, to blow (wind) to curse.
BLOW
BLOA-t, to soak
BL BLOA-t, puffed w. glutony
• BOLT, to dart off
BREAC-t, to bud
• BURG, fortified town.
• BRICH-t, shining (SHARGH)
• BOOGLE, fright
GARGLE L/R
BOOST, om, breast
BOQE-t, to bunch of flowers
• BRAC-t, leaf, plate B/V
BRAC-t, leaf, plate of metal.
BREA-C, wave, broken state
CABAL, faction
CABB-age, head
CAULI-flowers.
• CAPE, goat
• CAPE, leaf like goat
• CAPR-ice, shudden leap of mind
BZ BZ, cloth of flax.
BN BZ, cloth to wander.
ASN BZ, to ascend.
SPR BZ, to breathe hard.
AS5 BZ, cunning.
BNN BZ, finger joints.
AVAI BZ, to bark (dog)
HS BZ, to urge a.o.
GN BZ, beginning.
QTH=QS BZ, to relate.
FRK BZ, parting of the teeth.
BL BZ, to blow (wind) to curse.
BL BZ, to beat w. stick.
BL BZ, to moisten.
BL BZ, gluton.
BLT BZ, to forsake and run off.
BLK BZ, to shut a door.
BR S BZ, to sprout forth.
BRG BZ, fort.
BRG BZ, to shine.
BGL=VGL BZ, to fear.
GRGR BZ, to gargle.
BT BZ, to gain.
BS BZ, breast.
BOQ BZ, a bunch, nosegay.
VRC BZ, a leaf, plate of metal.
CBL BZ, discord, disturbance.
CB BZ, head (similie).
CL BZ, top of head (similie).
CPR BZ, mountain goat.
CPR BZ, mountain goat vfn.
CPR BZ, goat (its habit).

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

• CAD-ence, fall
CAIRN, pyramid of stones
CALC, chalk
CALK, to tread
CALLOSIY (CALL-ue) thick
CALUM, read
CAML-et, stuff of hair
CAMMORA, secret society
CAMOUMFLAGE (CAMMU-fare) to disguise
CAN, CANI-ster, basket
• CAN, be skilful, know
CUNN-ing, skilful
• CANDLE (CANEO) shine
CAN-d-id, while
CAN-di-date, white robed.
• CAN-e (CANE) tooth
CANOPY, covering
• CANVAS (CANAB-is) hemp
• CAP-able (CAPIO) hold, fill
CAP, head
CAPITAL (CAP-it) head
• CAPTIVE (CAPIO) restrain
CAPSICUM (CAPSA) basket
CARAP-ace, shell
CARAVEL (KARAB-os) small KRP
H2 CARP, pluck at,
slander
CARP-el (KARP-os) fruit
CARVE
CD CD, to pull down.
CRN CRN, to be of.
CLC CLC, to time.
CLK=SLK CLK, to walk.
CL CL, thick.
CM CM, to cover.
CM CM, to cover.
CN=SN CN, to be skilful.
CN=SN CN, to be deceptive.
CN=SN CN, to shine.
CN=CN CN, white (not preceding)
CN=SN CN, white (not)
CN=SN CN, tooth.
CNP CNP, veil, shelter.
CNB CNB, a breast.
CP CP, to restrain, overfill.
CB CB, head.
CB CB, head.
CP CP, to restrain.
CPS CPS, basket.
CRP CRP, walk, crust.
CRP CRP, small boat.
CRP CRP, small boat.
• CARBON, CARBO, black
H2 CARP, pluck at,
slander
CARP-el (KARP-os) fruit
CARVE
CRB CRB, to be black.
CRP CRP, to be of.
CRP CRP, to charge a.o.w.
KRP KRP, gathered fruit.
CRP CRP, to scrape, pare off.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASCADE (CAS-care) to fall</td>
<td>ت قاص to fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROUCH, to sit contracted</td>
<td>ك مقص to sit contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASI-no, cottage</td>
<td>ك بقص cottage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CASE, story (CAD) fall</td>
<td>ك مقص fall د تقص story.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CH = K**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAS-te, virgin</td>
<td>ك ش قية virginity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAS-t-en, to discipline</td>
<td>ك ش قية to tame, subdue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAS-m, opening</td>
<td>ك ش قية to bore a hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAS-t-rise, to punish</td>
<td>ك ش قية to punish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOZE, thing</td>
<td>ك ز ش قية thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHASE</td>
<td>ك ش س to pursue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASE, bag (CAP) (CAPSA)</td>
<td>ك ش نفس قية bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOOSE</td>
<td>ك خش to be special.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOICE</td>
<td>ك خش special, selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIS-el, to carve</td>
<td>ك خش to bark (wood).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEST (KIS-te) box</td>
<td>ك انتو basket (primitive box).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHES-t, breast</td>
<td>ك خش breast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAUS-sure, boots</td>
<td>ك ثوش shoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAF-er (KAF) to gnaw</td>
<td>ك فر KB قب to gnash the teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAUFFEUR, motor driver</td>
<td>ك فر الشر بك to scratch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHARAC-ter (KHARASS)</td>
<td>ك رCharArray to require. (wrong root).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEAP, low in price (KAUF) purchase</td>
<td>ک فر خش to be less valuable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CHIT, mark</td>
<td>ك ث mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CHOR-us thing sung by many</td>
<td>ك را to repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHURN, foam</td>
<td>ك رن غرني foam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHYLE, juice</td>
<td>ك ل خش sour juice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILL, shudder</td>
<td>ك ل الشدдер.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CHIMERE, bishop's robe</td>
<td>ك مر covering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CHIEF</td>
<td>ك فر قب chief of army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEVAL-ier (CAHU-1-US)</td>
<td>ك ب قب stout horse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEEK, side of face</td>
<td>ش قية side (CF عين side, cheek).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINE, narrow ravine</td>
<td>صلوine between 2 mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CHINE, backbone joints</td>
<td>ص ل backbone joints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIRR, make trilling sound</td>
<td>ص ر قص to squeak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOCK, log</td>
<td>ك شي شق splinter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOCK, wedge</td>
<td>ك شي شق wedge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHUCK, call of fowl</td>
<td>ك شي شق to crow (cock).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHUCK, blow, jerk</td>
<td>ك شي شق to knock hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CEASE, stop doing</td>
<td>ك ش قية to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASHI-er, to discard</td>
<td>ك ش قية to drive away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELESTE (CAEL-um) high</td>
<td>ك ل قل to raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORD, string</td>
<td>ك رن قل string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>CHOWDER pot (CAIL-d-us) hot</td>
<td>ك ل قل to raise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CIPHER (1) zero</td>
<td>ك رن صر empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CIPHER (2) to write</td>
<td>ك رن صر to write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRR, curl</td>
<td>ك رن to be wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUR-I</td>
<td>ك رن to be wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAVI, key</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل latch-key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAV-er, gossip</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل to boast, thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CLUB, stick as weapon, association of persons</td>
<td>ك رن قل قل قل قل spear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAYM-ore, great sword</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEV-er, quick at siezing, skilful</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل to handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLICK, make sharp sound</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل to give sharp sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIQUE, coterie</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل string of pearls (not prec.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIME, country</td>
<td>ك ل قل قل قل قل قل Qlamb country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CLOG, lock of wood</td>
<td>K ل قل قل قل قل to catch, w. claw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIP, grip tightly</td>
<td>K ل قل قل قل قل to cut, w. claw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIP, piece cut off</td>
<td>K ل قل قل قل قل قل قل قل قل قل Qlamb bark of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CLUSTER (CLOT) group</td>
<td>K ل قل قل قل قل Qlamb mixed group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

H2 CLEYE-us, shield, to do too late
H2 COB, stout horse, round-headed loaf

COFFER basket (KOPHI-n-os) KP تِفَرَّقُ large basket.
COLD (GEL) GL لُقْدُ shudder.
COLE, sheath CL لَحْأُ sheath.
COLUBRINE (COLUB) snake CLB كَلِبُ white snake. gfp.
CON-CUB-ine (CUB) to lie CB كَبْسُ to prostrate on ground.
COOP, basket CP لُخْةُ basket.
COP, top CB قَبْضُ head.
• CORB-al, of raven CRB غَرَابُ crow.
CORN-er CRN قُرْنُ corner.
CROWN, CORON-et CRN قَرْنُ top.

COVER CFR كَفِّرُ to cover.
CRANE (KRANICH) KRNK خَرَائِنُ crane.
CRAN, chink C/S RN انْحَرْنُ chink.
CRUSH, dash in pieces CRS كَرمُ to pound.
CRUSH, crowd CRSH كَرَشُ assemblage.
CRASS, thick CRS كَرَسُ thi-kk and strong.
CRASH, coarse linen CRS=RS شَرْصُ rough.

COARSE, rough (CURRO) run CR to run ↑ SRS شَرْصَمُ rough.
COURSE (CURRO) run CR كَروُ to run.
CURSE, evil, bane CRS كِرْسُ calamity.
CRRib-rum, sieve NV CRB كِرْسُهُ sieve, f خَبْرَةِ to make hole.
GARBLE, sieve GRBL كِرْبَالِ sieve.

N.B. Cribrum and garble are quite different and not one word.
CRIS-p, curled CRS كَرْشُ to be wrinkled.
CRUSE, earthen pot CRS كَروُس* pitcher, jar.
CRUCI-ble, earthen pot CRC كَروُس* jar.
CROCK, inefficient person CRC كَرْجُ unskilful, clumsy.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

CROUPE, rumple CRB غَرَبُ hunches, upper part.
CROP, pouch CRP قِرْفُ bag.
CROP, season's yield CRP خَرَائِنَ harvest.
CROP, to cut hair CRP غَرْفُ to cut hair.
CROP, to gather, reap CRP غَرْفُ to pluck (fruit).
CULP-able (CULPA) fault NV خَالِقُ to transgress law.
CURETTE, to scrape CRT خَرَامَتُ to remove rind.
CORT-ix, rind CRT خَرَامَتُ to remove rind nfv.
CRYSTAL (KRUS-ta-no) KRS قَرْسُ to freeze.
H2 CURB, to bend, restrain CM قَمَمُ to bend to tighten.
CYME, top CM قَمَمُ top.
SUMMIT (SOM) top SM=KM قَمَمُ top (not ↓ roof)
DECO-r-ate (DEC-us) beauty DC صَنْعُ beauty.
GLUT, swallow G/Z GLT=ZLT a roof to gobble.
GLOOM, dark GLM=ZLM غَلْمَةُ darkness.
GLOOM-y GLM=ZLM غَلْمَةُ vexed.
GROW GR=ZR نَزَّلُ to sow, grow, multiply.
GRIP handful G/R=Z Cحَزَّرُ to drive away.
GRUFF, rough mannered GRF نَوْرُ harsh, unjust.
ex-CEL, to be lofty CL=KL Cلَقُ to lift.
CELL CL=KL قَلَقُ cell.
ex-TRUDE, push, thrust TRD مِسْطُ to drive away.
FELUCA, vessel FLK مَركُبُ vessel.
FLECK, spot FLK رَأْيُ scar, brand.
FLOW (FLOG) FLG رَأْيُ scar, brand.
FLEE, to run away FLR كَلُو to run away.
FLITCH, slice of timber FLK نَطِقُ wood split in two.
FOSSE, to dig FOS لَصَحُ to dig.
FRAUGHT, full of FRT مُفِتِلُ to fill to brim.
FREIGHT, load FRT مُفِتِلُ to overload.
FRAY (FRIC) to rub FRC فَرْكُ to rub.
FRIC- tion, rubbing FRF رَفْقُ to rub.
FRI-ZP, fringe FRZ رَفْزُ fringe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
<th>ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FULG-ent, shining</td>
<td>LAMP, shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNC-tion, performance</td>
<td>LM لحظ to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FURNace, oven</td>
<td>STM=KTM ختم to stamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GELD, to excise</td>
<td>RM رعامة buttocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GELID, icy, freeze</td>
<td>GLD جلد to skin (a beast)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLD جلد ice to be frozen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUILE, deceit, treachery</td>
<td>HRSH حرش to deceive, act unfairly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARSH, rough to skin</td>
<td>HRS حرش to set a dog on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARASS, to set a dog on</td>
<td>HRS حرش wasted hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERMIT (ERMIA) desert</td>
<td>HRS=ARS غض بنية to be heir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEIR (HERES)</td>
<td>HNG حنج root, origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HINGE, cardinal point</td>
<td>HNK حناك bridle rope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANK, string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nasal N

| CLINK, to lock up       | CLK غلق lock of wood.                 |
| CLOG, lock of wood      | CLG غلق lock of wood.                 |
| COUNT, to reckon        | CT كت to reckon.                      |
| CRANK-y, crazy          | CRK قروق stupidity.                  |
| HANGAR, shed            | HGR جعر shed, enclosure.             |
| SPANK, slap             | SPK سلوق to slap.                    |
| FRANK                   | FRK قروق to state clearly.           |
| CRAWNCH                 | CRS كرش to crawntch.                 |
| ALLONGE, glue           | ALG غلق to stick to.                  |

Nasal M produced by B or P

| CLAMP, clasp            | CLB خلب to clutch w. claws.          |
| CLAMP, peat             | CLB خلب black mire.                 |
| SUCCUMB (CUMB) to lie   | CB كرب to prostrate on ground.     |
| AMBLE, walk             | BL بنى to go away.                  |

Surplus B produced by M

| LIMB, joint             | LM لجم لتم to solder.                |
| NUMB                    | NM تام لتم to benumb, sleep.         |

Surplus P produced by M

| LAMP, shine             | LM لحظ to shine.                      |
| STAMP                   | STM=KTM ختم to stamp.                 |
| RUMP                    | RM رعامة buttocks.                    |
| CAMP, level ground      | CM كرم level ground.                  |
| DAMP                    | DN دوم to moisten a th.               |
| S=K                     |                                       |
| STEAL                   | STL=KTL غاشن approach stealthily     |
| STEP,                   | STP=KTP تطف to walk at quick pace.   |
| STEP, deprive           | STP=KTP مقفف to snatch away.         |
| TURD, voiceless         | SRD=KRD قرد to remain silent.         |
| SPIN,                   | SPN=KPN كلن to spin.                  |
| SPEED                   | SPD=KPD مقفف to walk at quick pace.   |
| SLEEVE                  | V/P SLF=KLF غلاف of sleeve shirt.    |
| SLEAZ-y, flimsy         | SLZ=KLZ ناز weak, light.              |
| CHALK, lime             | KLK=KLS كاس lime.                     |
| CALCI-um, lime          | CLC كاس lime.                        |
| CHURCH=KIRK             | KRC=KRS كرس to consecrate (a church).|
| CHRISM (KHIRO) to anoint| KHR=SHR كرفه to anoint.               |
| CRICK, sudden stiffness | CRK=CRS كرش to contract.             |

Biliteral Formula

Apheisis of غ

| RESTORE the initial غ | PK غط to patch, botch. |
| PATCH, mend garments  | BK=PK غط to botch.    |
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

BROW, edge ER بُراح margin.
CLOSE (KLA) to shut KL كُلُع to detain in prison.
LEAGUE, to bind LG لِيَغ to fasten.
FAKE, cooked report FK قاتل to deceive.
• JIMP, slender, (M) JP عاج lean, emaciated.
LATCH, to grasp LK لهِح to catch.
• LEECH (LAKE) LM لهِح leech.
• LIMI-t, boundary LM سبتم limit-boundary.
indicated by stone
MANSION (MAN) to remain MN سك إن to dwell.
MAZE, to wind about MZ=MJ سك إن to wind about.
• MEDIT-ate, to intend MD مَت to intend
• NECK NK ضنك neck.
PAWK, trick PK ضنك to deceive.
co-RUS-cate, to vibrate, flash RS عرض to be tossed, to flash.
RELIGION (LIGO) bind LG بُزق to fasten.
RES-t, repose at night RS عرض to a light for rest during the night.
• RIFE, well-known RF عرف repute.
RIP, RIPP-le, tide RP عرف شمس sea.
NEFA-ri-ous, wicked NF عنيف harsh, violent.
MUD-dle, to bewilder MD مَعْد to become astonished.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

• HAIL, shower HL خِلَأ heavy rain.
• LOVE (LUF-es) LF لدَلَف to love.
MOLE-st, to vex, annoy ML مُلَامَل to worry a.o.
NEW (NOV-us) NV=NF أنَف new.
• GYVE, shackle GV أَحَمذ trap.
• re-FUGE, to run FG أَجَاج to run.
LUK-os, wolf LK الَّذِي wolf.

Aphesis of ح

Restore the initial ح

BEAT BT حِيَب to beat.
CHAMO-is, mountain-goat SM حَيَب mountain-goat.
JEER (1) tackle for hoisting JR حيَب rope.
JEER (2) to scoff at JR حيَب to scoff at.
JOR-um, large cup JR حيَب large cup.
LOPE, ELOPE, to run LB حيَب to run.
L3 peri-PETEIA. to fall PT هَدَت to fall.
PAT-1t, fallen (Skt) PT هَدَسَل to fall.
PUT, to place, thrust PT ظَفَل to throw down and strike.

Aphesis of ح

Restore the initial ح

LOOSE (LU) L حَلَل to be loose.
DI-LUTE (LU) L حَلَل to dilute.
• ABSOLUTE (LU) L حَلَل absolusion.
SOLVE (LU) L حَلَل to solve difficulties.
DISSOLVE (LU) L حَلَل to dissolve.
ANNEX (NEC) to bind NC حُكَمَت to fasten.
co-NNEC-t, NC حُكَمَت to fasten.
FILL, FULL FL حَلَل to fill full.
FLEET (PLU) to rain PL حَلَل to pour rain, (sky).
FLOW FL حَلَل to flow abundantly.
• ROB, to plunder RB حَلَل to plunder.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

ROAD
CLIMB (KLI-mm-en)

Aphesis of ى

Restore the initial ى

PEAK, top

• MAN-us, hand

(AM) to touch

(As - ى - ع - ح - ى - ع - ا - ه) as second or third letter.

• ABADAN (ABAD) to perish

ALBU-men (ALB) white

H2 ab-HORR, to shudder, to hate

• OATH (EED) to excite

• ab-ORIGI-n-al (ORIGIO) to raise

• abs-TER-gent (TER) cleanse

ACR-O, topmost

• DAY

ad-REM, to purpose

ADJUST (URO) to burn

• AFFABLE (FA) to speak

AGGREGATE (GREX) flock

ACALYC (KAL-us) cup

COAS-s, side

• AGAMIC (GAM-o) marriage

AGREE

• ALL-ment, sustain, nourish

• ARC, ARCH

Read to bow down.
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

ARCH, chief, beginning
ARK, boat, chest
• AUNT (AMI-ta)
ASSAIL, SALLY, leap
BARO, weight
BAR, to obstruct
BASH-ful shyness
H2 BEAR, to produce, convey
COOK
CANO-r-ous (CANO) to sing
CAUSTIC (KAIO) to burn
• CAUTERIZE (KAI) scar w. hot iron.
CAVE, hollow
CEIL, top
CELE-ri-ty, swiftness
• CHARM (CAR-men) to bewitch.
CHERISH (CAR-us) dear, clinging to
CHIDE, rebuke
CHUM, occupy rooms together
CIDE, to slay
CHOLE (KHOLE) gall
CIN-is, ashes
CLAY, stiff, earth.
COLLE, glue
CLO-d, lump of earth
CLIENT (CLU) to obey
• CLOU-d
• COAT, to cover
• CODE, body of law
• COELO, hollow

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Unliteral Formula

• Build (BOA) to dwell
INCITE (CIE) to excite one against other.
• DIE, to give
• DIE, to die.
FIE
• FIE
FIC
• FECUND, (FEO) abundant
FEC
• HE, that man
H
• SHE (HEO)
SH
JOY
• JOY
HYPOCAUST (KAIO) to burn
• HYPOCAUST (KAIO) to burn
LA-ment, to weep
LA
• LA-ment, to weep
MYSTERY (MUO) to close eyes
M
• MYSTERY (MUO) to close eyes
MEW, utter sound (Cat)
MEW
• MEW, utter sound (Cat)
MEA-1 (ME-ar) flow, run
• MEA-1 (ME-ar) flow, run
• NO
NO
• NO
• NEO-i-ic, of the intellect
NU-tate (NU) to droop
• NU-tate (NU) to droop
P
• PI, pious
PE
• PE
• ex-Piate, erase
OPE
• OPE
EQUI, equal
• EQUI, equal
REASON (RE-ri) consider
• REASON (RE-ri) consider
ISO, equal
• ISO, equal
TIE, to fasten
TIE
• TIE, to fasten
WIND (VA) air
• WIND (VA) air
WIND, to turn
• WIND, to turn
SOUND
• SOUND
SOUND
ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

Cypher Formula

- AYE
- EO-s, dawn
- AGE (AE) to live
- AU-dio (AIO) to hear

Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants.

- GRADE, step
- GRADU-ate
- BOTANY
- BUMMALO, small fish
- BLOUSE, garment
- DOWN, hill
- DOWN, beneath

And generally gutturals cause metathesis:

- DRAKE, snake
- DARK
- apo-CRYPA, to hide
- SEEK
- BOSS-um, wood
- CLIFF, high steep rock
- CORRUGATE, (RUGA) wrinkle
- CLAP, to slap
- CROWD, to fill by pressing together.
- CRUS-t
- GLISS-ade, to slip
- CRIZE-ous, blue
- GRIZZ-le, grey

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

GULP, to swallow
L2 FUSC-us, drak.
KASHAP, night (Sk.)
GLIDE

GLP=LGP تلف to swallow.
FSC=CSF فاحف darkness.
KSP=KS فاحف darkness.
GLD=DGL دخل to glide.

Biliteral Methathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter.

BACK, tub
- BACK, behind
- CARO. flesh
- DECA, ten
- L2 DUCO, lead
- DETECT (TEGD) to cover
- DICK, to affirm
- FOX
- GIDD-y
- NOG, wood peg
- POKE, to push
- QUNA, bark
- TUCK, to dive
- THATCH (TEGO) to cover
- TOK-en, mark
- VAC-ate

BEK=KBE تلاب large vessel.
BK=KB عريض to be behind.
CB=RC عريش piece of flesh.
DC=CD عدد number f. 10 to 20.
DC=CD عدد to lead.
GD=DA داد to lead.
TG=GT غطية to cover.
DK=KD داد to certify a th.
FK=KF دل to fox.
GD=DA دال giddiness.
NOG=GN جذابة wooden peg.
PK=KP كن to repel.
QN=NO نحيف to bark a th.
TK=KT خط to dive.
TG=GT غطية to cover.
TK=KT خط mark.
VC=CV خالية to be empty.

In the above words gutturals have caused metathesis.

LEAN, thin
- LEAN, to incline
- VENT-ent, soft
- PALLI-ate, to cloak
- H2 WIZ-en, to wither, shrivel
- WRES-t-le

LN=NL تالن lean, thin.
LN=NL تالن to incline to.
LN=NL تالن to be soft.
PL=LP لانغ cloak.
WZ=ZW زودي to wither.
SRS=SR صارف to wrestle.
Prosthesis

(a) Remove the first consonant and apply the triliteral formula.
STOMACH (STOMA) mouth

• ACHI-PELAGO (PELAGOS) sea

• PLEASE

em-BROGLIO, tangle
FLEMISH, make quivering movement of body and tail
FRACAS, uproar
FRISK, to be lively

• PARCH-ment

SCRAP, scrap
SCRIP, bag
SCRUP-le, doubt

L11 SCRATCH (CRACCH-en)

• STRIKE

• STROKE

• STREAK

(b) Remove the first consonant and apply the biliteral formula.
BLACK

• BLIGHT

• BLIGHTEN, hill

• BEAK, to sign

• BLAME

• BLAZE

• BRUISE, to crush

• FRAG-r-ant

• FICELLE, string

• FACILI-ty, easiness

• MARG-in (MARGO)

• MIGR-ate

• PALATE

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

PLICO, to fold

• PHLOX, flame

• PLIM, grow fleshy

• SATELL-ite, fleshy

• SCAUP, skull

• SQUIFF-ly, drunk

• QUAFF

SCAB, incrustation

SCAB-ies, itch

SCOWL, wear sullen look

• STIFF-ly, to smother

• STEAR, fat

• STARE, to look fixedly

• STICK

• STICK

H2 STIR

STRAI-t

STUN-t

SPUR-t

SPROU-t

SPLI-t

• SPOR-t, amusement

• SPIRI-t, to gush forth

• SNORE, snarl, snort

• SURGE, to gush forth

• STUPE, fool

• SUPE-ER, above

• SPRAY, lively

• SQUARE, consistent

• SQUIRE

• ESCAPE

152

153
### ENGLISH TRACED TO ARABIC

**Toning Up**
- **G** BAIL, surety
- **B** BILL, agreement to pay
- **D** DOR-M-ant (DOR-m-ire) to sleep
- **N** NUMB
  - **B** TUBE.
  - **L** LUG, to drag
  - **L** LUP-us, wolf
  - **L** LAB-our, toil
  - **T** THIN
  - **G** SHABB-y, worn out
  - **G** GUP, gossip
- **K** HAMPER (KNAP) packing case
- **H** HALM (KALM-os) reed.
- **H** HILL (COLL-is)
- **N** HEMP (KANNAB-is)
- **H** HORN (CORNU)
  - **K** HALS, sea.
  - **H** HERO
  - **H** HIRE
  - **H** HEIFER, young cow
  - **H** HIDE
  - **H** HOBBLE, to limp
- **E** IN-ane, empty
- **Y** YODEL, to sing

### ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

**YELLOW**
- **Y** YELP
- **E** ENUCH
- **W** WALL-et, bag
- **W** WALLOP, to hide
- **W** WHEALP, young of dog
- **W** WHINGER, long knife
- **W** WINCE (GUENC-in) to shrink
- **W** WOLF

**FOLK**
- **L** LAME, to be lame.
- **K** KEBAP, to be meat.
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<td>HOB-O, wandering workman</td>
<td>HR=KR بَعْضٌ to ramble (in a country)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIPPO, HOB-ib, horse</td>
<td>HB=KB بَلْسُ a stout horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HOLLOW</td>
<td>HL=KL حالةٍ to be empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>HM=KM بَوْر house, dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HOMO, man, mankind</td>
<td>HM=KM بَوْرٍ a party of men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HOMO, same</td>
<td>HM=KM بَوْرٍ to be equal to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOOP, to cough</td>
<td>HP=KP تَعْفَدُ to cough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOOP, circle</td>
<td>HP حَوْلٌ so surround.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HUBR-is, insolent pride</td>
<td>HBR=KBR كَبِيرُ insolence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HURDY-GURDY to warble</td>
<td>HRD=KRD غَرَدٌ to warble, sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sing</td>
<td>GRD غَرَدٌ to warble, sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CATHEDRAL (HED) to sit</td>
<td>HD=KD فَدَعَ to sit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HURRIC-an, violent wind</td>
<td>HRC=KRC خَرَقُ violent wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore the final S which has been lost.</td>
<td>L=LS لَبْثُ lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LION (LEO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Change into S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HAIR</td>
<td>HR=SR شَعرُ hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAL-ma, jump</td>
<td>HAL=SAL سَالُ to jump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERR, lord, master</td>
<td>HR=SR سَرِى lord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HUM, to buzz</td>
<td>HM=SM زَمْ to buzz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toning Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change C into H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CABLE</td>
<td>CBL=HBL جَبْيل rope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CET, fish</td>
<td>CT-HT حُوت fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KISS</td>
<td>KS=HS حَصُنٌ to touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUSHI-on</td>
<td>CSH=HSH حَشْبَةٌ stuffed bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change C into A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAZE</td>
<td>CRZ=ARZ عَمْشُ to be mad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS</td>
<td>CRS=ARS عَارضُ to place opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERN (GUBER) to steer</td>
<td>GBR=ABR غَرْبُ to cross a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change G into W or H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALLOP (WALLOP)</td>
<td>GLP=WLP وَالُفُوُرُ gallop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUISE (WISE)</td>
<td>GS=WS وَضُعُ way, manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIVE (GEB-eh)</td>
<td>GB=HB حَبَى to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOSE</td>
<td>GS=WS جَُرَّ goose.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XIX
French Traced To Arabic
Trilliteral Formula

- ABBE, priest
- ab-ORDE, to arrive at
- AFFLE, nimble, to set
- CHALUMEAU, pipe
- CHOIS,ir, to choose
- COURB-age, bending
- COUVER-t, cover
- CROU-i-er, to fall
- CHIQUEt-er, to slash
de-FACH-er, to pacify
DRESS-er, to straighten
ECRAS-er, to crush
- ERIG-er, to raise
- en-GRAV-er, to stand
- ETOFF-oir, extinguisher
ETRO-it, tight
GIFOL-er, to swell
GRENI-tis, milling
HISS-er, to raise
MELLUSE-ment, softly
MOUCH-er, to wipe.
L2 PERC-er to pierce
- RABAT, band
- SOUD-er, to solder
L2 SOUR-ire, to delight
- AB اب father.
- ORD وزن to arrive.
- AFL أنف to be nimble, to set (sun)
- KLM لم for reed.
- KS خص to attribute exclusively.
- CRB عرف to bend.
- CFR كفر غزر to cover.
- CR مه to fall.
- SQ تقن to split.
- FS تي to cool (anger).
- TRS تمس for straighten.
- CRS كرس to pound.
- ERG خرج to be raised.
- GRV=GRF جرف bank.
- ETR اطر to extinguish.
- GBL جبل thick.
- GRN جرن to grind.
- HS حت to excite.
- MLS ملس to soften.
- MS مه to wipe.
- PRC فرص to pierce.
- RBT ريباط bandage.
- SD شد to fasten tightly.
- SR سر to cheer.

