Abstract
This paper investigates the Arabic cognates and/or origins of speech and writing terms in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek from a lexical root theory standpoint. The data consists of 357 terms such as language, speak, say, talk, mean, write, describe, scribe, read, study, teach, narrate, advise, agree, accent, sorry, letter, literature, list, lesson, lexis, religion, lecture, dialect, picture, graph, colloquial, yes, please, and so on. The results show that all such words have true Arabic cognates, with the same or similar forms and meanings. Their different forms, however, are shown to be due to natural and plausible causes of linguistic change. For example, English and French language and Latin lingua come from Arabic lisān 'tongue' via reordering and turning /s/ into /g/; English speak/speech and German sprechen/Sprache 'speak' derive from Arabic Sakhab 'noise, talk' via different routes like reordering and turning /S & kh/ into /s & k/. This entails, contrary to traditional Comparative Method claims, that Arabic, English and all European languages belong to the same language rather than the same family. Due to their
phonetic complexity, huge lexical variety and multiplicity. Arabic words are the original source from which they emanated. This proves the adequacy of the lexical root theory according to which Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are dialects of the same language with the first being the origin.

Keywords: Speech/writing terms, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, historical linguistics, lexical root theory

1. Introduction

The lexical root theory has been proposed and used by Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-g) to reject the claims of the comparative 'historical linguistics' method that Arabic, on the one hand, and English, German, French, and all (Indo-)European languages in general, on the other, belong to 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). Instead, it firmly established the inextricably close genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages on all levels: phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-h).

Lexically, seven studies have appeared so far which successfully traced the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek and Sanskrit numeral words (Jassem 2012a: 225-41), common religious terms (Jassem 2012b: 59-71), water and sea terms (Jassem 2013d: 126-51), air and fire terms (Jassem 2013e: 631-51), celestial and terrestrial terms (Jassem 2013f: 323-45), animal terms
Morphologically, three studies established the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, and Greek inflectional 'plural and gender' markers (Jassem 2012f: 89-119), derivational morphemes (Jassem 2013a: 48-72), and negative particles (Jassem 2013b: 234-48). Grammatically, three papers described the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, and Greek personal pronouns (Jassem 2012c: 83-103), determiners (Jassem 2012d: 323-59), and verb to be forms (Jassem 2012e: 185-96). Phonologically, Jassem (2013c: 108-28) outlined the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants: i.e., the glottals, pharyngeals, uvulars, and velars. In all the papers, the phonetic analysis is essential, of course.

In this paper, the lexical root theory will be used as a theoretical framework (2.2.1 below). 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 357 speech and writing terms such as language, speak, say, talk, mean, write, describe, scribe, read, study, teach, narrate, advise, agree, accent, sorry, letter, literature, list, lesson, lexis, religion, lecture, dialect, picture, graph, colloquial, yes, please, and so on (see 5. for a sample text). They have been selected on the basis of the author's knowledge of their frequency and use and English thesauri. They have been arranged alphabetically for easy and quick reference together with...

Transcribing the data uses normal spelling. However, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds- viz., /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /t, d, dh, & s/, and /* for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c).

2.2 Data Analysis

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework: The Lexical Root Theory

The lexical root theory will be used as the theoretical framework here. The name derives from the use of the lexical (consonantal) root in tracing genetic relationships between words like the derivation of overwritten from write (or simply wrt). It consists of a principle and five applied procedures of analysis. To save on space and effort and avoid redundancy, the reader is referred to earlier papers for a full account of it (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-h).

2.2.2 Statistical Analysis

The ratio of cognate words is calculated by using 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 90 are true cognates. The percentage of cognates is calculated thus: 90/100 = 90. Finally, the results are checked.
against Cowley's (1997: 173, 182) formula to determine whether such words belong to the same language or family (for a survey, see Jassem 2012a-b).

3. Results

Academy (academic) via Greek academia 'garden, grove' from Arabic ajama(t) 'dense trees, grove' via reordering and changing /j & t/ to /k & d/.

Accent via Latin cantus, canere (v) 'singing' from Arabic ghanna, ughniat, ghunnat 'sing, song, twang'; /gh/ split into /k & s/ (cf. cant, chant, twang below).

Accuse (excuse) via Latin causa 'cause' from Arabic qaDia(t) 'cause' where /q & D/ changed to /k & s/; or aakhadha 'accuse, blame' where /kh & dh/ turned into /k & s/.

Address via Old French adrecier 'go straight, direct' and Latin addirectiare, directus 'make straight, direct' from Arabic arshad, rasheed 'guide, direct' via reordering and turning /sh/ into /sl/; or daras 'study' via lexical shift (cf. dress from Arabic rids 'clothing' via reordering, daraz 'sew, stitch', or Tarraz 'embroider' where /T & z/ became /d & s/.

Admonish (admonition) from Arabic naSa2, tanaaSa2 (n) 'admonish'; /m/ split from /n/ while /S/ became /sh/.

Adore (adorable, adoration) via Latin ad + orare 'speak formally, pray' from Arabic warra(t) 'cry', huraa 'vain talk' via /h/-loss, or Dara3a 'implore' where /D & 3/ became /d & Ø/.

Advise (advisor, vice-) from Arabic awSa (tawaaSi, waSee) 'advise' via /d/-insertion and turning /w & S/ into /v & s/.

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Affirm (confirm; firm) from Arabic Saarim 'firm, tight' where /S/ became /f/ or abrama 'conclude (an agreement)' where /b/ became /f/ (cf. inform below).
Agenda via Latin agere 'to do' from Arabic qaid 'writing, limit'; /q/ became /j/ and /n/ split from /d/.
Agree from Arabic aqarra 'agree'; /q/ changed to /g/.
Alas from Arabic asaf (al-asaf) 'alas' via reordering and /s & f/- merger or 2asra(t) 'sorrow' via reordering, /2 & s/-merger, and turning /r/ into /l/.
Allege (allegation) from Arabic lajja 'talk enviously about', laqqa 'talk a lot', or qaal 'say, call' via reversal and turning /q/ into /g/.
Ambiguous (ambiguity) from Arabic a3jami(at) 'ambiguity' via reordering, turning /j/ into /g/, /3/-loss, and /bl/-insertion.
Amuse (amusement; bemuse; Muse) from Arabic aanas, uns (n) 'entertain' where /m/ became /l/; nasia 'forget' where /n/ turned into /m/, or mass 'devil's touch'.
Announce (announcement; denounce; enounce; nuncio; pronounce, pronunciation; renounce) from Arabic naaja, munaaji (n) 'announce, talk'; /j/ became /s/ (cf. noise below).
Annoy from Arabic na'j 'call sadly' where /j/ passed into /y/, na3(na3) 'sound-annoy, weep' via /3/-loss, or naqq 'talk-annoy' where /q/ became /j (y)/.
Answer from Arabic ashaar 'point, answer' via lexical shift, turning /sh/ into /s/, and /n/-insertion.
Anthem via Latin antefana 'song of praise' from Arabic naDhm '(poetic) composition' where /Dh/ became /th/, natham, intithaam 'bad talk' via lexical shift, nadf 'kind of singing' where /d & f/ became /th & m/, or

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zameem, zamzam 'loud sound' via reordering and /m /-mutation into /n & th/ (see fame).

**Appeal** from Arabic labba 'say, answer' via reversal or balbal 'talk' via reduction.

**Appellate (appellation)** from Arabic laqab 'surname' via reordering and turning /q/ into /t/.

**Argue (argument)** from Arabic qarra 'talk a lot' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/, argha 'to froth-talk', haraj 'talk pleasantly', or 2aajja 'argue' via /h (2)/ -loss and turning /gh (j)/ into /g/.

**Art (artistic)** via Latin ars 'a work of art, a figure' from Arabic Soora(t) 'picture' via reordering and merging /S & t/ (cf. are/art in Jassem 2012e).

**Articulate (articulation)** from Arabic anTaqa, naTaqa 'pronounce' where /n, T, q/ passed into /r, t, k/ besides /l/-insertion or qaTara 'join' via reordering, turning /q & T/ into /k & t/ and /l/-insertion.

**Ask** from Arabic qaSSa 'recount' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/ or 2aka, a2kee 'talk' where /2/ became /s/.

**Assert (assertion)** from Arabic aSarra 'assert'; /S/ became /s/ form which /t/ split.

**Assume (assumption; presume; consume; resume)** from Arabic za3ama, az3um 'assume' via /3 & z/-merger into /s/.

**Atishoo** from Arabic 3uTaas 'sneezing' via /3/-loss and passing /T, s/ into /t & sh/.

**Attest (attestation)** see test below.

**Author (authority)** via Latin auctor 'leader, author, enlarger, founder', auctoritas (n), 'authority, invention, advice, opinion, commander', augere (v) from Arabic
3aqeed 'leader', 3aqeedat 'belief' via /3/-loss and /q & d/-merger into /th/; or athar 'influence, work (of art)'.

Avow (avowal, avowedly; vow) from Arabic wa 'and, swearing or emphatic particle' or aiwa 'yes'; /v/ split from /w/.

Aye from Arabic ai 'yes' (cf. yea below).

Babble from Arabic balbal 'talk confusingly' via reordering.

Bard from Arabic Tarab 'singing' via reversal and turning /T/ into /d/ or baraT 'talk-dupe' through turning /T/ into /d/.

Bark from Arabic naba2 'bark' via reordering and turning /n & 2/ into /r & k/.

Bawl from Arabic bal, balbal 'talk'.

Bay from Arabic ba33 'frightening sound' via /3/-deletion or mutation into /y/ or baqq 'to sound' where /q/ became /y/.

Beg from Arabic bagha 'beg'; /gh/ became /g/.

