THE ARABIC ORIGINS OF ENGLISH AND INDO-EUROPEAN "DEMOCRATIC TERMS": A RADICAL LINGUISTIC THEORY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper retraces the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit "democratic (political and diplomatic) terms" from a radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory perspective. The data consists of 260 such terms like democracy, diplomacy, monarchy, oligarchy, politics, police, government, king, queen, duke, royal, knight, sir, heir crown, and so on. The results clearly indicate that all such words have true Arabic cognates, with the same or similar forms and meanings, whose differences are all found, however, to be due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change. For example, English democracy came via French democra tie, from Latin democratis, from Greek demokratia 'people's power' as a compound of (i) dem- 'people' and (ii) kratia 'strength', both of which eventually derive from Arabic: the former from Arabic adami, 'awadim (pl.) 'man; Adam' via reordering and the latter from kudrat 'strength' via reordering and turning /d/ into /t/. Thus Arabic and Greek are true, identical cognates. Therefore, the results support the adequacy of the radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory according to which, unlike the Comparative Method and/or Family Tree-model, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are dialects of the same language or family, now called Eurabian or Urban family, with Arabic being their origin all for sharing the whole cognates with them and for its huge phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and lexical capacity, variety, and wealth. Furthermore, they indicate that there is a radical language from which all human languages stemmed and which has been preserved almost intact in Arabic as the most conservative and productive language, without which it is impossible to interpret such linguistic versatility, fertility, and richness.

Keywords: Political & Diplomatic terms, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Historical linguistics, Radical linguistic (lexical root) theory, language relationships
1. INTRODUCTION

Thus far, thirty-eight studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, and 2015a-d) have demonstrably shown the inextricable, tightly-knit genetic relationship between Arabic, English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages in general phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically, which can all be regarded as dialects of the same language. More precisely, the Arabic origins of their words were successfully traced in twenty three lexical studies in key semantic fields like numerals, religious, love, and medical terms (Jassem 2012a-d, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-c); in three morphological studies on inflectional and derivational markers (Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b); in nine grammatical papers like pronouns, verb ‘to be’, wh-questions, and case (Jassem 2012c-e, 2013l, 2014c, 2014h-I, 2015d); and in one phonetic study about the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants (Jassem 2013c). Finally, two papers applied the approach to translation studies (Jassem 2014e, 2015b).

All the aforegoing studies have been initially based on the lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-g, 2015a-d) and on its subsequent, slightly revised and extended version, called radical linguistic theory (Jassem 2014 h-k, 2015a-d), both deriving their name originally from the use of lexical (consonantal) roots or radicals in retracing genetic relationships between words in world languages. The theory first arose as a rejection of the Family Tree Model or Comparative Method in historical linguistics for classifying Arabic as a member of a different language family than English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and the so-called Indo-European languages (Bergs and Brinton 2012; Algeo 2010; Crystal 2010: 302; Yule 2014; Campbell 2004: 190-191; Crowley 1997: 22-25, 110-111; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 61-94). In all the above thirty-eight studies, the intertwined genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages was, on the contrary, conclusively established phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically so much so that they can be really considered dialects of the same language, with Arabic being the source or parent language (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-d). In other words, Arabic, English, German, and French words of all types and sorts, for example, were shown to be true cognates with similar or identical forms and meanings, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and diverse routes of linguistic change. This entails that all such languages arose, in fact must have arisen, from an earlier single, perfect, suddenly-emerged Radical Language from which all human languages emanated in the first place, which could never have died out but rather has fully, though variably, survived into today's languages, to which they can all be traced, with Arabic being the closest or most conservative and productive descendant. To capture the close genetic linkage between European and Arabian languages in general, a new larger language family grouping has been proposed, called Eurabian or Urban (Jassem 2015c: 41; 2015d).

This paper examines the Arabic origins and/or source cognates of democratic (political and diplomatic) terms in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Indo-European languages. The remainder of the paper has four sections: (ii) research methods, (iii) results, (iv) discussion, and (v) conclusion.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 The Data

The data consists of 260 democratic (political and diplomatic) terms like democracy, diplomacy, bureaucracy, politics, police, government, king, queen, duke, royal, knight, sir, lord, lady, countess, earl, their crown, raj, and so on in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Indo-European languages as well as Arabic, now all generally called Eurabian. Their selection has been based on the author's knowledge of their frequency and use in today's fully natural English, German, and French conversations and/or texts as well as English dictionaries and thesauri. To facilitate reference, the data will be arranged alphabetically together with brief linguistic comments in the next Results section (3).
As for etymological data, all references to English and Indo-European languages are for Harper (2014). However, this etymology is not, like all other similar dictionaries, without its shortcomings and drawbacks due to the many unknowns and uncertainties as well as the seemingly illogical derivations or meanings of many words such as *accord, acquittal, assembly, council, diplomat, duke, emancipation, master, monarch, reconciliation*, which make more sense if derived straight from Arabic as shall be seen in section (3) below. So it has to be used with discretion and care.

Concerning Arabic data, the meanings are for Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main, Ibn Seedah (1996: 3/138-143, 13/54), Altha3alibi (2011: 59-94, 251-55), Albabidi (2011), e-dictionaries like mu3jam alam3ani (2015), and the author's knowledge and use as a native (Shami Arabic) speaker. All the genetic linkages between Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and so on are exclusively mine, unless otherwise stated.

In transcribing the data, normal Romanized spelling is used for all languages for practical purposes. Nonetheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds: namely, /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, /q/ for the voiceless uvular stop, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /T (t), D (d), Dh (dh), & S (s)/, and /l/ for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c). Long vowels in Arabic are usually doubled- i.e., /aa, ee, & oo/.

2.2 Data Analysis

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework: Radical Linguistic Theory

Data analysis will utilize the Radical Linguistic Theory (Jassem 2014h-l, 2015a-d), a slightly revised and more generalized version of the original Lexical Root Theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-g). For the sake of economy and brevity, the inquisitive reader is referred to any of the earlier works for a fuller account (e.g., Jassem 2015a-c, 2014a, 2013a, 2012a-b).

2.2.2 Statistical Analysis

The percentage formula will be used for calculating the ratio of cognate words or shared vocabulary (Cowley 1997: 173, 182), which has been fully described in earlier papers (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k).

3. RESULTS

The results will primarily focus on the Arabic lexical (consonantal) radicals or roots of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words. The exact quality of the vowel is, therefore, of generally secondary importance for having little or no semantic impact whatsoever on the final output (Jassem 2012-2015).

**Accord** (accordance, according, accordion, concord, concordance, cordial, cardiac, cardiology; heart; cord) via Old French acorder ‘agree’, from Vulgar Latin accordare ‘make agree; lit., to be of one heart’, from (i) ad- ‘to’, from Arabic ta- ‘derivational affix’ via reversal and turning /t/ into /d/ or ar- ‘definite article’ via /l/-merger into /k/ (Jassem 2013a, 2015d) and (ii) cor (genitive cordis ‘heart’), from Greek kardia ‘heart’, from Arabic Sadr, Sudoor (pl.) ‘breast, heart’; reordering and turning /S/ into /k/ developed (Jassem 2013h). However, it seems highly likely that it derives from Arabic sharT (alsharT –ašharT) ‘(the) condition’ via lexical shift and passing /sh & T/ into /k & d/ (cf. **cord** from Arabic shareT ‘cord, string’).

**Accredit** (accreditation, credit, creed, credo, credential, incredible, incredulous, incredulity) via French accreditér, from Latin credītum ‘a loan’, crediterere, credere (v) ‘to trust, entrust, believe’, from Arabic qurD(at), aqraD (v) ‘a loan’ and/or qadr ‘respect, dignity’ via reordering and passing /q & D/ into /k & d/ (Jassem 2013i, 2013p, 2014e). See **credentials**.

**Acquittal** (acquit) via Old French aqüiter ‘to satisfy a debt; pay up’, from (i) a(d)- ‘to’ above and (ii) quit ‘free, clear’, from Arabic ‘aštaq ‘to set free’ via reordering and /3/-loss; or qod ‘to pay up, settle a claim’, changing /D/ into /t/.
Advisor (advisory, advise, advice, Vice-) via Latin visum, videre 'to see', vice- 'deputy', from Arabic wasaSee 'deputy', awSo/tawaSo (v) 'advise', wasi(t)/tawSi(t) (n), turning /t, w, & S/ into /d, v, & s/. See Vice.

Agency (agent, act, action) via Latin agentia, (agentem, agentis) 'lit., effective, powerful', agere (v) 'to do, set in motion, drive, urge, chase, stir up', from Arabic qawi(u)n, qawa (comp.) 'strong, powerful' where /q/ became /g/; or haoj, hiajan (n) 'stir up' via /h/-loss.

Agreement (agree) via Old French agréer 'to receive with favour', from Latin (i) ad- 'to' above and (ii) gratum 'pleasing', from Arabic qurra(t), qarra (v) 'happiness, reassurance' or aqarra 'agree'; /g/ replaced /q/.

Aide (aid) via French aide-de-camp 'camp assistant', from Latin adiuvare 'to help', from (i) ad- 'to' above and –iuvare 'to help', from Arabic 3aawon 'to help' where /3 & w/ merged into /v/ and /n/ became /r/; or haoj, hiajan (n) 'stir up' via /h/-loss.

Alien (alienation, alienate, alias) via Old French, from Latin alienus 'foreign, strange', alius 'another', from Arabic 'al 'going away; another, the-, and-so (derogatory)' via lexical shift; or 3ali(n) 'high; gone up' via /3/-loss and lexical shift.

Allegiance (alliance; ally;ligament; loyalty, ally, leal, league) via (i) Old French legeance, from lige 'feudal liege, free, giving or receiving fidelity', Middle English liege, Old High German leidig 'free', from Arabic Taleeq 'free(d)' via reordering and turning /T & q/ into /d & g/ or 3aqeel 'one bound by' via reordering and turning /3/-loss; (ii) or from French ailer as in ally.

Allow (allowance, allowable) via Old French, from Latin allocare 'allocate', from Arabic '2all, 2alal (n) 'allow, permit' via /2/-loss.

Ally (alliance, allegiance; alloy; ligament; loyalty, leal, league) via Old French ailer 'unite, combine', from Latin alligare 'bind to', from Arabic 3allaq 'bind, hang' via /3/-loss and turning /q/ into /g (y)/; wakeel 'agent, one entrusted with' via reordering and turning /k/ into /g (Ø)/; or waala 'to ally oneself to', wali (n) via reordering.

Ambassador (embassy) via Middle French embassee 'mission, office of ambassador', from Italian, from Gaulish ambactos 'dependent, vassal; lit., one going around', from (i) ambi- 'around', from Arabic min/bi 'in, with' via lexical shift and (ii) –ag 'drive, move', from Arabic jaa’ ‘go’ or hajja 'escape' via /j/-mutation into /g/, /h/-loss, and lexical shift; otherwise, indivisibly, from Arabic mab3ooth 'messenger', ba3atha (v) 'send' via /3/-loss and turning /th/ into /s/.

Anarchy (anarchic, anarchist) via French, from Latin anarchia and Greek anarkhia 'lack of a leader or government', of (i) an- 'not, without', from Arabic in/an 'not' via reversal (Jassem 2013b) and (ii) arkhos, arkehin (v) 'ruler, leader', from Arabic 3arsh 'government; king’s bed' via /3/-loss; or ra’ees 'ruler, head' via reordering and turning /s/ into /k/.

Apartheid policy (party, department) See party & policy.

Aristocracy (aristocratic) via French aristocratie, from Latin aristocracia, from Greek aristokratia 'rule or government of the best', from Greek aristos 'best; originally most fitting', from Arabic raqi(at), arqa 'highest; best' where /q/ became /s/ or ra’ees(at) 'head, chief' and (ii) –kratia as in democracy.

Assembly, General (assemble) via Old French assemblee 'union, gathering', from Latin assimulare 'to make like, liken', from (i) ad- 'apart', from Arabic 2aad 'to be apart' via /2/-loss and (ii) similare 'to make like', from Arabic mitili 'like' via reordering and turning /th/ into /s/; or from shami (al-shamil = ash-shamil), ashmala (v) 'union', turning /sh/ into /s/ and inserting /b/, which is the likeliest. See general.

Assurance (assure, surety, sure, ensure, insurance) via Old French asseureance 'promise; safety', assurer (v), from Vulgar Latin assecurar, from (i) ad- 'to unite, combine', from Arabic o2ad
'one' via /2/-loss and (ii) securus 'secure, safe' as under security.

Authority (authoritarian, authoritative, author) via Old French, from Latin auctorita(tem/s) 'invention, advice, opinion, influence, command', from auctor 'master, leader, author; lit., enlarger', augere (v) 'to increase', from Arabic 'akthar 'more', kathura (v) 'to increase' via /k & th/-merger into /t/; or, more logically, from 'athar(at) 'influence, power; trace'.

Autocracy (autocratic) via French autocratie, from Greek autokrateia 'ruling by oneself', from (i) autos- 'self', from Arabic dhaat 'self' via reordering and /dh & t/-merger or 'au2ad 'one' via /2/-loss and replacing /d/ by /t/ and (ii)–kratia as in democracy.

Backward (backwards) via Old English (i) beac 'back' from Arabic (i) 3aqib 'back' via reordering and turning /3 & q/ into /Ø & k/ and (ii)–weard 'lit., turned toward; adj./adv. suff.', from Arabic warid 'coming' or dawar 'turn' via reversal (Jassem 2014c).

Ballot Box (balloon) via Italian pallotte, palla '(small) ball used as counters in secret voting', from Arabic ballat (v) 'a kind of fruit'; or wabil(at) 'a piece of wood used in hitting bells; soft stick; small stones' via lexical shift and /w & b/-merger.

