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The Arabic Origins of "Water and Sea" Terms in English, German, and French: A Lexical Root Theory Approach

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Abstract

This paper applies the lexical root theory to the investigation of the Arabic origins of *water* and *sea* terms in English, (German, French, and Latin). The data consists of over a 150 English words for *water*, *sea*, *fish* and *ships*. The results show that all such words in Arabic and English, for example, are true cognates with the same or similar forms and meanings, which means they belong not only to the same family but also to the same language, contrary to traditional Comparative (Historical Linguistics) Method claims. The different forms amongst Arabic and English words are shown to be due to natural and plausible causes of phonetic, morphological and semantic change. For example, Greek *hydro*, English *water*, and German *Wasser* all come from Arabic *qaTr* 'water, rain' via different sound change routes where /q & T/ became /h & d/ in Greek but /w & t (s)/ in English and German. Due to their lexical variety and multiplicity, Arabic words are the original source from which they emanated. In short, this proves the adequacy of the lexical root theory for the present analysis according to which Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are dialects of the same language with the first being the origin.

Keywords: Water, sea, and shipping words, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, historical linguistics, lexical root theory

1. Introduction

In his study of the numeral words from *one* to *trillion* in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek and Sanskrit, Jassem (2012a) showed that all exhibit the same or similar forms and meanings in general, forming true cognates with Arabic as their end origin. For example, *one (unique, unity, Unitarian, unison, once, only, inch*, etc.) derives from Arabic *awwal/oola* 'one (m/f)' through the change of /l/ to /n/. This led him to reject the claims of the Comparative 'Historical Linguistics' Method which classifies Arabic and English, German, French, and so on as members of different language families (Bergs and Brinton 2012; Algeo 2010; Crystal 2010: 302; Campbell 2006: 190-191; Crowley 1997: 22-25, 110-111; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 61-94). Therefore, he proposed the lexical root theory to account for the genetic relationships between Arabic and English, in particular, and all (Indo-) European languages in general. Three main reasons were adduced for that: namely, (a) geographical continuity and/or proximity between their homelands, (b) persistent cultural interaction and similarity between their peoples over the ages, and, above all, (c) linguistic similarity between Arabic and such languages (see Jassem 2013b for further detail).

From a linguistic point of view, the evidence from his subsequent research was decisive and clear-cut. Jassem (2012b) studied common contextualized religious terms such as *Hallelujah, Anno Domini, Christianity, Judaism, worship, bead, welcome,* and so on, which all have true Arabic cognates. For instance, *hallelujah* is a reversal and reduction of the Arabic phrase *la ilaha illa Allah* '(There's) no god but Allah (God)' as follows:

Halle	+	*lu*	+	*jah*			
Allah		*la*		*ilaaha*	&	*illa*	
'God'		'no'		'god'	&	'except'.	

That is, *Halle* is *Allah* in reverse, *lu* and *la* (pronounced *lo* also) are the same, *jah* is a shortening of both *ilaaha* 'god' and *illa* 'except' which sound almost the same. Jassem (2012c) found that personal pronouns in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin and Greek form true cognates, which descend from Arabic directly. For example, *you* (*ge* in Old

English; *Sie* in German) all come from Arabic *iaka* 'you' where /k/ changed to /g (& s)/ and then to /y/; Old English *thine, thou, thee* obtain from Arabic *anta, -ta* 'you' in reverse and the change of /t/ to /th/; French *tu* and German *du* come from the same Arabic *-ta* also. Jassem (2012d) examined determiners such as *the, this, an, both, all, very* in English, German, French, and Latin which were all found to have identical Arabic cognates. For instance, *the/this* derive from Arabic *tha/thih* 'this' where /h/ became /s/. Jassem (2012e) established the Arabic origins of verb *to be* forms in all such languages. For example, *is/was* (Old English *wesan* 'be'; German *sein*; French *etre, es, suis*) descend from Arabic *kawana* (*kaana*) 'be' where /k/ became /s/. Jassem (2012f) showed that inflectional 'plural and gender' markers as in *ox<u>en</u>, girl<u>s</u>, Paul<u>a</u>, Charl<u>otte</u>* formed true cognates in all. Similarly, Jassem (2013a) demonstrated the Arabic origins of English, German, and French derivational morphemes as in *act<u>ivity</u>, act<u>ivate</u>, <u>de</u>termine, whiten*, whose identical Arabic cognates are *ta* (e.g., *salaam<u>at(i)</u>* 'safety', *<u>ta</u>kallam* 'talk') and *an* (e.g., *ward<u>an</u>* 'bloom'). Jassem (2013b) dealt with the Arabic origins of negative particles and words like *in-/no, -less,* and *-mal* in English, French and so on. Finally, Jassem (2013c) outlined the English, German, and French cognates of Arabic back consonants such as *church, kirk, ecclesiastical*, which all come from Arabic *kaneesa(t)* where /k & n/ became /ch & r (l)/ each.

All the above studies use the lexical root theory as a theoretical framework, which is so called because of employing the lexical (consonantal) root in examining genetic relationships between words like the derivation of *overwritten* from *write* (or simply *wrt*). The main reason for that is because the consonantal root carries and determines the basic meaning of the word regardless of its affixation such as *<u>over</u>write, writ<u>ing</u>*. Historically speaking, classical Arabic dictionaries (e.g., Ibn Manzoor 1974, 2012) used consonantal roots in listing lexical entries, a practice first founded by Alkhaleel bin Ahmad Alfaraheedi (Jassem 2012e).

The lexical root theory is simple in structure, which comprises a theoretical construct, hypothesis or principle and five practical procedures of analysis. The principle states that Arabic and English as well as (Indo)European languages are not only genetically related but also are directly descended from one language, which may be Arabic in the end. In fact, it claims in its strongest version that they are all dialects of the same language. The applied procedures of analysis are (i) methodological, (ii) lexicological, (iii) linguistic, (iv) relational, and (v)

comparative/historical. As all have been reasonably described in the above studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-c), a brief summary will suffice here.

