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

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Abstract: This paper traces the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit "urban terms" from a radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory perspective. The data comprises 130 such terms like *abide, building, city, construction, courtyard, hotel, house, live, mansion, mason, palace, metropolis, residence, road, rural, sedentary, sojourn, stay, structure, tent, town, urban, villa, village, zoo,* and so on. The results clearly show that all such words have true Arabic cognates with the same or similar forms and meanings, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change. Moreover, 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, renamed *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 variety and wealth. Also, 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 its linguistic richness and versatility on all levels.

Keywords: *urban terms, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, historical linguistics, radical linguistic (lexical root) theory, language relationships*

INTRODUCTION

Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-g) has shown in forty one studies so far   that Arabic, English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages in general are genetically related very closely phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically to such an extent that they can all be regarded as dialects of the same language. More precisely, the Arabic origins or cognates of   their words were successfully traced in twenty six lexical studies in key semantic fields like numerals, religious, love, democratic, military, and legal terms (Jassem 2012a-d, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-f); 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, 2015d); and in one phonetic study about the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants (Jassem 2013c). Furthermore,

the theory was extended to the examination of the Arabic origins of pronouns in Chinese (Jassem 2014h) and Basque and Finnish (Jassem 2014i) as well as demonstratives in eleven major (and minor) language families, making up 95% of the total world population (Jassem 2015h). Finally, two papers applied the approach to translation studies (Jassem 2014e, 2015b).

The above studies have been initially based on the lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-g, 2015a-g) and subsequently on its slightly revised and extended version, called radical linguistic theory (Jassem 2014 h-k, 2015a-g), 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 forty one studies, the tightly-knit genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages was, on the contrary, categorically established phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically so much so that they can be really considered dialects of the same language, where Arabic was found to be their source or parent language for several reasons (Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-g). 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 apparent differences are due to natural and plausible causes and diverse routes of linguistic change. This entails that all such languages developed, in fact must have developed, from an earlier single, perfect, suddenly-emerged Radical 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 in particular being the closest or most conservative and productive descendant. To aptly capture the close genetic linkage between European and Arabian languages in general, a new larger language family grouping has been proposed, called *Eurabian* or *Urban* (Jassem 2015c: 41; 2015d).

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

METHOD

The Data

The data consists of 130 *urban terms* like *abide, building, city, construction, courtyard, hotel, house, live, mansion, mason, palace, metropolis, residence, road, rural, sedentary, sojourn, stay, structure, tent, town, urban, villa, village*, 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. For ease of reference, the data will be arranged alphabetically together with brief linguistic comments in the next Results section.

As for etymological data, all references to English and Indo-European languages are for Harper (2015). However, this etymology is not, like all other similar dictionaries, without its severe drawbacks owing to the many unknowns, uncertainties, and the seemingly illogical derivations or meanings of many words such as *alley, castle, county, dwell, farm, head, house, mansion, office, pen, road, dining room, street, track*, etc. which make more sense if derived straight from Arabic as shall be seen in section (3) below.   Therefore, it has to be used with care and discretion.

Concerning Arabic data, the meanings are for Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main, Ibn Seedah (1996: 13/79-120), Altha3alibi (2011), Albabidi (2011), e-dictionaries like *mu3jam alama3ani* (2015), and the author's knowledge and use of Shami (Syrian) Arabic as a native speaker. All the genetic linkages between Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and so on are exclusively mine, unless otherwise stated.

In transcribing the data, normal Romanized spelling is used for all languages for practical purposes. Nonetheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds: namely, /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, /q/ for the voiceless uvular stop, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /T (t), D (d), Dh (dh), & S

(s)/, and /'/ for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c). Long vowels in Arabic are usually doubled- i.e., /aa, ee, & oo/.

Data Analysis
Theoretical Framework: Radical Linguistic Theory

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

In short, the most appropriate procedure for genetically relating English and Arabic words to each other can be summed up as follows:

(i)   select a word (in any given semantic field), e.g., *abide, dwell, live*,

(ii)   identify the source, daughter, or sister language meaning (e.g., English or Latin) on the basis of especially word history or etymology. It is essential to start with meanings, not sounds or sound laws as the former are more stable and change less than the latter which do so extensively; for example, all the sounds of a given word might change beyond recognition while meanings very much less so and in a rather limited way; so the meaning will lead you to the cognate naturally whereas the sounds will get you lost definitely,

(iii)   search for the equivalent meaning and form in the target, parent, or reference language (e.g., Arabic), looking for   cognates: i.e., sister words with the same or similar forms and meanings, and

(iv) finally explain the differences in form and meaning between the cognates lexicologically, phonetically, morphologically, and semantically as indicated. As a matter of fact, finding the right cognate on the basis of its meaning first often leads you to the resultant changes automatically.

That is the whole story simply and truly. No fuss, no mess. For example, consider *abide, live, dwell* below.

Statistical analysis

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

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The results will mainly focus on the Arabic lexical (consonantal) radicals or roots of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *urban* words and the changes that involved them. 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).

Abide *(abidance, abode)* via Old English *abidan, gebidan* 'remain, wait, dwell', from Arabic *'abada* 'dwell, stay', *'aabad* 'place'; or *baata* 'remain, dwell', *bait* (n) 'house' where /t/ became /d/ (Jassem 2015g).

Accommodation *(accommodate)* via French, from Latin *accommodatio(nem)* 'lodging', from *accommodare* 'make fit, adapt', from (i) *ad-* 'to', from Arabic *ta-* 'derivational affix' via reversal and turning /t/ into /d/ and (ii) *commodore* 'make fit', from *commodus* 'fit', from (a) *com-* 'intensive prefix; together; like', from Arabic *kama* 'as, like' and (b) *modus* 'measure, manner', from Arabic

madd(at) 'extension; lying' via lexical shift; or, as a whole, from Arabic *jathama* 'to stay' or *makatha* 'to stay' via reordering and turning /j & th/ into /k & d/.

Agrarian *(agriculture, grow)* via Old English *æcer* 'a field', from Latin *agrarius* 'of the land', from *ager* 'a field', from Greek *agros* 'a field', from Arabic *3aqaar* 'a field, earth' or *2aql* 'a field' via /3 (2)/-loss and passing /q & l/ into /g & r/; or *qira2* 'farm; unbuilt and unplanted area', *qira2i* (adj.) 'city dweller' via /2/-loss and passing /q/ into /g/. See **cultivate**.

Alley *(alleyway)* via Old French *alee* (Modern *allée*) 'a path, passage; a going', from *aler* 'to go', possibly short for Latin *ambulare* 'to walk', or from Gallo-Roman *allare*, from *allatus* 'having been brought to', direct from Arabic *'alla* 'go, speed up', *'aala* return', or *lai(at)* 'a bending; a bent (road)'. See **way**.

Apartment *(apart, part, depart, partition)* via French, from Latin *partem* (nom., *pars*) 'part, division', related to *portio* 'a share, portion', from Arabic *batr, 'abtar* (adj.) 'cutting' via reordering and lexical shift (Jassem 2013m-n).

Architecture *(architect)* via Middle French, from Latin *architectura*, from *architectus*, from Greek *architekton* 'master builder, director of works', from (i) *arkhi-* 'chief', from Arabic *ra'ees* 'head' where /s/ became /kh (k)/ (Jassem 2015e) and (ii) *tekton* 'builder, carpenter', from Arabic *Taqqa(t)* 'beat, knock, break', *daqqa(t)/dakka(t)* 'beat, dig, knock, hammer', or *Takhkh(at)* 'build, knock, dig', turning /T (d) & q (kh) / into /t & k/.