As to box, it came via Old English box 'wooden container; shrub type', from Latin buxis, from Greek pyxys, pyxos 'boxwood box; box tree', from Arabic khashab 'wood' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /kh & sh/ into /ks/ or beesh(at) 'herbs, grass' via lexical shift and turning /sh (& t)/ into /ks/.

Baron (baronet, bart) via Old English beorn 'nobleman', from Old French baron, ber (nom.) 'nobleman, virtuous man, warrior, lord, husband', from Latin baro 'man', from Arabic baar 'kind, honest, true man'. See peer.

Bias (biased) via French bais 'slant, slope, oblique', from Arabic 'baaz/buza' 'declination; curvature', baaz/baza (v); /z/ became /s/.

Boss via Dutch baas 'a master', from Arabic 'aboos/ba'is 'brave, strong, clever man'; Sawb, Siaba(t) 'master' via reversal, fias 'master' where /f/ became /b/.

Bourgeoisie (bourgeois, borough, -burgh, berg) via French bourgeois (Old burgeis, borjois) 'town dweller', from borr 'town, village', from Frankish burg 'city', from Arabic burj 'tower' via lexical shift. As to the plural suffix –ie, it relates to Arabic atat(i) 'plural suffix', turning /t/ into /s/ (Jassem 2012f, 2013a, 2015d).

Bureaucracy (bureaucrat, bureaucrat) via French bureaucratie, from (i) bureau 'office, desk; originally cloth covering for a desk', from burel 'coarse woolen cloth', diminutive of bure 'dark brown cloth', from Latin burra 'wool, shaggy garment, from Arabic wabar 'wool' via reordering and lexical shift or burd(t) 'garment, cloth' via /r & d/-merger and (ii) –kratia as in democracy.

Capital City (capital money, capitalism, capitalization) via Old French capital, from Latin capitalis 'of the head; capital, chief, first', from caput 'head', from Arabic jabhat 'forehead' via lexical shift, turning /j/ & /d/ into /k & t/, and merging /b & h/ into /p/; qubba(t) 'top, dome' or qabaD 'hold in fist, catch, capture' where /q & D/ became /k & t/. See city.

Captive (captive, captivate, captivating, capture, capable, capability, incapacitate, decapacitate) via Latin captivus, captivare/captare (v) 'take, capture, hold, seize; entice, enthrall', from Arabic qabaD (qaDab) 'hold, seize', turning /q & D/ into /k & t/.

Ceasefire (cease, cessation, incessant) via Latin cessatio(nem), cessare (v) 'delay, tarry, go slow, give over, be idle', frequentative of cedere 'yield, withdraw, go away', from Arabic khassa 'to be little' where /kh/ became /s/.

As to fire, it came via Old English fyr 'fire', German Feuer, from Arabic 'uwar 'light, heat', merging /u & w/ into /f/ (see Jassem (2013f)).
Ceremony, Master of (ceremonial, ceremonious) via Old French ceremonie, from Latin ceremony, from coerimonia 'holiness, sacredness; awe; sacred ceremony', straight from Arabic karam(an) (spoken Arabic kurman) 'in honour of', karram/akram (v) 'to honour', turning /k/ into /s/; or zurmo(t), zurman, zarma(v) 'holiness; awe; respect; prohibition' where /2/ became /s (k)/. See Master (Mr., Mrs., Miss).

Chancellor, Lord (chancel, cancel) via Old French cancelor, from Latin cancellarius 'keeper of the barrier, secretary', cancellus 'grating, bar, counter', diminutive of cancere 'crossed bars, lattice', from Arabic jameer 'chain, crossed bar', turning /j & z/ into /k & s/; lexic and /3/ diminutive of cancere 'crossed bars, lattice'. From Arabic jamee3, jamoom 'master; lit., bald', turning /q/ into /k/; or 3orma(v) 'bald'; turning /s/ into /k & v/ (Jassem 2014a).

City (citizen; civic, civil, civilization, civility) via Old French cite(t), German Stadt, from Latin civitas, citatem 'community; state', from Arabic jidda(t) 'river side; a (KSA Red Sea) city and port'; /j/ became /s/ (Jassem 2014).

Civil (civil, civilization, civility, citizen, civic) via Old French civil, from Latin civilis 'relating to a citizen or public life', from civis 'townsman', from Arabic (ibn) sabeel 'lit., (son of the) road; passer-by' via lexical shift and turning /b/ into /v/; see city.

Chauvinism 'blind nationalism' via French after Nicholas Chauvin 'soldier of Napoleon's Grand Armee', from Latin Calvinus, calvus 'bald', from Arabic qree3, qra3 'master; lit., bald', turning /q/ into /k, l, & v/; or a3la3, Sal3(oob) 'bald', turning /s, & 3/ into /k & v/ (Jassem 2014a).

Clue (clausal, close) via Latin clauso, clausula 'conclusion, end', claudere (v) 'close, shut, conclude', from Arabic khulasa(t), khulasa (v) 'conclusion, summary, end'; /kh & S/ turned into /k & s/.

Commission (commit, committee, mission) via Latin commissio(nem), from committere (v) 'to unite, combine', from (i) com- 'with', from Arabic jamee3 'all, together' via /3/-loss and turning /j/ into /k/ or from ma3a 'with' via reversal and turning /3/ into /k/ and (ii) mittere 'put, send', from Arabic madda, ammada 'pass, send, sign' by turning /D/ into /t (s)/ or mada, amadda 'supply, stretch, spread, send out' via lexical shift and /d/-mutation into /t (s)/. Indivisibly, otherwise, from Arabic jam3(un), jam3 (v) 'group' via /j & 3/-mutation into /k & sh/.

As to magna, it comes from Arabic ajma3een, majmoom 'all, great' via reordering and /3/-loss. See majority.
Committee (commit, mission) via Anglo-French, from Latin committere (v) 'to unite, connect', from Arabic as in commission. Otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic jama3at/jamaa3at, jama3 (v) 'society, group' via /3/-loss and turning /j/ into /k/.

Commons, House of (common, community) See communism & House.

Communism (communist, commune, community, common) via French communisme, from com(m)un 'common, general, free, open, public', from Latin communis 'in common; general, familiar', from Arabic jamee3(un) 'all', jama3(atun) (n), jamaa3at (n), jumoo3 (pl.) 'group, crowd' where /j & 3/ became /k & n/; or qaum(un), qaumia(t) 'people', turning /q/ into /k/ and inserting /p/. See party.

Community (commune, common) See communism.

Companion (company, accompany) from Arabic Saa2ib, Su2baan (pl.) 'friend' where /S & 2/ merged into /k/ while /m/ split from /b/; or from zaboona 'customer, friend', turning /z/ into /k/ and inserting /p/. See company.

Company (companionship, accompaniment) via Old French compagnie 'society, friendship, body of soldiers', from Latin companio 'lit., bread fellow, messmate', from (i) com- 'with' above and (ii) panis 'bread', from Arabic Su2baan 'friends' via reordering and turning /S & 2/ into /k & Ø/. See companion.

Comrade via Spanish for 'originally one sharing the same room', from Latin camera 'room' from Arabic qaamrat (t) 'room' where /q/ turned into /k/; otherwise, from Arabic zumrata(t) 'friend, group' by turning /z/ into /k/ or rajm 'friend' via reordering and passing /j/ into /k/.

Conciliation (conciliate, conciliatory, reconcile) via Middle French conciliation, from Latin conciliatio(nem) 'a connection, union, bond; fig., a making friendly', conciliare 'make friendly', from concilium 'council, group of people, meeting', from (i) com- 'together' above and (ii) calare 'to call', from Arabic qaal 'say'; however, it comes straight from Arabic Sul2(atun) 'conciliation', Saala2 (v) 'conciliate' via /2/-loss.

Condition (conditional) via Old French condicion (Modern condition) 'stipulation, state', from Latin condicio(nem) 'agreement, situation', from (i) com- 'together' above and (ii) dicere 'speak', from Arabic Daaja 'speak, shout', passing /D & j/ into /d & s (t)/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic qaid(atun) 'limitation; condition' via reordering.

Conference (confer) via Middle French, from Latin conferentia (conferens), conferre (v) 'confer, bring together; talk over', from (i) com- 'together' above and (ii) ferre 'to bear', from Arabic wazar 'carry' where /w & z/ merged into /f/ or nafr 'come out together, shout', nafr/nafeer (n) 'group' via lexical shift.

Congress (congressional, aggress, digress, ingress, progress, regress) via Latin congressus 'a friendly meeting; hostile encounter', from (i) com- 'together' above and (ii) gradus 'step, pace, gait, walk', from Arabic daraj 'step, walk' via reversal and turning /j/ into /g/ or qadar 'to measure, be able to' via reordering and passing /j/ into /g/ (see Jassem 2014g); otherwise, from Arabic karsh 'subtribe, group; driving out; lit., stomach', turning /k & sh/ into /g & s/.

Consensus (consensual, consent, dissent) via Latin consensus 'agreement', consentire (v) 'agree', from (i) com- 'with' above and (ii) sentire 'feel, think', from sensus 'feeling, perception, meaning', German Sinn 'sense, mind', from Arabic Dhann 'thinking, feeling', turning /Dh/ into /s/. Alternatively, from Arabic jam3, ijma3 'gathering; agreement' where /j, m, & 3/ became /s, n, & s/.

Conservative (conserve, conservation, deserve, observe, preserve, reserve, serve) via Middle French, from Latin conservatus, conservare (v) 'keep (intact), preserve, guard', from (i) com- 'intensive prefix' above and (ii) servare 'keep watch, maintain', from Arabic baSar, abSar (v) 'see, watch, oversee' or Sabar 'tolerate, persevere, keep intact, embitter'; reordering
and turning /b & s/ into /v & s/ applied in both (Jassem 2013a). See party.

Conspiracy (conspire, spirit) via Old French conspiracie, from Latin conspiratio(nem) 'agreement, unanimity, union', conspirare (v), from (i) com- ‘together’ above and (ii) spireare ‘to breathe’, from Arabic zafar ‘to breathe’ where /z & f/ became /s & p/; ishraq ‘spy on, look forward to’ via reordering and passing /sh/ into /s/; zubur ‘parties, sections’ via lexical shift and replacing /z/ by /s/; or sirb, sarab (v) ‘group; going together; leak, divulge’ via reordering and lexical shift.

Constituent (constituency, constitute, constitution, institution) from Latin constituen(s/tem) (v) ‘constitute, make up’, from (i) com- ‘intensive prefix; with’ above and (ii) statuere ‘to set, stand’, from Arabic jatha (n) ‘sit’, sa(d/T)a2 ‘to put or lay down’, sadad ‘to put it right, close’, or shid ‘build’, turning /j/ (sh) & th (d, T) into /s & t/ and dropping /2/.

Constitution (constitute, constituency, institution) via Old French constitution ‘establishment’, from Latin constitution(nem) ‘act of settling, anything arranged, regulation’, constituere (v) ‘constitute, make up’ as in constituent.

Consul (consulate, consular, consultation) via Old French consule, from Latin consul ‘magistrate; one who consults the Senate’, from consulere, from Arabic as under consultation.

Consultation (consult, consultative) via Middle French consultation, from Latin consultatio(nem), consultare (v) ‘consult, ask counsel of’, frequentative of consulere ‘to consider, deliberate; lit., call together’, from (i) com- ‘together’ above and (ii) selere ‘take, seize’, from Arabic shaal, shail(atun) (n) ‘take, seize, carry’, turning /sh/ into /s/; however, it comes straight from Arabic saal, su‘la(tun) (n) ‘to ask’ or shawar, shura(tun) (n) ‘consult’ where /sh & r/ became /s & l/.

Contingency Plan (contingent, tangible, tangent, touch) via Old French, from Latin contingentem, contingens (nom.) ‘happening (by chance), touching’, contingere ‘to touch’, from (i) com- above and (ii) tangere ‘touch’, from Arabic Tajja, inTajja ‘beat-touch’ or dappa, indaqqa ‘touch, knock, dig’, turning /T (d) & j (q)/ into /t & g/ and inserting /n/; otherwise, and more appropriately, from Arabic nataj, nateea(t) (n) ‘result, happening’ via reordering. See plan.

Convene (convention) via Old French, from Latin convenire ‘unite, agree, assemble’, from (i) com- ‘with’ above and (ii) venire ‘to come’, from Arabic faana, faina(tun) (n) ‘go’, baan, bain(atun) (n) ‘go away’, or nafo, nafi(atun) (n) ‘exile’ via reversal, lexical shift, and turning /b/ into /v/.

Coronation (coroner, crown) See crown.

Corporation (corporate, corporal, corpororeal, incorporate) via Latin corporatio(nem), corporare (v) ‘to embody’, from corpus ‘body’, from Arabic jiraab(atun) (qiraab(atun)) ‘bag, purse’ via lexical shift and /j (q)/-mutation into /k/; or kabeer(atun) ‘big’, kabar (v) ‘to make big’ via /r/-insertion.

Council, UN Security (concilium, conciliate, reconcile) via Old French concil(i)e, from Latin concilium ‘group of people, meeting’, from (i) com- ‘together’ and (ii) calare ‘to call’, from Arabic qaal ‘say’; or qilla(t) ‘few people’, shilla(t) ‘group’, or jeel (jala) ‘group; generation’, turning /q (sh & j)/ into /k/. See conciliation & UN Security.