First, the methodological procedure concerns data collection, selection, and statistical analysis. Apart from loan words, all language words, affixes, and phonemes are investigable, and not only the core vocabulary as is the common practice in the field (Bergs and Brinton 2012; Crystal 2010; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 76-77; Crowley 1997: 88-90, 175-178). However, data selection is practically inevitable for which the most appropriate way would be to use semantic fields such as the present and the above topics. The ever-increasing accumulation of evidence from such findings will aid in formulating rules and laws of language change at a later stage (cf. Jassem 2012f, 2013a-c). The statistical analysis employs the percentage formula (see 2.2 below).

Secondly, the lexicological procedure is the initial step in the analysis. Words are analyzed by (i) deleting affixes (e.g., *overwritten* → *write*), (ii) using primarily consonantal roots (e.g., *write* → *wrt*), and (iii) search for correspondence in meaning on the basis of word etymologies and origins as a guide (e.g., Harper 2012), to be used with discretion, though.

Thirdly, the linguistic procedure handles the analysis of the phonetic, morphological, grammatical and semantic structure and differences between words. The phonetic analysis examines sound changes within and across categories. In particular, consonants may change their place and manner of articulation as well as voicing. That is, changing place involves bilabial consonants ↔ labio-dental ↔ dental ↔ alveolar ↔ palatal ↔ velar ↔ uvular ↔ pharyngeal ↔ glottal (where ↔ signals change in both directions); manner relates to stops ↔ fricatives ↔ affricates ↔ nasals ↔ laterals ↔ approximants; and voice concerns voiced consonants ↔ voiceless. Similarly, vowels may change as well. The three basic long Arabic vowels /a: (aa), i: (ee), & u: (oo)/ (and their short versions besides the two diphthongs /ai (ay)/ and /au (aw)/ which are a kind of /i:/ and /u:/ respectively), may change according to (i) tongue part (e.g., front ↔ centre ↔ back), (ii) tongue height (e.g., high ↔ mid ↔ low), (iii) length (e.g., long ↔ short), and (iv) lip shape (e.g., round ↔ unround). These have additional allophones or variants which do not change meaning (see Jassem 2003: 98-113). Although English has a larger number of about 20 vowels, which vary from accent to accent

(Roach 2009; Celce-Murcia et al 2010), they can still be treated within this framework. Furthermore, vowels are marginal in significance which may be totally ignored because the limited nature of the changes do not affect the final semantic result at all. In fact, the functions of vowels are phonetic like linking consonants to each other in speech and grammatical such as indicating tense, word class, and number (e.g., *sing, sang, sung, song*; *man/men*).

The results of such sound changes are processes like assimilation, dissimilation, deletion, merger, insertion, split, syllable loss, resyllabification, consonant cluster reduction or creation and so on. In addition, sound change may operate in a multi-directional, cyclic, and lexically-diffuse or irregular manner. The criterion in all the changes is naturalness and plausibility; for example, the change from /k/ (e.g., *kirk, ecclesiastic*), a voiceless velar stop, to /ch/ (e.g., *church*), a voiceless palatal affricate, is more natural than that to /s/, a voiceless alveolar fricative, as the first two are closer by place and manner (Jassem 2012b); the last is plausible, though (Jassem 2013c).

There is some overlap between the morphological and grammatical analyses. The former examines the inflectional and derivational aspects of words in general (Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b); the latter handles grammatical classes, categories, and functions like pronouns, nouns, verbs, case, and word order (Jassem 2012c-d). Since their influence on the basic meaning of the lexical root is marginal, they may be ignored altogether.

As to the semantic analysis, it looks at meaning relationships between words, including lexical stability, multiplicity, convergence, divergence, shift, split, change, and variability. Stability means that word meanings have remained constant. Multiplicity denotes that words might have two or more meanings. Convergence means two or more formally and semantically similar Arabic words might have yielded the same cognate in English. Divergence signals that words became opposites or antonyms of one another. Shift indicates that words switched their sense within the same field. Lexical split means a word led to two different cognates. Change means a new meaning developed. Variability signals the presence of two or more variants for the same word.

Fourthly, the relational procedure accounts for the relationship between form and meaning from three perspectives: formal and semantic similarity (e.g., *three, third, tertiary* and Arabic *thalath* 'three' (Damascus

Arabic *talaat* (see Jassem 2012a)), formal similarity and semantic difference (e.g., *ship* and *sheep* (see Jassem 2012b), and formal difference and semantic similarity (e.g., *quarter, quadrant, cadre* and Arabic *qeeraaT* '1/4' (Jassem 2012a)).

Finally, the comparative historical analysis compares every word in English in particular and German, French, and Latin in general with its Arabic counterpart phonetically, morphologically, and semantically on the basis of its history and development in English (e.g., Harper 2012; Pyles and Algeo 1993) and Arabic (e.g., Ibn Manzour 1974; Ibn Seedah 1996) besides the author's knowledge of both Arabic as a first language and English as a second language.

In this paper, the lexical root theory will be applied to the investigation of the Arabic genetic origins and descent of *water* and *sea* words in English, German, French, and Latin. It has five sections: an introduction, research methods, results, a discussion, and a conclusion.

2. Research Methods

2.1 The Data

The data consists of over a 150 *water, sea* and related terms, including water types, sources, phenomena, processes and acts besides ships, and fish. This list is far greater than Swadesh's list of 18 *water* and *sea* words (Crowley 1997: 174). The terms have been selected on the basis of English thesauri and the author's knowledge of their frequency and use. They have been arranged alphabetically for quick reference together with brief linguistic notes in (3.) below.

2.2 Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed theoretically and statistically. The theoretical analysis uses the above-surveyed lexical root theory as a framework. The statistical analysis employs the percentage formula, which is obtained by dividing the number of cognates over the total number of investigated words multiplied by a 100. For example, suppose the total number of investigated words is 100, of which 85 are true cognates. Then the percentage of cognates would be 85/100 X 100 = 85%. Finally, the results are checked against Cowley's (1997: 173, 182) formula to determine whether such words belong to the same language or to languages of the same family (for a survey, see Jassem 2012a-b).

3. Results

3.1 Water Terms

Ablution (via Latin *ab-* 'off' + *lavere* 'lave, wash' and Old English *gelafian* 'wash by pouring (Harper 2012)') from a reordered Arabic *ghasal* 'wash' where /s/ became /f/.

Absorb, *absorption, adsorb, adsorption, syrup* from Arabic *shorb, ashrab* 'drinking, I drink' where /sh/ changed to /s/ with /b & d/ being insertions.