Arabic the source of all the languages

Aphe'sis of ع
- BOUL-t, fat
- DOL-er, to smooth w. adze
de-RAIC-n-er, to root up
- SERR-E, tight
H3 SERR-er, to tighten, to tie,
to squeeze
RUDE, hard
- MOUL-er, to shape
ML عمل to make make.

Aphe'sis of الف
- FAUX, false,
en-SERR-er, to lock up
SOUFF-r-ir, to be in pain
CROC (KRE) hook
HEL-er, to hail
MASSE, heap, board
L2 MACHE-ment to munch
MUNCH (N)
BOUE, dirt
MASSE, heap to collect.
MS مس to chew.
B ها dirt.

Aphe'sis of ح
- de-RAP-er, to side-slip
- GAZE, veil
POUCHE, bag
POUSS-er, to push
- GIR-on, lap
- ACcole-ment, joining
- BURRE, hair
CL وصل to join.
BR وفر soft hair.
**ARABIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIR-ant, string</td>
<td>TR وتار، string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RASSA-s-er, to glut</td>
<td>RS ورش، to eat greedily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4 TIR-er, to tighten, to border, to go, to collect, to delineate, to recover</td>
<td>TR وتار، طرط，</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● CHAUD, burning</td>
<td>KD ودأ، to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 TEN-ir, to stay, cling</td>
<td>TN وان، to stay long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aphesis of د**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de-DIE-er, to dedicate</td>
<td>D دى، to endow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quasi Aphesis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● AHUR-ir, to astonish</td>
<td>HR مار، to be astonished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● AVALE, to swallow</td>
<td>VL_cap، بلغ، to swallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● CIN-tr-er, to curve</td>
<td>CN تك، to curve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● ECOLOU-ment, flowing</td>
<td>CL سان، to flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● ECUM-age, skinning</td>
<td>CM حمة، scum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● VERR-E, cloth</td>
<td>VR ور، to cover، nf،</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● EVAS-er, to widen, spread</td>
<td>VS وح، to be wide، spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● GOUT-er, to lunch</td>
<td>GL نت، to feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● GUILL-er, to ferment</td>
<td>GL غا، to ferment، boil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● HAL-er, to haul (ALE)</td>
<td>AL علا، to raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● JUMEA-U, twin</td>
<td>JM جميع، to unite 2 things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACH-er, to slacken</td>
<td>LS لأت، to be slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAISS-er, to quit</td>
<td>LS لاس، to shun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASS-er, to tire</td>
<td>LS لاس، to tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LES-er, to injure</td>
<td>LS لوث، injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAIS-on, joining</td>
<td>LS لاس، to fasten، join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● MARI, husband</td>
<td>MR رأ، man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● MARR-otte, whim</td>
<td>MR رأ، رأ، doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● PECHE, sin</td>
<td>PS خنش، sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● PECH-er, to transgress</td>
<td>PS خنش، to transgress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● POISS-ard, vulgar</td>
<td>PS خنش، obscene، foul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOGUE, proud</td>
<td>RG روق، proud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FRENCH TRACED TO ARABIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAILL-er, to leap</td>
<td>SL مال، to leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIN-on, except</td>
<td>SN ثية، exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGNEAU, lamb</td>
<td>GN=ZN لان، to be easy، smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGN-es, young girl</td>
<td>GN=ZN لان، to steal، draw slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● COUL-er, to flow, easy, smooth, steal, strain, to cast, to dur, to slide, to leak, pass time</td>
<td>● COUL-er، to flow، easy، smooth، steal، strain، to cast، to dur، to slide، to leak، pass time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unilateral Formula**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEA-U, beautiful</td>
<td>B بني، to be beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-NI, to deny</td>
<td>ن ك، to deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUE, street</td>
<td>R خا، street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● RUI-n-er, to ruin</td>
<td>● R هي، to destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RU-ir, to soak</td>
<td>R ويا، to water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA-in, sound</td>
<td>S صح، to be sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO-in, care</td>
<td>S ساخ، to be cautious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO-l-er, to violate</td>
<td>V وتي، to break asunder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Triliteral Metathesis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLAC-age, ice</td>
<td>GLC=CLG غل، ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIP-er (SIPE) to steal</td>
<td>SP=SP ش، to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE, slab of stone</td>
<td>TBL=BLT بلط، paving stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Generally gutturals cause metathesis :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRASS-er, to wash</td>
<td>CRS=CSR نكر، to whiten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 ECROCE, rind</td>
<td>CRC=CRC لكر، crust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● CREP-E, veil</td>
<td>CRP=CRP لكر، to cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREP-U, woolly</td>
<td>CRP=CRP لكر، soft wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-GROUD-er, to benumb</td>
<td>GRD=GRD لكر، to benumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROUCH-er, to flay</td>
<td>CRS=CSR لكر، to feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● CHALOUPE, boat</td>
<td>KLP=PLK الك، boat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

### Biliteral Metathesis

- **CUISSE, leg**
  - CS = SC = **صَنْعُةٌ** leg.
- **DECHE, begging**
  - DK = KD = **كوْدُّةٌ** begging.
- **E·SACH-er, to bag**
  - SK = KS = **كَعْبَةٌ** bag vfn.
- **L3 MOCHE, fly**
  - MK = KM = **كَبْرَةٌ** large fly.
- **ROUGE, red paint**
  - RG = GR = **قَرْفُ٦** red dye.
- **TOGE, robe**
  - TG = GT = **غِطَاءٌ** garments.
- **ERUD-ite, learned**
  - RD = DR = **دَرِّيْةٌ** to know by skill.
- **FACH-er, to be sorry**
  - FS = SF = **غَضَبٌ** to be sorry.
- **FACH-er, to reap**
  - FS = SF = **عَصْفٌ** to cut corn.
- **FASS-er, to bend**
  - FS = SF = **عِضْفٌ أَءُدَّعَتْ** to bend.
- **H2 LISSE, smooth, barrier**
  - LS = SL = **سَيْلُ سَلَّمٌ** smooth, shore.
- **VOILE, veil**
  - VL = LV = **لِوْى٤ لَوْى** to conceal.

### Prosthesis

- **BLESS-E, wounded**
  - (B) LS = **لُوْى٤ لَوْى** wound.
- **FACILE, easy**
  - (F) CL = **سَوْى٤ سَوْى٤** easy.
- **HELICE, screw**
  - (H) LC = **لُوْى٤ لَوْى** to twist.
- **L2 GANN-er, to gain**
  - (G) GN = **تُقُى٤ تُقُى٤** to acquire X gain.
- **POINC-er, to nap**
  - (P) NC = **نُصَمُصُ لُوْى٤** to drowse.
- **PERD-ere, te ruin**
  - (F) RD = **مُهَرْجُ مُهَرْجُ** to destroy.
- **ESPAC-er, to leave space**
  - (S) PC = **قَمُصُ مُهَرْجُ** open space.
- **FREMI-r, to shudder**
  - (F) RM = **رُمُعُ مُهَرْجُ** to quiver f. fear.
- **ESQUISSSE, sketch**
  - (S) QS = **قَمُشُ مُهَرْجُ** to take as a pattern.
- **SPECI-ous, enlarged**
  - (S) PC = **قَمُشُ مُهَرْجُ** to enlarge.

### Prosthesis with Metathesis

- **SEMONC-er, to rebuke**
  - (S) MNC = **نُمَشُ مُهَرْجُ** to rebuke.
- **TROUSS-er, to tie up**
  - (T) RS = **صَرُى مُهَرْجُ** to tie.

### Toning Up

(a) **Restore the lost K.**
- ERAF-1-er, to scratch
  - ERF = **كَرْفُ٦** to scrape.
- ESSUY-er, to wipe
  - ES = **كَسَى٤** to wipe.

### FRENCH TRACED TO ARABIC

- **OBI-er, to obey**
  - OB = KB (كِم٥) to obey.
- **ANGI-na, sore-throat**
  - ANG = KNG (خَنَق٦) quinsy.

(b) **Change H into K**
- **HER-t, collision**
  - HR = KR (كَرُع٤) to knock.
- **HOUPPE, knot**
  - HB = KB (كَعْبَة٤) knot.
- **H2 HOUSPI-ll-er, to abuse, mob**
  - HSP = KSP (كَسَى٤) to abuse, crowd.
- **HOUSS-age, sweeping**
  - HS = KS (كَسَى٤) to sweep.
- **HOSSE, cover, saddle cloth**
  - HS = KS (كَسَى٤) cover, saddle cloth.
- **HUNE, top**
  - HN = KN (كَنَع٤) top.

(c) **Change a labial into a guttural.**
- **en-FIL-er, to pierce**
  - FL = KL (كَل٥) to pierce.
- **PAM-er, to swoon**
  - PM = KM (كَم٤) to swoon.
- **L2 POUVO-ir, to be able to do**
  - PV = KY (كَوْى٤) to be able to do.
- **POW-er, Eng.**
  - PW = KW (كَوْى٤) power.

(d) **Restore the lost S**
- **LAME, sword**
  - LAME = SLM (سَلَم٤) sword.
- **EPEE, sword**
  - EP = SP (سُف٢) sword.
- **L2 EPI-er, to be a spy**
  - EP = SP (سُف١) to look into.
- **SPY (Eng.)**
  - SP = S (س٠) to look into.
- **ETAI, shore**
  - ET = LT (لُت٤) bank.
- **MUTE, silent**
  - MT = SMT (سِمَت١) mute.
- **TU-ant, killing**
  - T = ST (سُت٤) to kill.
- **ETUR-d-ir, make giddy**
  - EDR = SDR (سُدّر٤) giddiness.

(e) **Change H into S**
- **HAINE, hate**
  - HN = SN (سَن٥) to hate.
- **HAT-er, to hurry**
  - HT = ST (سُت٤) to hurry.
- **HUM-er, to inhale**
  - HM = SM (سُم١) to smell.
- **HUM-eur, disposition**
  - HM = SHAM (سِمَى٤) disposition.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

(e) Change Y into K or G

L2 FRAY-er, fright
FRUGH-t (Eng.)
L2 FRAY-er, to rub
FRIC-tion (Eng.)
L2 HAIE, hedge
HEDGE (Eng.)
L2 • FUY-ant. running
• re-FUGE, run

GERMAN TRACED TO ARABIC

XX
German Traced To Arabic
Trilliteral Formula

L2 • DRES-en, to thrash
GUS, to sink
L2 AKER, field; to plough
• an-FAX-en, to blow into
an-HETS-en, to incite
ant-FER-s-en, to investigate
— PRUX, decision
— FRYC-t-en, to fear
— BREK, mountain B/F
dure-SPAR-en, to shut
ant-SOP-en, to exhaust
gue-HOR-en, to be proper
— GLAIC, level
GRES-t-ic, terrible
— GRIF, handful
GROPE, uncivil
L2 HALF-en, to help
KAFIC, cage
KRAP-en, to slander
KOYS, chaste
KOPF, head

L2 • KRAX-en, to crack
KRANIC, crane
KRONE, crown
L2 KRUME, crumb NV

FRY=FRR فرق to be afraid.
FRG=FRK فرق to be afraid.
FRY=FRR فرق to rub.
FRC=FRK فرق to rub.
HE=HG حاج thorny shrub.
HG=HJ حاج thorny shrub.
FY=FG افأج to run
FG=FAF افأج to run.
GC=AC العشى to be blind.
CD=AD أد to bend, curve.
CRS=ARS عرض to place opposite.
CDU=HDU هديد present.
KBL=HBL حبل rope.
CS=HS حصى pad.
CS=HS حصى to put to test to sew.
GBN=HBN حنبين monkey.
GFR=HFR حفره pit.
GRS=HRS حزر amulet.
GBL=VBL وبل heavy rain.

GS=GS غس to sink.
AKR=AKR أكر to till.
FK=FK فك to blow.
HS=HS حس to incite.
FR=FR فر to investigate.
PRK=PRK فرق to decide.
FR=FR فر to fear.
FRK=FRK فرك mountain.
SBR=SBR مبر to shut.
SB=SB لب to be finished.
HR=HR حرى proper.
GLC=GLC لغل to be even, smooth.
GRS=GRS غرس to fear.
GRF=GRF يفرذة handful.
GRP=GRP فرق harsh, unjust.
HLB=HLB هلب to help.
KFC=KFC الكف cage.
KR=KR كرب to accuse.
KS=KS كسر virginity.
KB=KB كب head.
KRK=KRK كرك crack.
KRNC=KRNC كرنغ crane.
KRN=KRN كرن top.
KRM=KRM كرامه remainder of bread in oven.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES</th>
<th>GERMAN TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KYRBE, crank</td>
<td>STMP-en, to abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAIP, piece of bread</td>
<td>(M) SB سب to abuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTE, to solder</td>
<td>LAMP, shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAGR-E, thin</td>
<td>(P) LM ليم to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELK, milk</td>
<td>DUMPF, moist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OHAM, uncle (H)</td>
<td>(P) DM دوم to wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PATS-ic, insolent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• REG-E, astir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAUF-en, to drink to excess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SEKER, to jest, jester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SALT-en, to govern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUKEL, to balance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLA-ne, snake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAUX, skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TRYB-en, muddy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SLAK-en, to tumble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far-DROS-en, peevish D/Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAC, dung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ERDE, earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LOMD-en, to backbite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TSAN, tooth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TSIK-TSAK, zig-zag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAG-en, to bruise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRY-en, to track S/K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIZ-en, to eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRAUB-en, to screw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAR, benumbed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SERBE, debris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNKEL, dark (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 KONTO, to count (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-KUT, uncounted (Skt.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 KNIRS-en, to crush (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLUMP, mass (M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biliteral Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apheis of غ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-LEG-en, to adhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anf-LEG-en to inflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAUE, brow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLU-k, wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAUR-er, builder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| L2 • NAK-en, neck                    |
| • RAIG-en, to rise                   |
| • RAZ-en, to be mad                  |
| H2 ain-RAIDE, objection, persuade    |
| RAS, quick                           |
| • RUF, repute                        |
| • ZE-en, to respect                  |

| Apheis of الله                      |
| ap-KLE-r-en, to clear                |
| anf-LYC-t-en, to shine               |
| LYGE, lie                            |
| LIGA, to bind                        |
| KIP-en, to tilt                      |
| KR-um, bent                          |
| RYS-t-en, to prepare                 |
| • far-GON-en, to allow,              |

| • MER-en, to increase                |
| • far-FAL, to decline                |
| • LIP, dear                          |
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

**ApheSIS of ح**

| HS | agge-RIS-en, torn, shabby | RS | حشر | حشر | to tear sickly. |
| FL | ap-FIL-en, to fill | LK | حشر | حشر | to fill. |
| LP | LOKE, lock | LP | حشر | حشر | ring, lock of hair. |
| RS | LYEP-de, vow | LP | حشر | حشر | vow. |
| RS | RAITS-en, to tempt | RS | حشر | حشر | temptation. |
| RK | SON, beautiful | RS | حشر | حشر | to move. |
| SN | SUPE, to scale | SN | حشر | حشر | beautiful. |
| SM | SAR, congregate, ploughshare | SM | حشر | حشر | to put to blush. |
| — | SON-en, to beautify | — | حشر | حشر | to congregate. |
| — | NAIG-en, inclination | NG | حشر | حشر | to saw. |
| ZOYRE, sour | ZR | حشر | حشر | to be sour. |
| RS | RAITS-en, to excite, irritate | RS | حشر | حشر | to excite, mange. |

**ApheSIS of ح**

| NV | ap-GABE, duty, tax | GB | واجب | واجب | duty. |
| PL | PELE, to peel | PL | واجب | واجب | to peel. |
| SL | TSAL-en, to pay | SL | واجب | واجب | to deliver. |
| FG | FOYG-en, to unite | FG | واجب | واجب | union. |

**Biliteral Formula**

**Quasi Aphesis**

| GT | ap-GET-en, settled | GT | حجر | حجر | to settle. |
| HB | HEB-en, to lift | HB | حجر | حجر | to be high. |
| IR | IR-en, to lose way | IR | جرأ | جرأ | to lose way. |
| IR | RED-E, agreement, denial | IR | جرأ | جرأ | to be pleased to discard. |
| SL | SEL-en, to peel | SL | جرأ | جرأ | to peel. |
| MS | MAS-en, to measure | MS | جرأ | جرأ | to measure. |
| GN | an-GEN-en, pleasing | GN | جرأ | جرأ | to please. |
| LG | LIG-en, to lie close to | LG | جرأ | جرأ | to adjoin. |
| FT | AUFET-en, to open | FT | جرأ | جرأ | to open. |
| RH | RUH-en, to rest | RH | جرأ | جرأ | to take rest. |

GERMAN TRACED TO ARABIC

| GR | be-GER-en, to desire | MS | مات | مات | to mix. |
| EED | AIT (EED) oath | EED | عهد | عهد | oath. |
| ZD | ain-ZIDE-l-are, hermitage | ZD | زيد | زيد | asceticism. |
| ER | ar-FROY-en, to rejoice | ER | أفرح | أفرح | to rejoice. |
| KR | KOR-en, to select | KR | كور | كور | to select. |
| SN | SAIN-en, appearance | SN | سان | سان | face. |
| BR | ge-BAR-en, to give birth | BR | برأ | برأ | to create. |
| KP | KAP-en, to disguise | KP | كف | كف | to conceal. |
| SN | SAIN-en, to shine | SN | سان | سان | to shine. |
| SR | SIR, plain | SR | صحرا | صحرا | to be evident. |
| SP | SOPE, top of head | SP | رأس | رأس | to be top. |
| SN | L2 ZON, son | SN | صن | صن | son. |
| TN | TON, clay | TN | طين | طين | clay. |

**Unilateral Formula**

| NAE | NAE-en, to approach | NAE | حشي | حشي | near. |
| S | ap-SAU-en, to perceive | S | سام | سام | to perceive. |
| S | RUE, rest | S | راع | راع | to accuse. |

**Cypher Formula**

| AE | AE, to live | AE | حشي | حشي | to live. |

**Trilliteral Metathesis**

| HNS-t, stallion | HNS | HSN | حسان | حسان | stallion. |
| LAZE, soft, low | LAZE | ZL | لاز | لاز | softness low. |
| NAS-en, to nodle | NAS | SN | نس | نس | to indent. |
| SLAF, loose, slack | SLAF | FSL | لفاف | لفاف | loose, slack. |
| FLIS, skin | FLIS | FLS | لفاف | لفاف | leather. |
| SRAME, scratch | SRAME | MRS | مرس | مرس | to scratch. |

And generally gutturals cause metathesis:
LYKE, chasm.  
— KLAP, slap
FIKS, nimble
L2 ZUK-en, to search
TRUK, deceit
• KRYTS-en, to shorten
• GRAB-en, to bury.
KROP, basket
KRUS-ate, crust

**Bilateral Metathesis**

• GIS-en
L2 • EGEL, leech
• SIC-te, story
TAUX-en, to dive
ADER, beat of pulse
DYNE, sandhill
H2 MAL, mark, point of time
H2 RIS, chink, tearing
LAM, lamb
PATS-en, to slap.
PAITSE, to whip

**Prosthesis**

FRUNK, pomp
PUNKT, point.
SLUS, shutting
SMER, grease
L2 SVAK, weak
L2 STREb-en, to strive
L2 SNOR-C-en, to snore
• VERB-en, to gain
L2 STRIC, stroke, live

L2 = KL gap, rent.
KLB = KSB اتجب to slap.
FKS = KFS تفص to be nimble.
SK = KSR = KS to seek.
TRK = KTR الكا to deceive.
KRS = KSR الكا to shorten.
GRB = GBR قم to bury.
KRP = KPR الكا to bury.
KRS = KSR الكا to crumst.
**XXI**

**Spanish Traced To Arabic**

**Triliteral Formula**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABAT-ir, to throw down</td>
<td>ABT لزب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab-LAN-d-ar, to relent</td>
<td>LAN لأن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACAB-ar, to finish</td>
<td>ACB عقب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACROCH-arse, shrivel</td>
<td>CRS حتروم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACRIB-ar, to sift</td>
<td>CRB خربة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRAD-ar, to please</td>
<td>GRD غرض</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● AMARRA, cable NV</td>
<td>ASR أمر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSER-ar, to saw</td>
<td>ASR أمر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● HURG-ar, to excite</td>
<td>HRG=HRZ حرض</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORG-ia, frantic revel</td>
<td>ORG=ORZ عرض</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● AZU-z-ar, to excite</td>
<td>AZ عز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHAR, to break into pieces</td>
<td>KSR كسر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**H2 CHCHE-te, cheek, slap**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SK غش</td>
<td>to slap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK غش (خ side, cheek).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR خر</td>
<td>to fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD قف</td>
<td>to pull down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTF غش</td>
<td>غش to ravish the mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS قف</td>
<td>قف to crackle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM-er, to eat</td>
<td>CM قم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANZA, joke</td>
<td>KNS خن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**L2 CHAN-da, joke**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KN خن</td>
<td>خن to laugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR خر</td>
<td>خر to scoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN خن</td>
<td>خن to conceal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS قف</td>
<td>قف to conceal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLK غش</td>
<td>غش wooden lock X clog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Biliteral Formula**

**Quasi Apesis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACOME-t-ar, to assanet</td>
<td>CM لم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab-BOR-t-ar, to scoff</td>
<td>BR رخف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHAT-ar, to flatten</td>
<td>ST سجل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACRE-c-er, to increase</td>
<td>AL كأ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACALO-r-ar, to warm</td>
<td>CL لم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H2 ACCOS-ar, pursue, harass
AGR-and-ar, to magnify
ARREB-n-ar, to gather
ARRIB-a, on high.
ARED-r-ar, to terrify
AVEI-so, crooked
AVI-do, covetous
AZOT-ar, to whip.
CAL-or, heat
CAN-ro, singing
CASO, case, event
COSA, thing
CHEEZ, thing (Persian)
CHOQUE, shock

Unilateral Formula

• de-SE-ar, to desire
• AMA, nurse
• res-QUE-m-ar, burn, sting
• S-er, to be

Cypher Formula

• O, either
• OI-r, to hear

Trilateral Metathesis

• des-LIZ, slip
• des-TRAB-er, to unfasten
• DIG-no, worthy
• ORDE-n-ar, to milk
• RATERO, pick-pocket

And generally gutturals cause metathesis:
• CRAC-er, to want

Spanish Traced to Arabic

• CHISPA, spark
RASCa-dura, scratch
L2 RINC-on, corner
RUGO-so, wrinkled
SEQU-ia, dryness
SEQUI-ata, retinue
SEIGA, to resp
ESCUP-ir, to spit
GRAZ-a, blue-eyed
L2 res-QUICIO, chink
• CHIN (Eng.) (N)
RINC-or, to snore

Bilateral Metathesis

• ANCI-ano, aged
FAEINA, fatigue
BACHE, hole in a road
VAC-ar, to vacate

Prosthesis

BOCINIA, horn
BABIECA, stupid
BARRICO, fool
PAVOR, dread
PRISA, hurry
PRURI, to itch
ESPURIO, spurious
SSEGA-do, sancting
VEJEZ, old age

Toning Up

(a) Restore the lost K
LUP-os, wolf
TIERRA, land
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

(b) Change H into K
ad-HER-er, to adhere
H2 HATO, clothes, herd
HERRA, tooth bag
• HER-ir, to wound
(c) Restore the lost S
MARI-na, shore

Toning Down

des-COLG-ar, to unhang
CARNI, meat
GABARA, barge
BERA, boat (Skt.)

HR=KR غرى to stick to.
HT=KT تلبع cloth herd.
HR=KR قرى bag.
HR=KR قرى to wound.
MR=SMR صمر shore.

CLG=ALG علق to hang.
CRN=ARN عرين flesh.
GBR=ABR غياره boat.
BR غياره boat.

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

XXII

Latin Traced To Arabic

Latin pertains to LATIUM, an ancient country in Italy between Etruria and Compania, the home of the Latin or Roman people. It is a member of the Aryan Indo-European family of languages. Originally it was only one of the dialects spoken in the towns and villages of the plain of Latium. With the growth of Rome’s domination over her neighbours Latin rose to supremacy and became the leading Italian tongue. It was carried by Roman conquests into almost every part of the known ancient world. It is the parent of the Romance languages of Southern Europe as the Italian, French, Spanish etc. According to Maxmuller Latin is the sister of Greek and Sanskrit. The bulk of English language is based upon Latin.

N.B. Please note that Latin alphabet does not possess the letter K; K has been replaced by C which is pronounced as S or K. In numerous cases C is pronounced as S but originally this C was K. E.g. CAN-is in Latin=CYN-IC in English=KUON in Greek=SUN-A in Sanskrit. The word means a dog and the Arabic root is KN=SN سن to seize with the teeth which is a prominent habit of dogs. Animals are generally named after their habits or the peculiar sounds of their voices.

Triphthetical Formulas

AB-away from
AC-er, sharp
• ACTA, sea-shore
• AEMU-l-us, zealous
H2 AFFLIGO, to strike, dash to ground

AB هيب to be remote f.
AC أف to pulverise to a point.
CT نه bank.
AMU احم zeal.
FLG نلعف to strike لفع to crush
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بلغ</td>
<td>to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لاغ</td>
<td>to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ألق</td>
<td>to entrust an affair to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ألق</td>
<td>to deceive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ألق</td>
<td>to fasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ألق</td>
<td>to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ألق</td>
<td>to talk nonsense, to lose the mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مرس</td>
<td>bitter (euphonic).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إنبع</td>
<td>آلوئب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أئمت</td>
<td>غكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أن-سي</td>
<td>قب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ل2</td>
<td>APER, wild boar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>غرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/S</td>
<td>ARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARS</td>
<td>هرم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG</td>
<td>غر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG</td>
<td>غرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASR</td>
<td>أس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF</td>
<td>صرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASS</td>
<td>أس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>سم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-TOM</td>
<td>سم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATN</td>
<td>ألم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATN</td>
<td>ألم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALOD</td>
<td>سم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ألم</td>
<td>to obtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB</td>
<td>بل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUB</td>
<td>آلوئب</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لاغ</td>
<td>to laugh aloud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ệ</td>
<td>CACHIL, nno, to laugh aloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>簋</td>
<td>CAE, to cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CAEL, to cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CALCO, to tread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CALL-im, narrow path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CALL-im, hard-skinned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CALUMNIA (CALV) trick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CALIX, heel (CALCO) tread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CANE-PHOR-im, basket-beater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CABU-II, horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CAUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CACC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLB = CLV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLC</td>
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<td>غم</td>
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<td>إدي</td>
<td>CN</td>
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<td>SN</td>
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<td>إدي</td>
<td>KN</td>
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<td>إدي</td>
<td>CN</td>
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<td>إدي</td>
<td>CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CB</td>
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<td>CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>H2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CARBO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CAR-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CARPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CARRU-ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CARR-un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CASA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CASS-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CATARACTA (CATHAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CASTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLAudeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLAV-is, key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CLAV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدي</td>
<td>CO-CERVO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

178
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

L3 • CORV-us, raven V/B CRB غراب crow.
• CROW W/B (English) CRB غراب crow.
• CLEPO, to conceal CLP غلاف to put a covering on.
• CLYP-us, disk CLP غلاف covering.
• CLUEPO, to provide w. shield CLP غلاف to provide w.a. case.
• CO-ERCEO, to enclose on all sides CO-all, ERC غرابة enclosure.

CO-HORS, enclosure
CO-LUB-c, snake CLB غلاب white snake.
CO-UM, sleeve CL غلاف to pierce, make a hole nfv.
CRIB-rum sieve NV CRB غرية to pierce غرية sieve.
COM, to gather CM غرية to collect.
H2 COLU-men, high, chief NCOLU غرية to be high غرية chief.
CO-MINUO, to weaken MN غرية to weaken, cut.
Com-PARCO, to rub, to husk PR غرية to rub, to husk.
Com-PERIO, find out, discover PR غرية to investigate, examine.
Con-CLAVE, bed room CLV غرية retired place, recess.
CORBI-ta, slow-sailing vessel CRB غرية boat.
L4 CORNU, horn CRN غرية horn.
HORN (CORNU) (Eng.) H/K CRN غرية HOKN.
SARUN, horn, (Persian) S/K SRN غرية horn.
SARAN-G, horn (Sanskrit) SRN غرية horn.
L2 CORP-us, body, collection CRB غرية to load, nfv.
GRAVE, weight, body (Italian) GRB غرية to load.
H2 CRIS-pus, curly, trembling CRS غرية to be wrinkled.

COST-ex, bark, rind CRT غرية to bark, to lathe.
• COSMI-coes, belonging to world* CSM غرية to distribute, dispose
a.th. methodically.

* It is a very instructive word. The world is so well-arranged that it points to the Maker thereof. Compare لنحن كثيراً بينهم معيبة and ستمن الله أن تكن كل شيء and ان في خلق السماء و الأرض لأن.  

LATIN TRCLED TO ARABIC

CRASS-us, thick CRS غرية thick and strong.
CREDO, to rely upon CRD غرية to acknowledge a th.
CREMO, to bura CRM غرية to burn (fire).
CREPO, to creak C/S SFR غرية to squeak (a wheel).
• CRIB-rum, sieve, (CRE) غرية غرية to pierce غرية hole.
CROCIO, to saw like a crow CRC غرية غرية to cluck (a hen).
CORT-aula, ear-ring CRT غرية ear-ring.
CRUCIO, to torture, torment CRC غرية to oppress.
CROE-d-uc (CROE) raw, CR غرية غرية immature.
CUDO, to pound CD غرية to bray, crackle.
CUL-men (CELLO) top CL غرية mountain-top.
CULPA, fault CLP غرية vice, blemish-from.
CULP-able (English) NV غرية غرية transgress law.