Count (count, countess; account, recount, discount) via Old and Anglo-French conte, counte ‘nobility title’, from Latin comitem (nominative comes) ‘companion, attendant’, from (i) com- ‘with’ above and (ii) ire ‘to go’, from Arabic ra2 ‘go’ via /2/-loss; however, it comes, as a whole, from Arabic naaqiT (naaqiT) (n) ‘a slave’s master; slave; count/countess’, naqaT (v) ‘follow or take the news bit by bit; give (money as a present to newly weds); dot’ via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q & T/ into /k & t/; qa‘im(at)
leader; lit., 'stander' or za3eem(at) 'leader', turning /q (z) & 3/ into /k & Ø/ (for other senses, see Jassem 2014g). See viscount.

Countess (count) See count.

Court (courtship; Royal Court) via Old French cort (Modern cour) 'king's court or residence', from Latin cortem, accusative of cors (earlier cohors) 'enclosed yard', from Arabic qaSr 'palace; lit., shortening' via reordering and turning /q & S/ into /k & S/. Therefore, it may be incorrect to derive it from (i) com- 'together' above and (ii) hort, hortus 'garden', from Arabic 2arth 'farming; garden' where /2 & th/ became /d/ (k) & t/; Arabic works both ways, though (for emotional use, see Jassem 2013q)).

Covenant (convene, convention) via Old French covenant 'agreement', from Latin convenire 'come together', from Arabic as in convention.

Credentials (credence, credo, creed, accredit) via Latin credentials 'letters entitling the bearer to certain credit or confidence', from credentia 'belief', from credentum (nom. credens), past participle of credere 'believe, trust; perhaps lit., put one's heart', from Arabic Sadr 'heart, breast' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /S/ into /k/; however, it comes straight from Arabic qadr, qaddar (v) 'respect, dignity' via reordering and passing /q/ into /k/. See accreditation.

Crown (coronal, coronary, coronation) via Old French corone (Modern corone), from Latin corona 'crown', from Greek korone 'kind of crown, anything curved', from Arabic qarn 'horn, anything curved'; /q/ became /k/. See heir (crown).

Dealer (dealings, deal with) via Old English dælere 'divider, distributor, negotiator', daelan (v) 'divide, share', dæl (n) 'part, share, quantity, amount', German Teil, from Arabic dawal (also tadaawal) 'deal; circulate; buy and sell', doola(t) (n) 'the thing dealt in with'; or dailal, dalaal (n) 'to gather buyer and seller'; or from daara 'to deal gently with', replacing /r/ by /l/.

Declaration of Independence (declare, clear, clarity, clarification) via Old French, from Latin declaratio(nem), declarare (v) 'declare', from (i) de- 'intensive prefix; totally' and (ii) clarare 'clarify', clarus (adj) 'clear', from Arabic jalee 'clear', tajalla (v) in which /t & j/ became /d & k/ whereas /r/ split from /l/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic dhakar 'mention', passing /dh/ into /d/ while splitting /l/ from /f/.

As to independence (independent, depend), it came via Old French, from Latin independent, from (i) in- 'not', from Arabic in/an 'not' (Jassem 2013b, 2015d), (ii) dependemme 'dependent', dependere (v) 'hang down/from, be derived'; from (ii) de- 'from, down', from Arabic ta2t 'below' via /t/ & t/-merger into /d/ and /2/-loss, and (iii) pendere 'to hang, suspend', from Arabic mad(ad) 'continuation, stretch' where /m/ split into /p & n/, banood(at) 'anus; hanging down or baTn 'belly', baTan (v) 'to take into or put around belly' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /d/.

Decree, Royal via Old French decre(t), from Latin decretum, decernere (v) 'to decree, decide', from (i) de- 'to' and (ii) cernere 'separate', from Arabic qaddar 'to decide, estimate' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/; dhakar 'mention, remind' in which /dh/ became /d/; or qarrar, taqreer (n) 'decision, report', changing /t & q/ into /d & k/.

Delegate (delegation, legate, legalization, legal, legality, relegate) via Old French delegat, from Latin delegatus, past participle of delegare 'to send as a representative', from (i) de- 'from, away', from Arabic ta- 'derivational affix' where /t/ became /d/ and (ii) legare 'send with a commission', from lex (genitive legis) 'law, contract', from Arabic wakeel(at) 'deputy, agent', tawkeel(at) (n), wakal, tawkkal (v) 'to appoint as agent; rely on, trust', via reordering and turning /(t &) k/ into /(d &) g/. See legal.

Democracy (democrat, democratic, democratization, demotic; great) via Middle French democratie, from Latin democratia, from Greek demokratia 'popular government', from (i) demos 'common people', from Arabic 'adam, 'awadim (pl.) 'people' and (ii) kratia 'power, might; rule; authority', from kratos 'strength', from Arabic qudra(t) 'power, ability' via reordering and
turning /q & d/ into /k & t (s)/. That is, it is a
direct blend and reordering of Arabic qudrat
awadam/adam 'power (of) people'.

As to Donkey, the Democratic Party
symbol, it came straight from Arabic kawdan
'mule or kandar 'donkey' via reordering and
merging /n & r/.

Demonstration (demonstrate, demonstrative, remonstrate) via French, from Latin
demonstratio(nem) 'witness', demonstrare (v)
'indicate, point out', from (i) de- 'entirely',
from Arabic ta- 'derivational affix' where /t/ became /d/ and (ii) monstrare 'to show', from
monstrum 'divine omen, wonder', from Arabic
manDhar(atun), tamanDhar(atun) 'show, sight, scene' via /Dh/-split into /st/. Alternatively, it comes from Arabic
yunn(atun), yameen 'omen, right hand',
taiyamun(atun) 'feeling or going that way',
turning /t/ into /d/ and splitting /t/ into /str/.

Deportation (deport, port, report; purport) via Middle French, from Latin deportatio(nem), deportare (v) 'to carry off, banish, transport', from (i) de- 'from, away' above and (ii) portus 'port, harbour; lit., entrance, passage', porta 'gate, door', Greek poros 'passage, journey, way', from Arabic bu’ra(t) 'opening', bawaba(t), baab 'gate, door' via /r/-insertion, or barr(at) 'outside; the wild' via lexical shift. Alternatively, as a whole, from Arabic adbar, dabra(tun) (n) 'leave'.

Deputy (deputation, depute, deputize, deputization, compute, dispute; repute; amputate; count) via Anglo-French deputé, past participle of Middle French députer, from Latin deputare 'to destine, allot; esteem, consider' lit., cut off', from (i) de- 'from, away' above and (ii) putare 'to think, count, consider; lit., cut', from Arabic baDo3, biD3 (n) 'cut' via /3/-loss, batar/batta 'cut'; otherwise, from ba3ath, ba3tha 'send' via /3/-loss and replacing /th/ by /t/ (Jassem 2013m, 2014g), or tabi3(at), taba3 (v) 'follower' via /3/-loss and passing /t/ into /d/.

Design (designate, designation, sign, insignia, signature) via French, from Italian, from Latin
designare 'to mark out, devise, appoint', from
(i) de- 'out' and (ii) signare (v), signum (n)
'mark, sign', from Arabic naqash, tanqeesh (n)
'sign, design' via reordering and turning /t, q, & sh/ into /d, g, & s/; or Sana3, taSnee3 (n)
'make' via reordering and turning /t, S, & 3/ into /d, s, & g/ (Jassem 2013c, 2014g, 2014j). See insignia.

Despot (despotism, despotic) via Old French, from Latin despot(a), from Greek despotes 'master of a household, lord, absolute ruler', from PIE *dems-pot 'house-master', from Arabic saiyed 'master' via reordering in des- and bait 'house' for pot; otherwise, as a whole, from jibt 'devil, despot' via reordering and /j/-split into /ds/; or istabad, mustabid (n)
'to be a despot' via reordering and turning /
/t/ into /d/.

Dictator (dictatorship, dictate, diction, dictionary) via Latin dictator 'a judge with absolute power',
dicte (v) 'say often, prescribe', dicere 'say, tell', from Arabic Daaj 'say, shout' where /D & j/ became /d & s/ or qaDa 'judge', qad(at) (n) via reversal and turning /q & D/ into /s & d/; otherwise, most likely, from Arabic Taaghia(t), Taghoot, Tagha (v)
'dictator; cruel', turning /T & gh/ into /t & k/.

Diplomacy (diplomat, diplomatic, diploma, diploïd) via French diplomatie, from Latin diplomaticos, from diploma 'official document conferring a privilege', from Greek diploma 'license, chart; originally paper folded twice', from (i) diploun 'to double, fold over', from diplous 'double, twofold' (from di- 'two' and root *pel 'to fold') from Arabic dabal 'double, gather, increase' or from daabal 'to deal with care', dablat (n) 'a difficult person to deal with; a clever schemer', mudabalat (n) 'dealing with such people' via reordering and (ii) -ma (‘omaj 'suffix forming neuter nouns, used in medicine for tumours', from Arabic ma- 'derivational and inflectional affix' (Jassem 2015c); otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic dablat(un) 'plotter, schemer' via reordering and passing /n/ into /m/ or Talib(un), muTalib(un) 'student; requester' via
lexical shift, reordering and turning /T & n/ into /d & m/.

Dissection (dissect, section, sect, sectarian, segregation) via Middle French, from Latin dissectio(nem), dissecare 'cut into pieces', from (i) dis- 'apart', from Arabic ta- 'derivative affix' via /t/-mutation into /d/ and /s/-insertion and (ii) sectio (n), secure (v) 'cut', from Arabic shaqq(at), tashaqqaq (v) 'to dissect', tashaqqaq(atun) (n); /t, sh, & q/ became /d, s, & k/ (Jassem 2013m). See segregation.

Dissension (dissent, consent, consensus) via Old French, from Latin dissensio(nem) 'disagreement', dissentire (v) 'disagree', from (i) dis- 'differently', from Arabic shadh 'deviant' via reordering and passing /sh & dh/ into /d & s/ and (ii) sentire 'feel, think', from sensus 'feeling, perception, meaning', (German Sinn 'sense, mind'), from Arabic Dhann 'thinking, feeling, perception', turning /Dh/ into /s/; otherwise, more sensibly, from Arabic naz3(un), nazaa3a(tun), tanazu3(un) 'disagreement; uprooting' via reordering and turning /t, z, & 3/ into /d, s, & s/. See consensus.

Dissident (dissidence, sedentary) via Latin dissiden(tem)s, dissipere (v) 'to be remote; to disagree; lit., sit apart', from (i) dis- 'apart' above and (ii) sidere 'sit', from Arabic jatha (also kada, jada, qa3ad) 'sit'; /j (k, & q)/ evolved into /s/ (while /3/ was lost).

Dollar Politics (dale) via German daler/taler, short for Joachimstaler 'lit., gulden of Joachimstal, a valley money-minting town in Bohemia, Germany', from Arabic durar, durra(t) (sing.) 'great pearl or jewel' via lexical shift and turning /r/ into /l/; or dilaala(t), dallas (v) 'the value or worth of buying and selling', turning /l/ into /r/ (Jassem 2014k). See politics.

Domination (dominate, dominant, dominance, domineer, dominion, Domini, predomination) via Old French dominacion, from Latin dominatio(nem), from dominari (v) 'to rule, have dominion over', from dominus 'lord, master', from Arabic diana(tun), (also dainoona(tun), deen) 'subordination, domination, rule; religion', daana (v) 'submit, to be dominated', daiyaun (n) 'dominator'; /m/ split from /n/.

Duke (duchess, duchy, dukes) via Old French duc, from Latin dux 'leader, commander', from ducere (v) 'to lead', from Arabic qaa'id 'leader', qaad (v) via reversal and turning /q/ into /k/; deek 'kind, sympathetic man; cock; a bone behind the ear' or diqq 'small little man' via lexical shift (cf. Put up your dukes 'hands, fingers', from Arabic daja(t) 'fingers' where /j & t/ became /k & s/ or yad-ak 'lit., hand-your = your hand' via initial syllable loss).

Duty (dutifully, subdue, debt) via Anglo-French duete, from Old French due 'owed, just', from Latin debitus, past participle of debere 'to owe; originally, keep something away from someone', from Arabic Dabba 'keep away, hide, store'; or, more likely, from Taaz3a(t), Ta(w)a3 (v) 'obey, cause to obey, obedience' where /T & 3/ became /d & Ø/ (see Jassem 2014).

Earl via Old English eorl 'brave man, warrior, leader, chief; nobleman', from Arabic 3eer, al-3eer 'master' via reordering and /3/-loss; 'all lordship' via /l/-dissimilation into /l/; or al'af 'chief, master', turning /l/ into /f/.

Election (elect, elective; collect, recollect; lecture; dialect; intellect; locution, elocution, illocution) via Anglo-French eleccion, Old French elecition, from Latin electio(nem), eligere (v) 'select', from (i) ex- 'out', from Arabic q4Sa 'further' via reduction or ist- 'derivational prefix' via /s & t/-mutation into /ks/ and (ii) l(i/e)gere 'read, collect, choose, pick up' and Greek legein 'say, declare', from Arabic laqqa 'talk', lagha 'say' by turning /Q (gh)/ into /g/; laqaT, laqTa(tun) (n) 'pick up, gather' or laqia, laqiatun (n) 'to find', passing /g & T/ into /s & t/.

Emancipation (emancipate; manumission) via Old French, from Latin emancipatio(nem), emancipare (v) 'put (a son) out of paternal authority, declare free, clear', from (i) ex- 'out, away' above, (ii) manus 'hand', from Arabic
anamii 'fingers' via reordering and /l & m/- merger, and (iii) capere 'take', from Arabic kasab 'gain, take' via /k & s/-merger. However, it comes, as a whole, from Arabic mankib (mankibatuT) 'shoulder and neck joint' via lexical shift and turning /k/ into /s/.

