

## **The Arabic Origins of English and Indo-European "Military 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 "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.

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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, & oo/.

## 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 *aggređi* 'to approach; attack', from (i) *ad-* 'to', from Arabic *ta-* 'derivational affix' via reversal and

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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*, from Latin *aer* 'air, sky', from Greek *aer* 'air', from Arabic *air* 'air' (Jassem 2013e) and (ii) Old English *cræft* 'power, might, physical strength; skill, art, science, talent', German *Kraft*, from Arabic *jarraafa(t)* '(earth, air, water) mover, excavator, surfer' via lexical shift and turning /j/ into /k/; *karfat* 'to fall from high to low' via lexical shift; *kaara(t)* 'backpack' and related *kawr* 'a camel's burden', *kaar* 'upcoming ships; rushing' via /f/-split from /t (w)/; *qirfat* 'career, skill; gain; cut; tree skin; leather bag; a peel' via lexical shift and replacing /q/ by /k/; or *qira'at* (also spoken *qiro'at*) 'reading', passing /q & w/ into /k & f/. Thus, the different meanings are really derived from formally similar but semantically different Arabic cognates. All English polysemous words have a similar story.

**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(at)* (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 /q/ became /k/. See **air**.

**Alarm** (*alarming*) via Old French *alarme*, 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 rami/rima2* 'to the arrows' → *all'arme* → *alarm(e)*. See **army**.

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**Alert** (*erect, erection*) via French *alerte* 'vigilant', from *à l'erte* 'on the watch', from Italian *all'erta* 'to the height', from *erta* (f.)/*erto* (m.) 'lookout, high tower', from *ergere* 'raise up', from Latin *erigere* 'raise', from Arabic *raqa* (*arqa, irtaqa*) 'rise, raise', passing /q/ into /g (t)/: i.e., *ila al-ruqi* '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', *3aaliq* (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 *3ushb* '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 *amana(tun)* '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 & m/-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)*, *nummia(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 *qurS* '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*, *rimal2* (pl.) 'arrow' via /2/-loss; or *rami*, *rumaat* (pl.) 'thrower', *ramia(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/.

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**Army Dissection** (*dissect, section, sect, sectarian, segregation*) via Middle French, from Latin *dissectio(nem)*, *dissecare* 'cut into pieces', from (i) *dis-* 'apart', from Arabic *ta-* 'derivational affix' via /t/-mutation into /d/ and /s/-insertion or *shaaT* 'to be far' via reversal and turning /sh & T/ into /s & t/ and (ii) *sectio* (n), *secare* (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*, *earh* '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-wateerat* '(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 /s/; 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', *temnein* 'cut', from Arabic *qaTam* 'to cut (the top)', *quTma(t)* (n) 'a minute cut', *aqTam* (adj.); /q & T/ merged into /t/. See **bomb & weapon**.

**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)/.

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**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 *balTa(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/. See **missile**.

**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 *battualia* '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', *buToola(t)* (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 *'alqa, 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).

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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 *barnan* '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 /b/); or *fawar(an)* '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 /p/-split from /m/; or *khamila(t)* 'low sandy land; dense trees; plant-surrounded ground', turning /kh & l/ into /k & p/. 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** (*captivity, captivate, captivation, capture, capable, capability, incapacitate, decapacitate*) via Latin *captivus*, *captivare/captare* (v) 'take, capture, hold, seize; entice, enthrall', from Arabic *qabaD* (*qaDab*) 'hold, seize'; /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 & r/ 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 *fyr* '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 (s) & t/; *qanTara(t)* 'an arch; a dome-shaped structure erected on two stone pillars', or *quTr* 'side', turning /q & T/ into /s & t/ and inserting /n/.

(ii) **Intelligence** (*intelligentia, intelligibility, legibility, religion, intellect, lecture*) via Latin *intelligentia* '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) *ʕan* 'about, on' via /ʕ/-loss and lexical shift and (b) *katheer* 'much' for *-ter* via /k & th/-merger into /t/ (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) *legere* 'choose, collect, read', from Arabic *qara'a* 'collect, read' via reversal and turning /q & r/ into /g & l/, *ʕaqal*, *ʕaql* (n) 'understand, mind' via reordering, /ʕ/-loss, and changing /q/ to /g/, or *laqina* 'understand' via lexical shift and turning /q & n/ into /g & l/ (Jassem 2013i & p, 2014c).

(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 /r/ into /n/.

**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 *2aqal(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 /n/. See **power**.

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**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 *confligere* 'to strike together, be in conflict', from (i) *com-* 'together' and (ii) *fligere* 'to strike', from Arabic *falaqa(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 *conquirere* '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 shift 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 /r/ split from /l/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic *dhakar* 'mention', passing /dh/ into /d/ while splitting /l/ from /r/. See **war & independence**.