Bellow from Arabic bala3 'to swallow' via lexical shift and /3/-mutation into /w/.

Bible (biblical) via Greek biblion 'dim. of biblius 'paper' from Arabic zaboor 'book, paper' or dhabar 'light reading' where /z (dh) & r/ became /b & l/ or balbal 'talk confusingly or nicely' via reordering and lexical shift.

Bla from Arabic bal or bala 'yes; talk continuously'.

Boast from Arabic baj2(at) 'boast' via /j & 2/-merger into /s/.

Book from Arabic kitaab, kutub (pl.) 'book' via reversal and /t/-merger into /k/ (cf. copy, scribe below).

Buzz from Arabic bizz 'insect sound'.
Call (recall) from Arabic qaal 'say'; /q/ became /k/ (cf. colloquial below.)

Carol from Arabic qarra 'talk a lot' or karra 'laugh loud' via lexical shift and /l/-split from /t/ or Sareer 'sounding' in which /S & r/ passed into /k & l/.

Cant (incantation; chant) via Latin cantare, canere 'sing' from Arabic ghunwat 'song' where /gh/ became /k (ch)/ or nasheed 'song' via reordering and turning /sh & d/ into /k & t/.

Chant see cant above.

Chaos (chaotic) from Arabic shawwash 'sound-confuse' where /sh/ became /s/ or ghawsh 'sound-confusion' via turning /gh & sh/ into /k & s/.

Character 'engraved mark' via Greek kharassein 'engrave' from Arabic kharaza(at) 'pin in', gharaza(t) 'pin in', kharaqa 'crack' where /kh (gh, q) & z/ merged into /k/, or saTara 'write' via reordering and /k/-split from /s/.

Chatter (chat) from Arabic dardash 'chatter' via reordering and turning /d/ into /t/, Darras 'talk a lot' via reordering and turning /D & s/ into /t & ch/, or Tarash 'impaired hearing, talk' via lexical shift and reordering.

Cheep from Arabic baka 'cry, weep' via reversal and turning /k/ into /ch/ or biss/ssip 'imitative sound' via reversal and turning /s/ into /ch/.

Cheers (cheery, cheerful) from Arabic shukur 'thank' via /sh & k/-merger into /ch/ or suroor 'happiness' in which /s/ became /tsh/ (cf. cherry from Arabic karaz 'cherry' via merging /k & z/ into /tsh/; sherry from Arabic sukr 'wine'; and chair from kursi 'chair' where /s & k/ merged into /sh/).
Chirrup (chirp) from Arabic Saffar 'whistle' via reordering and passing /S & f/ into /ch & p/ each.

Cite (citation; recite; incite, excite) via Latin citare, ciere 'summon, call, invite, arouse' from Arabic Saat 'call'; shaaT (jaash) 'arouse' via /j & sh/-merger into /sl/.

Claim (claimant; acclaim, acclamation; declare; exclaim; proclaim; reclaim; clamour) via Latin clamare 'shout, cry at' from Arabic kalaam 'talk'.

Clamour see claim above.

Cluck from Arabic laq(laq), qalqal 'cluck, talk' via reordering.

Code (codification) from Arabic qaid 'writing, limit'; /q/ became /k/.

College via Latin collegium 'community' from Arabic jizla(t), zujla(t), jeel 'large group' via reordering and turning /z/ into /k/; kullia(t) 'college, totality' via /j/-insertion; khalq 'people' where /kh & q/ became /k & g/; karaakir 'group of people' where /r & k/ became /l & j/; or akraash 'groups' where /r & sh/ became /l & j/.

Colloquial (colloquy, colloquium, soliloquy; illocution) via Latin loquium, loqui (v) 'conversation, speak' from Arabic laghoo (laghlagh) 'talk' where /gh/ became /k/, laqqa (laqlaq) 'talk', or qaal (qalqal) 'say' via reversal and turning /q/ into /k/.

Comedy (comic) via a combination of Greek (i) komos 'revel, merry-making festival' from Arabic 2amaas 'enthusiasm, happiness' in which /2/ became /k/ or muzaa2 'mocking' via reordering and turning /2/ into /k/ and (ii) odeia 'song' from Arabic 2adee 'singing' via /2/-loss (see ode below).
Command from Arabic qaddam 'advance' via reordering, passing /q/ into /k/, and /n/-split from /m/ (cf. demand).

Commend from Arabic mada2, mamdoo2 'praise' via reordering, passing /2/ into /k/, and /n/ split from /m/.

Communicate (communication; communiqué; common) via Latin communicare 'share, inform, join, divide out' from Arabic jamjam (tajamjam) or majmaj (tamajmaj) 'talk unclearly' via reordering and turning /j & m/ into /k & n/; malaaq, tamallaqa 'fluent speaker' where /l/ became /n/; maqq, maqmaq 'open one's mouth, talk deep' via reordering and turning /q & m/ into /k & n/; munajaat 'talking' where /j/ became /k/; jama3, tajamma3, majmoo3 'join, gather' where /j & 3/ became /k & n/.

Conciliation (reconcile) from Arabic Sul2(at) 'conciliation' via /2/-loss.

Condemn (condemnation) from Arabic dhamm(a), dhameem 'condemn' in which /n/ split from /m/ or tuhma(t) 'accusation' where /t & h/ became /d & Ø/ (see damn & commend below).

Conference (confer) via Latin comferre 'bring together' from Arabic jamhara, jamhoor 'come together, crowd' in which /j, m & h/ became /k, n, & f/.

Confess (confession; professor) from Arabic faSee2 'speak clearly' via /2 & S/-merger into /s/.

Congratulate (congratulation; grateful; grace, gracious) via Latin gratia 'favour, thank' from Arabic shakara 'thank' via reordering and turning /sh & k/ into /g & t/ or from qareeDh 'praise' where /Dh/ became /t/ and /l/ split from /r/.
Consider (consideration) via Latin considerare 'observe' from Arabic daras 'study' or raSada 'observe' via reordering.

Console (consolation; solace) from Arabic salaa, salla 'forget, amuse'.

Consonant from Arabic sukoon, saakinat 'motionless, non-vocalic' via reordering.

Converse (conversation, verse) from Arabic shi3r 'poetry' via reordering and turning /sh & 3/ into /v & s/; jahar 'talk loud' via reordering and turning /j & h/ into /s & v/; fassar 'explain', Saffar 'whistle', or sallaf 'talk' via reordering, turning /l/ into /r/, and lexical shift (cf. diverse; divorce; inverse; reverse; subvert, subversion in Jassem 2013c).

Consult (consultation, consultant; insult) from Arabic sa'al, tasaa'ul (n) 'ask, question' via /t/-insertion or split from /l/.

Copy from Arabic kitaab, kutub (pl.) 'book' via /t/-merger into /k/ or deletion (cf. book above).

Cough from Arabic qa22a, qa2qa2a 'cough'; /q & 2/ evolved into /k & f/.

Course (discourse) from Arabic qarqara(t) 'talk' where /q & q/ changed to /k & s/; qiraa'at 'reading' where /q & t/ became /k & s/ (see discourse below).

Court from Arabic gharrad, zaghrad 'trill'; /gh (z &gh) & d/ became /k & t/.

Crayon from Arabic qalam 'pen'; /q & m/ passed into /k & n/ (cf. stylus).

Creek from Arabic Sareek 'creek'; /S/ became /k/.

Criticize (criticism, critique) via Latin/Greek kritikos 'judge', krinein (v) 'separate, decide' from Arabic
qarana 'connect' via lexical shift; qareeDh 'praise' via lexical shift and turning /q & Dh/ into /k & t/; or qaaDi 'judge' via /r/-insertion and turning /q & D/ into /k & t/.

**Cry** *(decry, outcry)* from Arabic qarr, qarqar 'talk much' where /q/ became /k/, karra 'laugh repeatedly', or Sarakh 'cry' via /s & kh/-merger into /k/ (cf. decree below).

**Culture** *(cultured, acculturation, cultivate)* from Arabic 2aDaara(t) 'urbanity, culture' in which /2 & D/ changed to /k & t/ besides /l/-insertion, 2arth 'farming' via turning /2 & th/ into /k & t/ along with /l/-insertion, and khuthra(t) 'milk/tissue culture, yeast' where /kh & th/ became /k & t/ besides /l/-insertion.

**Curse** *(accurse; cuss)* from Arabic khasees 'lowly, debased', khasi'a (v) 'a swear word for being lowly' where /kh/ became /k/ and /t/ split from /s/, rijz 'anger, dirt, punishment', rijs 'dirt' or zajar 'shout one down' via reordering and turning /z & j/ into /s & k/ respectively.

**Damn** *(damnation)* from Arabic dhamm, dhameen 'dispraise, dispraised'; /dh/ became /d/ and /n/ split from /m/ (cf. condemn and commend above).

**Debate** via Latin de- 'separate' and batre 'beat, dispute' from Arabic Tabb 'beat', Darab via reordering and turning /T (D)/ into /t/; or ba2ath, tabaa2uth 'debate' where /t, 2, & th/ became /d, Ø, & t/.

**Decipher** *(decipherment; zero)* from Arabic Sifr, taSfeer (n) 'zero' via lexical shift (see Jassem 2012a).

**Declare** *(declaration)* from Arabic dhakar 'mention'; /dh/ became /d/ while /l/ split from /t/ (cf. clear, clarity,
clarification from Arabic jalee 'clear'; /j/ became /k/ whereas /r/ split from /l/; decree below).

Decree from Arabic dhakar, tadhkeer (n) 'mention, reminder' in which /(t &) dh/ became /d/ or qarrar, taqreer (n) 'decision, report' where /t & q/ became /d & k/.