CLUTE-II-us, little knife CL غرية غرية large knife-L diminsitive.
(KAR) to wound غرية غرية to wound (wrong root).
• CUNC-un, to delay CNC غرية to delay.
DICO, to tell DC غرية to manifest.
de-CREPO, to pluck CR غرية to pluck (fruit).
de-CREPO, to pluck (fruit).
de-CREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
decREPO, to pluck (fruit).
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L4 EBI-bo, to drink EB غرية to drink (water).
PQ, to drink (Greek) P غرية to drink (water).
AAB, water (Persian) AB غرية to drink (water).
AMBU, water (Sanskrit) (M) AB غرية to drink (water).

180

181
EBULLO, to boil, turn to
vapour
E-DICO, to make known
E-EMOLUMENTUM, labour,
gain, salary
L2 E-MORI-or, to die
MORI, pass, die (Spanish)
N ENARRA, to narrate
N ENUMERO, to count up
E-EPITOME, abridgement
ERAPIA, to take by force
ESCIA, food (ED) غذاء to eat
EX-ACUO, to sharpen
EX-CTRA, snake
EX-CULCO, to trample
EX-HILA-ro, to make cheerful
HL لذ Ul to rejoice.
EX-LIPO-or, to try
FASCIA, band
FASTIDIUM (FAST)
haughtiness
FATIGO, to be weary.
H2 FAUX, jaw, neck
Fis-tula, pipe
FLABRUM, blast of wind
FLO, to blow
FLIC-tus beat, dash (FLIGO)
FRICO, to rub
FULGEO, to shine
L2 FUNG-or to be busy
FUNC-tion (English)
FUS-us, to diffuse
H2 GERO, to carry, to produce
GLOM-us, ball غلام to round a th.

GLUTIO, to swallow
GNA-r-us (GNA) to know
GRA-n-um, seed
MAC-to (MAGO) to glorify جز/MG to excel.
ARGUO, to expose, oppose ARG-ARZ عرض expose opposes.
MAG-is, in highest place MG to excel, gain mastery.
MAG-n-us, great
Jacio, to throw
GLAC-us, bluish grey
ARG-nte, quick
GRAVO, to load
GUTER, wind-pipe
GLUBO, to take off bark
GLADI-us, short sword
GLEBA, lump
GLIS-co, to swell up
HELIC-A, winding
HERA, mistress of house
HERC-tum (HERES) inheritance.

HISTORIA, history see ARZ عروض side.
HORIZ-an, boundary
HOS-tio, requisite
H3 HORRO, bristle
Frost, shudder
IG-n-us, fire
IN, into
IN-ERS, inactive
IN-SIBLIO, to whistle
IN-STER-no, to cover over
IN-TAB-eso, to waste, pine
JACEO, to lie (down)
IN-TERMO, to tremble
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN-VAL-id, not strong</td>
<td>VL=BL بل not to be healthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 IN-VENIO, come upon, invent</td>
<td>VN=FN أن to come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• IN-VERGO, to pour down V/F FRG</td>
<td>ITR إل to repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ITERO, to repeat</td>
<td>LK قل to be loose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LAX-us, loose</td>
<td>LB لب piece of bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LUS-CINI-a nightingale</td>
<td>LK قل to be loose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX-us, to dislocate</td>
<td>LKS=RSKS كوس plenty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX-ury, plenty (English) ‿‖</td>
<td>MLC مكان to soften.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MAN-es, bony</td>
<td>MN من to gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX-ime, (MAG-us) great</td>
<td>MG=MZ مز to excel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDI-US (MES-us) mid NV</td>
<td>MS مس middle of a road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEJO, to make water</td>
<td>MJ مج to eject water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERGO (MERSO) to dip in water.</td>
<td>MRS مرس to steep in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUO, to cut up, lessen</td>
<td>MN من to cut, weaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLA, mill-stone</td>
<td>ML مل handmil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLE-at-us, irksome (MOL-es)ML مل to weary, be tedious.</td>
<td>MRT مرت to gnaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORDEO, to bite D/T</td>
<td>MLG ملغ to suck milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULGEO, to milk</td>
<td>MN من من to bestow from gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MUNE-ro, to give, present</td>
<td>MN من من to receive from office, service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNIA, official duties</td>
<td>MN من من to defend, protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNIO, to fortify</td>
<td>ممن من من من from office, gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 MUN-us, office, favour *</td>
<td>NBL نلب نلب to know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اصل NOBL-is (GNO) to know</td>
<td>GN=ZN أن to know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB-SERO, to sow</td>
<td>SR سر to scatter, hence, sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEED (SA) to scatter</td>
<td>SA صاع to scatter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This homonym is unethical as office should not be a favour. Arabic has distinguished the senses by difference of spelling.*
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE ALGUOUSES

SEEK (English)

RE, back again (RED)

RE-CN-Sco, to review

• CON-do, to conceal

• RES-TILLO, to drop back

• RIXA, brawl

• SAGINA, to fatten

• ROS, drooping

• RUD-us, rubbish nv.

• SACCAR-ine, juice

H2 • SAUCI-us, tear up, to plough, attacked by illness

• SECU-Risco (Sec-o) axe

• SEPT-em, seven

• SERVO, keep, preserve V/F

• SERO, spread sow (SEO)

• SERO, to join

• SOLIDO, solid, hard

• Sorbeo, to suck

• SPAR-go, to scatter (SPAR)

• SPIRO, to breathe

L2 • SPOR-ta, basket S/K

• COFFER, basket (English)

• STUP-rum, to ravish S/K

• SURD-us, deaf S/K

• STYMMMA, main ingredients

• SUGGERO (GERO) to carry

H2 • SULPHUR (SAUFRE)

(sulphur, lightning)

• IN-CIDE-us, falling super-ILLIGIO, to bind over

• SUS-ENCEO, to be enraged

• SCURRA, jester

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

• TECHNA, art

• TINNIO to ring

• TONO, to sound

• TOLE-ro (TOL) to bear

• TOM-us, cutting

• TORQUEO, to wind, twist

• TREMO, to tremble

• TRI-QU RN-us, 3 concerned

• TRUDO, to push

• TUMEIO, swell

• TUMOUR swelling (not prec.)

• TUX TUX, whack whack

• TUX TUX, whack whack

• TUX TUX, whack whack

• ULULA, screech أهل to cry

• UREDA, itch. (URO)

• URGEo, to press

• VALEO, to be strong

• VER-us, true

• VOCI (VOX) to call

• ZINGIBER, ginger R/L

• ZHED-dus, stone TH/S

• TRUNC-us, to cut

Remove the Nasal N

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

• ANTIQ-us, old (AN-te)

186

187
MANDO, to chew (K elided) MD = MDK مضغ to chew.
FRANGO, to break (REG) RG = RZ رش to break.
(FREG) is wrong root. RG = RZ رش to break.
FINDO, to cleave, divide FD = أطب to break . أطب to divide.
Remove Nasal M produced by M or P
AMPL-us, ample APL حق to be copious.
AMPUTO, to cut off PT = BT بت to cut.
AMBU, water (Sanskrit) AB عب to swallow water.
EBI-bo, to drink (Latin) AB عب to swallow water.
IMBUO (BUO) to moisten IB عب to swallow water.
Remove surplus P or B produced by M.

• IMBER, shower n. IMR همره shower of rain.
LAMPHO, to make mad LM لم to be mad.
LAMPO, to shine LM لمع to shine.

Biliteral Formula
Apkhesis of أغ

de-LIGO, to bind de-لخ to bind.
SP = سف to taste.
LIMI-t, (Eng.) LM عام limit-stone.
LIS (LIT- is) strife LT لطر Quarry.
LOCO, place LC عطى to certain on. عطى place.
LUCK- to wrestle C/S LC عائص to wrestle.
MADEO, to be wet MD دمع to become moistened.
MD دمع to intend.
• MED1-t, or, to intend, think
H3 • MOLI-or, to strive, device, displacement, undertake
PARO, small boat BR عباره means of crossing, as boat.
PEDO, to break wind PD = PT وقت to break wind.
L2 TEP-esco, to glow TB عطب to shine continually.
TABI-dan, TAF-tan (Persian) TB عطيب to shine continually.

Latin Traced to Arabic

• SAPIA, race, stock, family SB عصبة band of men.
REDA, carriage RD عراد carriage.
RES-t-us, rope. RS عسر rope.
L3 SOCIO, to associate SC عصى to stick to.
SAK-ti, attachment (Sanskrit) SK عسق to stick to.
ASSOCI-ate (Eng.) SC عسق to stick to.
CIB-us fodder CB عصب green grass.
CO-RUS-co, shine, move quickly RS عصر to shine, be brisk.
CLAU-do, (CLA) to shut CL عكل to detain in prison.
TEAB, hill TB عت escape of hill.
TYRR-nus, lord, master TR عازر strong, courageous.
L2 • SOL-um-alone SL عزال to be solitary.
VALL-us, prop VL عول support.
• SUPER-JUM-er-TER-is (S) PR ع السوري to overtop JM عسا brutal TR طر to drive.

Apkhesis of الف

Restore the initial الف للف.

• CAUL-is walk of plant CL عص root, stock.
CUL-men (CELLO) stalk CL عصل stock.
CLA-tus, clear CL عليل to be clear, bright.
CO-LLIGO, to bring together LG علجل to join.
CO-LLIGO, to bind LG عليل fasten.
COR-N-IX (COR) crooked CR عجار to incline a th.
CUL-us, fundament CL عصل origin, root.
SOL-um, lowest part SL عسل lower part of a th.
• de-LIGO, to send. LG علجل to entrust (hence send).
de-LEG-ate LG إجل to entrust an affair to.
de-PRENEO (KHAD) to catch KD = Kعه to catch.
de-LUCCEO, to be clear, C/K LC علق flash to seize.
H2 LIGHT, bright, white (LEUK) علجل to shine white.
LUNA, moon (LEUK) to shine.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

LUNACY, madness (LEUK) to shine*  LK alti to be mad ↑ alt to shine.
- FINGO (FIG) lie  G/K FK alti lie.
- FUGA to run FG alti to run.
- CUS-tons, watchman CS عل to watch over.
H2 FUNDO (FUD) to pour, melt  FD ف Assassin to flow.
LA-to (LAC) to deceive  LC alt to deceive.
LAEDO, to damage, hurt  LD alt to injure, wrong.
H2 LEGO, to send an  LG alt to commit an affair to.
ambassador, leave a legacy  Lج alt to bequeathe (property) exclusively to an heir.
MOR-os, silly  MR م الس silly.
LIPOO, to be blear eyed,  LP ع to close and shut eyes repeatedly-soreness implied.
to have sore eyes
LUMEN (LUC-men) to shine  LC alti to shine.
- CESSO (CEDO) to leave  CD alti to forsake.
LACH-NUC-us, lamp-stand  LC alti to shine NC نص to raise
MEN-s, think, mind  MN alti to ponder over.
MEN-ti-or (MEN-s) lie  MN بين lie.
- NAUCISCOR (NAC-t-us) to meet, find  NC alti to perceive alti to be familiar with
- NECESSE (CEDO) to give up  CD alti to forsake.
NOVE, new  NV=NF مع alt new.
ob-COENE, impurely  CN اسم alti to stink, be corrupt.
PES-t-us, past  PS alti spreading of disease.
GN-as, full of (GNA)  GN alti to be full or تي ت be full.
R’GEO, to be cold, stiff  RG=ZR alti to be cold, to contract.

*As shown above LUNA i.e. moon is based upon (LEUK), to shine = alt to shine and LUNACY is based upon (LEUK) i.e. alti to be lunatic i.e. lunacy. The supposition that a mad man stores at moon is a mere fig and a riddle for the medical science. The true solution of this riddle is afforded by Arabic viz alti (alqua) to shine and (uliga) to be a lunatic. The western etymologists have committed innumerable blunders of this kind, by ignoring Arabic.

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

H2 RIMA, cleft, lightning  RM ارم to break رمح to shine (lightning).
SE-CEDO, to go apart  S ج الس to separate أد to walk straight
SERRA, tooth like a saw  SR أشر to saw أشر to saw-L diminitive.
SERRU-LA, little saw  SR أشر to saw-L diminitive.
H4 • SOL, evening, heat of sun, heat, sun  SL الصاع الساع heat of sun.
pro-CUMBO, to lean forward RR=VR أكر before أكر to bend downwards.
(M) MUR-ex, purple  MR احر red.

Aphepsis of

Restore the initial ح
Super-RAS-us, scraped above RS ح رس to scratch.
FAT-us, foolish in FATUO, to be foolish. FT ع stupid stupidity.
FT ع stupid stupidity

Aphepsis of ح

Restore the initial ح
de-PLUO, to rain down PL ح حقل to rain abundantly.
L2 OPPLE (PLEO) to fill  PL ح حقل to fill حقل full.
FLE-n-us full  FT ح حقل to fill.
pro-PAL-am, publicly  VR ح حقل large crowded.
PL ح حقل to past (past).
POLJO, to polish  PL ح حقل to polish (polish).
LANK, flat dish  (N) لح حقل any round thing.
LEB, vessel for washing  لح حقل milk vessel.
- LOCO-BRUO, to produce by night  BR لح to create.
by night  LC ح حقل to be black (i.e. night).
MASSA, mass  MS ح حقل to collect.
L2 NEC-to, to bind  NC ح حقل to fasten.
co- NNEC-t, (Eng.)  NC ح حقل to fasten.
per-AMPL-us, excessive (M) APL ح حقل to be copious.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

RIPO, to snatch.
re-COLO, cultivated again
SAPO-us, wise (SAPIO)
SOPHIA, wisdom
TALIO, such
RABIO, to be mad

• RIPA, bank
VER-so (Ver-to) to turn

PL حرف bank.

Aphesis of ی

Restore the initial ی

comp-lo, to plunder
• COMP-i-us, adorned (P) CM وسم to be beautiful.
• con-CILIO, to unite CL وسل to unite.
de-TERREO, to frighten TR وشر to frighten.
GENA, cheek
IMMANUS, frightful (MA)
JUBEO, to prescribe
PAX, approval of gods, peace
PELL-iS, skin
SUBIO, suddenly
QUOSQ, to shake

L3 c ROSA (RODA) red.
• RED (Eng.)
• RUDDHA, red (Sanskrit)

Aphesis of ی

Restore the initial ی

MAN-us, hand
(MA) to touch

NB. "There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S" (Jesperson p. 362)

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

Therefore, MA=MS مس to touch. But I have based MAN-us on اص، because when you can get the exact root the metaphorical root should be avoided. Derivatives of MAN-us, manual, manifest, manufacture, manage, manurit, manubrium, mandate, maniple, manuscript, manucrue, maniple, manipulate, manner, maneuver accord w. مس.

Biliteral Formula

Quasi Aphesis.

Restore one of the delicate letters (التاء) as the second or third letter.

ab-ERRO, to wander
ACCEL-ro, to hasten
ADD-o, to give
ALAPA, box on the ear
ALB-us, white
AL-mentum (AL) to get food.
AL-ment-us, high
AMC, to love
URO, to burn
AMUS-us, carpenter's rule
NN-us, ring, year
ARCUS, to bend like a bow
AN-ter, before
H2 ARS (AR) cunning,
method of acting
ASSER (ASO) pole
ASSUSMO, to claim
ATTOLo, to rise
AUGEO, to cause to rise
AVEO, to wish

193
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

ACQUILA, eagle
CD = QL قَفْلَةَ eagle.
CAD-us, wine jar
CL = قِلاطَةَ drinking cup.
CAEL-um, hollow, heaven
CL = خلاء to be empty.
• CALO, to call
CL = Ça للة to speak.
• CALEO, to burn
CL = SL سَلَّمَة to heat.
CAM-ur, hooked
CM = QL سَمَع to bend.

CAMEO, (CAMEO) to shine
CN = SN سَنّا to shine.
• SHINE
SN = سَنّا to shine.
• CANOE, to be white
CN = كُنُّة whiteeness.
• CANOE, to sing
CN = كُنُّة to sing.
• CANA-l-is, channel (CANA)
CN = كُنَّة لِي to dig قناة canal.
• CAREO, want
CR = SR سَرَّاء want.

L2 • CAS-t-um to punish
KAS قَتَاف to punish.
• CHAS-t-ise (Eng.)

Caul, hole (CAV-um) empty
CL = حَلَة hole عَرَى to be empty.
• CAUSA, cause (CADO)
CD قَفْثَة jow-suit.
• CAUTIO, caution (CAVEO)
CV = CF قَفْة to be cautious.
CAVEA, hollow place.
CV = خَوَف empty.
CAV-l-la, to satirise
CV = كُرْيَة to insult, sting.
CAVO, to hollow
CV = خَوَف to be empty.
CEL-er, to be quick (CEL)
CL = كُلَّم للة cell, small room.
CELLA, room
CL = كُلَّم كُلَّة veil, vfn.
CELO, to conceal
CR مرع insanity.
CERR-t-as, mad
CR = حَرْب big tree.
CERR-us, a kind of oak
CR = حَرَب to be obvious.
CER-ter, certainly (CER)
CR = حَرَب to be obvious.
CO(-to (CER) to struggle
CR = صحَر to wrestle.
CIN-is, ashes
CN = سَنْتَة ashes.
CLIV-us (CLI) hill
CL = تُوْلَة* hill.
CLU-n-is, buttocks
CL = كَوْلَة buttock.
COLL-um, neck
CL = SL سَلَّمَة throat.
COD-ex trunk of tree
CD قَافِضُ سَمْان pedestal. (X for H)

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

COM-is, courteous
CM = SM سَاحُم to begentle, for bearing.
Com-MACU-o, to spot all over
CM = all over.
COM-CUV-us, hollow
CM = حَمَّامَة to be empty.
Con-CINN-us well-arranged.
CN = ضَمْع نتة to arrange, embellish.
H2 Con-GRU, te run, coincide
Contra (COM) oppose
COQUO, to cook, burn
CORN-is, leather, strap
• COS, any hard stone
COS-i, rib, side
• CR-I-N-is, hair (CER)
CR=shank.
CR-us, shin
CR شَرْع hair.
CB مُيّها shank.
SB سَحَم to sleep.
SB سَحَم to sleep.
CL = كَرْمُة to protect, guard.
CUL-t-or, caretaker
CL = كُرْمُة cup (الكُرمُة). 
CUPA, cask.
CP = قَفْثَة basket.
CURIQ, priest of curio
CR = حرَم chief.
CURRO, to run
CR = حرَم to run fast.
• CYABE-us, merchantman
GB سَلْطَة ship, vfn.
de-LIB-ro, to peel
LB المِنْعَتَة to break (a stick).
de-METO, to reap
MP = حَمَّامَة to reap.
• de-PEREO, to perish
PR = بَارَان to perish.
BR = بَارَان to perish.
• BRO-toj, mortal
de-SEN-esco, grow weak by old
SN = سَمَّة to be old.
• de-SAPIO, to be foolish
SP = سَفَهَة to be foolish.
de-SUDO, to sweat violently
SD نَمْسَة to moisten.
DIR-us, fearful
DR = ZR دُحَر fear.
• DIR-us, misfortune
DR = ZR دُحَر distress.
• DOR-s-um, back
DR = ZR دُحَر back.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC</th>
<th>LATIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIU, day</td>
<td>DIU=ZIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOLEO, to suffer pain</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOL-US, fraud</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOM-US, house</td>
<td>DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMI-US, master</td>
<td>DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DURO, to last long</td>
<td>DR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUR-US, shameless</td>
<td>DR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMINI-US, or, to falsify</td>
<td>MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-MITTO, to send forth</td>
<td>E=MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-MODU-I-US, or, to praise in verse</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-MUNIO, to fortify</td>
<td>MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN, to see</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENECO, to torment</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENIM, certainly</td>
<td>NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENIT-US, to ascend</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-NUC-leo, to take out kernel</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EREPO, to climb.</td>
<td>RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERODO to gnaw</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-RODO, to scratch out</td>
<td>RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDO, to eat, gnaw</td>
<td>ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVINIO, to come</td>
<td>VN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVI-TO, to shun</td>
<td>EV=EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX-COGI-TO, to devise, invent</td>
<td>CG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCO, to patch up</td>
<td>RC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL-US, deceitful</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAS (FA) to speak</td>
<td>FA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FER-OS, proud (FER-US)</td>
<td>FR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FER-VEO, to boil</td>
<td>FR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRO-OR, to delight</td>
<td>FR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUC-US, red or purple</td>
<td>FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUN-US, death</td>
<td>FN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URO, to rage</td>
<td>FR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEMI-US, no to unite</td>
<td>GM =-ZUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEMI-NO, no to unite</td>
<td>GM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC</th>
<th>LATIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEME, to groan</td>
<td>GM=ZM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN-US, beget, birth.</td>
<td>GN=ZN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAN, woman (Persian)</td>
<td>ZN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREX, flock</td>
<td>GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARA, pen of animals</td>
<td>AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARI-US, to talk nonsense</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRA-MEN, grass, herb.</td>
<td>GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORRIBILIS (HORREO)</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shudder |

HOR-I-US, garden | HR | لح garden. |
| IM-MUN-US, free | IM | لح not MN to serve. |
| IN-FA-NI, speechless (FA) | FA | لح to speak in=not. |
| IN-SULA, detached | SL | لح to join, not joined |
| NICIO, to massacre | NC | لح to kill. |
| ROGO, to ask, propose | RG=HZ | لح to request, proposal. |
| L2 | IS (EA) She | EA | لح She. |
| L2 | SHE (HEO) | HEO | لح She. |
| | JIC-US, joke | JIC=ZC | لح to joke, laugh. |
| | JUGO, to marry, yoke | J/Z | لح to unite, connect, pair. |
| | JUNGO, to join | JG=ZG | لح to join, pair. |
| | JUVO, young | JV=YZ | لح young man. |
| L2 | LAC-TEO, milk, to suck | LC | لغ camel to lick. |
| | LATE, side | LT | لغ side of neck. |
| | LASS-US, tired | LS | لغ weakness. |
| | LATEO, to conceal | LT | لغ to conceal. |
| | LEN-E, softly | LN | لغ to be soft. |
| | LEN-TO, to bend | LN | لغ to incline. |
| | LEPID-US, witty | LB | لغ to sport, joke. |
| | LETO, to ruin | LT | لغ to ruin. |
| | LIMO, to polish | LM | لغ to shine. |
| | LIM-US, looking sideways | LM | لغ to glance stealthily at. |
| | LOG-OS, word | LG | لغ word. |
| | MACEO, to be lean | MC | لغ to make lean. |
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

MACULA (MACEO) spot, mark
MAL-us, bad, ill
H2 MANEO, to remain, wait
MANO, to flow
MARE, sea nfv
L2 • MARI-t-us, husband
• MARRY (English)
• MERRY, cheerful (English)
MEN-d-um, defect
MICO, to shine tremble
MINI-ster, servant
MINUO, to cut, lessen
H2 MOD-us, measure, limit, length
• MOENA, protection
MOLA, mill-stone
• MUL-t-us, crowd
NAS-us, nose
• NATIO, being born
NAT-is, buttock
NECO, to kill
NEF-as, forbidden
NEX, violent death
NEM-us, excessive
NUDO, to make naked
• NUM-us, money
DHAN, wealth, cattle (Sanskrit)
ob-LIT-ero, to blot out
BLOT (b prosthetic)
OBS-TRUO, to build against
OCCIDO, to slaughter
• OCCIDO, to fall d/z

MC • mark, impression of wet band
ML • evil, mischief.
MN • to dwell مُدنَ to put off a th.
MN • to flow (water)
MR • مبرح to be in commotion (sea)
MR • man (transferred)
MR • man vfn.
MR • to be cheerful.
MN • weakness.
MIN • to flash (lightning), hence tremble.
MN • to serve.
MN • to cut, weaken.
MN • to protect.
ML • handmill.
ML • crowd.
NS • to smell nfv.
NSH • لَنَا to be born.
NT • لَنَا to swell prominent
NC • to slaughter.
NF • لَنَا to deny يَلُدُ to preclude.
NK • لَنَا to murder.
NM • لَنَا excess.
ND • لَنَا to undress, take off clothes.
NM • لَنَا wealth, cattle.
DN • لَنَا wealth, cattle.
LT • لَنَا blot, ob=remove.
LT • لَنَا blot.
TR • لَنَا to raise a building high.
CD • to slaughter, hurtle.
CD • to pull down, fell.

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

OCCULO (CUL) to hide CL • كُلَي to come to a secret place.
H2 OC-CURRO, to run, to meet OR • عَرَبَ to run.
• OR-do (ORI) line, row
PAN-ACE-A, all-healing
PAR, equal, alike P/B • بَرَى to match, to copy.
• PARIO to bring forth
PARO, small boat
PAR-s, portion
PR • to cut.
• PASS-us, step
PS • to stride.
• PATEO, to open
PT • فَتَح to open.
PATI-or (PAT) to suffer
PEC-to, to comb
PEC-us, herd, flock
PECU, cattle
PE • before, through
PER-AGI-to, to drive violently 
AG • هَاج to propel, 
PEGRE, foreign
GR • غرِي foreign
L2 PERI-CEL-is, anklet
KL • كُلَّم anklet.
• ANKLE
KL • كُلَّم ankle.
• PER-HORRE, to shudder, dread
HR • هَرَع to shudder w. fear.
• PER-LEGO, examines through
PER-LIB-it, very pleasing
PL • لَب لَب play, sport, joke.
• MANO, to flow
MN • لَم to flow.
PER-NIMI-um, too much
• NICHT-us, swiftness
PLA-n-us, flat ground
PER • before
PR • واَر before.
• CALI-d-us, hot C/S • CI-Lس to heat.
• CAVEO, take precaution CAF • صافِ to be cautious.
• de-LASSO, to weary LS • لَسِه weariness.
PRO-PERO, very hurriedly
PRO-AV-us, grandfather
PR • لَب لَب hurried, PRO=VERY.
AM + AV = + (&$ to father.
H2 - CELLA, sudden charge, storm
   - CER, illustrious person
   - CURO, care
   - CURRO, to run
   - * FATE-or, acknowledge openly
     PROLES (PRO-ALEO)
     offspring
   - * PATU-l-us, open
   - * PORRO, further
   - * PODIO-s-us, shameful D/Z
   - * SILIO, to leap
   - * TER-no, to throw
   - * TEL-um, succession (tendo)
   - * TEN-do, to stretch
   - * TOLLO, to lengthen
     PSEUDO, sham S/K
     PSEUDO-THYR-um, secret door
   - * PODEO, to be ashamed
H2 - PULCHER (PAR) beautiful, happy.
   - RE-PARO, to repair
   - * PAS-ti-no, to dig
   - * PAS-co, to ask
   - * PEDUM (PES) separation
   - * SEDO, to assuage
   - * RES-TEG-no, to overflow
     RE-SUP-nio, to bend back
   - * RIDEQ, to look cheerful
   - * RIGO, to conduct water
   - * RUOQ, to roar
   - SACQ-us, sack
   - * SALTU-to, to say God bless you

**LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC**

H2 SAT, full, sufficient
   - SE, without
   - SE-CLU-do, to separate
   - SE-CURE, without care
   - SEG-n-us, slow
   - SE-JUGA-t-us disjointed
   - SENEQ, to be old
   - SEP-ul-CHRE-um resting place
   - * SERE-n-us, clear, cheerful
     SERIA, wine jar
   - * SID-us, elevated, star
     SIL-ex, any hard stone
   - * SIMI-l-is, similar
   - * SINE, without
   - * SIN-us, bending
     SIN-us, large bowl
   - * SIT-us, thirst T/D
     SISTO (STO) to stand T/D
     SE-COR, weak-minded
     SOL-or, to console
     SORS (SERO) lot S/K
   - * SIDO, to sit
   - * STUPQ-t-um, to ravish
     SUMMA, highest place
     SURD-us, deaf
   - * SUBEO, to dive under
     SUC-COLQ (SUB-COLLO) to shoulder
   - * SUCC-US, to seek (SUGO)
     SUDO, to moisten
     SUS-PICIO, to see
   - SUS-TOLQ, to raise

**ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES**

CL صل to leap, attack
   - CR=KR قر to regard, care for.
   - CURRA كر to run.
   - * FQHُ-or, acknowledge openly
     AL عل ن children.
   - PT فحُ to open.
   - PR=VR فر•a beyond.
   - PD نفاحُ shame.
   - SL سل to leap.
   - TR مثُر to throw.
   - TL تُل to follow—not follow.
   - TN=NT نتُ to stretch.
   - TL ثالُ to be long.
   - SD=KD نفاحُ to deceive, conceal.
   - KD نفاحُ to conceal.
   - TR مثُر door.
   - PD نفاحُ shame.

**LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC**

ST بِش فحُ to fill.
   - * S عل ن be plentiful.
   - CR قر to separate.
   - SE د-without,
   - CR قر to regard, care for.
   - SG مثُر to walk slowly.
   - JG=ZG زاح * to join.
   - SN سل to be old.
   - SB مثُر sleep.
   - CHR=KR قر (resting place).