Aqua *(aquatic, aquarium, aqueduct)* from Arabic *siqaa'/suqia* 'water' where /s & q/ merged; *duct* from Arabic *Taaqat* 'hole, opening' where /T & q/ developed into /k & t/ each.

Bank from a reordered Arabic *janb* 'side' where /j/ changed to /k/.

Bath(e) from a reversed Arabic *saba2* 'bathe' via the merger of /s & 2/ into /th/.

Bog from Arabic *bajja(t)* 'a small, shallow water' or a reversed *jubb* 'well' where /j/ passed into /g/.

Boil from a reversed Arabic *laheeb* 'very hot (water)' via /h/-loss, *nabar* 'boil' where /n/ merged into /b/ while /l/ turned into /r/, or *faar* 'boil over' in which /f & r/ turned into /b & l/ each.

Brook from Arabic *barka(t), burak* (pl.) 'water pool'.

Buoy *(buoyant)* (via Spanish *boyar* 'float' (Harper 2012)) from Arabic *baiya2 (ba22ar* or *baiyar*) 'fill up with water' where /2/ was lost or *bajj* 'of water, to come out' where /j/ changed to /y/ (cf. *bog* above).

Canal *(channel)* from Arabic *qanaat* 'canal' where /q & t/ became /k (ch) & l/ each.

Cesspool from Arabic *shakh* 'urine' in which /sh & kh/ became /s/ or *siyaq* 'sewage' where /q/ changed to /s/; for *pool* (see below).

Chill (*c(i)ele* 'cool, cold, frost' in Old English) from Arabic *qa2eel* (*ji2eel* in my accent) 'ice, icy, dry' where /q & 2/ merged into /ch/, *qaaris* 'chilly, cold' where /q & s/ merged into /ch/ while /r/ changed to /l/, or *qarr* 'cold' where /q & l/ became /ch & l/ each (cf. *cold/cool* below).

Cloud 'mass of rock in Old English (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *jalmood* 'rock' via the change of /j/ to /k/ and the merger of /m & l/, *wadq* 'rain, lightening' via lexical shift, reordering, and the change of /q/ to /k/ and split of /l/ form /w/, or *ghaith* 'cloud, rain' in which /gh & th/ turned into /k & d/ each with /l/ being an insertion (cf. *cool* and *cold* below).

Coagulate from Arabic *jallaT* 'coagulate' where /j/ turned into /g/.

Cold from Arabic *jaleed* 'ice, cold' in which /j/ turned into /k/.

Cool from Arabic *qarr* 'cold' in which /q & r/ became /k & l/ respectively (*cool, cold* and *chill* come from *c(i)ele* in Old English above).

Cruise from Arabic *karaj* 'run, roll-run' where /j/ passed into /s/.

Current from Arabic *jaariyat, jarayaan* 'stream, flowing' in which /j/ changed to /k/.

Dew from Arabic *Tal/Talal* 'dew' in which /T & l/ changed to /d & w/ respectively (cf. *dye* from Arabic *Tala* 'paint' where /l/ became /y/, and *die* from *Tawa* 'die').

Distill, *distillery* from Arabic *qaTr(at), taqTeer* (n) 'drop, distilling' where /t, q, & r/ became /d, s & l/ in that order, from *zalla* 'of milk, separate water', *shalla* 'of liquids, to drip', *Salla* 'of fat, drip' where /z, sh, or S/ split into /s & t/, or *Sawwal, taSweel* (n) 'of cereals, wash' where /S/ split into /s & t/.

Dive from Arabic *Taaf* 'float' where /T/ became /d/ via lexical shift.

Drench from Arabic *(in)Tarash* 'throw water' where /T/ became /d/.

Drink from Arabic *Tarqa3* 'drink' in which /T, q, & 3/ changed to /d, k, & n/ or from *jara3a(an)* 'drink' where /j/ passed into /d/.

Drizzle from a reordered Arabic *radhaadh* 'drizzle' in which /dh/ split into /z & d/ with /l/ being an insertion or *Tarash* 'throw water' where /sh/ split into /z & l/ (cf. *drench* above).

Drip *(Drop)* from Arabic *zarab* 'drop' where /z/ became /d/.

Drown from Arabic *danaa, dunoo* (n) 'go down' with /r/ being an insertion or from *dala/dalwan* 'to hang-drop (a bucket into water)' where /l/ became /r/.

Effervescent *(fervour, fervent, fervency)* via Latin *fervere* 'boil' from Arabic *fawara* 'effervescent, boiling' where /w/ became /v/.

Emulsify *(milk)* from a reordered Arabic *maSl* 'cheese liquid' where /S/ changed to /k/.

Eye from Arabic *3ain* 'eye' in which /3 & n/ were lost (cf. *envy* from a reordered *3ain* 'eye, envy' where /3/ became /v/).

Float from Arabic *faaD* via turning /D/ into /t/ and /l/-insertion, from a reversed *Taaf, Tawafaan* 'float, flood' where /n/ became /l/ (cf. *typhoon* below), or from *falat* 'of water, to burst'.

Flood from a reordered Arabic *faaD, fayaDaan* (n) 'flood' in which /D & n/ became /d & l/ each.

Flow, *fluidity* from Arabic *saal, suyool(at)* (n) 'flow' where /s/ became /f/ (cf. *liquid* below).

Foam 'saliva froth (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *fam* 'mouth' via lexical shift.

Fog from reversed Arabic *kisaf* 'fog' where /s & f/ merged into /f/ while /k/ changed to /g/, *ghaim* 'cloud' in which /m/ became /f/, or *ghaith* 'rain' via lexical shift and changing /th/ to /f/.

Ford from Arabic *farDa(t)* 'river crossing' in which /D/ became /d/.

Fount, fountain from a reordered Arabic *naafoorat* 'fountain' in which /r & n/ merged or *nafT* 'anything coming out; oil'.

Freshet 'unsalted, sweet water' *(fresh, freshener, refresh, refreshment)* from Arabic *furaat* 'fresh, sweet water' where /t/ became /sh/.

Freeze (see *fridge* below).

Fridge *(refrigerate, refrigerator, frigid, frigidaire, frigidity, freeze, frost)* from Arabic *thalj* 'snow' in which /th & l/ turned into /f & r/ respectively (cf. *fresh* above).