Demand (mandate, mandatory) via Latin mandare 'order, ask' from Arabic amara, ta'ammar, im(aa)rat (n) 'order, rule' via /r & t/-mutation into /n & d/.

Dialect from Arabic lahjat (talahlhuj) 'dialect' via /h & j/-merger into /k/ (see lecture below).

Dictionary (dictionary) via Latin dictionarius of dicere 'speak, tell' and dicare 'proclaim, dedicate' from Arabic Daj(eejat) 'talk' where /D & j/ became /d & s/, Sadda 'talk' via reversal, or Da2ik 'laugh' via lexical shift and merging /2 & k/ into /s/.

Discourse (course, intercourse, recourse) via Latin dis + currere 'run' from Arabic jara 'run' where /j/ became /k/; kharaS, takhreeS 'foolish talk, lies' via lexical shift and turning /kh & S/ into /k & s/; jarras 'annoy-talk' where /j/ became /k/; or qarqar(at), taqarqur 'talk a lot' in which /q/ changed to /k & s/ (cf. course above).

Discuss (discussion) from Arabic qaSSa, taqSeeS (n) 'recount'; /q & S/ passed into /k & s/ respectively.

Dispute (disputation; repute; depute; compute) via Latin (i) dis- 'separate' from Arabic shatta 'diverse' via reversal and turning /sh & t. into /s & d/ (Jassem 2013b) and (ii) putare 'count' from Arabic baDa3 'clarify, add' where /D & 3/ changed to /t & Ø/, baTTa, tabTeeT (n) 'lie-talk, swell, burst' where /T/ became /t/, or baqqa 'talk' where /q/ passed into /t/.

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Dissemination (disseminate; seminar) from Arabic sama3(aan), tasmee3 'hearing' via /3/-loss (cf. seminar).

Dot from Arabic nuqTa(t) 'dot'; /n & T/ merged into /d/ and /q/ turned into /t/.

Drama via Greek/Latin drama 'play, act, deed', dran (v) 'do, act' from Arabic daram, darma (n) 'walk badly, come and go; short, bad woman' via lexical shift; or hadhrama 'talk swiftly' via /h & dh/-merger into /d/.

Draw (draft) from Arabic jarra 'draw'; /j/ became /d/ (cf. qur3a(t) 'a draw (lots)' where /q & 3/ passed into /d & Ø/).

Echo from Arabic Sawee (SaweeS) 'sound of echo' or 3ajj 'strong sound'; /S (j)/ became /k/ besides /3/-loss.

Educate (education) via Latin educere 'bring up, educate' and educare (duke) 'bring out, lead' from Arabic daras 'study' or arshada 'guide' via reordering and merging /r & s (sh)/ into /k/, dhaakar 'mention, remember, study' where /dh & k/ turned into /d & s/; dhaki 'clever' where /dh/ turned into /d/, qaada, qaa'id 'lead, leader (duke)' via reversal, or hada, hidaiat (n) 'guide, educate' via reversal and turning /h/ into /k/.

Elegy from Arabic la(3/h)aj 'talk' via /3 (h)/-loss or lajja 'talk badly' via lexical shift.

Eloquence (eloquent) via Latin loquium, loqui (v) 'conversation, speak' from Arabic lagha, laghoo (n) 'talk' in which /gh/ became /k/; laq, laqlaq 'talk a lot' where /q/ changed to /k/; or qaal 'say' via reversal (see dialect, colloquial & locution).

English (Angles, Anglo-Saxon) via Old English Angul 'fish hook' and seaxe (Saxon) 'knife (swordsmen)' from

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Arabic *manjal* 'sickle, hook' or *shankal* 'hook' via /m & n/-merger and /j (sh)/-mutation into /g/ and *seekh* 'big knife' or *sikkeen* 'knife' where /kh (k)/ became /s/!!!

**Entreat** *(treaty, treat)* from Arabic *tarDiat, taraaDi* 'entreat; agreement'; /D & t/ merged into /t/.

**Erudition** *(erudite)* via Latin *erudire* 'educate, teach, polish' from Arabic *dar(r)a, diraiat* (n) 'know, tell' via reordering, *araad, mureed* 'want, student', or *harat* 'talk much' via /h/-loss and turning /t/ into /d/.

**Essay** see *say* below.

**Eulogy** see *elegy* above and *logic* below.

**Explain** *(explanation; complain(t); plain; expound, exponent)* from Arabic *baiyan(at)*, *istabyan* 'clarify' via /l/-insertion.

**Expound** *(exponent, exponential)* see *explain* above.

**Express** *(expression)* from Arabic *akhbar, khabar* (n) 'tell, news' via reversal and turning /kh/ into /s/ or *3abbar* 'express' via reordering and turning /3/ into /s/ (cf. *impress, impression, impressive; press, pressure; depress, depression, depressive; repress, repression, repressive; suppress, suppression, suppressive* from Arabic *rabaS* 'press down' via reordering and turning /S/ into /s/ or *baSar* 'sight' via reordering and lexical shift).

**Fable** *(fabulous)* from Arabic *allaf, laflaf* 'talk' via reordering and turning /f/ into /b/ or *salifa(t)* 'talk' via reordering and turning /s & f/ into /f & b/.

**Fame** *(famous; defame)* from Arabic *sami3a, sum3a(t)* 'hear, fame' via /s & 3/-merger into /f/ or *saamee* 'sublime' where /s/ became /f/.
Faculty from Arabic faSl (faSeelat) 'school' class, section' where /S/ became /k/ or malakat 'sense, faculty' via reordering and turning /m/ into /f/.

Farce (farcical) 'stuffing in Latin; comic in Middle English' from Arabic faariz 'clear (speech)' where /z/ became /s/, furja(t) 'show' where /j/ became /s/; fajar 'talk badly' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /j/ into /s/; harj 'talk, amuse' where /h & j/ became /f & s/.

Fault from Arabic falta(t) 'fault' (see Jassem 2013c).

Fib from Arabic kadhib 'lies'; /k & dh/ merged into /fl/.

Fiction from Arabic fafaq(at), faqqaaq 'to talk much' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /k/.

Fie from Arabic taffa (tfee, tfoo) 'spit' via /t & f/-merger or uff 'fie'.

Figure (configuration, disfigure) from Arabic Sawwar, Soora(t) 'picture' via reordering and turning /S & w/ into /g & f/.

Fury from Arabic fagheer 'loud cry' via /gh & f/-merger.

Gesture from Arabic ishaara(t) 'sign' via reordering and turning /sh/-split into /g & s/.

Giggle (cackle) from Arabic qarqar 'talk', karkar 'laugh' via reordering and turning /k (q) & v/ into /g & l/ (cf. qalqal 'talk', laghlagh 'talk' via reordering and turning /q (gh)/ into /g/, or qahqah 'loud laugh' via merging /q & h/ into /g/ and /l/-insertion).

Gloss (glossary; diaglossia) via Latin glotta and Greek glossa 'tongue' from Arabic asalat 'tongue edge' where /s/ became /g/; lahjat 'tongue edge' via reordering, merging /h & j/ into /g/, or turning them into /s & g/; falaka(t) 'tongue-base flesh protrusion' via reordering and turning /k & f/ into /g & t/; or laqas 'talk funny' via
reordering and turning /q/ into /g/ (cf. glossy from Arabic Saqal 'polish' via reordering and turning /S & q/ into /s & g/ or qazaaz 'glass' where /q & z/ became /g & l/; polyglot & lexis below.)

Glottal (polyglot) via Latin glotta and Greek glossa 'tongue' from the same Arabic roots above; laghT 'confused talk' or lughat 'language' via reordering and turning /gh & T/ into /g & t/ (cf. dialect above, guilt, & lecture below).

Gossip from Arabic kadhib 'lie, gossip' in which /k & dh/ became /g & s/, qaSSab 'talk, sing' via lexical shift and turning /q & S/ into /g & s/, or safak 'lie' via reordering and turning /k & f/ into /g & s/.

Grace (gracious; grateful, gratitude, gratify; congratulate) from Arabic shakara 'thank' via reordering and turning /k & sh/ into /g & s/ (see cheers, congratulate & grateful).

Grammar (grammatical; -gramme; gramophone; aerogramme, diagramme, programme, telegramme) via Latin grammatica and Greek grammatike, gramme 'writing, letter' from Arabic raqeem 'writing, number', rasm, rasma(t), tarseem 'writing, spelling, drawing' via reordering and turning /q (s)/ into /g/ or qalam 'pen' via lexical shift and turning /q & l/ into /g & r/.

Graph (graphic, graphology, diagraph, epigraph, orthography, paragraph, photograph, telegraph; graffiti) from Arabic 2arf 'letter, edge, curve'; /2/ evolved into /g/ (cf. curve in Jassem 2013c).

Greet (greeting) from Arabic qiraa'at 'reading, greeting, collection'; /q/ became /g/ (cf. regret below).
Groan from Arabic nakhar or naghar 'nose-sound' or na3ar 'sound like a cow' via reordering and turning /kh, gh, & 3/ into /g/.

Guilt from Arabic ghalaT 'error, mistake'; /gh & T/ became /g & t/.

Hail (hello) from Arabic hala, halla 'welcome, hail' (cf. hill, hollow, inhale, ill in Jassem (2013c))

Hello (hail) from Arabic ahla(n), halla 'welcome'.

Hi from Arabic 2aiya 'say hello'; /2/ changed to /h/ (cf. vita in Jassem (2012b, 2013c)).

Hiss from Arabic hasees 'light sound'.

Hoarse from Arabic 2ashraj 'hoarse' via reordering, passing /2/ into /h/, and merging /sh & j/ into /s/.

Hoax from Arabic Di2k(at) 'a laugh (non-reality), hoax' via reordering and passing /2 & D/ into /h & s/.