أصل
   - TEL-um, succession (tendo)
   - TEN-do, to stretch
   - TOLLO, to lengthen
     PSEUDO, sham S/K
     PSEUDO-THYR-um, secret door
   - PODEO, to be ashamed

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     RE-SUP-nio, to bend back
   - * RIDEQ, to look cheerful
   - * RIGO, to conduct water
   - * RUOQ, to roar
   - SACQ-us, sack
   - * SALTU-to, to say God bless you

200

201
TAB, picture
H2 TRES (TER) well-turned, polished
• TER-go, wipe, clean (TER)
H4 TERO, to turn, rub, tire, pass away
TES-ta, clay
TIRO, young soldier
TOR-no, to turn
TRI-st-us, sad
H3 tru-CIDO, to demolish, slaughter, cut to pieces
TYPH-us, figure on wall
UNGO, to moisten
URB-s, town surrounded by a wall
URO, to burn
US-us, to experience
UVA, cluster V/F
UVEO, to moisten, wet V/B
VA-do (VA=BA) to walk
VAE, alas
VAP-ULO, cry like one that is beaten
H2 VARIO, to make various, manifold
VENA, artery V/B
VENIO, to come V/F
VER-us, true V/B
VERE-or, to fear
VIR, man
L2 ZAMIA, loss
DAM-age, loss D/Z

TB طبع to make a picture.
TR طبر to turn.
TR طبر to shine.
TR طبر to be clean.
TR طبر to turn طبر to whet.
TR طبر to relax، طبر to pass.
TS طاس-طاس clay.
TR طبر youth w. growing moustaches.
TR طبر to turn، طبر to bend.
TR طبر to be sad.
TR طبر to prostrate طبر to slaughter.
TB طبع to draw a picture.
NG طبق to wet.
RB رحبية البحيرة boundary of a town.
UR اري اري to kindle (fire).
US حسي to put to test.
UFA فا to be tufy.
UB عب to drink water.
BA با to stride.
VAP-ULO، تعز to strike w. stick
UL عل to cry.
VR=FR قرع to divide.
FR فر to plenty.
VN=BN بن أنين vein.
FN بين to come.
BR بر to be truthful.
VR روره fear.
VR ورى man.
ZM ضم loss.
D٠ AM شم loss.

LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC

Nasal N

LANGUEO, weak, faint
• MUND-us, elegant, refined
• MUND-us, universe
PENDO, to weigh
SANDA-li-im, shoe
LINGUA, language

Nasal M produced by B or P
• CYMBO, small boat
• CYABE, us, merchantman
• CYMBI-um, drinking cup
L2 LAMBO, to lick, (Eng.)
L2 LAP, to lick
H3 TEMP-ero, cut off, make mild, condition of things.

Surplus B produced by M
AMB, around
AMBI-te, to strive after

Surplus P produced by M
AMPHI, around
CAMP-us, level ground
LAMP-us, light
TEMP-us, storm

Tiliteral Metathesis

"Transposition of letters to which Latin language is particularly addicted" (Jesperson p. 50).

ASPER-n-or, to spur
• CARCER (ARCEO) prison

CETR-a, small shield

CTR—TRC اثر shiled.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES</th>
<th>LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CREP-er, twilight</td>
<td>ASCAUL-es, bag-piper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLACIO, to freeze</td>
<td>SCL=SLC شاطق bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAD-us, step</td>
<td>• ASSEC-t-or, to follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-TEN-do, to stretch out</td>
<td>SC=SC صن to follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANCEA, spear w. a thong</td>
<td>• CREV-ix, neck v/b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMOS-us, muddy</td>
<td>CRB=RCB رئه neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACHERA, sword nv.</td>
<td>CICATR-ix, scar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCEO, feeble</td>
<td>CRF=CRF قاير basket X COFFER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3 • MOLE-s, mass of men,</td>
<td>CRP=PRC قرف crest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heap, trouble</td>
<td>CRUS-t-us, kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 MUCRO, sword,</td>
<td>CRYS=SRC قرف to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sword’s edge</td>
<td>TL=SL صب الموم.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURP-is, filthy</td>
<td>CUSP-is, point of spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 • MULCEO, to appease, touch</td>
<td>DRACO, dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTA (MULC-ta) punishment</td>
<td>ex-SICCO, dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASSA, basket</td>
<td>CTP=SCP قرف to strike w. spear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ob-JURGO, to scold G/Z</td>
<td>DRC=CDR قرف large snake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octo-PL-us, eight-fold</td>
<td>SC=CS قرت قطر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir-SERPO, to scatter</td>
<td>BRC=CRB قرف to fill to brim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICA, veil</td>
<td>BKS=KBS قرف light firebrand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMERO, to pollute</td>
<td>FSC=CFN قرف basket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And generally gutturals cause</td>
<td>SQ=QS ترف to follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metathesis:</td>
<td>LCS=SLC قرف locust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREV-us, branch V/F</td>
<td>NRK=KRN قرف chief, top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHALMY-s, woolen garment</td>
<td>TGR=RTG قرف black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAT-er, large bowl</td>
<td>• TIGR-is, tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• dis-TICH-is, two lines</td>
<td>TGR=RTG قرف black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMUNGO, to blow the nose</td>
<td>• TRICAE. trifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRUNNIO, to grunt like a pig</td>
<td>TRC=CTR قرف trifle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEC-tus, chosen</td>
<td>L2 in-SEC-t-or, to pursue (ك)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SANGU-is, to shed blood</td>
<td>SC=CS قرف to pursue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUGA, wrinkle</td>
<td>KS=KS قرف to pursue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PLACA, curtain</td>
<td>PK=KP قرف fist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>PYC-ta, boxer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC=CP قرف slap.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOCC-us, shoe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• di-SINO, to leave off</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• de-FERRO, to carry.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EMINEO, to project</td>
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<td>• di-SINO, to leave off</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• de-FERRO, to carry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | EMINEO, to project }
EMONEO, to warn, admonish
MN=NM نوم to chide.
MEN-sa (MEN) to raise
MN=NM نا to rise.
H2 MINAE, parapets of wall, threat
MN=NM نمأ تعميم projecting stone in wall, نمأ to threaten.
• MONI-um, property
MN=NM نمأ تعميم wealth, cattle.
FER-e, nearly.
FR=RF رفأ to near.
L2 FOR-us, a row
FR=RF رفأ a row.
ROW (Eng.) W/f.
FuN-is, cord.
in-VITE, to call
V/b BT=TB تابع to call.
• in-VIT-us, unwilling
BT=TB تابع pleasure.
LIT-us, shore.
LT=TL تابع shore.
MEL, honey
ML=LM تابع saliva cf.
لابع蜂蜜 honey,
MR=RM تابع حريم four walls.
L3 MUS, mouse × موش mouse.
ORB-is, ring.
MS=SM شام ring.
PB=BR برة to love.
L2 PIIL-us, hair × بال hair.
BL=LB لب to love.
PULL-us, blackish
BL=LB لب to be black.
PUSIO, little boy.
BS=SB سي child.
ROTO, wheel
RT=TR تابع circle.
PHONE, Voice.
PN=NP تابع voice.
DIG-it-us, worthy
DG=GD جد to be honourable.
MER-us, pure
MR=RM رم to morrow.

And generally gutturals cause metathesis:
• de-LINQUO, to leave (N) خ Luz=QL لم to leave.
LACU-na, cavity, hollow
LC=CL لم علاء hole لم empty.
• ELIX-us, boiled
LK=KL لم غلى to boil.
• in-TEC-t-us uncovered
TC=CT لم غطأ to cover.
TEGO, to cover.
TG=GT لم غطأ to cover.
L2 DUCO, to draw, lead
DC=CD لم أد to drow, lead.
DK=KD لم أذ leader.

GUIDE, to lead (Eng.)
GD=TD to lead.
GULA, throat
GL=LG حلق throat.
MEL-an-CHOLA, black
ML=LM ليم black.
KL تابع to be yellow (i.e. bile
ACQUIL-is, blackish
QL=QL ليل black.
COLO, hne. × COL-our.
CL=LC ليل to colour.
LICE-O, to estimate at a price.
LC=CL ليل to measure, require.
NIC-to (NICO) to beckon
NC=CN كن to allude to.

Prosthesis.
BIBO, to drink
(B) B عب to swallow water.
BIO-s, life (EAU)
(D) DL دع to deceive.
DAEDUL-us, artful
de-FLEO, to weep
(F) L الم to weep.
FAST, top
(ST) ST سطح top.

H3 FAMILIA (FAM) hand, slave,
(M) م آمة crowd to become
be at the head of
FIDO, trust
(5) ID عيد to trust.
FLAG, earnest demand
(5) LG لل to importune, insist.
FLAG-uo (FLAG) to burn
(5) LG لل to burn.
L2 FLOCC-is, lock
(5) LC قلق lock (of hair)
FOED-us, agreement
(5) OD عبد to covenant.
FRAC-t-us, weak
(5) RC رق to be weak.
L2 FRIGEO, to be cold
(R) RG رز to be cold.
RIG-our, cold
(RG=RG رز to be cold, stiff.
• FRIS, to roast
(F) RG رز to scorch.
• HOSP-is, guest.
(5) HP غروب guest.
• LANA- wool
(L) AN غن wool.
LARG-us, abundant
(L) RG راز to increase.
• LIBER, free.
(L) BR بر free.
L2 LIBERE, to beget.
• BEAR (Eng.) BR بر to create.
LIBRA, to weigh.
(L) BR بر to weigh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC</th>
<th>LATIN TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LURID-us, pale</td>
<td>(L) RD ردي to dye yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARGO, border</td>
<td>(M) RG راباً to border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGRO, depart f. a place</td>
<td>(M) GR جر to migrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAL-or, to stray about</td>
<td>(P) AL على to deviate f. rt. course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELAG-us, sea</td>
<td>(P) LG لازم to main sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELICO, deceive</td>
<td>(P) LC لازي to deceive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPPELL-us, Common people</td>
<td>(P) PL بلاد large crowd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORCO, shameless</td>
<td>(P) RC رازم to be shameless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSORA, itch</td>
<td>(P) SR س рядом to itch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PULEX, flea</td>
<td>(P) LK لازم flies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PULPA, flesh</td>
<td>(P) LP لازم piece of flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROB-r-um, libel</td>
<td>(P) RB رازم accusation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RINGOR, to snarl</td>
<td>(R) NGR نازم to snarl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALACO, boaster</td>
<td>(S) LC لازم brag to brag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIO, to look</td>
<td>(S) PC لازم to examine (transferred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSURGO, to rise up</td>
<td>(S) RG رازم to ascend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN-SCULPO, to carve</td>
<td>(S) CLP لازم to remove bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAUR0, to repeat</td>
<td>(S) TR لازم to repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN-SUSURRO, to whisper</td>
<td>(S) SR لازم to whisper in the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALVIA, spittle V/B</td>
<td>(S) LB لازم to drive a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARCIO, to patch</td>
<td>(S) RC لازم to patch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARCO, flesh</td>
<td>(S) RC لازم piece of flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 SCAN-do, to climb C/S</td>
<td>(S) CN لازم to ascend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCARIF0, to scratch</td>
<td>(S) CRF لازم to pare off scarf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCEL-us, rascal</td>
<td>(S) CL لازم shameless, profligate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHOLA, leisure, room in a bath</td>
<td>(S) KL لازم seclusion, retired place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCABO, itch</td>
<td>(S) CB لازم to itch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOP-us, mark C/S</td>
<td>(S) CP لازم scar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 SCORPAENA, scorpion P/B</td>
<td>(S) CRBN راكله to scorpion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 SCORB-is, grave B/F</td>
<td>(S) CRF لازم grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAVE (ENGLISH) V/F</td>
<td>(S) GRF لازم grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRUP-ul-us (SCRUP-us) doubt</td>
<td>(S) CRF لازم to suspect, to scratch nt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCYPH-us, drinking cup</td>
<td>(S) CP كوب cup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMEC-tic-us, cleaning</td>
<td>(S) MC ماء to wash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPHAERA, globe</td>
<td>(S) PR لازم to go around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4 SQUAEO, dirt, dirty clothes, uncultivated, rough</td>
<td>(S) QL لازم to dirty clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• STAG-n-um (STAC) overflow</td>
<td>(S) QC لازم empty space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• STIMUL-A, to goad, prick</td>
<td>(S) TC لازم to overflow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• STIPO, to surround</td>
<td>(S) TP لازم to go round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• STUDEO, to be zealous</td>
<td>(S) TD لازم to be firm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3 SUPERO, to ascend, to round to surpass, to penetrate, to abound</td>
<td>(S) PR لازم to ascend, go round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SUPRA, top</td>
<td>(S) KS لازم to split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCHIS-t-os, split</td>
<td>(S) SEGES-t-re, covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SCI0, to know C/S</td>
<td>(S) C لازم to know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 SCAM-b-us, crooked-legged</td>
<td>(S) TG لازم to bend leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 STUR-n-us, to stare</td>
<td>(S) TP لازم to stare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TING0, to wet</td>
<td>(T) NG لازم to moisten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TRAGI-c-us, horrible</td>
<td>(T) RG لازم to tremble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HORRI-ble</td>
<td>(T) HR لازم to tremble w. fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VAFER, artful</td>
<td>(V) LR لازم clever, skilful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VAPOR (VAP0s) steam, heat</td>
<td>(V) PR لازم to boil, be very hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VESPER, evening</td>
<td>(V) SPR لازم to decline (sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VIBIX, mark of stripe</td>
<td>(V) BK لازم to be spotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VID, to see (ID)</td>
<td>(V) ID لازم to see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VIDEO, to visit (ID)</td>
<td>(V) ID لازم to visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VOLVO, to roll</td>
<td>(V) LV لازم to twist, coil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• VOEO, to twist</td>
<td>(V) OV لازم to twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• L3 VISCO, to make to sick</td>
<td>(V) SC لازم to stick to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

ASK-ra, joined (Sanskrit) ASK عـ مـ عـ مـ to stick to.
ASSOCI-ate C/K ASC عـ مـ عـ مـ to stick to.

Toning Up

Restora the initial K which has been lost.
• AB-NUO, to refuse by sign AB البـ البـ لا to refuse, N=KN كـ كـ نـ to sign
  LEV-is, light LV=KLV نـ نـ لـ نـ يـ لـ light.
  LUP-A, she-wolf P/B LB=KLB تـ لـ بـ تـ لـ تـ wolf.
  TUB-us, pipe TB=KTB كـ تـ بـ كـ تـ بـ intestine=tube.
• VE-L-um (VE) covering V=F=KF غـ فـ غـ فـ غـ covering.
  AES, alloy AS=KS غـ غـ غـ to adulterate.
  AL-VE-us (ALO) hollow AL=KL خـ لـ خـ to be empty.
  ANG, to throttle ANG=KNG غـ نـ غـ to throttle.
  ATER, black ATR=KTR كـ تـ كـ تـ to tar.
  TAR, black (Persian) TR=KTR كـ تـ كـ تـ to tar.
  TAR, black (English) TR=KTR كـ تـ كـ تـ to tar.
• L2 ATTENUO, to thin ATN=KTN غـ تـ غـ تـ thin.
  THIN (English) TM=KTN غـ تـ غـ تـ thin.
  INNUT, to make a sign IN=KN كـ نـ كـ نـ to make a sign.
• L2 ARRA, summit AR=KR كـ رـ كـ رـ top of mountain.
  KARA, head (Greek) KR كـ رـ كـ رـ top.
  OLLA, pot OL=KL غـ لـ غـ لـ earthen bottle.
  ORP-nio (OP) conjecture OP=KP غـ كـ غـ كـ to prognosticate,
  OP-to (OP) to choose OP=KP غـ كـ غـ كـ to prefer.
  ORA (OS) sea-coast OS=KS غـ سـ غـ سـ bank.
  ORA, cable NV OR=KR كـ رـ كـ رـ rope.

Change initial H into K.
• L2 HEED-us, kid D/Z HD=KZ غـ ذـ غـ ذـ kid.
  KID D/Z KD=KZ غـ ذـ غـ ذـ kid.
  HAEERO, to adhere HR=KR غـ رـ غـ رـ to adhere.
• L2 HAM-us, hook HM=KM غـ مـ غـ مـ to bend.
  CAM-P-to, to bend (Greek) CM غـ مـ غـ مـ to bend.

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

HEBE0, to be dull HB—KB كـ بـ كـ بـ to subside.
HERO, to be dull HR=KR كـ رـ كـ رـ hero of his time.
• HES, yesterday HS=KS غـ نـ غـ نـ to pass away.
• L3 HIPPO, horse P/B HB=KB كـ بـ كـ بـ stout horse.
  IPPO, horse (Greek) IB=KB كـ بـ كـ بـ horse.
  CAVL-ry (CAB0-LUs) CB=KB كـ بـ كـ بـ horse (English word).
  HIRNEA, jug HRN=KRN كـ رـ نـ كـ رـ flask.
  HYDRA, snake HDR=KDR كـ دـ رـ كـ دـ large snake.

Change labial B, F, or P into guttural K.
• L2 FEL, pale FL=KL غـ لـ غـ لـ to be yellow.
  GALL, yellow (English) GL غـ لـ غـ لـ to be yellow.
• L2 FLAG-elle, to whip FLG=KLG غـ لـ غـ لـ to whip.
  FLOG, to whip (English) FLG=KLG غـ لـ غـ لـ to whip.
  FRAUD0, to deceive FRD=KRD غـ رـ غـ رـ to deceive.
  PUPP-Is, behind PP=KP غـ كـ غـ كـ to walk behind.

"S changes into H or disappears" (Jespersen p. 199).

MUT-us, unable to speak MT=SMT غـ مـ غـ مـ to remain silent.
ALGO, to be cold ALG=SLC غـ لـ غـ لـ to make cold.
• ANG, narrow ANG=KLG غـ لـ غـ لـ to be narrow.
  SE-UD-os, not moist SE=SD غـ دـ غـ دـ to moisten.
  UDO, shoe NV UD=SD غـ دـ غـ دـ shoe.
• HIR-t-us hairy HR=SR غـ رـ غـ رـ hair.
• HIBER, wintry HBR=SER غـ بـ غـ بـ intenseness of cold.

Restore G which has changed into Y or a vowel.

VIA (VEG) way VI=VG غـ جـ غـ جـ way.
EO, to go E=G غـ جـ غـ جـ to walk.
I-ter=EO=JA, to go JA غـ جـ غـ جـ to walk or جـ جـ to go.

210
### Toning Down

Change a hard sound into a soft one i.e. K into A or H.

CACO, to defile w. excrement  CC=AC علي excrement vfn.

CAECO, to make blind C/S  CC=AC عش excrement blindess.

CONC-t-us, conjunctus  CNC=HNC حنك to fasten.

CET-us, fish  CT=HT حوت fish.

### ITALIAN TRACED TO ARABIC

#### XXIII

Italian Traced To Arabic

**Trilateral Formula**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBASS-are</td>
<td>ABS عبس to humiliate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad-DOLCI-re</td>
<td>DLC دلص to smooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADCCHI-are</td>
<td>ADK حدق to look at, gaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFFRETT-are</td>
<td>AFRT أفوت to hurry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAR-eggi-are</td>
<td>AMR أس to become bitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARDI-to, hardy</td>
<td>ARD عرد hard, stiff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARREDO, furniture</td>
<td>ARD عرش furniture, goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRICCH-ire, to enrich</td>
<td>ARK أورق to be rich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGE, apogee</td>
<td>اوج apogee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-are, to decrease</td>
<td>CL قل to be small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARCE-rare, to imprison</td>
<td>CRC كركس to inclose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARP-ire, handful, to seize</td>
<td>CRP غرة to end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATTIV-are, to captivate</td>
<td>CTF خطف to ravish the mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERCHIO, enclosure</td>
<td>CRS كرس enclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIFR-are, to write</td>
<td>CFR سفر to write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPR-ire, to cover</td>
<td>CPR غرف cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORONA, crown, wreath</td>
<td>CRN قرون top, lock of hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGIN-are, give rise to</td>
<td>ORG خرج to rise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURG-are, to free</td>
<td>PRG غرف to be free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-CCORCI-are, to shrink</td>
<td>CRC كركس to contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORSI-are, to bite</td>
<td>MRS مشرك to bite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBES-o, fat</td>
<td>OBS أبيض to be fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCATT-are, to be angry</td>
<td>SCT سخط anger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBARR-are, to obstruct</td>
<td>SBR صبر to restrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICAMO, embroidery</td>
<td>RCM رايم variegated cloth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

- SGRI-d-are, to scold
- SOBBAR-carsi, to take on one's self
- SOD-o, compact, hard
- SOLC-o, track
- SPIEDO, a spit
- ZJR a to scold.
- SBR مه to become surety for.
- SD شدة hardness.
- SLC سطح to leave prints on soil.
- SPD سلذ iron-spit.

Biliteral Formula

Apesis of ع
- MURA-tore, mason
- SOFFI-are, to blow
- SOFF-effo, bellows
- S- LACCI-are, to unbind
- S- TACCI-are, to detach
- MOLE, bulk, size
- MR عمر to build.
- SF عصف to blow in gale (wind).
- SF عصف to blow in gale (wind).
- S_ex LC ألقا عاف to fasten.
- S_ex TC عطف عاف to stick to.
- ML عمله frame, make.

Apesis of اف
- CO-MAN-d-are, entrust
- CED-ere, to give up
- RUD-eri, ruins
- de-METT-ere, to remove
- GHER-m-ere, to claw
- LED-ere, to injure
- MN آمن to trust to, confide.
- CD أسبى to give up.
- RD أردى to destroy.
- MT إطم to remove.
- GR أر دف to claw.
- LD الهد to injure.

Apesis of خ
- MOLLE, soft
- GALLO-n-are, to braid
- ML هام soft.
- GL هجل to revile.

Apesis of ج
- SURRO-u (nd suffix)
- COLO-no, peasant
- PULLU-l-are, to be full
- SR حر تsurround.
- CL حقل field.
- PL حقل to fill.

ITALIAN TRACED TO ARABIC

- de-RUB-are, to rob
- RAPI-na, robbery
- TALE, like, similar
- LANGU-ire, to be slack
- Apesis of ح
- ATTERR-ire, to terrify
- GIUBI-li-are, to shout
- SONNO, to sleep
- ZHR ل (N) G حاح to walk slowly.

Apesis of و
- PEAK, summit
- MAN-CIATA, handful
- rt. hand
- ماهن to fill.

Biliteral Formula

Quasi Apesis

- ACCALO-are, to heat
- ACCIUFF-are, to seize by hair
- ACCOM-andante, sleeping
- partner
- ACCOS-o, beside
- AGGIR-are, to deceive
- AMMI-co-are, to make sign
- ANNUS-are to smell
- AR-SUR-a, burning heat
- BUGIA, lie
- CANU-to, hoary
- CACCI-are, to chase
- CAN-i-are, to sing
- CARI-no, dear, pretty
- CAS-e-are, to fill
- CEL-are, to hide
- RB حرب to plunder.
- RP=RB حرب to plunder.
- TL خلال, like, similar
- L (N) G حاح to walk slowly.
- TR وتر to frighten.
- GB ورهج to shout.
- SN to sleep, drowse.
- GB ورهج duty, obligation.
- PK يافوخ summit.
- ار. hand
- CAS تأس to fall.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

de-LU-ire, to dilute
AN-EM-ia, sleeplessness
EPU-rare, to be made clear
EQU-o, impartial
AURA, air
SA-no, healthy
VOU-to, empty space
I. ـل to dilute.
AN not, M ـم to sleep.
P ـع to be clear.
Q ـئ to be equal.
R ـن air.
S ـح to be healthy.
V ـوا empty space.

Trilateral Metathesis
ARROT-are, to whet
BAGLI-ore, flash of light
• METH, end
TRIB-uns, stand
TRIBU-tare, to assign
• TROPPO, too much

And generally gutturals cause metathesis:
BOSCO-aglia, wood
BUCCIA, bark, rind
TRUCCO, deceit, trick
L2 OF-FUSC-are, to darken
KASHAP, night (Skt.)
• per-SEGU-ire, to follow
• TRICHI-o, miser
RICCIO, curl
RT=TR طر to whet.
BGL=BLG بلغ to shine.
MT=TM ثم end.
TRB=RTB رتب to stand up.
TRB=RTB رتب to assign.
TRP=PRT فارت excess.

Biliteral Metathesis
H2 • CHIASSO, alley, noise
DECA, ten
BUCA, hole
RUGA, wrinkle.
H2 SACCA, bag, encircling movement.
ZEPP-A, full
KS=SK ـكـح street noise.
DC=CD ـدـئ number 10 to 20.
BC=CB ـبـع hole.
RG=GR ـع ـر wrinkle.
SC=CS ـس ـس bag ـبـع to coil.
ZP=PZ ـض ـض to be full.

ITALIAN TRACED TO ARABIC

Prosthesis
• ab-BRUCI-are, to scorch
BRAIT-are, to cry
BRAM-ire, to desire
LORD o, dirty
PARCO, park
SCAFFACC- one, slap
• SCEL-ta, selection
SCHIAFO, slap.
SCIOCCO, silly
SCOD-ella, bowl
SCOP-are, to sweep
BELLY (BELG) bag
• SORG-ire, to rise
H3 SPACCI-are, to spread.
Kill, sell
SVEGL-ia, alarm clock

Prosthesis with Metathesis
L3 • SCIALLUPPA, launch
FELLUCA, boat (Eng.)
SHALLOP (CHILOUPE) boat
SCOPPI-are, to burst.

Toning up

218
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Restore S which has been lost.

- AQUA, water  
  AQ=SQ وَثْلَ to water nfv.
- ad-AGIO, softly  
  AG=SG نَجْحَم to be soft.
- MUT-o, dumb  
  MT=SMT سَمَّتَ mute.

Toning Down

CARNE, flesh  
CRN=ARN غرَنَم flesh.
GANGEE-r-are, to set on hinge  
GNG=HNG نَجْحَتَ root.
re-GUARDO, regard  
GRD=VRD وَرَدَهَ look-out.
GUISA, manner  
GS=VS وَقَعَ manner.

GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

XXIV
Greek Traced To Arabic

According to Maximull Sanskrit, Latin and Greek are sisters. The following etymologies will show that Arabic is the mother of Greek as well as of Latin and Sanskrit.

Trilliteral Formula

- ALD, to make to grow  
  ALD الآدَة to grow (plants-land).
- ALLEO, to trouble o's self  
  AL أَلَ to be distressed.
- ALLA, but, otherwise  
  ALA أَلَا but, otherwise.
- ALLO-mai (SAL) to leap  
  SAL حَلَلَ to leap.
- ALL-os, other  
  AL حَلَل to change.
- MELG, to draw milk  
  MLG مَلَجَ to suck milk.
- MILK (English)  
  MLK مَلَكَ to suck milk.
- ARDO, to water:  
  ARD أَرَدَ to be watered.
- ASKEO, to work w. skill  
  ASK هَدَدَ to be skiful.
- APO (AB) away  
  AB هُبَ to be away.
- ATER, aloof  
  TR أَرَ تَرَ to retire apart.
- AUO, to get light  
  AUO أَبا sunlight.
- ACHL-US mist over the eyes, trouble  
  CHL=KL كَلَ to become dim. (sight) كَلَ to trouble.
- GEMO, to be full  
  GM جَمَ to fill to brim.
- GERES, voice, to sing  
  جَرَسَ to give sound, speak sweetly.
- GLAPHO, to scrape  
  جَلَفَ to scrape.
- GRAPHO, to scrape  
  GRP ارَفَ to scrape.
- GORG-OS, terrible  
  GRG=GRZ غَرَضَ من to be terrified.
- GREPH-OS, curved  
  GRB عَرَبَ to curve.
- KER (COR) heart  
  CR سَرَ heart.
### ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DLHK, to show</td>
<td>to manifest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DERKO-mai, to perceive</td>
<td>DRK جَرَكَ to perceive w. senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIER-OS, to run</td>
<td>DR در to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN, within</td>
<td>EN عن to confine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• EDO, gnaw, eat</td>
<td>ED على to bite w. teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEA-nos, to drive</td>
<td>EL إلى to drive back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACH-US, small</td>
<td>ELK عَنْعَهَا a small thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELDO-mai, to long for</td>
<td>ELZ عَزَّالَى to be fond of D/Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEGCHO, to accuse</td>
<td>LGS لَنْ يُرْبِنَ revile, find fault w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 ENIP-to, to upbraid</td>
<td>ENB أَلِبْ to reprehend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNUB (English)</td>
<td>(S) NB أَلْبَ to reprehend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPEGO, to urge forward</td>
<td>EPG—EPZ حَفْرًا to push f. behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERETHO, to stir to anger</td>
<td>ERD حرَّدَ to be enraged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERCHO-mai, come or go</td>
<td>ERK حرَّكَ to move out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTHLOS (ESL-os) noble</td>
<td>اَشْعَالُ to be noble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESPER-OS, at evening</td>
<td>SPR شَفْرَ to decline (sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EREM-OS, desolate</td>
<td>ERM اَرْمَيْلَى deserted waste land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER-is, battle, strife</td>
<td>ER بَرَّة battle, enmity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELI-OS, sun</td>
<td>EL إِلَى to be bright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURA, door</td>
<td>طَرْعُهُ door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ICHOR, juice</td>
<td>ISR عَصْرُ f. عَصِيرَة to squeeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICHN-US, track</td>
<td>SN سَنَة track f. سَنَة to follow a path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAP, handle</td>
<td>KP كَفَ handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KAID-OS, pit</td>
<td>KD خَدُّ trench.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KALAM-OS, reed</td>
<td>KLM قَالَم reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALP-IS, pitcher</td>
<td>KLP كَلَبَ pitcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMARA, camara</td>
<td>KMR كَمْ رَأَى tent as a dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANNAABS, hemp</td>
<td>KNB كَنَبَ hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPR-OS, (APER) boar</td>
<td>APR عَلْفَ boar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPU-R-OS, dry</td>
<td>KP كَفَ to dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARP-OS, fruit</td>
<td>KRP خَرَابَeh gathered fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARP-OS, wrist</td>
<td>KRB عَرَبِيَ to twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARCHA-R-OS, piercing</td>
<td>KRS عَرَبُ to pierce.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEN-OS, empty</td>
<td>KN خَنَصَ to empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINU-R-US, wailing</td>
<td>KN خَتَنَ to weep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KELE-TH-OS, path</td>
<td>KL خَلَّ a path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLUZE, to dash as wave</td>
<td>KLS خَثَنَ to overrun (sea).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLOTHO, to twist</td>
<td>KLD خَلَّة to wind upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOLAP-to, to carve</td>
<td>KLP خَلَّة to bark a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOLLOP, peg or screw</td>
<td>KLB كَلَابُ hooked peg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KONUZ-a, strong smelling plant</td>
<td>KNZ خَنَصَ to stink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KOSMEO, to arrange</td>
<td>KSM قَمَسَ dispose methodically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KUPH-OS, nimble, light</td>
<td>KP خَفَ to be brisk, light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRAIG, to croak</td>
<td>KRG خَرَّة to cluck (hen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRAIP-OS rushing, swift</td>
<td>رَعِيدَ غَرِبَ run fast اَرْبَعَ swift horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRAN-OS, cornico</td>
<td>KRN كَرَنْة corner, projecting angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARA, top</td>
<td>KRA كَرِاعَ top of mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KREKO, to strike lyre</td>
<td>KRR خَرَقَ to knock, beat against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KROSS-OS pitcher</td>
<td>KRS خَرَقَ large jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTAO-mai, acquire</td>
<td>KT تُكَبَ to collect little by little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KTUP-OS, crash of thunder</td>
<td>KTP خَفَأَ to dazzle (lightning).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KTUP-OS, crash of thunder battle din</td>
<td>to deafen ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KULINDO, to roll (N)</td>
<td>KLD خَلَدَ to wind upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATHAR-OS, clea</td>
<td>KSR خَشَرَ to whiten, bleach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOME, town</td>
<td>KOMمَتَ اَبْدَى abode dwellingle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWN</td>
<td>TOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LECHO, to lick</td>
<td>LEK خَطَأَ to make soft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALAK-OS, soft</td>
<td>MLM مَلَأَ to make soft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MISGO, to mix</td>
<td>MSG مَرَحَاَ to mix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MINU-tho, to cut</td>
<td>MN منَ to cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OAR, wife</td>
<td>OAR خَوَرَة woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD-US, tooth</td>
<td>OD عَضَ to bite w. teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OTHO-mai, to reckon</td>
<td>OD عَدَ to reckon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OD-NE, pain of body</td>
<td>OD أَذْ مَعَلُّى suffer harm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OLIG-OS, little</td>
<td>OLG عَلَقَ a little of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OMBR-OS heavy rain (B)</td>
<td>OMR خَمَرَ heavy rain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OREGO, to stretch, give, grasp ORG = ORZ عرض عرض to make broad, to present, be within power.