Froth from a reordered Arabic *raghwat (ghawf, ghuthaa')* 'froth' in which /gh & r/ merged while /t/ split into /f & th/ or from a reordered *nafath* 'saliva' via sense shift and turning /n/ into /r/.

Fume from Arabic *samoom* 'hot wind' in which /s/ passed into /f/, *ghaim* 'cloud' where /gh/ became /f/, or *fa2am* 'fire leftovers, char, coal' via lexical shift and /2/-deletion.

Glacier *(glacial, glacis)* from Arabic *jaleed* 'ice' where /j & d/ passed into /g & s/ each or from a reordered *thalj* 'snow' where /th & j/ became /g & s/ each (cf. *fridge* and *cold* above).

Gulp from Arabic *ghabb* 'gulp' via changing /gh/ to /g/ and /l/-insertion.

Gush from Arabic *jaash* 'to spring forth' in which /j/ became /g/ or from a reversed *shaq* 'split' in which /q/ became /sh/.

Hail from Arabic *2aalool* 'hail' (in my dialect as opposed to *barad* in the standard) in which /2/ turned into /h/ (cf. *hail/hello* from Arabic *hala/'ahla* 'welcome').

Hot, heat from Arabic *2arr(at)* 'hot' where /2 & r/ passed into /h & t/ each or from a reversed *Dau'* 'light, fire' where /D & '/ became /t & h/ each.

Humid from a reversed Arabic *maa', miyaah* (pl.), *maa'ia(t)* (adj.) 'water' in which /t (& ')/ became /d (& h)/ each.

Hurricane from Arabic *2areeq(an)* 'burning' in which /2/ became /h/.

Hydro- from Arabic *qaTr* 'water' in which /q/ changed to /h/ or *khaDar* 'green, watery, wet' in which /kh/ turned into /h/.

Ice from a reduced Arabic *Saqee3* 'ice' where /S, q & 3/ merged into /s/.

Irrigate from Arabic *rawa/yarwi, rai, rawiyat* 'irrigate, water' where /y/ developed into /g/ or from *saqa/yasqi, siqayat* (n) 'give water to, soak' in which /s & q/ turned into /r & g/ each.

Jell(y) 'a frost (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *jaleed* 'ice' or *thalj* 'snow' where /d & th/ merged into /j/.

Leak, *leakage* from a reversed Arabic *shalla* 'leak' where /sh/ became /k/.

Lightening *(light, alight)* from a reordered Arabic *shu3lat* 'light, spark' in which /sh & 3/ merged into /g/, *3alaqat, 3aaliq(at)* 'of fire, burning' where /3/ was deleted, or *wadq* 'lightening, rain' in which /w, d, & q/ changed to /l, t, & g/.

Liquid(ity), *liquefy, liquor, liquefaction, liquidation, deliquesce* from a reordered Arabic *saa'il, suyoolat* (n) 'liquid' where /s/ became /k/.

Marsh from Arabic *marj* 'meadow' where /j/ became /sh/ via sense shift.

Melt from Arabic *malaS* 'of snow, fat, melt-go' where /S/ turned into /t/.

Mist 'dimness of eyesight (Harper 2012)' from a reordered Arabic *3atm(at), qataama(t)* (n) 'darkness' where /3 & q/ turned into /s/, or *sadeem* 'steam' where /d/ became /t/.

Moist, *moisten, moisture* from Arabic *maTar* 'water' where /s/ split from /t/, from *maiye(t/h), moiye(t/h)* 'water, colloquial for *wet*' in which /s/ split from /t/, or from *maSSa, maSSaaya(t)* (n) 'sucking, dripping or oozing with water, water-oozing area'.

Paddle from a reordered Arabic *labbaT* 'move-kick hands and feet, paddle' in which /T/ became /d/ or from a reordered *ibT(ain)* 'armpit(s)' where /n/ became /l/ via lexical shift.

Pirate *(piracy)* 'sea robber (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *ba2r, ba22aar(at)* 'sea, sailor' where /2/ was lost.

Pond from a reordered Arabic *nab3a(t)* 'water spring' where /3/ was dropped while /t/ became /d/ or *baTn* 'bottom, belly-shaped container' in which /T/ passed into /d/.

Pool from Arabic *baaloo3(at)* 'water spring (cesspool)' where /3/ was deleted or *beer* 'well' where /r/ became /l/ (cf. *cesspool* above).

Precipitation from Arabic *Sabba, taSabbab* 'precipitate, spew, rain down' or *kabba, takabbab* 'throw water' where /k/ became /s/.

Puddle from a reordered Arabic *beer(at)* 'water well' where /r & t/ changed to /d & l/.

Quagmire from a reordered Arabic *mighraaqa* 'a place one drowns, gets stuck in' where /gh/ became /g/.

Rain from Arabic *rai, raiyaan/marwee* (adj) 'water, irrigation' or from a reordered *marr* 'much rain' in which /m/ became /n/.

Rheum 'stream, current in Greek' from a reversed Arabic *nahar* 'river' where /n/ became /m/.

Rinse from a reordered Arabic *ghasal* 'wash' in which /gh & l/ turned into /r & n/ respectively.

River *(rivulet, Rivera)* from Arabic *nahar* 'river' via /n & r/-merger and the change of /h/ to /v/.

Run from a reversed Arabic *marr* 'pass' where /m/ became /n/ (cf. *rain* above).

Sail, *sailor* (cf. *flow*) from Arabic *saal/sail* 'flow', *sa2al* 'glide, slide' where /2/ merged into /s/, *jara* 'of water, run' where /j & r/ became /s & l/, or *shara3/shiraa3* 'sail' where /sh & 3/ merged into /s/ (cf. *sell, sale* from Arabic *shara* 'buy' where /sh & r/ became /s & l/ each; *salary* from Arabic *aj(aa)r* 'salary' where /j/ became /s/ while /l/ split from /r/).

Saliva(te) from a reordered Arabic *lu3aab* 'saliva' where /3 & b/ became /s & v/ each or *tufaal* 'saliva' where /t/ became /s/.

Scalding (hot) from a reordered Arabic *salq(at)* 'boiling' where /q & t/ turned into /k & d/ each.

Scum from Arabic *sukhaam* 'dirt, black' where /kh/ became /k/.