Homily from Arabic hailam 'talk funny' or laham 'eat' via lexical shift and reordering.

Hoot from Arabic hadd(at) 'strong sound' where /d/ became /t/, 3iaT 'shouting', or Saut 'sound' where /3 (S)/ changed to /h/.

Horn from Arabic qarn 'horn'; /q/ became /h/ (cf. corn; crown, coronation; generation, generate, regenerate, degenerate from qarn 'horn, century, generation' via reordering and turning /q/ into became /k or j/; corner from Arabic qurna(t) 'corner' where /q & t/ became /k & r/).

Hum from Arabic ham(ham) 'hum', 2am(2am) 'a horse's sound'.

Humour from Arabic mara2 'fun' via reordering and changing /2/ to /h/ or samar 'entertainment' where /s/ became /h/. 
Hush from Arabic Sah 'silence gesture' via reversal and turning /S/ into /sh/.

Hymn from Arabic ham(ham) 'mutter' or hainam(aan) 'unintelligible talk' via reordering.

Idea (ideal, ideation, idealization) via Greek and Latin idea 'the look of a thing, the reality', idein (v) 'see' from Arabic aaya(t) 'idea, something wonderful to look at and think about' via /t/-mutation into /d/ or aDaa 'light' via lexical shift and turning /D/ into /d/.

Illustrate (illustration) from Arabic Soora(t), taSweer 'picture' via reordering, turning /S/ into /s/, and /l/-split from /r/.

Imagination (image) from Arabic seema 'image, mark' via reversal and turning /s/ into /j/ or wajh 'face' via lexical shift, turning /w/ into /ml/, and merging /h/ into /j/.

Implore (imploration; deplore, deplorable; explore, exploration) from Arabic labba, mulabbi (n) 'answer' via lexical shift and /r/-split from /l/, bara'a 'pray' or barra 'to be merciful; out' via /l/-split from /r/.

Inform (information) from Arabic ma3roof, ma3rifat (n) 'known, knowledge' via reversal and /3/-loss (cf. form, formality; uniform; reform, reformation; deform, deformity from Arabic rasm 'drawing' via reordering and turning /s/ into /f/ or simal, asmaal (pl.) 'old clothes' wherein /s & l/ passed into /f & r/ respectively).

Inhale (inhalation, exhalation) from Arabic lahaq 'breathe with difficulty' via reordering and merging /q/ into /h/ (Jassem 2013e).

Ink from Arabic niqs, anqaas (pl.) ‘ink’ via /q & s/-merger into /k/ or aanik 'lead, ink'.
Instruct (instruction; structure; destruction, destroy; construct) via Latin in + struere 'arrange, inform, teach, build, pile' from Arabic Sar2, Sarra2 'building, proclaim' via /2/-split into /k & t/; shara2, inshara2a 'explain' where /sh & 2/ became /s & k/; arshada 'teach, direct' via reordering and turning /sh & d/ into /s & t/.

Interact (interaction) from Arabic 2aki, 2ikaiat 'talk' via /2/-loss or 2adeeth, a2aadeeth (pl.) 'talk' via turning /2/ into /k/ and merging /d & th/ into /t/.

Interject (interjection) from Arabic jaqqa(t) 'open one's mouth' or tashaddaq 'talk strangely' via reordering and passing /q/ into /k/.

Invoke (invocation, provoke) via Latin vocare 'call' from Arabic 2aka 'talk'; /2/ became /v/.

Irk from Arabic 3irk 'sound' via /3/-loss or arraq 'annoy' where /q/ became /k/.

Irony (ironical) from Arabic nahara 'shout one down' via reordering and /h/-loss (cf. iron from Arabic raan 'rust').

Jaw-jaw from Arabic ja3ja3 'cry out' or jahjah '(war) cry; /3 & h/ mutated into /w/.

Jeer from Arabic ja'eer (ja3eer) 'loud cry' via /j/ (3)/-loss.

Jest from Arabic huzu, istihzaa' (n) 'jest, mock at' via reordering and merging /h & z/ into /j/.

Joke from Arabic kahkah 'laughter' via lexical shift and merging /k & h/ into /j/ or Da2ika 'laugh at, joke' where /D & 2/ merged into /j/.

Jot from Arabic khaT 'line, write'; /kh & T/ became /j & t/.
**Kid** *(kidding)* from Arabic *Da2ik(a)* 'laugh at' via reversal and turning /D & 2/ into /d & k/ or *jadee* 'baby goat' where /j/ became /k/.

**Know** *(knowledge, acknowledge)* from Arabic *aiqan, yaqeen* (n) 'know for certain' via reversal and turning /q/ into /k/, *naaka* 'make love' via reordering, and *a3lam, 3ilm* (n) 'knowledge' via reordering and turning /3 & m/ into /k & n/ (cf. Harper 2012).

**Language** *(langue, lingua, lingualism, linguistics; tongue)* via Latin *lingua* 'tongue' from Arabic *lisaan* 'tongue' via reordering and changing /s/ to /g/ (cf. *ghanaj, ghanwaj* 'dally-talk'; *laghwa*, *laqwaj*; *naqwaj, naghwaj* 'talk-cry' via reordering, turning /gh/ into /g/, and /l/-split from /n/).

**Latin** via Latin *ladinum, latinium* 'language' and Old English *leodæn* 'language' from Arabic *raTeen* 'foreign talk' where /r & T/ became /l & t/, *latan* 'talk with difficulty', *lakna(t)* 'dialect' where /k/ became /t/, or *lisaan* 'tongue' where /s/ became /t/.

**Laugh** *(laughter)* from Arabic *lagha, laghwa(t)* 'talking' via lexical shift.

**Learn** *(learning)* from Arabic *3alima* 'learn' via reordering and turning /3 & m/ into /r & n/.

**Lecture** *(lector; dialect, dialectic; intellect, intellectual; locution, elocution, illocution)* via Latin *lectus, legere* (v) 'read, collect, choose, pick up' and Greek *legein* 'say, declare' from Arabic *qara'a, qiraa'at* (n) 'read' via reordering and turning /q & r/ into /g & l/ or *laqqa* 'talk', *qaala* 'say' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/; *laghT* 'idle talk' where /gh & T/ passed into /k & t/ respectively (cf. *glottal* above; *elect, select, collect*).
from Arabic *laqaT* 'pick up, gather' in which /T/ split into /s & t/; **recollect** & **intellect** from Arabic *3aql, 3uqla(t)* 'mind, obstacle' or *dhakar, dhaakirat* (n) 'remember, memory' via reversal and turning /dh & r/ into /t & l/).

**Legible** (*legibility, religion*) via Latin *legere* 'read' from Arabic *qara’a (qiraa’at, qur’aan (n)) 'read' via reversal and turning /q/ into /g/ (see lecture).

**Lesson** via Latin *lectio, legere* (v) 'a reading' from Arabic *qara’a, qur’aan (n) 'read' via reordering and turning /q & r/ into /l & s/.

**Letter** (*literal, literate, literacy; literary, literature*) via Latin *litera* 'a writing, record' from Arabic *saTr, usToora(t), asaTeer* (pl.) 'line, write, story'; /s & T/ became /l & t/ each.

**Lexis** (*lexical, lexicon, dyslexia*) via Greek *legein* 'say, declare' from Arabic *laqq* 'talk' or *qaal* 'say' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/; or *laqas* 'talk funnily' where /q/ split into /k & s/ (see gloss above).

**Lie** (*lied, lying*) from Arabic *laqa3* 'to say but not to do' via /q & 3/-loss (cf. lay, laid; lie, lay, lain from Arabic *laa2a* or *laqa2a* 'put down, place' via /2/-loss; **yell** below).

**Lingua** (*lingual, linguist, linguistics, langue, language; tongue*) see **language** below.

**List** (*enlist*) from Arabic *sajjal, tasjeel* (n) 'record' via reordering and turning /j/ into /l/.

**Listen** from Arabic *Sanat, naSat, taSannat* 'listen' via reordering and /l/-split from /n/ (cf. **silent**).

**Literature** (*literate, literacy*) via Latin *litera* under **letter** above; (cf. Arabic *qiraat* 'reading' via reordering,
turning /q/ into /t/, and splitting /l/ from /r/; latta, lattaat (n) 'talk a lot' in which /r/ split from /l/).

**Locution** (illocation, perlocution; colloquial, colloquy, soliloquy) via Latin loquium, loqui (v) 'conversation, speak' from Arabic laqqa or lagha, lughat (n) 'talk, language' in which /gh (q)/ became /k/; or qaal, qaalat (n) 'say' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/.

**Logic** (logus, -logue, –logy; catalogue, dialogue; geology) via Greek logus 'word, speech', legein (v) 'say' from Arabic laghoo or laqq 'talk'; /gh (q)/ became /g/.

**Loud** (aloud; alt, altitude; elite, elevate) from Arabic 3alaat 'high' via /3/-loss and /d/-mutation into /d/ (Jassem 2013c).

**Low** from Arabic saafil 'low' via reversal and /s & f/-merger into /w/ (Jassem 2013c).

**Lowing** from Arabic la3a 'shout'; /3/ became /w/ (cf. lie above).

**Mail** from Arabic 3ilm, 3uloom (pl.) 'news, knowledge' via reversal and /3/-loss.

**Maintain** (maintenance) from Arabic tamtam 'murmur' via reordering and turning /m/ into /n/ (cf. mateen 'strong').

**Mandate** (mandatory, demand) via Latin mand(a/e)re 'order, ask' from Arabic amara, ta'ammar, im(aa)rat (n) 'order, rule' via /r & t/-mutation into /n & d/.

**Mean** (meaning) from Arabic ma3na 'meaning' via /3/-loss or maheen 'lowly' via /h/-loss (cf. money from Arabic maal 'money' where /l/ became /n/; mine in Jassem (2012d)).