OROS, boundary, target ORS عرض عرض target.
OROS, mountain ORS عرض mountain.
ORUSSO, to dig, bury RS رس رس to dig, bury.

L2 • OROX-N, OS, bereaved ORB حر ب حر to snatch away.
• BE-REAVE RV RB عب RB to snatch away.
ORK عب a row.

• OSI-OS, sanctioned by divine law OSI أوسي to enjoin a th. upon a.o. (God)

• OX-US, sharp OK هك to pulverise by rubbing.

• OSSA, rumour, voice OS م voice.

• OSE, eye OS م to see w. mental eye. NFV

• OSTH-US, lower part of back ST لس buttocks.

• OTL-US, burden TL تل to lift weight. NFV

• OTOB-US, loud voice TLF هفت to cry out, call.

• OTRA-no, to stir TR مر to incite.

• OUN, really ON وأن certainly.

• OUTAO, to hit OT هت to hit w. stick.

• OPEHEL, to increase OPL مر to increase.

L3 • OPHR-US, brow OBR عب عب margin cf. ابر, brow

• OCHTE, bank CHT عب bank of river.

• PARA, from, beside PRA = VRA عب = كأ behind, before.

• PASSO, sprinkle PS = ت.password.

• PEITHO, prevail upon PTH عب to conquer.

• PESSO, oval stone PS عب stone of ring.

• PETRA, rock PDR عب عب stone cf. T/D

• PEFE, fount of water, spring PG = PZ عب عب to ooze water.

• PELEK-US, axe PLK عب عب to cut asunder.

• PETH-US, wine jar PTH عب عب wide mouthed flask.

• PRA, to burn PRA = VRA عب عب to burn.

• PLAX, table land PLK عب عب valley between 2 hills.

PLAT-US, broad RAXIA, sea breaking on shores

RINE, a fly or rasp RIS, nostril
ROLZ-US, whizz ROZ-US, snarl, growl
ROXTH-US, roar
SEMATA, mark
SN, to fall drop by drop.
SPHAL, to cause to fall Sphen, wedge
TER, rub hard
TEM, to cut
TREPO to delight TLAO, to bear
TOP-US, place
TRACH-US, rough TENAO, to gnaw at
TRAU-L-US, twittering
THLIBO, oppress
THOL-US, mud
THULAK-US, bag
TREMUS, to tremble
TREPO, to turn or direct
TRPHO, grow, increase
UDOR, rain
UTHL-US, idle talk
PHEN-ax cheat
PHTHA, to do first
PHTHIO, to fade
CHLAZA, pelting shower
CHLAO, to loosen

PLT = RAK to broaden.
RAN = SN to be rippled.
RN = SN = SN to be whet (knife)
RS = RS to resound.
RZ = RS sound f. afar.
RZ = RS rumbling sound.
RXTH = RKS to make noise.
SEMA م = mark.
STL = STL to fall drop by drop.
SPH = SPH to lower a.o.
SPN = SPN = wedge.
TR = TR to be whet (knife)
TM = TM to cut.
TRB = TRB = joy.
TL = TL lift or carry (weight)
TP = TP = raised ground
TR = TR raised rough
TN = TN seize w. teeth.
TR = TR more to squeak.
TL = TL = to plunder
TL = TL = to plunder
TL = TL = to plunder
TRM = TRM = to tremble
TRP = TRP = to turn, drive back.
TRP = TRP = to turn, drive back.
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TRP = TRP = to turn, drive back.
TRP = TRP = to turn, drive back.
TRP = TRP = to turn, drive back.
TRP = TRP = to turn, drive back.
TRP = TRP to deceive.
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ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

- CHALEP-OS, painful, difficult
  KLP كليه be pains, impose a difficult task upon.

H2 CHELE, cloven-hoof, sea-bank
  KL خليج to slit, "river bank.

- CHRON-OS, time
  KRN فرن time.

CHAL-OS, sheer wine CH/S
  CHL=SL صل to clarify (beverage)

- CHARA, rejoice
  SR رح ل to rejoice, cheer.

- CHORI-ON, membrane
  SR رح ل to conceal.

- MESSIAH, anointed
  MSH محب to anoint.

- CHIRO, to anoint
  SR صرح ل to anoint.

SPEIR-ON, piece of cloth, scatter
  مرتفع to scatter.

SPER-ma, seed
  SPR سر to scatter.

SEED (SA) scatter
  SA سكر to scatter.

ORJE, propension
  ORJ عرخ to incline.

OPHIS, serpent
  OPS مفتاح to serpent.

SKEP-OS, to prop
  SKP مفتاح to roof.

SKOLI-OS, entangled
  SKL ملك to entangle.

SEZ, moth, worm
  S/K SZ=KZ زكر فر silkworm.

H2 SIR-OS, pit, vessel
  SR=KR كش="pit قرون vessel.

SIT-OS, food
  ST=KT كت to food.

SPA-N-OS, lack
  SP=KP كف to decrease.

SPE-OS, cave
  SP=KP كف to cave.

L2 SOL-OS, lump used in throwing
  SL=KL كلامه lump of clay.

CLOD
  CL كلامه lump of clay.

SOR-OS, vessel, urn
  SR=KR كش="vessel, trough.

STERIO-mai, to want, lack
  STR=KTR تشر poverty.

Homonyms

H2 ERSE, dew, rain, young animal
  رش "sprinkle fine rain fawn.

H2 KLEP-to, conceal, deceive
  كليه ل cover "to deceiver.

H2 SIR-OS, pit, vessel
  SR=KR كش="pit قرون vessel.

GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

H2 CHAR, to rejoice, farewell
  SK رح ل send away.

H2 CHELE, cloven-hoof, sea-bank
  KL خليج to slit, "river bank.

H2 OTHEO, shove onwards, push
  OT رح to strike "push back.

H3 EREIDO, to prop, hurl,
  be firmly fixed
  اردا رح to be firmly fixed.

H3 KOP, smite, cut, fell
  اردا رح to cut, "gain to fall.

H3 ERKO, to wander, lose, perish
  اردا رح "wander "lose way to be ruined.

H4 KOLP-os, bosom, fold, gulf
  GL عفاف covering
  غلاف ل covering

- ABBA, father
  أب اب father.

- AGALLO, to make glorious
  GL للoogle, high.

AGLA-OS, bright
  GLA عفاف brightness.

ADR-OS, thick
  ADR عفاف to be thick.

ERGO, to work
  ERG رح to exert o's self strenuously.

ERDO (ERGO) to do
  ERG رح to narrow, forbid.

ERG, to exert strenuously.

- AIS-N-OS, strong
  PLAK-T-OS, beaten
  KP عفاف to be light.

KOUPI-so, to lighten
  PR رخ to put on trial.

PIER, to try
  SOK-so, to squeeze

- XRIMA-T-OS, penalty
  SOK-so, to squeeze.

- PRAG-mon, free f. business
  A-PRIX, with closed teeth

- DAL-OS, manifest
  TRK رخ to quiver.

- TROXIA, track
  ZUGIA, to unite, marry
  "KEHALA, to bud

KOLLA, glue

226

227

227
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

PL-OOS, gotten
KUBER-NI-TOS, pilot
ASPARO, to pant
STAL-asso, to drip
ASXOLIA, occupation, business
ASXALA, distress
APHAR, quickly
BARBARI-so, be a barbarian
BLO-skro, to go
BUSS-OS, linen
GALA, milk
GAMEO, marry
GRU, to grunt
GAUL-on, hollow
DELO, indicate
KORKOR-ego, to rumble
KOSMEO, to divide and marshall
KRA-teo, hold fast
PLATU-no, to dilate
SIOPAO, remain silent
SKI-so, cleave
TELEU-too, fulfillment
XASO-mai, to draw
OMEL-go, to undertake
REPO, to oscillate
RUSS-O, to dig
TUP-to, to cut
DRA-M-IN, to run
DRA, run
DRI-M-US, sharp
ENTEKE-too, to speak w.

GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

OSMIA, smell
TERPO, to please
Kalup-to, to cover
ATEMBO, to ma-treat (M)
XRIMP-to, bring near (M)
KAP-to, to gulp
KAR-TEE-RO, to persevere
KOLPI-so, to form a bay
KORDU-Lo, to wrap
XALI-no, put a bit in horse's mouth
XALI-no, to bridle
XRONI-so, become chronic
MASTH-Os-breast
KAIRO-mai, to delight
AKONTI-so, throw javelin
SER, fasten
APHK-noo-mai, to come
EKAS, farther
KATHE-do, to sleep
KLEP-to, to deceive
KUBI-stao, tumble headlong
MAS-so, to wipe
MOLT-EIN (BL-asco) to go
MUK-T-esio, turn up one's nose and mock at
PERAO-mai, to inquire
PERA, to go
PERIE-mi, to go round
PERISS-O, exceedingly
ROPHEO, to drink
EX-XALI-no, unbridle
ELEAS, a kind of owl
APRACH THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

PEDAO, to leap
POR-os means of passing over a river
MUD-OS, damp
KLEO, to shut, inclose
TERO, to tremble
L2 BAR-is, boat
L2 BLA-S-OS, twisted
DAP-is, meal, fodder
SALEUO, to shake
MOD-OS thought
TEDEI-OS, fit, serviceable
KAL-OS, rope
KAP-iso, make a smoke

PD بعد to jump on both feet.
PR—BR عبر means of passing over a river.
MD بعد to become moisten.
KL إلى to detain in prison.
TR إلى to quiver.
BR إبر boat, bridge cf.
BL إلى to twist cf.
DP إلى to eat, small quantity of fodder.
SL إلى to quiver.
MD إلى to intend.
TD إلى to be at hand, prepared.
KL إلى to shine.
MN إلى to ponder over.
MR إلى to liquefy, to flow.
MR إلى stupid.
N أن to come or go.
RG—RZ أرز to be cold.
PG إلى to run.
MR إلى decree, order.
LP إلى to stick to.
CHL إلى to love.

Aphesis of &

MAL, soft
PETO-mai, to hover, fly
L2 RUSO, to set a dog on
HARASS, to set a dog on.
LOPH-OS, hair
L2 LUSSA, madness
HALLUCI-Nate (Erg.)
PIPTO (PET) to fall
CHIMA-s, he-goat
LOBAO-mai, to treat
despitefully

Aphesis of خ

L2 PLE, to fill
L2 PLEO, to sail
• BAL-OS, rope
  GON-U, knee (which bends)
  KNEE (CNE)
  MOL-OS, invader
  REPO, to verge, to shift
  DOKI-t, looked for
  SURO, to sweep
  LUGK (LUX) spasmic
  PTHE-OS, to destroy

Aphesis of ئ

RAIB-OS, crooked

Aphesis of ء

Continued...
L2 PHLOI-os, to strip
PERI-ss-os, exceeding
POREO, to have plenty
PORI-so, to procure

Aphesis of §

Restore the initial §

OMUNU-mi, to swear

Biliteral Formula

Quasi Aphesis

Restore one of the delicate letters (ي، غ، ح) as 2nd or 3rd letter.

ABEL-teria, stupidity
a-BRO-t-os, immortal
AGALL-is, flag
GALA, milk
AGELLO, to proclaim
AGELAI-os, of herd
AGELAI-so, make bright
AGO, to bring, lead
AGK-os, bend
AGO-niso-mai, to contend
A-DOL-os, without fraud
AISTHAI-no-mai, to perceive
AKR-os, topmost
AKTI, shore
A-KUR-os, without authority
ALO-os, pain
ALAO-mai, to stray about
ERES-so, sweeping
TER-ma, shore

DERO, strip off
KATHI-mai, tc sit
KAPUO, to breathe
KRi-no, to choose, separate
KROOU, to beat
LOGIA, speech
PEIRA, to try
POREU-mai, tc go

L2 PRIO, to saw
SAPEO, to make clear
SEM-aio, to give a sign
SUPA-so, to slay
TELE, far

TB طبع to stamp × TYPE.
RG جره to shine.
A-PRO-ID-is, unforeseen
ARE-ti, manly (VIR)
ZUGIA, to unite, marry
KOLLO, glue × GLUE
ARK-E, superior
ARKO, to begin, rule
SATTO, to tread
SIT-os, food
SBE-nomi, to extinguish
ATM-enia, slavery
RUXEO, to dig
GULI-os, wallet
DAN-os, loan
RAI-no, to raise
RA-so, to cry
KRI-no, to choose
KRA-teo, to hold fast
KTO-rin, service

DR دروع to strip, skin.
KT كتم to sit.
KB قبض to pant.
KR قار to choose.
KR قرع to knock at.
LG لنا to speak.
PR=BR بار to put on trial.
PR جري to go (over a country)
PR قري to slit × TYPE.
SP هنا to be clear.
SM سيء sign.
SP بلح to shed blood.
TL طول distance.
VB طبع to couple, marry.
KL كمل to agglutinate.
RK رك to excel.
RK روى to agree w.
ST=KT خذا to w.
ST=KT روت food.
SB=KB جا to be extinguished.
TM بلغ to enslave.
RK رك to dig.
GL غل bag.
DN دين loan.
KR قار to agree w.
KR تمر to cry.
KR جرا to choose.
KR قرع to persevere in.
KT تا to serve.

234

235
A-PHOR-os, not bearing
BEAR (Eng.)
• APRI-dan, to create
• PURO, to bear (Latin)
• BHR, to bear (Skt.) (H)
L3 BAREO, to weigh down
BAR, weight (Persian)
BHAR, weight (Hindi)
BAR-os, weight, grief
BOULLEO, to consider
XIP-os, fight
SAINO, to fawn on, deceive
ARKEO, strength
• TUPO, to form
XALAO, to loosen
• MELLO, to delay
• EID-on, to see
THURA, door
EUNE, wife
STE-t-os, to track
KELEO, remedy
• KLEIA, fame
ORKE, anger
• XEIROO, to subdue
EGER-ti, eagerly
KAR-os, brain
• KROOU, to hammer
L2 MING-le (N) Eng.
KONIO, sand
KOPE-us, cutting
KOP-os, weary

A not, PR = BR ٍ to create.
BR ٍ to create.
FR = BR ٍ to create.
PR = BR ٍ to create.
BR ٍ to create.
BR ٍ to overburden.
BR ٍ to overburden.
BR ٍ to overburden, grieve.
BL ٍ to pay attention to.
KP ٍ to fight, struggle.
SAN صل ٍ to flatter, deceive,
RK رق ٍ to create.
TB ٍ to fashion.
KL ٍ to luxuriate.
ML ٍ to delay.
EID عيٍد ٍ to see.
TR ترٍ ٍ to see.
ST ٍ to track a.o.
KL ٍ الٍ to health.
KL ٍ للٍ to talk public.
RG ٍ to be angry.
KR ٍ to subdue.
GR غرٍ ٍ to desire earnestly.
KR ٍ تٍ to top.
KR ٍ to beat.
MG مٍ to mingle.
MG مٍ to mingle.
KN ٍ تٍ sand.
KP ٍ تٍ to cut.
KP ٍ تٍ weariness.

KRA-so, to cry
KRA-tia, mastery
• ID, to see, know
ORMI-so, to run
• GAMISO, to give in marriage
• GAROO-mi, to exult
ek-KAKEO, to be faint-hearted
KAGK-aso, to burst into laughter
KAUJI-so, to root out
• KERAI-no, to exhaust
H2 KOP-to, to cut, fell
KUMAI-no, to deviate
KUP-to, to peep
KOUPHI-so, to raise up
ek-KUBE0-mai, to lose at play
• KUMA-so, to rush wildly
• LAQK-ano, get by lot
LEUK-ano, to whiten

Unilateral Formula

Restore two delicate letters to one consonant.

BAI-no, to step, to walk
DE-os, fear
DAO, to know
• EIDO, to see
• DEI-no, exaggeration
ADO, to sing
CHAI-os, true, genuine
CHA-os, space
• PHI-mi (FA) to speak
GOAO, to mourn

G ٍ جٍ to be heart-broken f. grief.
### ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

- **e-PIK-kata-GO-mai**, to come
- **KAIO**, to burn
- **ELK-aso**, to make like
- **KEI-mai**, to repose, rest
- **KU-t-os (KUO)** hollow
- **OK-l-aso**, to crouch on hams, squat
- **XA-zo**, to draw back
- **XAI-os**, genuine
- **XA-os**, chaos
- **a-dia-LU-t-os**, undissolved
- **LAU**, to enjoy
- **LU-sis**, release
- **MI-nlo**, to be wroth
- **NAIO**, to remove
- **NEO-mi**, to go
- **a-PE-ro**, not to be spoken
- **REO**, to run
- **SEIO**, to shake
- **So-so**, to heal
- **TIE-no**, to stretch
- **TI-no**, to give
- **AT-i**, bewilderment
- **THU-m-os**, ready
- **OA (VAE) woe**
- **ZEO**, to bubble

### GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

- **TOLPEUO**, to wind
- **ELUGE**, to shadow

But generally speaking gutturals cause metathesis:

- **BOUKLEO**, to cheat
- **SKOP-to-mai**, to jest
- **ARRIX-is**, wicker basket
- **REGKO**, to snore (K doubled)
- **KRUP-to**, to hide
- **BLAKEIA**, laziness, slackness
- **BRUXO**, to eat greedily
- **TREXO**, to run
- **ATRAK-t-os**, arrow
- **BROX-os**, noise
- **DRAK-on**, large serpent
- **DAKRU**, tear
- **DRAK-onto MALL-os**, with snaky locks
- **KOLEB-aso**, to swallow
- **GULP, to swallow (Eng.)**
- **KOD-on**, a bell
- **LAKA-so (LASKO)** to shout
- **LAKI-so (LASKO)** to tear
- **FERK-aso**, to turn dark
- **KRUPHE**, concealment
- **KOLPO**, to bosom or to swell out
- **SKUT-os**, skin
- **L4 ISXO**, dry

### Trilitteral Metathesis

- **BURSA**, skin
- **SPASMA (SPAO)** to pull
- **TRU-PH-os**, broken off
- **OLISTH-ano**, to slip
- **PTUO**, to spit
- **SMAO**, to wipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G</th>
<th>جا</th>
<th>جا to come.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>كه</td>
<td>كه to burn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>توئ</td>
<td>توئ to be equal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>وح</td>
<td>وح to be at rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>خوي</td>
<td>خوي to be empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>ته</td>
<td>ته to sit on its tail (dog).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>كاه</td>
<td>كاه to be deterrified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>فتح</td>
<td>فتح pure, unmixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>خووه</td>
<td>خووه chaos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>حل</td>
<td>حل to dissolve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>لها</td>
<td>لها to be glad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>حل</td>
<td>حل to set free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>حمي علي</td>
<td>حمي علي to be angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>تأي</td>
<td>تأي to remove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>توئ</td>
<td>توئ to go off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>لله</td>
<td>لله to speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>طغ</td>
<td>طغ to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>مص</td>
<td>مص to shake (plants-wind).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>من</td>
<td>من to heal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>طى</td>
<td>طى to stretch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>أبت</td>
<td>أبت to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>أبت</td>
<td>أبت to be bewildered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>تأه</td>
<td>تأه to be prepared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>وح</td>
<td>وح to spit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>هز</td>
<td>هز bubbling of put.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L2</th>
<th>ن</th>
<th>ن KOLEB-aso, to swallow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>لف</td>
<td>لف to swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>لف</td>
<td>لف to swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>دك</td>
<td>دك to strike (clock) nf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>في</td>
<td>في to shout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>من</td>
<td>من to pierce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>كر</td>
<td>كر to conceal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>لف</td>
<td>لف to have rounded breast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4</th>
<th>SKT</th>
<th>SKT KST skin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SK</td>
<td>SKS to dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>SC to dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SK</td>
<td>SKS to dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>KST</td>
<td>KST to dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Rغ</td>
<td>Rغиф to dry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Bilateral Metathesis

H2 PL-os, covered, siling
ROTH-os, dashed by sea
L2 TUP-to, to beat
BEAT (Eng.)
DIER-TOMEO, to cut the neck
H2 SPAD, to tear, drag
L2 MEL-os, limb
LIM-b
PHERO, to carry
A-PHIL-os, without friend
L2 PHILO, to love
LOVE (LUF-en) (Eng.)
DERH, neck
L2 ENEPO, voice, sound
PHONE, sound (Eng.)
LISSO-mai, to beg
LIT-os (LISSO) smooth
MALL-os, lack of hair
MEI, honey ML=LM
H2 MANUO, reveal
inform against
RIZA, root
H2 SURO, to drag, tear
SMO-xo (SMAO) rub, grind
H2 SMOA, to wipe, wash
H3 PHLAO, to eat greedily, crush, pound, bruise
But more often gutturals cause metathesis :
SKI-aso, to cover
L4 TEG-os, covered part
TEGO, to cover (Latin)

PL=LP غلب to cover.
RT=TR غلب to cover
TB=BT غلب to hit
BT غلب to beat.
DR=RD غلب to cut.
SP=PS غلب to slit
ML=LM غلب to solder.
PR=RP غلب to carry, lift.
PL=LP غلب to love.
NP=NP غلب to sound.
LS=SL غلب to beggar.
ML=LM غلب to lock of hair.
M=NI غلب to relate a th.
RZ=ZR غلب to root.
SR=RS غلب to drag,
SM=MS غلب to rub, grind.
PL=LP غلب to eat much.
SK=KS غلب to cover.
TG=GT غلب to cover.

GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

• DHAK-na, to cover (Hindi) 
  TG=GT غلب to cover.
• KAT, to cover (Aryan) 
  PT غلب to cover.
• DEKA, ten 
  DK=KD غلب number 10 to 20.
• KRE-ne, watered 
  KR=K غلب water.
• XRU-soo, overlay w. gold leaf 
  KR=K غلب gold leaf.
• XRO, to colour 
  KR=K غلب to be coloured.
• H2 KRE-as, piece of meat, body 
  KR=K غلب piece of meat, body.
• SKIA, shadow, one's double 
  SK=KS غلب reflection.
• SCEO-so, to dress 
  SC=CS غلب to clothe.
• L3 KELAI-n-os, black 
  KL=K غلب black.
• KAL-a, black (Hindi) 
  KL=K غلب black.
• BLACK (Eng.) 
  (B) KL غلب to be black.
• LOXAO, lie in wait, ambush 
  KL=K غلب to come to a secret place.
• MUKH-os, mushroom 
  MK=KM غلب mushroom.
• PUX, clenched fist 
  PK=KP غلب fist.

Prosthesis

BASAN-os, touchstone 
BRAX-os, scanty 
BRXO, to gnash the teeth 
GIGN-aso, to discern 
GUGGUL-us, round 
PSEUDO-mai, to be cheated 
PSILO, to strip bare 
PHADRUS-no, to brighten 
PLEKO, to plait 
PSEKO, to rub, pound 
PSEKO, to rub, pound, 
PSEK-aso, to wet 
PSUXO, to cool, chill 
MAMMA, mother
MARTI-o, to whip
MAMMAM-th-os, simpleton
MERMI-ri-so, be full of care
MOLIB-os, lead
SKLE-nai, to dry
SKOPEO, to look
L2 SKAP-to, to dig
SQUAT, to sit
SKEPO, to cover
STEPHO, to surround
STEPH-os, brimming high
SKENO-mai, to veil
ESXARA, hearth
L2 STOR-on, tyre of wheel
TYRE
STRA-tea, to march
L2 SKEL-os, anklet
ANKLE
TRAGO, to nibble
TOXEO, to shoot w. arrows

Prosthesis with Metathesis
STEIXO, to go
STIX-os, line
STIK-t-os, spotted
KUKLEO, go round & round
KUKL-os, circle

Tooning Up

"When a word travels far the initial K is lost" (Skeat's Dictionary under the word APE) This loss of K is found in Greek more frequently than in other languages.

(a) Restore the initial K

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

PO-neo, to toll, wea; out
LOXEO, to be born, bring forth
LOGI-somai, to compute
DRAO, to sleep
NUMB (B)
DEI, to bind, fetter
DEO, to stand in need
PENI-somai, to spin
PILEO, to kiss
LEP-sis, seizing
LABE, grip or hold
NAI, to make to dwell
NEO, to make a sign w. head
NAIO, to be full
LE-os, entirely
LEI-as, taken prisoner
NU-os, daughter-in-law
POR-tis, calf, heifer
RHG-os, rug of coarse hair
PHIALLO, to undertake a th, to set about doing
PHROU-ra, guard, watch
RU-tis, wrinkle
ZOPH-os, darkness
SHAB, night (Persian)
KASHAP, night (Sankrit)
RA-sio, to knock
PHRESSO, to offend, enclose
JPHR-asso, to defend, to wall.

(b) In the following words the lost K is represented by a vowel:
ALS, sea
AINEO, to be content
PhR, to choose, overpower

GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

P=KP تُقَفَ fatigue, toll.
L=KL خلق to create.
LG=KLQ خلق to take the measure of
DR=KDAR خذو to benumb.
NM=KBL خذب to benumb, sleep.
D=KDAR خذب to bind, fetter.
D=KDAR خذب to beg alms.
PN=KPN خذب to spin.
BL=KBL خذب to kiss.
LB=KLB خذب to catch w. claw.
LB=KLB خذب to handle, ponder over.
N=KN خن dwelling.
N=KN خن to allude to.
N=KN خن to be full.
L=KL خن all.
L=KL خن to imprison.
N=KN خن daughter-in-law.
PR=KPR خن eal.
RG=KRG خن coarse cloak.
BL=KBL خن to undertake, to set about, be busy.
PR=KPR خن guard, night-watch.
R=KR خن wrinkle.
SP=KSP خن darkeness.
SF=KSF خن darkeness.
KSP خن darkness.
K=KR خن to knock.
PR=KPR خن large basket.
CFR خن large basket.
PR=KPR خن to defend, to wall.
AN=KN خن to be content.
H2 أIREO, to choose, overpower

242

243
### ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR</th>
<th>KR</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عرَّف</td>
<td>خَرَّ</td>
<td>to choose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَسَّر</td>
<td>فَضْأ</td>
<td>decree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَّم</td>
<td>خَلَّ</td>
<td>vinegar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَّمَ</td>
<td>لَوحُ</td>
<td>pickled meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَسْخةُ</td>
<td>خَمْسَة</td>
<td>mud, slime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبِيرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to conceal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>destroy, raze to ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to disappear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to sit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>corazón.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>a hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to come to a secret place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to be swollen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to be fosterer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to follow behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>troop of horsemen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>destructive, misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>tufted tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>wantonness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَبَّرُ</td>
<td>خَيْمَة</td>
<td>to treat a.o. scornfully.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UBR</th>
<th>KBR</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عَبْر</td>
<td>كَبِيرُ</td>
<td>insolence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَّم</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>forest, tangled trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>Change ablative (B or p) into guttural K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَّم</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>lump of earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>برَّة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>grind the teeth in rage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to gnash teeth in despair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>heap of dung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>leather bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to strangle, strangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>peak of mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>a spark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>fire-brand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>muddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to muddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to boil over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to be intensely red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to snore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>block of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>to peel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>soft to touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>كَلْحُ</td>
<td>abundant water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Topping Up of S

(d) Restore the lost S, initial or final.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIGAI</th>
<th>SLG</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لِيْيَّأِـ</td>
<td>سُلَّمُ</td>
<td>to scream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَتَبُ</td>
<td>كَتَبُ</td>
<td>wrath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَطَّ</td>
<td>خَطَّ</td>
<td>to shed blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>to split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>صدَوْقُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>to tear in pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>to strike w. stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>كَطَّ</td>
<td>hoar-frost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Page 244

Page 245
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

B=BS يا SUB الاصاب to go down.
KL=KLس to overflow.
TM=TMس لاصح to conjecture.
KR=KRS عشرا wax.
L=LS أيث lion.
AL=SL صالح to sleep.
AL=SL صالح heat.
AL=SL صالح to be sound.
ALB=SLB لعب fox.
AX=SK شق to gripe a.o.
AK=SK شق pain, fatigue.
AD=SD صد voice.
EP=SP عش to fascinate.
EB=SB شب to be young.
EBT=ET week.
ER=SR ترى earth.
ER=SR مسر heat, insanity.
ER=SR مسر to fascinate.
ER=SR مسر to speak plainly.
ER=SR تثر to rush.
ER=SR تثر to wall (a town).
EG=SG زوج to couple.