Area via Latin *area* 'level ground, open space', direct from Arabic *3araa'* 'open space' via /3/-loss.

Attic 'top story under the roof of a house' via Latin *Atticus*, from Greek *Attikos* 'Athenian, of Attica', direct from Arabic *Taaqa(t)* 'a small, narrow window; a ventilation wall opening' via lexical shift and turning /T & q/ into /t & k/.

Avenue *(venue)* via Old and Middle French *avenue* 'way of access, arrival', from Latin *advenire* 'to come to', from (i) *ad-* 'to', from Arabic *ta-* 'derivational affix' via reversal

and turning /t/ into /d/ or *al-* 'definite article' via /l/-merger into /v/ (Jassem 2013a, 2015d) and (ii) *venire* 'to come', from Arabic *faana* 'to go' or *fanna* 'drive away (camels)' via lexical shift; or direct from Arabic *fann, afnan* (pl.) 'straight tree branches' or *fanaa'* 'courtyard' via lexical shift.

Bathroom *(bathe)* via Old English *bæth* 'immersion in water, mud; bathing water', German *Bad*, from Arabic *saba2, sibaa2a(t)* (n) 'bathe, swim' via reversal and turning /s & 2/ into /th & Ø/; or *batha* 'to sweat' or *baththa* 'to mix (food) with water' via lexical shift. See **room**.

Bedroom *(bed, bedding, embed)* via Old English *bedd* 'bed, couch, garden plot', German *Bett*, from Arabic *bait* 'house; plot' via lexical shift and turning /t/ into /d/; *biTaa2/baT2(at)* 'flat, low land', *baTa2* (v) 'lie/lay down', turning /T & 2/ into /d & Ø/; or, more properly, from Arabic *mahd* 'bed', merging /m & h/ into /b/. See **room**.

Booth via Old Danish *both* 'temporary dwelling', from *bold* (Old Saxon *bodl*) 'house', German *Bude* 'booth, stall', from Arabic *bait, al-bait* 'house, the-house' via lexical shift and turning /t/ into /th/.

Bridge *(-burgh; burg, borough, Cambridge, Hamburg, Edinburgh, Loughborough)* via Old English *brycge* 'causeway over a river' and German *Brücke*, from Arabic *burj* 'tower; a high structure'; /j/ became /g (Ø)/. See **Burg**.

Build *(building)* via Old English *byldan* 'construct a house', from *bold* (Old Saxon *bodl*) 'house', direct from Arabic *ballaTa* 'build with stones', *balaaT* (n) 'rock; roof' via lexical shift and passing /T/ into /d/; or *balad* 'village; earth; stay' via lexical shift. See **booth**.

Burg *(-burgh; borough, Hamburg, Edinburgh, Loughborough, berg, iceberg)* via Old English *burg, burh* 'a dwelling with a fortified enclosure' and German *Burg* 'castle', from Arabic *burj* 'tower; a high structure'; /j/ evolved into /g (Ø)/. See **Bridge**.

Bury *(Canterbury)* via Old English *byrgan* 'bury, raise a mound' from Arabic *qabara* 'to bury' via reordering and /q &

r/-merger or *burj* 'tower; a high structure' via lexical shift and turning /j/ into /g (y)/ (Jassem 2013c, 2015a). See **burg**.

Capital *(capitalization, capital city, money)* via Old French, from Latin *capitalis* 'of the head', *caput* 'head', from Arabic *jabhat* 'forehead' via lexical shift and passing /j & h/ into /k & Ø/; *qubbat* 'top, dome', turning /q/ into /k/; or *qabaD* 'hold, catch, capture' in which /q & D/ passed into /k & t/. See **city**.

Castle via Old English *castel* 'village; stronghold', from French and Latin *castellum* 'castle, fort, fortified village', diminutive of *castrum* 'fort', perhaps related to *castrare* 'cut off', direct from Arabic *qaSr, qaSar* (v) 'palace; shortening, cutting'; /q & r/ evolved into /k & l/ while /S/ split into /st/.

Ceiling via Middle English *ceil* 'put a cover or ceiling over; cover wall with panels', probably from Middle French *celer* 'to conceal, cover with paneling', from Latin *celare* 'conceal', straight from Arabic *kallal/jallal* 'to put a top over, to cover', turning /k (j)/ into /s/.

Citadel *(city)* via Middle French *citadelle*, from Italian *cittadella*, diminutive of *cittade* 'city', from Latin *civitatem* (nom. *civitas*) 'city', straight from Arabic as for **city**.

City *(citizen; civic, civil, civilization, civility)* via Old French *cite, citet* (Modern *cite*) 'town, city', Spanish *ciudad*, German *Stadt*, from Latin *civitatem, citatem* (nom., *civitas*) 'originally citizenship, rights of a citizen; community, state', from *civis* 'townsman', direct from Arabic *jidda(t) (judd, jaddat, juddat)* 'river side; a place; city; a KSA sea port and city' or related *jaadda(t)* 'road' via lexical shift and turning /j & d/ into /s & t/ (cf. **civic** and Arabic *jifs/jafees/jibs* 'weak, coward, vicious; lowly person, bastard'; **civil** from Arabic *fisl/fishl* 'coward, rascal, lowly' via reordering and lexical shift (Jassem 2015e)).

Close *(closure, enclosure)* via Old French, from Latin *clausus, claudere* (v) 'to shut, close, confine, put an end to', direct from Arabic *qalaS* 'close, shut' or *khalaS* 'finish, end'; /q (kh) & S/ became /k & s/.

Condominium *(condom, dominate, domain)* via Latin *condominium* 'joint sovereignty', from (i) *com-* 'together', from Arabic *jamee3* 'all, together' via /3/-loss and turning /j/ into /k/, *kama* 'like' via lexical shift or *ma3a* 'with' via reversal and turning /3/ into /k/ (Jassem 2013a, 2014c) and (ii) *dominium* 'right of ownership', *dominari* (v) 'dominate' from Arabic *deen(un)* 'control, domination', turning /n/ into /m/ (Jassem 2014e, 2015e-f).

Corridor *(current, concur, occur, recur)* via French 'long hallway', from Italian *corridore* 'a gallery; lit., a runner', from *correre* 'to run', from Latin *currere* 'to run, move quickly', from Arabic *karra* 'to roll, run'; or *jara* 'to run', *jaria(t)* (n) 'stream', turning /j & t/ into /d/.

Cottage *(cot)* via Old English and French *cote, cote* 'hut, cottage', from Arabic *koot/kuwat (Kuwait)* 'an opening in a house/wall' via lexical shift; *kookh* 'a shed' where /kh/ became /t/; *2aTTa(t)* 'a hut', turning /2 & T/ into /k & t/; or *khushsha(t)* 'a petty house' via reordering and turning /kh & sh/ into /k & j/.

County *(count, countess, viscount; account, recount, discount)* via Anglo-French, from Latin *comitatus* 'jurisdiction of a count', from Latin *comitem* (nominative *comes*) 'companion, attendant', from (i) *com-* 'with' above and (ii) *ire* 'to go', from Arabic *raa2* 'go' via /2/-loss; however, it comes, as a whole, from Arabic *naaqiT (naqeeT)* (n) 'a slave's master; slave; count/countess' or *niTaaq* 'scope, area, belt' via reordering, lexical shift, and turning /T & q/ into /t & k/ (Jassem 2014g, 2015e).