**Meter** from Arabic matara 'measure'.

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Mime from Arabic awma'a 'gesture'; /w/ became /m/.
Mistake from Arabic khaTa', mukhTi' 'mistake, mistaken' via reversal and passing /kh & T/ into /k & t/.
Moan from Arabic naw2, manaa2a(t) 'crying (the dead)' via /2/-loss (cf. mean).
Mock (mockery) from Arabic muzaa2 'mocking, fun'; /z & 2/ merged into /k/.
Motto (French mot; mutter) from Arabic matmat, tamtam 'talk inaudibly'.
Murmur from Arabic ramram 'talk low; eat' or ghamgham 'murmur' via reordering and turning /gh/ into /tl/.
Music via Greek Mousa 'muse, daughter goddess of a poet; song' from Arabic aanisa(t), nisaa' (pl.) 'girl' where /n/ became /m/ or nasheej 'painful cry' where /n, sh, & j/ turned into /m, s, & k/.
Mute from Arabic Saamit 'silent' via /S & m/-merger or mawt 'death'.
Myth (mythical, mythology) via Latin/Greek mythos 'speech, anything mouth-delivered' from Arabic fam 'mouth' via lexical shift, reversal and turning /f/ into /th/; or mathal 'proverb, likeness' via /l/-loss or merger into /m/ (cf. model; mold; modulate; imitate; mutilate from the same root where /th/ became /d (t)/). 
Nag from Arabic naq 'nag'; /q/ became /g/.
Name (-nym(y); synonymy, antonymy, anonymous; nominal; nominate, nomination; denominate; surname) from Arabic samma, ism (n), tasmia(t) (n) 'name' where /s/ became /n/ or ma3na 'meaning' via reversal and /3/-loss (cf. semantics below).
Narrate from Arabic nathara 'talk much', ranna(t) 'talk loud' via reordering and turning /th/ into /tl/, or na3ar 'cry loud' via lexical shift and /3/-loss.

Nay (no) from Arabic in 'no' via reversal or ma 'no' where /m/ became /n/ (Jassem 2013b).

Negate (negation, negative) from Arabic naha 'negate' where /h/ became /g/ or naqaD 'negate' in which /D/ passed into /t/ (Jassem 2013b).

Negotiate (negotiation) from Arabic naaqash 'discuss' where /q/ changed to /g/, naqada 'criticize' or naqaDa 'refute' where /q & d (D) / became /g & t/ respectively.

No see nay above.

Noise from Arabic na3waS or naweeS 'crying' via /3/-loss or nasheej 'painful sounding' via /sh & j/-merger into /s/.

Noun (nominal, nominalization; name) see name above.

Novel (novelty) via Latin novellus, dim. of novus 'new, young' from Arabic naba' 'new(s), story' via lexical shift and turning /b/ into /v/.

Ode (odeous) via Greek odeia 'song' from Arabic 2adi 'camel song', 3add 'folk singing, counting' via /2 (3)/-loss, or qaSeed 'poem' via /q, S, & d/-merger into /dl/.

Oh (ah) from Arabic aah, uwaah, or waah 'oh'.

Ointment from Arabic duhoon 'ointment, fat' via reversal and passing /t & h/ into /t & Ø/ or 3ajeena(t) 'dough' via lexical shift, reordering, /3/-loss, and turning /j/ into /y/.

Opera from Arabic 3abra(t) 'passionate cry, tear, lesson' via /3/-loss.

Opinion (opine, opinionate) via Latin opinare 'think, judge' from Arabic abaaN 'open, clarify'.

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Oracle (orate) via a combination of Latin orare 'pray, plead' and -cle 'small' from Arabic rawa, riwayat (n) 'narrate' via reordering or warra, warwara(t) (n) 'cry, talk' and qal(eel) 'small' where /q/ became /k/ (see orate below).

Orate (oration, orator, oratory; oral; oracle) via Latin orare 'pray, plead' from Arabic rawa, riwayat (n) 'narrate' via reordering; warra, warwara(t) (n) 'cry, talk'; or harra, harhar, huraa (n) 'empty talk' via /h/-loss.

Order (disorder) from Arabic araada 'want' via /tr/-insertion or ratl, artaal (pl.) 'row, rank' in which /t & l/ became /d & r/ respectively.

Ornate (ornament) from Arabic lawn, talween (n) 'colour' via reordering and turning /l/ into /r/.

Paper from Arabic burdi 'paper' via reordering, /r & d/-merger, and /p/-inserting; Zubur 'paper' where /z/ became /p/; or lubb 'pulp' via lexical shift, reversal and turning /l/ into /r/.

Parable via a combination of Geek para 'alongside' from Arabic baara, mubaari 'parallel' or waraa 'behind' via lexical shift and turning /w/ into /p/ and bole 'throw' from Arabic rama 'throw' via reversal and turning /r & m/ into /b & l/ or nibaal 'arrow (throwing) via /n & b/-merger; barbar 'talk swiftly' via turning /l/ into /l/; or balbal 'talk confusingly, sing' in which /l/ became /r/.

Parody via Greek para 'beside' above and odeia 'song' from Arabic 2adee 'camel song' via /2/-loss; Tarab 'singing' via reversal; or dharb 'sharp talk' via reordering and turning /dh/ into /d/.
Parole (parlance, parliament) from Arabic barra, barbar 'talk swiftly'; /l/ split from /r/; or naabar 'talk angrily' via reordering and turning /n/ into /l/.

Pen from Arabic banaan 'finger' via lexical shift or bana 'build' as in dove's pen.

Philosophy via Greek philo 'loving' and sophia 'knowledge, wisdom', sophus 'wise, learned' from Arabic laabba(t) 'loving' via reordering and turning /b/ into /f/ and sab(sab) 'swear', zab(zab) (tazabbub) 'talk much', or saf(saf), fas(fas), faSfaS 'silly talk'.

Phone (telephone) via Greek phonein 'speak, utter' from Arabic naffa 'nose-shout' via reversal, nabba 'talk tough' via reversal and turning /b/ into /f/, or fan(een) 'sound of moving object' via lexical shift.

Picture (depict, pictorial, pigmentation, paint) via Latin pingere 'paint, colour' from Arabic dabgh(at) or Sabgh(at) 'pigment' via reordering, merging /S & gh/ into /k/, and turning /d/ into /t/.

Pigment see picture above.

Plea (plead) from Arabic bala 'yes' via lexical shift or labba 'reply' via reversal and lexical shift.

Please (pleasure) from Arabic bajal 'have pleasure; glorify; a response gesture to stop' via reordering and turning /j/ into /s/ (cf. labbaik 'responding to you' via reordering, turning /k/ into /s/, and lexical shift).

Poet (poem) from Arabic baTTa, baTTaaT (n) 'tell lies' or baqq(aaq) 'liar, crier' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /t/.

Postulate (expostulate) from Arabic Talab 'request' via reordering and /T/-split into /s & t/.
Pragmatics from Arabic barjamat 'bad speech'; /j/ became /g/.
Praise from Arabic bushra 'give glad news', zabara 'shout one down', or dharab 'talk tough' via reordering, turning /sh & dh/ into /sl/, and lexical shift.
Pray (prayer) via Latin precari 'beg, entreat' from Arabic baarak 'bless' or kabbar 'enter into prayer; glorify' via reordering and passing /k/ into /y/ (cf. jabara 'help, strengthen' via reordering and turning /j/ into /k/).
Pronounce see announce above.
Proverb see verb below.
Quest (request, require) from Arabic qiSSat 'story, pursuit'; /S/ turned into /s/.
Query (enquire, require, question, questionnaire) via Latin quaerere 'ask, gain, seek' from Arabic qara'a 'read', qawl 'say' via lexical shift and turning /l/ into /r/, or qana 'gain' where /n/ became /r/.
Rave from Arabic hadhar or thar(thar) 'to rave' via reversal and merging /h & dh/ into /v/.
Read from Arabic radda, raddada 'answer, retort, repeat', naada 'call' where /n/ became /r/; or tala, rattala 'recite, rehearse' via reversal, /r & l/-merger, and turning /t/ into /d/.
Rebuke from Arabic bakka 'make one cry', wabbakh 'rebuke' via /w & b/-merger and /kh/-mutation into /k/, qabba2 'rebuke' via reversal, merging /q & 2/ into /k/, and /r/-insertion, or ba3aq 'cry' via /3/-loss and turning /q/ into /k/.
Recite (recital, recitation) see cite.
Recognize (recognition; cognition; cognizance) from Arabic 3aql 'mind, brain, intellect' where /3 & q/
developed into /k & g/ whilst /l/ passed into /n/ (cf. recollect above).

**Recommend** (recommendation; commend) from Arabic mada2 'praise' via reordering, /2/-passage into /k/, and /n/-split from /m/ (cf. damn, condemn above; mend from Arabic mattan 'strengthen' via reordering and turning /t/ into /d/ or thamam 'mend' via reversal and turning /m & th/ into /n & d/).

**Record** from Arabic jarada, jareeda(t) 'write, newspaper'; /j/ became /k/.

**Register** (registration) via Latin regista 'list', regerere (v) 'carry' from Arabic agalla 'carry' where /q & l/ became /g & t/; raqsh(at) 'dotting, writing' via lexical shift and turning /q & sh/ into /g & s/.

**Regret** (regretful) from Arabic ghalaT 'mistake, sorrow' via lexical shift and turning /gh & T/ into /g & t/ (cf. greet & guilt above).

**Rehearse** from Arabic sha3ar 'say poetry' via reordering and turning /sh & 3/ into /h & s/.

**Religion** see legible above.

**Reply** from Arabic bala 'yes' via /t/-insertion.

**Reprimand** via Latin reprimere 'reprove' from Arabic barama 'round (lips)', tabarrama 'complain' via reordering and lexical shift (cf. command, commend above).