H2 EPO, to be busy w. to follow
IAXO, to ring, to echo
ID-ro, to sweat
OLLU-mi, to kill
OM-os, equally
OD-os, entrance
OROU, to rush
UPAI-no, to weave
ULI-so, to strain
L3 UP-n-os, sleep
SOP, to sleep (Latin)
SUP-na, sleep (Hindi)

GREEK TRACED TO ARABIC

L2 • UPO, sub, under
• SUB, under (Latin)
(c) Change H into S
• HPAR, liver, bile sceret
• HRI—GENEIA, child of morn
• HXH, noise, sound

UB=SB اصب to go down.
SB اصب to go down.
HRPR=SPR صثار bile.
HR=SR مسر morn.
GN=ZN شن off spring.
HKH=SKH صاخه noise, sound.

Toning Up of G ج

Restore the lost G
EPEUXO-mai, to boost
L4 ET-mi, to go
I, to go (Sanskrit)
YA-tra, going (Sanskrit)
EO, to go (Latin)
GO, to walk (Eng.)
GA, to go (Sanskrit)

GEPHRA, dam, bridge, to
cross a stream
KUBER-neo, to steer

GEPFR=ABB دلع shore bridge means of crossing a river.
KBR=ABB عصر to cross a river.

L2 • GLIXO-mai, to cling to
• CLING (N)
• KARSIS, cross-wise
• KAPR-os, boar
• KLAIO, to bewail
• KEDO, to care for
• KLI-no, to incline or

KBR=ABB عصر to cross a river.
GLK=ALK عتش to cling to.
CLG=ALG عتش to clinging to.
KRS=ARS عرض to place opposite.
KPR=APR عرض boar.
KLA=AL عول to wall.
KLA=AD عود to observe a th. w.

KD=AD عود to observe a th. w.

246

KL=AL عول to incline.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

turn the scale
• KUD-os, illustrious
• KUDAI-no, to honour
• KUD-r-os, noble, illustrious
L2 KLAIO, to weep, lament
LA-ment

(b) Change K into H or V
KOPEO, to make deaf
KIBIS, a pouch
KALL-os, beautiful
KITHARI-so, to play a harp
(لا is not Arabic)

on one side (balance)
KD = AD ﺔ to be illustrious.
KD = AD ﺔ to honour.
KD = AD ﻋز nobility, illustriousness.
KL = AL ﺔ to weep, moan.
L ﺔ to weep, moan.

KP = HP ﺔ to become deaf.
KFS = HFS ﺔ pouch.
KL = HL ﺔ to adorn, deck.
KTR = VTR ﻏر chord of
a musical instrument (لماز)

RUSSIAN TRACED TO ARABIC

XXV
Russian Traced To Arabic

The Russian language belongs to the Eastern branch of the
Salvonic group of Aryan languages. It is an agglutinative language
i.e. grammatical relations are shown by infixed, prefixes and suffixes
which are very long. We have written them in small letters and the
roots have been shown in capital letters. In most cases the written
H is aspirate i.e. a mere superfluity. CH is written as Tch, which
should be converted into K or S as a rule.

Triliteral Formula

• AHD-een, one
• KAHVRR-kaht, to twist
• MED-eet, to linger
• AHG-on, fire
• AHZAHR-ahht, to illuminate
• ah-KAZEYAH, occasion
• ah-PREDE-laht, to specify
• RAHB-eet, to be timid
• SVERR-kaht, to sparkle
• SVEH-teet, to light
• SMOOG-wce, tamed M/B
• SAHYEDE-nehneyah, joining
• STAHRAH-nah, side
• SOOK, branch
• SKHOD, descent
• TEENAH, slime
• OODAH-een, removal
• OOZNAH-vaht, to recognize

248

249
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

- FETEEL, wick
- DREHSE-rahvah, to train
- TSEP-kah, cavilling
- KAHZNAH, treasury
- KAHLP-ahk, mantle
- LAHKAHM-eeetsah, to nibble
  - SPEKH, in a hurry
    - vahz-NAS-eeet, to raise
    - ve-SOOSHE-vaht, to dry
    - GROOB-eeet, to be rude
    - GOOS-ye, thick
- SEEM, after this
- KAHRAH-pet, to snore

L2 KEHLEYAH, conveny cell
KAHLEHBB-ah, to hesitate
KAHRRAWAH, crown
KOOL-ok, bag
KROOTCHAH-veey, curly
KOOP-ah, dome
LEZ-ah, to lick
ah-RRKES-trr, dance
KAHDEELAW, censor
POLK, regiment
pah-t-CHOM, how much
- rah-STAH-sah, to part
ROOKOSH, luxury, plenty
SHATEEIH, satire
SERR-teesh, heart
SAHGRE-vaht, to warm
TESHE-nah, stillness
OOGAHVOORR, stipulation
OOMEELAHS-tevaht, to appease
- OOST, estuary

FTL تْل to twist.
DRS درس to teach.
SB سب to abuse, slander.
KLP غلاف covering.
LKM لم يتم to cut into a morsel.
SBK أصب to hurry.
SS سش to raise
GRF رروف harsh, unjust.
GS كث to be thick.
SM ثم afterwards.
KR خر to snore.

KAHLIB-ah, to hesitate
KAHRRAWAH, crown
KOOL-ok, bag
KROOTCHAH-veey, curly
KOOP-ah, dome
LEZ-ah, to lick
ah-RRKES-trr, dance
KAHDEELAW, censor
POLK, regiment
pah-t-CHOM, how much
- rah-STAH-sah, to part
ROOKOSH, luxury, plenty
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SERR-teesh, heart
SAHGRE-vaht, to warm
TESHE-nah, stillness
OOGAHVOORR, stipulation
OOMEELAHS-tevaht, to appease
- OOST, estuary

RUSSIAN TRACED TO ARABIC

- AHGRAB-eeet, to rob
- KHFAHTAht, to seize
- SEL-eeet, to strain
- SMAHLAH, pitch
- SRESAW-ve-vaht, to draw
- SHERSHA, uneven
- SLEHTD-eeet, to follow
- STOOO-ahet, to tread
- SOOD-eeet, to judge
- SHRAHM, scar
- SHTEM-pel, to stamp
- SSEL-ahet, to exile
- SHTAWP-ahet, to mend

GRB كرب to be a robber.
KBT قب to grasp.
SL سل to extract (oil)
SML سلم black mud.
SRS سرس to draw.
SHRS سشرس roughness.
SLD=KLD قد قد to follow.
STP=KTP تط to walk.
SD=KD قد قد to decide.
SRM=KRM رم scar on camel's nose.
STM=KTM دتم to stamp.
SSL=KSL ختل to exile.
STP=KTP كف to repair.

Biliteral Formula

Apheosis of غ

GLEE-nah, clay
ees-POR-t-eeet, to soil
MOL-neveh, lightning
ROOB-eeet, to chop

H2 TMAH, darkness, multitude
L2 TIM-i, night (Sanskr
- SHEEP-kee, quick
- TSAHP-ahet, to grab
- JER-et, to grow fat
- KAHB-look, heel
- MEL-kaht, to flash

Apheosis of الف

L4 LOOB-eeet, to love
- LOVE (LUF-en) (Eng.)
- LIP-t-or, lover (German)

LB=LF لل ات to love.
LF لل ات to love.
LP لل ات to love.
**ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES**

- **PHILO:** love (Greek)
  - **PL** = **LP**
  - **BG** = اب لع love.
- **BEG:** running
  - **FJ** = اب لع run.
- **L2** = **BEHJ-Aht,** to run
  - **FG** = اب لع Aht run.
- **FUGO:** to run (Latin)
  - **KR** = أخر last.
- **KRAH-ne,** last
  - **LK** = لع Aht to shine.
- **LAHK-Ave,** varnished
  - **NJ** = لع to make naked, to skin.
- **ahb-NAHI-Aht,** to strip
  - **NF** = لع new.
- **L4 ahb-NOF-kah,** new thing
  - **NV** = NF لع new.
- **NOV** um, new (Latin)
  - **NW** = NF لع new.
- **NEW** (Eng.)
  - **NV** = NF لع new.
- **NOU** new (Persian)
  - **NV** = NF لع new.

**Aphegic of ُ**

- **JARR,** heat
  - **JR** = جر ع be hot.
- **L3 aht-PAHDI-Aht,** to fall away
  - **PD** = PS ع ع to fall.
- **PAT-It,** fallen (Skt.)
  - **PT** = ع ع to fall.
- **PIPTO (PET)** to fall (Greek)
  - **PT** = ع ع to fall.

**Aphegic of ح**

- **GNOO-t,** to bend
  - **GN** = ع ع to bend.
- **YEH-KHED-nee,** spiteful
  - **KD** = ع ع hatred.
- **L5 PAHIL-Aht,** to fill
  - **PL** = ع ع to fill.
- **FILL** (Eng.)
  - **FL** = ع ع to fill.
- **PAR-** = **PAL,** to fill (Aryan)
  - **PL** = ع ع to fill.
- **PLE,** to fill (Greek)
  - **PL** = ع ع to fill.
- **PLEO,** to fill (Latin)
  - **PL** = ع ع to fill.
- **SAHR-et,** to obstruct
  - **SR** = ص ع to limit a th.
- **OBBORR-kah,** arranging
  - **BR** = ع ع to array, adorn.

**Aphegic of ٌ**

- **be-SON-ee,** sleepless
  - **SN** = وع sleep.
- **GAHR-et,** to burn
  - **GR** = ع ع to be intensely hot.
- **OJOAHs,** dread
  - **GS** = ع ع to dread.

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**RUSSIAN TRACED TO ARABIC**

- **TCHEL-en,** limb
  - **NV** = ع ع لع limb.
- **TCHES-Aht,** to scratch
  - **CHS** = ع ع ق ع mange, scab.
- **SN-eet,** to dream
  - **SN** = ع ع لع to sleep.

**Biliteral Formula**

**Quasi Aphegic**

- **BOKH,** God
  - **NV** = ع ع خ Unlasting God.
- **L3 SEP-Aht,** to sleep
  - **SB** = ع ع sleep.
- **SUP-na,** sleep (Hindi)
  - **SB** = ع ع sleep.
- **TER-Aht,** to wipe out
  - **TR** = ع ع clean.
- **VEHZ-Aht,** to bind
  - **VZ** = ع ع to tie up.
- **GHEHROI,** hero
  - **GR** = ع ع of hero.
- **GNOY,** pus
  - **GN** = ع ع pus.
- **L3 ZAH-KL-HEEH-vah,** to glue up
  - **KL** = ع ع to agglutinate.
- **KOLLO,** glue (Greek)
  - **KL** = ع ع to glue.
- **GLUE** (Eng.)
  - **GL** = ع ع glue,
    - **KAHS-AH,** hardened
    - **KS** = ع ع hard.
  - **be-ZKOO-kee,** armless
  - **ZR** = ع ع forearm.
  - **KHOD,** setting
  - **KD** = ع ع to disappear (sun),
  - **L2 ELOMEE-ICNE,** astounding
  - **ZM** = ع ع to be astonished.
  - **AMAZE** (Eng.)
  - **MZ** = ع ع to be astonished.
  - **L3 KAHEH,** plait, braid, scythe
  - **L3** = ع ع lock of hair
  - **L3** = ع ع bank to cut.
- **LEEK,** face
  - **NAAHEE-vah,** to gain
  - **NAAH-KAHEE-vah,** to punish
  - **KAH,** to punish.
- **L2 PAHR-vah,** to rip
  - **PR** = ع ع to rip.
  - **RIP** (Eng.)
  - **PR** = ع ع to rip.
  - **RAHD,** glad
  - **RAHD,** glad
  - **STE-VAHT,** to spread
  - **ST** = ع ع to spread.
  - **SHHEH-NEYAH,** widening
  - **SHHR** = ع ع to enlarge.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Unilateral Formula

P-eet, to drink  P=B عب to swallow water.
 nab-L-E-vahit, to pour Lعال to pour.
 nah-L-ot, to attack Lعال to attack.
 M ام, mother. M ام to mother.
 OONE-vec, dejected N ام to distress.
 OORAH-neet, to let fall (H) R مار to fall to pieces.
 I.3 zah-SHE-vahit, to sew S س to stitch.
 SEW (Eng.) S س to stitch.
 S س to stitch.
 Si-na, to sew (Hindi) S س to stitch.
 SHEE-t, sew S س to stitch.
 V-eet, to twist V عوى to twist.
 V عوى to howl.
 V عوى to bark.
 WA-hee, barking V عوى to woe.
 OOVE, woe. V عوى to live.
 • ab-JE-vahit, to revive J=٤ ي to live.

Trilateral Metathesis

L.2 • GRAHD-oos, degree GRD=DRG درجه grade.
 • GRAHZ-eet, to threaten GRZ=ZGR زجر to daunt.
 • DROH, sliver DRJ=RJD رود to tremble.
 • PETNAW, stain PTN=NTP نقش to stain.
 • GRESH-eet, to sin GRS=GRS جريج crime.
 • GREZ-neet, to soil GRZ=RGZ زجر filth.
 • TORRG, bargain TRG=TGR جبر to trade.

Generally gutturals cause metathesis :

SK=KS قشي to dry.
RSK=KSR خسر loss.
SKR=KRS رص round cake.
RSK=KRS رص round cake.
TNK=KTN تني thin.
SHKR=KSHR قشر skin.

Biliteral Metathesis

PEL, dust PL=LP دل dust.
OOMAH-ee, to destroy MR=RM أمأ to destroy.
DOOKHEE, scent DK=KD قدأ scent.
L.2 ob-LAUKAW, cloud LK=KL كله cloud.

Prosthesis

BEHLEZ-nah, whiteness (B) LZ لزه to be hoary.
BEHREG, coast (B) RG رج to sea-coast.
BAIKHAL, goblet (B) KL كل cup.
FKHAD-eet, to enter (F) KD كد to enter.
FTEK-aht, to stick in (F) TK تك to stick to.
L.2 KHFAHST, to boast (K) FST فست to boast.
 • LON, flax (L) ON عين wool.
 • LOFK-ee, skillful (L) FK فك to be skilled in law.
L.2 MEHSTAW, site (M) ST م ال area × site.
PAHTOP, flood (P) TP تفlood overflow.
L.2 PRAHK, ashes (P) RK رك ashes (ارك) arow.
POOKNK, point (P) NKT نكت point.
 • SEBG-aht, to run (S) BG بج to run.
 • SERRD-eet, to anger (S) RD رذ to be enraged.
 • SEROSH-kah, earring (S) RS رس earring.
L.2 • SKAHRHB-eet, to pierce (S) KRB كرب to grieve.
 • SKRES-tee, to scrape (S) KRS كرش to scratch.
 • SKOOSH-aht, to eat up (S) KSH كشي to eat much.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

L2 SHITREEKH, stroke (S) TRK طريكة stroke.
L2 STRAHHKAH, line (S) TRK طريقة stroke.
SGOOP-eet, to act foolishly (S) GLP جلف fool vfn.
SGREHB-aht, to rake up (S) GRF جرف to dig.
STOL, su:h (S) TL خاله alike.
SOOGROB, snow-drift (S) GRB غراب snow, hail.

Toning Up

Restore the lost K
DREH-maht, to slumber DR=KDR خدر to be benumbed.
• ANGEE-nah, quinsy ANG=KNG خانتان quinsy.
• OOREHZE-vaht, to curtail ORZ=KRZ لرش to cut.
• OOBE-vaht, to abate, OB=KB خا to subside.
• HAHD-ect, to walk (H=K) HD=KD دي to walk quickly.
• HAHRAH-shee, good, well HR=KR غير good.

(Y=G)

L2 nshdah-YED-levee, tiresome YD=GD جيد fatigue.
JADE, to weary (Eng.) JD جيد fatigue.
• pahtab-YON-cee, hidden YN=GN جين to hide.
LOD, ice LD=GLD جليد ice.

Toning Down

(G=H or A)

• GAHVAR-eet, to talk (H) GVR=HVR جاورار to converse.
GAHREZ-out, horizon. GRZ=ARZ عرض side.

(K=H)

• KEET, whale KT=HT حوت large fish.
• KHRES-nee, covetous. KRS=HRS حرص to covet.
L2 KOOSH-etkah, couch. KSH=HSH شوش pad.
COUCH (Eng.) C=CH=HS شوش pad.

XXVI
Persian Traced To Arabic

Trilateral Formula

AAB water, lustre
ABAD, to abide
ABRU, brow
GANJ, treasure
KUR, to conceive
NIJRI-dan, to see
PAHER-dan, to spread
KAZARI-dan, to break into pieces
GUNAH, sin.
HOSH, sense
KURAH, border, end
AGAH, to fill
GEEN, full
KURV, small boat
FARS-ad, wise man
CHARBI, grease
CHALIPA, cross.

PET, fall, (Greek)
PAT-it, falcæu (Skt.)

256

AB to drink water عب light.
ABD to abide.
ABR خرف margin.
GANJ غرز treasure.
NJR غرز to see.
PRSH غرز to spread.
KSR غرز to break into pieces.
GUNAH غرز sin.
HSHA غرز to perceive by senses.
KRA غرز extremity, end.
AGN غرز to be full.
GN غرز to be full.
KRB غرز small boat.
FRS غرز to be wise (add suffix)
SIRAG غرز lamp, sun.
SRB غرز fat.
SLB غرز cross.
UFT غرز to fall.
PT غرز to fall.
PT غرز to fall.
Biliteral Formula

 Chỉ - / ואני

TABI-dan, to
shine.

TA-faan, to turn, bend

L2 TAH-tan, to attack

CHEEN, wrinkle

REKH-tan, to drop

KAR-dan, to till

FITA-dan, to fall

KR, to be bewildered

TA, until

KUL-i, peasant

ZAN-U, knee.

TAR, string

KAR, deaf

SHOAKH, dirt, filth

Quasi Aphasis

L2 CHARAH, cure

COOC, to go

ASAN, easy

AGALI-dan, to ferment

AFRI-dan, to create

L4 FERRE, to bear (Latin)

BEAR, to bring forth (Eng.)

BRAH-ma, creator (Skt.)

PAID-a to be clear, appear

TB, to shine.

TF, to turn, bend.

TK, to attack.

KN, to sink.

TSH, to moisten.

RK, to drop (water)

ZR, to place.

KR, to till.

FT, to fall.

KR, to be bewildered.

TA, until.

KL, field, field.

ZN, to bend.

TR, string.

KR, to be deaf.

SK, to be dirty.

Biliteral Metathesis

• RAN-dan, to drive away

PN=NR, to drive away.

SAR, head

CHAMI-dan, to swagger

SM=MS, to go.

DAK, beggar

DK, DK, unproductive land.

Prosthesis

• AFSHUR-dan, to squeeze.

(F) SR, to squeeze.

• FIGAR, wounded

(F) GR, to wound.

SAKAI-dan, to leap.

(KZ, to leap.

• AR, to create.

JAS-tan, to leap.

HUN, to leak, rush forth.

JUS-tan, to search.

KABI-dan, to dig.

KAN-dan, to dig.

Unilateral Formula

DAD-dan, to give

D, to pay.

DI-dan, to see.

ASAI-dan, to comfort

SU-dan, to scrape.

MOI-dan, to weep

M, to shed tears.

Unilateral Metathesis

• AFRASH-dan, to raise

FRSH=SHRF, to be high.

PARSA, kick

FIRIS-tan, to send.

CHAROSH, to make noise.

RASHSHI-dan, to shine.

RSH=SHRS, to shine.

• RAN-dan, to drive away.

PN=NR, to drive away.

SAR, head

CHAMI-dan, to swagger.

DAK, beggar

DK, DK, unproductive land.

Prosthesis

• AFSHUR-dan, to squeeze.

SR, to squeeze.

• FIGAR, wounded

GR, to wound.

SAKAI-dan, to leap.
XXVII

Aryan Roots Traced To Arabic

Aryan Roots are so-called because they form the bedrock of Aryan languages viz. Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian, Latin, Greek, Italian, German, French, Spanish, English, Russian and other languages of Europe. They are sparsely scattered over these languages and no one language possesses them all. Hence the theory of a prehistoric language which gave birth to the Aryan languages and which was the mother of three sisters—Sanskrit, Latin and Greek. When these Aryan roots have been traced to Arabic it will be admitted on all hands that the pre-historic language or the ultimate source of the Aryan languages is none but Arabic.

The word etymology means—true word, that is to say, the earliest form of a word. Aryan roots are considered to be pure and original words. Each one of these gives numerous derivatives. One root may yield 10, 20 or even 100 derivatives. Therefore the solution of the Aryan roots is tantamount to the solution of a large part of the Aryan languages. The Aryan roots undergo the following peculiar sound-shifts:

1. Gutturals : \(g = K = KH\).
2. Dentals : \(d = t = th\).
3. Labials : \(b = p = ph\).
4. For Aryan K Latin writes C.
5. For K Teutonic Languages write h, e.g., \(KAK = HAH\).
7. S changes into n and disappears e.g., \(n = S = nb\), needle = NA = SNA, nasty = snasty.

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**ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGALI</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHITAF</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Toning Up**

- CHOAB, timber  \(SB = KSB\)
- PIR, old man  \(NV = BR = KBR\)
- KAS, person  \(YR = KR\)
- LAFI-dan, to brag  \(KS = KS\)
- HAFT, seven  \(HF = LF = SLF\)
- SABBATH, seven (Eng.)  \(HBS = SBT\)

**Toning Down**

- KINAH  \(KINH = ANH\)
- KHASHM, anger  \(K-SHM = HSHM\)
- KHUSH, glad  \(KSH = HSH\)
- KUSH-tan, to kill  \(KSH = HSK\)
- KHASAK, thorn  \(KSK = HSK\)

---

**ARYAN ROOTS TRACED TO ARABIC**

---
8. When a word travels far, it loses initial $K$ e.g.
Nap=Knoppe, Nap=Knep, Nap=Knep, Nap=Knip, Nit=Knid, Noggin=Knag.

9. $S$ is used as a prosthetic letter in Aryan roots e.g. KAT=SKAT, KLU=SKLU. This shows that even the earliest Aryan roots have to be sifted in order to find out the Arabic roots.

Initial $S$ is mostly prosthetic in the Aryan languages and shows their impurity.

10. $G$ becomes $Y$ and is reduced to $I$ only. e.g. Sanskrit word GA, to go=YA=I which has become EO in Latin.

**Triliteral Formula**

With some words under the biliteral formula.

- **AN**, to breathe
  - AD, to eat, gnaw
  - IS, to be vigorous
  - KAK, to laugh, cack-le.
  - KAD, to fall,
  - KAP, seize, contain
  - H2 KAP, move to and fro, bend
  - KARK, to make a sharp noise
  - KART, to cut
  - KALP (HALP), to help
  - KAS, speak, report
  - H2 KAS, to bound along, speed
  - GAN, know,
  - GABH, bite
  - GAR, to fall
  - GAR, to swallow
  - GAR, to cry out (KAR)

**ARYAN ROOTS TRACED TO ARABIC**

- **GAR**, to oppress
- **GAR**, To assemble
- **GARRH**, desire eagerly
- **GARBH**, (GRAP) seize
- **GUS** (KUS), choose
- **GHARS**, to be rough
- **GHID**, to skip
- **GHAIS**, to adhere
- **TAK**, hew (hence 8i)
- **TAK**, TAC-IT, silent
- **TAM**, to cut

with some words under the biliteral formula.

- **H3 TAR**, rub, pass, turn
  - TAR=TAL, to lift
  - TARS, to be dry
  - TAWK, to dip
  - DARBH, to knit
  - DRA, to run
  - DRAM, to run
  - DRAP, to flow
  - PRAT, PLAT, to spread out
  - PLAK, to strike
  - BHA, to shine
  - BHARK, to shine
  - BHALG, shine
  - BHARG, burst, break
  - BHULG, stroke, best

with some words under the biliteral formula.

- **MARG** (MALG), to milk
- **MARD**, to rub down
- **MUS**, to dry
- **MARD** (MALD), to be soft

* N.B. DRAM and DRAP are wrongly considered to be extensions of DRA. They are independent Arabic roots.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

RIGH (LIG) to lick
LAGH, to be lax

 Aphesis of غ

• KAR, hurt, destroy
  KR عَرَى to wound, slay.
  TÀBIN to strike.
  D عَدًا G to run.
• PAP, swell, originally berry
  PP=BB عَبِيَّةberries.
  P عَفَّ to loathe.
• PI, to hate
  P عَداً to be clear.
• MAD, to be wet
  MD عَمَّن to be moistened.
• MAN, to remain
  MN عَمَّن to dwell.
• RA, to make a noise
  R عَزَّ to cry.
• SAK, to cleave to
  S عَقِيقَة to stick to.
• SKLU (KLU) to shut
  KL عَكَّلَ to detain in prison.

 Aphesis of الف

• KAN, to ring
  KN عَنْغَانَعَ to buzz, hum, sing.
• KAR, to grow
  KR أَكَرَى to increase.
• H2 GHAD, to incline, cling to
  GD عَفَّى G to seize.
• GHAR, to bend
  GR أَخَرَى to incline.
• NAM, to allot
  NM أَمَتَ to grant favour to.
• H2 BHAG, to flee, go
  BD أَبَى G to run.
• BHID, to trust, orig. to bind
  BD أَبَى G to fasten.
• RADH, to assist
  RD أَردًا G to assist.
• LAP, droop, hang down
  LP عَلَى G to hide the head under the wing (bird).
• NAG, lay bare
  NG أَبَى Aَبَى Aَبَى to lay bare.
• KAR, to curve
  KR أَخَرَى G to incline.
• LUBH, to love
  LF أَليَّنَةٌ G to love.
• SAR, to bind, to string
  SR أَسَرَ أَسَرَ Aَسَرَ Aَسَرَ to bind string.
• SWAR=SAR
  "" ""
• LAS, to desire
  "" لاَسَيَّ G to be fond of.

ARYAN ROOTS TRACED TO ARABIC

IJP, to cleave to
• SAR, go
• SARP, glide
• SAL to flow *

 Aphesis of *

• PAT, fall
• WA, to fall
• RADH, split

 Aphesis of ح

• GI, overpower, win
  G عَجَّ G to overcome in dispute.
• L2 NAGH, to bind.
  NK حَكَكَ G to bind. cf. CO-NNEC-T.
  PAR=PAL, to fill
  PLU, float
  PL خَلَلَ G to fill.
  PL خَلَلَ G to flow.
• RAP, snatch
  RB حَرَبَ G to rob, snatch away.
• RABH=ARBH, seize
  ARB حَرَبَ G to carry forcibly.
• RIK, to scratch
  RK حَرَقَ G to file, to rub.
• RIP=RIK, to scratch
  RK حَرَقَ G to file, to rub P/K
• RIPA, bank
• RIP, to slit
• RIFT, ""

N.B. RIPA & RIFT are independent words and not extensions of RIK, to scratch.