**Emblem (emblematic)** via Latin and Latin emblema 'inlaid ornamental work; insertion', from Arabic 3alami(m)ati, mu3allam (adj.) 'sign, mark' via /3/-loss and /b/-insertion or split from /m/.

**Emergency (emerge, submerge)** from Latin emergens, present participle of emergere 'to rise out/up', from (i) ex- 'out' above and (ii) mergere 'to dip, sink, immerse', from Arabic ghamar 'immerse' via reordering and replacing /gh/ by /g/, maraq 'pass, appear', or maraj 'mixture, confusion' via lexical shift and turning /g/ into /gh/.

**Emperor (empire, imperialism, imperial, imperator, umpire, mayor)** via French empereur, from Latin imperator 'commander, emperor', emperare (v) 'command', from Arabic ameer 'ruler, prince', amar (v) 'to command, order'; /p/ was inserted or split from /m/. See mayor.

**Engagement (engage, engaged, disengagement, reengagement; wed, wedding)** via Old French en gage 'under pledge', from (i) en 'in', from Arabic 3an 'on, from' via /3/-loss and (ii) gage 'pledge', from English wed 'lit., promise', from Proto-Germanic *wadiare 'pledge' (through the evolution of /w/ & /d/ to /g/ & /g/), from Arabic wad3 'pledge, promise' via /3/-loss or mutation into /g/ into which /d/ assimilated or merged: i.e., (3an) wad3 3an wadiare (wed) 3an gage 'under pledge' - roll-free Arabic.

**Enthrall (enthrallment)** via Old English and Norse thraell 'bondsman, slave, serf', probably from thrægan (v) 'run', from Arabic rakaD (spoken Arabic rakaDh) 'run' via reordering and turning /k & D/ into /g & th/; asar, 'in-asar 'to captivate', 'aseer 'captive; the one who walks', saar (v) 'walk', turning /s/ into /th/ and splitting /l/ from /r/; or dhall, indhall 'to be frightened or subdued', dhaaleel (adj.) 'subdued, frightened' via /r/-insertion or turning /l/ into /r/.

**Equality** (equal, equate, equity; egalitarian) via French, from Latin aequalita(s)tem (equalitarian) 'likeness, equality', from Arabic kif? kifl (n) 'equal, like', turning /l/ into /w (u)/.

**Excellency, His (Your)** via Latin excellentia 'superiority, excellence', excellere (v) 'surpass, be superior', from (i) ex- 'out from' above and (ii) cellere 'to rise high, tower', related to celsus 'high, great', from Arabic jaleel 'high, great, noble', saal 'high', or ikleel 'crown; a decorative head band' where /j (k & 3)/ changed into /s/ all. For your/his, see Jassem (2012c, 2013l, 2014h).

**Fractionalism (faction)** via French, from Latin factio(nem) 'political party, class of person; lit., doing, a making', facere (v) 'to do', from Arabic fakhdh(un) 'a subtrite; lit., thigh' where /kh & dh/ became /k & t/; or fi'at(un) 'group', changing /f/ to /k/.

**Federal** (federate, federation, confederation, faith) via French, from Latin foedus 'covenant, treaty, alliance', via French, from Latin fidere (v) 'to trust', from Arabic wafaD 'mixed groups of people, factions; hurry, protection' or fawaD 'depend on, trust; discuss'; /w & l/ merged and /D/ became /d/.

**Fellow** via Old English feolga, from Arabic wali 'fellow, follower' where /w/ became /l/; or fulaan (also fula, ful) 'somebody, so-and-so'.

**Feudalism** (feud, feodal, feudalist) via Latin feudalis, feudum 'feudal estate, land granted to be held as a benefice', from Gothic faihu 'property', Old High German fihu 'cattle', Middle English feodary 'land renter', from Arabic faddad 'rich landlord' or related faddan 'cultivated land; farming cows' and fadd 'loud or low voice'.

**Flag** 'cloth ensign' via German Flage, Danish flag, Dutch vlag, and Swedish flagg, from Arabic bai'raeq 'cloth ensign'; /b, r, & q/ became /f, l, & g/.

**Foreign Policy (foreigner)** via Old French forain, from Latin foraneus 'on the outside, exterior', foris (adv.) 'outside; lit., out of doors; a door', from Arabic barra(t), barrani (adj.) 'outside, Outsider'; /b/ became /f/. See policy.
Free (freedom, friend, Friday) via Old English freo, freogan (v) ‘free, exempt from; noble, joyful’, German frei (Old var), from Arabic faraj, afraja (v) ‘to set free, turning /j/ into /ee/ and/or fari2 ‘joyful’ via /2/-loss. See party.

Friend (befriend, friendship) via Old English freond ‘friend’, present participle of freogan ‘to love, to favour’ and German Freund, from Arabic far2aan(at), fari2a (v) ‘happy’ via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /g (Ø); or rafeeq, rufqaan (pl.) ‘friend, gentle kind’ via reordering and turning /q/ into /d/; See free.

Front (affront, confrontation, frontier) via Old French, from Latin frontem, frons ‘forehead, brow, front; outside appearance; perhaps lit., that which projects’, from Arabic finneera(at) ‘nose’ via lexical shift and reordering; or nafrat(at), nafar ‘that which projects; shout; hate; reject; grouping’ via reordering and lexical shift. See national.

Govern (government, governor, governorate) via Old French, from Latin gubernare ‘to govern, rule’, Greek kybernan ‘to steer a ship; direct’, from Arabic jabhat ‘top of the body or slope; chief person, leader’, present participle of jabaroot ‘to love, gentle’ via /2/; or jubaani ‘work’, German jubben ‘to work’, from Arabic jaba2 ‘to love, gentle’ via reversal and turning /2/ into /g (Ø)/; or rafeeq, rufqaan (pl.) ‘guest, visitor; intender’, replacing /h/ by /g (Ø)/; or hai2 ‘guest, visitor’, German heis ‘guest’, and turning /q/ into /d/.

Guest of Honour via Old English gast/giest ‘guest, enemy, stranger’, German Gast ‘guest’, and Latin hostis ‘enemy’, hospes ‘host’, from Arabic ghoozi(at), ghoozaat(f) (pl.) ‘enemy, invader’ via lexical shift and changing /gh/ & /j/ to /g & /s/; or qaadSid ‘guest, visitor; intender’, replacing /q, S, & d/ by /g, s, & t/. See honour.

Head (headship, heading, behead) via Old English heafod ‘top of the body or slope; chief person, ruler’, German Haupt, Latin caput ‘head’, from Arabic jahhat ‘forehead’ where /j/ became /k/ while /b & h/ merged into /p/; qubbat ‘top, dome’, turning /q, b, & t/ into /h, f (= h), & d/; otherwise, straight from Arabic haadi ‘head, chief, guide’, hoda (v), and/or hadda ‘to destroy’.

Heir (inheritance, inherit, heritage, hereditary) via Anglo-French heir, from Old French oir, from Latin heredem, heres (nom.) ‘heir, heirress’, from Arabic warith ‘heir’, wirathat (n) ‘inheritance, inwarath (v); /w & th/ merged into /h/.

Heir Apparent (appear, appearance, apparition) via Old French aparant, from Latin apparentem, apparens (nom.) ‘visible’, apparere (v), from (i) ad- ‘to’ from Arabic 2atta ‘to’ via /2/-loss and changing /t/ into /d/ and (ii) parere ‘to be visible’, from Arabic bara’a ‘create, find’ via lexical shift or from baana, abaana ‘appear’ where /n/ became /r/; otherwise, from Arabic rabb(ah), rubban(ah) ‘lord, owner’ via reordering.

Heir Crown See crown & heir.

Hierarchy (hierarch, hierarchic, hierocracy) via French, from Latin hierarchia, from Greek hieranarkhia ‘rule of high priest’, from (i) hiera ‘sacred’, from Arabic wahr ‘solar glow; fright’ via /w & h/-merger, khair ‘good, charitable’ where /kh/ became /h/, 3aali ‘high’ where /3 & l/ became /h & r/, or roo2i ‘spiritual’ via reversal and turning /2/ into /h/, and (ii) archos, arkhein (v) ‘ruler, leader’, from Arabic as in anarchy.

Highness, His (Your) Royal via Old English heh/heah ‘very high, tall, lofty’, Dutch hoog, German hoch ‘out from’, from Arabic shah ‘very high’; /sh & h/ merged and /a/ became /h (j)/. For your/his, see Jassem (2012c, 2014h); for royal, see below.

Home Office (officer, official, officiate) via Old English ham ‘dwelling, house, estate, village’, German Heim, Greek kome, from Arabic 2ima ‘protected (land)’ or khum ‘petty house’, turning /2/ into /h (k)/.

As to office, it came via Old French ofice, from Latin officium ‘service, kindness, favour; official duty, business’, from (i) ops ‘power, means’ and/or opus ‘work, labour’, Sanskrit opas ‘work’, German ûeben ‘to exercise’, Old English æfnan ‘to work’, afol...
'power', from Arabic 3ib 'heavy work, burden' via /3/-loss or ba's 'power, severity' and (ii) facere 'do, perform', from Arabic waqa3/awqa3 'happen; do' by turning /w, q, & 3/ into /h, s, & Ø/; otherwise, indivisibly, from Arabic wafeeq, wifq (n) 'kindness, agreement, success' or wafa' 'kindness, faithfulness, loyalty', waffa/'awfa (v) 'to fulfill', turning /q (')/ into /s/.

Honour (honourable) via Old French honour (Modern honneur), from Latin honorem, honos/honor (nom.) 'honour, dignity, reputation, office', from Arabic 2urma(t), 2aram 'honour, dignity' via reordering and turning /2 & m/ into /h & n/.

Hospitality (hospital, hospitable, hospice; host; hostile) via Old French, from Latin hospitale 'guest house, inn', hospes 'host', from Arabic 3ibba(t), 3azzab (v) 'looking after guests; (offering) food and drink; stay'; /3 & z/ became /h & s/ (Jassem 2014a). See hospitality & guest.

Host (hostile, hostility; hospitality, hospitable, hospice) via Old French hoste (Modern hote) 'guest; army', from Latin hostis 'enemy, army, stranger', from Arabic haash, hawsha(t) (n) 'attack, fight', hawwaash(at) 'fighter(s)' where /sh/ became /s/ (Jassem 2014a); or 2ashd 'grouping' where /2, sh, & d/ became /h, s, & t/. See hospitality & guest.

Hostage (host, hostile, hostility; hospitality, hospitable, hospice) via Old French (Modern otage), from Old French hoste (Modern hote) 'guest; army', from Latin hostis 'enemy, army, stranger', from Arabic haash, hawsha(t) (n) 'attack, fight', hawwaash(at) 'fighter(s)' via lexical shift and turning /sh/ into /s/. See host & guest.

House (of Representatives, of Commons) via Old English hus 'dwelling', German Haus, from Arabic 2awsh 'house' or 2awza(t) 'enclosed structure', turning /2 & sh (z)/ into /h & s/. See Representative & Commons.

Humanitarian (human (being), humane; humanity; man, woman) via Latin humanus 'human, gentle, kind, polite, learned, refined', humanitas (n) 'kindness', from Arabic 3naa, anaam (pl.) 'child, human, man' via reversal and turning /3/ into /h/, umma(t), umam (pl.) 'man; nation', or insaan 'human, humane, gentle, kind' where /'/ became /h/ while /s & n/ merged into /m/ (cf. German Mensch from Arabic insaan 'human' via reordering and turning /n & s/ into /m & sh/ (Jassem 2013k)).

As to human being, the latter comes from Arabic ibn, bani (pl.) 'son, child' via lexical shift and /g/-insertion.

Human Rights Activist (act, action, agent) via Old French, from Latin actus 'a doing', actum 'a thing done', from agere (v) 'to do, set in motion, drive, urge, chase, stir up', from Arabic haaj, hiajan (n) 'stir up' via /h/-loss; otherwise, from kadd 'work, move' via reordering and replacing /d/ by /t/; sahdeed, ashad (comp.) 'active, strong' where /s & h/ merged into /k/ while /d/ became /t/; or 3aqd 'contract; lit., knot' via /3/-loss and passing /q & d/ into /k & t/.

As for rights, it comes via Old English and German riht/reht 'just, good, fair; proper; straight', and German recht, from PIE root *reg- 'move in a straight line; rule', from Arabic raqa(t), raqi(at) (adj.) 'to ascend, go up; to be clear' via lexical shift and replacing /q/ by /h (gh)/; or from rushd 'rightness', turning /sh & d/ into /h & t/.

Imperial (imperialism, imperative, emperor, empire, umpire; emirate, emir) via French empeure from Latin imperator 'commander, emperor', emperare (v) 'command' from Arabic as under empire.

Influence (influential) via Old French, from Latin influentia, influere (v) 'to flow into', from (i) in-, from Arabic in- 'affix', and (ii) fluere 'flow', from Arabic saal 'flow' where /s/ became /f/ or falat(an), infalat 'of water, to flow out'; otherwise, as a whole, from nafoodh 'influence; lit., entry' via reordering, passing /dh/ into /s/, and /l/-insertion.

Insignia (sign, signal; signature; design; designate, designation; consign; resign) via Latin insignia
'badge, mark', from (i) in-'in', from Arabic in-'affix' and (ii) signum 'signal, mark, token, symbol', signare (v) 'mark out, mark with a stamp, adorn', from Arabic naqsh 'sign, decoration'; reversal and turning /q & sh/ into /k & t/; or qinqing 'underground water expert' via lexical shift and turning /z & q/ into /s & g; or qinqin 'ships by force; leader' via /q/

Labor Party via Old French labor (Modern labeur) 'labour, work', from Latin labor/labos 'work, toil; hardship, pain, fatigue', from Arabic lughoob 'tiredness' via reordering and turning /gh/ into /l/. See party.