Sewage from Arabic *siyaaq* 'sewage' in which /q/ changed to /j/.

Shower from Arabic *sharra* 'drip, leak', *shitaa*' 'winter, rain' where /t/ turned into /r/, or a reversed Arabic *rashsh* 'shower, spray'.

Sink from a reordered Arabic *sakan* 'settle in, go down, ash', a reversed *nakas* 'turn upside down', or *ghaaS, ghawaSaan* 'dive, sink' in which /gh/ became /k/.

Skate from Arabic *sha2aT* or *za2aT* 'slip, glide, skate' in which /sh or z/ developed into /s/ while /2/ into /k/.

Sleet from Arabic *jaleed* 'ice, sleet' in which /j & d/ became /s & t/ each or *qa2eeT* 'sleet, drought' where /q & 2/ merged into /s/ with /l/ being an insertion.

Snow from a reordered Arabic *muzn*, *maazin* 'sky, rain' where /z/ became /s/ and /m & n/ merged or *samaa*' 'sky, rain' where /m/ changed to /n/.

Soak from Arabic *saqa* 'to water, soak' (cf. *seek* from Arabic *shawq* 'longing' where /sh & q/ became /s & k/ each).

Solid(ify) from Arabic *Sald* 'solid, hard' or *jallad* 'solidify' where /j/ became /s/.

Solution, *dissolve, absolvent* from Arabic *2alla, 2alool/ma2lool* (n) 'solve in water' where /2 & w/ became /s & v/ each.

Spa from Arabic *saba2* 'swim' where /2/ was dropped.

Spew from Arabic *Sabba* 'spew, pour'.

Spit from a reordered Arabic *baSaq* 'spit' where /q/ became /t/ (cf. *spout Sabbaabat* 'pot spout' or a reordered *booz(at)* 'nose, mouth').

Splash from Arabic *saba2* 'bathe' via the split of /2/ into /s & sh/ and /l/-insertion or from onomatopoeic *bajj* 'sound of impact on water' via the split of /j/ into /s & sh/ and /l/-insertion.

Spray from a reordered Arabic *sarrab* 'of animals, wash'.

Spring from a reordered Arabic *nab3/manba3* 'spring' via the split of /3/ into /s & g/ and that of /n/ into /r & n/ (cf. *sharba3* 'jump' and *rabee3, mirbi3* 'spring, vegetation' via reordering and changing /sh & 3/ to /s & g/ each).

Steam from Arabic *sadeem* 'a cloud type, steam' where /d/ became /t/.

Storm (**Stream**) 'water course (Harper 2012)' from (a) a reversed Arabic *majra* 'water course' where /j/ split into /s & t/, (b) a reordered Arabic *zanTar, zinTari* 'pinching/freezing weather' where /z & n/ turned into /s & m/ each, (c) a reordered *rujum* 'heap of stone, heavy rain' where /j/ split into /s & t/, (d) a reordered *zamhareer* 'freezing cold air' where /z/ split into /s & t/ while /h/ was lost, or (e) a reversed *maTar* 'rain' where /T/ split into /s & t/.

Stream from a reversed Arabic *majra* 'water course' in which /j/ split into /s & t/ or from *shareem* 'river, rivulet' where /sh/ split into /s & t/.

Surf from Arabic *jaraf* 'water-push' where /j/ became /s/.

Swallow from Arabic *zala3, zaula3* 'swallow' where /z & 3/ became /s & w/ each.

Swamp from a reordered Arabic *masba2* 'swimming pool' in which /2/ became /w/ or a reordered *sabkh, masbakh* 'salt area' wherein /kh/ passed into /w/ with /m/ being an insertion (cf. *swim* below).

Sweat from Arabic *Sa'ak* 'sweat' where /' & k/ became /w & t/ each.

Swim from Arabic *3awm* 'swim, overflow' where /3/ developed into /s/, *zam, zawm, zamzam* 'raised by/in water'.

Swish from Arabic *sa22a, sa2sa2, sawwa2* 'of water, to channel' via turning /2 & s/ into /w & sh/ each (cf. *wash* below).

Tear from Arabic *qaTr(at)* 'drop' where /q & T/ merged into /t/ or *dharaf* 'eye tear' where /th & f/ merged into /t/ (cf. *farra, Tarra* 'of clothes, to unfurl, tear' where /f & T/ became /t/).

Thaw from Arabic *thaab* 'melt' where /b/ turned into /w/.

Thunder from a reversed Arabic *ra3d(at)* 'thunder' in which /t & 3/ became /th & n/ each.

Torrent/torrential from Arabic (a) *Taiyaar(at)* 'soaring high, flying', (b) a reordered *maTrat, maaTira(t)* 'rain, raining' via turning /m/ into /n/, or (c) *jaariat, jarayaan* 'stream, flowing' by changing /j/ to /t/ (cf. *current* above).

Tributary 'liable to tax (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *Dareebat* 'tax' where /D/ changed to /t/ or from a reordered *barkat* 'brook' where /k/ became /t/.

Typhoon from Arabic *Toofaan* 'flooding'.

Vapour *(evaporate, evaporation)* from a reordered Arabic *bukhaar* 'vapour' in which /kh/ changed to /v/.

Wade from Arabic *faaD* 'flood' via lexical shift, *2aaD* 'collect water' or *khaaD* 'wade' where /kh & 2/ became /w/.

Warm from Arabic *2amm, 2aami* 'warm, hot' where /2/ changed to /w/ with /r/ being an insertion (cf. *worm* from Arabic *2alam* 'worm' where /2 & l/ became /w & r/ each).

Wash from Arabic *maaS* 'to stir-wash' via turning /m & S/ into /w & sh/ each, *wuDoo*' 'prayer wash' where /D/ became /sh/, or *faDD* 'rinse-wash' where /f & D/ changed to /w & sh/ each. (cf. **wish** from a reversed Arabic *shaa', mashee'a(t)* (n) 'wish' where /'/ became /w/.)

Water from Arabic *maTar* 'rain' via changing /m/ into /w/ or *qaTr* 'water, rain' via turning /q/ into /w/ (cf. *write* from Arabic *qira'at* 'reading' through lexical shift and the change of /q/ to /w/ also).