 Aphesis of ٢

• KA, to sharpen
  KA وَحَطَ G to sharpen.
• DHA, to place
d/zh DA G to place.
• RUDH, to redden
  RD وَرَدَ G to be red.
• RUDH=LUDH, to grow
  LD وَلَدَ G to produce. (plant)

* N.B. SAR, SARP and SAL are independent Arabic roots which have been wrongly treated as extensions of SAR. In many cases the extension theory is found to be incorrect.
Biliteral Formula

Quasi—Aphevis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAL, be cold</td>
<td>GL ̣ ـ shudder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS, heap together</td>
<td>GS ـụ to collect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غـ حـ رـ to shine (GLA)</td>
<td>GR=ZR زر ـ shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAL, (GAL) to be yellow</td>
<td>GL ـَل ـَل to be yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غـ حـ رـ to rub, sharpen</td>
<td>GR=ZR تر ـ to sharpen (a stone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAL, to rejoice orig. to glow</td>
<td>GR=ZR زر ـ to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAL, to yell</td>
<td>GR دار ـ to low (bull)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHAS, to wound</td>
<td>GS ـَا ـا to wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITH, to burn</td>
<td>TT=S ـَش ـَل to be burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAM, to choke</td>
<td>TM=SM ـَس ـَم to stop (a flask)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAK, to dip</td>
<td>TK=DK داـك to dip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR, to tear</td>
<td>DR ـَر to skin a sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR, consider</td>
<td>DR ـَر to know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR, to see (not Dur)</td>
<td>DRK ـَر ـَر to perceive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIW, to shine</td>
<td>DW ـَو ـَل to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAK, attain</td>
<td>NK=NG ـَن ـَن to attain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD to enjoy</td>
<td>ND=NZ ـَز ـَز pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 NABH, to burst</td>
<td>ND=Z ـَز ـَز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boss of shield</td>
<td>NB ـَن ـَن ـَن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to issue forth (water).</td>
<td>NB ـَن ـَن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be high.</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to move on</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be acquainted.</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to tie in a bundle.</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 KAT, to cover</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEGO, to cover (Latin)</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAD, to fall, go away</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 KAM, to bend</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAR, to run</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 KAL, to hide, cover.</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUDH, to hide</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUP=KUBH, to bend</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNAD, scratch</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 KRI, cling to, incline</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA, to come</td>
<td>B ـَي ـَي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

266
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES</th>
<th>ARYAN ROOTS TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHAR, bear, carry</td>
<td>LAP, to lick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 BHAR, to cut, bore</td>
<td>LAP, to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHAL (BHA), speak</td>
<td>LEP-sna, flame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 BHID, cleave, bite</td>
<td>WAG, to be vigorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BHU, to dwell</td>
<td>WAD, speak, sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHUDH, to understand</td>
<td>WAR=WAL, to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA (MAN), to think</td>
<td>• WAR, to cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 BHUR, to boil, be active</td>
<td>WAR, to wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAK=MAG=MAZ, great</td>
<td>• WAR, to be hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAT, to whirl</td>
<td>WAS, to clothe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN, to project</td>
<td>WAS, to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAND, to adorn (N)</td>
<td>• AS, to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR=MAL, to grind</td>
<td>WAS (US), to burn, shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (MIT), to cut, diminish</td>
<td>WIK, to fight, contend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIK (MIC), mix</td>
<td>• WID (ID) to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUK, cast away</td>
<td>WIDH, to pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 RAK=LAK=LAP, speak, to croak</td>
<td>SA, to scatter, hence sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAG=LAG, heed, care for</td>
<td>SAT, full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADH, split</td>
<td>SAD, sit (SD=KD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADH, quit</td>
<td>SAD, to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP, to cover</td>
<td>SAR, go, hasten SAL, flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIK=LIK grant, leave</td>
<td>(N.B, 3) roots are wrongly treated as one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUG, to bellow</td>
<td>RUG, to break, bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUK, LUK, shine</td>
<td>H2 LAK, to bend, bale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 RUG, to break, bend</td>
<td>LAK, to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAK, to speak</td>
<td>LAD, tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAD, tired</td>
<td>LASS-US, tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASS-US, tired</td>
<td>LAET, slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAET, slow</td>
<td>(N.B, LAD, LASS, LAET) are wrongly treated as one base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR  to convey.</td>
<td>RR  to convey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR  to boil, to be lively.</td>
<td>BR  to boil, to be lively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAD  to giddy.</td>
<td>MAD  to be giddy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN  to hinderance (transferred).</td>
<td>MN  to hinderance (transferred).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML  to smooth (transferred).</td>
<td>ML  to smooth (transferred).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT  to cut.</td>
<td>MT  to cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK  to mix.</td>
<td>MK  to mix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG  to consider attentively.</td>
<td>LG  to consider attentively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD  to tear.</td>
<td>RD  to tear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD  to proceed o's self f.</td>
<td>RD  to proceed o's self f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP  to cover.</td>
<td>RP  to cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG  to roar.</td>
<td>EG  to roar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG  to flash.</td>
<td>RG  to flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG  to flash.</td>
<td>EG  to flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WID  to see.</td>
<td>WID  to see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIDH  to split.</td>
<td>WIDH  to split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT, full</td>
<td>SAT, full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD, sit (not (SD=KD)</td>
<td>SAD, to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR, go, hasten SAL, flow</td>
<td>SAR, go, hasten SAL, flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIK, to wet</td>
<td>SIK, to wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGH, to hold, restrain</td>
<td>SAGH, to hold, restrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W used as epenthesis</td>
<td>W used as epenthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAR, to absorb</td>
<td>SWAR, to absorb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAB, to sleep</td>
<td>SWAB, to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP, to sleep (Latin)</td>
<td>SOP, to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWID, to sweat</td>
<td>SWID, to sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD  to moisten.</td>
<td>SD  to moisten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR  to bind.</td>
<td>SR  to bind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

H2 SWAP, move quickly, scatter
TWAK, to dip
SWAD, to please
SWAR, to whisper, hum
• SWAR, to shine, burn
SWAL, to shine, burn
SNA, to wet
SNA, to bind
SNAR, (SNA) to bind
STA, to stand
STU, strike, beat

SP سنا to be swift.
TK داك to dip.
SD شده to delight.
SR مار to whisper in the ear.
SR معر to burn, kindle fire.
SL شعل to kindle.
SN سنا to irrigate land.
SN سنا to bind.
STA=SDA سنا to stand erect.
ST سنا to whip.

Uniliteral Formula

Restore 2 delicate letters to one consonant.

AP, to attain
PA=PI, to drink
PA, feed, project
PI, to hate (FI)
PL, to pipe, chirp
PU, to purify
PU, to beget, produce
PU, to strike
PU, to stink, be foul
RA, to roar
RA, to go
RI=LI, to pour
KI, (CHI), to search
H2 KI (CI), excite, sharpen
KU, be hollow, strong
TA, to stretch
TU, swell, be large
DU (TUH) to go
IS, to guide

DA, to cut
DA, to give
DHA, to put
DA, to bind
DHU, to shake
WI, to go
WI, to wind
KA, to sharpen
MU, to bind
MI, to go
MU, to move
MU, utter a slight sound

Biliteral Metathesis

NIK, to wink w. eyes
PAL, to cover
BHUG, to bend
L3 DUK, to lead
DUCO, lead (Latin)
GUIDE, (English)
SKA, to cover, hide
SKA, to cut
SPA, draw
PAD, to go

D=Z دُز to cut off.
D=Dي to pay.
D=Wغ to place.
D=Z وزا to tie up.
D=Z زَه to shake.
W=وي to go up.
W=وي to twist.
K=وق to sharpen.
M=فم to wind round ( turban).
M=فم to flow.
M=فم to move.
M=فم to mew.

D/Ζ

Prosthesis

H2 WAK, cry out, speak
WAG, to bend (WIG)
WAN, be kind, love
H2 WARG, to urge, bend
WARG, to work
WARDH, to grow

(W) K تَأ to cry
(W) AG وجَر to speak.
(W) N حن to long for, yearn.
(W) RG جَرَح to urge
(W) RG جَرَح to incline.
(W) RG جَرَح to exert one's self.
(W) RD آمَأ to become covered w. green.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

(W) P=B ُب to quiver.
(S) KK = لعب to shake, cf. Quake.
(S) KD ُن to slit, قف to sprinkle.
(L) KT ُغثا to cover.

H2 SKAN, to cut, dig
SKAP, to dig
SKAR (SKHAL) stagger

H3 SKAR, cut, dig, scratch
SKAR, to separate
SKAR, make a noise
SKARP=SKALP, to cut
SKAW, look, beware of

H2 SKUBH, push, be shaken
SKUR, cut, flay
SKLU (KLU), to shut
STAK, to stick to
STAN, to resound
STUD, to strike
SPAK, to behold
SPAG, to be loud noise
SPAD, thrab, jerk
SPAR, to crack

H2 SPU, to puff, blow
SMARD, to bite
STRU, to flow.
SRU, to flow
TARG, gnaw
PLAK, to fold

ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

(P) RS=آرز to light fire.
ARZ to be cold.

Toning Up

"Initial K is lost when a word travels far". (Skew P. 28).

DAR, to sleep
DR=KDR ُن to benumb, stupify.
NUM-B (English)
NM= للو to sleep, benumb.
DU, to toil
D=KD ُن to toil.
MAD, to chew
MD=MKD ُغثا to chew.
MANDUC-ate, chew (English) M (N) DC ُغثا to chew.

(b) "S changes into H and disappears". (Jesperson p. 99).

MA, to measure
M=MS ُغثا to measure.
MESS-en, to measure (German)
MS ُغثا to measure.

N.B. Aryan root has lost S while German root has retained S.
LAGH, to lie down
LG=SLG ُغثا to lie down.

(c) Y stands for Z e.g. yoke=ZYG.

YAG, sacrifice
YAG=ZK ُن to slaughter (victim).
YUG, to join
YUG=ZG ُن to couple, join.

(d) Y stands for J e.g., Yaqoob=Jacob, YUDH=JUDH.

YAS, to ferment
YAS=JAS ُن to boil.

(e) J was written as J e.g., JOKE=JOQ=US.
GA=YA=I, to go
I=YA=G ُن to walk.

Toning Down

(ff) "Y is consonantal sound for which G is also written". (Eney. Br. p. 558).

This is the reverse of (c) Therefore,
GI, to live
GI=YA=G ُن to live.

N.B. (ج) i.e. G and Y interchange.

273
N.B. In the above lists the following sets of words have been considered by Sanskritists to be extended forms of one and the same word. As shown above each one of these words is an independent Arabic root.

(a) RIK, RIPA, RIP (b) DAR, DARK (c) BHA, BHAN (d) BUK, BUCCA (e) RAK, LAK (f) LAD, LASS, LAET (g) SAR, SAL (h) DAR, DRAM, DRAP (i) SAR, SARP, SAL (j) PRAT, PLAT. Let the Sanskritists revise their opinion.

XXVIII
Sanskrit Traced To Arabic

Triliteral Formula

- KSHAL, to wash  KSL غسل to wash.
- A-KSHAL-ita, unwashed  SLS غسل A not, KSL غسل to wash.
- KSHOD, hunger  KSD تقدم hunger.
- A-KSHOD-uka, not hungry  SLS غسل A not, KSD تقدم hunger.
- L2 A-KSHI-na, not losing weight  A not, KS خسر to decrease.
- KAS-tan, to decrease  SLS غسل KS خسر to decrease.
(Persian)
- A-KHIL-a, without gap  KNL خلا empty space.
- A-KHED-a, without fatigue  KDL كدر fatigue.
- TAMAS-a, darkness  TLS تمس to lose its light (star).
- A-VIKAR, without reflection  VRK=FKR ذكر to reflect.
- A-SOSH-ya, not to be dried.  SS خسر to dry.
- A-SAGGA-mana,  SK شك doubt.
unhesitating
- SHANK, doubt  (N) SHK شك doubt.
- ASARVA, to flow  SRV سرب to flow.
(euphonic A)
- L2 GARDHA, greed.  GRD غرض to be eager.
- GREEN (English)  GRD غرض to be eager.
- L2 GRATH-ana, girding on  GRT=GRD غرض girth.
- GIRD, (English)  GRD غرض to bind (camel's
  girth.)
- ARDHA, side, half  ARD غرض side cf. SLS خسر side,
- L3 AD-ya, to be eaten  AD غرض to bite w. teeth.
half.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

• AD, eat, gnaw (Greek)
• EAT (ED) (English)
• A-DRUH, not hurting
• ADHAM-an, pledge
• DRUH, hurt
• AG-ni, fire
• DRAPA, arrogance

AD • عشَ to bite w. teeth (hence eat).
ED • عشَ to bite w. teeth.
D • R حُر to harm, injure.
DM=ZM دُم pledge (euphonic a).
D • R حُر to injure.
AG آَع to burn (fire)
DRF=TRF تُرف to behave inordinately.

L2 KLATH, to turn
CLOTH, (English)
• GHAT, to strive
HARSU-la, rejoiced
ADHI-ka, excessive.
adhi-KSHEPA, derision.

KSHAP, night.

L3 BHARA, burden ( Parm - ،بُهار )
BHR-it burdened
KSAP, mortification

H3 • KSHIP, throw, abuse, insult, crack
• A-an-AP-i, lacking friend

L2 ABHRA, cloud.

• A, to dwell
ASU-ra, living
AS-ta, abode
AKARSHA, attraction

L4 AGHRASH, friction
KHARSHI-dan (Persian)
KHURACH-na (Hindi)
SCRATCH (CRATCH)
(English)

KHOSH, to draw towards o’s self.
GRSH، خَرَشَ to scratch.
KRS، خَرَشَ to scratch.
KRS، خَرَشَ to scratch.

BHR، بَهْ رَ beauty.
ART، أَرْ تَ to shout.
ARN، أَرْ نَ غَرْ forest.
ASK، عُصَي to adhere.
TM، تُمُ تَ to be complete.
TR، تُرُ تَ to pass by.
KRS، قَرْسَ to pinch, to sting.
DR، دَرَ milk.
UMA، حَامِي special friend.
RG، رَجَ to quiver.

REG, to tremble
OSH-a, burning
KHARAN-ka, skull
KRIT, cut
KL-a, pin
KRISH, to draw
KESA-KRASH-an, pulling of hair
KAIT-an, a lie
KOLA-HALA, cry, clamour
KAUS-a, silken
KULA, multitude
KLIS, distress
KHAD, to cleave

KHID, to press, feel languid
KHED-a, trouble, weariness

L4 KSHA-ma, drie up
KHOSH-ian, to dry
(Persian)

SUCH-s, dry (Latin)
SUKH-na, to dry (Hindi)
GARA, to swallow, drink
GRIBH-I, containing

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

ABHAR-na, ornament
ARATI, to roar.
ARAN-na, living in forest
ASK-ra, united
TAM-a, supreme.
TAR-ana, to pass
KROSA, blame
UDHAR, milk

276

277
| L1 | GRABHA, handful (II) | GRFTA غزنة | handful. |
| L1 | GRIP, handful (English) | GRP غزنة | handful. |
| L1 | GRIF-tan, to take into hand (Persian) | GRF غزنة | to take into hand. |
| L2 | AGGRAPP-ire (Italian) | GRIP غزنة | to take into hand. |
| L2 | GLAP, be distressed | GLB کهده | to distress. |
| L2 | KASHA, goblet | KAS کأس | cup. |
| L2 | KIT, mark | KT ظاب | mark. |
| L2 | KUD, to impel | KD گذ | to urge a beast. |
| L2 | KUBA-ka, apex | KB گذ | head. |
| L2 | CAP-ut, head (English) | CP=CB گذ | head, top. |
| L2 | TAR-a, crossing | TR تر | to pass by. |
| L2 | STAR-a, star. | TR تر | to shine (star) |
| L2 | TARP-ana, pleasing | TRB تر | to please, rejoice. |
| L2 | TUSH-n-in, silent | TS تشي | to silence. |
| L2 | TAC-it, silent (English) | TC تشي | to silence. |
| L2 | DRA, run | DR در | to run. |
| L2 | DAWA, forest | DW دو | desert. |
| L2 | DRAMA, run | DRM در | to run w. short steps. |
| L2 | DROM-os, run (Greek) | DRM در | to run w. short steps. |
| L2 | DHR-i, lasting | DHR دهري | time | durable. |
| L2 | DUR-able (English) | DR دهري | time | durable. |
| L2 | DHURV, to injure (II) | DRV دهري | to beat. |
| L2 | NAT, to dance. | NT لن | to leap. |
| L2 | NISKH, to pierce | NKS لن | to prick. |
| L2 | ni-KAN-ana, to hide | KN كن | to hide. |
| L2 | CON-do, to hide (Latin) | CN كن | to hide. |
| L2 | NAIH-SNEH-ya, want of affection | NAH لن | کن | to hide. |
| L2 | PARA, farther, opposite | SNH لن | to show kindness. |
| L2 | FAT-na, cleaving | SNH لن | to show kindness. |
| L2 | PRITH, flattened | VRS لن | to flatten. |
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

VALG, gallop
• ATI-NIKAIS, too
obsequiously
VRADH, mighty (H)
L2 TAN-U, body
SAM-TAM-a, most benevolent
• SAP, to abuse
• SUKRI-ya, juicy
• SUDH, correct
SUNA-KA, little dog
SUSH, to become dry
• SKUT, to drop
• SLAKH-sh-na, slippery
STR-i thrown down
• SHAT-ka, consisting of six

N.B. ست is a contracted form of ست which is not found in Sanskrit. Hence Sanskrit is later than Arabic.

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

HID, to be angry
LAKSHA, mark
A-LAKSHA, evil mark
• APA, shore
• KARMA, stepping out
DHAVAN, to buzz
VRAS-k, to tear
ANG, to beautify
• BHUT-a, wonderful
PRIG-na, divided
ANU, according to, afterwards
IRSHY, envy
• UNKH, to clean
• UTTAM, best, biggest
KLAV, faltering
KHAND=KHAD, to cleave
MUKUTA, tiara
ati-PURA, stream
ati-SUBH-in, very beautiful
KUL-in, having crest

G=Z

• AGHRI-ni, radiant
AGAN-ya of noble race
ARUG, breaking
• IG-ya, to be honoured
IGYA, sacrifice
IG, to drive

L2 • GANNA, treasury
GRAS, seize w. mouth
GRAS-ana, jaw
GHRI, to sprinkle
L2 GAKA, old age

280
GREY, hoary (English)  GR=ZR زر to become hoary.
GARA-ya, cast off skin  GR=ZR زر skin.
• GARI-tri, worshipper  GR=ZR زر to entreat in prayer.
L2 ARGH, be worth, price  ARG=ARZ عرش compensation, profit.
• ARZI-dan, to be worth (Persian)  ARZ عرش compensation.
GHAM-Kara, humming  GM=ZM زم to buzz.
UGR-a, terrible  GR=ZR زر fear.
• A-RUG, healthy, A not sick  RG=ZR عرش sick.
L4 • A-GN-a, ignorant  GN=ZN نن to know (A not).
• I-GN-ore, not to know (Eng.)  GN=ZN نن to know (I not).
• ZIN-en, to think (German)  ZN نن to think, know.
• KNOW (GNO)  GN=ZN نن to know.

T=S

ARTH, advantage  ARTH=ARS عرش profit.
KUTI, hut  KT=KS خش hut.
• KATHA, story  KT=KS خش story.
TRID, to pierce  TRD=SRD سرد to make a hole.
TRUT, to tear.  TRT=SRT شرت to tear.
• PRATH, to spread  PRTH=PRS شرت to spread.
• A-KATHI-ta, unmentioned  KTH=KS خش to relate.
• ARTH-in, eager  ARTH=ARS عرش to long for.
• TATA, bank  TT=ST شت bank.

K=S

• KU, bad  KU=SU سو bad.
• KITHHAT, boast  KTT=ST ست extravagant lie.
KUK, to contract  KK=KS كشك to shrink.
KUK-I, brush  KK=KS كنك to brush, sweep.
KETA-ya, summon  KT=ST ست to emit a sound.
• KARYA, to purchase  KRY=SRY شري to purchase.

282

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

KHAK- to shine  KK=SK شقت to gleam (dawn)
L2 KHARAG, to creak  KRG=SRG صروص to shriek.
SHRIEK (English)  SRK صروص to shriek.
S=S

• SAPHA, hoof  SP=KP من boots, socks.
SAS, to leap,  SS=KS تز to leap.
SAS, to cut  SS=KS تز to cut.
L4 SRIN-ya, horn  SRN=KNN نن horn.
SAROON, horn (Persian)  SRN=KNN نن horn.
CORNU, horn (Latin)  CRN نن horn.
HORN (CORNU) (English)  CRN نن horn.
L2 A-SRADH-a, not believing  SRD=KRD قربح to acknowledge a th.
CREED, CRED-it, CREDU-  CRD قربح to acknowledge a th.
• 1-ous  SD=KD كد to drive hard.
SIDH, drive away

Bilingual Formula

Aphesis of غ

Restore the initial غ

L2 SAK-qi, attachment  SK=SG غس to adhere.
avi-SHAK-qi, not attached  SK=SG غس to stick to.
A-SANG, unattached (N)  SG غس to adhere.
ASSOCI-ate (English)  ASC غس to adhere.
A-KAL-na, tying up  KL غل to tie (a intensive)
• RISH-va, lofty  RSH غرش high place, roof.
KAKA, hair  KK غرش hair of a baby.
L3 TAK, rush,  TK غشك to attack, rush
ATTACK (Eng.)  ATK غشك to attack.
TAKH-tan, rush, attack  TK غشك to attack. rush (Persian)
TM غشك darkness.

283
L2 TASHA, third.

L2 DHAAY, third.

T ABB, first.

T ABB, first.

MAG, dark.

TM, a, dim.

BAS, a, dim.

MAGO, dark.

METH, light.

METH, light.

H2, be, prefer.

KIMH, first.

KIMH, first.

MR, skilful.

MR, skilful.

SR, to be bright.

SR, to be bright.

TA, a,능

TA, a,능

KA, a, skilful.

KA, a, skilful.

MR, skilful.

MR, skilful.
RIP, fraud
• KUD, to scorched
• KAND-a, burning (N) KD refl to burn.

Aphesis of أ
• NABH, spring NB بئع spring.

Bilateral Formula

Quasi Aphesis

Restore one of the delicate letters (غ) as second or third letter.

• A-KAS-mat, without cause KS قضية case of law, event time.
• A-HIN-an, without delay HN حين time.
• A-KSHA-ta, unskilled KSH شا to skim, to bark.
• GUP-ta, concealed GP خفي to conceal.
• A-GAR-ya, not growing old GR=ZR ذوه old age.
• A-GHIMA, not curved GM نحو to bend.
• ATI, exceedingly AT ع excess to exceed the limit.
• KASH-ta, strict KS ق ق to be hard.

L2 GHOR-a, terrible
GROU, dread (German)
• PRI-y, pleasant PR ف ف ف ف to be pleased.
• MANA, honour MN من honour, power.
• SAUK-ya, cleanliness SK د رز to purify.
• IV, excessive IV=IF بنف excess.
• KUPA, a well KP كال a well.
• GANA, race GN=ZN س رace.
• RUKI, delight RK ر رقز to be delighted.
• A-RAG-yat, without pleasure RG=Z رز to be pleased.
• A-RAG-as, dustless RG رجف dust.
• ARP-ana, placing upon, offer RG ر رز to lift, present to.

ALAKA, curl
ALAS-ya, weak
ALIK-a, false
A-LIK-a, disagreeable
L2 AV, favour
FAV-our, (Eng.)
AV-at, kind
AV=AF ع نعو favour.
DV=BD ياد to perish.
KD ر رع to obstruct.
VR ور to man.
• A-SOK-a, without sorrow SK كا to be pained, ill.
• AS, live, exist AS ع ا to live.
• A-SIK-ta, watered SK س to water.

L3 AKAMPA, trembling (M)
QUIVER, (Eng.)
KANP-na (Hindi)
AKAM-a, sipping water

• AKHADA, covering KD=KT غا cover-A euphonic.
• ATRE-ya, woman who TR ره has bathed after menses
• SEDHA, elevation SD رهد height.
• DYO-ta, beaming D ر را sunlight.

L2 ULKA, firebrand
LINK-s, torch (Eng.)
USH, to burn
EG, to move, stir

L2 KAS-a, going
KOOCH, to go away (Hindi)
KUS, to enircle
KUSA, grass
KUN, to contract
KUDI, fetter

LK ر لح to lock-of hair.
LS لفه weariness.
ALK أل ق to lie.
LK ر ق to suit A, not.
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DV=BD ياد to perish.
KD ر رع to obstruct.
VR ور to man.
SK كا to be pained, ill.
AS ع ا to live.
SK س to water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES</th>
<th>SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KUL-am KASH- a carying away, bank</td>
<td>RADA, tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KESA, hair.</td>
<td>RUK, to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAUTA, false</td>
<td>RUK-a, liking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KRU-ra, wounded</td>
<td>• RUD-ra, roaring, storm god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSHA-ri, injury</td>
<td>KUPA, pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 KHAN, to dig</td>
<td>RAUD-ra, terrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 KSHAY, dwelling</td>
<td>LASH, desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSHAY, decrease</td>
<td>• VRI, to conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHALL, to totter</td>
<td>VAR-ya, restraint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GADU, hump</td>
<td>SAM-ya, benevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUDA, anus</td>
<td>SAM-s, praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN-us (Eng.)</td>
<td>SAM, to toil, be active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GIR, to swallow</td>
<td>SAM, quiet, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GRI, to proclaim</td>
<td>SAM, to injure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 GHAN-a, slaying, dense</td>
<td>• SAM, to hear, preceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHANA-AGA-ma,</td>
<td>SAS, to chastise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• arrival of clouds</td>
<td>SAS, to command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHALA, fraud</td>
<td>SILA, stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KHAD-man, duise, fraud</td>
<td>• SRA, to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHID-ra, perforated</td>
<td>L3 SANA, old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD, to resound</td>
<td>SEN-ox, old (Latin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PIS, to expand</td>
<td>SENI-or, older (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DRI, to consider</td>
<td>SABHA, assembly (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NI-KHLA, without gap</td>
<td>L2 SAMA, equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUD, to drive</td>
<td>SAME (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAS, to see</td>
<td>L2 SUP-ta, sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHAKKA, to swell (H)</td>
<td>SOP, sleep, (Latin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BHAL, to investigate (H)</td>
<td>SUKI, pierce, sharp point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAS, measure of time=moon</td>
<td>• SEY, to inhabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS-ure (Eng.)</td>
<td>SNU, height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISH, to shine</td>
<td>SRU, stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUD-KESA, long hair</td>
<td>HIK.K., hicough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL  كلا  bank.</td>
<td>RADA راينه  milk-tooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS  تا  to drag along.</td>
<td>RK  راق  to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS  تا  lock of hair.</td>
<td>RK  راق  to be pleased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KT  تا  lie.</td>
<td>RD  راعد  to roar angel of cloud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR  تا  to wound.</td>
<td>KP  كنره  pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSH  تا  to wound.</td>
<td>RD  راعزة  dread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KN  كن ن  to dig.</td>
<td>LAS  لاس  to be eager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS  تا  to keep at home.</td>
<td>VR  ور  to conceal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS  تا  to decrease.</td>
<td>VR  ور  to restrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL  تا  to totter.</td>
<td>SM  سح  to be generous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GD  تا  hump of camel.</td>
<td>SM  سح  to spread fame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GD  تا  hole.</td>
<td>SM  سح  to toil, exert o's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN  عين  hole.</td>
<td>SM  سح  to forbear, be smooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR  جرع  to swallow.</td>
<td>SM  سح  to cut off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR  جرع  جهر  to be published.</td>
<td>SM  سح  to hear, preceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GN  نا  to kill غنهم  dense tress.</td>
<td>SAS  to chastise</td>
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<tr>
<td>GN  نا  جسن  cloud.</td>
<td>SAS  to command</td>
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<tr>
<td>G  ج  to come.</td>
<td>SILA  stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHL  نال  to defraud.</td>
<td>• SRA, to burn</td>
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<td>KHD  تا  to conceal, deceive.</td>
<td>L3 SANA, old</td>
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<td>KD  تا  to bore a hole.</td>
<td>SEN-ox, old (Latin)</td>
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<td>ND  تا  to re-echo.</td>
<td>SENI-or, older (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS  سح  to enlarge.</td>
<td>SABHA, assembly (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR  دري  to know by skill.</td>
<td>L2 SAMA, equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHL  غنّه  empty space.</td>
<td>SAME (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND  تا  to drive a beast.</td>
<td>L2 SUP-ta, sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS  سح  to examine carefully.</td>
<td>SOP, sleep, (Latin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PK=BK  نا  to swell.</td>
<td>SUKI, pierce, sharp point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BHAL, to investigate (H)</td>
<td>• SEY, to inhabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAS, measure of time=moon</td>
<td>SNU, height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS-ure (Eng.)</td>
<td>SRU, stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISH, to shine</td>
<td>HIK.K., hicough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

288

289
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

Unilateral Formula

Restore 2 delicate letters to one consonant.

- D-a, giving D-ئ to pay.
- D-a, destroying D-ه to crush.
- H3 DA, give, give up, grant H-ع leave off (to be generous).
- AGA-ta, comer, guest G-الأ to come.
- H2 GA, go, come G-أ to walk  (أ-ه to come).
- KHA, cavity K-خ to be empty.
- NA-ta, bent, NA-ti, bow N-نما to incline, stoop.
- NU, to remove N-أ تا to remove.
- NA, not N-ن نم prohibition.
- PU, to purify P-ع ى to be clear.
- PA, to protect P-عى to save, preserve.
- RU, cry R-عى to cry.
- RA, to bark at R-عى to howl (dog).
- RU, to break, shatter S-عى to fall to pieces, crumble.
- ASA, space S-عى to supply.
- SU, to impel S-عى to incite.
- S-U, good, well S-ع to be sound.
- VA, blow of wind V-عى to blow (wind).
- VI, seek eagerly V-عى to be eager.
- VA, to languish V-عى to be weak.
- avi-VE-nat, not turning V-عى to twist.

Cypher Formula

AE, life جم to live.

Trilateral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants.

L2 A-NIKE-ta, houseless NV NK=KN گ to house.

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

KHANA, house (Persian) NV KN گ to take shelter گ to house.
KSHA-na, tear KSH=SHK گ to split.
GRIV, neck V/B GRB=RGB گ neck.
KABB-U, spotted KB=BK گ to be spotted.
KRIMI-ra, variegated KRM=RM گ رم variegated cloth.
KUSHI, cavity KSH=SHK گ شى slit.
KRIPA, pity KRP=RPK گ راپ pity, compassion.
KEVALA, alone KVL=KLV گ گ alone.

L2 • KRUS, to cry KRS=SRK گ صرخ to shriek.
• SHRIEK (Eng.) گ صرخ to shriek.
• KLIB-a, weak, KLBR=KLB گ صرخ to weak, tired.
KHARD, to vomit KRD=DKR گ تى to vomit.
GURV, heat GVR=VGR و گ intense heat.

L2 BHANG-a, of hemp BNG=GNB گ دنب hemp.
HEMP (CANNAB-ia) Eng. CMB گ دنب hemp.

As shown above gutturals (خ گ گ) generally cause metathesis.

LABHI-ya, obtainable LB=BL گ to obtain.
MASRI-na, soft MSR=MR گ to make soft.
• ADRA-va, seeing DRS=RS گ رى to see.
RAS, cry SN=NS گ دنب (oil)
SNU, to drip.

Bilateral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter.

A-KAL-i, not quarrelling KL=LK گ to quarrel.
A-RIK-ta, not empty RK=KR گ to be empty.
UKSH, to grow up KSH=SHK گ to grow.
REK, excess RK=KR گ to increase.
H2 KAPA-ta, fraud, fictitious KP=FK گ دنب to deceive گ دنب lie.
fAKE, deceptive (Eng.) FK گ دنب to deceive.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

L2 KALA, dark
BLACK (Eng.)
KNUY, wet
L2 GALA, throat
GULL-ET, throat (Eng.)
L2 KAT, to be attached to
ATTACH (Eng.)
KAR-u, pleasing
• TIK, trip along
H2 SUK-i, shell, twist of hair
• SIK-ya, garment NV
L2 • SASK (SAK) to follow
• SEQUI, to follow (Latin)

As above gutturals have caused metathesis.