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**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 *Did* 'against/' via /D & d/-merger and (ii) *fendere* 'to strike, push', straight from Arabic *nadafa* 'strike, hit' or *nafaDa, intafaDa* 'rise up for a fight; flutter' via reordering and turning /t & D/ into /d/; otherwise, straight from Arabic *dafa3(at)* (*daafa3, difaa3(at)*) '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 *destruere* (v) 'tear down, demolish; lit., un-build', from (i) *de-* 'un', from Arabic *Did* 'against/' via /D & d/-merger and (ii) *struere* 'to pile, build', from Arabic *satar* 'to put up a barrier; shelter' or *saTar, saTra(at)* (n) 'to pile up in layers or rows; knock down' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/.

As to **mass** (*massive, en mass, amass, amassment*), it came via Old French *masse*, from Latin *massa* 'lump, kneaded dough', probably from Greek *maza* 'lump, ball, mass, barley cake', straight from Arabic *majma3/majmoo3* (*jam3, jamee3*) 'a gathering; all', *jama3* (v) 'gather' via reversal and turning /j & 3/ into /s & Ø/; or *jism* 'body', *jaseem* (adj.) 'huge', or *mazj* '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 *shaadh, shatt, shaaT* 'scattered, away' via reversal and /sh & dh (t, T)/-mutation into /d & s/ or *ta-* 'derivational affix' via /t /-mutation into /d/ and /s/-insertion and (ii) *fundere* 'pour, melt', from Arabic *nafadh* 'penetrate' or *nafaD* 'to throw out' via reordering and passing /dh (D)/ into /d/ (Jassem 2013m); or, more properly, direct from Arabic *fasha, tafash(in)* (n) 'spread', turning /t & sh/ into /d & s/ or *fakka, tafakak, (fakfak, fakkak)* 'to disentangle', turning /t & k/ 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 *diana(tun)*, (also *dainoona(tun), deen*) 'subordination, domination, rule; religion', *daana* (v) 'submit, to be dominated', *daiyaan* (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 *dvo*, Old High German *zwēne* (Modern *zwei*), from Arabic *ithna* (*ithna(t)an*), *thaani* (adj.) 'two, second' in which /th & n/ merged into /t/ (Jassem 2014g). As to *-el*, it comes from Arabic *al-* 'the' (Jassem 2012d).

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**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) *mergere* '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 /q/ 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 /2/ into /k (y)/; *raama* 'to love', *ra'oom* (adj.) via reversal; 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** (*enthralment*) via Old English and Norse *thræll* 'bondsmen, slave, serf', probably from *thrægan* (v) 'run', from Arabic *rakaD* (spoken Arabic *rakaDh*) 'run' via reordering and turning /k & D/ into /g & th/; 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 /r/; or, more properly, from *dhaleel* (adj.) 'subdued, frightened', *dhall/indhall* (v) 'to be frightened or subdued' via /r/-insertion or turning /l/ into /r/.

**Expedition** (*expedite; foot, footage*) via Old French, from Latin *expeditio(nem)* 'a military campaign', from *expedire* (v) 'prepare; lit., free the feet from fetters', from (i) *ex-* 'out' above 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 & T/ 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)/.

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**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*), *faqkha(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', *fawq(at)* (n) via reordering and turning /q/ into /g (Ø)/; or *waqee3a(t)* 'fighting', turning /w, q, & 3/ into /f, gh, & Ø/. See **aircraft & bomber**.

**Fire** See **ceasefire**.

**Fissure, Nuclear** via Latin *fissure* 'a cleft', from root of *findere* 'split, cleave', straight from Arabic *faSal, faSar/fasar, or faTar* 'split, separate', turning /S (T)/ into /s/. See **nuclear, diffusion, & fusion**.

**Fleet, US Sixth** via Old English *fleot* 'a ship, raft; boats, sea vessels', from *fleotan* (v) 'to float', straight from Arabic *fulk* 'ships'; /k/ became /t/.

As for **six**, it came from Arabic *suds* 'six(th)', turning /d/ into /k/ (for detail, see Jassem (2012a, 2014g).

**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 & f/-merger (Jassem 2014a).

**Force** (*enforce, forcible, reinforcement, air force*) via Old French, from Latin *fortia*, from *fortis* 'strong, mighty; firm, steadfast; brave, bold', from Arabic *faras* 'to break/cut the neck; to kill; to be brave', *faris* 'horseman; brave' via lexical shift.

**Free Army** (*freedom, friend, Friday*) via Old English *freo, freogan* (v) 'free, exempt from; noble, joyful', German *frei* (Old *vri*), from Arabic *faraj, afraja* (v) 'to set free; relax', turning /j/ into /ee/ (Jassem 2015e). See **army**.