**Reproach** from Arabic zabar 'reproach' via reordering and turning /z/ into /ch/ or barsha3 'ill-mannered' via /3/-loss.

**Resonance** (resonate, assonance) see sound below.

**Response** (respond) from Arabic naabaz, nabzat (n) 'answer back' via reordering and turning /z/ into /s/.

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Retort from Arabic *radda, raddada* 'answer, repeat, turn'; /d/ became /t/.

Review (reviewer) from Arabic *ra'a, ru'ia(t)* 'see, sight, dream' in which /l/ merged into /w/, further splitting into /v & w/ (cf. aware, awareness; real, reality; reveal, revelation from 'ara, raa'ee, ru'ia 'I see, seer, view'; worry from Arabic *2aara* 'to worry' via /2/-loss).

Revise (revision) from Arabic *baSar* 'see' via reordering and passing /b & S/ into /v & s/ or *baSSa* 'see' in which /b & S/ turned into /v & z/ respectively.

Rhetoric (rhetorical) from Arabic hadhar 'talk much' or hadar 'talk loud' dahwar 'talk loud' via reordering and passing /dh (d)/ into /t/, harat, hart (n) 'lie-talk' via reordering, or tharhar 'talk foolishly' via syllable reduction and turning /th/ into /t/.

Ring (ringing) from Arabic naqar 'ring-knock', qarn 'horn, ring-shaped', or qara3a 'ring' via reordering and turning /q & 3/ into /g & n/.

Rhyme via Latin rithmus from Arabic nagham(at) 'tone, tune' where /n & m/ merged and /gh/ turned into /r/, rannat 'fear cry', or raneem, tarneem 'low, nice voice' where /n & m/ merged and /t/ turned into /th/.

Rhythm via Latin rithmus from Arabic hadhra(m/b) 'talk much and fast' via reordering and /h/-loss; raneem, tarneem 'low, nice voice' via reordering, /n & m/-merger, and /l/-mutation into /th/; rannat 'fear cry'; or naghmat 'tone, tune' via reordering, turning /gh & t/ into /r & th/, and merging /n & m/.

Saga from Arabic qiSSa(t) 'story' via reversal and turning /q & S/ into /s & g/ (see say below).
Salute (salutation) from Arabic Salla, Salaat (n) 'greet, pray'; /S/ became /s/.

Sarcasm (sarcastic) from Arabic sukhría(t), maskhara(t) 'sarcasm'; reordering and turning /kh/ into /k/ applied.

Satire (satirical) from Arabic izdara 'look down upon' or zajar 'shout down' where /z & d (j)/ became /s & t/ respectively.

Say (saga) (German sagen) from Arabic Saa2, Siaa2 (n) 'cry' where /S & 2/ merged into /s/ or za3aq 'cry' in which /z & 3/ merged into /s/ and /q/ became /g (y).

School (scholar, scholasticism) via Old English scola 'group of fish, band, troop', Latin schola and Greek skhule 'school, discussion, spare time' from Arabic shilla(t) or jeel 'group' where /s (j)/ split into /s & k/, 3askar 'troops' via /3 & s/-merger and turning /r/ into /l/, sajjal 'write' where /j/ turned into /k/, or qara' 'read' in which /q/ split into /s & k/ and /r/ became /l/.

Science via Latin scientia, scire/scindere (v) 'know, cut, divide' from Arabic shaTara, inshaTara 'cut' or shara2a 'cut, explain' via /sh & 2/-merger into /s/ and /n/-insertion.

Scream from Arabic zamjar 'cry loud' via reordering and turning /z & j/ into /s & k/, zamar 'scream' via reordering and /z/-split into /sk/, or kharima 'overcry' in which /kh/ split into /s & k/.

Screech from Arabic Sareekh 'crying' where /S/ became /s/ whereas /kh/ split into /k & tsh/, or Sareek 'creek' in which /S/ split into /s & k/ and /k/ became /ch/.

Scribble-Scrabble dim. of scribe below.

Scribe (script, scripture; ascribe, ascription; describe, description; inscribe, inscription; postscript;
prescribe, prescription; proscribe, proscription; subscribe, subscription; scribble, scrabble) from Arabic katab, kitaabat (n) 'write'; /k/ split into /sk/ while /t/ became /r/.

Scroll via French scro 'scrap, cut-off piece' from Arabic ruq3a(t) 'cut-off piece, writing material' via reordering, turning /3 & q/ into /s & k/, and splitting /l/ from /l/, sijill 'record' where /j/ became /k/ and /r/ split from /l/, sha(l/r)kh 'a (paper) cutting' via reordering and turning /sh & kh/ into /s & k/ besides /r/-insertion, or Sakhr (raqq) 'rock' via lexical shift, turning /S & kh/ into /s & k/ and splitting /l/ from /r/.

Semantics (semantic, sememe) via Greek semantikos, sema 'sign' from Arabic seema(t) 'sign', samma, ism (n) 'name' where /n/ split from /m/, or ma3na 'meaning' via reordering and turning /3/ into /s/ (cf. theme & thesis below).

Seminar (seminary; disseminate) via Latin seminarium 'plant nursery, breeding ground' from Arabic jannat, jinaan (pl) 'garden' via turning /j & n/ into /s & m/, mazraa3a(t), zara3 (v) via reordering and turning /z & 3/ into /s & n/ (cf. sama3(aan) 'hearing' via /3/-loss, or samar 'night entertainment' in which /n/ split from /m/).

Semiotics from Arabic ramz 'symbol' via /r & z/-merger into /s/ or seema(t) 'sign'.

Sentence via Latin sentire 'to be of opinion, feel' from Arabic Dhanna(t) 'opinion, thinking' where /Dh/ became /s/ (cf. naSS 'text' via reordering and splitting /S/ into /s & t/ or sunnat 'law, judgement' via copying /ns/).
Sermon via Latin sermonem, sermo 'speech, talk' from Arabic jaram 'loud talk' where /j/ became /s/ (cf. samar, saamar 'night entertainment' where /n/ split from /m/; sami3a, sam3aan (n) 'hear, hearing' via /3/-mutation into /r/ (see seminar above).

Sheet from Arabic Sa2eefa(t), Saf2a(t) 'sheet' where /S, 2, & f/ merged into /sh/.

Shout from Arabic Saut 'sound', 3iaT 'shout' where /S & 3/ became /sh/, or washshat 'shout' via reordering (cf. sound below.)

Shriek from Arabic Sareekh 'crying' where /S & kh/ became /sh & k/ respectively.

Shrill from Arabic Sal(eel) or Sar(eer) 'sound of voice'; /S/ became /sh/ whereas /r/ split from /l/.

Sigh from Arabic shahaq 'sigh'; /sh & h/ merged into /s/ and /q/ became /g/.

Sign from Arabic naqsh 'sign' via reordering and turning /sh & q/ into /s & g/ (see Jassem 2013c).

Silent (silence) from Arabic Saanit 'silent' via /l/-insertion.

Sing (song) from Arabic zajal 'sing loud' via reordering and turning /z, j, & l/ into /s, g, & l/, haanagh 'sing-court' where /h & gh/ became /s & g/, nagh(nagh) 'baby song' or ghinaa' 'song' via reordering and splitting /gh/ into /g & s/, nashaj 'pain-cry' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /sh & j/ into /s & g/, saqsaq 'of birds, sing' via reduction, /n/-insertion, and turning /q/ into /g/, or za3aq 'cry loud' via lexical shift and turning /z, 3, & q/ into /s, n, & g/.

Siren from Arabic Soor 'siren' where /n/ split from /r/ or qarn (naaqoor) 'horn' where /q/ became /s/ (cf. horn above)
Sketch from Arabic _shakhT_ 'draw (a line)' where /sh, kh, & T/ became /s, k, & t/.

Smile from Arabic _Sammal, taSammal_ 'manipulate lips'; /S/ became /s/ (cf. _smell_ from Arabic _shamma_ 'smell'; /sh/ became /s/ whereas /l/ split from /m/).

Sneeze from Arabic _nashaq_ 'blow nose in/out' via reordering and turning /sh & q/ into /s & zl/; _khankhan_ 'to nose-sound' via lexical shift and turning /kh/ into /s & zl/; or _khashm_ 'nose' via lexical shift and turning /kh, sh, & m/ into /s, z & m/.

Solicitor via Latin _sollus_ 'whole' form Arabic _kull_ 'all' where /k/ became /s/ and _citare_ 'cite' above; _saleeq(at)_ 'tough talker, untrained good speech' where /q/ became /s/; _saleeT (jaleeT)_ 'tough talker' via /s/-split; or _jaljalat_ 'strong voice' where /j/ became /s/.

Sonic see _sonnet_ below.

Sonnet (_sound, sonic_) via Latin _sonus_ 'sound' from Arabic _Sarr_ 'sound' where /t/ became /n/ (cf. _Saneen, Taneen, zaneen_ 'sound'; _ghinwat_ 'song' where /gh/ became /s/; and _nasheed_ 'song' via reordering and turning /sh & d/ into /s & t/).

Sorrow (_sorry_) from Arabic _2asra(t), 2aseer_ 'sorrow' where /2 & s/ merged into /s/ or _za3al_ 'sadness' where /z & 3/ merged into /s/ and /l/ became /r/.

Sound (_resound, resonate, sonic_) from Arabic _Saut_ 'sound' or _Sadeed_ 'loud voice' in which /S & t/ became /s & t/ besides /n/-insertion, or from _Sann(at)_ 'ringing' where /S & t/ became /s & d/ (cf. _shout_ above.)