RUSH, anger
• ARG, acquire
• ALIN, bee
L2 MAITHU-na, paired
L2 LAS, to jump

Prothesis

Remove the first consonant and apply triliteral or biliteral or uniliteral or cyphum formula, as the case may require.

KAKUN, cavity
KARAKSHA, roaring
SAKSH, seeking
L3 GUGGULU, fragrant gum
GLUE (Eng.)
COLLA, gum (Greek)
KAKUD, hump

KL=LK رَمَق to be black.
(K) RS رَمَق of hoofed animals.
(B) LK رَمَق to be black.
KN=NK نِإش to wet.
GL=LG لَق to chase.
(G) GL كَمَل to glue.
CL كِمَل to glue.
(K) KD كَمَل hump.

SANSKRIT TRACED TO ARABIC

KARISHA, cow-dung
(K) RS رَمَق of hoofed animals.

• SAPHUT-a, open
• MLUP, hidden
• SPASH-ta, clear
• STHALA, mound
• TARG, to threaten
TARAS, to tremble
TARAS, pitta (Tilara)
STRI, star

As above gutturals have caused metathesis.

RUSH, anger
• ARG, acquire
• ALIN, bee
L2 MAITHU-na, paired
L2 LAS, to jump

Prothesis

Remove the first consonant and apply triliteral or biliteral or uniliteral or cyphum formula, as the case may require.

A-VRIDHA, not aged
KARKASH-a, rough

L2 FRIDAKU, adder
DRAKE, DRAC-on (Eng.)
L2 • STAGH, to conceal
• TEGO, to cover (Latin)
• STIG, to stride
TANK, to contract
VRIDHA, old age

(V) RDH=DRH دَرُح to be old.
(K) RKSH=KRS حَرُش to scratch.

• DRK to KDR دَرُح large snake.
• DRK to KDR دَرُح large snake.

(S) TG=GT غُرُض to conceal.
TG=GT غُرُض to cover.

(S) TG=GT غُرُض to walk.
(T) NK=KN كَمَل to contract.

(V) RDH=DRH دَرُح to be old.
Toning Up

- UD, up
  UD = SD سع to rise.
  AD = SD سع upper part.
- ADHI, above
  MAYA = SMYA سيمح magic, trick.
- TRA, to protect
  TR = STR ستر to cover.
- KYUT, fallen down
  KT = SKT سقط to fall down.
  D = SD سد to tie.

Restore the lost K

- M, to fix
  M = KM حم to be fixed.
  YM = KM كمم to restrain.
  AL = KL لله pitcher.
  S = KS قط to pull out.

Change H into K

- HAN, to slay
  HN = KN كن to kill.
- HRAS, to grow shorter
  HRS = KRS كرش to shrink.
  HR = KR خاز to incline.

Change H into S

- HAR-in, charming
  HR = SR سحر to fascinate.
  GAH = GAS شام to dive.
- GUH, to conceal
  GH = GS خشى to conceal.
  HR = SR سار (ب) to carry.

H4 HRI, raise, carry,

- sever, marry

Change Y into G or J or Z

- YUDH, fight
  YD = JD جاهد to fight.

YAM-a, forming a pair
  YM = JM جمع to unite 2 things.
  YA = JA جا to walk.

SURYA, sun
  SRY = SRJ سراج sun.

L2 YUG, to join
  ZYG, to join, (Greek)
  YA = JM جمع to unite 2 things.
  YG = ZG زوجه to join.

YAG, sacrifice
  YG = ZG زوج to join.

Change K into H

L2 KAM, to love
  KAM = HAM حام to love passionately.

AMO, to love (Latin)
  CRUD = HRD حرد anger.

GAL, to dissolve
  GL = HL حل to dissolve.

GUSH, glad
  KHUSH, glad (Persian)

Change K into A

KRUD, to thicken
  KAYA, body

L3 KHAD, gnaw at
  AD, ED, gnaw (Greek)

KD = AD غضى to bite w. teeth.

YD = JD جاهد to fight.
XXIX

Hindi Traced To Arabic

Hindi is the Indo-Germanic language of Northern India. Though a descendant of Sanskrit, Hindi has absorbed the vocabulary of various other languages including Persian and several local dialects; and hence Sanskrit is unable to embrace all what Hindi contains.

Triliteral Formula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ani-PUN, unskilled</td>
<td>PN ن ف skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ani-RUDH, unobstructed</td>
<td>RDA رد ر to restrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ani-SIH, forbidden</td>
<td>SD س to stop ض hinderance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG-A, loose</td>
<td>ARG أر to loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARSH, hamorrhoids</td>
<td>ARSH أر to spirit blood (wound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 ALAK, curl of hair</td>
<td>ALK ل lock (of hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ADR-it, respected d/z</td>
<td>AZR عر to honour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ADHAR, patron</td>
<td>AZR عر to assist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALOK, light</td>
<td>ALK ا to shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAKH, attached</td>
<td>ASK ش to stick to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYAT, sunshine</td>
<td>AYAT أيا to heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMAS, heat</td>
<td>UMAS أ to be intricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULJH-an, complication</td>
<td>KTL كلم a lump of clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATTAL, lump of stone</td>
<td>KALل a bud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRAN, ray</td>
<td>KTL ن first ray of sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAUTIL-ya, fraud</td>
<td>KTL ن to deceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHAN, empty space, sky</td>
<td>KHN ن to be empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 KQACH-it, drawn</td>
<td>KSY ن خ to draw X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KHISY-ana, ashamed</td>
<td>KDR ن ظر to be ashamed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biliteral Formula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHIR, crowd</td>
<td>BR عبر crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHAW-an, running</td>
<td>DW دب رun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAL, twist</td>
<td>BL عب to twist (a rope)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRAH, knot</td>
<td>GRH عجرة knot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAG, vein</td>
<td>RG عرق vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS-PHAL, without fruit</td>
<td>PL عب to bear fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAG-n, naked</td>
<td>NG عب to lay bare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVA, to entertain</td>
<td>SV عب to entertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-CHIR, without delay</td>
<td>CH-R عب delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAR, abuse</td>
<td>GR عجر language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHAR, thunder, roar</td>
<td>DR عب thunder, low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DAYA, present</td>
<td>DYAN عب present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAT-at, fallen</td>
<td>PT عب to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHAUBBA, spot</td>
<td>DB عب scar on the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GRIH, house</td>
<td>GR عجر house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• GHIR-na, to surround</td>
<td>GR عجر to prohibit access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEKHA-na, to see</td>
<td>DK عب to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A-SHR-ant, untired</td>
<td>SR عب to be tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR-U, heavy</td>
<td>GR عبر burden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAIDI, fool</td>
<td>GD عبر fool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

GIHOS, sound  G8  وديع voice.
DA-ta, liberal  D  يدة to be beneficient.

Biliteral Formula

Quasi Aphesis

KACH-al, wrangle  CH/S  كـشـ to quarrel.
KACH, piece of cloth  KS  كـشـ لف, tatter.
KACHCH, bank, tortoise  KSح  كـشـ side, shell.
KICH, mire, mud  KSح  كـشـ slime, mud.
KUCH, broom  KSح  كـشـ to sweep.
KOOCH, to depart  KSح  كـشـ to go away.
KURA, share  KR  كـرـ قومة share.
KESH, hair of head  KSح  كـشـ hair of forehead.
KUSH, grass  KSح  كـشـ grass.
ULKA, flame  LK  إـلـؤـ لباق flame.
JHARI, streamlet  JR  جـرـي stream.

THAPP, stamp  TB  طبـ ضع stamp.
TAPPA, leap  TP  طبـ أنـ لـت leap on horse.
GHAT, river side  GT  غـتـ طـ side of river.
KOR-a, empty  KR  كـرـ تعـ قومة to empty.

Unilateral Formula

DE-na, to give  D  دـى to pay.
UF-anna, to boil  F  فـ  قـم  to boil.
OK, to vomit  K  قـ مـ قومة to vomit.
AUN-I, more or less  Nـ  آـ نـ to near.
up-NAY, near  N  نـ  قـ مـ near.
ACHCHA, good  CH= S  جـ صـ to be sound, healthy.
UCH-it, right  CH= S  جـ صـ to be right.
UTTU, fold  T  طـ لـ قومة fold.

ORH-na, to cover  (H)  رـ  قـ مـ to cover, conceal.

Cypher Formula

AYU, life  (H)  حـي life.

HINDI TRACED TO ARABIC

Triliteral Metathesis

L2 LABH, to obtain  LB=BL  لـ حـ لـ to obtain.
AVAIL, to obtain (Eng.)  VL=BL  لـ حـ لـ to obtain.
UBAS-1, yawning  BS=SB  شـ بـ to yawn.
DUSAU, defect  DS=SD  دـ سـ defect, vice.
DESH, boundary, country  DSH=SHD  دـ سـ هـ شـ extremity.
PASAR, grazing at night  SPR=SPR  مـ سـ رـ to pasture camels between morning and evening twilight.

• PASAR-na, to spread  PSR=PR S  مـ سـ رـ to spread.
KRIPA, favour  KRP=RPK  رـ كـ رـ نـ لـ kindness.
KRISU, dark blue  KRS=SRK  زـ رـ كـ رـ لـ to be blue, grey.
KLIS-t, difficult  KLS=SKL  شـ كـ لـ difficulty.
KOMAL, soft  KML=MLK  مـ لـ كـ مـ لـ to soften.

L2 KENCHAL, slough  (N)  KSL=SLK  سـ لـ حـ to slough.
KHISAL-na, to slip  KSL=SLK  زـ لـ قـ to slip.

Biliteral Metathesis

KAR-un, exciting pity  KR=RK  نـ رـ قـ to be merciful.
KALA, black  KL=LK  لـ كـ لـ to be black.
TANK-na, to stitch  (N)  TK=KT  طـ كـ رـ لـ to stitch.
DOKI, cup  DK=KD  كـ دـ كـ to hold a cup.
DAGH, heat  DG=GD  جـ دـ جـ to hold fire.
DHAN, wealth, cattle  DN=ND  دـ حـ نـ to hold wealth, cattle.
RAS, juice  RS=SR  سـ رـ to hold juice.
NAG, snake  NG=GN  جـ نـ to hold snake.

Prosthesis

BALLAB, beloved  (B)  لـ بـ لـ بـ فـ to love.
LOVE (LUF-EN) (Eng.)  LF=LF  لـ فـ فـ to love.
BILAS-na, to be pleased  (B)  LSـ لـ سـ فـ to be pleased.
PLEASE (Eng.)  (P)  LSـ لـ سـ فـ to be pleased.
BHITTI, wall n\v  (B)  حـ بـ تـ تـ ـ فـ wall.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

NIND-it, abused (N) ND حَدَد to abuse.
NIKL, all (N) KL كَلَ all.
NIKHALIS, pure (N) KLS خَاصَ pure. (NI prefix)
PALKH, side (p) KSH كَشَ side.
SIAK-na, to sob (S) SK شَكَ to sob.
TARAS, pity (T) RS رَيَ to pity.
TARAS-na, to long for (T) RS رَجَعَ to long for.
TUSAR, cold (T) SR صَرَ intense cold.

Tuning Up

OUTU, cat OT=KT قَطَلَ cat,
OLI, bag OL=KL قَلَعَ bag.
• LOK, world LK=KLK خَلقَ creation.
• POL, hollow PL=KL خَلاَ to be empty.
ann-PAM, incomparable PAM=KAM فَلَمِ to be equal to.
ATA, roof AT=ST سَطَع roof.
KAHI, grass KH=KS غَايَ grass.
• ANA-HUT, uncalled HT=ST مَاتَ to emit a sound.
• HANK-na, to drive (N) HK=SK سَاعَ to drive.
• YUDH, war YD=JD جَعَ to fight.
YUG, pair YG=ZG زوج pair.
a-YOG, bad combination YG=ZG زوج to join, couple.

Tuning Down

GACHI, pad GS=HS حَضَدَ pad.
GAL-na, to melt GL=HL جَلَ to melt.
KAPH, froth KP=AP غُفُوهَ froth.
KAIKOS, demon KKS=AKS عَكَسَ reflection.
KAM, desire KAM=HAM هَامَ to love.

300

CHINESE TRACED TO ARABIC

XXX

Chinese Traced To Arabic

Chinese is the monosyllabic language of China forming an independent stock outside the pale of Aryan, Semitic and all other languages. It has neither alphabet, inflection, declension, nor conjugation. It consists of 400 to 500 spoken monosyllables which have different meanings according to intonation and connection or syntactical position. Time, number, gender etc. are expressed by using two or more words.

In the written language there are more than 40,000 characters, each representing one sense of a word. The characters are written or printed in vertical columns, beginning at the right hand top corner of the page.

(adapted f. S. E. Dictionary.)

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

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

(a) As a rule the Arabic roots are triliteral. Among the triliterals are those words which are composed of 3 strong letters viz بَحَ - مَيْ - هَمَّ صَ - دَ - ثَ - رَ - شَ - تَ - ٌفَ - سَ - نَ - لَ - مَ - ظَ - غَ - كَ - دَ - رَ - حَ - ظَ - غِ

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

(b) The second class of Arabic roots is مُفَاعَفَ. If you pronounce the word لَمَدَ without the مُفَاعَفَ it will be a monosyllable only e.g. SAN, to
sprinkle=ش. to sprinkle, KUN, mountain=سجن hill. Thus Chinese contains a lot of مصاعب words such as  سن - حن - كن - من - معن - حن - جن - حسن - في - حسن - شت - عش.

All such words pronounced without a ض make will become monosyllabic only. They respond to our TRILITERAL FORMULA.

(c) Again there are Arabic roots which contain any of the delicate letters (ج - ح - خ - ف - ض) . By a little contraction of accent they become monosyllabic e.g. KAM, to kill=کام to kill, MAN, lie=من Lie, CHIH, genuine=صح to be genuine, KEN, implore= تنك to beg, SO, to incite=سما to incite, SU, to come to life again=سعما to come to o's self again. YAO, light=يا! sunlight.

Such words are found in a very large number in Chinese and they respond to Biliteral, Unilateral or Cypher Formula.

(d) We know that the letters K, S or G are sometimes elided. This elision also results in a monosyllable and the restoration of K, S or G will restore the word to a triliteral e.g. TAN, son-in-law=سكن son-in-law, TI, to write=كت to write, MO to touch=مس to touch, FU, to slap=سع to slap.

Such words respond to the 9th formula named Toning Up.

In a word, the restoration of K, G or S will restore a monosyllable to a two syllabled triliteral consistently with the character of Arabic alphabet and conformably to the ten formulas. Obviously enough, no language except Arabic can restore the Chinese words to their original form. In fact such words hardly exist in any other language.

In the above context Jesperson is perfectly right when he says

"The monosyllabic character of Chinese is not original but is a lapse from an earlier polysyllabic structure".

(Jespersion p. 370).

The above discussion amply illustrates this point. Chinese contains some very beautiful Quranic words e.g. MIN, utensils, implements=مانون House-utensils, apparatus.

HSUN, good, virtuous=حسن good, virtuous.

SHAI, niggard=ش. to be niggardly.

SHAN, enlighten=سن to shine.

N.B. The letter CH is an oft-recurring letter in Chinese. According to phonetic law it represents either S or K. Similarly Nasal N is found in a large number of Chinese words.

**Triliteral Formula**

- HSIEN, good, virtuous
- HSN, good, good
- HSUN, guard house on a road
- CHIEN, ordain, set up
- CHTI, bank
- CHIEN, set time
- SHIH, genuine
- SHAI, niggard
- CHIEH, affliction
- CHIN, small house
- CHAN, store, inn
- CHAN, curtain
- HAN, call
- HSIU, to perceive
- HSI, to grieve
- SAN, to sprinkle
- KUAN, to leave empty
- HS-I, happy

CHINESE TRACED TO ARABIC

- HSIEN, good, virtuous
- HSN, good, good
- HSUN, guard house on a road
- SN, to establish a law upon
- ST, bank
- SH, Sama fixed time
- SH, to be genuine
- SHA, to be niggardly
- SIEH, evil
- KN, house
- KN, shelter, place of concealment
- KN, veil
- HN, to produce a sound
- HS, to perceive
- HSI, to grieve
- SN, to sprinkle
- KN, to empty gradually
- HS, to be cheerful.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

ER, son, child
HSIAO, to cut off
H, evening, dusk
KAN, to inspect
PIN, sort, kind
NEH, to stammer
HSEIH, fragment
KUN, high mountain
H2 • KAN, shield, beg,
H2 KAN-g, hillock, peak (g)
P, elegant
A, bank, eminent
A, quiet, calm
• LIEN, pity
• HUAN, joy
• TSAN, shining
• TSUAN, to revise
• SHAN, enlighten, explain
• YUN, ornamental
• YEN, to excite
• YEN, dark

Bilateral Formula

Aphesis of ع

CHIEN, fat, fleshy
YANG, misfortune, calamity
HSI, hope
CHA, to bind

Aphesis of ع with Unilateral Formula

SHE, snake
CHI, to gather, draw tight
TSU, class

FOU, to reject
FA, shield
L2 • F-u, opulent (nom. u)
OPU-lent (Eng.)
FEI, to abolish
FU, to wipe off
JO, to respect
JOU, to curve
JU, milk
JOU, flexible, to act kindly to,
JU, to bend جع عالياً to incline towards

H2 KE, quarter, engrave
KOU, to tie up
KE, to hinder
L2 LI, disease
LOU, upper floor
L2 • MIA-O, mysterious (nom. o)
MYSTERY (MIO)
MU, logs
MEI, every, each
M, screen (nom. u)
MEI, MAO, covering for head

H2 • MEI, indistinct, dark
MO, foam
NU, to exert to utmost
YIN, because (y prefix)
YUN, clouds (y prefix)
YIN, careful (y prefix)

H2 • NAO, trouble, twist
PI, to make, prepare
PAO, to level off
SHOU, long life.

F عال to cast off.
F لغة to protect.
F علف excess of wealth.
OP علف excess of wealth.
F علف to erase.
F علف to wipe.
J عز to honour.
J عورج to be crooked.
J عورج to nurse a child w. milk.
K عك to remain at home to scrape.
K عك to tie up.
K عك to hinder.
L عل to be ill.
L عل to elevated place.
M عصي to conceal.
M عصي to conceal.
M عصي raft.
M عصي to include the whole.
M عصي to conceal.
M عصي to wind a turban ntv.
M عصي to conceal عصي to be dark.
M عصي to foam (water).
N عنت exercise, weariness.
N عن on account of.
N عنت cloud.
N عنت to mind.
N عنت عنت to twist.
P عا to arrange, prepare.
P عا to erase.
S عاش عاش life to live.
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGES

- TAI, too
  - T ـهـ to exceed the limit.
- T-o, bountiful
  - T ـهـ to bestow.
- WUA, to turn
  - وـعـ to twist.

*Apheisis of الف with Uniliteral Formula.*

- CHU, to help
  - CH=S ـهـ to help.
- CH-I, sorrowful
  - CH=S ـهـ to be sad.
- H2 CHIA-o, sad, calm
  - CH=S ـهـ to be sad لـلـ to console.
- SH-E, wasteful
  - S ـعـ to waste.
- SHU, daybreak
  - SH ـعـ to spread its rays (sun)
- SHU, to guard the frontier
  - شـعـ ـعـ to watch upon.
- YEH, hiccup (y pfx)
  - ـهـ ـحـ to cough.
- LI, profit
  - لـ ـوـ profit.
- MU, mother
  - مـ أـ mother.
- MA, female servant
  - مـ أـ female servant.
- KE, elder brother
  - كـ أـ brother.

*Apheisis of ا with Uniliteral Formula.*

- L2 JAO, to agitate
  - J ـهـ ـجـ agitation.
- JU, to abuse, insult
  - J ـجـ to scoff.
- H2 TSU, to hasten, urge
  - S ـعـ to hasten حـثـ to urge.

*Apheisis of ح with Uniliteral Formula.*

- FU, wharf
  - F ـهـ ـحـ border.
- I, to salute
  - I=۸ ـهـ to greet.
- L2 JA-o, pleasing
  - J ـجـ to rejoice ـطـ joy.
- KAO, to relate
  - K ـكـ to relate.
- H2 JU, alike, if
  - J=۸ ـذـ to imitate ۲۲۲ if.
- NIU, to twist, bend
  - N ـهـ to twist, bend.
- PO, hillside
  - P ـجـ hillside.
- TSUI, to sip
  - S ـسـ to sip.

*Apheisis of د with Uniliteral Formula.*

- NU, anger
  - N ـهـ وـحـ to be angry.

CHINESE TRACED TO ARABIC

- No, weak
  - N ـهـ وـحـ to be weak.
- NAO, to hum, scold
  - N ـنـ دـنـ to hum, grumble.
- CHU, vast
  - CH=S ـعـ and ـعـ to be vast.
- CHU, young bird
  - CH=S ـعـ and ـعـ small bird.
- SHOU, wild animal
  - SH ـعـ and ـعـ wild animal.
- LU, companion
  - L ـوـ ـعـ friend.

*Biliteral Formula.*

*Quasi Apheisis.*

- H2 SHAN, to ridicule, pretty
  - SHN ـنـ to disgrace ـعـ to beautify.
- TSAN, praise, extol
  - SN ـنـ to praise ـنـ to raise high.
- HSIA, to sip
  - HS ـنـ to sip.
- HSI, laughter
  - HS ـنـ to joke.
- HSI, joy
  - HS ـعـ to be cheerful.
- HSIAO, to grieve
  - HS=۸ ـ نـ to grieve.
- KEN, to implore
  - KN ـغـ to beg.

- H2 CHAN, to raise up, assist
  - SN ـنـ to exalt ـعـ to help.
- PIN, handle, pretext
  - PN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ ـعـ to deceive, put off.
- CHAN, beautiful
  - SN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ ـعـ beautiful.
- CHEN, strong
  - SN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ ـعـ strong.
- CHIN, to doze
  - SN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ ـعـ to doze.
- KAN, small earthen vessel
  - KN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ earthen vessel.
- CUAN, to roll, curly
  - CN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ to curve ـنـ coil.
- SHI, mistake
  - SH ـوـ ـعـ mistake.
- YING, caroling of the birds
  - NG نـg ـعـ to twitter. (bird)
- TEIH, decided
  - TH ـعـ ـعـ to be decided.
- MAN, lie
  - MN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ lie.
- KAO, high
  - MN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ to be high.
- MIN, to strive
  - MN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ work, craft.
- FEN, minute
  - FN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ moment.
- PIN, visitor
  - PN ـنـ ـعـ ـعـ to come.
- MIN, utensils, implements
  - MN ـعـ ـعـ house-utensils, apparatus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal N</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUNG, throat</td>
<td>LG قلب throat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUNG, whirl in water</td>
<td>LG قطرة circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANG, bright</td>
<td>LG الأق حسن to shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANG, wolf</td>
<td>LG الذئب ميت wolf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUNG, grasp</td>
<td>LG العض للنف汽 to catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LIANG, both</td>
<td>LG لاحة joined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIANG, appetite</td>
<td>LG أو لاحن hunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FENG, to be superior</td>
<td>FG قارن to be above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FENG, wind, gale</td>
<td>FG ناغ شع to blow (wind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FENG, fragrance</td>
<td>FG ناغ عطر perfume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FENG, sharp point of tool</td>
<td>FG ناغ فخذ notch of arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FENG, abundant</td>
<td>FG فخذ فيض abundance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 KENG, Change</td>
<td>KG=KZ تبادل to exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ CHANGE (Eng.)</td>
<td>CH-G=KZ تبادل to exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unilateral Formula</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FU, to pay</td>
<td>F دفع to pay a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU, to lie prostrate</td>
<td>F سق to prostrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAO, to cry</td>
<td>H معاه noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HAO, ditch</td>
<td>H هوه hit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HUAI, ruin</td>
<td>H هوه to be ruined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 • HUO, to live, bright</td>
<td>H حي to live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HAO to love</td>
<td>H هوه to love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KE, to overcome</td>
<td>K كت غل to overpower a.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUEI, exhausted, to store away, case</td>
<td>K كت أوغل to be tired, withhold, bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KU, cruel</td>
<td>K كت غل cruel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KU, firm</td>
<td>K كث ثي to be strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUO, empty</td>
<td>K كث خير to be empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• KUAI, kidnap, swindle</td>
<td>K كث غل to seduce, allure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI, profit</td>
<td>L الوارث profit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Traced to Arabic</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cypher Formula</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI, tenderness</td>
<td>أوي to be moved w. pity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, to delight</td>
<td>يا to rejoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O, hunger</td>
<td>أوغ to egeress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OU, to vomit</td>
<td>يا to vomit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAO, to shine</td>
<td>يا أتي light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• O, receptacle</td>
<td>يا وبأ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trilateral Metathesis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PING, to lean against</td>
<td>PNG=GNP تانغ to lean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSIEH, thread</td>
<td>HSN=NSH تانغ thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bilateral Metathesis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 TUN, buttocks</td>
<td>TN=NT تانج to rise jutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATES, buttocks (Eng.)</td>
<td>NT تانج to rise jutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PAN, to remove</td>
<td>PN=NP تانغ to remove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIEN, to reprove, blame</td>
<td>PN=NP غل غانف to upbraid, blame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEN, to spurt out</td>
<td>PN=NP غل غانف to spurt forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FAN, prisoner</td>
<td>FN=NF غانف to imprisonment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUAN, to run away</td>
<td>SN=NS غانف to run away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEN, sewing needle, to caution</td>
<td>SN=NS غانف to sew, to counsel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CHIEN, to advise</td>
<td>SN=NS غانف to counsel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUAN, to moisten, water</td>
<td>KN=NK غ란غ غانغ water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIN, pure, clean</td>
<td>KN=NX غانغ غانغ clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEN, root, beginning</td>
<td>KN=NX غانغ غانغ root, origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prosthesis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN, to float</td>
<td>(F) N غانغ to flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSI, thin</td>
<td>(H) S غانغ to be thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HSIEH, law</td>
<td>(H) CH غانغ religious law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSIEH, inattentive</td>
<td>(H) SH غانغ headless.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARABIC THE SOURCE OF ALL THE LANGUAGE

HSAN, to deliberate (H) SN نـّجــ. to occur to mind.
• HSIAO, uproar (H) S نـّصـ صوـصـ noise.

Toning Up of K, S, G

Restore the initial K which has been lost.

CHAI, to choose  S=KS خـصـ to specify.
• CHAO, to cover S=KS غـيـغـ to cover.
• CHUEH, to swoon (H) S=KS غـيـغـ to swoon.
CHOU, to cheat S=KS غـيـغـ to deceive.
• CHA, to crunch S=KS كـكـاـ to crunch.
PIN, to encoffin PN=KFN كـكـاـ to shroud (the dead)

H2 TAN, son-in-law, quiet, TN=KTن خـخـ خـخـ son-in-law.
• LIAO, empty L=KL خـخـ خـخـ to be empty.
LIU, to glide L=KL غـيـغـ to glide.
• TI, to write T=KT خـخـ خـخـ to write.
• TI, error T=KT خـخـ خـخـ error.
• TAI, to wear T=KT خـخـ خـخـ to cover.
• TIAO, stripes T=KT خـخـ خـخـ stripe.
• HSIA, case H/K HS=KS خـخـ خـخـ case.
• HSIAO, to be like HS=KS خـخـ خـخـ like.

Restore the final K which has been lost.

• TAO, to surge T=TK خـخـ خـخـ to overflow.
• CHI, man of 60 or 80 S=SK خـخـ خـخـ old man.
CHU, to cast S=SK خـخـ خـخـ to cast metal.

Restore the initial S which has been lost.

HU, to neglect H=SH خـخـ خـخـ to neglect, overlook.
FU, to slap F=SF خـخـ خـخـ to slap.
LA, bald LA=SILA اصلـ خـخـ bald.
H2 • LIU, flood, class L=SL خـخـ خـخـ class.

310

CHINESE TRACED TO ARABIC

Restore the final S which has been lost.

• MO, to touch M=MS مـمـ to touch.
• CHO, to wash S=SS غـيـغـ غـيـغـ to wash × غـيـغـ غـيـغـ harsh, cruel.
• KO, harsh, severe K=KS تـسـ تـسـ harsh, cruel.
H2 CHAO, to plunge, sink K=KS تـسـ غـيـغـ غـيـغـ to sink.

Change H into S.

• HSI, to wash HS=SS غـيـغـ غـيـغـ to wash.
• HUAN, bright HN=SN عـنـ to shine.
• TIEH, to stumble, fall TH=TS تـسـ تـسـ to stumble, fall.

Change Y into G or Z.

• YUAN, beginning YN=GN جـنـ beginning.
• YEN, to cover, hide YN=GN غـيـغـ غـيـغـ to cover, hide.
• YUAN, garden YN=GN جـنـ garden.
• YU, appetite YU=GU جـنـ appetite.
H2 • YAO, to die, bright YA=ZA غـيـغـ غـيـغـ to perish غـيـغـ غـيـغـ to shine.
• YEN, beautiful, artifices YN=ZN جـنـ غـيـغـ غـيـغـ beautiful, adorned.
• YEN, wild goose YN=ZN جـنـ غـيـغـ غـيـغـ goose.

Toning Down

The author was born in Kapurthala in 1896, graduated from Islamia College, Lahore, in 1919, started legal practice in his native town, in 1921, migrated to Lyallpur on partition of the sub-Continent in 1947. Himself a Companion and son of an illustrious companion of the Promised Messiah he is a gifted writer, research scholar, poet and a leading lawyer of Pakistan fame.