**Friendly fire** (*befriend, friendship*) via Old English *freond* 'friend', present participle of *freogan* 'to love, to favour' and German *Freund*, from Arabic *far2aan(at), fari2a* (v) 'happy' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /g (Ø)/; or *rafeeq, rufqaan* (pl.) 'friend, gentle, kind' via reordering and turning /q/ into /d/. See **fire**.

**Front, War** (*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, Nuclear** (*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**.

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**Gun** (*gunnery, machine gun, gun powder*) via Middle English *gunne* 'an engine of war for throwing rocks and arrows', *gonnilde* 'a cannon', probably a shortening of woman's name *Gunilda*, from Old Norse *gunnhildir* 'a woman's name', form (i) *gunnr* + (ii) *hildir* '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 *Zahoosha(t)* '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 & f/ 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 /' / into /h/; *lu2mat* 'military underwear; connection, coverage' via reordering and turning /2/ into /h/; or *haamat, alhaamat* '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 /3 (2)/ into /h/.

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

**Hostility** (*hostile, host, hostage; hospitality, hospitable, hospice*) via Middle French *hostilité* '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', *imperare* (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*

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'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', *nabat* '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', from Latin *infantem* '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 /f/; otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic *nufudh(un)*, *al-nufudh* 'influence; lit., entry' via reordering and passing /dh/ into /s/.

**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 /s/; *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**.

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**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', *walaa'* & *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 /t/ (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, arkhein* (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 *jamaʕat* 'group; joining', merging /ʒ & m/ into /n/; or *ʒanaq(at)* (n) 'a big group of people', from *ʒunuq* 'neck; connection', *ʒaanaq* (v) via reordering, /ʒ/-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 /r/-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/; *zalaq(at)* 'ring, circle', turning /z, l, & q/ into /h (Ø), 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

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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 /t/; *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 /t (s)/; otherwise, direct from Arabic *musiar* 'lined arrows' where /r/ became /l/, *misalla(t)* 'a long, big need' via lexical shift, *mital* 'a strong arrow' where /t/ became /s/, *zalam*, *azlam* (pl.) 'arrows', *izmeel* 'a kind of hammer' via reordering and replacing /z/ by /s/, 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 *nordh*, German *nord*, borrowed into French *north/nord*, from Arabic *shimal* 'north' via reordering and turning /sh, m, & l/ into /th (s), n, & r/;
- (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) *tlenai* '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 /t/;
- (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).

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**Nuclear Bomb, War, Weapon** (*nucleus, nucleate, nuke*) via French, from Latin *nucleus* 'kernel', from *nucula* 'little nut', *nux* 'nut', Old English *hnutu* 'nut', from Arabic *3anqood* 'bunch (of grapes); cluster' via /3/-deletion and /q & d/-merger into /t/; or *nawa(t)* 'kernel, inner seed', changing /t/ into /k/. See **bomb, war, & weapon**.

**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 *nafaz* '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 /t/ into /s/.

**Officer** (*office, official, officiate*) via Old French *oficier*, 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 *ūeben* 'to exercise', Old English *æfnan* 'to work', *afol* 'power', from Arabic *3ib* 'onus, burden' via /3/-loss or *ba's* 'power, severity' and (ii) *facere* 'do, perform', from Arabic *waq3/awqa3* 'happen; do' by turning /w, q, & 3/ into /f, 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 *sleaht*, *slaught* 'slaughter', from Middle Dutch *aenslach* 'attack', from (i) *aen* 'on', from Arabic *3an* 'on' via /3/-loss and (ii) *slach* 'blow', related to *slæn* 'slay', from Arabic *salakh* 'kill; lit., remove skin', turning /kh/ into /gh (y)/.

**Operation** (*operate, operative*) via Old English, from Latin *operatio(nem)* '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 /3/-loss; *3ib* 'burden' via lexical shift and /3/-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 /3/-loss and turning /D/ into /d/; or direct from '*araad* 'want, order' via /r/-insertion.

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

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'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 *bai3a(t)* 'agreement; allegiance' or *baayak* 'agreement'; /3 (k)/ became /s/. 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 *bait* (*al-bait*), *baiat* '(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*, *balda(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 *batra(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 *pouvoir* 'ability', from Latin *potere* 'to be able to', *potis* 'powerful', from Arabic *baa'a(t)* 'ability' or *ba's* 'power, strength'; /t (s)/ changed to /r (t)/; otherwise, from Arabic *murua(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 *propiare* 'come nearer', *prope* 'near', from Arabic *qareeb* '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

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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 *balaa'(un)*, *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/ta2al2al*) 'loosen, solve', *2alla(tun)* (n), turning /t & 2/ 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 *taraju3* 'retreat, pull back' via /3/-loss and passing /j/ into /t (h)/. See **treaty**.