Well from Arabic *3ain* 'eye' in which /3 & l/ became /w & l/ each (cf. *3aal* 'well, fine, high') or from *beer* 'well' where /b & r/ changed to /w & r/ each.

Wet from *waDee*' 'washed, lighted' in which /D/ passed into /t/, *faDDa* 'to after-wash' where /f & D/ became /w & t/ each, or *maiyet* 'water, colloquial for *wet*' where /m/ changed to /w/.

Whirlpool from a reversed Arabic *lawa* 'turn' where /r/ split from /l/ or a reordered *lawwa2* 'turn' where /2/ became /h/ (for *pool*, see above).

Winter from Arabic *maTar*, *mumTir* (adj.) 'rain' where /m/ split into /w & n/.

3.2 Sea and Sea Transport Terms

Barge from Arabic *baarija(t)* 'barge, ship'.

Bay from Arabic *baiya2a(t), bai2* 'water-flooded area' in which /2/ was lost (cf. *baa2a(t)*, a KSA city noted for that).

Beach 'pebbles (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *ba2S* 'small stones' where /2 & S/ merged into /ch/ or from *biqaa3, baqee3* 'water-filled area, place names in Lebanon and Madinah, KSA' where /q & 3/ became /ch & Ø/ each. (Cf. **cheap** from a reversed Arabic *bakhs* 'cheap' where /kh & s/ merged into /ch/.)

Boat (Latin *batelus* 'ship') from Arabic *baTTa(t)* 'water container, duck' via lexical shift or a reversed *Tauf* 'boat' where /T & f/ became /t & b/ each.

Canoe from Arabic *khann* 'empty ship' where /kh/ became /k/.

Carrier *(carry, courier, carriage)* from *kaar* 'food ship'; *aqalla* 'carry' in which /q & l/ became /k & r/ each together with initial syllable loss.

City *(citizen, civil, civilization)* from Arabic *jiddat* 'river bank, KSA city' where /j & t/ turned into /k & t/ each.

Cod from Arabic *2oot* 'fish' where /2 & t/ turned into /k & d/ each.

Coast from Arabic *ShaT, shawaaTi'* (pl.) 'coast' in which /sh/ passed into /k/ while /T/ split into /s & t/ or *jiddat* 'river bank' where /j/ became /k/ while /s/ split from /t/ (cf. *city* above).

Corvet(te) from Arabic *qaarib* 'boat' where /q & b/ became /k & v/ each.

(Water) course from Arabic *shurja* 'water course' where /sh & j/ passed into /k & s/ respectively.

Crab from Arabic *kalb* 'dog, clip, grip, crab' where /l/ turned into /r/.

Ferry 'passage over a river' from Arabic *marr* 'pass, water' where /m/ became /f/, from *baakhira(t)* 'ship' where /b & kh/ merged into /f/, *Saariya(t)* 'ship mast, ship' where /S/ changed to /f/, or *zaraq, zawraq* 'pass through a narrow place, boat' where /z & w/ merged into /f/ and /r & q/ into /r/.

Fish from Arabic *samak* where /s & k/ merged into /sh/ while /m/ became /f/ (cf. **Catfish** from Arabic *qiT* 'cat' where /q/ changed to /k/; **swordfish** from a reordered Arabic *saaToor* 'long, big knife').

Fleet *(flotilla)* from Arabic *fulk* 'ships' where /k/ passed into /t/.

Frigate from a reordered Arabic *baakhirat/baqqaarat* 'ship' in which /b & kh (q)/ became /f & g/ each or from *zawraq* 'boat' where /z & q/ passed into /f & g/ respectively.

Gulf from (a) a reversed Arabic *falj, aflaaj* (pl.) 'sea, river', (b) *jauf* 'cavity' via turning /j/ into /g/ and /l/-insertion, (c) *jurf* 'edge' by turning /r/ into /l/, or (d) *saif* (*alba2r*) (lit., sword; sea gulf) via the change of /s/ to /g/ and /l/-insertion.

Harbour *'here* 'host, army' + *beorg* 'lodgings, quarters in Old English (Harper 2012)' from Arabic *3eer* 'group' and *burj* 'tower'; *3aaboor* 'water crossing' where /3/ became /h/; a reordered *ba2r, bu2oor* (pl.) 'sea' via changing /2/ to /h/ and lexical shift; *baakhira* 'ship' via turning /kh/ to /h/ and lexical shift; or *khawr* 'estuary, place where water flows into sea' where /kh & w/ changed to /h & b/ each.

Isle from Arabic *jazeera* 'island' in which /j & z/ merged into /s/ while /r/ became /l/.

Lake *(lagoon)* from Arabic *lajja(t)* 'lake' in which /j/ turned into /k/ (and/or from Arabic *laqun* 'round-shaped water container').

Mere, mire, marine, mariner, marinate from Arabic *mar(mar)* 'sea, much rain' or *ba2r(at)* 'sea' where /b & 2/ changed to /m/ and Ø each (cf. **mermaid** from a reversed Arabic *amat-ul-mar* 'mermaid': i.e., *mar* 'sea' plus *amat* 'maid'.)

Moor(ing) from Arabic (a) *maraa2, marra2* (v) 'water-filled area, animals' place, wash/rinse' via /2/-loss (cf. *mere* above) or (b) *mar3aa* 'pasture' via /3/-loss (cf. **Mare** from Arabic *mahr* 'pony' via /h/-deletion; **more, mere** from Arabic *marra(t), miraar* (pl.) 'once'; **mar** from Arabic *murr* 'bitter'; **mirror** from Arabic *mir'aa(t)* 'mirror' in which final /r/ is a copy; **myrrh** from Arabic *murr* 'bitter'.)

Nautical *(aeronaut* via Greek *naus* and Latin *navis* 'ship (Harper 2012)' from a reversed Arabic *safina(t), sufun* (pl.) 'ship' where /s & f/ merged into /t/ or *mawj* 'wave' via lexical shift and changing /m & j/ to /n & s (t)/ each.

Navy *(naval, navigate, navigation* via Latin *navis* and Greek *naus* 'ship Harper 2012)') from a reversed Arabic *safina(t), sufun* (pl.) 'ship' where /s & f/ merged into /v/ while /s/ became /g/ as a verb; (also *navigate* from Arabic *mawj, mawwaj* 'sea wave, tackle waves' wherein /m, w, & j/ changed to /n, v, & g/.)