Speak (_speech_; German _sprechen_) from Arabic _Sakhab_ 'shouting' via reordering and turning /S & kh/ into /s & k/, _ja3bar_ 'hoarse talk', _za3bar_ 'talk loud', or _za3baq_
(zab3aq) 'speak loud' via reordering and turning /j (z) & 3/ into /s & k/.

Spell from Arabic ablas 'to get confused' via reordering and lexical shift or bakala 'confused talk' via reordering and turning /k/ into /s/.

Squawk (squeak) from Arabic Sakeek 'sound of friction' or zaq(zaq) 'sound of birds' in which /S (z)/ became /sl/.

Stanza 'originally standing place' via Latin stare 'stand' from Arabic qaama, maqaam(at) 'stand, a kind of poem' where /s/ & t/ and /m/ became /n/ (cf. naSS 'text', minaSSa(t) 'standing place' via reordering and /S/-split into /s, t, & z/; ma2aTTa(t), 2aTTa (v) 'stop, station' via reordering and turning /2, m, & T/ into /s, n, & z/).

State (statehood, stately, statement, static) from Arabic Sateet 'sound (of army)' where /S/ passed into /sl/; sadaad 'correct speech' where /d/ became /t/; saada, siadat (n) 'dominate' wherein /d/ became /t/, saiyyed, saiyyedat (sitt) 'Mr., Mrs., masterly' in which /d/ became /t/; or shahida 'testify, see' where /sh & h/ merged into /s/ and /d/ became /t/ (cf. attest & shout above & test below; statue, statuette from Arabic juththa(t) or jasad 'body, corpse' where /j & th (d)/ turned into /s & t/ respectively; stout, astute from Arabic shadeed 'strong' in which /sh & d/ turned into /s & t/ each).

Story (history) via Latin historia 'tale' from Arabic 'usToora(t), 'asaTeer (pl.) 'story, myth'; /h & s/ merged and /T/ became /t/.

Stress from Arabic raSS(at), tarSeeS 'stress, press' via reordering and turning /S/ into /s/.
Study (studious) via Latin stadium 'study, application, eagerness, diligence, pressing forward' from Arabic ijtahad 'study/work hard' where /j & h/ merged into /sl/; jadda 'press forward, work hard' where /j/ split into /s & t/.

Stylus (French stylo) from Arabic qalam 'pen' where /q/ split into /s & t/ and /m/ merged into /l/.

Supplicate (supplication, supple) via Latin supplex 'bending, kneeling down, humble begging' from Arabic barak 'kneel down, sit' or baarak 'bless' via reordering, splitting /k/ into /s & k/, and turning /t/ into /l/ (cf. lajab 'loud and mixed noise' via reordering and /j/-split into /s & k/; balak 'jaw sounds' where /s/ split from /k/; ibtihaal 'supplication, humility' via reordering and turning /t & h/ into /s & k/).

Swear from Arabic shaara 'swear at' or 3aiyar 'swear at' in which /sh & 3/ passed into /s/.

Symposium 'originally drinking party' via Greek syn- 'together' from Arabic jamee3 'all' via /3/-loss and turning /j/ into /s/ and posis 'drink' from Arabic baz(baz) 'drink', Sabba 'pour water' via reversal, or shirb 'drink' via reversal and turning /sh & r/ into /s/ (cf. sab(sab), sibaab, masabba(t) 'insult, swear at'; zabzaba(t) 'much talk' via reordering and turning /b/ into /m/).

Summon(s) (Simon) from Arabic sam3, sam3aan 'hearing, hearer' via /3/-deletion.

Synagogue 'originally talking party' via Greek syn- 'together' from Arabic jamee3 'all' via /3/-loss and turning /j & m/ into /s & n/ and -gogue 'talk' from
Arabic qaweeq, ghaughaa' or ghawsh 'noise' where /q, gh & sh/ became /g/.

Suppose (supposition; propose) from Arabic hasiba 'think' via reordering and merging /2/ into /s/.

Talk (talkative) from Arabic Talaq 'talk' or dhaleeq 'fluent talker' where /T (dh) & q/ became /t & k/.

Tan from Arabic dahan 'paint, oint'; /d & h/ changed to /t & Ø/.

Tattoo from Arabic khuTooT 'lines'; /T/ became /t/.

Teach (taught) via Old English tæcan 'show, give instruction' from Arabic khaTTa, takhTeeT (n) 'draw a line, write' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /kh/ into /ch/.

Tell (tale, foretell) from Arabic qaal, qaala(t) (n) 'tell, say'; /q/ changed to /t/ (cf. call above; tall, late, tele-, delay, detail, retail from Arabic Taal, Taweel, taTweel (n) 'tall, to be long' in which /T/ became /t/; tail from Arabic dhail 'tail' where /dh/ passed into /t/; curtail from Arabic qaraT 'cut, curtail' in which /q/ became /k/ and /T/ split into /t & l/).

Term (determine, determination; terminal; terminate; exterminate) from Arabic kalim, kalaam, takallam 'word, talk'; /k & l/ evolved into /t & r/ (cf. terminal from Arabic Taraf 'end, edge' where /T & f/ became /t & m/; terminate, termination from Arabic tamma, tamaam 'completed, perfected' via /r/-split from /m/; exterminate, extermination from damaar 'destroy' via reordering and passing /d/ into /t/ and /n/-split from /r/.

Test (attest, attestation; contest; detest; protest, Protestant; testify; testimony, testimonial; testament) via Latin.
testum/testa 'earthen pot, shell' and German Tasse 'cup, pot' from Arabic dist 'pot' or Taasa(t) 'big round cup'; /T & d/ turned into /t/ (cf. testament below.)

Testament (testimony) via Latin testis 'witness' from Arabic shaahid, shahaada(t) tashahud (n) 'witness' via reordering and merging /sh & h/ into /s/ or Tass(at) 'see' (cf. test above.)

Text via Latin textus 'the scriptures, text', texere (v) 'weave' from Arabic khaiaT 'sew' or khaTT 'writing'; reordering and turning /kh & T/ into /k & t/ applied.

Thank from Arabic shakara 'thank' via reordering and turning /th & r/ into /sh & n/ or thanaa' 'thank' where /'/ became /k/ (cf. think, thought from Arabic fakkar, tafakkar 'think' via reordering and passing /f & r/ into /th & n/).

Theme (mathematics) via Greek/Latin thema 'subject, placing' from Arabic mawDoo3, waDa3 (v) 'subject, placed' via reversal and turning /D & 3/ into /th & Ø/ or ism, tasmiat 'name, naming' where /s/ became /th/ (cf. name & semantics above.)

Thesis (hypothesis) via Greek/Latin thesis 'subject, placing' from Arabic qaDia(t) 'subject' via reordering and turning /D/ into /th/ and /q & t/ into /s/; qiSSa(t), qiSaS (pl.) 'story, follow' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /q & S/ into /s & th/.

Tone (intone, intonation; tune, attune) from Arabic Taneen (TanTan), daneen 'ringing'; /T/ became /t/ (cf. tune below.)

Toot from Arabic TooT 'toot' or DawDaa' 'noise'; /D/ became /t/.

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Tough from Arabic *quwat* 'strength' via reversal and turning */q/* into */gh* (f/) (cf. lie above).

Tragedy (*tragic*) via Greek *tragos* 'goat' from Arabic *tais* 'male goat' via */g/*-split from */s/* and */l/*-insertion, or *Tarsh* 'cattle' via lexical shift and turning */T* & sh/ into */t* & */s/* and *odeia* 'song' from 2ad*dee* 'camel song' via */2/*-loss (see ode below).

Translate via Latin *trans* 'across, beyond' and *latus* 'borne, carried' from Arabic *3arD* 'width, across' via reversal, turning */3* & */D/* into */s* & */t/*, and */n/*-insertion and *latta* 'talk a lot' via lexical shift; or *turjumaan, tarjamat* 'translator' via reordering, turning */j*, */m*, & */n/* into */s*, */n*, & */l*.

Treatise from Arabic *dirasat* 'study' via reordering and turning */d/* into */t/*.

Trill from Arabic *Taran* 'overcry' where */n/* became */l/*, *Tarra, TarTar* 'trill, repetitive sound' via */l/*-split from */r/*, *rattal* 'read beautifully slowly' via reordering, or onomatopoeic *tirilalli* 'a song locker' via reduction.

Tune (*tone, ding dong*) from Arabic *Tan(een)* or *dan(een)*, *dandan* 'tune'; */T* & */d/* became */t/* (cf. tone above.)

Twang from Arabic *ghunnat, khunnat* 'twang' via reversal and turning */gh* (kh) into */g/*.

Type from Arabic *Taba3* 'print'; */T* & */3/* became */t* & */Ø/*.

University (*universe, universal*) from Arabic *madrasa(t)* 'school' via reordering and turning */m* & */d/* into */n* & */v/* or *miSr, amSaar* (pl.) 'country, region' via reordering and splitting */m/* into */n* & */f/* (Jassem 2013f).

Utter (*utterance*) from Arabic *ratta(at)* 'talk quickly' via reversal; *thar(thar)* 'talk irrationally' where */th/* became
/t/; or Ta2ar 'breathe heavily' via lexical shift and /2/-loss.

**Verb** (verbalization; verbatim; proverb) via Latin *verbum* 'word' from Arabic *dharab* 'talk sharply' where /dh/ became /vl/; *hadhrab* 'talk much and fast' where /h & dh/ merged into /vl/; *3abbar*, *3ibara(t) (n)* 'express' via reordering and turning /3/ into /vl/; *2awrab* 'sing' in which /w & 2/ merged into /vl/; or *bar(bar)* 'talk swiftly' where /b/ turned into /vl/ (cf. *vibrate; throb, trouble; disturb* from Arabic *Darab* 'strike' via reordering and turning /D/ into /v, th, or t/.