**Revolution** (*revolt, revolve, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, Volvo, volvox*) via Old French *revolucion*, from Latin *revolutio(nem)*, *revolvere* (v) 'a revolving, turning', from (i) *re-* 'back, again' above and (ii) *volvere* 'to roll', from Arabic *laffa/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, 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 /t/ applied.

**Rocket** (*rock, rock and roll, rocker, rocking*) via Italian *rocchetto, rocca* (dim.) 'a rocket; lit., a distaff', probably from Old High German *rocko* 'distaff', and/or Old English *rocc* '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 *raj(at)/razz(at)* 'to shake-strike, tremble', turning /j (z)/ into /k/.

**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 /r/-split from /l/; or *rajul* 'a man; man, leader' via /j/-loss.

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

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

**Salvation Army** (*save*) via Latin *salvare* 'to make safe, secure', *salvus* 'safe', from Arabic *salaama(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 2014e).

**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 /f/ 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 *Zaar*, *Zira(t)* (n) 'worry' or '*araq* '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 *shaaT* '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/.

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**Sickle** (*section*) via Old English *sicol*, German *Sichel* (Old *sihhila*), from Latin *sicila/secula* 'sickle', *secare* (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', *sedere* (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 & f/, *kabs* 'head', or *jabhat* 'forehead' via lexical shift and turning /j & b/ into /ch & f/ 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 *stelan* (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/.

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**Strike** See **air strike**.

**Struggle** perhaps via Old Norse *strugr* 'ill will' and/or German *straucheln* 'to stumble', straight from Arabic *istathqal/tathaqa*, *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 /k/, and turning /d/ into /t/.

**Target** via Old English, from Old French *targe* 'light shield', German *Zarge* 'border, edge, frame', from Arabic *daraq(a)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 *Daroor(a)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 *Taraq(a), taTarraq*

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'discuss; lit., strike', passing /T & q/ into /t & t/; or, most likely, direct from Arabic *taraDi* 'agreement', turning /D/ into /t/.

**Triumph** (*triumphant*) via Old French, from Latin *triump(h)us* 'an achievement, success; a celebratory victory procession', probably from Greek *thriambos* '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 /b/.

**Troop** (*trooper, paratrooper*) via Middle and Old French *troupe, trope* 'body of soldiers; band of people, company, crowd, troop', perhaps from Frankish *\*throp* 'assembly, gathering of people', Latin *troppus* 'flock', related to Old English and Norse *thorp* 'village', direct from Arabic *Daarib* 'fighter, hitter, beater; traveler' or *daarib* 'drummer; skillful', *durba(t)* 'running in battle', *darraab(at)* 'traveler' via lexical shift and changing /D (d)/ into /t/; *'atraab* 'equals in age' via lexical shift; or *zibur, zabar* (v) 'groups' via reordering and turning /z/ into /t/ (cf. Old English *thorp* and Arabic *tharb* 'white-stoned earth').

**Trouble** (*turbid, turbulence, turbulent, turpentine, disturbance*) via Old French *trubler*, from Latin *turbulare/turbidare* 'to trouble', from *turbidus* 'muddy, full of confusion', from *turba* 'crowd, turmoil', perhaps from Greek *tyrbe* 'turmoil, disorder', straight from Arabic *'iDTarab* '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 *tarawee* 'thoughtfulness, consideration', *Dhurf, Dhareef* (adj.) 'beauty (of speech)' where /Dh & f/ became /t & s/ or merged into /t/, or *taraDi* 'agreement', turning /D/ into /s/. However, it comes straight from Arabic *taraju3* 'retreat', merging /j & 3/ into /s/; *Tarr(at)* 'driving away', *Tar/Tareer* (*turra(t)*) 'beautiful (speech)', or *Tarad* 'drive away or back' via lexical shift and turning /T & t (d)/ into /t & s/.

**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 /v/; *nadhl, 'andhal* (pl.) 'lowly, debase' via reordering or turning // 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

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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(iat)*, *iftikhar* 'victory, pride' via reordering and turning /kh/ into /k/. See **invincible**.

**Villainy** (*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 *feel* 'dull, heavy, debased person'; *dhill(atun)* 'fear, power' via lexical shift and turning /dh/ into /v/; or *fi3l(atun)*, *fa3al* (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 /' / became /w/. Thus only Arabic gives all the right, true cognates. See **war**.

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

**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 /n/; or *2irab(un)*, *2arba(t)* (sing.) 'a fighting tool; arrow stick' via reordering and replacing /2/ by /w/. 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(t)* (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 & f/ merged into /z/. 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 & r/-

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merger; *2izam* 'belt' via /z/ & z/-merger and passing /m/ into /n/; or *kawn* 'world, being' where /k/ became /z/.

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

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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, enthrall* 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

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*, *wyrre* 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.

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