Country *(countryman, contra, contrary)* via Old French, from Latin *terra contrata* 'land lying opposite or spread before one', from *contra* 'opposite', straight from Arabic *quTr* 'country; side' via lexical shift, turning /q & T/ into /k & t/, and inserting /n/. As to **terra**, it comes from Arabic *thara* 'earth', passing /th/ into /t/ (Jassem 2013f).

Countryside *(countrysider)* See **side**.

Court *(courtship, courtyard, Royal Court)* via Old French *cort* (Modern *cour*) 'king's court or residence', from Latin *cortem*, accusative of *cors* (earlier *cohors*) 'enclosed yard', from Arabic *qaSr* 'palace; lit., shortening, enclosure' via reordering and turning /q & S/ into /k & s/. Therefore, it may be incorrect to derive it from (i) *com-* 'together' above and (ii) *hort, hortus* 'garden', from Arabic *2arth* 'farming; garden' where /2 & th/ became /h (k) & t/; Arabic works both ways, though (Jassem 2013q, 2015e). See **yard**.

Cultivate *(cultivation, agriculture)* via Latin *cultivatus, cultivus* 'tilled', from *cultivare* (v) 'till, cultivate', from *cultus* 'lit., cultivated, tended; care, labour, cultivation, culture, worship, reverence', from *colere* (v) 'to till', from Arabic *qal3* 'uprooting, removing plants', *qulla3* 'a good plant; dry mud' via /3/-loss and changing /q/ into /k/; *2arth, 2iratha(t)* 'cultivation', turning /2, r, & th/ into /k, l, & t/; *2aql(at)* 'growth, plantation; farm' via /2 & q/-merger into /k/; *kala'* 'herbs, grass; pasture' via lexical shift; *ka2l* 'grass turning into green' via /2/-loss and lexical shift. See **agrarian**.

Design, Urban *(signal, insignia; signature; design; designate, designation; consign; resign)* via Latin *designare* 'mark out, devise, choose, appoint', from (i) *de-* 'out', from Arabic *ta-* 'derivational affix' where /t/ became /d/ and (ii) *signum* 'signal, mark, token, symbol', *signare* (v) 'mark out, mark with a stamp, adorn', from Arabic *naqsh* 'sign, decoration', *tanqeesh* (n) to which reversal and turning /t, q, & sh/ into /d, g, & s/ applied; or *Sana3, taSnee3* (n) 'make' via reordering and turning /t, S, & 3/ into /d, s, & g/ (Jassem 2013c, 2014g). See **urban**.

Digital *(digital camera (chamber), digit, digitalization, index, indexical, ten, decimeter, decameter)* via Latin *digitus* 'finger', from Greek *deka* 'hand, finger, ten', from Arabic *dija(t)* '(food-filled) fingers, hand' (Jassem 2012a, 2014g). As to –*al*, it derives from Arabic *al-* 'the' via morphological shift (Jassem 2013a, 2015f-g).

Dining room *(dinner, dine)* via Old English *disner* (Mosern *diner*) 'to eat, dine', direct from Arabic *'idam* 'food', passing /m/ into /n/; or *Ta3am* 'food', turning /T, 3, & m/ into /d, Ø, & n/ (Jassem 2014a). See **room**.

Direction *(direct)* via Latin *directio(nem)*, from *dirigere* 'set straight', from (i) *dis-* 'apart', from Arabic *Taash* 'apart, afloat, spread out' or *shatta* 'diverse, apart' via reversal and turning /T (t) & sh/ into /d & s/ and (ii) *regere* 'to guide', from Arabic *raqa* 'to ascend, straighten', changing /q/ into /g/; or direct from Arabic *Tareeqat(un)* 'a way', *Tarq* (adj.) 'straight', passing /T & q/ into /d & k/.

District *(restrict, string)* via Old French, from Latin *districtus* 'restraining of offenders; jurisdiction', from *distringere* 'hinder, detain', from (i) *dis-* 'apart' above and (ii) *stringere* 'draw tight, press together', from Arabic *Tareeq(at)* 'road, way', *Taraq, inTarq* (v) 'knock, hit', via lexical shift and turning /T & q/ into /st & k/; or *zarnaq* 'a wall' via lexical shift and splitting /z/ into /st/.

Door *(doorway)* via Old English *dor/duru* 'large door, gate', German *Tür* (Old High German *turi*), from Arabic *daar* 'house', *dawwaar* 'lit., turning; door' via lexical shift; or *radda(t)* 'a shutter; a door's half; door' via reversal and lexical shift. See **way**.

Dwell *(dwelling, dweller)* via Old English *dwellan* 'mislead, deceive; originally lead astray', *dwale* 'nightshade', Old High German *twellen* 'to hinder, delay', from Arabic *Dalla* 'to mislead, deceive', *Dhalla* 'stay, remain', and/or *Dhill* 'shade, shadow'; /D(h)/ became /d/. Thus, the different senses come from formally similar but semantically different Arabic words, merged into one.

Electronic *(electricity, light, leuk-)* via Latin *electrum*, from Greek *electron* 'amber', direct from Arabic *'alaq(atun)* 'brightening, shining' via lexical shift, turning /q/ into /k/, and /r/-insertion.

Embankment *(bank, Riverbank)* via Old English 'slope, edge of a river', from Old Norse *banki*, Danish *banke* 'sandbank', from Arabic *banak* 'stay', *nabk* 'high land' via reordering and lexical shift; or *janib* 'side' via reversal and changing /j/ into /k/.

Estate *(station, stand, estate realty)* via Old French *estat*, from Latin *status* 'state, condition, place, position', from *stare* (v)

'to stand', from Arabic *saT2(at)* 'place, flat surface', *saTa2* (v) via /2/-loss and turning /T/ into /t/. See **realty**.

Farm *(farming, farmer)* via Old French *ferme* 'a rent, lease', from Latin *firma* 'fixed payment', *firmare* (v) 'to fix, strengthen', from *firmus* 'firm', direct from Arabic *thamar* 'fruit; farming; orchard', *thaamir* 'farmer' via reordering and changing /th/ into /f/.

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

Flat via Old English *flett* 'a dwelling; floor, ground; level, smooth', Old High German *flaz/flezzi* 'flat, level; floor', from Arabic *falTa2* 'sloping (land); flat (foot)' via /2/-loss and turning /T/ into /t/; *falaat* '(grazing) ground' or *balad* 'village, country; earth; dwelling' via /b & d/-mutation into /f & t/.

Gang *(gangway, go, ago)* via Old English *gang* 'a going, journey, way', German *gang*, Gothic *gagg*, German *gehen* 'go', from Arabic *jaa'a* 'come', *majee'* (n) via lexical shift (divergence) and turning /j/ into /g/; or *hajja* 'escape', merging /h & j/ into /g/.

Garden *(yard)* via Old French *gardin/jardin* 'garden, palace grounds', from Latin *hortus gardinus* 'enclosed garden', from Old High German *garto* (German *Garten*) 'garden', Old English *geard* 'fenced enclosure, garden, court; house', Gothic *gards* 'enclosure; house', direct from Arabic *jidar, judran* (pl.) 'wall; garden' via reordering and passing /j/ into /g/ or *jannat* 'garden' via reordering, turning /j & t/ into /g & d/, and /r/-insertion. See **zoological**.

-Gart *(Stuttgart; -grad, Leningrad)* from Arabic *qariat* 'village, town'; /q & t/ developed into /g & d/. See **-grad**.

Gate via Old English *geat* 'gate, door, opening, hinged framework barrier', Old Saxon *gat* 'eye of a needle, hole', Old

Norse *gat* 'opening, passage', German *Gasse* 'street', from Arabic *qaaTi3* 'a barrier, crossing' via lexical shift and turning /q, T, & 3/ into /g, t, & Ø/; or *waSeed/sad* 'gate; shutting' via reordering and turning /S (s) & d/ into /g & t/.

-Grad *(Leningrad, -gart, Stuttgart)* from Arabic *qariat* 'village, town'; /q & t/ developed into /g & d/. See **-gart**.

Habitat *(habitation, inhabit, inhabitant)* via Latin *habitat* 'flora and fauna; lit; it inhabits', from *habitare* 'to live, dwell', frequentative of *habere* 'to have, posses', direct from Arabic *bait, 'abiat* (pl.) 'home, house', *bee'at* 'environment' where /'/ became /h/; or *habaT* 'to live, sit; lit., descend, go down', *habeeT(at)* (n) 'low-lying place', turning /T/ into /t/.

Hall via Old English *heall* 'spacious roofed residence, house; temple; law-court', *hell* 'hell', German *Halle* 'hall', direct from Arabic *2all, ma2all* 'home, house; living' or *3illia(t)* 'lofty house'; /2 (3)/ became /h/.

Headquarters *(headship, heading, behead)* via Old English *heafod* 'top of the body or slope; chief person, ruler', German *Haupt*, Latin *caput* 'head', from Arabic *jabha(t)* 'forehead' via lexical shift, turning /j/ into /h (k)/, merging /b & h/ into /Ø (p)/, and turning /t/ into /d/; *qubbat* 'top, dome', turning /q, b, & t/ into /h, f (= h), & d/; otherwise, straight from Arabic *haadi* 'head, chief, guide'. See **capital** & **quarter**.

Highway *(height)* via Old English *heh/heah* 'lofty, tall, exalted', Old High German *hoh* (German *hoch*), from Arabic *shahiq* 'high', merging /sh & h/ and turning /q/ into /g (Ø)/; or *hiah* (*haih, haihat, 'aiha*) 'far, away' via lexical shift and turning /h/ into /gh (Ø)/. See **way**.

Home *(homing, Hamburg, Birmingham)* via Old English *ham* 'dwelling, house, estate, village', German *Heim*, Greek *kome*, from Arabic *'umm* 'home, residence; country; road; origin; mother', passing /'/ into /h/; *2ima* 'protected (land); property' (cf. *2awm* 'flying around') or *khum* 'petty house', turning /2 (kh)/ into /h (k)/.

Hostel *(hospital, host)* via Old French *hostel* 'inn, lodgings', from Latin *hospitale* 'inn, large house', from *hospes* (genitive *hospitis*) 'guest, host; lit., lord of strangers', direct from Arabic *3azzab, 3izba(t)* 'offering food to guests; such a place'; /3 & z/ became /h & s/ while /b/ was lost. Otherwise, straight from Arabic *haDhal* 'stay', splitting /Dh/ into /st/.

Hotel *(hostel, hospital, host)* via Old French *hostel* (Modern *hôtel*) 'inn, lodgings', from Latin *hospitale* 'inn, large house', direct from Arabic as in **hostel**.

House via Old English *hus* 'shelter, house', German *Haus*, perhaps connected to the root of *hide* (v), from Arabic *2awsh* 'house; courtyard; den' or *2awza(t)* 'property, possession, enclosure' via lexical shift and turning /2 & sh (z)/ into /h & s/.

Hut via Old French *hotte* 'cottage', from Middle High German *hutte* 'hut, cottage', perhaps related to Old English *hydan* 'to hide', direct from Arabic *2aTTa(t)* 'a shelter; a temporary station' and/or related *2ooTa(t)* 'enclosure', *2aTTa* (v) 'to live in; stay', or *2a'iT* 'wall' via lexical shift and passing /2 & T/ into /h & t/.

Impasse *(pass, passage, pace)* via French, from Latin (i) *in* 'not', from Arabic *in* 'not', and (ii) *passare* 'pass, walk', from Arabic as in **pass**.

Industry *(industrialist, structure)* via Old English, from Latin *industria* 'activity, zeal, diligence', from (i) *indu* 'in, within', from Arabic *3inda* 'in, at' via /3/-loss or *hinat* 'here' via /h/-loss, turning /t/ into /d/, and lexical shift, and (ii) *struere* 'build' as in **structure**.

Infrastructure via Latin (i) *infra* 'below, later, than, smaller than', English *under*, German *unter*, and Sanskrit *adnah*, from Arabic *adna* 'lower' via reordering and /d & n/-mutation into /f & r/; or *naafir* 'going up, bulging' via lexical shift or divergence; and (ii) **structure** below.

Inn *(in)* via Old English *inn* 'lodging, dwelling, house', probably from *inne* (adv.) 'inside, within', direct from Arabic *2aana(t)* 'a bar' via lexical shift and /2/-loss; or *3an* 'in, on, about' via lexical shift and /3/-loss (Jassem 2014c).

Kitchen via Old English *cycene*, from Germanic *kokina*, Old High German

chuhhina, German *Küche*, from Latin *cocina/coquina* 'kitchen', from *coquinas* 'of cooks', from *coquus* 'cook', *coquere* (v) 'cook, ripen, digest', from Arabic *sawa, istawa* 'to cook, ripen', *sawi* (n) or *shawa, shawi* (n) 'to roast, grill, barbecue'; /s (sh)/ split into /k & tch/ besides lexical shift (Jassem 2014a).

Live *(life, alive, living room)* via Old English *lifian/libban* 'to live, have life, to be, experience', German *leben*, Old Norse *lifa* 'to remain, to live, to continue', Greek *liparein* 'to persist, persevere', from Arabic *'alabba, labba* 'to stay, live; love; escape' via reordering, turning /b/ into /f/, (and /r/-insertion in Greek); *'alfa (alfa'a, lafi'a)* 'stay alive'; *lafa* 'come, stay' (cf. **love** & **elope** from the same Arabic root as well; also **leave** via Old English *laefan* 'to remain; have left, bequeath' from the same root or Arabic *falla* 'leave' via reversal (Jassem 2013n); **leaf** from Arabic *riff* 'tree leaves' where /r/ became /l/; **peel** from Arabic *lafa'a* 'peel' via reversal and turning /f/ into /p/ (Jassem 2013m, 2015a).

Lodge *(lodging, lodger)* via Old English *loge* 'arbor, covered walk; hut, cabin', (German *Laube* 'bower, arbour; shelter of foliage'), from Arabic *walaj* (v) 'to enter home' and its derivatives *wilaj* 'door, vague land', *walja(t)* 'a passerby's shelter from rain or cave', *wulj* 'area, narrow or sandy roads', and *dawlaj* 'a small house inside a larger one; inner room' via reordering.

Mansion *(manse)* via Old French, from Latin *mansio(nem)* 'a staying; night quarters; station', *manere* (v) 'to stay', Greek *menein* 'to remain', direct from Arabic *manzil* 'mansion, house', turning /z & l/ into /s & n/.

Mason *(masonry)* via Old French *masson*, probably from Old High German *steinmezzo* (Modern *Steinmetz*) 'stone mason' or Latin *machio, matio, machina* 'machine; device', straight from Arabic *muSawin* 'mason; builder', *Sawan/Saan* (v), turning /S/ into /s/.

Metropolis *(mother, maternal; police, politics, political, politicking, polity, polis, metropolis, metropolitan, cosmopolitan, Tripoli)* via Latin *metropolis*, from Greek *metropolis* 'mother city, capital city', from *meter* 'mother', from Arabic *'umm(at)* 'mother' or *'ama(t)* 'maid' via /r/-insertion and (ii) **polis** 'city' below.

Modern *(modernity, modernism, modernize)* via Middle French *moderne*, from Latin *modernus* 'modern', from *modo* 'just now, in a certain manner', from *modo* 'to the measure', from *modus* 'measure, manner', from Arabic *madd(un/at)* 'extension' and related *mudda(t)* 'time' via lexical shift; or, as a whole, from Arabic *madeena(t), mudun* (pl.) 'city, town', *madani* (adj.) 'urban' via lexical shift and /r/-insertion.

Moor *(mooring, morass)* via Old English *mor* 'swamp', Old High German *muor* (Modern *Moor*) 'swamp, sea; moorland', direct from Arabic *marr* 'water, rain, sea', *maraa2* 'water area; den' via lexical shift and /2/-loss; or direct from Arabic *mar3a, maraa3* (pl.) 'grazing land' via /3/-los or *boor* 'disused land' by passing /b/ into /n/ (Jassem 2013n).

Motorway *(move, movement, motion)* from Latin *motor* 'lit., mover', from *movere (motare)* 'move, set in motion, remove, disturb', from Arabic as in **move**.

Mount *(mountain, surmount)* via Old French and English *munt* 'mountain', from Latin *mons* (genitive *montis*) 'mountain', direct from Arabic *amt* 'height' or *matn, mutoon* (pl.) 'mount' via reordering or *maTiat(un)* 'a mounting animal', *imtaTa* (v) 'ride' via reordering and passing /T/ into /t/ (Jassem 2013f, 2013n).

Move *(movement, motion, motor)* via Old French, from Latin *movere (motare)* 'move, set in motion, remove, disturb', from Arabic *maDa* 'go, move' where /D/ became /v (t)/; *maada* 'move', turning /d/ into /v (t)/; *maa2a, mai2* (n) 'of camels, walk, move', turning /2/ into /v (t)/; or *math3* 'a woman's walk', merging /th & 3/ into /v/ (cf. **remove** from Arabic *ma2a* 'erase' where /2/ became /v/).

Mundane *(monde, le monde)* via Old French *mondain* 'earthly, worldly; elegant, clean', from Latin *mundanus* 'of this world', from *mundus* 'world; lit., elegant, clear', from Arabic *madina(t), mudun* (pl.) 'city', *madani* (adj) 'urban; civilized' via reordering and

lexical shift. See **modern**.

Office (*office, official, officiate*) via Old French *ofice*, from Latin *officium* 'service, kindness, favour; official duty, business', direct from Arabic *fisfis* 'a decorated house' and related *fasfaas* 'stupid, foolish, weak' via syllable reduction and lexical shift (see Jassem 2015e-g).

Palace (*palate*) via Old French *palais*, from Latin *palacium* 'a palace', from *palatium* 'the Palatin hill; a palace', from Arabic *balaaT* 'rock, marble; palace'; /T/ became /s/.

Park (*Parkville, Hyde Park*) via Old French *parc* 'enclosed wood or heath land used as a game preserve', probably from Germanic **parruck* 'enclosed tract of land', Old English *pearruc*, German *Pferch* 'fold for sheep', from Arabic *barak* 'sit down; rest', *barka(t)* 'pool, lake; low flat land' via lexical shift; *bar2a(t)* 'open space, area' or *boor(at)* 'uncultivated, grassy land' where /2 (t)/ changed into /k/; *bars* 'a group of trees; village', turning /s/ into /k/; or *buSr, buSra, baSr* 'good red earth; good stony mud; white limestone; side' via reordering and passing /S/ into /k/. See **village** & **villa**.

Pass (*passage, impasse, pace*) via Old French *passer*, from Latin *passare* 'to step, walk, pass', from *passus* 'step, pace', from Arabic *bawS* 'pass, advance', turning /S/ into /s/; *saab* 'to go, to pass' and related *sabsab* 'walk quickly; flow' via reversal (cf. **piss** from Arabic *sab(sab)* 'go, pass, flow', *Sabb* 'pour' via reversal or *bazz* 'of liquids, to come out' (Jassem 2013d & h)).

Pastoral (*pasture, pastor*) via Latin *pastor* 'shepherd', *pastus, pascere* (v) 'to lead to pasture, cause to eat', from Arabic *baSSa(t)* 'pasture, growth', turning /S/ into /s/; *bassa(t)* 'eat'; or *baseeTa(t), basaT* (v) 'flat land; eating', passing /T/ into /t/.

Path (*pad*) via Old English *path* 'path, track', German *Pfad* 'path', from Arabic *batha'* 'soft, easy earth', *baatha* (v) 'to mix with dust; dig, dissipate, search' via lexical shift; or *waTi'a* 'to tread', *mawTi'* (n) 'foothold' where /w & T/ passed into /p & th/.

Pavement (*pave*) via Old French *paver, pavement* 'pave', from Latin *pavare/pavire* 'to beat, ram, tread down', from Arabic

baa2a(t) 'a space' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /v/; *baatha* 'to dig, mix with dust', *batha'* (n) 'soft, easy earth', passing /th/ into /v/.

Pavilion (*pappilon*) via Old French *paveillon* 'large tent; butterfly', from Latin *papilio(nem)* 'butterfly, moth; tent', from Arabic *bahw(un), albahw* 'house (front or back); any houselike structure; pelvis' via reordering, lexical shift, and turning /h/ into /v/.

Peasant (*peasantry, pagan*) via Old French *paisent* (Modern *paysan*) 'local inhabitant', from *pais* 'country, region', from Latin *pagensis* inhabitant of district', from *pagus* 'country, rural district', from Arabic *baaj* 'vast sand area; road' via lexical shift and passing /j/ into /g/, *jubb* 'a well, good grass land' and related *juboob* 'earth, land' reversal and lexical shift, *jabbaana(t)* 'desert, flat upland, graveyard' via reordering and replacing /j/ by /g/; alternatively and more logically, straight from Arabic *bustani* 'a gardener' via reordering or *baseeT(un)* 'simple (person)' via reordering and passing /T/ into /t/.

Pen (*combine, compound, bone, banana*) via Old English *penn, penne* 'enclosure, pen, fold', perhaps related to Old English *pinn* 'peg, pin', straight from Arabic *bina', bana* (v) 'building; hut' or *banan* 'finger' via lexical shift.

Polis (*police, politics, political, politicking, polity, polis, metropolis, metropolitan, cosmopolitan, Tripoli*) via Old French *policie*, from Latin *politia*, from Greek *politeia* 'the state, civil administration', from *polites* 'city, citizen', from *polis* 'city; the state, citizens', from Arabic *balad, balda(t)* 'village, city, town'; /d (& t)/ turned or merged into /s/ (Jassem 2015e-f). See **metro**.

Port (*deport, porter, report; purport*) via Middle French, from Latin *portus* 'port, harbour; lit., entrance, passage', *porta* 'gate, door', Greek *poros* 'passage, journey, way', from Arabic *bu'ra(t)* 'opening', *boor(at)* 'uncultivated land', or *barr(at)* 'outside; the wild' via lexical shift; *bawaba(t)*, from *baab* 'gate, door' via /r/-insertion; *rabwat/rabiat* 'water-surrounded, raised ground' via reordering; or *rabD* 'to stay, park,

station' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /T/ into /t/.

Quarter *(quart, quartet, quadrant, quadri-, quarantine, square, carat, headquarters)* via French *quatre*, Latin *quattuor*, and Greek *tessares* or *tettares* 'originally, fourth of something or something cut', from Arabic *qeeraT, qarareeT* (pl.) 'a quarter, a measurement unit', *qaraT* (v) 'cut', *qarTat* (n) 'a cutting' via reordering (and turning /q/ into /t/ in Greek) (see Jassem 2012a, 2014g). See **head** & **square**.

Railway *(railroad, regulation)* via Old French *reille* 'bolt, bar', from Latin *regal/regula* 'straight stick', *regere* (v) 'straighten, guide', straight from Arabic *rijl* 'foot, leg' via lexical shift and /l & j/-merger (see Jassem 2015e-g). See **way** & **road**.

Realty *(estate realty, reality, realtor, real esate)* via Old French, from Latin *realitatem, realitas*, from *realis* 'real, actual', from *res* 'matter, thing', from Arabic '*arD* 'earth, land' via lexical shift and replacing /D/ by /s (l)/; or *ra'i, al-ra'i, al-ru'ia(t)* 'seeing' via lexical shift and reordering. See **estate**.

Remain *(remnant; mansion)* via Old French, from Latin *remanere* 'remain, stay behind; abide, last', from (i) *re-* 'back', from Arabic *rai3* 'back' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2013a, 2014f) and (ii) *manere* 'stay, remain', straight from Arabic *naam* 'sleep' via lexical shift and reversal. See **mansion**.

Reside *(residence, resident)* via Old French, from Latin *residere* 'reside, dwell', straight from Arabic *raqad* 'stay, reside' or *raSad* 'to sit-observe'; /q (S)/ became /s/.

Riverside *(residence, resident)* via Old French (i) *riviere* 'river, river bank', from Latin *riparia* 'river, riverbank, seashore', straight from Arabic *nahar* 'river' where /n & h/ evolved into /r & v/ and (ii) **side** below.

Road *(ride, raid)* via Old English *rad* 'riding expedition, journey, hostile incursion', direct from Arabic *rawd* 'road'.

Roof via Old English *hrof* 'roof, ceiling, top; heaven, sky', Middle Dutch *roof/rouf* 'cover, roof', and Middle High German *rof* 'penthouse', straight from Arabic *raff, rufoof* (pl.) 'shelf, roof' or *rafee3* 'high' via /3/-loss and lexical shift**.**

Room *(rural, rustic)* via Old English and High German *rum* 'space (extent, time); scope, opportunity; roomy, wide, long, spacious', German *Raum* 'space', Latin *rus* 'open land, country', from Arabic *maraa2* 'a space for resting or going to' or *mar3a* 'grazing place, moorland' via reversal and /2 (3)/-loss. See **rural**.

Round *(roundabout, around)* via Old French *roond*, German *runde*, from Latin *rotundus* 'round, circular', related to *rota* 'wheel', straight from Arabic *raddat(un), dawrat(un), dawaran* 'turning' via reordering.

Rural *(rustic)* via Old French *rural*, from Latin *ruralis* 'of the countryside', from *rus* (genitive *ruris*) 'open land, country', from Arabic *rass* 'a well' via lexical shift; *rawD* 'garden' by turning /D/ into /s (r)/; *reef* 'countryside; rural', passing /f/ into /s (r)/; or *ra3i* 'grazing, shepherding' via lexical shift and /3/-loss or mutation into /s (r)/.

Saloon *(salon)* via French *salon* 'reception room', from Italian *salone, sala* 'large hall, hall', from Old High German *sal* (German *Saal*) 'hall, house', Russian *selo* 'village', direct from Arabic *qal3a(tun)* 'castle' via lexical shift and turning /q & 3/ into /s & Ø/; *2illa(tun)* 'house, stay' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /s/; or *Saala(t), Saalon* 'dry earth; hall' where /S/ became /s/.

Sedentary *(sit, session)* via Middle French, from Latin *sedentarius* 'sitting, remaining in one place', from *sedentem/sedens, sedere* (v) 'to sit, remain; be fixed', Greek *ezesthai* 'to sit', Sanskrit *a-sadat* 'sat down', *sidati* 'sits', Old English *sittan* 'sit', from Arabic *qa3ad* 'sit', turning /q & 3/ into /s & Ø/; *sada2* 'sit, set' via /2/-loss; or *jatha* 'sit', turning /j & th/ into /s & d/.

Shelf via Middle Low German *schelf* 'shelf' or Old English *scylfe* 'shelf, floor' and *scylf* 'peak, pinnacle', straight from Arabic *raSeef* 'a pavement, layer' via lexical shift, reordering, and changing /S & r/ into /sh & l/; or *Saff, al-Saff* 'row, line' via reordering or /l/-insertion and turning /S/ into /sh/.

Shire *(Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire)* via Old English *scir* 'administrative office,

jurisdiction, authority, country, province', from Arabic *soor* 'wall; walled-in area' via lexical shift and turning /s/ into /sh/; *jeera(t)/deera(t)* 'neighbourhood, area' where /j (d)/ became /sh/; or *sharee3a(t)* 'a water-bound area; a jurisdiction' via /3/-loss.

Sidewalk via Old English *side* 'flanks of a person, the long part or aspect of anything', *sid* (adj.) 'long, broad, spacious', German *Seite*, direct from Arabic *sadd* 'side, blockage', *judd (jadd, jidd)* 'side, road, shore', *jida'* 'side' where /j/ became /s/, or *Sadaf* 'side', mutating /S/ into /s/ and merging /d & f/. See **countryside, riverside** & **walk**.

Square, Trafalgar *(quarter, quartet, quadrant, quadri-, quarantine, square, carat, headquarters)* via Old French *esquire* from Latin *exquadrare* of (i) *ex-* 'out', from Arabic *aqSa* 'far' where /q & S/ became /k & s/ (Jassem 2012f, 2014c) and (ii) *quadrare* 'to make square', *quadrus* 'a square', from Arabic *qeeraaT* 'quarter', *qaraT* (v) 'cut' via /T/-loss and /s/-split from /q/ (see Jassem 2012a, 2014g). See **head, quarter, & Trafalgar**.

Stay via Old French *estai/estare*, from Latin *stare* 'to stand (still); be upright; stand firm; remain, tarry', (Italian and Spanish *stare/estar* 'to stand, to be', from Arabic *jatha* 'sit', turning /j & th/ into /s & t/; or *istanna, ta'anna* 'wait' via lexical shift and mutating /n/ into /r (Ø)/.

Street via Old English *stret* 'street, high road', German *Straße*, Latin *strata* 'paved road', *sternere* (v) 'lay down, spread out, pave', from Arabic *siraaT* 'road, way' or *shareeT* 'a narrow road', splitting /sh/ into /st/ and turning /T/ into /t/; or *Tareeq(at)* 'road' via reversal, /q/-split into /st/, and turning /T/ into /t/.

Sojourn via Old French *sojorner* 'stay for a time', from Latin *subdiurnare* 'to spend the day', from (i) *sub-* 'under, until', from Arabic *Sawb* 'under, toward' and (ii) *diurnare* 'to last long', from *diurnun* 'day', from Arabic *dahr(un)* 'time, day' or *Dhuhr(un)* 'noon' via lexical shift, /h/-loss, and turning /d (Dh)/ into /j/; or *nahar* 'day' via reordering, merging /n & r/, and

turning /h/ into /j/. However, as a whole, it seems that (i) *so-* derives from Arabic *saa3a(t)* 'hour' via /3/-loss and (ii) *journ, jour* from *nahaar* 'day, daylight' above: i/e., 'lit., a day's hour'.

Stair *(stairs, staircase, upstairs, downstairs)* via Old English *stæger* 'stair, staircase, flight of steps', Dutch *steiger* 'a stair, step', German *Steig* 'path', straight from Arabic *daraj* 'steps, stairs; walk' via reordering and changing /d & j/ into /s & t/; or *jidar* 'wall' via lexical shift and passing /j & D/ into /s & t/.

As to **down** and **up** in **downstairs/upstairs**, the former comes from Arabic *doon* 'below' while the latter from Arabic *3abab* 'up' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2014c).

Story *(storey)* via Old French *estorie, estoire* 'story, chronicle, history', from Latin *storia*, shortened from *historia* 'history, account, tale; story, floor of a building; picture', from Arabic *'usToora(t)* 'tale, story', *Soora(t)* 'picture', or *Soor/soora(t)* 'fence, walled-in enclosure', turning /', S, & T/ into /h, s, & t/. Thus, the different meanings derive from formally similar and semantically different Arabic words, merging into one in English.

Structure *(structural, construction)* via Latin *structura* 'a fitting together; a building; fig., order', from *struere* (v.) 'to pile, place together, build, assemble, arrange', from Arabic *Sar2* 'a high building' and related *Sar2at* ' a land' via reordering and turning /2/ into /k/; *saTar, saTra(t)* (n) 'to pile, arrange in lines', turning /T/ into /t/; or *soor(at), sawwar* (v) 'wall; a building' via /t/-split from /s/.

Subway via Latin *sub (ub)* 'under, at the foot of; close, up to, toward, within, during' and Greek *hypo* 'under', from Arabic *Sawb* 'falling; towards' via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /s/; *ka3b* 'lit', ankle; bottom, below' via /k & 3/-merger into /s/; *3ubb* 'breast, within, inside, under', turning /3/ into /s (h)/; or *shi3b* 'branch, gap, sub' via lexical shift and /sh & 3/-merger into /s/ (Jassem 2014c). See **way**.

Tent via Old French *tente* 'tent, hanging, tapestry', from Latin *tenta* 'a tent; lit.,

something stretched', *tendere* (v.) 'stretch', direct from Arabic *tamdeed*, from *madda(t)* 'stretching, mattress', turning /m & d/ into /n & t/; *thania(t)* 'a fold, something bent', *thana* (v.) 'bend, fold' via lexical shift and passing /th/ into /t/; or *Tawia(tun)* 'a fold',   *Tawa* (v) via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /T/ into /t/.

Toilet *(toiletry)* via Middle French *toilette* 'a cloth, bag for clothes', diminutive of *toile* 'cloth, net', from Arabic *taali, tuwali* (pl.) 'of clothes, tails or rags'; *Tuwala(t)* 'lengthening (of a dress)', *Tawila(t)* 'table', or *dhail* 'tail (of dress)' via lexical shift and changing /T (dh)/ into /t/ (cf. **toil** from Old French *toellier* 'pull at, drag about; later struggle, hard work', from Arabic *talla* 'pull').

Tower *(turret)* via Old English *torr* 'tower, watchtower', from Old French *tor* (Modern *tur*), Spanish and Italian *torre*, from Latin *turris* 'a tower, citadel, high structure', direct from Arabic *daar, door* (pl.) 'house; world; abode' via lexical shift and passing /d/ into /t/; or *Toor* 'mountain' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/.

Town *(townsman, town centre)* via Old English *tun* 'enclosure, garden, field, yard; farm, manor; homestead, mansion; group of houses', Old High German *zun* (Modern *Zaun*) 'fence, hedge', from Arabic *Teen, 'aTyan* 'village; farming area; mud; mud houses', passing /T/ into /t/; or *Siwan* 'a walled-in enclosure' via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /t (z)/.

Track *(trek)* via Old French *trac* 'trac of horses, trace', possibly form Middle Low German *treck* 'drawing, pulling', direct from Arabic   *Tareeq* 'road'; /T & q/ turned into /t & k/.

Trafalgar Square   commemorates a British 1805 naval victory over the French, from Arabic *Taraf al aghar* 'lit., side/end (of) the spotted (white, glorious)', or *Taraf al agharb* 'side/end (of) the west (in Gibraltar)', turning /gh & b/ into /g & Ø/   (Harper 2015). See   **square**.

Tube *(tubular)* via Middle French, Latin *tubus* 'tube, pipe', direct from Arabic   *qaDeeb* 'stick', or *qaSab* 'reed', merging /q & D

(S)/ into /t/; or *bawaba(t)* 'gate, doorway' via reordering and lexical shift.

Underground Railroad *(grind)* via (i) Old English *under* 'under, among', Latin *infra*, and Sanskrit *adnah* 'under', from Arabic *'adna* 'lower', comparative of *doon* 'below, down' via reordering and /r/-insertion; or *'in2idar* 'going down' via /2/-loss (see **infrastructure)** and (ii) *grund* 'bottom, foundation, surface of the earth; abyss, hell; sea bottom', German *Grund* 'ground, soil, bottom', from Arabic *jurd(un)* 'unplanted land' via reordering and passing /j/ into /g/.

Urban *(urbanity, urbanize, urbane, conurbation)* via Latin *urbanus* 'lit., of a city; refined, courteous', from *urbs* 'city, walled town', from Arabic *bina', bunian* 'building; built areas' via reordering and passing /n/ into /r/; *rab3* 'a home and its occupants; residential area; a group of people', turning /3/ into /s (Ø)/; *3arab* 'Arabs; city dwellers; villagers' and related *3arab(at)* 'village; a current', *3areeb* 'soft land; a person' via /3/-loss and   passing /t/ into /s/; *bars,   barnusa* 'people; a group of trees; village' via reordering; *ribs* 'brave, courageous; beating with hands; go; fill up with water' via lexical shift and related *ribsa(t)* 'ugly, dirty; mixture', *rabeez/rabees* 'nice, good, polite; big; full' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /z (s)/ into /n/; *buSr, buSra, baSr*   'good red earth; good stony mud; white limestone; side' via reordering and passing /S/ into /s (n)/.

U-turn *(tour, detour)* via Old English *turnian* 'rotate', from Old French, from Latin *tornare* 'to round off, turn on a lathe; polish', *tornus* (n) 'lathe', from Greek *tornos* 'lathe, a tool for drawing circles', from Arabic *dawaraan* 'turning round'; /d/ became /t/.

Vault *(evolve, revolve, Volvo)* via Old French *voute* 'arch, vaulting', from Latin *volta*, contraction of *volvita*, from *volotus*, from *volvere* (v) 'to turn, roll', direct from Arabic *laffa, laflaf* (repetitive), *laffa(t)* (n) 'to turn' or *lawa, lawia(t)* (n) 'to turn' via reordering and passing /w/ into /v/; or *2awTa, 2a'iT, al-2a'iT* 'wall, the-wall', turning /2 & T/

into /v & t/.

Villa (*villain, villain, village*) via Italian, from Latin *villa* 'country house, farm', related to *vicus* 'village, group of houses, direct from Arabic *fila2a(t)* 'farming', *fala2* (v) 'to farm' via /2/-loss and lexical shift.

Village (*villa, village, Ville*) via Old French *vilage* 'houses in a group', from Latin *villaticum* 'farmstead', from **villa** above, where /2/ became /ge/.

Villain (*villainy, village, villa*) via Old French *vilain* 'farmer, commoner', from Latin *villa* 'country house, farm', direct from Arabic *falla2(in)* 'farmer', *fala2* (v) 'to farm' via /2/-loss and lexical shift. See **villa**.

Walk via Old English *wealcan* 'to toss, roll, move round', from Arabic *walaq* 'walk'; /q/ became /k/. See **side**.

Way (*away; always, anyway; deviate, deviation, deviance*) via Old English 'road; room, space; freedom of movement', Old High German *weg (Weg)* 'way', from Latin *via* 'way, road, channel, course', from Arabic *wajh, wijha(t)* 'face, way, direction', merging /j & h/ into /y/. See **highway, motorway, alleyway**.

Wild (*wilderness*) via Old English *wilde* 'in the natural state, uncultivated, uncontrolled, undomesticated', German *wild*', direct from Arabic *falaat* 'the wild; grazing land; being out of control'; /f & t/ became /w & d/.

Window (*wind, eye*) via Old Norse *vindaya* 'lit., wind eye', from *vindr* 'wind', from Arabic *nada, nadwa* 'wetness, dew' via reordering and/or changing /a/ to /w/ and (ii) *auge* 'eye', from Arabic *2ijaj* 'eye bone' via lexical shift and /j/-mutation into /y/; alternatively, from Arabic *3ain Daw'* 'lit., eye (for) light', turning /3 & D/ into /w & d/.

Yard (*garden*) via Old English *geard* 'fenced enclosure, garden, court; residence, house', Old High German *garto* (German *Garten*) 'garden', Gothic *gards* 'enclosure; house', direct from Arabic *jidar, judran* (pl.) 'wall; garden' via reordering and passing /j/ into /g/; or *2ujrat* 'room, (stone) house', merging /2 & j/ into /y (g)/ and passing /t/ into /d/. See **garden**.

As 'a measurement unit', it comes from Old English *gerd/gierd* 'rod, staff, stick,

measure of length', from Arabic *qarTa(t)* 'rod; a cut', turning /q & T/ into /g & d/.

Zigzag via French, perhaps from German *Zickzack* 'tooth, prong; military siege', direct from Arabic *3awaj, i3wijaj* 'bent, bending' or *siaj* 'siege, fence'; /3 (s) & j/ passed into /z & g/.

Zoological Gardens (*zoology, zoo*) via Greek *zoion* 'animal', direct from Arabic *2aiwan* 'animal', passing /2/ into /z/ and deleting /n/. See **garden**.

In short, the total number of *urban terms* in this study amounted to 130, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

The results show clearly that *urban terms* in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and all Indo-European languages are true cognates for sharing identical or similar forms and meanings, with their differences, however, being all due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic change. Since the percentage of shared *urban* words between Arabic, English, Latin or Greek, for example, amounted to 100%, this 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.

Therefore, the results are in full agreement with the findings of previous studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-g) in which English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabic were all found to be not only members of the same family but also rather dialects of the same language. More precisely, they lend further support to the radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory on all levels of analysis. Theoretically, the main principle which states that Arabic,

English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is, therefore, verifiably sound and empirically true. Thus they make up a larger language family, which has been termed *Eurabian* or *Urban* as a blend of European and Arabian languages (Jassem 2015c: 41, 2015d).

Furthermore, this implies by necessity that all the above languages descended from an earlier, perfect, suddenly-emerged language, called *radical (world) language* from which all human languages initially came and which has incessantly and variably survived into today's languages, though getting simpler and simpler over time. In other words, the radical language could never have died out beyond recognition. With proper methodology, it can be easily recovered as shown in this work. As this work demostrated, it seems that its closest or most conservative and productive descendant is Arabic for having preserved almost all its features (Jassem 2014h-k, 2015a-d). In fact, all Indo-European languages descended directly from Arabic for reasons outlined earlier (Jassem 2015a-b, 2015d: 131-132; 2014a-b, 2014e). The exact time and place of the split-up between Arabic and the so-called Indo-European languages is immaterial (for details, see Jassem 2015e-f).

As a consequence, *reconstructing* an old world language is needless; rather that proto-language, called radical language here, is still very much alive, having variably survived into today's languages, with Arabic being its closest descendant as the above data clearly shows (for detail, see Jassem 2014h: 254-256, 2014i: 116-117; 2014k, 2015a-b). Thus the quest should focus on relating

those languages to it instead of reconstructing hypothetical, fictitious languages.

As to the analytical plane, the procedures of the theory all operated neatly and smoothly on all levels. Phonetically, the whole changes were natural and plausible, cyclic and multi-directional, including processes like substitution, deletion, reversal, merger, split, reordering, reduction, and so on. Morphologically, the affixes, whether inflectional or derivational, had true Arabic cognates as well. For example, the commonest affixes *–n (-an, -en, -ene, in-, -ine, -ing, -ness, -ar), -t (-ate, -ette, -ite, -ity; ad-, de-, -ed; -s, -ess, -ous), -tion,* and *–al (-eal, -ile, -elle)* are true, identical cognates in Arabic and English as well as all Indo-European languages as shown above (for detail, see Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b, 2013l, 2015d).

Semantically, lexical stability was the common pattern where most *urban terms* preserved their basic meanings across the languages, e.g., *abide, live, reside, home, house, mansion, court, palace.* The recurrence of lexical convergence in the data was due to formal and semantic similarity between Arabic words, on the one hand, and their English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates, on the other. For instance, *abide, alley, architecture, design, move, pen, reside, stay, urban* 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 presently felt to specify which one it might be; the reader may judge. Likewise, semantic multiplicity (polysemy) was recurrent, where some English words had more than one meaning, which might just as well have more than one likely Arabic cognate; for example, *abide,*

cultivate, dwell, live, mount, story have different meanings, every one of which derives from formally and semantically similar Arabic words (see 3 above). As a matter of fact, almost all Arabic words are polysemous in nature. Lexical shift occurred frequently as in *apartment, avenue, bed, booth, park, path, village*, the last of which, e.g., moved from its original or radical meaning 'farm' to 'village' currently. Lexical divergence is rare, which took place in *gang* and *infra* from Arabic *naafir* 'bulging, protruding' (see 3. above). Lexical split affected *bridge, burgh, borough*, resulting from Arabic *burj* 'tower; a high structure'; *track* and *trek* split from Arabic *Tareeq* 'road, way'; *pen, banana, combine, compound, bone* all split from Arabic *bana* 'to build' and related derivatives. Lexical change affected *villain*, which originally meant 'farmer'. Finally, lexical variability recurred in the data, whether at the level of the different forms of the same words within the same language such as English *city* or across the languages like English *city*, German *Stadt*, French *cite/citet*, Spanish *ciudad*, Latin *civis (citatem/civitas)*, and Arabic *jiddat (jaddat, juddat)* 'city; river side' (see 3 above). Arabic, in particular, is replete with linguistic variability of all types such as *jiddat* and *haih* 'far' which has over sixty variants (Ibn Manzoor 2013).

Finally, a word on methodology is in order. Although tracing the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words works well by, actually cannot be carried out without, following the routes outlined in their etymologies such as Harper (2015), yet there are countless instances of uncertain or unknown etymologies and implausible, complicated, unnecessarily lengthy, and/or erroneous derivations. In many cases like *abide, alley, castle, county, dwell, farm, head, house, mansion,* *office, pen, road, dining room, street, track,* etc. a direct derivation from Arabic is not only shorter but also more logical, which, at the same time, preserves both the form and meaning of cognate words.

CONCLUSION

The main findings can be recapitulated as follows:

i) The 130 *urban terms* in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are true cognates, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change.

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

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

iv) Finally, the current work supports

earlier calls for further research into all language levels, especially lexis (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-h); it also calls for similar research in other world languages or their families (Jassem 2014h-i, 2015h); also the application of such findings to language teaching, lexicology and lexicography, translation (Jassem 2014d, 2015a), cultural (including anthropological, historical, social, religious) awareness, understanding, and heritage is badly needed to promote cross-cultural understanding and cooperation in all aspects of human life.

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