**Voice** (vocal, vocative, invoke) via Latin *vocem, vox* 'voice, sound, call, cry, speech, language', *vocare* (v) 'call' from Arabic *2iss* 'voice, feeling' where /2/ turned into /vl/, *2akee* 'talk' in which /2 & k/ turned into /v & s/, or *faS(eeS)* 'sound' where /S/ became /s/.

**Vote** via Latin *votum, vovere* (v) 'promise, wish, vow' from Arabic *wa* 'emphatic/swearing particle' where /w/ became /vl/, *wa3d* 'promise' where /w & 3/ merged into /vl/ and /d/ became /vl/; *Saut/3iaT* 'voice' where /S (3)/ turned into /vl/; *fata, fatwa* (n) 'give legal opinion'; *fad(fad)* 'low sound' where /d/ became /vl/; *fa'fa'(at)* 'talk with difficulty'; *wa'wa'(at), wa'3(wa3at)* 'talk low' where /w, ', & 3/ merged into /vl/.

**Vow** see *avow* above.

**Vowel** (vocalic) from Arabic *al-waw* 'the- (letter) w /oo/' via reversal and turning /w/ into /vl/.

**Wail** from Arabic *walwal* 'wail' via syllable reduction or *3aweel* 'howl' via /3/-loss.

**Want** from Arabic *wadda, mawadda(t) (n)* 'want'; /d/ split into /t & n/.

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Warble from Arabic warwar (lablab) 'bark; talk a lot' in which /w & r/ became /b & l/.

Weep from Arabic ba22a 'have a hoarse sound' via reversal and turning /2/ into /w/.

Welcome from Arabic salaam 'greeting, peace, Islam' via reordering and turning /s & a/ into /k & w/ (Jassem 2012b).

Whine from Arabic 'anna 'whine, moan'; /'/ split into /w & h/.

Whisper from Arabic shaawar 'whisper' via reordering, turning /sh/ into /s/, and /p/-split from /wl/; shabbar (shawbar) 'finger-talk' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /sh/ into /s/; rams or rahmas 'speak in secret' via reordering and turning /h & m/ into /w & p/.

Whistle from Arabic Safeer 'whistle' via reordering and changing /f & r/ to /w & l/ and /t/-split from /s/.

Wisdom (wise) from Arabic 2akeem, 2ikmat (n) 'wise' via turning /2 & k/ into /w & s/ and merging /m/ into /wl/; 2aSeef 'wise' via turning /2/ into /w/ and /s & f/-merger.

Wish from Arabic shaa'a, mashee'a(t) 'wish' via reversal and turning /'/ into /w/ (cf. wash from Arabic washeesh '(sound of) water' via lexical shift, wuDoo' 'prayer wash' where /D/ became /sh/ or maaSa 'stir-wash' in which /m & S/ became /w & sh/ respectively (see Jassem 2013d)).

Wit from Arabic daahia(t) 'intelligent' via reversal and turning /d & h/ into /t & w/.

Woo from Arabic hawa 'love' or wahwah 'low sound' via /h & w/-merger.
Whoop from Arabic hab, habhab 'bark'; /h/ split into /w & h/.

Word (speech, talk, word in Old English; German Wort) from Arabic hart 'talk' where /h & t/ became /w & d/, wird '(a kind of religious) speech', or mufrada(t) 'word' via merging /m & t/ into /w/ (cf. write below).

Wow from Arabic wa33 'cry' via /3/-mutation into /w/.

Write (Wright, wrought) from Arabic qira'at 'reading' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /w (gh)/.

Yea via Old English gea/ge 'so, yes' from Arabic haik (heech in my accent; short for hakadha or kadha) 'so, thus' via /h & k/- or /k & dh/-merger into /g/ and then into /y/ (cf. aye above).

Yell (nightingale) via Old English gellan 'sing' from Arabic ghanna 'sing' where /gh & n/ became /g (y) & l/ or la22an 'sing' via reordering and turning /2/ into /g/.

Yes via Old English gise/gese 'so be it' as a combination of (i) gea/ge 'so, yes' from Arabic haik (short for hakadha or kadha) 'so, thus' where /h & k/ merged into /g/ or /k & dh/ turned into /g & s/ and (ii) si 'be it' from Arabic ku(n) 'be' where /k/ became /s/ (see Jassem (2013d)); or 3asa 'perhaps, hope so as a response gesture' where /3/ became /g (y)/.

In summary, the above speech and writing terms amount to 357, all of which have Arabic cognates. That is, the percentage of shared vocabulary is 100%.

4. Discussion

It can be clearly seen in the results above that speech and writing terms in Arabic, English, German, French,
Latin, and Greek are true cognates, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes of phonetic, morphological and semantic changes. Therefore, they support the findings of all former studies in the field, including numeral words (Jassem 2012a), common religious terms (Jassem 2012b), pronouns (Jassem 2012c), determiners (Jassem 2012d), verb \textit{to be} forms (Jassem 2012e), inflectional 'gender and plurality' markers (2012f), derivational morphemes (2013a), negative particles (2013b), back consonants (2013c), \textit{water} and \textit{sea} words (2013d), \textit{air} and \textit{fire} terms (Jassem 2012e), \textit{celestial} and \textit{terrestrial} terms (Jassem 2013f), \textit{animal} terms (Jassem 2013g), and \textit{body part} terms (Jassem 2013h) in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Arabic which were all found to be rather dialects of the same language, let alone being genetically related. The percentage of shared vocabulary between Arabic and English, for instance, was 100\% in all studies. According to Cowley's (1997: 172-173) classification, an 80\% ratio indicates membership to the same language- i.e., dialects.

Besides, the results support the adequacy of the lexical root theory for the present and previous analyses. Therefore, the main principle which states that Arabic, English and so on are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is verifiably sound and empirically true once again. Relating English \textit{speech} and \textit{writing} terms to true Arabic cognates proves that very clearly on all levels of analysis: phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically.

Consider the following conversational example,

John: Hello, Jean.
Jean: Hi, John. How are you?
John: Fine, thank you.
Jean: Tell me a tale please.
John: Yes. My name is John; call me Johnnie. I am an academic advisor and literary scribe; I think and listen, read stories silently, copy books, write colloquial tales, explain lessons and diagrammes, and draw ornate pictures. I speak, read, and write in English, French and Arabic legibly and grammatically. That's my tale in all of them in plain terms.
Jean: I am Jean; call me Jennie. I am a vocal artist as they claim; I say hymns, talk, speak, shout, scream, nag, cry, and sing; I'm an eloquent interlocutionist and communicator; I speak five languages. That's my story.
John: I assume you're a verbal artist; I agree.
Jean: Cheers.
John: Welcome.
Charles: Is literature art?
Charlotte: Yes.
Charlotte: It's my pleasure.
Charles: Cheerio.
Charlotte: Welcome.

This short conversation contains a sample of some of the most common speech and writing terms, every single one of which has a true Arabic cognate, which can be checked in the results above and/or the relevant previous studies like Jassem (2012c) for determiners, (2012d) for pronouns, (2012e) for inflectional morphemes, and (2013a)

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for derivational morphemes. As to the names John (Johannes, Jensen, Ivan) and Jean (Jane, Janette, Joanne, Jenny) 'kind, gracious', they come from Arabic 2anoon, 2aneen, or 2unain 'kind (m)', 2anaan or 2anoonat 'kind (f)' via reordering and turning /2 & y/ into /h & j/; Charles (Charlotte, Carl, Caroline) 'man, husband' derives from Arabic rajul 'man, husband' via reordering, changing /j/ to /ch (k)/, and merging them into /j/ later. Therefore, Arabic and English are dialects of the same language, with Arabic being the source or parent language owing to its phonetic complexity and lexical multiplicity and variety (see Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-h).

This language picture has huge implications for linguistic theory. First, it implies that the proto-Indo-European language hypothesis should be rejected outright because all English words are traceable to Arabic sources; this renders it baseless as it has no real foundation to stand upon; indeed it is fictitious. Secondly, it implies that all human languages are related to one another, which in the end stem and descend from a single 'perfect' source. Reconstructing that source is still possible proviso that it depends on ancient world language(s), which have survived into modern ones in different forms. Arabic is perhaps such a great survivor, which may be the best possible link to that old, antique, perfect language on which analysis should focus. Arabic can be said to be a great, great living linguistic inheritor, indeed.

In summary, the foregoing speech and writing words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are true cognates with similar forms and meanings. Arabic can be safely said to be their origin for which Jassem (2012a-f,
2013a-g) gave some equally valid reasons as has just been mentioned.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The main results of the study can be summed up as follows:

i) The 357 speech and writing terms or so in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Arabic are true cognates with similar forms and meanings. However, the different forms amongst such words in those languages are due to natural and plausible phonological, morphological and/or lexical factors (cf. Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-g).

ii) Phonetically, the main changes were reversal, reordering, split, and merger; lexically, the recurrent patterns included stability, convergence, multiplicity, shift, and variability; the abundance of convergence and multiplicity stem from the formal and semantic similarities between Arabic words from which English words emanated.

iii) The phonetic complexity, huge lexical variety and multiplicity of Arabic speech and writing terms compared to those in English and European languages point to their Arabic origin in essence.

iv) The lexical root theory has been adequate for the analysis of the close genetic relationships between speech and writing terms in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek.

v) Finally, the present work supports Jassem's (2012a-f, 2013a-h) calls for further research into all language levels, especially vocabulary. Moreover, there is dire
need for the application of such findings to language teaching, lexicology and lexicography, translation, cultural (including anthropological and historical) awareness, understanding, and heritage for promoting cross-linguistic acculturation.

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