



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 *democratie*, from Latin *democratia*, from Greek *demokratia* 'people's power' as a compound of (i) *demo-* '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-l, 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 foregoing 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, heir 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 alama3ani* (2015), and the author's knowledge and use as a native (Shami Arabic) speaker. All the gentic 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, /ʔ & 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 /' / 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 *al-* '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 =asharT*) '(the) condition' via lexical shift and passing /sh & T/ into /k & d/ (cf. **cord** from Arabic *shareeT* 'cord, string').

Accredit (*accreditation*, *credit*, *creed*, *credo*, *credential*, *incredible*, *incredulous*, *incredulity*) via French *accréditér*, from Latin *credium* 'a loan', *creditere*, *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 *aquiter* 'to satisfy a debt; pay up', from (i) *a(d)-* 'to' above and (ii) *quit* 'free, clear', from Arabic 'a3taq 'to set free' via reordering and /3/-loss; or *qaDa* '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 *waSee* 'deputy', *awSa/tawaSa* (v) 'advise', *waSia(t)/tawSia(t)* (n), turning /t, w, & S/ into /d, v, & s/. See **Vice**.

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

Agreement (*agree*) via Old French *agreer* '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 *3aawan* 'to help' where /3 & w/ merged into /v/ and /n/ became /r/; otherwise, from *3aDeed* 'aide; helper' via /3/-loss and merging /D & d/; or *yad* 'hand; aide' via lexical shift.

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

Allegiance (*alliance; alloy; 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 /3/-loss; (ii) or from French *alier* as in **ally**.

Allow (*allowance, allowable*) via Old French, from Latin *allocare* 'allocate', from Arabic '*a2all, 2alal* (n) 'allow, permit' via /2/-loss.

Ally (*alliance, allegiance; alloy; ligament; loyalty, leal, league*) via Old French *alier* '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, arkhein* (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 *aristocracie* (*aristocratie*), from Latin *aristocratia*, from Greek *aristokratia* 'rule or government of the best', from Greek *aristos* 'best; originally most fitting', from Arabic *raqia(t), arqa* 'highest; best' where /q/ became /s/ or *ra'ees(at)* 'head, chief' and (ii) *-kratia* as in **democracy**.

Assembly, General (*assemblee*) 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 *mithil* 'like' via reordering and turning /th/ into /s/; or from *shaml* (*al-shaml = ash-shaml*), *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 *assurance* 'promise; safety', *asseurur* (v), from Vulgar Latin *assecurar*, from (i) *ad-* 'to unite, combine', from Arabic *a2ad*



'one' via /z/-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 /z/-loss and replacing /d/ by /t/ and (ii)–*kratia* as in **democracy**.

Backward (*backwards*) via Old English (i) *bæc* '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 *ball(at)* '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 *pyxis, 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 *biais* 'slant, slope, oblique', from Arabic *bawz/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 *borc* 'town, village', from Frankish *burg* 'city', from Arabic *burj* 'tower' via lexical shift. As to the plural suffix *-sie*, it relates to Arabic '*aat(i)* 'plural suffix', turning /t/ into /s/ (Jassem 2012f, 2013a, 2015d).

Bureaucracy (*bureaucrat, bureaucratic*) 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 *burda(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 (*captivity, captivate, captivation, 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 *khasa* '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 *ceremonia*, 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 *Zurma(t), Zirman, Zaruma* (v) 'holiness; awe; respect; prohibition' where /2/ became /s (k)/. See **Master** (*Mr., Mrs., Miss*).

Chancellor, Lord (*chancel, cancel*) via Old English *cancelor*, from Latin *cancellarius* 'keeper of the barrier, secretary', *cancellus* 'grating, bar, counter', diminutive of *cancer* 'crossed bars, lattice', from Arabic *janzeer* 'chain, crossed bar', turning /j & z/ into /k & s/; lexical shift applied (cf. **cancer** in Jassem 2015c). See **lord**.

Charge d'Affairs via Old French (i) *charge* 'load, burden; imposition; responsibility', *chargier* (v), from Latin *carricare* 'to load a wagon or cart', from *carrus* 'wagon', from Arabic *shareek, ashraaka* (v) 'partner' where /k/ passed into /g/ (cf. Arabic *khurj* 'animal backbag' via lexical shift and passing /kh/ into /k/), (ii) *de* 'of, whose', from Arabic *dhi* 'of, whose' where /dh/ became /d/ (Jassem 2012c), and (ii) *affaire* (Modern *affaire*) 'business, event', from *à faire* 'to do', from Latin *ad-* 'to' and *facere* 'do, make', from Arabic *'amr* 'affair, event' where /m/ became /f/. That is, Arabic *shareek dhi 'amr* makes more sense than the illogical Latin derivation (cf. the story of Moses and Aaron in *the Holy Quran XX:32*, using the same phrase).

Charter, UN (*chart, Magna Carta, card*) via Old French *charter* 'charter, letter, document', from Latin *chartula, cartula* 'lit., little paper', diminutive of *charta, carta* 'paper, document', from Arabic *qirTas* 'paper' via /T & s/-merger into /t/; or *waraq(at)* 'paper' via reordering and turning /q/ into /ch (k)/.

As to **magna**, it comes from Arabic *ajma3een, majmoo3* 'all, great' via reordering and /3/-loss. See **majority**.

Chauvinism 'blind nationalism' via French after *Nicholas Chauvin* 'soldier of Napoleon's Grand Armee', from Latin *Calvinus, calvus* 'bald', from Arabic *qaree3, aqra3* 'master; lit., bald', turning /q, r, & 3/ into /k, l, & v/; or *aSla3, SaI3(oob)* 'bald', turning /S, & 3/ into /k & v/ (Jassem 2014a).

Christian Party (*Christianity, Christ, Christopher, Chris, Christina, Christie*) via Old English *cristen* and Greek *kristinos, kristintos*, from Arabic *naSrani* 'Christian', *naSaara* (pl.) 'helpers, disciples'. *naSraniat* (n) 'Christianity', *naSara* (v) 'help, assist'; reordering and splitting /S/ into /sk/ applied (Jassem (2014g). See **party**.

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**.

Clause (*clausal, close*) via Latin *clausa, clausula* 'conclusion, end', *claudere* (v) 'close, shut, conclude', from Arabic *khulaSa(t), khaluSa* (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 *maDa, 'amDa* 'pass, send, sign' by turning /D/ into /t (s)/ or *madda, amadda* 'supply, stretch, spread, send out' via lexical shift and /d/-mutation into /t (s)/. Indivisibly, otherwise, from Arabic *jam3(un), jama3* (v) 'group' via /j & 3/-mutation into /k & sh/



Committee (*commit, mission*) via Anglo-French, from Latin *committere* (v) 'to unite, connect', from Arabic as in **commission**. Otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic *jam3iat/jamaa3at, jama3* (v) 'society, group' via /ʒ/-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', *jam3(atun)* (n), *jama3a(tun)* (n), *jumoo3* (pl.) 'group, crowd' where /j & ʒ/ became /k & n/; *ʒumoom, ʒaam* 'general, public' where /ʒ & m/ became /k & n/; or *qaum(un), qawmia(t)* 'people', turning /q/ into /k/ (Jassem 2013c). 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 *zaboon* 'customer, friend', turning /z/ into /k/ and inserting /p/. See **company**.

Company (*companion, accompaniment*) via Old French *compagnie* 'society, friendship, body of soldiers', from Latin *companiono* '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 *qamra(t)* 'room' where /q/ turned into /k/; otherwise, from Arabic *zumra(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', *concil(i)are* '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 *nafar* '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) *gradi* 'to walk', from *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 /q/ 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, & ʒ/ 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 2013o). 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) *spirare* 'to breathe', from Arabic *zafar* 'to breathe' where /z & f/ became /s & p/; *ishra'ab* '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*, *constituere* (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 *shiad* 'build', turning /j (sh) & th (d, T)/ into /s & t/ and dropping /2/.

Constitution (*constitute, constituency, institution*) via Old French *constitucion* 'establishment', from Latin *constitutio(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 *sa'al, 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 *daqqa, indaqqa* 'touch, knock, dig', turning /T (d) & j (q)/ into /t & g/ and inserting /n/; otherwise, and more appropriately, from Arabic *nataj, nateeja(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 *nafa, nafi(atun)* (n) 'exile' via reversal, lexical shift, and turning /b/ into /v/.

Coronation (*coroner, crown*) See **crown**.

Corporation (*corporate, corporal, corporeal, 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 (*conciliation, 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 (jalal)* 'group; generation', turning /q (sh & j)/ into /k/. See **conciliation & UN Security**.

Counsel (*counselor, counseling*) via Old French *conseil* 'advice', from Latin *consilium* 'plan, opinion', from (i) *com-* 'together' and (ii) *calare* 'to call', from Arabic *qaal* 'say' or *sa'al* 'ask'. See **consult**.

Count (*countess, viscount; 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 *raa2* 'go' via /2/-loss; however, it comes, as a whole, from Arabic *naaqiT (naqeeT)* (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 /h (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 *credentialis* '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 *coroune*), 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', *dælan* (v) 'divide, share', *dæl* (n) 'part, share, quantity, amount', German *Teil*, from Arabic *daawal* (also *tadaawal*) 'deal; circulate; buy and sell', *doola(t)* (n) 'the thing dealt in with'; or *dallal, dallaal* (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 /r/.

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) *dependentem* '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/. See **royal**.

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 awadim/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 *yumn(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 *baDa3, biD3* (n) 'cut' via /3/-loss, *batar/batta* 'cut'; otherwise, from *ba3ath, baththa* '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 *despota*, 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', *dictare* (v) 'say often, prescribe', *dicere* 'say, tell', from Arabic *Daaj* 'say, shout' where /D & j/ became /d & s/ or *qaDa* 'judge', *qaDi(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, diploid*) via French *diplomatie*, from Latin *diplomaticos*, from *diploma* 'official document conferring a privilege', from Greek *diploma* 'license, chart; originally paper folded twice', from (i) *diploon* 'to double, fold over', from *diploos* '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 (-oma)* '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-* 'derivational affix' via /t/-mutation into /d/ and /s/-insertion and (ii) *sectio* (n), *secare* (v) 'cut', from Arabic *shaqq(at)*, *tashaqqaaq* (v) 'to dissect', *tashaqquq(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)*, *dissidere* (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)*, *dallal* (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', *daiyaan* (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 *deu* '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 *Taa3a(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 'lodship' via /l/-dissimilation into /r/; or 'al'al 'chief, master', turning /l/ into /r/.

Election (*elect, elective; collect, recollect; lecture; dialect; intellect; locution, elocution, illocution*) via Anglo-French *eleccion*, Old French *elecion*, from Latin *electio(nem)*, *eligere* (v) 'select', from (i) *ex-* 'out', from Arabic *aqSa* '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 /q & 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



anamil '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* (*mankibatun*) '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 *3alaam(at)*, *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 /q/ into /g/.

Emperor (*empire, imperialism, imperial, imperative, umpire, mayor*) via French *empereur*, from Latin *imperator* 'commander, emperor', *imperare* (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 *wa3d* 'pledge, promise' via /3/-loss or mutation into /g/ into which /d/ assimilated or merged: i.e., (*3an*) *wa3d* ↔ *wadiare* (*wed*) ↔ *en gage* 'under pledge'- roll-free Arabic.

Enthrall (*enthralment*) via Old English and Norse *thræll* 'bondsmen, 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', *dhaleel* (adj.) 'subdued, frightened' via /r/-insertion or turning /l/ into /r/.

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

Excellency, His (Your) via Latin *excellencia* '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', *3aal* 'high', or *ikleel* 'crown; a decorative head band' where /j (k & 3)/ changed into /s/ all. For **your/his**, see Jassem (2012c, 2013, 2014h).

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

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

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

Feudalism (*feud, feudal, feudalism*) 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 *fadad* 'loud or low voice'.

Flag 'cloth ensign' via German *Flagge*, Danish *flag*, Dutch *vlag*, and Swedish *flagg*, from Arabic *bairaq* '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 *vri*), 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 (∅)/; 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(t)* 'nose' via lexical shift and reordering; or *nafra(t)*, *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 *rakib*, *rukban* (n) 'to ride' via reordering and turning /k/ into /g/; however, it comes from Arabic *kabeer* 'great, big; ruler', *kabura* (v), *kubran* (n) where /k & b/ became /g & v/; or *jabara* 'to rule by force', *jabaroot* & *jubraan* (n) 'despotism', turning /j & b/ into /g & v/.

Guest of Honour via Old English *gast/giest* 'guest, enemy, stranger', German *Gast* 'guest', and Latin *hostis* 'enemy', *hospes* 'host', from Arabic *ghaazi(at)*, *ghuzaa(t)* (pl.) 'enemy, invader' via lexical shift and changing /gh & z/ to /g & s/; or *qaaSid* '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 *jabhat* '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', *hada* (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, heiress', 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 *zatta* '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(at)*, *rubban(at)* 'lord, owner' via reordering.

Heir Crown See **crown & heir**.

Hierarchy (*hierarchy, 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) *arkhos*, *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 *shahiq* 'very high'; /sh & h/ merged and /q/ became /h (g)/. 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 *zima* 'protected (land)' or *khum* 'petty house', turning /2 (kh)/ 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 *üben* '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 /f, 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 *honeur*), from Latin *honorem, honos/honor* (nom.) 'honour, dignity, reputation, office', from Arabic *Zurma(t), Zaram* '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 *3izba(t), 3azzab* (v) 'looking after guests; (offering) food and drink; stay'; /3 & z/ became /h & s/ (Jassem 2014a). See **host**.

Host (*hostile, hostility, hostage; 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 *Zashd* '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 *nama, 'anaam* (pl.) 'child, human, man' via reversal and turning /' / 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 *empereur* 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 *nufudh* '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 /g & s/ applied (see Jassem 2013c, 2014g & j, 2015d). See **design**.

Insurgence (*insurgent, resurge, resurgence*) via Latin *insurgente(m/ns)* (p.p.), *insurgere* 'rise up/against, revolt', from (i) *in-* 'against' from Arabic *ʕan* 'on, from' via /ʕ/-loss and lexical shift or *in* 'not' (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) *surgere* 'to rise', from Arabic *shijar* 'fighting' via reordering and replacing /sh/ by /s/; *kharaj* 'come out, appear, resurrect' in which /kh/ became /s/; *ashraq* 'of the sun, rise', turning /sh & q/ into /s & g/; or *zaraq* 'sneak in, penetrate' via lexic shift and turning /z & q/ into /s & j/).

Invitation (*invite*) via French *invitée* 'guest', from Arabic *Daif* 'guest', *Diāfat(un)* (n), *inDaāf(at)* (v.) via reordering or reversal and substituting /t/ for /D/.

Isocracy from Greek *isokratia* 'equality of power', from (i) *isos, iso-* 'equal', from Arabic *sawa'*, *sawas(iat)* 'equal' and (ii) *-kratia* as in **democracy**.

Item (*itemize*) via Latin *item* (adv) 'likewise, just so, moreover', from (i) *ita* 'thus', *id* 'it', from Arabic *ta, dhi* 'this' via lexical shift and (ii) *-tem* 'adverbial ending', from Arabic *-tin* 'indef. acc. fem. suffix'; otherwise, from Arabic *qaTam* 'cut', merging /q & T/ into /t/.

King via Old English *cyning* 'king, ruler', Old High German *kuning*, German *König*, from Arabic *qinaan* 'an ancient king who used to take all ships by force; leader' via /q/-split into /k & g/; *qinqin* 'underground water expert' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q & q/ into /k & g/; or *qamqaam* 'king, leader' via reordering, turning /q & q/ into /k & g/, and merging /m & m/ into /n/.

Knight via Old English *cniht* 'boy, youth; servant, attendant' and German *Knecht (kneht)* 'servant, bondman, vassal', from Arabic *qinn(at)* 'slave' via lexical shift and replacing

/q/ by /k/; *naSeef* 'servant, boy, slave' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /S & f/ into /k & t/; or *nastaq* 'servant' via lexical shift, reordering, and changing /s & q/ into /k & g (h)/.

Labour Party via Old French *labor* (Modern *labour*) 'labour, work', from Latin *labor/labos* 'work, toil; hardship, pain, fatigue', from Arabic *lughooob* 'tiredness' via reordering and turning /gh/ into /r/. 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 *laffa(t/h)* 'a bread roll' via reordering and (ii) *-dige* 'maid', *dæge* 'bread maker', from Arabic *duqqa(t), diqq* 'wheat crushing; wheat crusher; useless person' or *daya(t)* 'mid-wife' where /q (y)/ became /g/; otherwise, as a whole, from *waalida(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', *laa2* (v) 'throw, lay, appear' or *2all, 2alal* (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 *radda(t)* 'coming back, rearrangement' or *iraada(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 *ʕallaq* 'bind, hang' via /ʕ/-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 *baar* (*albaar*) '(the) generous, kind' or *barri/albarri* 'outside; free' via reordering.

Lord (*lordship; lead, leader, leadership; lady*) via Old English *hlaford* 'household master; ruler, superior; God', short for *hlafweard* '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', *araada* (v) 'want, order' via /l/-split from /r/ or from *waalid* 'father; elder' via /r/-insertion (Jassem 2013k, 2014e). See **lady**.

Loyal (*loyalty, ally, alliance, allegiance, leal*) 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', *walaa'* & *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 *majeed* 'great, grand, honoured', *majid* (n); /d/ split into /st/.

Majority (*major*) via Old French, from Latin *majoritas* 'majority', from *maior*, comparative of *magnus* 'large, great', from Arabic *majeed* '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(iat)* 'majority' via reordering and /h/-loss.

Manager (*management, manage, managerial, manual*) perhaps via Italian *maneggiare* 'to handle (horses)', from Latin *manus* 'hand', from Arabic *anamil* '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 *anamil* '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 *manifestus* '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 *mægester*, French *maistre*, from Latin *magister* 'chief, head, teacher, director', *magis* (adv.) 'more', from Arabic *musaiTir* '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 /r/ 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 *maitresse*) 'mistress, lover; house keeper, female teacher', feminine of *maistre* 'master', from Arabic *mafrash* '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 *3air* 'owner, master' or *Zurr* '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 /j/.

Militia (*military junta, militate*) via Latin *militia* 'warfare, military service', from *miles* 'soldier; one who marches in a troop', Sanskrit *melah* 'assembly', from Arabic *mildh/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 *maila(t)* 'group attack; lit., inclination', *ma(y)al* (v), *tamayal* 'to walk proudly' via lexical shift; or *maththal* '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 *menistre* 'servant', from Latin (i) *minus, minor* 'less', from Arabic *maneen (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, minute, diminish, diminutive; minister, administer, administration*) via Middle French, from Latin *minorita(tem/s)*, from *minor/minus* 'less', from Arabic *maneen (mamnoon), manna* (v) 'reduced, lessened; given', *min* (prep.) 'from, minus'; *numnum* 'very small' via reordering; or *manqooS (naaqiS)* 'reduced', *naqS (nuqSaana)* (n), *naqaS* (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 *musaiTir* '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 *man'a, naa'i* (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(iat)* (n) 'monarch(y)' where /l/ split into /n & r/. See **monarch**.

Nationalism (*nation, national, nationality, nationalization; native, natal*) via French *nationalisme, nationalist, 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).

Natioanl 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', *ergon* (v) 'work', from Arabic *qarn* '(musical) horn, connection', *qarana* (v), *qarnat(un)* (n) via reordering, turning /q/ into /g/, and lexical shift; or, less likely though, from *3irq(un)* 'organ, vein, race, line', turning /3 & q/ into /w & g/.

Palace, Royal via Old French, from Latin *pala(c/t)ium* 'palace', from Arabic *balaaT* 'palace; rocks', turning /T/ into /s/. See **royal**.

Papacy (*papal. papa, Pope, paternal, paternity, patrimony, patriarchy; father*) via Latin *papa* 'father', *pa* 'baby speak', from Arabic *baa(ba), abb(at)* 'father', *abawiat* 'fatherhood', turning /t/ into /s/.

Parliament (*parliamentary, parlour, parley, parable, MP*) via Old French *parlement* 'a speaking, talk', *parler* 'to speak', from Latin *parabolare* (v) 'to speak', from *parapola* 'speech', from Arabic *bar(bar)* or *balbal* '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; *zabr, zubur* (pl.) 'division, cut; parties' via reversal and turning /z/ into /s/; *rabiTa(t)* 'group, bond, party', *biTaanat* '(inner



party or group', or *rahT* '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; pa, 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 /r/-insertion; or *biTreer* 'proud man', turning /T/ into /t/ (Jassem 2013k).

Peace (*pact, compact*) via Latin *pax* 'agreement, treaty of peace, compact', from Arabic *bai3a(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 *baar* '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 *ababeel* 'people' or *sabila(t)* 'people, passers-by' via reordering and (ii) *sciscere* 'vote for, assent, approve', from *scire* 'to know', from Arabic *saasa (sayas), siyasat* (n) 'to deal gently with' via lexical shift or from *Seet* 'voice'.

Pledge via Old French *plege* (Modern *pleige*) 'hostage, security, bail, guarantee', from West

Germanic root **pleg-* 'have responsibility for', from Arabic *qabal, qabeel* (n) 'accept' via reordering and turning /k (q) & f/ 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, abaabeel)* (pl.) 'many, much', *ubool* (n), *abila* (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, polity, polis, metropolis, metropolitan, cosmopolitan, Tripoli; place*) via Middle French *politique*, from Latin *politicus*, from Greek *politicos* '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 *pouvoir* '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 *murwa(t)* 'strength, power', turning /m/ into /p/.

Prerogative (*rogation*) via Old French, from Latin *praerogativa* 'special right; previous choice', originally from *praerogativus* 'chosen to vote first', from *praerogere* 'ask before others', from (i) *prae-* 'before', from Arabic *baraa'* 'first', *barra* 'outside', or *qabl* 'before' via reordering and merging /q & l/ into /r/ (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) *rogare* '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) *prae* 'before' above and (ii) *sedere* 'sit', from Arabic *sada2* 'sit, lie' via /2/-loss, *jatha* 'sit' or *qa3ad* 'sit' by turning /j (q) & th/ into /s & d/; *saiyed* 'lord, master', *saad* (v) 'to prevail, dominate'; or *saa3id* 'head, president' via /3/-loss. That is, *saiyed baar* → *baar saiyed* → *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 /r/-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 *qabl* 'before, in front of', *qabliat* (n) via reordering and the merger of /q & l/ into /r/; *baar* 'the first (of every month)'; or *bidayat* 'beginning', *baadi* (adj.), *'abda* (comp.) 'having priority', turning /d/ into /r/.

Privilege (*privileged; private, legal*) via Old French,

from Latin *privilegium* 'law applying to one person', from (i) *privus* 'individual', from Arabic *baria(t)* 'people' where /t/ became /v/, *rabeeb* 'polite person' or *rab3(at)* 'a medium-sized, full-bodied person' via reordering and turning /3/ into /v/ 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, kabar* (v) 'to enlarge' or *bikr, bakra(t)* 'first child' via reordering, passing /k/ into /g/, and /n/-insertion. However, it seems that (i) *propa-* 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 proganda itself.

Protest (*protestation, Protestant, attest, attestation; contest; detest; testify; testimony, testimonial; testament*) via Old French *protest* (Modern *prôtet*), from Latin *protestari* 'declare publicly, testify, protest', from (i) *pro-* 'forth, before' above and (ii) *testari* (v) 'testify', from *testis* 'witness', from Arabic *tashahud, shahid* (n) 'seeing, witness', merging /sh & h/ into /s/ and turning /d/ into /t/; *Tass(at)* 'see', turning /T/ into /t/; *Saut, taSweet* 'sound, sounding, shouting', *Seet, taSyeeet* '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 *qaiyen* 'beautiful girl, female singer, woman'; lexical shift occurred.

Questionnaire (*question, quest, query*) 'a list of questions' via French *question*, from Latin *quaestio(nem)* 'inquiry, examining, questioning', *quaerere* (v) 'ask, seek', from Arabic *qiSSat* (n) 'story', *qaSSa* (v), *taqaSSa* (v) 'ask, pursue, examine'.

Raj (*rajah, raja*) via Hindi *raj* 'rule, dominion, kingdom', *raja(h)* 'king, prince', Sanskrit *rajan* 'king', Latin *rex*, Old Irish *rig* 'king', from Arabic *ra'ees* 'ruler, governor, head'; /s & ee/ merged into /j/. See **regal**.

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) *apochier* 'approach', from Latin *propiare* 'come nearer', *prope* 'near', from Arabic *qareeb* 'near', *aqrab* (comp. adj.) 'nearer' via reversal and turning /q/ into /ch/ (Jassem 2013n, 2014c).

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-* 'against' above and (ii) *bellum* 'war', from Arabic *balaa'(un)*, *bala* (v) 'trouble, fight, war'.

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

Regal (*royal, ruler, ruling, ruly, unruly, regiment, 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, ruly, 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*, *repraesentare* (v) 'to stand for; show, make present', from (i) *re-* 'again' above and (ii) *praesentare* 'to present' lit., to place before', from *praesentem* (nom. *praesens*) 'present, in sight', from *praesesse* 'be before', from (iii) *prae-* '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 *elephantus*, 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/.



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, again' above and (ii) *volvere* 'to roll, from Arabic *laffa(tun), talafuttun* 'turn, fold' via reordering or from *Zawla* 'turn, change, about' where /r/, 2, & w/ turned into /t/ & 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, ruly, unruly, regiment, regulate, regular*) via Old French *riuler*, Norman French *reule* '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 /r/-split from /l/; or *rajul, tarajal* (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), sancire* (v) 'decree, confirm, ratify, permit; consecrate', from Arabic *kaneesat(un)* 'church'; lexical shift, reordering, and turning /k/ into /s/ applied (Jassem 2014e).

Secretary General (*secretaire, secretariat, secret, sacred, obscurity*) via Latin *secretarius* 'clerk, notary, confidant', from *secretarium* 'council-chamber, conclave', *secretum* 'a secret', from *secretus* 'set apart, hidden, private', from (i) *se-* 'without', from Arabic *zaa2* 'move out' or *Saaf* 'pure, free' via /z (S) & 2 (f)/-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 *g(e/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 *ras* 'run, rush (of water)', from Arabic *rash* 'shower' or *jaree* 'running, flowing' via reversal and passing /j/ into /s/ and/or (ii) Middle French *razza, race* 'race, breed, lineage, family', from Italian *razza*, from Arabic *ra's* 'a huge and strong group of people; lit., head' or *jiraa'* '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 *setl(e)* 'a seat, stall, position, abode', German *Sessel*, Latin *sella* 'seat, chair', from Arabic *jalas* '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)/deera(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 into /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 *socius* 'companion, 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-/mus-* (*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', *siadat* (n), *suddat* (n), *saiyed, 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-* 'derivational 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 *strican, strac* (n) 'stroke, rub, smooth' and Middle Low German *strek* (German *Streich*), from Arabic *Taraq (istaTraq)* 'hit'; /T/ split into /st/ and /q/ became /k/. See **public**.

Subject (*subjection, subjectivity; object, objection, objectivity; abject, deject, 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), subiugare* (v) 'to subjugate, subdue; lit., bring under the yoke', from (i) *sub* 'under', from Arabic *Sawb* 'falling; towards' and (ii) *iugum* '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) *fragor* 'shouts', from Arabic *faghar* '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', *qaaDi* '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 *khiTat, 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 2014e) 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, g, n, & Ø/ ensued.

Throne (*enthroned*) 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, transcendence, descend, descent*), it came via Latin *ascensio(nem)* 'a rising', *ascendere* (v) 'to mount, ascend', from Arabic *Sa3ad/aS3ad* 'ascend', *Su3ood* (n), turning /S & 3/ into /s & n/.

Title (*titular*) via Old English *titul* from Old French *titre* 'title or chapter of a book, legal permit', from Latin *titulus* 'inscription, label, ticket, heading, title of honour' from Arabic *faSl* '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 and 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, treatment*) via Old French *traitie* 'agreement, dealings', from Latin *tractatus, tractare* (v) 'handling, discussion', from Arabic *Taraqa, taTarraq* '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 *tarDiat* '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* (*sutrat*), *satar* (v) 'shelter, protect' via reordering and lexical 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, tyrannize*) 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 *unio(nem)* 'oneness, unity; a single pearl, onion', from *unus* 'one', from Arabic *'ul, 'awwal* 'one, first', substituting /l/ for /n/ (Jassem 2012a).

Union Jack (*Jackass, Jacob*) is a diminutive of Latin/Greek *Iacob(u/o)s* from Hebrew *Ya'qobh* 'one that takes by the heel', from Arabic *3aqib* 'heel, back', *3iqaab* '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 *risan* '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, urgens* (nom.), *urgere* (v) 'to press hard, urge', Old English *wrecan* 'drive, hunt, pursue', from Arabic *Zaarik(in), Zarak* (v) 'move, hurry' via /2/-loss and changing /k/ into /j/, *3ajal(in)* 'hurry, urgency' via reordering and passing /3 & l/ into /∅ & r/; *raja3/arja3* '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 *faiSal* 'ruler; lit., separator' via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /s/.

Villain (*villainy, villa*) via Old French *vilain* 'farmer, peasant', from Latin *villanus* '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 *qaiem(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 *wyrre, 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 *miskeen, sakan* (v) 'poor, needy, wretched' via reordering and merging /m & n/ or *nazi3 (nazee3)* 'stranger' via reversal and merging /z & 3/ into /z (x)/ 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 & f/ 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 splitup 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*, *acquittal*, *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 polysymous in nature as in the root cognates for *duke* and *militia* in (3) above. Lexical shift often occurred as in *politics* (*policy*, *polity*, *police*, *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* 'militial'; *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*, *acquittal*, *assembly*, *conciliation*, *congress*, *consultation*, *council*, *count*, *credentials*, *diplomat*,

duke, *emancipation*, *enthrall*, *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



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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