Ocean from a reversed Arabic *nuq3a(t), naqee3, manqa3* 'water-collection area' where /q & 3/ changed to /s & n/ each, *qamees/qaamoos* 'sea' in which /q & s/ merged into /sh/ while /m/ became /n/ or from Arabic *siyaan* 'stinking water' in which /s/ became /sh/.

Port from Arabic *barr(iat), boor(at)* 'land, the wild, prairie' as opposed to the sea or *bawwabat* 'gate' in which /r/ was inserted.

Riverbed from Arabic *mahd* 'bed' where /m & h/ became /d & Ø/ each.

Sea from Arabic *sai2, asyaa2* (pl.) 'water-covered area, a town in Qasseem, KSA, well-known for that' where /2/ merged into /s/.

Shark from a reversed Arabic *qirsh* 'shark (fish)' where /q/ became /k/.

Shell from Arabic *jilaal* '(animal) back cover' where /j/ became /sh/.

Ship from Arabic *saabi2* 'swimmer' in which /2/ was deleted (cf. *worship, bishop*, and *sheep* in Jassem (2012b) or from *jaabia(t), jawaabi* (pl.) 'water trough' via lexical shift and turning /j/ into /sh/.

Shore from Arabic *sharee3a(t), shar3a(t)* 'river, stream, waterway' in which /3/ was deleted or *saa2il* 'shore' in which /s & 2/ coalesced into /sh/ whereas /l/ turned into /r/.

Shrimp from Arabic *shaarib* or *shanab* 'moustache' where /m/ is an insertion in the former while /n/ split into /r & m/ in the latter.

Snail from a reordered Arabic *2alazawn* 'snail' where /2 & s/ merged while /z/ became /s/**.**

Valley from Arabic *waadi* 'valley' where /w & d/ became /v & l/ each.

Vessel 'container, small vase/urn (Harper)' from a reversed Arabic *Sa2n* 'dish' where /2 & n/ merged into /v/, a reordered *safeena(t), sufun* (pl.) 'ship' where /n/ turned into /l/, or *2awSala(t)* 'a bird's stomach (cf. *blood vessels*)' where /2 & w/ merged into /v/.

Voyage(r) from Arabic *maaja, mawj* 'sea wave, sea journey as in *sawj wa mawj* 'going and coming round and round' where /m/ became /v/.

Wave from Arabic *hawaa*' 'air' in which /h & w/ turned into /w & v/ each, *haif, haffa(t), hafhaf* (v.) 'air wave' in which /h/ turned into /w/, or *wa2ee* 'point to' where /2/ passed into /v/ (cf. *waive* from Arabic *3aafa/3afoo* 'leave, forgive' in which /3/ became /w/ (Jassem 2012b).)

Whale from a reordered Arabic *2oot, 2eetaan* (pl.) 'fish' where /2 & t/ turned into /h & l/ each (cf. *cod* above).

Yacht (O.H.G. *jagen* 'chase, attack, hunt (Harper 2012)') from Arabic *haajam* 'attack' where /h, j, & m/ turned into /y, g, & n/ in that order, or from a reduced Arabic *shakhtoora* 'small boat' where /sh/ became /y/ while /r/ merged into /t/.

To sum up, the total number of *water* (115) and *sea* (39) words amounted to 150 or so, all of which have direct Arabic cognates. In other words, the percentage of cognates is 100%.

4. Discussion

The discussion will focus on two points: the relationship of the present study to the previous ones and the relevance of the lexical root theory to the data at hand. First, it can be clearly seen that the above results are in harmony with Jassem's (2012a) investigation of numeral words, common religious terms (Jassem 2012b)**,** pronouns (Jassem 2012c), determiners (Jassem 2012d), verb *to be* forms (Jassem 2012e), inflectional 'gender and plurality' markers (2012f), derivational morphemes (2013a), negative particles (2013b), and back consonants (2013c) in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Arabic which were found to be not only genetically related but also rather dialects of the same language. In all, the percentage of shared vocabulary or forms between Arabic and English, for instance, was 100%, which means, according to Cowley's (1997: 172-173) classification, that they belong to the same language (i.e., dialects).

This leads one to the second point, where the results clearly show that the lexical root theory is as adequate for the analysis of the present case as it has been for all the previous ones. Thus, the main principle that states that Arabic, English and so on are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is empirically true. This has been manifested in tracing back all *water* and *sea* words to true Arabic cognates successfully. The minor differences between such words are due to natural and plausible causes of phonetic, morphological and semantic change.

As to the applied procedures, they operated neatly and smoothly. First, the lexicological procedure showed that the lexical root is an adequate, analytic tool for relating *water/sea* words in Arabic and English to each other by focusing on consonants and overlooking vowels. The reason is because consonants are carriers of meaning while vowels perform phonetic and morphological functions. That is, vowels link word consonants to each other in speech and signal their grammatical classes (e.g., noun, verb) and categories (e.g., nominative, accusative, tense). Also it manifested the importance of considering the etymology or

historical origin and meaning of lexical items in this regard. For example, *navy* comes from Latin *navis* and Greek *naus* 'ship (Harper 2012)' whose Arabic cognate is *safeena(t)* 'ship' in reverse. Furthermore, the vowels in *navy, naval, navigate* change to indicate such classes while the consonants remain constant. The same happens in Arabic *safeena(t), sufun* (pl.) 'ship'. For these reasons, vowels can be generally ignored as they have no impact on the final result whatsoever. This has so far been the practice in Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-c).

The phonetic analysis played a paramount role in relating words to each other because of the huge changes that affected Arabic consonants especially not only in English and other European languages but also in mainstream Arabic varieties themselves (e.g., Jassem 1993, 1994a, 1994b). These changes included mutation, shift, assimilation, dissimilation, palatalization, spirantization (velar softening), deletion, insertion, reversal, reordering, merger, split, duplication, syllable loss, resyllabification, consonant cluster reduction or creation and so on. Of all, perhaps the commonest is reversal which may be due to Arabic script direction change from right to left at the hands of the Greeks. The results (3.1-3) are replete with such examples. Jassem (2013c) outlined the major sound changes in this regard.

The above results also show that sound change proceeds in three different courses (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-c). First, it may be multi-directional where a particular sound may change in different directions in different languages at the same time. For example, Arabic *thalj* 'snow' led to *fridge, refrigerate, frigidity, freeze, frost* in English, French, Latin and so on; Arabic *safeena* 'ship' in reverse is *navy* in English, *navis* in Latin, and *naus* (*nautical*) in Greek. Multidirectionality happens even within the same language such as the different pronunciations of *thalj* as /*talj, talzh, falj*/ in Arabic varieties themselves (Jassem 1993, 1994a, 1994b), of *thaw* as /*taw, faw*/ in English from Arabic *dhaab* 'melt' (3.3 above). Secondly, it may be cyclic where more than one process may be involved in any given case. In *freeze* and *frost* above, for example, the changes include (i) turning /th, l, & j/ into /f, r, & z/ in that order, (ii) vowel lengthening, raising, and backing, and (iii) consonant clustering. Finally, it may be lexical where words may be affected by the change in different ways- a process known as lexical diffusion (see Bergs and Brinton 2012; Jassem 1993, 1994a, 1994b for a survey). That is, a particular sound change may operate in some words, may vary in others, and may not operate at all in some others. For example, the different

words or forms for Arabic *thalj(at)* 'snow' in English, where /j/ varies with /z, s/ in *freeze*, *frost* and /j/ in *fridge* is a case in point; *jelly*, *cold*, and *sleet* are another example, which all derive from Arabic *jaleed* 'ice, cold'. It is these three factors that render Arabic, English, German, and French mutually unintelligible although the words have the same roots (Jassem 2012a-b).

All the sound changes above exhibit naturalness and plausibility; for example, the change of /th/, a voiceless interdental fricative, in *thalj* to /f/, a voiceless labio-dental fricative in *fridge*, is natural as both are closer by place, manner, and voice (cf. Jassem 2012b). Likewise, the change of *qaTr* 'water' to *hydro* and *water* is natural; the change of *furaat* 'sweet water' to *fresh* is plausible (cf. natural **fres*). (For further detail, see Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-b).)

Morphologically and grammatically, as all such differences do not alter the meaning of the root itself, they can be ignored altogether here. However, Jassem (2012f and 2013a) described the main inflectional and derivational affixes, to which the curious reader can be referred.

Finally, on the semantic level, the following lexical patterns recurred. Most words exhibited lexical stability such as *water, hydro, humid, frost, navy*, the cognates of all of which still retain the same or similar meanings in both Arabic and English. Others showed lexical shift like *jell(y)*, whose meaning shifted from Arabic *jaleed* 'ice, frost' to its current meaning in English as 'soft, rubbery substance'; *vessel* has the same story which moved from *small vase* to *ship* and *blood vessel* (3.2). Lexical split took place in words like *fridge, freeze, frost, glacier*, all of which came from Arabic *thalj* 'snow' through different phonetic processes; *spa, bath(e), ship* derive from Arabic *saba2* 'swim' via different routes of sound change. Lexical convergence was common as in *cold, cool, chill* which might derive from Arabic *qarr* 'cold' or *jaleed* 'ice' in which /q & r/ became /k & r/ each. Lexical multiplicity occurred in words like *hail* 'solid snow; to welcome' which derive from Arabic *hala* 'hello, welcome' and *2aalool* 'frozen snow (my dialect (Jassem 1993, 1994a-b)' where /2/ became /h/. Finally, lexical variability was manifested in the presence of variant or alternative words for *water* and *sea* in both Arabic and English, which are utilized in different ways. For example, *hydro, humid, moist, wet, water* in English vary in their consonants due to their different Arabic cognates from which they came (see 3.1 above). Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-b) reported similar patterns.

Concerning the relational procedure, many of the above lexical cognates are both formally and semantically similar, for example, *navy, navigate, naval (navis* in Latin*)* from Arabic *safeena(t), sufun* (pl.) 'ships' in reverse; *fleet (flotilla)* from Arabic *fulk* 'ships'. Some, however, are formally different but semantically similar such as *hydro* and *water,* both of which derive from Arabic *qaTr* 'water, rain' via different sound changes where /q/ turned into /h/ in one but /w/ in the other. Others still are formally similar but semantically different such as *sail, salary,* and *sale* in English, all of which derive from similar Arabic cognates: i.e., *jara* 'flow', *aj(aa)r* 'salary', and *shara* 'sell' via the change of /j & r/ to /s & l/ respectively; *warm* and *worm* is another example (3.1 above). Thus it can be seen that Arabic cognates can account for the formal similarities and/or differences between English words themselves.

To sum up, all the foregoing *water* and *sea* words in Arabic, English, German, French, and Latin are true cognates for having similar forms and meanings where Arabic can be safely said to be their origin all. Although Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-b) offered some equally valid reasons for that to which the curious reader can refer, one such reason is lexical multiplicity and variety in Arabic. It is true that English, German, French, and Latin too have lexical variety and multiplicity but not to the same extent as Arabic does. Just compare the number of *water* words in English dictionaries and thesauri and Arabic ones (e.g., Ibn Seedah 1975; Ibn Manzoor 2010) and decide. Therefore, Arabic words are the original cognates from which English, German, French, and Latin forms or words emanated.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The main findings of this paper can be summarized as follows.

i) The different 150+ 'water and maritime' words in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Arabic are true cognates for having similar forms and meanings.
ii) The different forms amongst such words in those languages are due to natural and plausible phonological, morphological and/or lexical factors or conditions (cf. Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b).
iii) The main recurrent lexical patterns were stability, convergence, multiplicity, shift, and variability.

iv) The multiplicity and variety in Arabic *water* and *sea* terms compared to those in English and European tongues point to their Arabic origin in essence.

In conclusion, the lexical root theory has proven as usual its applicability to and adequacy for the analysis of the close genetic relationships between Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek *water* and *sea* words. To corroborate these findings, this work agrees with Jassem's (2012a-f, 2013a-c) calls for further research into other lexical areas and all other language levels, indeed. Moreover, the application of such findings to language teaching, lexicology and lexicography, translation, cultural (including anthropological and historical) awareness, understanding, and heritage is badly needed. Its results will be very useful for the advancement of cultural and linguistic understanding, cooperation, accommodation, and peaceful coexistence amongst peoples of the world, indeed.

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