Lady (lord, lad, lass) via Old English hlæfdige (lafdi, lavede) 'wife of a lord, household mistress', from (i) hlæf 'loaf, bread', from Arabic ragheef 'a loaf (of bread)' via reordering and turning /gh & r/ into /h & l/ or laffo(t)(h) 'a bread roll' via reordering and (ii) -dige 'maid', daege 'bread maker', from Arabic duqqa(t), diaq 'wheat crushing; wheat cruser; useless person' or dayo(t) 'mid-wife' where /q (y)/ became /g/; otherwise, as a whole, from woalida(t) 'mother; a title of respect' where /w/ merged into /l/ (cf. Jassem 2012b, 2013k). See lord.

Law and Order (lay; legal, legalization, legality) via Old English lagu, laga (lah) (pl.) 'law, rule, regulation', from Old Norse lagu, lag (pl.) 'layer, measure, stroke; lit., something laid down or fixed', from Arabic law2 'board', loa2 (v) 'throw, lay, appear' or 2al, Zalal (n) 'allow; take place' via reversal and 2/-loss; or alqa 'put down' where /q/ became /g/ (w/).

As to order, it came via Old French, from Latin ordinem, ordo (nom.) 'row, rank, series, arrangement', from Arabic rattaq 'coming back, rearrangement' or irara(t), arada (v) 'want, order' via /r/-insertion.

League, Arab (allegiance, ally) via Middle French ligue, from Italian liga, legare (v) 'tie, bind', from Latin ligare 'bind to', from Arabic 3allaq 'bind, hang' via 3/-loss and turning /q/ into /g (y)/. See ally & allegiance.

Legal (legality, legalize, legalization) via Middle English légal, from legalis 'legal, lawful', from
Lex (genitive legis) 'law, contract', possibly related to legere 'gather', from Arabic wakal 'to appoint as agent; rely on, trust', wakeel 'deputy, agent', wakala(t) (n) via reordering and turning /k/ into /g/; or 2alal, 2ill 'lawful, permitted' via reordering and turning /2/ into /g/. See law.

Liberal (liberality, liberty) via Old French, from Latin liberalis 'noble, generous, munificent, gracious; lit., befitting a free man', from liber 'free, unrestricted, unbridled', from Arabic barar (albaar) 'the generous, kind' or barri/albarri 'outside; free' via reordering. More likely, from Arabic araada (n) 'loyalty' via reordering and turning /k/ into /g (y)/; or, from Arabic wakal, tawkkal 'to appoint as agent; rely on, trust', wakala(t) (n) via reordering and turning /k/ into /g/; or, from Arabic wakala(t) (n) via reordering and turning /2/ into /g/. See law.

Lord (lordship; lead, leader, leadership; lady) via Old English hlaford 'household master; ruler, superior; God', short for hlafwoerd 'loaf/bread guardian/keeper' from (i) hlæf as in lady above and (ii) weard 'keep, guard', from Arabic warrad 'to bring' or waddar 'to keep away, hide' via reordering; alternatively, indivisibly, from Arabic raa'id 'leader', arada (v) 'want, order' via /l/-split from /t/ or from waalid 'father; elder' via /r/-insertion (Jassem 2013k, 2014e). See lady.

Loyal (loyalty, ally, alliance, allegiance, lead) via Middle English leal, from Middle and Old French loyal, loial/leal 'faithful; law-abiding; born in wedlock', from Latin legalem, from lex (genitive legis) 'law, contract', from Arabic wakal, tawkkal 'to appoint as agent; rely on, trust', wakeel 'deputy, agent', tawkeel (n) via reordering and turning /k/ into /g (y)/; or, more likely, from wali 'loyal', wala' & wilayat (n) 'loyalty' via reordering.

Machiavellian (Machiavelli) 'cunning, deceitful' via Italian after Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527), from Arabic mukhayel 'cheater', turning /kh/ into /ch/ (see Jassem 2014f).

Machination (machinate, machine, mechanic, mechanism) via Old French machinacion, from Latin machinatio(nem) 'device, contrivance, machination', machinare (v) 'to plot, design', machina (n) 'machine, trick', Greek mekhane 'device, means; originally, having power', from Arabic makeen(atun) 'strong, mighty' via lexical shift; or makr(atun), mukran 'plotting', turning /k & r/ into /ch & n/.

Madam (madame, ma'am, Madonna, dominate) via Old French ma dame 'my lady', from Latin mea domina 'my female owner or manager (of a brothel)', from Arabic (i) ana 'I, me' for mea (see Jassem 2012c, 2013l, 2014h) and (ii) daiyaan 'dominator', daana (v) 'dominate' where /n/ became /m/ in both; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic amat 'woman, servant' via reversal and changing /t/ into /d/ (Jassem 2012b, 2013f, 2014e); or taiyem 'lover' where /t/ became /d/.

Majesty (majestic; Your Majesty) via Old French majeste 'grandeur, nobility', from Latin maiestatem, maiestas (nom.) 'greatness, elevation, honour, dignity', from magnus 'great', from Arabic majeeed 'great, grand, honoured', majd (n); /d/ split into /st/.

Majority (major) via Old French, from Latin majoritas 'majority', from maior, comparative of magnus 'large, great', from Arabic majeeed 'great' where /j & d/ became /g & n/; jamm 'much' via reordering; majmoo3(at) 'group; gathered; big; total' via /3/-loss and turning /m/ into /n (Ø)/; or jamhoor(at) (v) 'majority' via reordering and /h/-loss.

Manager (management, manage, managerial, manual) perhaps via Italian maneggiare 'to handle (horses)', from Latin manus 'hand', from Arabic anam il 'fingers, hand' via reordering and /l & n/-merger. Otherwise, from Arabic lajam 'to reign in (a horse)' via reordering and passing /l/ into /n/ or jama2 'control; go out of control' via reordering and turning /2/ into /n/.

Mandate (mandatory) via Middle French, from Latin mandatum 'commission, command, order', from mandare (v) 'to order; lit., give into one's hand', from (i) manus 'hand', from Arabic anam il 'fingers, hand' via reordering and /l & n/-merger and (ii) dare 'give', from Arabic adda 'give'; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic madda(t) 'to extend' via /n/-insertion.
Manifesto (manifest, manifestation) via Italian, from Latin manifesto 'manifest, clear', probably from (i) manus 'hand' above, and (ii) –festus 'struck', from Arabic basaTa 'of hands, to open, stretch', mabsooT, munbaSiT (adj.) 'something laid open, plain; a plain treatise'; /b & T/ became /f & t/.

Master (mastery, Mister, Mr., Mrs.) via German Meister, Old English mægestre, French maistre, from Latin magistr 'chief, head, teacher, director', magis (adv.) 'more', from Arabic musaTir 'controller' via syllable reduction, /g/ -split from /s/, and turning /T/ into /t/; maajid 'noble, generous, chief' where /j & d/ turned into /s & t/ and /t/ was inserted; or mudarris 'teacher' via reordering and passing /d/ into /t/ (cf. jaseem 'big, large' via reordering; jamm 'much' via reversal; or jamee3, majmoo3 (adj.) 'much, all; gatherer' via reordering and turning /3/ into /s/).

Master (mister) is usually shortened as Mr. Similarly, Mrs is short for mistress, which came from Old French maistresse (Modern French maistre) 'mistress, lover; house keeper, female teacher', feminine of maistre 'master', from Arabic mafraTah 'woman; mattress' where /f/ -split into /st/ while /sh/ became /s/ (cf. in old times in Europe women were treated as property). See Miss.

As to German Herr 'Mr.', it comes from Arabic 3a'ir 'owner, master' or 2urr 'free (man)' where /3 (2)/ became /h/.

Mayor (mayorette, mayoralty, emperor, imperial) via French, from Latin maior, major, comparative of magnus 'great', straight from Arabic 'ameer, 'umaier (dim.) 'prince, commander'. See Imperial & majesty.

Messenger (message, missile, mission, missionary) via Old French message 'news, embassy', from Latin missaticum, missus 'a sending away, throwing', mittere (v) 'send', from Arabic maDa, amDa 'go, send' or madda, madad (n) 'send, supply' where /D (d)/ became /t (s)/; masha/mashsha 'walk, send' where /sh/ became /s/; or straight from Arabic mursal(een) 'messenger(s)' via reordering and turning /ee/ into /i/.

Militia (military junta, militate) via Latin militia 'warfare, military service', from miles 'soldier; one who marches in a troop', Sanskrit melah 'assembly', from Arabic milTdh/milTh 'lit., going and coming fast; liar; stabbing by arrows; confused talk' or milT 'vicious man; rogue', malaT (v) 'pass; steal', changing /th (dh, T)/ into /t/; milla(t/h) 'group', or mair(t) 'group attack; lit., inclination', mafylal (v), tamayal 'to walk proudly' via lexical shift; or matththal 'to kill-disfigure' via reordering and turning /th/ into /t/.

As to junta, it came via Spanish and Portuguese junta 'council, meeting', from Latin iuncta 'joint', iungere (v) 'join', from Arabic jama3at 'group; joining', merging /3 & m/ into /n/; or 3unuq, 3aanaq(at) (v) 'neck; connection' via /3/-loss.

Minister (ministry, administer, administration) via Old French ministre 'servant', from Latin (i) minus, minor 'less', from Arabic maneent (mamnoon), manna (v) 'reduced, weak', maheen/mahin 'low; servant', or ma3n 'small, little' via /3 (h)/-loss and (ii) –teros 'comparative suffix', from Arabic katheer/akthar 'much, more' where /k & th/ merged into /t/; as a whole, otherwise, from Arabic munaaDhir 'watchman' or mundhir 'warner' via lexical shift and /Dh (dh)/-split into /st/. See Master.

Minority (minor, minus, minimum, minimize, diminish, diminutive; minister, administer, administration) via Middle French, from Latin minorita(tem/s), from minor/minus 'less', from Arabic maneent (mamnoon), manna (v) 'reduced, lessened; given', min (prep.) 'from, minus'; numnum 'very small' via reordering; or manqooS (naaqiS) 'reduced', naqS (naqSaan) (n), naqS (v) 'decrease', in which /q & S/ merged into /s/ (Jassem 2014g).
Miss (missy, miss, Ms.) via Old French maistresse 'mistress, love; housekeeper', feminine of maistre 'master', from Latin magister 'chief, teacher', magis 'more', from Arabic musiTir 'controller, master' above. However, it is more likely that it comes straight from Arabic 'aanisa(t), nisaa' (pl.) 'young girl; unmarried woman' where /n/ became /m/ (cf. miss 'forget, lose', from Arabic nasee 'forget') (Jassem 2013k & p). See master.

Monarch (monarchy) via Old French monarque, from Latin monarcha, from Greek monarkhes 'one who rules alone', straight from Arabic malak 'king', splitting /l/ into /n & r/ and turning /k/ into /ch/.

Therefore, it seems implausible to derive it from Greek (i) monos 'single, alone; small, isolated' and/or manos 'rare' and English minnow, from Arabic ma3n 'small, little' via /3/-loss; amam 'small' where /m/ became /n/; maneen 'weak' via lexical shift; nama' (numnum) 'small' via reordering and reduction; or mana'a, naa' (adj.) 'far, isolated' (Jassem 2014g) and (ii) arkhein 'to rule' as in anarchy.

Monarchy via Latin monarcha and Greek monarkhes (monarkhia) of (i) mono 'one' and (ii) arkhein 'rule', straight from Arabic malik, malak(at) (n) 'monarch(y)' where /l/ split into /n & r/. See monarch.

Nationalism (nation, national, nationality, nationalization; native, natal) via French nationalism, nationaliste, national, from nation (Old nacion) 'birth, rank; relatives; country', from Latin natio(nem) 'birth, origin; race of people, tribe; originally, that which has been born', direct from Arabic 'ummat(un) 'nation' where /m/ became /n/ (see Jassem 2013c); or naas(un), (naat(un)) 'people', nasees(at) 'people, creation', turning /s/ into /t/.

National Anthem via Old English ontemn, antefn 'a song', from Latin antefana, from Greek antiphona 'verse response; song of praise' from (i) anti 'against' and (ii) phone 'voice', from Arabic fanan 'sound' via lexical shift; or, as a whole, from Arabic natham 'bad talk' via lexical shift or naDhm 'poetic composition' where /Dh/ became /th/ (Jassem 2013i).

National Front See nationalism & front.

Oligarchy (oligarch) via French, from Greek oligarkhia 'government by the few', from (i) oligos 'few, little', from Arabic qaleel, aqal (comp.) 'little, few' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/ and (ii) arkhein 'to rule' from Arabic as in anarchy.

Organization (organize, organ) via French, from Latin organizatio(nem), organizare (v), from organum 'musical instrument, organ', from Greek organon 'implement, musical instrument; organ of sense or of the body; lit., that with which one works', malak(iat) 'controller, master', from Arabic 'aanisa(t), nisaa' (pl.) 'young girl; unmarried woman' where /n/ became /m/ (cf. miss 'forget, lose', from Arabic nasee 'forget') (Jassem 2013k & p). See master.

Palace, Royal via Old French, from Latin palac(i)tium 'palace', from Arabic balaaT 'palace; rocks', turning /T/ into /th/ into /s/. See royal.

Papacy (papal, papa, Pope, paternal, paternity, patrimony, patriarchy; father) via Latin papa 'father', pa 'baby speak', from Arabic baas(ba), abbat(at) 'father', abawiat 'fatherhood', turning /3 & q/ into /w & g/.

Parliament (parliamentary, parlour, parley, parable) via Old French parlant, parlard, parlare 'to speak', from Latin parabola (v) 'to speak', from parapola 'speech', from Arabic bar(bar) or baalbal 'to talk rapidly' via /r/-mutation into /l/.

Party (part, partition, depart, portion, proportion) via Old French partie, from Latin partem/pars 'a part, piece, division', related to portio 'a share, portion', from Arabic batr 'cut, division' via reordering; zahr, zubur (pl.) 'division, cut; parties' via reversal and turning /z/ into /s/; rabiaT(a) 'group, bond, party', biTaanat 'inner
party or group', or rohT 'party, group' via reordering and turning /T & h/ into /t & p/. See Anarchist, Christian, Communist, Democratic, Free, Liberal, Nationalist, Republican, Tory.

Patriotism (patriot, compatriot, repatriate, expatriate; patriarchy, patriarch, patrimony; po, papa, Pope, papal, papacy, paternal, paternity; father) via Middle French patriote, from Latin patriota and Greek patriotes 'fellow countryman', patris 'fatherland', pater 'father', from Arabic abat, abb, ba(ba) 'father' via /t/-insertion; or biTtreer 'proud man', turning /T/ into /t/ (Jassem 2013k).

Peace (pact, compact) via Latin pax 'agreement, treaty of peace, compact'; from Arabic ba3a(t) 'agreement; allegiance' or baayak 'agreement where /3 & k/ became /s/.

Peer (peerage, peerless) via Anglo-French peir, from Old French per, from Latin par 'equal', from Arabic bar 'kind, honest man' or rabb 'lord, owner' via reversal; baari3 'the one who excels others in chieftainship, virtues, beauty, and knowledge' via /3/-loss.

Persona non grata via French, from Latin, from Arabic (i) bashar(un) 'person, human' via reordering and passing /sh/ into /s/, (ii) lan 'not' where /l/ became /n/ (Jassem 2013b), and (iii) qurrat 'satisfaction, pleasure', turning /q/ into /g/. See agreement.

Plan (planning, plane, plain) via French, from Latin planum 'flat surface, plane', planus 'flat, level, clear', from Arabic bayan(at), albayan 'clarification, plan' via reordering or /l/-insertion or bain, al-bain 'level, midground or midland'.

Plebiscite via French, from Latin plebiscitum 'a resolution of the people', from (i) plebs 'common people', from Arabic abobeel 'people' or sabilo(t) 'people, passers-by' via reordering and (ii) sciscere 'vote for, assent, approve', from scire 'to know', from Arabic saasa (sayas), siasat (n) 'to deal gently with' via lexical shift or from Seet 'voice'.

Pledge via Old French pleige (Modern pledge) 'hostage, security, bail, guarantee', from West Germanic root *pleg- 'have responsibility for', from Arabic qabal, qabeel (n) 'accept' via reordering and turning /k (q) & t/ into /g & p/.

Plot (plotting) via Old English plot 'small piece of land', from Arabic bait, baiat 'house; to plot, scheme'; /l/ was inserted.

Plurality (pluralistic, plural, plus, poly) via Old French, from Latin pluralitas, from pluralis 'of more than one', from plus 'more, in greater number, oftener', from pleos 'to fill', from Arabic malee 'full', mala (n) 'most (high) people' where /m/ became /p/; 'ubal (awaabil, 'ubbal, abbaal, ababaal) (pl.) 'many, much', 'ubool (n), tabilaw (v) 'to become many'; abarra 'to become more' where /r/ became /l/; or rabal 'to become more' via reordering.

Police (policy) See politics.

Politics (police, policy, politic, political, politicking, policy, polis, metropolis, metropolitan, cosmopolitan, Tripoli; place) via Middle French politique, from Latin politicus, from Greek politocos 'of citizen, pertaining to state or public life', from polites 'city', from polis 'city; the state, citizens', from Arabic balad, balda(t) 'village, city, town'; /d (& t)/ turned into /s/ both.

Power (powerful, empower, empowerment, potent, potential) via Anglo-French pouair, Old French pouair 'ability', from Latin potere 'to be able to', potis 'powerful', from Arabic baa'a(t) 'ability or ba's 'power, strength'; /t (s)/ changed to /r (t)/; otherwise, from Arabic mura(t) 'strength, power', turning /m/ into /p/.

Prerogative (rogation) via Old French, from Latin prerogativa 'special right; previous choice', originally from praerogativus 'chosen to vote first', from praerogere 'ask before others', from (i) prae- 'before', from Arabic bara 'first', bara 'outside', or qabl 'before' via reordering and merging /g & l/ into /r/ (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) rogar 'ask', from Arabic raja 'ask for, implore', turning /j/ into /g/.

President (preside, presidency) via Old French, from Latin praesidentum (nom. praesidens)
'president, governor', praesidere (v) 'act as head or chief', from (i) praee 'before' above and (ii) sedere 'sit', from Arabic sada2 'sit, lie' via /s/-loss, jatha 'sit' or qa3ad 'sit' by turning /j/ (q) & /th/ into /s & d/; saiyyed 'lord, master', saad (v) 'to prevail, dominate'; or saa3id 'head, president' via /3/-loss. That is, saiyyed baar → baar saiyyed → president.

Prime Minister (prime, primary, pre, priority) via Latin primus 'the first (part); fig., chief, excellent', from per-'per, beyond, through, during, by means of, as in; forward, before, early, first, chief, toward, against, near, at, around', and Greek peri/paros 'around, beyond', from Arabic bi 'in, with, by' via /f/-insertion; barra 'outside'; baraa 'the first and/or last (day of the month)' via lexical shift; wara' 'behind', turning /w/ into /p/; otherwise, as a whole, from rabb(un) 'lord, master' via reversal and replacing /n/ by /m/; or bur3um 'the top, youngest part of fruit' via /3/-loss. See minister.

Prince (princess, prime, primary, pre, priority) via Latin princeps 'first man, chief', from (i) primus 'first' as in prime and (ii) capere 'take', from Arabic kasab 'earn, take' via /k & s/-merger; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic zanbari, zanboor 'nice, eloquent, strong man; lion' via reordering; or qanbar 'a proper name; a feather-headed bird' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q/ into /s/; barnasa 'people' or burnus 'cap-topped dress worn by early Muslim ascetics' via lexical shift.

Principal (prince, principality) via Old French, from Latin princeps 'first man, chief', from (i) primus 'first' and (ii) capere 'take' as under prince and prime.

Priority (prioritize, prioritization, a priori; pre) via Latin prior/per 'former, first, previous', from Arabic qab! 'before, in front of', qabliat (n) via reordering and the merger of /q & l/ into /l/; baar 'the first (of every month)'; or bidayat 'beginning', baadi (adj.), 'aba (comp.) 'having priority', turning /d/ into /l/.

Privilege (privileged; private, legal) via Old French, from Latin privilegium 'law applying to one person', from (i) privus 'individual', from Arabic bara(t) 'people' where /t/ became /l/, rabaab 'polite person' or raba3(at) 'a medium-sized, full-bodied person' via reordering and turning /3/ into /l/ and (ii) lex, legis 'law', from Arabic as under legal/loyal.

Progressive (progress, congress, digress, ingress, regress) from Arabic karash 'drive out, away, ahead' or kharaj 'go out', turning /k (kh) & sh (j)/ into /g & s/. See congress.

Propaganda (propagandist, propagation) via Latin propagare (v) 'to set forward, extend, increase, multiply plants by layers, breed', from propago 'offspring; that which propagates', from (i) pro- 'forth' above and (ii) *pag-, root of pangere 'to fasten', from Arabic bakal, kabal 'to tie, fasten' via reordering and turning /k/ into /g/; otherwise, from kabeer, kabor (v) 'to enlarge' or bikar(t) 'first child' via reordering, passing /k/ into /g/, and /n/-insertion. However, it seems that (i) propagates comes from Arabic bar(bar) 'talk quickly' while (ii) -ganda comes from Arabic ghinwat, ghanna(t) (v) 'song' where /gh & t/ became /g & d/; this is aptly descriptive of propaganda itself.

Protest (protestation, Protestant, attest, attestation; contest; detest; testify; testimony, testimonial; testament) via Old French protest (Modern prétendre), from Latin protestare 'declare publicly, testify, protest', from (i) pro- 'forth' above and (ii) testari (v) 'testify', from testis 'witness', from Arabic tashahud, shahid (n) 'seeing, witness', merging /sh & t/ into /s/ and turning /d/ into /t/; Tass(at) 'see', turning /t/ into /s/; Saut, taSweet 'sound, sounding, shouting', Seet, taSweet 'soldiers' noise; fame', Sateet 'sound (of army)' via reordering and passing /S/ into /s/.

Public Opinion (publicity, republic) via Old French, from Latin opinio(nem) 'opinion, thinking, fancy', opinari (v) 'think, judge', from Arabic 'abana, baiyan 'to clarify, to explain' via lexical shift. See republic and plurality.

Queen via Old English cwen 'queen, female ruler, woman, wife', Greek gyne 'woman, wife',
Sanskrit janis ‘woman’, gna ‘wife of a god, a goddess’, Old Church Slavonic zina, from Arabic qayen ‘beautiful girl, female singer, woman’; lexical shift occurred.


Rapprochement (approach, approximate, proximity, propinquity) via French rapprochement ‘reunion; lit., a bringing near’, from rapprocher (v) ‘bring near’, from (i) re- ‘again’ from Arabic rai3/raj3 ‘return’ via /3/-loss (Jassem 2013a) and (ii) aprocher ‘approach’, from Latin propriare ‘come nearer’, prope ‘near’, from Arabic qareeb ‘near’, aqrab (comp. adj.) ‘nearer’ via reversal and turning /q/ into /k/. See regal.

Reactionary (reaction, react, act) straight from Arabic raj3at(un) ‘return’; /j & 3/ merged into /k/. See human rights activist.

Rebel (rebellion, rebellious) via Old French, from Latin rebellis ‘insurgent, rebellious’, rebellare (v) ‘to rebel’, from (i) re- ‘again’ and (ii) bellum ‘war’, from Arabic bala‘(un), bala (v) ‘trouble, fight, war’.

Reconciliation (reconcile, reconciliatory, conciliate) via Old French reconciliation, from Latin reconciliatio(nem) ‘a reconciling’, reconciliare (v), from (i) re- ‘again’ above and (ii) conciliare ‘make friendly’, from concilium ‘council, group of people, meeting’, from Arabic as under conciliation.

Regal (royal, ruler, ruling, rule, unruly, regime, regulate, regular) via Old French regal ‘royal’, from Latin regalis ‘royal, kingly; worthy of a king’, from rex ‘king’, regere ‘to rule, straighten, guide’, Sanskrit raj ‘king, leader’, from Arabic raqa ‘to ascend, straighten’, riqq (adj.), or ra’ees ‘ruler, governor, head’ where /q (s)/ became /g/; otherwise, as a whole, from rajul ‘(brave, generous) man’ /j/ passed into /g/. See royal.

Regulation (regulate) See regal.

Regiment (ruler, ruling, rule, unruly, regulate, regular) via Old French regiment ‘rule, government’, from Latin regimentum ‘rule; direction’, regere (v) ‘to rule, straighten, guide’, from Arabic as in regal.

Representative, House of (representation, represent, present, essence, essential, is) via Old French representatif, from Latin repraesentativus, representare (v) ‘to stand for; show, make present’, from (i) re- ‘again’ above and (ii) præsentare ‘to present’ lit., to place before’, from præsentem (nom. praesens) ‘present, in sight’, from praesse ‘be before’, from (iii) præ- ‘before’ above and (iv) esse ‘to be’, from Arabic yak(un), kaan ‘to be’, turning /k/ into /s/ (Jassem 2012e). See House.

Republic (Republican (Party, Elephant), public, people) via Middle French république, from Latin re(s)publica ‘state, republic; lit., public interest, the state’, from (i) res ‘affair, matter, thing’, from Arabic razia(t) ‘problem’ where /z/ passed into /s/ or reesh ‘richness; things’ via lexical shift, and (ii) publica ‘public’, from Old Latin publicus ‘pertaining to people’, from populus ‘people, nation; crowd, multitude’, from Arabic ababeel ‘crowd, throng’, balal, wabil ‘group of people’ where /w/ changed to /p/. See party.

As to Elephant, the Republican Party symbol, it came via Old French, from Latin elephantes, from Greek elephas (genitive elephantos) ‘elephant, ivory’, from Arabic feel(at), fialat/feelaan (pl.) ‘elephant (f.)’ via reversal and turning /t/ into /s/.

Resolution, UN (resolute, resolve, solve) via French, from Latin resolutio(nem) ‘reducing into smaller things’, resolvere (v) ‘loosen’, from (i) re- ‘intensive; back’ above and (ii) solvere ‘loosen’, from Arabic 2all, 2al2al ‘loosen, solve’, 2alla(tun) (n) turning /2/ into /s/.

Zaidan Ali Jassem
Revolution (revolt, revolve, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, Volvo, volvox) via Old French revolucion, from Latin revolutio(nem), revolvere (v) 'a revolving, turning', from (i) re- 'back' above and (ii) volvere 'to roll, from Arabic laffa(tun), talafuttun 'turn, fold' via ordering or from Zawila 'turn, change, about' where /r/, 2, & w/ turned into /l/ & v/ both (Jassem 2012b, 2013c).

Riot (rioting) via Old French riote, from Latin riota 'quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot', from Arabic thawra(t) 'revolt, stirring'; reordering and replacing /th/ by /t/ applied.

Royal (royalty, regal, ruler, ruling, ruly, unruly, regiment, regulate, regular) via Old French roial (Modern royal) 'royal', from Latin regalis 'royal, kingly; worthy of a king', from rex 'king', regere (v) 'to rule, straighten, guide', Sanskrit raj 'king, lead', from Arabic as under regal.

Rule (ruler, ruling, rule, unruly, regiment, regulate, regular) via Old French riuler, Norman French rulee 'rule, custom', from Latin regula 'straight stick, bar, ruler; rule', related to regere 'to rule, straighten, guide', from Arabic as in royal/regal; otherwise, from Arabic waali 'ruler' via reordering and replacing /th/ by /l/; or rajul, tarafjal (v) 'man' and related rijl 'leg, foot, a foot' via lexical shift and /j/-loss.

Sanction (economic sanctions; sanctity, sanctuary, saint) via Latin sanctio(nem), sanctire (v) 'decree, confirm, ratify, permit; consecrate', from Arabic kaneeasat(un) 'church'; lexical shift, reordering, and turning /k/ into /sk/ applied (Jassem 2014e).

Secretary General (secretaire, secretariat, secret, sacred, obscenity) via Latin secretarius 'clerk, notary, confidant', from secretarium 'council-chamber, conclave', secretum 'a secret', from secretes 'set apart, hidden, private', from (i) se- 'without', from Arabic za2a2 'move out' or Saaf 'pure, free' via /z/ & 2 (r) /-merger into /s/ and (ii) cernere 'separate', from Arabic qaran 'join' via lexical divergence and turning /q/ into /s/ (see Jassem 2015); otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic sakkar(at) 'closed', sa2ar(at) 'enchanted, charmed; closed' by turning /2/ into /k/, or sirr 'secret; sir' where /s/ split into /sk/.

As to General (generative, generate, degenerate, regenerate), it came via Latin generalis 'relating to all', from genus (genitive generic, genera (pl.)) 'stock, kind, family, birth', Greek gje/o/nos 'race, kind; birth, stock', from Arabic jins 'kind, stock'; or, as a whole, from Arabic jamal/jameel 'big; beautiful' by turning /j & m/ into /g & n/ and inserting /r/ (see Jassem 2015b & c).

Sectarian (sect, section, sectarianism, dissection) via Latin sectarius, from secta (n), secare (v) 'to cut', from Arabic shaqq(atun) 'a cutting, split'; /sh & q/ evolved into /s & k/. See dissection.

Security Council (secure, secret, obscure, consecrate, consecration; desecrate, desecration; sacrifice, sacrosanct, sacrament) via Latin securitas, securus 'free from care or danger; quiet, safe, easy', from se cura 'free from care', from (i) se 'free from' above and (ii) cura 'care', from Arabic araq 'worry' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /q/ into /k/; otherwise, as a whole, from Latin sacrare 'make holy', sacer 'holy, sacred, dedicated', from Arabic sa2ar(at), saa2ir(at) (n) 'charm, enchantment; closure' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /k/. See council.

Segregation, racial (segregate; dissect, section, sect, sectarian) via Latin segregatio(nem), segregare (v) 'divide, set apart', straight from Arabic shaqshaq(atun) 'splitting up' or sharshaq(atun) 'tearing apart' via reordering and passing /sh, sh & q/ into /s, r & g/ (Jassem 2013m). See section.

As to racial, race, it came via (i) Old Norse and Old English ra's 'run, rush (of water)', from Arabic rash 'shower' or jaree 'running, flowing' via reversal and passing /j/ into /s/ and/or (ii) Middle French raza, race 'race, breed, lineage, family', from Italian raza, from Arabic raas 'a huge and strong group of people; lit., head' or jiraat 'children, offspring' via reversal and turning /j (sh)/ into /s/.
Self-Determination (determine; term, terminal, terminate; exterminate) via Old French, from Latin determinatio(nem) 'conclusion, boundary', determinare (v), from (i) de- 'off', from Arabic ta- 'derivational affix' and (ii) terminare 'mark the end', from terminus 'end, limit', from Arabic Taraf 'end, side' via /T & f/-mutation into /t & m/ or tamam 'completion' by replacing /m/ by /n/; otherwise, from kalim, kalaam 'word, talk', takallam (v) where /k & l/ evolved into /t & r/.

As to self (German selbst), it came from Arabic qalb 'heart, mind', qibal 'self' or jibillat 'self, nature' via reordering and turning /q (j) & b/ into /s & f/.

Senate (senator, senior, senile, senility) via Old French, from Latin senatus 'highest Roman state council; council of elders originally', from senex (genitive senis) 'old (man)', from Arabic shaikh(oon) 'old man; chief' via reordering and passing /sh & kh/ into /s & ks (Ø)/; sinn 'lit., tooth; elder' via lexical shift and /s/-split into /s & k/; nazz 'noble man' via reversal and turning /z/ into /s/; or 3aani(s) 'old man/woman' where /3/ became /s/ (see Jassem 2013j); otherwise, from Arabic saraat 'rulers, chiefs', turning /r/ into /n/. See sir.

Service (serve, servant, servitude, servile, servility, serfdom; public service) via Old French, from Latin servitium 'slavery, servitude', from servus 'slave', servire (v) 'be in service or enslaved', from Arabic sukhra(t), sakhar (v) 'to serve for free' via reordering and turning /kh & t/ into /v & s/.

Settlement (settle, settler) via Old and Middle English set(e) 'a seat, stall, position, abode', German Sessel, Latin sella 'seat, chair', from Arabic jolas 'sit', jalsa(t) & juloos (n); reordering and turning /j/ into /s/ applied.

Shire (Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire) via Old English scir 'administrative office, jurisdiction, authority, country, province', from Arabic soor 'a wall for enclosing towns in old days' via lexical shift and turning /s/ into /sh/; jeera(t)/deerat(t) 'neighbourhood, area' where /j (d)/ became /sh/; or sharee3a(t) 'a water-bound area; a jurisdiction' via /3/-loss.

Sir (sire) via Old French sire 'lord', from (Vulgar) Latin seior/senior 'older, elder', from Arabic sirr 'head, chief' or zoor (zaweer) 'sir, leader, chief'. See senate.

Slavery (slave, enslave) via Old French esclave, from Latin slavus 'slave; owned person; originally Slav', from Latin Sclavus, Greek Sklabos 'Slav', from Arabic salb 'plunder; anything or person owned this way', turning /b/ into /v/; sa'ib 'freed slave' via /l/-insertion and changing /b/ into /v/; Saqlab/Siqlab 'bull-headed man; avaricious eater; white-reddish man; Sicilian' via lexical shift and turning /S & q/ into /sk/ and later merger inot /s/.

Socialism (socialist, social, sociable, sociability, society, associate, association, dissociate; sequel, sequence, consequence) via French socialisme, from (i) social, from Old French societe (Modern société) 'company', from Latin societatem, societas (nom.) 'fellowship, union, community', from socicus 'company, ally; originally, follower', from Arabic sooqa(t) 'commoners; lit., followers or the driven ones' where /q/ became /s/ or saus/sayes. sawasiat (n) 'friend, equal' and (ii) –ism 'noun suffix for doctrines', from French, from Latin –isma/-ismus, from Greek –isma 'stem of verbs in –izein', from Arabic ma-fmus- (ma + s) 'derivational (past participle, place name + verbal) prefixes' via reversal and morphological shift (Jassem 2015d, 2013a).

Society See socialism.

Sovereign (sovereignty, suzerain) via Old French soverain 'ruler, lord; superior', Spanish soberno, Italian soprano, from Latin superanus 'chief, principal', from Latin super 'over', from Arabic Subar 'highest' (Jassem 2014a).

State Department (statehood, stately, statement, static) via Old French estat, from Latin status 'a station, place; order; organization', from stare (v) 'to stand', from Arabic jatha 'sit', turning /j & th/ into /s & t/; otherwise, from Arabic sulTa(t) 'authority' where /l/ became /t/; or saada 'dominate, prevail', siyadat (n), suddat (n), sayed, saiyedat (sitt) (n)
'master(dom), Mr., Mrs.' in which /d/ became /t/.

As to Department (depart, departure, partition), it came via Old French department, from Latin departire 'a part, piece, division', related to portio 'a share, portion', from (i) de-'from', from Arabic ta- 'derivativeal affix' and (ii) partire 'divide', pars (gen. partis) (n) 'a part', from Arabic as for party.

Statue of Liberty (statuette) via Old French, from Latin statua 'image, figure', from statuere (v) 'cause to stand', stare (v) 'to stand', from Arabic juththa(t) 'body', jatha (v) 'sit' or jasad 'body, corpse' where /j & th (d)/ turned into /s & t/ respectively (cf. stout, astute from Arabic shadeed 'strong' in which /sh & d/ passed into /s & t/).

Status quo via Latin status quo 'the state in which', from (i) status, stare (v) above and (ii) quo 'how, which', from Arabic kai (kaifa) 'how' (Jassem 2014b).

Stipulation (stipulate) via Latin stipulatio(nem), stipulare (v) 'engage, exact a promise, bargain', from Arabic Talab(atun) 'demand, request; condition' via reordering and splitting /T/ into /st/.

Strike (public strike) via Old English stricon, strac (n) 'stroke, rub, smooth' and Middle Low German streck (German Streich), from Arabic Taraq (istaTraq) 'hit'; /T/ split into /st/ and /q/ became /k/. See public.

Subject (subject, subjectivity; object, objection, objectivity; object, eject, inject, project, reject) via Old French sogit, soget, subget (Modern sujet) 'a subject person or thing', straight from Arabic sooqat 'commoners; lit., the driven ones'; /b/ split from /w/.

Therefore, it seems illogical to derive it all along from Latin subiectus 'lying under, near; bordering on', past participle of subicere, subiicere 'place under, throw under, bind under; subordinate', from (a) sub- 'under' and Greek hypo- 'under', from Arabic Sawb 'falling; under' where /S/ became /s/ (h)/ (Jassem 2014c) and (b) iacere 'to throw', from Arabic rashsha, sharra 'spread, throw' via reversal and turning /sh/ into /s/ (Jassem 2015d).

Subjugation (subjugate, jugular) via Latin subiugatio(nem), subiguare (v) 'to subjugate, subdue; lit., bring under the yoke', from (i) sub 'under', from Arabic Sawb 'falling; towards' and (ii) jugum 'neck, throat; lit., yoke', from Arabic 3unuq 'neck' via /3 & n/-loss.

Suffrage via Old French sofrage 'plea, intercession', from Latin suffragium 'support, ballot, vote', suffragari (v), from (i) sub 'under', from Arabic Sawb 'falling, toward' and (ii) fragar 'shouts', from Arabic faghgar 'cry' via reordering and turning /gh/ into /g/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic shafaqa(t) 'sympathy, kindness' or Safaq 'clap (hands)', turning /sh (S) & q/ into /s & g/ and inserting /r/, which is the likeliest.

Syndicate (syndic, diction) via French syndic, from Latin syndicus 'representative of a group or town', from Greek syndikus 'public advocate', from (i) syn- 'together', from Arabic sian, sawian 'together, alike', and (ii) dike 'judgement, justice, usage, custom', (Latin dicere 'show, tell'), from Arabic qaDaa' 'judgement', qaDi 'judge', qaDa (v) via reversal and turning /q & D/ into /k & d/.

Tactics (tactic, tact) via Latin tactica, tangere (v) 'touch', from Greek taktike 'arrangement, order', taxis (n) 'arrangement, battle array, army order', tassein (v), from Arabic khTat, takhTeeT 'plan, planning'; reordering and turning /kh & T/ into /k & t/ were effected.

Terrorism (terrorist, terror, terrible) via French terrorisme, from Latin terror 'great fear', terrere (v) 'fill with fear, frighten', from Arabic dhu3r 'fear'; /dh & 3/ became /t & Ø/.

Theocracy (theocratic, deity, Deus, divine, Zeus) from Greek theokratia 'religious government', from (i) theos, theo-, Zeus 'god; originally light', Latin Deus, and Sanskrit deva 'shining', from Arabic Dau', Dia 'light' where /D/ became /th/ (Jassem 2014d) and (ii) –kratia as in democracy.

Thing (thingamajig) via Old English thing 'meeting, assembly, council, discussion; later, entity,
thing', German Ding 'affair, thing', Old Frisian thing 'assembly, council, thing', from Arabic tajammu3 'meeting, gathering', jam3at/jum3at (n) 'grouping', jama3 (v) 'gather'; reordering and turning /t, j, m, & 3/ into /th, n, g, r, & Ø/ ensued.

**Throne (enthrone)** via Old French trone, from Latin thronus, from Greek thronos 'elevated seat, chair, throne', from Arabic sareer 'bed, throne; /s & r/ passed into /th & n/.

As to **ascension to the throne** (ascend, ascendancy, ascendant, transcend, descend, descent) it came via Latin ascension(nem) 'a rising, ascendere (v) 'to mount, ascend', from Arabic șa3ad/șa3ad 'ascend', Su3ood (n), turning /S & 3/ into /s & n/.

**Title (titular)** via Old English titul from Old French title (titre) 'title or chapter of a book, legal permit', from Latin titulus 'inscription, label, ticket, heading, title of honour' from Arabic fa5l 'chapter; separation' where /f & S/ became /t/ both; dhail, tadhyeel 'tail, margin, footnote' via /dh/-mutation into /t/; daleel(at) 'guide, mark, leader' via reordering and turning /d/ into /t/.

