The Arabic Origins of "Wining and Dining Terms" in English and European Languages: A Lexical Root Theory Approach

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*Abstract: This paper sets out to examine the Arabic cognates or origins of **wining and dining** words in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek from a lexical root theory perspective. The data consists of 240 terms or so like **ale, wine, vinegar, sherry, liquor, beer, whisky, beverage, vodka, drink, butler, absorb, spew, food, salt, oil, milk, cheese, dairy, pepper, dine, eat, aliment, digest, regurgitate, taste, crunch, munch, vomit, pie, tart, pasta, pizza, meat, bread,** and so on. The results manifest that all such words have true Arabic cognates, with the same or similar forms and meanings. Their different forms, however, are all found to be due to natural and plausible causes of linguistic change. For example, English, German, French, Greek and Latin **wine (Wein, vin(e), oinos)** comes from Arabic **wain** 'wine', turning /w/ into /v/ in some; English **eat** and German **essen** derives from Arabic **3asha** 'eat' via /3/-loss and turning /sh/ into /t (s)/; English, French, and Latin **food** is from Arabic **fadaa'** 'food'; English and German **dine** derives from Arabic **'adam** 'food, eating', replacing /m/ by /n/. As a consequence, the results indicate, contrary to Comparative Method claims, that Arabic, English, and all (Indo-)European languages belong to the same language, let alone the same family. They, therefore, prove the adequacy of the lexical root theory according to which Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are dialects of the same language with the first being the origin because of its phonetic complexity and huge lexical variety and multiplicity.*

Keywords: Wining & dining words, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, historical linguistics, lexical root theory

1. Introduction

The lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q) derives its name from using lexical (consonantal) roots in tracing genetic relationships between words in world languages. It first arose as a rejection of the classification of the Comparative Method in historical linguistics that Arabic belongs to a different language family from English, German, French, and all (Indo-)European languages in general (Bergs and Brinton 2012; Algeo 2010; Crystal 2010: 302; Campbell 2006: 190-191; Yule 2006; Crowley 1997: 22-25, 110-111; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 61-94). On the contrary, it clearly demonstrated the inextricably close, genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q).

Twenty three studies have already been conducted on all language levels. Lexically,

fifteen studies successfully traced the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek and Sanskrit words in key semantic fields- namely, numeral words (Jassem 2012a), common religious terms (Jassem 2012b), water and sea terms (Jassem 2013d), air and fire terms (Jassem 2013e), celestial and terrestrial terms (Jassem 2013f), animal terms (Jassem (2013g), body part terms (Jassem 2013h), speech and writing terms (Jassem 2013i), time words (Jassem 2013j), family words (Jassem 2013k), cutting and breaking words (Jassem 2013m), movement and action words (Jassem 2013n), perceptual and sensual words (Jassem 2013o), cognitive and mental words (Jassem 2013p), and love and sexual words (Jassem 2013q). Morphologically, three studies established the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, and Greek inflectional 'plural and gender' markers (Jassem 2012f), derivational morphemes (Jassem 2013a), and negative particles (Jassem 2013b). Grammatically, four papers described the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit personal pronouns (Jassem 2012c, 2013l), determiners (Jassem 2012d), and verb 'to be' forms (Jassem 2012e). Phonetically, although this recurred in all the studies above, Jassem (2013c) outlined the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants: viz., the glottals, pharyngeals, uvulars, and velars. In all such studies, Arabic and English words, for example, were true cognates with similar or identical forms and meanings, whose different forms are due to natural and plausible causes and courses of linguistic change.

The remainder of this paper comprises four sections: (i) research methods, (ii) results, (iii) discussion, and (iv) conclusion.

2. Research Methods

2.1 The Data

The data consists of 240 *wining* and *dining* terms such as *ale, wine, vinegar, sherry, liquor, beer, whisky, beverage, vodka, drink, butler, absorb, spew, food, salt, oil, milk, cheese, dairy, pepper, dine, eat, aliment, digest, regurgitate, taste, crunch, munch, vomit, pie, tart, pasta, pizza, meat, bread*, and so on. Their selection has been based on the author's knowledge of their frequency and use and English dictionaries and thesauri. To facilitate reference, they will be arranged alphabetically together with brief linguistic comments in (3.) below.

Concerning etymological data for English and European languages, all references are for Harper (2012); for Arabic, they are for Altha3aalibi (2011: 205-08, 289-98), Ibn Seedah (1996: 4/118-49) for food, (1996: 5/7-10, 24) for baking and eating, and (1996: 11/72-90) for wines with over 100 terms, and Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main.

In transcribing the data, normal spelling is used for practical purposes; nevertheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds, including /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /t, d, dh, & s/, and /'/ for

the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c).

The above *wining* and *dining* words can produce fully natural texts on their own in today's English, e.g.,

> All drink and eat. Butlers serve wines, beers, whiskies, champagnes, vodkas, aqua vitae, and lagers. Chefs serve foods, meals, and banquets. Cooks cook meals; they fry, roast and grill meat. Bakers bake bread, pastas, tarts, and pies. People wine and dine, drinking milk, juice, and water and eating fruits, vegetables, soup, fish, and meat. Food nourishes; wine delights a little, spoils a lot. Bon appetite.

Every word in the above fully natural English text has a true Arabic cognate as will be shown in the analysis below.

 2.2 Data Analysis

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework: The Lexical Root Theory

The analysis of the data utilizes the lexical root theory as a theoretical framework (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q). It is so called because of employing the lexical (consonantal) root in examining genetic relationships between words such as the derivation of *observation* from *serve* (or simply *srv*). The major reason stems from the fact that the consonantal root carries and determines the basic meaning of the word irrespective of its affixation such as <u>obser*vation*</u>. Historically speaking, classical and modern Arabic dictionaries (e.g., Ibn Manzoor 1974, 2013) used consonantal roots in listing lexical entries, a practice first founded by Alkhaleel, an 8th century linguist, lexicographer, musician, and mathematician (Jassem 2012e).

The lexical root theory is comprised of a theoretical principle or hypothesis and five practical procedures of analysis. The principle states that:

> Arabic and English as well as the so-called Indo-European languages are not only genetically related but also are directly descended from one language, which may be Arabic in the end. In fact, it claims in its strongest version that they are all dialects of the same language, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and courses of linguistic change.

To empirically prove that, five applied procedures are used in data collection and analysis: namely, (i) methodological, (ii) lexicological, (iii) linguistic, (iv) relational, and (v) comparative/historical. As all have been reasonably described in the above studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-n), a brief summary will suffice here.

Firstly, the methodological procedure concerns data collection, selection, and statistical analysis. Apart from loan words, *all* language words, affixes, and phonemes are amenable to

investigation, and *not only* the core vocabulary as is the common practice in the field (Crystal 2010; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 76-77; Crowley 1997: 88-90, 175-178). However, data selection is practically inevitable since no single study can accomplish that at one time, no matter how ambitious it might be. The most appropriate way for approaching that goal would be to use semantic fields such as the present and the above topics. Cumulative evidence from such findings will aid in formulating rules and laws of language change at a later stage (cf. Jassem 2012f, 2013a-f). The statistical analysis employs the percentage formula (see 2.2 below).

Secondly, the lexicological procedure is the initial step in the analysis. Words are analyzed by (i) deleting affixes (e.g., *explained → plain*), (ii) using primarily consonantal roots (e.g., *plain → pln*), and (iii) search for correspondence in meaning on the basis of word etymologies and origins as a guide (e.g., Harper 2012), to be used with discretion, though. The final outcome yields Arabic *baien, baan* (v) 'clear, plain' via /l/-insertion or split from /n/ (Jassem 2013i).

Thirdly, the linguistic procedure handles the analysis of the phonetic, morphological, grammatical and semantic structures and differences between words. The phonetic analysis examines sound changes within and across categories. In particular, consonants may change their place and manner of articulation as well as voicing. At the level of place, bilabial consonants ↔ labio-dental ↔ dental ↔ alveolar ↔ palatal ↔ velar ↔ uvular ↔ pharyngeal ↔ glottal (where ↔ signals change in both directions); at the level of manner, stops ↔ fricatives ↔ affricates ↔ nasals ↔ laterals ↔ approximants; and at the level of voice, voiced consonants ↔ voiceless.

In similar fashion, vowels change as well. Although the number of vowels differ greatly within and between English (Roach 2008; Celce-Mercia et al 2010) and Arabic (Jassem 2012g, 1987, 1993), all can be reduced to three basic long vowels /a: (aa), i: (ee), & u: (oo)/ (and their short versions besides the two diphthongs /ai (ay)/ and /au (aw)/ which are a kind of /i:/ and /u:/ respectively). They may change according to modifications in (i) tongue part (e.g., front ↔ centre ↔ back), (ii) tongue height (e.g., high ↔ mid ↔ low), (iii) length (e.g., long ↔ short), and (iv) lip shape (e.g., round ↔ unround). In fact, the vowels can be, more or less, treated like consonants where /i:/ is a kind of /j (y)/, /u:/ a kind of /w/, and /a:/ a kind of /h/ or vice versa. Their functions are mainly phonetic such as linking consonants to each other in speech and grammatical such as indicating tense, word class, and number (e.g., *sing, sang, sung, song*; *man/men*). Thus their semantic weight is little, if not at all. For these reasons, vowels are marginal in significance which may be totally ignored in the analysis because the limited nature of the changes do not affect the final semantic result at all.

Sound changes result in natural and plausible processes like assimilation, dissimilation, deletion, merger, insertion, split, syllable loss, re-syllabification, consonant cluster reduction or creation and so on. In addition, sound change may operate in a multi-directional, cyclic, and lexically-diffuse or irregular manner (for detail, see Jassem 2012a-f, 2013c).

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

As regards the semantic analysis, it examines meaning relationships between words, including lexical stability, multiplicity, convergence, divergence, shift, split, change, and variability. Stability means that word meanings have remained constant over time. Multiplicity denotes that words might have two or more meanings. Convergence means two or more formally and semantically similar Arabic words might have yielded the same cognate in English. Divergence signals that words became opposites or antonyms of one another. Shift indicates that words switched their sense within the same field. Lexical split means a word led to two different cognates. Change means a new meaning developed. Variability signals the presence of two or more variants for the same word (for detail, see Jassem 2012a-f).

Fourthly, the relational procedure accounts for the relationship between form and meaning from three angles: formal and semantic similarity (e.g., *three, third, tertiary* and Arabic *thalath* 'three' (Damascus Arabic *talaat* (Jassem 2012a)), formal similarity and semantic difference (e.g., *ship* and *sheep* (Jassem 2012b), and formal difference and semantic similarity (e.g., *quarter, quadrant, cadre* and Arabic *qeeraaT* '1/4' (Jassem 2012a)).

Finally, the comparative historical analysis compares every word in English in particular and German, French, Greek, and Latin in general with its Arabic counterpart phonetically, morphologically, and semantically on the basis of its history and development in English (e.g., Harper 2012; Pyles and Algeo 1993) and Arabic (e.g., Ibn Manzour 2013; Altha3aalibi 2011; Ibn Seedah 1996) besides the author's knowledge of both Arabic as a first language and English as an equal second language. Discretion should be exercised here due to uncertainties and inaccuracies, especially in Harper's work, though.

2.2.2 Statistical Analysis

The percentage formula is used for calculating the ratio of cognate words or shared vocabulary, which is obtained by dividing the number of cognates over the total number of investigated words multiplied by a 100. For example, suppose the total number of investigated words is 100, of which 90 are true cognates. The percentage of cognates is calculated thus: $90/100 = 9$ X 100 = 90%. Finally, the results are checked against Cowley's (1997: 173, 182) formula to determine whether such words belong to the same language or family (for a survey, see Jassem 2012a-b).

3. Results

The main focus of the results will be on the Arabic lexical (consonantal) roots of English, German, French, Latin, and Greek words; affixation (prefixes, suffixes, and infixes) are generally excluded to save time, space, and effort here although all have true Arabic cognates (see Jassem 2012f, 2013a).

Absorb *(absorption; adsorption; syrup)* from Arabic *shariba, ashrab (bashrab* in Syrian Arabic) 'drink'; /sh/ became /s/.

Addict *(addiction, addictive)* via Latin *addictus, addicere* (v) 'deliver, award, yield, sell, make over, give assent' from (i) *ad* 'to' from Arabic *2atta* 'to' via /2/-loss and replacing /t/ by /d/ and (ii) *dicere* 'say' from Arabic *Dajja(t)* 'shout, say' where /D & j/ changed to /d & s/ (Jassem 2013i); or *dhaa(wa)q* 'to taste, to be unable to abandon tasting' where /dh & q/ evolved into /d & k/.

Additive *(add)* from Arabic *aDaaf, iDaafa(t)* (n) 'add', merging /D & f/ into /d/; or *zaad, ziaada(t)* (n) 'add, increase' via reordering and /z & d/-merger into /d/.

Ale from Arabic *laila* '(black) wine' via reordering and /l & l/-merger; *3aal* 'ale, high', *3alla* 'of wines, next drink' via /3/-loss.

Aliment *(alimentation)* from Arabic *lamaDha(t)* 'eat', turning /Dh/ into /t/ and inserting /n/; or *lahama(t)* 'eat' via /h/-loss.

Appetite *(appetizer)* from Arabic *Taiyeb(at), 'aTaayeb* (pl.) 'delicious (food)' via reordering and replacing /T/ by /t/.

Apple via Old English *æppel* 'apple, fruit in general' from Arabic *bala2* 'dates' via lexical shift, reordering, and /2/-deletion.

Aqua *(aquatic, aquarium)* from Arabic *qu3aa3/3uqaaq* 'bitter, salty water' via /3/-loss (cf. Jassem 2013d).

Aqua vitae via Latin 'water of life' and French *eau de vie* from Arabic (i) *qu3aa3* 'bitter, salty water' via /3/-loss and (ii) *2ayaa(t)* 'life' where /2/ became /v/ (Jassem 2012b).

Aroma *(aromatic, aromatize)* via Latin/Greek *aroma* 'seasoning; any spice or sweet herb' from Arabic *rai2aan* 'a sweet, pleasant plant' via /2/-loss and substituting /n/ for /m/.

Assimilate *(assimilation, similar, simile)* from Arabic *mithl* 'like, similar' via reordering and turning /th/ into /s/.

Bad from Arabic *badhdh* 'bad'; /dh & dh/-merged into /d/.

Bake *(bakery)* from Arabic *khabaz* 'bake'; reordering and /kh & z/-merger into /k/ applied. See **pizza**.

Banquet via French 'small bench' from Italian *banco* 'bench' from Arabic *jaanib* 'side', *janb* 'a sheep's side' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /j/ into /k/; *bans(sh/s)* 'sit' via lexical shift and changing /sh/ to /k/; *kaanib(at)* 'one who is full up with food; stuffed' via reordering; or *kanaba(t)* 'chair' via reordering.

Bar *(barrier)* via Old French *barre* from Latin *barra* 'beam, bar, gate, barrier' from Arabic *barra* 'outside' via lexical shift.

Barbecue via Spanish *barbacoa* 'a framework for grilling meat, fish' from Latin *barba* 'beard' from Arabic (i) *wabar* 'hair, wool' where /w/ became /b/ and (ii) *3aSa* 'stick, cue', merging /S & 3/ into /k/ or *seekh* 'a long thin metal for roasting meat; knife' where /s & kh/ merged into /k/.

Barley *(barn)* via Old English *bere* 'barley' from Arabic *burr* 'wheat' via lexical shift and /l/-split from /r/.

Basil from Arabic *baSal* 'onion' via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /s/.

Barrel from Arabic *barmeel* 'barrel'; /m/ merged into /l/.

Bean *(coffee beans)* from Arabic *bunn* '(coffee) bean'.

Beer via German *Bier*, French *boire* from dubious Latin *bibere* 'imbibe, drink' from Arabic *bajar* 'to drink without satisfaction', turning /j/ into /ee/; *baghar* 'to drink without satisfaction', merging /gh & r/ into /r/; or *ba2r* '(salty) water; sea', *ba2ir* (v) 'to be insatiably thirsty' via /2/-loss and lexical shift.

Berry *(strawberry)* from Arabic *bareer* 'a kind of black and sweet fruit' via /r/-loss.

Beverage via French *boire* from dubious Latin *bibere* 'imbibe, drink' from Arabic *sharaab* 'drink' via reordering, turning /sh/ into /j/, and /v/-split from /b/; or *bajar* 'to drink without satisfaction' via reordering and turning /j/ into /g/. See **beer**.

Biscuit via Old French *bescuit* 'cooked twice' from Latin *bis coctum* 'twice baked' from Arabic *khubz(at)* 'bread' via reordering and turning /kh & z/ into /k & s/. See **cook**.

Bitter from Arabic *bidhar* 'of water, to get yellow and bad' via lexical shift and turning /dh/ into /t/.

Booze from Arabic *bazz, bazbaz* 'suck in, drink' or *mazz* 'delicious wine', *mazmaz* (v) 'suck in', turning /m/ into /b/.

Brandy from Dutch *brandewijn* 'burnt wine' and German *Branntwein* from Arabic *burood, burdaan* (pl.) 'a (cooling) drink' via /n/-insertion; or *nabeedh* 'wine' via reordering, turning /dh/ into /d/, and /r/-insertion.

Bread from Arabic *burr(at)* 'bread, wheat'; /t/ changed to /d/.

Breakfast as a compound of Old English (i) *brechan* 'break' from Arabic *baqara* 'break, open' via reordering (Jassem 2013m) and (ii) *fæstan* 'hold firmly, firm control of oneself' and German *fasten* from Arabic *basT* 'eating, happiness, spreading' via lexical shift and turning /b & T/ into /f & t/; *faSfaSa(t)* 'to split-eat seed (shells)' via lexical shift, syllable merger, and turning /f/ into /t/; or *fatta(t)* 'bread soaked in milk or soup', turning /t/ into /s/.

Brew from Arabic *baghgha* 'to brew, to ferment' where /gh/ became /r/; or *raaba* 'of yogurt, to mature' via reordering and lexical shift.

Brine from Arabic *ba2r, ba2rani* (adj.) 'sea (water)' via /2/-loss.

Broil via French *brusler* 'burn, boil' and Italian *bruciare* from Arabic *lahab* 'to burn, boil' via reordering, /h/-loss and /r/-split from //l/; or *baraq* 'light up' where /q/ became /s (Ø)/.

Broth from Arabic *shawraba(t)* 'broth, stew' via reversal and merging /sh & t/ into /th/.

Butler *(bottle)* from Arabic *baTTa(t)/baT2a(t)* 'bottle'; /l/ split from /t/.

Butter from Arabic *ruTab* 'sour milk; any soft and wet fruits like dates' via lexical shift, reordering, and changing /T/ to /t/.

Cake from Arabic *ka3ak* 'cake; dry, ring-shaped bread' via /3/-loss; or *kaaka* 'bread in children's talk'. See **cook**.

Caldron from Arabic *qidr, qudraan/qudoor* (pl.) 'caldron'; /l/ split from /r/.

Candy from Arabic *qand* 'candy; solid sugar cane honey'; /q/ became /k/.

Champagne *(vin de Champagne)* via French *Champagne* 'open country, countryside, campaign' from Latin *campania* 'level country', *campus* 'field' from Arabic *jabab* 'good earth; cutting', *juboob* '(rough) land; earth's surface; road' or *khabb, khab(a/ee)b, khuboob,* 'a plain; sand road', *mikhabba(t)* 'river bed, swamp' via reordering and turning /kh & b/ to /k & m/.

Cheer(s) *(cheerio)* from Arabic *shukr, shakar* (v) 'thank', merging /sh & k/ into /ch/ (Jassem 2013c). See **sherry**.

Cheese from Arabic *qishda(t)* '(top) milk fat'; /q/ became /ch/ and /sh & d/ merged into /s/ (Jassem 2013c).

Chef *(chief)* from Arabic *safeeh* 'chief, head; silly'; /s/ became /ch/ and /h/ was dropped.

Chew from Arabic *akal* 'eat'; /k & l/ became /ch & w/ (Jassem 2013o).

Chili from Arabic *Sali* 'hot, sizzling' where /ch/ replaced /S/; or *qulqaas* 'a pepper-like herb' via reordering and merging /q & s/ into /ch/.

Choke from Arabic *shaja* 'choke (with bones)' where /j/ became /k/; *shahaq* 'choke' where /h & q/ merged into /k/; or *ghaSSa* 'choke' via reversal and /gh & SS/-mutation into /ch & k/ .

Clove *(of garlic; cleave, cleft, clever)* from Arabic *falq, filq(at)* 'slice, division' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/ (Jassem 2013m).

Coffee *(café, decaffeinate)* from Arabic *qahwa(t)* 'lit., wine, alcohol; coffee'; /h & w/ merged into /f/.

Colourant *(colour)* from Arabic *qaana, muqaanaa(t)* (n) 'to mix colours', turning /q/ into /k/ and splitting /n/ into /l & r/; or *2awwara* 'colour, whiten' where /2/ became /k/ and /l/ split from /r/.

Conservative *(conserve, conservation; preserve)* as a compound of Latin *co(n/m)-* 'with, together' from Arabic (i) *jamee3* 'together, all' where /j & m/ became /k & n/ and /3/ was lost and (ii) *Sabara, Sabr(at)* (n) 'embitter, conserve, to be patient' via reordering and substituting /v/ for /b/.

Cook *(cookery; cookie)* via Latin *coquus, coquere* (v) 'cook, digest, ripen' and German *Koch/kuchen* 'cook' from Arabic *saagh/Saagh* 'of food, to go down the throat' or *saakha/Saakh* 'of fat, to melt', turning /s (S) & kh (gh)/ into /k/; *sawa, istawa* 'cook, ripen' or *shawa* 'roast' where /s (sh)/ split into /k & k/ (Jassem 2013c); or *2aswas, 2as2as, 2assa* 'to roast on fire ambers' in which /2 & s/ merged into /k/. See **cake**.

Corn from Arabic *qarn* 'horn, horn-shaped grain, bunch', replacing /q/ by /k/; or *qam2* 'corn', turning /q & m/ into /k & n/ and inserting /r/.

Cornflakes from Arabic *falq* 'a split, a flake'; /q/ became /k/.

Cream from Arabic *karma* 'cream'; *karm* 'inner, precious part of something; heart'; or *qawarma(t)* 'cooked meat and fat', turning /q/ into /k/.

Croissant via French from Arabic *qurS, qurSaan(at)* (pl.) 'bread or dough circles or lumps'; /q & S/ turned into /k & s/.

Crunch from Arabic *qar(n)ash (naqrash), qarmash* 'crunch', or *jarmash* 'crunch, eat'; /q (j) & m/ became /k & n/.

Cud liver oil from Arabic *2oot* 'whale, cud' where /2 & t/ became /k & d/. See **oil**.

Cuisine from Arabic *ghidhaa'* 'food, lunch' where /gh & dh/ changed to /k & s/; or *Sa2n, Su2oon* (pl.) 'plate, dish, meal' via lexical shift and replacing /S & 2/ by /k & s/.

Cup from Arabic *koop* 'cup' or *qa'b* 'cup', turning /q/ into /k/.

Curry via Tamil *kari* 'spice, sauce, relish' from Arabic *qiraa'* 'food' or *qar3* 'pumpkin' via lexical shift, /q/-mutation into /k/, and /3/-loss.

Dairy from Arabic *darr* 'milk, dairy'.

Delicious from Arabic *ladheedh* 'delicious' via reordering and turning /dh & dh/ into /d & sh/.

Delight via Old French *delit* from Latin *delectare* 'allure, delight, charm, please', frequentative of *delicere* 'entice' from Arabic *Talq, Talaaqa(t)* (n) 'pleasurable, free' or *dhalaaqa(t)* 'fluency, charm', turning /T (dh) & q/ into /d & g/.

Digest *(digestion, digestive)* from Arabic *Taqash, Taqshat* (n) 'to eat, to crack'; /T, q, & sh/ became /d, g, & s/.

Dine *(dinner)* from Arabic *Ta3aam, Ta3ima* (v) 'food, eat', deleting /3/ and turning /T & m/ into /d & n/; or *idaam* 'food', *'addim* (v) 'eat little by little' where /m/ became /n/.

Dip from Arabic *dabb* 'dip, throw into water, beat'; or *Taiyeb* 'delicious', turning /T/ into /d/.

Disco via French *discothèque* 'nightclub with record music for dancing' from Italian *discoteca* 'record (*disco*) collection (-*teca*)' from Arabic (i) *daqqa* 'beat, harp, play', turning /q & q/ into /s & k/ and (ii) *dakka/Dhakka* 'stack up' via /d (Dh)/-mutation into /t/.

Dish from Arabic *dasee3a(t)* 'dish' via /s & 3/-merger into /sh/; or *Taas(at)* 'cup' where /T & s/ turned into /d & sh/.

Distill *(distillery)* from Arabic *Tilaa'* 'cooking until two thirds go' where /T/ split into /d & st/; or *zall* 'distill, separate water from yogurt', *shall* 'to leak', *Sall* 'to distill, to drip', splitting /z (sh & S)/ into /st/.

Do *(did)* from Arabic *'adda, 'adaa'* (n) 'do, perform'.

Doughnut from Arabic (i) *daqeeq/duqqa(t)* 'flour' where /q & q/ merged into /g/ and (ii) *nuwaat* 'nut, inside'. See **nut**.

Drink *(drunkard)* from Arabic *Tarqa3* 'drink' via reordering and changing /T, q, & 3/ to /d, k, & n/ (Jassem 2013c); or *zarnaq* 'drink', turning /z/ into /d/ (Jassem 2013o).

Drug from Arabic *diriaaq (darraaq, tiriaaq)* 'drug, wine', turning /t & q/ into /d & g/.

Eat *(edible, inedible)* via German *essen* 'eat' from Arabic *3asha* 'eat', turning /3 & sh/ into /Ø & t (s)/; or *3aDDa* 'bite' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /D/ into /t (s)/.

Eau de vie via French from Latin *Aqua vitae* 'water of life' from Arabic (i) *qu3aa3* 'bitter, salty water' via /3/-loss, (ii) *dhi* 'of' where /d/ replaced /dh/ (Jassem 2012c), and (iii) *2ayaa(t), 2ai* (adj.) 'life' where /2/ became /v/ (Jassem 2012b). See **aqua vitae**.

Egg *(plant)* from Arabic *qeeqa(t)* 'egg's shell', *quwaiqia(t)* 'egg', *qi'qi'* 'egg's white', or *qaiq* 'hen's sound' via reordering and merging /q & q/ into /g/ and *nabaat* 'plant' via reordering and /l/-insertion (cf. Jassem 2013g).

Emulsify *(emulsification)* from Arabic *maSl* 'milk water', *mawSal* (v) via reordering and replacing /S/ by /k/. See **milk**.

Enzyme from Arabic *samm* 'poison, a chemical'; /s/ became /z/ along with lexical shift.

Famine via Latin *famina/famimes* 'hunger' from Arabic *famm* 'mouth' via lexical shift; or *Dhama', Dham'aan* (adj.) 'thirst' via lexical shift and replacing /Dh/ by /f/.

Fat from Arabic *zait* 'oil'; /z/ became /f/.

Fermentation *(ferment)* from Arabic *khamran(at)* 'fermentation', *khamr* 'alcohol' via reordering and turning /kh/ into /f/.

Fish from Arabic *samak* 'fish'; /s & m/ merged into /f/ and /k/ became /sh/ (Jassem 2013d, g).

Flavour *(flower)* from Arabic *full(at)* 'flower' where /r/ replaced /t/; or *fulful* 'pepper' via lexical shift and turning /l/ into /r/ (Jassem 2013o).

Flesh from Arabic *salfa(t)* 'raw meat' via reordering and turning /s/ into /sh/; or *shiloo* 'skin and body; organ' via reversal and changing /w/ to /f/ (cf. Jassem 2013h).

Food *(feed)* from Arabic *fadaa'* 'food: dates, wheat, and barley' via reordering; or *zaad/adhaad* 'food' where /z (dh)/ evolved into /f/.

Foster via Old English *fostor* 'food, bringing up' from Arabic *fuToor* '(morning) food'; /T/ split into /st/.

Fridge *(refrigerate, frigidity)* from Arabic *thalj* 'snow'; /th & l/ became /f & r/ (Jassem 2013d).

Fructose *(fruit)* See **fruit**.

Fruit *(fructose)* from Arabic *thamar(at)* 'fruit'; /th & m/ merged into /f/.

Fry via Latin *frigere* 'fry, roast' and Greek *phrygein* 'fry' from Arabic *qaffar* 'to add oil/fat to food', *qufra(t)/qufaar* (n) via reordering, lexical shift, and turning /q/ into /y (g)/; or *farqa3* 'to crack, to boil over' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /q/ into /g (y)/.

Garlic via Old English *garleac* as a compound of (i) *gar* 'spear' from Arabic *ghaar* 'aromatic pant, garland' via lexical shift and turning /gh/ into /g/, *waraq* 'leaf, paper' via reordering and lexical shift and (ii) *leac* 'leek, onion, garlic' from Arabic *3aSal, 3aiSalaan* 'leech' via lexical shift, reordering, merging /3 & S/ into /g/, and turning /l/ into /r/.

Garçon via French *gars (garçon)* 'waiter' from Arabic *Sagheer* 'small (boy), servant' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /S & gh/ into /s & g/.

Gargle from Arabic *gharghar* 'gargle'; /g & l/ replaced /gh & r/.

Generous *(generosity)* from Arabic *kareem(at)* 'generous, kind' via reordering and turning /k & m/ into /g & n/.

Glucose via Greek *gleukos* 'sweet wine', *glykys* 'sweet, delicious' from Arabic *2uloo* 'sweet'; /2/ became /g/.

Grain *(granulate)* from Arabic *qarn* 'horn, grain, bunch'; /q/ became /g/. See **corn**.

Grape from Arabic *karma* 'grapes', replacing /k & m/ by /g & p/; *3inab* 'grapes' where /3 & n/ became /g & r/; or *2abala(t)* 'grape tree' via reordering and turning /2 & l/ into /g & r/.

Gravy from Arabic *maraq* 'food water' via reversal and turning /m/ into /v/; or *raghwa(t)* 'foam, froth' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /gh & w/ into /g & v/.

Grill from Arabic *qala* 'fry', *ghala* 'boil', or *ghill, aghlaal* (pl.) 'grid' where /q (gh)/ became /g/ and /r/ split from /l/.

Grind *(ground)* from Arabic *qaraT, inqaraT* 'grind', turning /q & T/ into /g & d/.

Guest via Old English *gast/giest* 'guest, enemy, stranger', German *Gast* 'guest', and Latin *hostis* 'enemy', *hospes* 'host' from Arabic *ghaazi(at), ghuzaa(t)* (pl.) 'enemy, invader', changing /gh & z/ to /g & s/; or *qaaS(i/oo)d* 'guest, visitor, intender', replacing /q, S, & d/ by /g, s, & t/.

Gulp from Arabic *ghabba* 'gulp, drink'; /gh/ turned into /g/ and /l/ was inserted (Jassem 2013o).

Hangover from Arabic (i) *khanq* 'hanging' where /kh & q/ evolved into /h & g/ and (ii) *waraa'* 'beyond, over', replacing /w/ by /v/.

Have *(had, has)* via German *haben* from Arabic *haba/wahab* 'give' via lexical shift, merging /w & h/, and turning /b/ into /v/; or *haa(t/k)* 'give, take', replacing /t (k)/ by /v/.

Honey from Arabic *na2l* 'bees' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /2 & l/ into /h & y/; or *2unaini* 'a traditional sweet made from dates and butter' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /h/ (Jassem 2013g).

Hospitality *(hospitable, hospice, hospital; host)* via Latin *hospitalitas* 'friendliness to guests', *hospes* 'host' from Arabic *3azzab, 3izbat* (n) 'to look after guests; (to offer) food and drink; to stay'; /3 & z/ became /h & s/ (Jassem 2013q). See **host**.

Host *(hospitable, hospital; hostile, hostility)* via Latin *hostis* 'enemy, army, stranger' from Arabic *haash, hawsha(t)* (n) 'attack, fight', *hawwaash(at)* (n) 'fighter(s)' where /sh/ became /s/; or *jaish* 'army' in which /j & sh/ became /h & s/ (Jassem 2013p-q). See **hospitality** & **guest**.

Hungry *(hunger;* German *Hunger)* via Old English *hunger* 'pain and anger caused by lack of food' from Arabic *2urqa(t)/2urqaan* 'hunger-induced pain' or *2arq* 'lengthy eating' via reordering and replacing /2 & q/ by /h & g/; *hai3aan, haa3* (v) 'hungry' via reordering, changing /3/ to /g/, and inserting /r/; *haqim* 'hungry' via reordering and turning /q & m/ into /g & n/; or *3anjar* 'to pull out and overturn lips; an angry person; a bad woman' via lexical shift and turning /3 & j/ into /h & g/.

Ice from Arabic *Saqee3* 'ice'; /S & q/ merged into /s/ (Jassem 2013d).

Imbibe via French from Latin *imbibere* 'to absorb, drink in, inhale' of (i) *in* 'in(to), (up)on' from Arabic *min* 'from' via lexical shift and /m & n/-merger and (ii) *bibere* 'drink' from Arabic *beeb/baab* 'watercourse, water tap or basin; dig a water course', *baiyaab* 'waterman' via lexical shift.

Ingredient from Arabic *miqdaar, qadr* (n) 'amount, ingredient' via reordering and changing /q & m/ to /g & n/.

Inn from Arabic *2aani(at), 2aanoot, 2awaan* (pl.) 'winery; fine, antiquated wine'; /2/ dropped. See **wine** & **vine**.

Invite *(invitation)* via French *invitée* 'guest' from Arabic *Daif* 'guest', *inDaaf* (v) via reordering or reversal and substituting /t/ for /D/.

Jam *(jamming)* from Arabic *jam3* 'join, gather' via /3/-loss; or *3ajeen* 'dough' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /n/ into /m/.

Jar *(ajar)* from Arabic *jarra(t)* 'jar' or *shar3* 'ajar, open', turning /sh/ into /j/ and deleting /3/.

Juice via French *jus* and Latin *ius* 'broth, sauce, juice' from Arabic *2usaa'* 'sauce, soup' via /2/-loss; or *3aish* 'food' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and /ai & sh/-mutation into /j & s/.

Kettle from Arabic *qidr* 'pot, kettle' where /q, d, & r/ evolved into /k, t, & l/; or *ghallaiat, ghala* (v) 'kettle, boiler' via reordering and turning /gh/ into /k/.

Kitchen *(cook)* via Latin *coquina* 'kitchen'. See **cook**.

Knead from Arabic *3ajan* 'knead' via reordering and turning /3 & j/ into /k & d/.

Lager (beer) from German *lager* 'lit., storehouse' from Arabic *3ilq* 'precious wine' via /3/-loss and /r/-insertion; *3araq/ 3uqar* 'wine, alcohol' via reordering, /l/-split from /r/, and /3/-deletion; or *khall* 'vinegar' via lexical shift, reordering, and replacing /kh/ by /g/. See **liquor**.

Leaf from Arabic *laff(at)* 'a roll' or *loof* 'a kind of spicy herb with large leaves'.

Leftover from Arabic (i) *faDl(at)* 'leftovers' via reordering and turning /D/ into /t/ and (ii) *waraa'* 'after' where /w/ became /v/.

Lemon *(lime)* from Arabic *laimoon* 'lemon'.

Lick *(lechery)* from Arabic *la3q* 'eating' or *la2s* 'licking' via /2 (3)/-loss and turning /s (q)/ into /k/; or *'akal* 'eat' via reversal.

Lime *(limestone, lemon)* from Arabic *laimoon* 'lemon' via /m & n/-merger; or *mil2* 'salt' via lexical shift, reordering, and /2/-loss.

Lipid from Arabic *laban* 'milk', *libaa'* 'initial birth milk'; or *zubda(t)* 'butter' via lexical shift and turning /z/ into /l/.

Liquor from Arabic *3ilq* 'precious wine' via /3/-loss and /r/-insertion; *3araq/3uqar* 'wine, alcohol' via reordering, /3/-deletion, and /l/-split from /r/. See **lager**.

Loaf from Arabic *laffa(t)* '(a bread) roll' or *ragheef* 'loaf' via /r & gh/-merger into /l/.

Lunch *(luncheon)* from Arabic *laqima, luqma(t)* (n) 'eat, food, a morsel' via reordering and replacing /q & m/ by /ch & n/; *laweeqa(t)* 'tender, soft food' via /n/-insertion and turning /q/ into /sh/; *waleeqa(t)* 'a soft food mixture from flour, butter, and milk' via reordering, /n/-insertion, and turning /s/ into /sh/; or *laws* 'light eating' via /n/-insertion and turning /s/ into /sh/.

Macaroni via Greek *makaria* 'food made from barley' from Arabic *maraq* 'cooked food water; watery food' via lexical shift and reordering or *marqooq* '(a delicious KSA) meal cooked with thin slices of whole-meal bread (essential), vegetables, meat, tomato puree, and spices' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q/ into /k/.

Mashed *(potato)* from Arabic *ma3s* 'mash'; /3 & s/ merged into /sh/.

Masticate from Arabic *maDagh(at)/maTaq(at)* 'chew' where /D/ split into /st/ and /gh (q)/ became /k/; *majaq(at)* 'to open and close one's mouth like a sexually aroused female donkey', splitting /j/ into /st/ and changing /q/ to /k/.

Maize from Arabic *2ummuS* 'chick peas' via lexical shift and merging /2 & S/ into /s/.

Margarine from Arabic *qaawirma(t)* 'melted fat and meat' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/.

Marinate *(marine, mariner)* via French *mariner* 'to pickle in sea brine'**,** *mer* 'sea' from Latin *marinus* 'marine' from Arabic *mar, marmar* 'abundant rain, water, sea; embitter' (Jassem 2013d).

Meal from Arabic *waleema(t), awlam* (v) 'banquet' via reordering and /w & m/-merger into /m/; *mil2* 'salt, food, milk, nursing, suckling, eating, knowledge, fat(ness), niceness' via /2/-loss; or *meer* 'food', turning /r/ into /l/.

Meat via Old English *mete* '(any kind of) food' and German *Mett(wurst)* 'a sausage' from Arabic *Ta3aam* 'food' via reversal and turning /T & 3/ into /t & Ø/; or *damm* 'blood' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /d/ into /t/.

Menu *(ammunition)* from Arabic *moona(t)* 'stored food', *mawwan* (v).

Milk from Arabic *maSl* 'milk water' via reordering and replacing /S/ by /k/; or *mil2* 'salt, food, milk, nursing, suckling, eating, knowledge, fat(ness), niceness' via /2/-mutation into /k/.

Munch from Arabic *maqqa, maqmaq* 'to open one's mouth' where /q/ became /ch/ amd /n/ split from /m/; *maqa3* 'eat greedily' via reordering and turning /3/ into /n/; *majja/majmaj* 'to swish-spit' via lexical shift, /j/-mutation into /ch/, and splitting /m/ from /n/; *masha3* 'eat quickly' via reordering and turning /3/ into /n/; or *mashan* 'beat, milk, scratch, peel' via lexical shift and reordering.

Myrrh from Arabic *murr(at/ah)* 'bitter'.

Noodle via German *Nudel* 'simpleton, stupid' from Arabic *nadhl* 'lowly, ill-mannered' where /dh/ became /d/; or *maTal* 'to mould, spread, flatten (dough)' via lexical shift and turning /m & T/ into /n & d/.

Nourish *(nutrition, nurse, nursery)* via Latin *nutrire* 'feed, nurse, foster, support, preserve' from Arabic *nasr* 'eat a little', turning /s/ into /t (sh)/; *nashr* 'pulling, strengthening, quickening, food, good scent', changing /sh/ to /t/; *nathoor* 'a woman with many children', *nathar* (v) 'to deliver, give birth to; talk', changing /th/ to /t/.

Nut *(nuts)* from Arabic *nuwaa(t)* 'nut, nucleus'.

Oil *(olive, Oliver, Olivia)* via Latin *oleum* 'oil', Greek *elaion* 'oil', Italian/Spanish *olio*, and French *huille* 'oil' from Arabic *ihaala(t)* 'liquefied fat' via /h/-loss. See **olive**.

Olive via Latin *oliva* 'olive (tree)' and Greek *elaion* 'olive (tree)', from Arabic *ihaala(t)* 'liquefied, melted fat' via /h/-loss or mutation into /v/; *fool* 'broad beans' via lexical shift and reordering; or *bala2* 'dates' via lexical shift and merging /b & 2/ into /v/. See **oil**.

Onion from Arabic *na3na3* 'mint' via lexical shift and /3/-loss.

Orange from Arabic *'aarinj* 'oranges'.

Pasta via Italian from Latin *pasta* 'dough, pastry' from Arabic *bassat, baseesat* 'a mixture of flour or yogurt powder and butter or oil; dried bread crushed and drunk; a flour-based food; any edible mixture', *bassa* (v) 'divide, crush'. A Libyan medical doctor (FRCS) once told me that it comes from the second element of a (Libyan) Arabic chef's name- *(Abdul-)baasiT* 'happiness giver; spreader', whose restaurant was popular with Italian soldiers during colonial days for serving such a meal, replacing /T/ by /t/ (cf. **sandwich** after Sandwich, the gambler).

Paste via Latin *pasta* 'dough, pastry' from the Arabic for **pasta**; or *basaTa* 'spread, unroll, flatten (dough), make happy' where /T/ became /t/.

Patisserie via French from Latin *pasticium* 'pastry', *pasta* 'dough'. See **paste**.

Pastry via Latin *pasteria* 'pastry', *pasta* 'paste'. See **paste**.

Pea(s) from Arabic *2abb(at)* 'grains'; /2/ was lost.

Pepper from Arabic *buhaar* 'pepper', turning /h/ into /p/.

Pickle from Arabic *baql* '(sour) vegetable' via lexical shift and replacing /q/ by /k/; or *bakl (bakeela(t), bakaala(t))* 'a mixture of wheat, dates, butter, yogurt' via lexical shift.

Pie via Latin *pica* 'meat or fish enclosed in pastry' from Arabic *kubba(t)* (*kibb(e/i)* in Syrian Arabic) 'pie' via reversal and /k/-loss.

Pitcher from Arabic *ibreeq* (*bireej* in my accent) 'pitcher' via reordering and turning /q/ into /t/; or *sharbat* 'pitcher, a drink' via reordering.

Pizza via Italian 'cake, pie, tart' from Arabic *khubza(t)* (*bbeza(t)* in Children's talk) 'bread' via reordering and merging /kh & z/ into /z/.

Plate from Arabic *balaaT(at)* 'a flat stone'; /T/ became /t/.

Please *(pleasure, pleasant)* from Arabic *bajal* 'to please, respect' via reordering and turning /j/ into /s/ (Jassem 2013i); or *bashshar, ibshir* (imp.) 'to break good news' via reordering and changing /sh & r/ to /s & l/. See **sherry**.

Porridge via Middle English *porray, porreie* 'leek broth' and Latin *porrum* 'leek' from Arabic *baSal* 'onion' via lexical shift and merging /S & l/ into /r/.

Pot *(pottery)* from Arabic *baTTa(t)* 'a bottle-shaped container; pot; duck; a lie/liar (cf. **poet**)', turning /T/ into /t/; *baiDaa'/ baiD(at)* 'pot, metal container, wheat, wit, white', replacing /D/ by /t/; or *dabba(t)* 'a small container for oil, fat, or seeds' via reversal and turning /d/ into /t/.

Potion 'medicinal drink' via French *poison* 'a drink' from Latin *potare* 'drink' from Arabic *Taaba, Taiyeb* (adj.) 'delicious', *Tibb* (n) 'a medicine' via reversal; or *baththa* 'to mix food or flour with water' via lexical shift and replacing /th/ by /t/.

Potato from Arabic *baTTa(t), baTbaT* (v) 'a swelling, to swell, duck'.

Preservative *(preserve, conservative, conservation)* as a compound of Latin *pre-* 'before' from Arabic (i) *qabl* 'before' via reordering and merging /q & l/ into /r/ or *baarr* 'first (day of month)' and (ii) *Sabara, Sabr(at)* (n) 'to embitter, to preserve, to be patient' via reordering and substituting /v/ for /b/. See **conserve**.

Pub *(public house)* via French *publique* from Latin *publicius* 'pertaining to the people, state; common, ordinary', *populus* 'people' from Arabic *labeeb, labb* 'a kind, sociable, polite person' via reordering; *wabal* 'a person praised for generosity' or *wabeel* 'a tough and rough person', turning /w/ into /p/. **House** is from Arabic *2aush* 'house (courtyard); den' or *2awza(t)* 'an enclosure; House' where /2 & sh (z)/ became /h & s/.

Pudding *(rice pudding)* via West Germanic *pud-* 'to swell' from Arabic *baTTa* 'to swell; burst; duck'; or *ba2ta(t)* 'rice pudding in my dialect (Jassem 1987); pure', turning /2 & t/ into /Ø & d/.

Puke from Arabic *bakhkha* 'to spray, slay', turning /kh/ into /k/; *baka* 'weep' via lexical shift; or *baqqa* 'speak, open one's mouth' via lexical shift.

Purée from Arabic *rubb, murabba* 'purée, jam' via reversal.

Raisin from Arabic *2iSrim* 'unripe, sour grapes' via lexical shift, reordering, merging /2 & S/ into /s/, and turning /m/ into /n/.

Raw from Arabic *nai* 'raw, uncooked'; /n/ became /r/.

Refectory from Arabic *fakiha, tafakkaha* 'eat enjoyably'.

Regurgitate from Arabic *qarqaT* 'eat, crunch'; /q & T/ turned into /g & t/.

Relish *(lick, lechery)* from Arabic *la3q* 'eating' or *la2s* 'licking, tasting' via /2 (3)/-loss and turning /s (q)/ into /k/. See **lick**.

Restaurant *(rest)* from Arabic *raa2at* 'rest; a soft doughy sweet', *raw2an(at)* 'eating' where /2/ changed to /s/; or *raiyeq* 'hungry', *tarweeqa(t)* 'eating, breakfast' via reordering and turning /q/ into /s/.

Rice *(pudding)* from Arabic *'arz* 'rice', changing /z/ to /s/. See **pudding**.

Rot *(rotten)* from Arabic *raththh* 'bad, untidy' where /th/ changed to /t/; or *3aTeen* 'rotten', turning /3/ into /r/.

Saccharine *(sugar; German Zucker)* from Arabic *sukkar* 'sugar'; /sh & k/ became /s & g/.

Salivate *(saliva)* from Arabic *saiyalat, saal* (v) 'saliva, flowing' via reordering; *tufaal* 'saliva' via reordering and turning /t/ into /s/; *lu3aab* 'saliva' via reordering and turning /3 & b/ into /s & v/; or *saalifat, sallaf* (v) 'talk, moustache' via lexical shift.

Salt *(saline, salary)* via Latin *sal*, Greek *hals*, German *Saltz* from Arabic *saleeT* or *salaT(at)* 'oil' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/; *Salala, SalaaSil, SlaSal(at)* 'water remnant', *Salaal* 'dirty and smelly water' via lexical shift, *Sall* 'warm earth or mud; clay', or *Sallat* 'dry land; little scattered rain' via lexical shift.

Sauce from Arabic *saweeq* 'a meal cooked with wheat and milk'; /q/ turned into /s/.

Saucer from Arabic *Sa2n* 'saucer'; /2 & n/ turned into /s & r/.

Savor via Latin *sapor, sapere* (v) 'taste, perceive, to be wise' from Arabic *rashaf* 'eat, drink, sip' via reordering and turning /sh/ into /s/; *shariba* 'drink' via lexical shift, reordering, and changing /sh & b/ to /s & v/; or *baSeer* 'wise, perceiving, insightful' via reordering and turning /S & b/ into /s & v/; *zafar, zaffar* (v) 'fats; to taste fat', changing /z/ to /s/; or *sufra(t)* 'food' via lexical shift.

Scum from Arabic *sakham* 'scum; blackness'; /kh/ became /k/.

Seasoning via French *saison* 'a seasoning, planting' from Latin *satio*, *serere* (v) 'to sow, plant' from Arabic *zara3, zar3* (n) 'to sow, plant'; /z & 3/ evolved into /s & Ø/.

Serve *(service, servant, servile, servility, serviette)* from Arabic *sakhkhar* 'to serve, work for' where /kh/ became /v/; or *sharrif* 'in food service, here you are; please have (it)', turning /sh/ into /s/ (Jassem 2013c).

Sesame oil from Arabic *sumsum* 'sesame' via reordering. See **oil**.

Sherry from Arabic *sukr, sakira* (v) 'intoxicant, alcohol', merging /sh & k/ into /s/ (Jassem 2013c). See **cheers**.

Sip *(sippen* in German) from Arabic *Sabba* 'spew, pour' where /S/ changed to /s/; *sab(sab)* 'flow' via syllable merger and lexical shift; or *shaba3* 'to stop eating for having had enough' via lexical shift and turning /sh & 3/ into /s & Ø/; or *shaffa, shaffa(t)* (n) 'to have a sip; a sipful', turning /sh & f/ into /s & p/..

Sizzle *(sizzling)* from Arabic *Sala* 'sizzle, burn, roast, fry'; /S/ split into /s & z/.

Smoke from Arabic *sakham/sa2am* 'smoke, blackness' via reordering and substituting /k/ for /kh (2)/.

Snack from Arabic *zaqama* 'eat, force-feed' via reordering and turning /z & q/ into /s & k/.

Soak from Arabic *saqa* 'irrigate, soak', turning /q/ into /k/; or *saqa3a* 'to get cold, freeze, soak' via /3/ -loss.

Sober *(sobriety)* from Arabic *Saabir* 'patient, persevering' via lexical shift; *shaarib* 'drunkard, drinking' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /sh/ into /s/; or *baSeer* 'seeing, wakeful' via reordering.

Soup from Arabic *shawraba(t)* 'soup, stew' via /r/-loss and /sh/-mutation into /s/.

Sour from Arabic *Sari, Sarr* (adj.) 'bad, sour (yogurt); stagnant (water)', turning /S/ into /s/.

Spaghetti via Italian *spago* 'cord', *spaghetto* 'string, twine' from Arabic *qaSab(at)* 'tube, reed' via lexical shift and turning /q & S/ into /g & s/.

Spew from Arabic *Sabba* 'spew, pour'; /S/ changed to /s/.

Spice via Latin *species* (pl.) 'spices, goods, wares, kind, sort' from Arabic *Sibgh(at)* 'oil, ointment, colouring' via lexical shift and turning /S & gh/ into /s & g/.

Spinach from Arabic *sabaanikh* 'spinach'; /kh/ became /ch/.

Spirits from Arabic *sharba(t)* 'a drink' via reordering and turning /sh/ into /s/.

Spit from Arabic *ba(s, z, S)aq* 'spit' via reordering and turning /q/ into /t/.

Spoil from Arabic *salb, salab* (v) 'rob, spoil' via reordering and lexical shift.

Stale from Arabic *taali, tuwaali* (pl.) 'of food, leftovers' via lexical shift and splitting /s/ from /t/.

Starve *(starvation)* from Arabic *Sabar(at)* 'tolerate, persevere, embitter' via reordering and turning /b/ into /v/.

Stench from Arabic *zankh(at)* 'of meat, smelly and oily' via reordering and turning /z & kh/ into /s & ch/.

Stew 'cooking vessel, steam bath' via Latin *extufare* 'evaporate', *tufus* 'vapour' and Greek *typhos* 'smoke' from Arabic *Dabaab* 'fog, steam' where /D & b/ became /t & f/; *sawa/ istawa* 'to cook (well), ripen'; *shawa, ishtawa* 'to roast' via lexical shift; or *qaS3at* 'cooking vessel' via reordering, merging / q & S/ into /s/, and replacing /3/ by /w/.

Suck *(suckle)* from Arabic *saak, siwaak/sawk* (n) 'to rub one's teeth'; *sakka/Sakka* 'to press teeth together' via lexical shift; or *saqa* 'drink' via lexical shift and replacing /q/ by /k/.

Supper from Arabic *Subar, Sabra(t)* 'food heap, a snack', changing /S/ to /h/ (cf. **super** from Arabic *Subar* 'highest' in Jassem (2013c)).

Swallow from Arabic *zala3/zawla3* 'swallow'; /z & 3/ became /s & w/.

Sweet from Arabic *'aSiat* 'a sweet made from flour, yogurt, and dates' via reordering an turning /' & S/ into /w & s/; *saweeq* 'a wheat-based sweet' where /q/ became /t/.

Swish from Arabic *sawak* 'to rub one's teeth' via lexical shift and changing /k/ into /sh/.

Take from Arabic *akhadh* 'take' via reversal and changing /kh & dh/ merged into /k & t/.

Tart *(torte)* 'small pie' from Arabic *faTeera(t)* 'pie'; /f & T/ merged into /t/.

Taste via French *tat (tast)* 'taste' from Arabic *dhaaq, dhawq(at)* (n) 'taste', turning /dh/ into /t/ and splitting /q/ into /st/; or *qashsha(t)* 'eat', replacing /q & sh/ by /t & s/ (Jassem 2013o).

Tavern via Latin *taberna* 'shop, inn, tavern' from Arabic *tabbaan* 'barn' via lexical shift and /r/-insertion; or *Taa2oon* 'mill, tavern' where /2/ became /v/ and /r/ was inserted.

Tempera via Japanese from Portuguese *tempero* 'spice, seasoning' from Arabic *tawaabil* 'spices'; /w & l/ became /m & r/.

Tender from Arabic *Tari(at)* 'soft, tender' via reordering, turning /T & t/ into /t & d/, and /n/-insertion.

Thank via German *Danke* 'thank' from Arabic *shakar* 'thank' via reordering and changing /sh & r/ to /th & n/ (Jassem 2013c, i). See **cheer**s.

Thirsty *(thirsty)* from Arabic *Saarra(t), Sirr* 'thirst' via reordering and /S/-split into /th & t/; or *Dar(a)s* 'little rain; unable to eat due to sour food; angry due to hunger; masticate without swallowing' via lexical shift and turning /D/ into /th/.

Thyme from Arabic *thoom* 'garlic' via lexical shift.

Toast 'a call to drink to someone's health' from Arabic *sa3aT, sa3Ta(t)* (n) 'to drink' via reordering, /3 & s/-merger, and turning /T/ into /t/; or *dhawq(at)* '(a) taste', replacing /dh & q/ by /t & s/. See **taste**.

Tomato via Spanish *tomate* from Nahuatl *tomatl, tomana* (v) 'lit., the swelling fruit; swelling' from Arabic *maTTa(t)* 'to stretch' via reordering and lexical shift.

Toxic *(intoxicate, intoxicant)* via Latin *toxicum* 'poison', *intoxicare* (v) from Arabic *daakh, dawkh/dawakhaan* (n) 'to swoon, feel unconscious' where /d & kh/ became /t & ks/.

Vegetable from Arabic *baql(at)* 'any (sour) vegetable', turning /b & q/ into /v & g/. See **vegetarian**.

Vegetarian *(vegetation, vegetable, Vegan)* via Latin *vegetare* 'to enliven, quicken, grow', *vegere* 'to be active, alive, quicken' *vegetus* 'vigorous, active' from Arabic *faaqa* 'wake up, become bigger'; *qawi* 'strong, powerful' via reordering and turning /w/ into /v/; *faakihat* 'fruit' via lexical shift and merging /k & h/ into /g/; or *baql(at)* 'any (sour) vegetable', turning /b & q/ into /v & g/.

Venom *(venomous)* via Latin *venenum* 'poison', *Venus* 'erotic love' from Arabic *i2na(t)* 'hatred' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /v/ and /m/-split from /n/; or *2anaan, 2inna(t)* 'love, kindness', *2aanna(t)* 'wife', turning /2/ into /v/; or *samm* 'poison', turning /s & m/ into /v & n/).

Vine *(vintner)* from Arabic *wain* 'grapes'; /w/ became /v/. See **wine**.

Vinegar *(acrid)* as a compound of (i) *vine* from Arabic *wain* 'grapes' above and (ii) *gar- (aigre)* 'sour' from Arabic *khall* 'vinegar, sour' where /kh & l/ became /g & r/.

Vodka from Russian *voda* 'water' + *ka* 'little' ('lit., little water') from Arabic (i) *wird* 'water' where /w/ became /v/ and /r/ was lost and (ii) *qall* 'little' via /l/-loss. See **water**.

Vomit via Latin *vomitare, vomere* 'discharge through the mouth' from Arabic *famm* 'mouth' via lexical shift; or *nafath* 'to spit lightly' via lexical shift, reordering, and replacing /n & th/ by /m & t/.

Waiter *(wait)* from Arabic *'ata* 'come' via lexical shift and turning /'/ into /w/.

Water *(hydro; Wasser* in German; Russian *voda)* from Arabic *qaTr* 'water' where /q & T/ became /w & t/ (Jassem 2013d); or *wird* 'water' via reordering and changing /d/ to /t/.

Watercress from Arabic *qurra(t)/jarjeer* 'watercress' where /q (j) & t/ became /k & s/; or *qurraS* 'a hairy, medicinal stinging plant' via lexical shift and turning /q & S/ into /k & s/.

Watermelon from Arabic *laimoom* 'lemon' via lexical shift and reordering.

Welcome from Arabic *salaam* 'welcome, greeting' via reordering and turning /s & aa/ into /k & w/ (see Jassem 2012b, 2013l).

Wheat *(white)* via Old English *hwæte* 'that which is white; white' and German *Weizen* from Arabic *baiDaa' ('abiaD)* 'wheat, white, pot' where /b & D/ became /w & t/. See **pot**.

Whisky from Gaelic *uisge beatha* and Old Irish *uisce bethu* 'water of life' from Latin *aqua vitae* and French *eau de vie* 'water of life; brandy' from Arabic *saweeq* 'wine' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k (s)/, *siqaa'* 'water, a drink', *saaqi* 'butler' where /q & 3/ became /k & Ø/; or *qu3aa3* 'salty water' via lexical shift. See **aqua vita**.

Wine *(winery; vine)* via Latin *vinum* 'wine', Greek *oinos,* German *Wein* from Arabic *wain* 'grapes'; *2aani(at), 2awaan* (pl.) 'fine, antiquated wine; winery', substituting /w/ for /2/.

Yogurt from Arabic *iqT* 'dried yogurt' via /r/-insertion and turning /q/ into /g/ or *wagheer* 'stone-heated milk' via reordering and turning /gh/ into /g/.

Zucchini from Arabic *koosa(n)* 'zucchini' via reordering and turning /s/ into /z/.

To sum, the total number of *wining* and *dining* words amounted to 240, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

4. Discussion

The above results clearly indicate that *wining* and *dining* words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are true cognates owing to their similar or identical forms and meanings. Their differences, however, are due to natural and plausible causes and courses of phonetic, morphological and semantic change. Shared vocabulary between Arabic and English in this study amounted to 100%, exceeding Cowley's (1997: 172-173) classification according to which an 80% ratio indicates membership to the same language- i.e., dialects.

Thus the results agree with all the findings of previous studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q) in which English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabic were all found to be rather dialects of the same language, let alone the same family. Moreover, they lend further support to the lexical root theory which has been found as adequate for the present as it was for the previous analyses. The main principle which states that Arabic, English, German, French, and so on are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is, therefore, theoretically and verifiably sound and empirically true. Retracing English *wining* and *dining* words to true Arabic cognates is the clearest such proof on all levels of phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic analysis.

Semantically speaking, the following patterns emerged. Lexical stability was the general pattern where words maintained their basic meanings across the languages. 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 cognates, on the other. For example, *milk* derives from either Arabic (i) *mil2* 'milk, food, salt' via /2/-mutation into /k/ or (ii) *maSl* 'milk water' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /S/ into /k/; both are formally and semantically similar. Likewise, semantic multiplicity was abundant, where some English words had more than one meaning, which might have more than one likely Arabic cognate; for instance, *jam* may mean 'join, confuse, marmalade', which all derive from formally and semantically similar Arabic words- namely, *jama3* 'join' via /3/-loss and/or *3ajeen* 'a dough' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and /n/- mutation into /m/. Lexical shift was also common as in *milk/maSl* above. Lexical variability was noted in those words which occurred, for instance, in Latin and French but not in English whereas Arabic had them all. For example, *drink/trinken* occur in English and German versus *absorb* or *imbibe* in Latin and French originally; Arabic has all variants- i.e., *Tarqa3* 'drink repeatedly' via reordering, turning /T, q, & 3/ into /d (t), k, & n/, *sharib* 'drink' via /sh/-mutation into /s/, and *beeb (baab, baiyaab)* 'water tap, waterman' via lexical shift.

What does all that signify? At least two things can be noted. Firstly, it signifies that Arabic, English, German, French, and so on are dialects of the same language for having the same words with similar or identical forms and meanings (cognates), with Arabic being the source or parent language because of its phonetic complexity and lexical multiplicity and variety (for detail, see Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-i). For example, the exemplary *wining* and *dining* text in 2.1 above is as much English as it is Arabic where every lexical item in it has a true Arabic cognate, which can be checked in the results above and/or the relevant previous studies like Jassem (2012c) for pronouns, (2012d) for determiners, (2012f) for inflectional morphemes, and (2013a) for derivational morphemes.

Secondly, it has interesting implications for general linguistic theory, typology/taxonomy, and language origin (Jassem 2013l). On the one hand, it implies that the so-called proto-Indo-European language hypothesis is fictitiously groundless and baseless which should, subsequently, be rejected outright because all English words, for instance, are traceable to Arabic sources. On the other hand, it implies that all human languages are, on a wider scale, related to one another, which eventually descended from a single source, which suddenly emerged in perfect fashion. However, such a primary, sudden, perfect language became simpler and simpler over time like English words being simpler than their Arabic cognates phonetically, morphologically, and semantically; the same applies to today's Arabic words, which are simpler than Classical Arabic ones. Furthermore, the change or simplification progressed extremely slowly over time, spanning thousands of years as has been shown in Pagel et al (2013) in which some 27 common English core words (e.g., pronouns) were found to date back to 15, 000.00 years ago during which they changed or simplified little.

Now can that old, primary, sudden, perfect source, technically known as proto-language (Harper 2012) or proto-world-language (Ruhlen 1987, 1994) be feasibly reconstructed? Very much so, indeed. How? According to Jassem (2013l, 2013o), answering that question more clearly and satisfactorily depends on elucidating (i) the nature of language acquisition or learning and (ii) language change or evolution. As to the former, all human languages are the result of learning; one speaks a language because someone taught him it; it is really impossible, otherwise. Whether it is today's or yesterday's language, in the 21st century or at *time zero* when humanity first appeared on earth, the same rule applies no matter how long ago that might have been; time is immaterial because the same outcome would still obtain; a million or a billion years make no difference whatsoever. This fact is the axis upon which all first and second language acquisition research rotates worldwide (for a survey, see Crystal 2010; