The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach

Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
Qassim University

Abstract

This paper traces the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit "military terms" from a radical linguistic theory perspective. The data consists of 193 such terms like arms, army, arrow, ballistic missile, battle, bomb, ceasefire, disengagement, fight, military, soldier, troop, war, atomic/nuclear weapon, and so on. The results clearly indicate that all such words have true Arabic cognates, with the same or similar forms and meanings, whose differences are all found, however, to be due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change. In addition, the most important and interesting finding is that almost all modern English military terms are names of old Arabic weapons that have undergone lexical shift. Therefore, the results support the adequacy of the radical linguistic theory according to which, unlike the Comparative Method and/or Family Tree-model, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are dialects of the same language or family, which have been recently called Eurabian or Urban family, with Arabic being their origin all for sharing the whole cognates with them and for its huge phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and lexical capacity, variety, and wealth. Furthermore, they indicate that there is a radical language from which all human languages stemmed and which has been preserved almost intact in Arabic as the most conservative and productive language, without which it is impossible to interpret such linguistic versatility, fertility, and productivity.

Keywords: Military terms, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, historical linguistics, radical linguistic theory

1. Introduction

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

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

This paper continues the search further by examining the Arabic origins and/or source cognates of military terms in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Indo-European languages. The remainder of the paper comprises four sections: (ii) research methods, (iii) results, (iv) discussion, and (v) conclusion.

2. Research Methods
2.1 The Data
The data consists of 193 military terms like arms, army, arrow, ballistic missile, battle, bomb, ceasefire, disengagement, fight, military, soldier, troop, war, atomic/nuclear weapon, and so on in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Indo-European languages as well as Arabic, now all generally called Eurabian. Their selection has been based on the author's knowledge of their frequency and use in today's fully natural English, German, and French conversations and/or texts as well as English dictionaries and thesauri. To facilitate reference, the data will be arranged alphabetically together with brief linguistic comments in the Results section (3) next.
As for etymological data, all references to English and Indo-European languages are based on Harper (2015). However, this etymology is not, like all other similar dictionaries, without its shortcomings due not only to the countless unknown, uncertain, and indeterminate but also seemingly illogical, implausible and complicated derivations, meanings, and/or cognates of many words such as artillery, command, infantry, military junta, militia, operation, security. Therefore, although tracing the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words cannot actually be performed without following the routes outlined in such etymologies, great discretion must be exercised in this respect. In many such cases, a direct derivation from Arabic is shorter and more logical, which, at the same time, preserves both the form and meaning of cognate words.

Concerning Arabic data, the meanings are for Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main, Ibn Seedah (1996/6: 18-120), Altha3alibi (2011: 231-36, 276-85), Albabidi (2011), e-dictionaries like mu3jam alama3ani (2015), and the author's knowledge and use of Arabic as a native speaker (Shami/Syrian Arabic). All the genetic linkages between Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and so on are exclusively mine, unless otherwise stated.

In transcribing the data, normal Romanized spelling is used for all the languages for practical purposes. Nonetheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds: namely, /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, /q/ for the voiceless uvular stop, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /T (t), D (d), Dh (dh)/, & S (s)/, and /'/ for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c). Long vowels in Arabic are usually doubled- i.e., /aa, ee, & ool/.

2.2 Data Analysis

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework: Radical Linguistic Theory

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

2.2.2 Statistical Analysis

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

3. Results

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

Aggression (aggressive, digress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress) via French, from Latin aggressio(nem) 'a going to, attack', from aggredi 'to approach; attack', from (i) ad- 'to', from Arabic ta- 'derivative affix' via reversal and
replacing /t/ by /d/ or al- 'the' via /l/-merger into /g/, and (ii) gradi (p.p. gressus) 'to step', from gradus 'a step', from Arabic daraja 'walk slowly' via reversal and turning /j/ into /g/; otherwise, from Arabic karash, karsh(un) (n) 'drive out, ahead', changing /k/ into /g/.

**Aircraft** (craftsmanship) is a compound of (i) Old French air 'air, sky', from Greek aer 'air', from Arabic air 'air' (Jassem 2013e) and (ii) Old English craft 'power, might, physical strength; skill, art, science, talent', German Kraft, from Arabic jarrafa(t) 'ear, air, water', from Arabic jarrafa(t) 'drive out, ahead', changing /k/ into /g/.

**Aircraft carrier** (carry, carriage, miscarriage; current) via Old North French carrier (Modern charrier) 'to cart, carry', from Latin carricare (v) 'carry', from carrum, carrus, carra (pl.) 'originally two-wheeled Celtic war chariot', from Arabic karra, karrar(a) (n) 'move - roll, run, rerun, reattack', jar(r)a, jaria(t) (n) 'draw, pull; run, flow', or qalla 'carry' where /j (q) & l/ became /k & r/.

**Airdrome** (dromedary) from (i) air and (ii) Latin dromas, from Greek dromas (kamelos) 'running (camel)', from dromos/dromas 'a race course, running', straight from Arabic daram 'running, walking'.

**Airplane** from (i) air and (ii) Latin planum. planus (adj.) 'flat surface, plain, level', from Arabic bain, al-bain 'mid-ground' or, more properly, from nibaal 'arrows' via reordering and lexical shift.

**Airport** (porter, portable) from (i) air and (ii) Old English and French port 'port, harbour', from Latin portus 'port, harbour; lit., passage, entrance', porta 'gate, door', from Arabic bart/bareet (bariat) 'level, plain ground; sandy land' via lexical shift; rabD 'a station for troops and weapons; sitting, parking; suburban space; house head; guide' via reordering and passing /D/ into /t/; or bawaba(t) 'gate', passing /b/ into /r/.

**Air strike** via Old English strican, strac (n) 'stroke, rub, smooth' and Middle Low German strek (German Streich), from Arabic Taraq (istaTraq) 'hit'; /T/ split into /st/ and /l/ became /k/.

**Alarm** (alarming) via Old French alarime, from Italian all'arme 'lit., to the arms; to arms', from (i) al 'to', from Arabic ila/li 'to' (Jassem 2014c), (ii) la 'the', from Arabic al- 'the' (Jassem 2012d, 2015d), and (iii) arme 'arms', from Arabic rum2 'arrow' via /2/-loss or ramia(t) 'arrow' via reordering. That is, reordering and reducing Arabic ila al raml/rima2 'to the arrows' → all'arme → alarm(e). See army.
Alert (erect, erection) via French alerte 'vigilant', from à l'erte 'on the watch', from Italian all'erta 'to the height', from erta (f.jerto (m.) 'lookout, high tower', from ergere 'raise up', from Latin erigerre 'raise', from Arabic raqa (argq, irraqq) 'rise, raise', passing /q/ into /g (t/): i.e., il a-raqi 'to the-heights'; otherwise, from Arabic al-2adhar 'lit., the-alertness' via reordering and turning /2 & dh/ into /Ø & t/.

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

Ambush (bush) via Old French embuscher (Modern embucher) 'to lay an ambush', from (i) en- 'in', from Arabic 3an 'on' via /3/-loss and (ii) busch 'wood', (Old English bysc, German Busch (Old busc), Latin busca), from Arabic beesh(at) 'herbs, grass' via lexical shift or Sushb 'grass' via reordering and /3/-loss.

Ammunition via Middle French la munition (l'ammunition), from Latin munitio(nem) 'a fortifying; later military supplies', from Arabic amanat(un) 'safety', 'amman (v) 'to make safe' via lexical shift; mana3at(un) 'standing against, fortification' via /3/-loss; or (al-)moonat(un), mawan (v.) '(the-) supply' via /l & ml/-merger.

Animosity (anima, animal, animate, animation, inanimate) via Middle French, from Latin animositas 'boldness, vehemence', from animosus 'bold, spirited; hostile feeling', from animus 'rational soul, mind, life; courage, desire', anima 'living being, disposition, passion, spirit, soul, mind, courage, anger, feeling, breath, soul, a current of air', Greek anemos 'wind', from Arabic nama 'life, being' and related naamma(t), numnia(t) 'feeling, sensation, motion; life of one's soul; nature'; naseem, nasma(t) 'air, person' via reordering and lexical shift; or, most likely, from namas/namoos 'foul dairy smell; plotting and cheating; liar, backbiter' via lexical shift (cf. Jassem 2013q).

Archer (archery, arc) via Old French archier 'archer, bow maker', from Latin arcarius, from arcus 'bow', from Arabic rash/ra'ish 'bending arrow'; 3iraaS 'a trembling arrow' via /3/-loss and turning /S/ into /ch/; raheesh 'a bow' via /h/-loss; or qur' 'a bow; circle' via reordering and merging /q & S/ into /ch/; qarij 'a bow' or sharij 'arrow; split stick' via reordering and merging /q (sh) & j/ into /ch/; or rashq 'a bow; throwing, shooting' via reordering and merging /sh & q/ into /ch/.

Army (arms, armada, armament, armistice, disarmament) via Old French, from Latin armata 'armed force', from armatus, from armare (v) 'to arm', related to arma 'tools, arms', from Arabic rum2, rima2 (pl.) 'arrow' via /2/-loss; or rami, rumaat (pl.) 'thrower', ramaat(t) 'featherless, mud-containing arrow head', or marma(t) 'arrow' via reordering and lexical shift.

Army Desertion (desert, deserter) via French, from Latin desertum 'lit., thing abandoned; wilderness', deserere (v) 'forsake', from Arabic dashar/jashar 'desert, leave', dashira(t) (n) 'disused land', turning /sh/ into /s/.
Army Dissection (dissect, section, sect, sectarian, segregation) via Middle French, from Latin dissection(nem), dissecare 'cut into pieces', from (i) dis- 'apart', from Arabic ta- 'derivational affix' via /t/-mutation into /d/ and /s/-insertion or shaaT 'to be far' via reversal and turning /sh & T/ into /s & t/ and (ii) sectio (n), secure (v) 'cut', from Arabic shaqq(at), tashaqqaq (v) 'to dissect', tashaqquq(atun) (n); /t, sh, & q/ became /d, s, & k/ (Jassem 2013m, 2015e).