**Tory Party** 'an outlaw; savage, cruel robber' via Irish toruighe 'plunderer; lit., pursuer, searcher', from toir 'pursuit', from Arabic darak 'pursuit; police' where /d & k/ became /t & gh (Ø)/; daghir 'stealth attacker' via reordering, turning /d/ into /t/, and merging /gh & r/; or Tarra 'drive out; pursue' via lexical shift and turning /t/ into /t/. However, it seems more likely that it comes from Latin taurus 'bull', from Arabic thawr 'bull', passing /th/ into /t/ (cf. Democrats' Donkey). See party.

**Treaty (treat, treatement)** via Old French traitie 'agreement, dealings', from Latin tractatus, tractare (v) 'handling, discussion', from Arabic Taraqa, taTaraqa 'discuss; lit., strike'; or, most likely, direct from Arabic taraDi 'agreement', turning /D/ into /t/.

**Truce (true, truth)** via Old English treow, triws (pl.) 'faith, truth, fidelity; promise; agreement, treaty', treowe 'faithful', Old High German triuwa (Modern treue), borrowed into Latin and Italian tregua, French trève, from Arabic tarawee 'thoughtfulness, consideration', Dhurf, Dhareef (adj.) 'goodness (of speech)' where /Dh & f/ became /t & s/ or taraDi 'agreement', turning /D/ into /s/. However, it comes straight from Arabic taraju3 'retreat', merging /j & 3/ into /s/; Tarr(at) 'driving away', Tar/Tareer (turra(t)) 'beautiful (speech)', or Tarad 'drive away or back' via lexical shift and turning /T & t (d)/ into /t & s/.

**Trust** (entrust, trustee, true) via Old Norse traust 'help, protection, confidence, support', German Trost (trost) 'comfort, consolation, fidelity, trust', Gothic trausti 'agreement, alliance', from Arabic tarDiät 'agreement' where /D/ became /s/; tarikat 'trust, inheritance; lit., something left', taraka (v) 'to leave, to entrust' via lexical shift and replacing /k/ by /s/; or tasattur (sutratt), sotar (v) 'shelter, protect' via reordering and lexicold shift.

**Tycoon** via Japanese taikun 'great lord or prince', from Chinese tai 'great' and gun 'lord', from Arabic Taagh(in), Tagha (v) 'tyrant'; /T & gh/ changed to /t & k/.

**Tyranny** (tyrant, tyrannical, tyrannise) via Old French tyranie, from Latin and Greek tyrannia 'absolute power', from Arabic Tughian 'tyranny', Tagha (v); /T & gh/ passed into /t & r/. See tycoon.

**Union** (unit, unity, unite, united, Unitarian, United Nations (UN), European Union, Union Jack, unify, unification, unison, unique, uni; one, once, ounce, a, an, inch, only, lonely, alone) via Anglo-French and Old French unio(u)n, from Latin union(nem) 'oneness, unity; a single pearl, onion', from unus 'one', from Arabic ʿul, ʿawwal 'one, first', substituting /l/ for /n/ (Jassem 2012a).

**Union Jack** (Jackass, Jacob) is a diminutive of Latin/Greek iacob(u/o)s from Hebrew Yaʿqobh 'one that takes by the heel', from Arabic ṣaqib 'heel, back', 3iqao6 'follower, hawk, a proper name' via /3 & b/-loss. Otherwise, it comes from Arabic ja2sh 'originally chief; donkey, a
proper name' via /2 & sh/-merger into /k/ (Jassem 2014f).

Unity (unite, united) via Anglo-French and Old French unite, from Latin unitatem (nom. unitas) 'oneness, unity', from unus 'one', from Arabic as in Union.

Uprising via Old English (i) up, uppe and German auf, from Arabic bi 'in, by, with' via lexical shift, 3ubb, 3ubaab (pl.) 'top, first' via /3/-elision, or iyab 'coming back' via lexical shift (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) risan 'to rise (from sleep), stand up', Old High German rison 'to rise, flow', German reisen 'travel, rise for a journey', from Arabic saar 'walk' via reversal, ra'as 'to head', or raqa 'rise, ascend' via /q/-mutation into /s/.

Urgency (urgent, urge) via French, from Latin urgentem, urges (nom.), urgev (v) 'to press hard, urge', Old English wrecan 'drive, hunt, pursue', from Arabic 2aarik(in), 2arak (v) 'move, hurry' via /2/-loss and changing /k/ into /j/, 3ajal(in) 'hurry, urgency' via reordering and changing /3 & l/ into /Ø & r/; raja3/arra3 'return' or arja 'delay' via lexical divergence and /3/-loss.

Vassal (vassalage) via Old French, from Latin vassallus, vassus 'manservant, domestic retainer', from Old Celtic *wasso 'young man, squire', from Arabic waSeef 'servant', turning /w/ into /v/ and merging /s/ & /f/; or faSal 'ruler; lit., separator' via lexical shift and turning /f/ into /s/.

Villain (villainy, villa) via Old French vilain 'farmer, peasant', from Latin villainus 'farmhand', from villa 'farm, country house', from Arabic falla2(in) 'farmer'; 2/ was lost.

Viscount (vice-, count, countess) via Old French visconte (Modern vicomte) 'deputy of a count or earl', from Latin (i) vice- 'deputy', from Arabic waSee 'deputy' by passing /w & s/ into /v & s/ and (ii) comes 'member of an imperial court, nobleman', from Arabic qaieA(at) 'valuable, noble; responsible officer', turning /q & t/ into /k (s)/. See advisor & count.

Vote (vow, avow, avowal, avowedly) via Latin votum, vovere (v) 'promise, wish, vow', from Arabic wa'a, wa'i (n) 'promise', wa 'emphatic/swearing particle' where /w/ became /v/; wa3d 'promise' via /w & 3/-merger into /v/ and turning /d/ into /t/; wa'wa'(at), wa3(wa3at) 'talk low', merging /w, ' & 3/ into /v/; fata, fatwa (n) 'give legal opinion'; fad(fad) 'low sound' where /d/ became /t/; or fa'fa'(at) 'talk with difficulty'.

War (warring, war & peace) via Old English wyrrre, werre, Old High German wirran, French guerre, from Arabic wagha 'war' or ghaara(t) where /gh/ became /w/ r/; or 2arb 'war', merging /2 & b/ into /w/. See peace.

 Xenophobia (Xenophile) via (i) Greek xenos 'stranger, guest; refugee, one entitled to hospitality', from Arabic misleen, sakan (v) 'poor, needy, wretched' via reordering and merging /m & n/ or nazi3 (nazee3) 'stranger' via reversal and merging /2 & 3/ into /2 (k)/ and (ii) Latin and Greek phobia 'fear', from Arabic haiba(t), haab (v) 'fear; dignity, respect', turning /h/ into /f/.

As to -phile, it comes via French -phile, Latin philus, and Greek philos, philein (v) 'loving, dear', from Arabic lahaf, malhoof (adj.) 'extreme love' via reversal and merging /h / into /f/.

Zone, War via Latin zona 'geographical belt, celestial zone', from Greek zone 'a belt, the girdle worn by women at the hips', from Arabic zinnar 'belt' via /n & r/-merger; or from Arabic kawn 'world, being'; /k/ became /z/.

In short, the total number of democratic (political and diplomatic) terms amounted to 260 in this study, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

4. DISCUSSION

The results clearly show that democratic (political and diplomatic) terms in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and all Indo-European languages are true cognates for sharing identical or similar forms and meanings, whose differences, however, are all due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic change. As the percentage of shared words between Arabic,
English, Latin or Greek, for example, amounted to 100%, it indicates their membership to the same language—i.e., dialects, for which a much lower 80% ratio is usually set according to Cowley’s (1997: 172-173) 100-word list-based classification.

Thus the results fully agree with the findings of previous studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-d) in which English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabic were all found to be not only members of the same family but also rather dialects of the same language. In particular, they lend further support to the radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory on all levels of analysis. On the theoretical plane, the main principle which states that Arabic, English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is, therefore, verifiably sound and empirically true. Thus they make up a larger language family, which has been termed Eurabian or Urban as a blend of European and Arabian languages (Jassem 2015c: 41, 2015d). Furthermore, this implies by necessity that all the above languages descended from an earlier, perfect, suddenly-emerged language, called radical (world) language from which all human languages initially came and which has incessantly and variably survived into today’s languages, though getting simpler and simpler over time. In other words, it could never have died out beyond recognition. With little effort and proper methodology, it can be easily recovered as shown in this work. So it seems that its closest or most conservative and productive descendant is Arabic for having preserved almost all its features (Jassem 2014h-k, 2015a-d). In fact, all Indo-European languages descended directly from Arabic for reasons outlined earlier (Jassem 2015a-b, 2015d: 131-132; 2014a-b, 2014e).

As a consequence, reconstructing an old world language is needless; rather that proto-language, called radical language here, is still very much alive and vibrant, having survived into today’s languages, with Arabic being its closest descendant as the above data clearly shows. Actually, the survival of a suddenly-emerged, perfect World Radical (or Root) language from which all human languages arose and into which it has variably survived by getting simpler and simpler as time goes by, is one of the major findings and contributions of this research (for detail, see Jassem 2014h: 254-256, 2014i: 116-117; 2014k, 2015a-b). Thus the quest should focus on relating those languages to it instead of reconstructing hypothetical, fictitious languages.

The exact time and place of the split up between Arabic and the so-called Indo-European languages is immaterial. The fact remains that these languages were, indeed still are and will continue to be, closely related dialects which developed and coexisted over time in one geographically connected area. For example, democracy and politics will never change further than their current forms are from their Arabic parent cognates as explained in (3) above; that is virtually the end. In fact, they are most likely, given ease and speed of international telecommunications today, to revert back to their original forms in Arabic because change is cyclic in nature.

Turning to the analytical plane now, the procedures all operated neatly and smoothly. Phonetically, the whole changes were natural and plausible, cyclic and multi-directional, including processes like substitution, deletion, reversal, merger, split, reordering, reduction, and so on. Morphologically, the affixes, whether inflectional or derivational, had true Arabic cognates as well (see Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b, 2013l, 2015d).

Semantically, lexical stability was the common pattern where most democratic (political and diplomatic) terms preserved their basic meanings across the languages, e.g., democracy, monarchy, conciliation, security, queen, king. The recurrence of lexical convergence in the data was due to formal and semantic similarity between Arabic words, on the one hand, and their English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates, on the other. For instance, diplomat, conciliation, king, monarch, duke, queen might each derive from several Arabic words, all formally and semantically similar (see 3 above). Although only one cognate might be the ultimate source in the end, no need is felt for the time being.
to specify which one it might be; the reader may judge. Likewise, semantic multiplicity (polysemy) was recurrent, where some English words had more than one meaning, which might just as well have more than one likely Arabic cognate; for example, duke, acqittal, free, accredit have two different meanings each, every one of which derives from formally and semantically similar Arabic words (see 3 above). As a matter of fact, most Arabic words are polysmous in nature as in the root cognates for duke and militia in (3) above. Lexical shift often occurred as in politics (policy, polity, policy, polis) which moved from its original or radical meaning 'village, town' to 'running its affairs' currently; queen and duke are other examples (see 3 above). Lexical divergence took place in words like duke which could derive from Arabic deek 'kind, sympathetic person; cock; the bone behind the ear' or diq 'small man' (see 3 above). Lexical split affected Arabic faraj 'free', leading to free, friend, and Friday in English via /j/-loss; and so did polis, giving politics, policy, polity, police, metropolitan, all from Arabic balad 'village, town, country' via /d/-mutation into /t & s/. Lexical change affected villain, which developed from farmer to bad person, rascal. Finally, lexical variability was rampant in the data, whether at the level of the different forms of the same words within the same language such as English sir/sire and senior/senate or across the languages like English sir, Latin senex, seior, senior, and Arabic sirr/sarat (see 3 above). Arabic, in particular, is replete with linguistic variability of all types such as sirr, zeer, zair, zoor 'sir'; malath, maladh, malas, malaT 'militia'; bawz, buza', bazo, baaz, baza 'bias' (see 3 above).

Finally, a word on methodology. Although tracing the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words works well and helps a lot by, actually cannot be carried out without, following the routes outlined in their etymologies such as Harper (2015), there are countless instances in which the derivation is not only uncertain or unknown but also seems implausible and/or too complicated lengthwise. In many cases like accord, acqittal, assembly, conciliation, congress, consultation, council, count, credentials, diplomat, duke, emancipation, enthral, master, monarch, reconciliation rapprochement, security, truce, treaty, villain, etc., a direct derivation from Arabic is shorter and more logical, which, at the same time, preserves both the form and meaning of cognate words.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The main findings can be recapitulated as follows:

i) The 260 democratic (political and diplomatic) terms in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are true cognates, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change.

ii) The radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory has been adequate for genetically relating democratic (political and diplomatic) terms in all the above languages to one another, according to which they are all dialects of the same language and which comprise one large language family that may be called Eurabian or Urban, for short. Phonetically, the main changes included substitution, reversal, reordering, deletion, split, and merger; lexically, the recurrent patterns were stability, convergence, multiplicity, shift, split, and variability.

iii) The Radical or Root Language, or early prehistoric language, was real and perfect, which has variably survived into today's languages. As Arabic is phonetically, morphologically, and lexically the widest and most complex of all, it can be safely said that it has inherited almost all the Radical Language features, thereby showing its incessant permanence as the most conservative of all.

iv) Finally, the current work supports earlier calls for further research into all language levels, especially lexis (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-d). Also the application of such findings to language teaching, lexicology and lexicography, translation (Jassem 2014d, 2015a), cultural (including anthropological, historical, social, religious) awareness, understanding, and heritage is badly needed.

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to promote cross-cultural understanding and cooperation in all aspects of human life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks are warmly extended to everyone who contributed to this research in any way worldwide. For my supportive and inspiring wife, Amanie M. Ibrahim, I remain indebted as ever.

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