Arrow via Old English arwan, eahrn 'arrow', direct from Arabic arrum2 (alrum2) 'the arrow' where /l & r/ merged and so did /m & 2/ into /w/; or 3arra(t) (3art, 3aarit) 'trembling arrow' via /3/-loss. See arms.

Artillery (art, artistic) controversially via Old French, probably from Latin articulum, diminutive of ars 'art; also joint', direct from Arabic al-watar '(the-) arrow string or hanger'; or al-waterat '(the-) ring for arms' training or stabbing; missile course in arrow' via reordering; or 3arrat (3art, 3aarit) 'trembling arrow' via /3/-loss. Thus it is lexically incorrect to derive it from ars, which also comes from Arabic Soora(t) 'picture, art' via reversal and turning /S/ into /s (t)/.

Assail (assailant, salient) See assault.

Assault (assail, assailant, salient) via Old French as(s)aut, from Latin adsaltus 'attack', from (i) ad- 'to', from Arabic as for aggression and (ii) saltus 'a leap', salire (v) 'to leap', from Arabic Saala (also Salla), Saulat (al Saulat = aSSaulat) (n) 'move forward; attack', turning /l & S/ into /l/; or from salaTa, tasalaTT 'to assault', passing /T/ into /T/.

Attack (attach, counterattack) via French, from Florentine Italian attacare (battaglia) 'join battle', direct from Arabic dakka 'hit' or hatak 'attack, violate', turning /d & h/ into /t & Ø/.

As to counter in counterattack (contra, contrary, contrast), it came via French contre and Latin contra 'against', from Arabic qanTar(at) 'bridge; any high structure; to live in city/village' via lexical shift; or quTr 'side' via lexical shift, replacing /q & T/ by /k & t/ and inserting /n/.

Atomic Bomb/Weapon (atom, anatomy) via Latin atomus 'indivisible particle', from Greek atomos 'uncut, indivisible', from (i) a- 'not', from Arabic a 'not in spoken Arabic; a yes/no question particle' via lexical shift and (ii) tomos 'a cutting', temmein 'cut', from Arabic qaTam 'to cut (the top)', qaTma(t) (n) 'a minute cut', aqTam (adj.); /q & T/ merged into /t/.

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

**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach 110
Axe (pickaxe, axial) via Old English æces (Northumbrian acas) 'axe, hatchet, pickaxe', Latin ascia, Greek axine, from Arabic 3ajs/3ajz 'arrow's end' via /3/-loss and lexical shift; qaws, qisi (pl) 'arrow, arch' via lexical shift, reordering, and /q & s/-merger; or zuj 'an iron placed at arrow's bottom' via reordering and passing /z & j/ into /ks/.

Ballistic Missile (ball) via Latin ballista 'ancient military machine for throwing stones', from Greek ballistes, ballein (v) 'to throw', from Arabic baTal(t) 'a big, heavy stone (hammer)' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /s/; or wabil(at), (wabeel(at), maibal, moobil) 'heavy rain; stick; stones; arrows' via lexical shift and merging /w & b/.

Barrack (barracks) via French, from Spanish, from Latin barraca 'soldier's tent; lit., cabin, hut', from Arabic barrakia(t) 'a kind of boat; shanty home', barak (v) 'to sit/lie down' via lexical shift; or kharaab(at) 'disused house' via reversal and turning /kh/ into /k/.

Battalion (battle, battery) via Middle French, from Italian, from the diminutive of Latin battalia 'battle', from battuere (v) 'to beat, strike', from Arabic as in battle.

Battle (embattle, batter, battery, combat, combatant) via Old French, from Latin bauuualia 'exercise of soldiers and gladiators in fighting and fencing', from battuere (v) 'to beat, strike', from Arabic Darab 'to beat, strike' or dab/Tab 'to hit' via reordering or reversal and turning /D (d, T)/ into /t/; otherwise, from Arabic baTal 'hero', buToo(ta) (n) 'heroism, bravery' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/.

Beleaguer (lie) via Low German belegeren 'to besiege', from (i) be- 'around', from Arabic bi 'in, with' via lexical shift and (ii) legeren 'to camp', leger (n) 'camp, bed, army, lair', direct from Arabic 'alaqa, liqa' (n) 'to throw down; to lie; to meet in battle', passing /q/ into /g/.

Bellicose (bellicosity) via Latin bellicosus 'warlike', from bellicus 'of war', from bellum 'war', from Arabic bala' 'war, trouble'.

Bomb (bombardment, carpet bombing; nuclear bomb) via French, from Italian, probably from Latin bombus 'a deep, hollow noise', from Greek bombos 'deep and hollow sound; echoic', from Arabic bum (bub, buw) 'sound of gunfire'. See carpet bombing, nuclear bomb.

Bombard (bombardment, bombardier, bomb) via Middle French bombarde 'catapult, mortar', from bombe 'bomb' above. Otherwise, from Arabic Darb, maDroob (adj.) 'beating, hitting' via reordering or darba, mudarba (adj.) 'to roll over or hit with stones; to shape into balls' via lexical shift and reordering.

Bomb Goes off (went off) via Old English and High German gan (German gehen) 'go away', directly from Arabic faqa3 'explode' via reversal, /3/-loss, and turning /q/ into /g/; or jaa' 'come' via lexical shift and turning /j/ into /g/ (Jassem 2013n).
As to **went off**, it came from Arabic *nafaD* 'of bombs and fire, to explode' via reordering and passing /f & D/ into /w & t/.

**Bow** (rainbow) via Old English *boga* 'archery bow, arch, rainbow', German *Bogen* 'bow', from Arabic *qaab* 'the part of the arrow between the handle and head' or *qaba* 'shaping into bows; bending; bowing' via reversal and turning /q/ into /g/.

**Brigade** (brigadier) via French 'body of soldiers', from Italian *brigata* 'troop, crowd', *brigare* (v) 'brawl, fight', from *briga* 'strife, quarrel', from Arabic *firqa(t)* 'a group; difference; strife'; /q & t/ evolved into /g & d/.

**Burn** via Old Norse *brenna* 'to burn, light' and Old English *bærnan* 'to kindle' and *beornan* 'to be on fire', German *brennen*, from Arabic *bi-nar* 'in fire', from (i) *bi* 'in' and (ii) *nar* 'fire' via compounding and reordering; *nawar/'anar* 'to light up', *noor* (bi-noor) (n) via reordering (and/or passing /w/ into /bl/); or *fawaran* 'boiling' via lexical shift and changing /f/ into /b/.

**Camp** (encampment) from Arabic *kawm(at), koom* (pl.) 'a raised heap of earth, sand, and stones; raised ground'; *khiam* (pl.) 'tents' via lexical shift, turning /kh/ into /k/, and /pl/-split from /ml/; or *khamila(t)* 'low sandy land; dense trees; plant-surrounded ground', turning /kh & l/ into /k & pl/. See **campaign**.

**Campaign** (camp; champagne; vin de Champagne) via French *campagne* 'lit., open country', from Old French *champagne* 'countryside', from Latin *campania* 'level country', from *campus* 'a field; a field of combat; perhaps an expanse surrounded by woods, higher ground', from Arabic as for camp; or *karm* 'vineyard; orchard; farm; a field of fruit trees' via /r & m/-merger from which /p/ split; *jabab* 'good earth; cutting', *juboob* '(rough) land; earth's surface; road' or *khabb, khab(a/ee)b, khuboob*, 'a plain; sand road' via reordering and turning /kh & b/ into /k & m/; or *kabba(t), kabkaba(t)* 'military campaign' where /m/ split from /b/ and /k/ became /g/. See **camp**.

**Cannon** (cane, water cannon) via Old French, from Italian *cannone* 'large tube, reed', from Latin *canna* 'reed, tube', Greek *kanna*, from Arabic *qana* 'arrow stick, reed, tube' or *sinan* 'arrows; arrow heads' via lexical shift and passing /q (s)/ into /k/.

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

**Carpet bombing** via Old French *carpite* 'carpet, heavy decorated cloth', from Arabic *zarabia(t)* 'carpet', changing /z/ into /k/. See **bomb**.

**Casualty** (casual, case) via French for 'military losses or deaths', from Latin *casualis* 'by chance', from *casus* 'chance, occasion, accident, event', from Arabic *khasar(at)* 'loss'; /kh & t/ became /k & l/.
Ceasefire (cease, cessation, incessant, secede, secession) via Latin cessatio(nem), cessare (v) 'delay, tarry, go slow, give over, be idle', frequentative of cedere 'yield, withdraw, go away', from Arabic khassa 'to reduce'; /kh/ changed into /s/.

As to fire, it came via Old English fyre 'fire', German Feuer, from Arabic 'uwar 'light, heat', merging /u & w/ into /f/ (see Jassem (2013f).

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

Champion via Old French for 'combatant', from Latin campio(nem) 'fighter, gladiator', from campus, from Arabic as for campaign; or straight from Arabic shaabb(un) 'chap, young man' via /m/-split from /b/. See campaign.

CIA is short for US Central Intelligence Agency, which derives from Arabic as follows:

(i) Central (centre, concentration, centralization) via French, from Latin centralis 'pertaining to a centre', from centrum (n) 'centre; originally fixed point of the two points of a drafting compass', from Greek kentron 'sharp point, goad, sting of a wasp', from kentein 'stitch', from Arabic nuqrat, naqar (v) 'central hole; middle; to pierce' via reordering and turning /q & d/ into /k & t/; quTara(t) 'an arch; a dome-shaped structure erected on two stone pillars', or qaTr 'side', turning /q & T/ into /s & t/ and inserting /n/.

(ii) Intelligence (intelligentsia, intelligibility, legibility, religion, intellect, lecture) via Latin intelligenta 'understanding, art, skill, taste', intelligere (v) 'understand', as a compound of (i) inter (intra, interior, internal, in, inner), comparative of in 'among, between', from Arabic (a) 3an 'about, on' via /3/-loss and lexical shift and (b) katheer 'much' for –ter via /k & th/-merger into /l/ (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) legere 'choose, collect, read', from Arabic qara'a 'collect, read' via reversal and turning /q & d/ into /k (s) & t/; qaNTara(t) 'an arch; a dome-shaped structure erected on two stone pillars', or qaTr 'side', turning /q & T/ into /s & t/ and inserting /n/.

(iii) Agency (agent, act, action) via Latin agentia (agentem, agens) 'lit., effective, powerful', agere (v) 'to do, set in motion, drive, urge, chase, stir up', from Arabic qawi(un), aqwa (comp.) 'strong, powerful' where /q/ became /g/; hajja 'escape' or haaj, hiajan (n) 'stir up' via /h/-loss; or, most likely, from Arabic 'ajeer(at) 'payee, wager' via lexical shift and turning /k & l/ into /g & l/ (Jassem 2013i & p, 2014c).

Colonial (colony, colonization) via Latin colonia 'settled land farm; farm', from colonus 'farmer; tiller', colere (v) 'to inhabit, cultivate, practice, guard, respect', direct from Arabic 2aql(un) 'farm, field, estate' via reordering and /2 & q/-merger into /k/; 2alla, i2talla 'inhabit, occupy', turning /2/ into /k/; kan 'house, cover' via /l/-insertion; or sakan 'to inhabit; habitat' via /s & k/-merger and /l/-split from /nl/. See power.
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach

Combat (combatant, batter, battery, battle) via Middle French, from Latin combattere 'to fight', from (i) com- 'with', from Arabic jamee3 'together' where /j & 3/ became /k & Ø/ (Jassem 2013a, 2014c) and (ii) battuere (v) 'to beat, strike, fight', from Arabic as for battle.

Command (commander) via French, from Latin comm(a/e)ndare 'to recommend, entrust', from Arabic 2amdan/mu2ammad 'praised; proper name', 2amad (v) 'to praise' via reordering and turning /2 & m/ into /k & n/; however, more properly, direct from Arabic qaddam 'to advance, to lead', muqaddam (adj.) 'leader' via reordering, turning /q/ into /k/ and /n/-insertion or split from /m/.

Conflagration of war (flagrant) via Old French, from Latin conflagratio(nem), from conflagrare 'to burn up', from (i) com- 'together' and (ii) flagrare 'to burn', from Arabic baraq 'to light up', turning /q & r/ into /g & l/; see war.

Conflict (afflict, affliction) via Old French, from Latin conflictus, from conflagigere 'to strike together, be in conflict', from (i) com- 'together' and (ii) fligere 'to strike', from Arabic falaq(a)(t) 'hitting on the feet; a splitting' or laqaf 'to hit with stones' via reordering, lexical shift, and turning /q/ into /g/.

Conquer (conquest) via Old French, from Latin conquerere 'to search for, procure by effort, win', from (i) com- 'with' and (ii) quirere 'seek, gain', direct from Arabic qahar ('inqahar, qahqar, taqahqar) 'oppress, conquer, evince' via /h/-loss; or qara3 'beat, hit' via /3/-loss.

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

Damage (damn, indemnity, war damages) via Old French, from Latin damnum 'loss, hurt, damage', from Arabic damar 'destroy' where /r/ became /n/; or, more properly, from daqam 'to bend-damage (an axe)' via reordering, lexical shift, and turning /q/ into /g/. See war.

D-Day via Old English dæg 'day, a lifetime', German Tag, Sanskrit dah 'to burn', Latin dies 'light', from Arabic Da2/Du2a 'forenoon; brightness, whiteness' via lexical shit and /2/-loss or mutation into /g (y)/; or ghad(at) 'tomorrow; early morning' via reversal and turning /gh/ into /g (y)/ (see Jassem 2013j, 2014e).

Declaration of War & Independence (declare, clear, clarity, clarification) via Old French, from Latin declaratio(nem), declarare (v) 'declare', from (i) de- 'intensive prefix: totally', from Arabic ta- 'derivational affix' where /t/ became /d/ and (ii) clarare 'clarify', clarus (adj) 'clear', from Arabic jalee 'clear', tajalla (v) in which /t & j/ became /d & k/ whereas /t/ split from /l/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic dhakar 'mention', passing /dh/ into /d/ while splitting /l/ from /l/. See war & independence.
Defense (defend, defensive, offensive, offend, offense, fence, fend) via Old French, from Latin defensus (p.p.), defendere (v) 'ward off, protect, guard', from (i) de- 'from, away', from Arabic ديد 'against' via /D & d/-merger and (ii) fendere 'to strike, push', straight from Arabic دافا 'strike, hit' or نافاد, نتفاد 'rise up for a fight; flutter' via reordering and turning /t & ꞏ/ into /d/; otherwise, straight from Arabic دافا (daafa, difaa) 'defend, push', turning /3 & t/ into /n & d/.

Desertion See army desertion.

Destruction, Weapons of Mass (structure, destroy, destructive) via Old French, from Latin destructio(nem) 'a pulling down, destruction', from past participle stem of struere (v) 'tear down, demolish; lit., un-build', from (i) de- 'un', from Arabic ديد 'against' via /D & d/-merger and (ii) struere 'to pile, build', from Arabic ضار 'to put up a barrier; shelter' or ضار, ضراع(n) 'to pile up in layers or rows; knock down' via lexical shift and turning /t & ꞏ/ into /d/.

As to mass (massive, en mass, amass, amassment), it came via Old French masse, from Latin massa 'lump, kneaded dough', probably from Greek مaza 'lump, ball, mass, barley cake', straight from Arabic مجموم 'a gathering; all', مجموم (v) 'gather' via reversal and turning /j & 3/ into /s & ꞏ/; or جسم 'body', جاسم (adj.) 'huge', or ماجم 'mixing' via reversal and merging /j & s (z)/ into /s/ (see Jassem 2014g).

Diffusion of Nuclear Weapons (fusion, fissure, diffuse) via Latin diffusio(nem) 'a pouring forth', diffundere 'scatter, pour out', from (i) dis- 'apart, in every direction', from Arabic ضار, شات 'scattered, away' via reversal and /sh & dh (t, ꞏ)/-mutation into /d & s/ or تا- 'derivational affix' via /t/-mutation into /d/ and /s/-insertion and (ii) fendere 'pour, melt', from Arabic نفاد 'penetrate' or نافاد 'to throw out' via reordering and passing /dh (D)/ into /d/ (Jassem 2013m); or, more properly, direct from Arabic فشا, تفاش(n) (n) 'spread', turning /t & ꞏsh/ into /d & s/ or فاكا, تفاكك, (فاكك, فاكك) 'to disentangle', turning /t & ꞏ/ into /d & s/ See nuclear fissure & fusion.

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

Duel (duelist, two, dual, duality, duet, duo, double, duplicate, twin) via Latin duellum 'combat between two persons', from duo 'two'. Greek دو, Old High German zwē (Modern zwei), from Arabic تهنا (tihna(t)an), ثاني (adj.) 'two, second' in which /th & ꞏ/ merged into /t/ (Jassem 2014g). As to –el, it comes from Arabic اذر- 'the' (Jassem 2012d).
Duty (subdue, debt) via Anglo-French duete, from Old French deu 'owed, just', from Latin debitus, past participle of debere 'to owe; originally, keep something away from someone', from Arabic Dabba 'keep away, hide, store', passing /D/ into /d/; or, more properly, from Taa3a(t), Ta(w)a3 (v) 'obey, cause to obey, obedience' where /T & 3/ became /d & Ø/ (see Jassem 2014e).

Emergency (emerge, submerge) from Latin emergens, present participle of emergere 'to rise out/up', from (i) ex- 'out', from Arabic aqSa 'furthest' via /q & S/-mutation into /ks/ or ist- 'derivational prefix' where /s & t/ became /k & s/ (Jassem 2013a, 2014c) and (ii) merger 'to dip, sink, immerse', from Arabic maragh/ghamar 'immerse' via reordering and replacing /gh/ by /g/, maraq 'pass, appear', or maraj 'mix' via lexical shift and turning /g/ into /g/.

Enemy (enmity) via Old French enemi, inimi (Modern ennemi) 'enemy, devil', from Latin inimicus 'enemy; lit., an unfriend', from (i) in- 'not', from Arabic in 'not' and (ii) amicus 'friend', amare (v) 'to love', from Arabic 2ameem 'close friend', 2amma (v) 'to love' via reordering and turning /g/ into /h/; or haama 'to love madly' via /h/-loss (Jassem 2014a).

Engagement of forces (engage, engaged, disengagement, reengagement; wed, wedding) via Old French en gage 'under pledge', from (i) en 'in', from Arabic 3an 'on, from' via /3/-loss and (ii) gage 'pledge', from English wed 'lit., promise', from Proto-Germanic *wadiare 'pledge' (through the evolution of /w (& d)/ to /g & (g)/), from Arabic wa3d 'pledge, promise' via /3/-loss or mutation into /g/ into which /d/ merged: i.e., (3an) wa3d ↔ wadiare (wed) ↔ en gage 'under pledge' (Jassem 2015d). See force.

Enthrall (enthrallment) via Old English and Norse thræll 'bondsman, slave, serf', probably from thraegan (v) 'run', from Arabic rakaD (spoken Arabic rakaDh) 'run' via reordering and turning /k & D/ into /g & th/; however, more likely, from Arabic 'asar, in'asar 'to captivate', 'aseer ('al-aseer) 'captive; walker', saar (v) 'walk', turning /s/ into /th/ and splitting /l/ from /t/; or, more properly, from dhaleel (adj.) 'subdued, frightened', dhall/indhall (v) 'to be frightened or subdued' via /l/-insertion or turning /l/ into /l/.

Explosion (explosive, explode, implosion, plosive) via French, from Latin explosio(nem), from explodere (v) 'to drive off or out by clapping; originally, to drive an actor off the stage by making noise', from (i) ex- 'out' and (ii) *pedis 'foot fetter or chain', related to pes (genitive pedis) 'foot', Greek pede 'fetter', from Arabic baadd 'inner thigh' or ibT 'armpit' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /d/; otherwise, from Arabic istibTa'(atun) 'slowing down', baTee'(atun) (adj.) 'slow' via lexical shift (divergence), reordering, and turning /T & 3/ into /k & d/.

Explosion (explosive, explode, implosion, plosive) via French, from Latin explosio(nem), from explodere (v) 'to drive off or out by clapping; originally, to drive an actor off the stage by making noise', from (i) ex- 'out' and (ii) *plaudere 'to clap the hands, applaud', from Arabic Tabal 'to drum out; to hit with hands' via reordering and turning /T/ into /d (s)/.
**Fighter aircraft** (fight, fought, fighter bomber) via Old English feohte, gefeoht 'a fight, combat, hostile encounter', feohtan (v) 'to combat, contend with weapons, strive; attack, gain by fighting, win', German Gefecht (Old gifeht), from Arabic faqakh (also qafakh, kafakh), faqkh(t) (n) 'beat with a stick' where /q & kh/ became /g(h) & t/; kifa2 'fighting', turning /k & 2/ into /g (Ø) & h/; faaq 'to be above, beat, win, excel', faqkha(t) (n) via reordering and turning /q/ into /g (Ø)/; or waqee3a(t) 'fighting', turning /w, q, & 3/ into /f, gh, & Ø/. See aircraft & bomber.

**Fight** via Old English feohte, gefeoht 'a fight, combat, hostile encounter', feohtan (v) 'to combat, contend with weapons, strive; attack, gain by fighting, win', German Gefecht (Old gifeht), from Arabic faqakh (also qafakh, kafakh), faqkh(t) (n) 'beat with a stick' where /q & kh/ became /g(h) & t/; kifa2 'fighting', turning /k & 2/ into /g (Ø) & h/; faaq 'to be above, beat, win, excel', faqkha(t) (n) via reordering and turning /q/ into /g (Ø)/; or waqee3a(t) 'fighting', turning /w, q, & 3/ into /f, gh, & Ø/. See aircraft & bomber.

**Foe** via Old English gefea, gefa 'foe, enemy', from Old High German fehan 'to hate', from Arabic jaafi, jafa (v) 'tough, stranger' via /j/-loss; or qafa 'to backbite; to be far; turn one's back', qafi (n) 'honoured guest; culprit' via lexical shift and /q & t/-merger (Jassem 2014a).

**Front** (affront, confrontation, frontier) via Old French, from Latin frontem, frons 'forehead, brow, front; outside appearance; perhaps lit., that which projects', from Arabic finneera(t) 'nose' via lexical shift and reordering; or nafra(t), nafar 'that which projects; shout; hate; reject; grouping' via reordering and lexical shift. See war.

**Fusion** (fuse, fissure, diffuse, fissure) via Middle French, from Latin fusio(nem) 'a outpouring, effusion', from fusus (p.p.), from funder 'pour, melt', from Arabic as in **diffusion**; or from faSl(in) 'separation' via lexical divergence and merging /S & l/ into /s/; or faSSa, faSS(in) (n) 'to separate, to join; a ring' via reordering and changing /S/ into /s/ (Jassem 2013m). See fissure & diffusion.
Gun (gunnery, machine gun, gun powder) via Middle English gunne 'an engine of war for throwing rocks and arrows', gunnilde 'a cannon', probably a shortening of woman's name Gunild, from Old Norse gunnhildr 'a woman's name', form (i) gunnr + (ii) hildr 'both battle, war', directly from Arabic qana 'arrows, missiles; arrow sticks', jawn, jinan(at) 'armour, shield', or sinaan 'arrow heads', via lexical shift and turning /q (j, & s)/ into /g/. See machine and powder.

Hatchet (hatch) via Old French hachete (dim.), hache 'ax, battle-axe', from Arabic 2ahoosh(at) 'sickle, grass cutter', 2ashsha (v) 'to cut grass'; reordering and passing /2/ into /h/ occurred.

Helicopter, Army via French, from Greek (i) helix (genitive helicos) 'spiral', from Arabic 2alaq(at) 'rings; spiral' via /2 & q/-mutation into /h & k(s)/, and (ii) pteron 'wing', from Arabic Taraf(un) 'extremity' via reordering and passing /T & t/ into /t & p/; or tara’ib(un) 'chest bones' via reordering and lexical shift. See army.

Helmet via perhaps Old English helm 'protection, covering, crown, helmet', from French helmet, diminutive of helm (Modern heaume) 'helmet', from Arabic la’mat 'battle head gear' via reordering and turning /l/ into /h/; lu2mat 'military underwear; connection, coverage' via reordering and turning /2/ into /h/; or haamat, alhaama(t) 'head' via lexical shift and reordering.

Hero (heroine) via Latin and Greek heros 'hero; demi-god; perhaps originally defender, protector', from Arabic 3eer 'chief, master', 2urr 'free (man); hero', or ra3i 'protector; shepherd' via reversal and passing in/g/ into /h/. See war.

H-hour (year) via Old French, from Latin hora 'hour, time, season', Greek hora 'any limited time', from Arabic jahr 'year' via lexical shift, reordering, and merging /j & h/. See war.

Hostage (host, hostile, hospitality, hospitable, hospice) via Old French (Modern otage), from Old French hoste (Modern hote) 'guest; army', from Latin hostis 'enemy, army, stranger', from Arabic as for hostility.

Hostility (hostile, host, hostage; hospitality, hospitable, hospice) via Middle French hostilite 'enmity', from Latin hostilis, from hostis 'enemy, army, stranger', from Arabic haash, hawsha(t) (n) 'attack, fight', hawaash(at) 'fighter(s)' where /sh/ became /s/ (Jassem 2014a, 2015e); or 2ashd 'grouping' where /2, sh, & d/ became /h, s, & t/.

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

Independence (independent, depend) via Old French, from Latin independent, from (i) in- 'not', from Arabic in/an 'not' (Jassem 2013b, 2015d), (ii) dependentem
'dependent', dependere (v) 'hang down/from, be derived', from (ii) de- 'from, down', from Arabic ta2t 'below' via /t & t/-merger into /d/ and /2/-loss, and (iii) pendere 'to hang, suspend', from Arabic banat 'of arrows, to stick to shaft', natab 'to come out, grow out', or natab 'to rise' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /t/ into /d/; or, most likely, from taba3(iatun) 'following, dependent', turning /t & 3/ into /d & n/.

**Infantry** (infant) via French, from Italian and Spanish infanteria (pl.), infant 'foot soldier; originally a youth', form Latin infanterem 'young child, babe in arms', from (i) in 'not' above and (ii) fans, present participle of fari 'speak', straight from Arabic fata, fitian (pl.) 'a youth' via reordering.

**Influence** (influential) via Old French, from Latin influentia, influere (v) 'to flow into', from (i) in-, from Arabic in- 'affix', and (ii) fluere 'flow', from Arabic saal 'flow' or balla/inball 'to be wet where /s & b/ became /fl/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic nufoodh(un), al-nufoodh 'influence'; lit., entry via reordering and passing /dh/ into /sl/.

**Insurgence** (insurgent, resurge, resurgence) via Latin insurgente(m/ns) (p.p.), insurgere 'rise up/against, revolt', from (i) in- 'against' above and (ii) surgere 'to rise', from Arabic shijar 'fighting' via reordering and replacing /sh/ by /sl/; kharaj 'come out, appear, resurrect' in which /kh/ became /s/; ashraq 'of the sun, rise up', turning /sh & q/ into /s & g/ (Jassem 2015e).

**Invasion** (invade) via Old French, from Latin invasio(nem) 'invasion, attack', from invadere 'go into, attack, invade', from (i) in- 'in', from Arabic 3an 'on, in' via /3/-loss and (ii) vadere (v) 'go, walk', from Arabic faat 'enter' via lexical shift and turning /t/ into /d (s)/.

**Invincible** (victory, victor) via Middle French, from Latin invincibilis 'unconquerable', from (i) in- 'not', from Arabic in 'not' and (ii) vincibilis, vincere (v) 'to overcome, conquer, defeat', from Arabic naSar, intaSar 'to be victorious, to defeat', manSoor (almanSoor), muntaSir (adj.) 'victorious' via reordering and passing /m & S/ into /v & s/. Thus, it seems that in- comes from Arabic al- 'the': i.e., al-manSoor 'the-victorious', where /l/ became /n/, a common /al/-merger process in Arabic (Jassem 2012d). See **victory**.

**Knife** via Old English cnif, German Kneif, probably from Old Norse knifr, from Arabic sikkeen 'knife'; reordering and passing /s/ into /f/ ensued.

**Lance** (lancer, lancet; launch) via Old French, from Latin lancea 'light spear', German Lanze, from Arabic naSl 'arrow head' or niqaal 'broad arrow' via reordering and turning /S (q)/ into /s/.

**Launch, Rocket** (launcher, lancer, lancet) via Old French, from Latin lancea 'light spear', lanceare (v) 'wield a lance', from Arabic naSl 'arrow head' or niqaal 'broad arrow', naaqil 'mover, carrier' via reordering and turning /S (q)/ into /s/ (cf. launch 'barge, launch' via Portuguese lancha 'barge, launch', from Arabic nashal 'to remove from water'). See lance & rocket.

**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach 119
Loyal  (loyalty, ally, alliance, allegiance, leal) via Middle English leal, from Middle and Old French loyal, loial/leal 'faithful; law-abiding; born in wedlock', from Latin legalem, from lex (genitive legis) 'law, contract', from Arabic wakal 'to appoint as agent; rely on, trust', wakeel 'deputy, agent' via reordering and turning /k/ into /g (y)/; or, more likely, direct from Arabic wali 'loyal', waala' & wilayat (n) 'loyalty' via reordering.

Machine gun (machination, machine, mechanic, mechanism) via Old French, from Latin machina (n) 'machine, trick', machinare (v) 'to plot, design', from Greek mekhane 'device, means; originally, having power', from Arabic makeen 'strong, mighty' via lexical shift (cf. makr, mukran 'plotting, machination', turning /k & r/ into /ch & n/). See gun.

Mandate (mandatory) via Middle French, from Latin mandatum 'commission, command, order', from mandare (v) 'to order; lit., give into one's hand', from (i) manus 'hand', from Arabic anamil 'fingers, hand' via reordering and /l & n/-merger and (ii) dare 'give', from Arabic 'adda 'give'; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic madda(t), mamdood(at) (adj.) 'to extend' via /n/-insertion.

Menace via Old French, from Latin menacia 'threat', menari (v.) 'threaten, jut, project', from Arabic mana3a(t) 'impenetrability, prevention'; /3/ became /s (Ø)/.

Military (militate, militia, militant, militancy) via Middle French militaire, Old English militisc, from Latin militaris 'of soldiers or war, of military service, warlike', from miles (genitive militis) 'soldier', (perhaps from Etruscan, meaning 'one who marches in a troop', related to Sanskrit melah 'assembly'), from Arabic as in militia; otherwise, from Arabic musalla2, masla2 (pl.) 'armed with weapons' to which reordering and /s & 2/-merger applied.

Military Area, do not approach (areola) via Latin area 'level ground, open space', from Arabic 3araa' 'open area' via /3/-loss.

As to not, it derives from Arabic naD 'not', turning /D/ into /l/ (for detail, see Jassem 2013b). See rapprochement.

Military Cipher (cipher, decipher, decipherment, zero) via Old French cifre, Modern French chiffre, Latin cifra/zephirum, Italian cifra 'zero', from Arabic Sifr 'zero, empty'; /S/ became /s (.)/. See zero hour.

Military Hierarchy (hierarchical) via French, from Latin hierarchia, from Greek hieranarkhia 'rule of high priest', from (i) hiera 'sacred', from Arabic wahr 'solar glow; fright' via lexical shift and /w & h/-merger, or khair 'good, charitable' where /kh/ became /h/, 3aali 'high' where /3 & l/ became /h & r/ and (ii) arkhos, arkein (v) 'ruler, leader', from Arabic 3arsh 'government, royal throne' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2015e).
Military Insignia (sign, signal; signature; design; designate, designation; consign; resign) via Latin insignia 'badge, mark', from (i) in-'in', from Arabic in- 'affix' and (ii) signum 'signal, mark, token, symbol', signare (v) 'mark out, mark with a stamp, adorn', from Arabic naqsh 'sign, decoration'; reversal and turning /q & sh/ into /g & s/ applied (see Jassem 2013c, 2014g & j, 2015d-e).

Military Intelligence (MI, intelligent) See CIA.

Military Junta via Spanish and Portuguese junta 'council, meeting', from Latin iuncta 'joint', iungere (v) 'join', from Arabic jama3at 'group; joining', merging /3 & m/ into /n/; or 3anaq(at) (n) 'a big group of people', from 3unq 'neck; connection', 3aanaq (v) via reordering, /3/-loss, and turning /q/ into /j (g)/.

Military March via Old & Middle French march(i)er 'to march, walk', straight from Arabic mars 'continuous walk' where /s/ became /sh/; maraq 'pass' in which /q/ became /ch/; maseer, saar (v) 'march' via reordering and turning /s/ into /ch/; or masha 'to walk' via /h/-insertion (cf. marsh and Arabic marsh 'flood-eroded soil').

Military Messenger (message, missile, mission, missionary) via Old French message 'news, embassy', from Latin missaticum, missus 'a sending away, throwing', mittere (v) 'send', from Arabic maDa, amDa 'go, send' or madda, madad (n) 'send, supply' where /D (d)/ became /t (s)/, or mashaq 'to rush' via /sh & q/-merger into /t/; or straight from Arabic mursal(een) 'messenger(s)' via reordering, merging /l & n/, and turning /ee/ into /j/.

Military Officer See officer.

Military Orders See order.

Military Police (policy, politics, polis) See police.

Military Rank and file (ring) 'horizontal and vertical lines of soldiers marching in formation; ordinary soldiers; common people' via Old English ranc, from Old French ranc/renc 'row, line', from Old High German hring 'circle, ring', from Arabic rawq/raaq 'front of everything' via /n/-insertion and changing /q/ into /k/; 2alaq(at) 'ring, circle', turning /2, l, & q/ into /h (O), r, & k/.

As to file (defile), via French file 'a row; string document; spin thread', and/or Old English feol/fil 'file, metal tool for cutting or abrading', Old High German fila (Modern Feile), from Arabic feel 'a low, heavy person', lafeef 'a group of people' via reordering, falla 'to cut', or lawath, talawath 'defile' via reordering and turning /t/ into /d/, and merging /w & th/ into /f/.

Military Rapprochement (approach, approximate, proximity) See Rapprochement.

Military Service (serve, servant, servitude, servile, servility, serfdom; public service) via Old French, from Latin servitium 'slavery, servitude', from servus 'slave', servire (v) 'be in service or enslaved', from Arabic Saraf, taSarraf 'to freely

Language in India www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach
work', turning /S/ into /s/; or sukhra(t), sakhar (v) 'to serve for free' via reordering and turning /kh & t/ into /v & s/.

**Militia** (military, militate) via Latin militia 'warfare, military service', from miles 'soldier; one who marches in a troop'. Sanskrit melah 'assembly', from Arabic mildh/milth lit., going and coming fast; stabbing by arrows; liar; confused talk' or milT 'vicious man; rogue', malaT (v) 'pass; steal', changing /th (dh, T)/ into /l/; milla(t/h) 'group', or maila(t) 'group attack; lit., inclination' via lexical shift.

**Missile** via Latin missilis 'a weapon that may be thrown', from missus 'a throwing, hurling', past participle of mittere (v) 'send', from Arabic maDa, amDa 'go, send' or madda, madad (n) 'send, supply' where /D (d)/ became /l (s)/; otherwise, direct from Arabic musiar 'lined arrows' where /l/ became /m/; misaT (v) 'a long, big need' via lexical shift, mital 'a strong arrow' where /l/ became /m/, zalam, azlam (pl.) 'arrows', izmeel 'a kind of hammer' via reordering and replacing /z/ by /m/, or naSl 'arrow head/pin' via lexical shift and /n & s/-mutation into /m & s/.

**Missile battery** (battle, battalion) See battle.

**Mortar** (mortar fire, mortarboard) via Old French mortier 'short cannon fired at a high angle to secure a vertical fall of the projectile; a mixing or pounding bowl; builder's mortar, plaster', via Latin mortarium 'mortar, crushed drugs; a mixing or pounding bowl', from Arabic maTar 'rain; to drop like rain; to hit-rain', maTaria(t) 'water can' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /T/ into /t/; maraT 'to strip (leaves); tear off', Tamar, Tamr (n) 'to cover with dust; dust', or raTam 'hit, crush' via reordering and changing /T/ into /t/.

**NATO** is an acronym for

(i) **North** (northern, Norse) via Old English norðh, German nord, borrowed into French north/nord, from Arabic shimal 'north' via reordering and turning /sh, m, & l/ into /th (s), n, & t/;

(ii) **Atlantic** (Atlantis, atlas) via Latin Atlanticus, from Greek Atlantikos 'of (Mount) Atlas in Mauritania', from atlas 'perhaps lit., the Bearer (of the Heavens)', from (a) a- 'copulative prefix' and (b) tenai 'to bear', from PIE root *tele 'to lift, support, weigh', from Arabic tall(at) 'hill, mount', Tal3a(t) 'hill', Tala3 (v) 'to rise', or 3atal 'to carry' via /3/-loss and replacing /T/ by /l/,

(iii) **Treaty** below, and

(iv) **Organization** (organize, organ) via French, from Latin organizatio(nem), organizare (v), from organum 'musical instrument, organ', from Greek organon 'implement, musical instrument; organ of sense or of the body; lit., that with which one works', ergon (v) 'work', from Arabic qarn '(musical) horn, connection', qarana (v), qarnat(un) (n) via reordering, turning /q/ into /g/, and lexical shift (see Jassem 2015e).
Nuclear Bomb, War, Weapon (nucleus, nucleate, nuke) via French, from Latin nucleus 'kernel', from nucula 'little nut', nux 'nut', Old English hnute 'nut', from Arabic 3anqood 'bunch (of grapes); cluster' via /l/-deletion and /q & d/-merger into /t/; or nawa(t) 'kernel, inner seed', changing /t/ into /k/.

Offensive (offend, offense; defend, defensive; fence, fend) via Middle French, from Latin offensivus (p.p.), offendere (v) 'hit, strike against', from (i) ob- 'against', from Arabic bi 'in, with, against' and (ii) fendere 'to strike, push', from Arabic as for defense. Otherwise, straight from Arabic na3faz 'to turn arrows around on one's hand; jump' via reordering and lexical shift; or fitna(t), fatan (v) 'fight' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /h/ into /s/.

Officer (office, official, officiate) via Old French officier, from Latin officarius 'officer', from officium 'service, kindness, favour; official duty, business', from (i) ops 'power, means' and/or opus 'work, labour', Sanskrit opas 'work', German üben 'to exercise', Old English æfnan 'to work', afol 'power', from Arabic 3ib' 'onus, burden' via /l/-loss or ba's 'power, severity' and (ii) facere 'do, perform', from Arabic waqa3lwaqa3 'happen; do' by turning /w, q, & 3/ into /l, s, & Ø/; otherwise, indivisibly, straight from Arabic wafeeq 'companion', wifq (n) 'kindness, agreement, success' or wafa' 'kindness, faithfulness, fulfillment', wafi (adj.), waffa'awfa (v) 'to fulfill', turning /q (')/ into /s/; or faiSal, al-faiSal 'ruler, master' where /l & S/ became /o & s/. See military.

Onslaught (slaughter, slay, slain) via Old English sleah, slaught 'slaughter', from Middle Dutch aenslach 'attack', from (i) aen 'on', from Arabic 3an 'on' via /l/-loss and (ii) slach 'blow', related to slaen 'slay', from Arabic salakh 'kill; lit., remove skin', turning /kh/ into /gh (y)/.

Operation (operate, operative) via Old English, from Latin ordinem (nom. ordo) 'a working, operation', operari (v) 'work, labour', from opera 'work, effort; a song', related to opus (genitive operis) 'a work', from Arabic 3abar(atun) 'to cross; to talk; to weep' via /l/-loss; 3ib' 'burden' via lexical shift and /l/-loss. See officer.

Oppression (oppress, depress, press, repress) via Old French, from Latin oppressio(nem) 'a pressing down, violence, oppression', oppressare/opprimere (v) 'press against, together, or down', from (i) ob- 'against', from Arabic bi 'in, with' via lexical shift and (ii) pressare or premere 'press, push', direct from Arabic rabaS 'press down' or 'ajbar 'force, compel' via reordering and turning /S (j)/ into /s/ or baram 'twist' via lexical shift.

Order (disorder, ordinal) via Old French, from Latin ordinem (nom. ordo) 'row, arrangement; originally a row of threads in a loom', from Arabic ratl, artaal (pl.) 'row, line, order' in which /t & l/ became /d & r/; radd(at) 'a fold, a tie; a return, repetition' via reordering; 3arD 'row; width' via /l/-loss and turning /D/ into /d/; or direct from 'araad 'want, order' via /l/-insertion.

Parachute (parachutist) via French 'that which protects against a fall originally', from para- 'defense against; beside, near, against', from Arabic barra/wara

Language in India www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach
'outside/behind', and (ii) chute 'fall', from Latin cadere 'fall', from Arabic saqaT 'fall', merging /s & q/ into /ch/ and turning /T/ into /t/.

**Peace (pact, compact)** via Latin pax 'agreement, treaty of peace, compact', from Arabic ba‘3a(t) 'agreement; allegiance' or baayak 'agreement'; /3 (k)/ became /sl/. See *war*.

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

**Plot (plotting)** via Old English *plot* 'small piece of land', from Arabic ba‘ait (al-ba‘ait), ba‘i‘at (the) house; to plot, scheme'; /l/ was inserted.

**Police Officer (policy, politics, polity, polis, metropolis, metropolitan, cosmopolitan)** via Middle French police, from Latin politia, from Greek polites 'city', from polis 'city; the state, citizens', from Arabic balad, balada(t) 'village, city, town'; /d (& t)/ turned into /s/ both. See *officer*.

**Police Patrol** via French patrouiller 'go the rounds to watch or guard; originally tramp through the mud', from patouiller 'paddle in water', probably from pate 'paw, foot', straight from Arabic alribaT (al 'the' + ribaT 'guard-watching; lit., tying (horses)'), rabaT/raabaT (v) 'fix, tie; keep watch; on the guard; lie in ambush' via reordering and turning /T/ into /t/; or al-batra 'the-dust' via reordering and lexical shift. See *police*.

**Powder (gun powder)** via Old French poudre/pouldre 'dust, powder, ashes', from Latin pulverem (nom. pulvis) 'dust', from Arabic ba‘tra(t), batar (v) 'a lump of dry mud', turab 'dust, earth', or tibr 'gold ore' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /t/ into /d/. See *gun*.

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

**Rapprochement (approach, approximate, proximity, proxy, propinquity)** via French rapprochement 'reunion; lit., a bringing near', from rapprocher (v) 'bring near', from (i) re- 'again', from *wret/wert- 'to turn', from Arabic dawrat, dawar (v) 'to turn' via reordering (reduction) and turning /d/ into /t/ (Ø) or from rai3/raj3 'return' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2013a, 2014c) and (ii) aprochier 'approach', from Latin propriare 'come nearer', prope 'near', from Arabic gareeb 'near', aqrab (comp. adj.) 'nearer' via reversal and turning /q/ into /ch/ (Jassem 2013n, 2014c). See *Military*.

**Raze (razor, rase)** via Old French raser 'to scrape, shave', from Latin rasare, frequentative of radere 'scrape, shave', from Arabic ‘arda, rada 'kill, fall' via *Military*.
lexical shift and turning /d/ into /z (s)/; or shafra(t) 'razor' via reordering and merging /sh & f/ into /z/.  

**Rebel** *(rebellion, rebellious)* via Old French, from Latin *rebellis* 'insurgent, rebellious', *rebellare* (v) 'to rebel', from (i) *re-* 'against' above and (ii) *bellum* 'war', from Arabic *balāa*(tun), *bala* (v) 'trouble, fight, war'; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic *billawr* 'bid, brave man' via reordering. See bellicose.

**Regiment** *(ruler, ruling, unruly, regulate, regular)* via Old French *regiment* 'rule, government', from Latin *regimentum* 'rule; direction', *regere* (v) 'to rule, straighten, guide', from Arabic *raqa* 'to ascend, straighten' or *ra’as* 'rule, govern, head' where /q (s)/ became /g/ (see Jassem 2015e). However, it seems it derives from Arabic *rajam, rajmat* (n) 'to hit/kill with stones; big stones' via lexical shift.

**Regulation** *(regulate, regular)* comes from the same root for regiment & rule; otherwise, it seems more logical to derive it from Arabic *rijl (atun)* 'leg, foot, such a measurement unit' via lexical shift and replacing /j/ by /g/.

**Resolution** *(resolute, resolve, solve)* via French, from Latin *resolutio(nem)* 'reducing into smaller things', *resolvere* (v) 'loosen', from (i) *re-* 'intensive; back' above and (ii) *solvere* 'loosen', from Arabic *2all* (2al2al/2tal2al) 'loosen, solve', *2all(a)(tun)* (n), turning /l(t & k)/ into /r & s/; or *qall(al), qillat(tun)* (n) 'to reduce', passing /q/ into /s/, though loss likely.

**Retreat** via Old French *retret, retrere* (v) 'draw back', from Latin *retrahere* 'draw back, withdraw', from (i) *re-* 'back, again' above and (ii) *trahere* 'to draw', from Arabic *irtadda* (v), *irtidad/riddat* (n) 'to return, turn back in battle' via reordering and turning /d/ into /t/; or *taraju* 'retreat, pull back' via /3/-loss and passing /j/ into /h/. See treaty.

**Revolution** *(revolt, revolve, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, Volvo, volvox)* via Old French *revolucion*, from Latin *resolutio(nem)*, *resolvere* (v) 'a revolving, turning', from (i) *re-* 'back, again' above and (ii) *volvere* 'to roll, from Arabic *laffa/lafafa* 'to turn', *laffa(tun), talafuttun* (n) 'a turn, fold' via reordering; or from *2awla* 'turn, change, about', *ta2awal* (v), *ta2awul(atun)* (n) where /t(t), 2, & w/ turned into /r & v/ both (Jassem 2012b, 2013c).

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

**Rocket** *(rock, rock and roll, rocker, rocking)* via Italian *roccheto, rocca* (dim.) 'a rocket; lit., a distaff', probably from Old High German *rocko* 'distaff', and/or Old English *roc* 'stone rock', from Old French *roque*, from Latin *rocca*, direct from Arabic *raqq(at)* 'a thin flat stone; hitting' via lexical shift and replacing /q/ by /k/; or *rajj(at)/razz(at)* 'to shake-strike, tremble', turning /j (z)/ into /kl/.
**Ruler** (rule, ruling, unruly, regiment, regulate, regular) via Old French riuler, Norman French reule 'rule, custom', from Latin regula 'straight stick, bar, ruler; rule', related to regere 'to rule, straighten, guide', from Arabic as for regiment/regulation; otherwise, from Arabic waali 'ruler' via reordering and /lt/-split from /l/; or rajul 'a man; man, leader' via /l/-loss.

**Safety** (save (for), safe haven, salvation, salvage, salvo) via Latin salvare 'make safe, secure', salvus 'safe; greeting', from Arabic salama 'to be safe', saadlim (adj.), turning /m (& l)/ into /v (& Ø)/; siwa 'save for, except', sawe/sawa 'equal, safe, whole' where /w/ became /v/ (Jassem 2015e, 2014e). See salvation.

As to **(safe) haven**, it came via Old English hafen 'haven, harbour', from Arabic haufen 'heavy rain' via lexical shift; or 'aman/ma'man 'safety, safe place' where /m/ & m/ became /h & v/.

**Salvation Army** (save) via Latin salvare 'to make safe, secure', salvus 'safe', from Arabic salama(tun), salaam (islam) 'safety, peace, Islam'; /m/ passed into /v/ (Jassem 2015e, 2014e). See **army**.

**Sanctions** (sanctity, sanctuary, saint) via Latin sanctio(nem), sancire (v) 'decree, confirm, ratify, permit; consecrate', from Arabic kaneesat(un) 'church'; lexical shift, reordering, and turning /k/ into /s/ applied (Jassem 2015e).

**Saw** (sawed, sawn) via Old English sagu 'toothed cutting tool', seax 'knife', German Säge (Old saga). Latin secare 'to cut', from Arabic shaq 'cut' or seekh 'knife' where /sh & q (kh)/ became /s & (g) w/; or straight from Arabic saif 'sword' or sia(t) 'arrow head' via lexical shift and turning /l/ into /w/.

**Security** (secure, secret, obscure, consecrate, consecration; desecrate, desecration; sacrifice, sacrosanct, sacrament) via Latin securitas, securus 'free from care or danger; quiet, safe, easy', from se cura 'free from care', from (i) se 'free from', from Arabic Saafi 'pure' via /S & f/-merger into /s/ and (ii) cura 'care', from Arabic 2aar, 2i(a)(t) (n) 'worry' or 'arag 'worry' via reversal and turning /2/ q/ into /k/; otherwise, as a whole, from Latin sacrare 'make holy', sacer 'holy, sacred, dedicated', from Arabic sa2ar(at), saa2ir(at) (n) 'charm; darkness; closure' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /k/; or sacra(t) 'closure', sakar (v). See **council**.

**Security Council** (conciliation, conciliate, reconcile; counsel, counselor) via Old French concil(i)e, from Latin concilium 'group of people, meeting', from (i) com- 'together' and (ii) calare 'to call', from Arabic qaal 'say'; or qilla(t) 'few people', shilla(t) 'group', or jeel (jalal) 'group; generation', turning /q (sh & j)/ into /k/ (Jassem 2015e). See **Security**.

**Shoot** (shootout, shot) via Old English sceotan 'hurl or cast missiles; strike; push, run; wound with missiles', Old High German skiozan, German schießen, from Arabic shaTaT 'to kill or die by arrows; to run wild; to burn' via lexical shift; sawT 'a whiplash', saaT (v) via lexical shift and turning /s & T/ into /sh & t/; Satta 'hit with hand' or zatt 'throw', turning /z (S)/ into /sh/; or qawas 'to hit with arrows; to fire' via /q & s/-mutation into /sh & t/.

**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015

Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach
Sickle (section) via Old English sicol, German Sichel (Old sikhila), from Latin sicila/secula 'sickle', secure (v) 'cut', from Arabic shaq, alshaq 'cut' or qaSal 'cut-strip, cut' via reordering and passing /sh (S) & q/ into /s & k/.

Siege (besiege) via Old French sege 'a seat, throne', from Latin sedicum 'seat', sede (v) 'sit', direct from Arabic siaj 'a fence; surrounding'.

Soldier via Old French soudier, soldier 'one who serves in the army for pay', from Latin soldarius 'a soldier; lit., one having pay', from soldum/solidus 'a Roman gold coin; thick, solid metal', from Arabic Sald 'solid' via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /s/; however, more likely, from Arabic jundi 'soldier', 'ajeer (at) payee, wager', or jareeda(t) 'the least soldiers', passing /j & n (r)/ into /s & l/ from which /r/ split.

Spear (Shakespeare 'spearman') via Old English spere 'spear, javelin, lance; sprout of plant', Old High German sper (Modern Speer), from Arabic sibaal 'arrows; plant sprouts', replacing /l/ by /r/ or shibaari 'hand-sized knives', changing /sh/ into /s/ (for the Arabic origins of Shakespeare, see Jassem 2014f).

Spitfire (spittle) 'a British WWII plane' via Old English spitu 'a spit', Old High German spiz (Modern Spieß), from Arabic (i) baSaq (also basaq, bazaq) 'spit' via reordering and turning /S & q/ into /s & t/ and (ii) 'uwar 'fire', merging /u & w/ into /f/. See fire.

Staff, Military Chief of via Old English stæf 'walking stick, strong pole used for carrying, rod used as a weapon, pastoral staff', Old High German stab (German Stab), from Arabic qaDeeb 'walking stick, rod' via lexical shift and passing /q, D, & b/ into /s, t, & f/.

As to chief (chieftainship, chieftain), it came via Old French chief (Modern chef) 'leader, ruler, head; capital city', from (Vulgar) Latin (*capum)/caput 'head; leader, chief person; summit; capital city', from Arabic qubba(t) 'summit, top, dome' via /q & b/-mutation into /ch & fl/, kabs 'head', or jabhat 'forehead' via lexical shift and turning /j & b/ into /ch & fl/ and /h/-loss; or straight from Arabic safeeh 'chief, leader; stupid, silly', passing /s/ into /ch/ and merging /f & h/. See military.

Stealth fighter (steal) via Old English and High German stelan 'to commit a theft, take and carry off clandestinely and without right or leave' and Old High German stelen (German stehlen), from Arabic 'asalat, 'asal/'istala (v) 'steal secretly'; reordering and passing /t/ into /th/ occurred (see Jassem 2014k). See fight.

Strife (strive; stride) via Old French estrif/estrit 'quarrel, dispute', from Old High German strit 'quarrel, dispute, fight', from Arabic shajar(at) tashajar 'to quarrel' where /sh & j/ became /s & t/; Suroof 'troubles' via lexical shift and /S/-split into /st/.
Strike See air strike.

Struggle perhaps via Old Norse struhr 'ill will' and/or German straucheln 'to stumble', straight from Arabic istathqal/tathqal, thiqal (n) 'to find it heavy; not to go to war' via lexical shift and passing /th, t, & q/ into /s, r, & g/.

Surrender via Old French 'give up, deliver over', from (i) sur- 'over', from Latin super 'above', from Arabic Subar 'above' (Jassem (2014c), and (ii) rendre 'give back', from (*Vulgar) Latin *rendere/reddere 'give back, return, restore', from (a) re- 'back' and (b) dare 'give', direct from Arabic radd(an) 'return' via reordering.

Sword via Old English sweord (West Saxon swyrd, Northumbrian sword) 'sword', Old High German swert, German Schwert 'sword; lit., the cutting weapon', straight from Arabic saaToor(at) 'a long, broad knife for cutting wood or meat'; reordering and turning /T/ into /d/ ensued.

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

Tanker (tank, supertanker) via Portuguese tank 'a ship for carrying oil or liquid goods', from Marathi Hindi tanka/tanken 'reservoir of water, tank', perhaps from Sanskrit tadaga-m 'pond', from Arabic qanat 'water channel' via reversal and turning /q/ into /k/; or khandaq 'ditch' via reversal, merging /kh & q/ into /kl/, and turning /d/ into /t/.

Target via Old English, from Old French targe 'light shield', German Zarge 'border, edge, frame', from Arabic daraqa(t) 'a tool or object for military training', turning /d & q/ into /t & g/; or tursa(t) 'a shield', passing /s/ into /g/.

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

Threat via Old English for 'crowd, troop, oppression, menace', (German verdriessn 'to vex', Latin trudere 'to press, thrust'), from Arabic Darawat 'of war, severity', Darra(t) (v) 'to hurt', or Daroora(t) 'necessity', iDTar (v) 'to compel' via reordering and turning /D & T/ into /th & t/; or Tarad 'drive away; expel' via lexical shift and passing /T & t/ into /th & t/.

Throw via Old English for 'twist, turn, curl', German drehen 'turn, twist', from Arabic dawr(at) 'turn' or dhara 'throw'; reordering and turning /d (dh)/ into /th/ occurred.

Treaty (treat, treatment) via Old French traitie 'agreement, dealings', from Latin tractatus, tractare (v) 'handling, discussion', from Arabic Taraqa, taTarraq

Language in India www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach
'discuss; lit., strike', passing /T & q/ into /t & t/; or, most likely, direct from Arabic *tarāDi 'agreement', turning /D/ into /t/.

**Triumph** (triumphant) via Old French, from Latin triumph(us) 'an achievement, success; a celebratory victory procession', probably from Greek *thríambos 'hymn to Dionysus', direct from Arabic Dhafar, muDhaffar (adj.) 'victory, winning' via reordering, turning /Dh/ into /t/, (and/or splitting /f/ into /mp/); or Tarab 'singing', muTrib 'singer', turning /T/ into /t/ and /m/-split from /bl/.

**Troop** (trooper, paratrooper) via Middle and Old French troupe, trope 'body of soldiers; band of people, company, crowd, troop', perhaps from Frankish *þrop 'assembly, gathering of people', Latin troppus 'flock', related to Old English and Norse þorp 'village', direct from Arabic Darrib (adj.) 'winning', turning /Dh/ into /t/ (and/or splitting /f/ into /mp/); or Tarab 'singing', muTrib 'singer', turning /T/ into /t/ and /m/-split from /bl/.

**Trouble** (turbid, turbulence, turbulent, turpentine, disturbance) via Old French trubler, from Latin turbulare/turbidare 'to trouble', from turbidus 'muddy, full of confusion', from turbare 'crowd, turmoil', perhaps from Greek τυρβᾶ 'turmoil, disorder', straight from Arabic *Dtarab 'to trouble, confuse, lose balance', merging /DT/ into /t/; or turab 'mud, dust; much' via lexical shift.

**Truce** (true, truth) via Old English treow, triws (pl.) 'faith, truth, fidelity; promise; agreement, treaty', treowe 'faithful', Old High German triuwa (Modern treue), borrowed into Latin and Italian tregua, French trève, from Arabic tarawe 'thoughtfulness, consideration', Dhurf, Dhareef (adj.) 'beauty (of speech)' where /Dh & f/ became /t & s/ or merged into /t/, or tarDi 'agreement', turning /D/ into /s/. However, it comes straight from Arabic *Dtarab 'to trouble, confuse, lose balance', merging /DT/ into /t/; or turab 'mud, dust; much' via lexical shift.

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

**Vandal** (vandalism, vandalize, Vandals) via Latin Vandalus 'a German tribe that sacked Rome in 455; willful destroyer of what is beautiful or venerable', (Old English Wendlas 'perhaps meaning wanderer'), from Arabic mindal 'old, imbalanced man; robber', nadal (v) 'to carry and steal; dirt', passing /m/ into /n/; nadhl, 'anndhal (pl.)'lowly, debase' via reordering or turning /f/ into /v/.

**Victory** (victor, Victoria, invincible) via Old French, from Latin victoria 'victory', from past participle of vincere (v) 'to overcome, conquer, defeat', from PIE root *weik- 'to fight, conquer' (Old Church Slavonic veku 'strength, power, age', Old...
Norse *vigr* 'able in battle', Old English *wigan* 'to fight'), from Arabic *faaq*, *faa’iq(at)* (adj.) 'overpowering' or *qawi(at)* 'strong' via reversal and changing /q/ into /g/ as in PIE root; otherwise, from Arabic *manSoor/muntaSir* 'victorious', *naSar/intaSar* (v) 'to be victorious' via reordering and passing /m & S/ into /v & k/; or *fakhr(at)*, *iftikhar* 'victory, pride' via reordering and turning /kh/ into /k/. See *invincible*.

**Villain** (villain, villa) via Old French *vilain* 'farmer, peasant', from Latin *villanus* 'farmhand', from *villa* 'farm, country house', from Arabic *falla2(in)* 'farmer'; /2/ was lost besides lexical shift.

**Violence** (violent; violation) via Latin *violentia* 'vehemence, forcibility', probably related to *violare* 'to treat with violence, outrage, dishonour', (perhaps from *vis* 'strength, force, power, energy'), from Arabic *fel* 'dull, heavy, debased person'; *dhill(atun)* 'fear, power' via lexical shift and turning /dh/ into /vl/; or *fi3l(atun)*, *fa3* (v) 'doing something (usually bad)', *fa33ala(tun)* (n) 'manual, mud workers' via /3/-loss and lexical shift.

**Wage** (wage war, wager, wages) via Old (North) French *wagier*, *gagier* (Modern *gager*) 'to promise, pay', from Germanic or Old English *wedd* 'promise, pledge, covenant', Gothic *wadi* 'pledge', from Arabic *wa3d* 'promise' via /3 & d/ -merger into /ge/; otherwise, straight from Arabic *ajjaj* (spoken Arabic *wajj*) 'of war and fire, to start, increase' and/or *ajr* 'pay, salary' where /j/ became /w/. Thus only Arabic gives all the right, true cognates. See *war*.

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

**Weapons of mass destruction** (weaponry) via Old English *wæpen* 'fighting and defense instrument; sword; penis', German *Waffe* (Old *wafan*), from Arabic *wabil(un)* 'arrow; stick', turning /l/ into /nl/; or *2irab(un)*, *2arba(t)* (sing.) 'a fighting tool; arrow stick' via reordering and replacing /2/ by /l/. See *mass & destruction*.

**Withdrawal** (withdraw) is a compound from (i) Old English *with-* 'away; against, from, toward, near', from Arabic *faat* 'gone' via /f & t/-mutation into /w & th/ (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) *drawen* 'to draw', possibly from Latin *retrahere* 'to draw back', from Arabic *irtadda* (v), *irtidad/ridda* (n) 'to return, turn back in battle' or *daar/dawar(an)* 'turn' via reordering and turning /d/ into /t/. See *retreat*.

**Zero Hour** (cipher, decipher, decipherment) via Old French *cifre*, Modern French *chiffre*, from Italian *cifra* 'nought, zero', from Latin *cifra/zephirum*, from Arabic *Sifr* 'zero, empty'; /S & t/ merged into /zl/. See *cipher*.

**Zone, War** via Latin *zona* 'geographical belt, celestial zone', from Greek *zone* 'a belt, the girdle worn by women at the hips', from Arabic *zinnar* 'belt' via /n & t/-
merger; 2izam 'belt' via /2 & z/-merger and passing /m/ into /n/; or kawn 'world, being' where /k/ became /zl/.

In short, the total number of military terms amounted to 193 in this study, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

4. Discussion

The results clearly show that military terms in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and all Indo-European languages are true cognates, which have identical or similar forms and meaning. The percentage of shared words between Arabic and such languages amounted to 100%, which indicates their membership to the same language (i.e., dialects), for which a much lower 60-80% ratio is usually set according to Cowley's (1997: 172-173) 100-word list-based classification. As to their differences, however, they all stem from natural and plausible causes and different routes of phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic change.

As such the results are in full harmony with the findings of previous studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-e) in which English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabic were all found to be really dialects of the same language rather than mere members of the same family. This runs counter and refutes the claims of the family-tree model and the comparative method referred to in Section (1) above. In particular, they lend further support to the radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory on all levels of analysis. On the theoretical axis, the main principle which says that Arabic, English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is, therefore, verifiably sound and empirically true. This implies they make up a larger language family, which has been termed Eurabian or Urban as a blend of European and Arabian languages (Jassem 2015c: 41, 2015d). Furthermore, this entails that all the above languages must have descended from an earlier, perfect, suddenly-emerged language, which has been called radical (world) language from which all human languages initially came and which has variably survived into today's languages although it got simpler and simpler over time. In other words, it could never have died out beyond recognition. With proper methodology as in this work, it can be easily recovered, whose closest or most conservative and productive descendant, it seems, is Arabic for preserving almost all its features (Jassem 2014h-k, 2015a-e). In fact, all Indo-European languages might have descended directly from Arabic for reasons outlined earlier (Jassem 2015a-b, 2015d: 131-132; 2014a-b, 2014e).

As a consequence, reconstructing an old world language is needless; rather that proto-language, called radical language here, is still very much alive and vibrant, having survived into today's languages, with Arabic being its closest descendant as the above data clearly shows. Thus the quest should focus on relating those languages to it instead of rebuilding or reconstructing spurious, fictitious, hypothetical languages.

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

The place of the original language, or *Radical Language*, is a lot easier to pinpoint, which is closely linked to language itself definitely. Because all English and Indo-European words can be successfully traced back to Arabic, the real birthplace of that *radical language* must have been the focal area in which Arabic was and continues to be incessantly spoken to this day by hundreds of millions of native speakers. That is, all Indo-European languages, cultures, and peoples originated in the distant past from the present Arabic-speaking areas, the geographical centre of the world, through early migration which was a lot easier before than today. So language is a very, very reliable guide to origins certainly. Any other search is misguided and misleading at best and futile at worst (cf. Campbell 2013: Ch. 15).

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

Semantically, all patterns were attested in the data. The most obvious pattern was lexical shift where almost all English military terms like *archer, arms, arrow, engagement, gun, lance, missile, police* were names of old Arab weapons which shifted their reference, which is very natural as language cannot be invented at all; it is rather recycled. Another recurrent pattern was lexical or semantic multiplicity (polysemy) where some English words had more than one meaning, which might just as well have more than one likely Arabic cognate; for example, *aircraft, airport, airplane, enthral* have different meanings, every one of which derives from formally and semantically similar Arabic words (see 3 above). Actually, most Arabic words are polysemous in nature, which depend on context entirely. Closely linked to lexical multiplicity is lexical convergence where an English word might have more than one likely Arabic cognate because of the formal and semantic similarity between Arabic words, on the one hand, and their English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates, on the other. For instance, *airplane, aircraft, assault, military, militia, war* might each derive from several Arabic words, all formally and semantically similar (see 3 above). Although only one cognate might be the ultimate source in the end, no need is felt for the time being to specify which one it might be; the reader may judge.

Lexical stability was common where a good number of *military terms* preserved their basic meanings across the languages, e.g., *aggression, battle, fire, spitfire, helicopter, hostility*. However, a few cases exhibited lexical divergence where cognates were opposites like *expedition* and *fusion* (see 3. above). Also, lexical split affected some Arabic words like *faraj* 'free', leading to *free, friend*, and *Friday* in English via /j/-loss; *hostage, hostility, host* are other examples. Lexical change

Language in India  www.languageinindia.com  ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015
Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach
occurred in *alarm, alert, engage*, the last of which developed from *promise to fight*, for example.

Finally, lexical variability was rife in the data; in fact, all cognates amongst the languages can be considered variants such as English *war*, French *guerre*, and Arabic *ghaar(at)* (see 3 above); also the different forms of the same words within the same language are variants such as Old and Modern English *war, werre, wyre* and *sword, sweord, swyrd*; Arabic, in particular, is replete with linguistic variability of all types such as the roots for *military* (*malath, maladh, malas, malaT*) and *spitfire* (*basaq, bazaq, baSaq*) in 3 above.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

To recapitulate, the main findings were as follows:

i) The 193 *military terms* in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are true cognates, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change.

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

iii) The Radical or Root Language, or early prehistoric language, was real and perfect, which could never have died out but rather has variably survived into today's languages. As Arabic is phonetically, morphologically, and lexically the largest and most complex of all, it can be safely said that it has inherited almost all the Radical World Language features, thereby showing its incessant permanence as the most conservative of all.

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

Acknowledgements

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

References

*Language in India* www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940** 15:5 May 2015

Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach


*Language in India* [www.languageinindia.com](http://www.languageinindia.com) **ISSN 1930-2940 15:5 May 2015**

Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military Terms": A Radical Linguistic Theory Approach


Zaidan Ali Jassem, Ph.D.
Department of English Language and Translation
Qassim University
P.O. Box 6611
Buraidah
KSA
zajassems@gmail.com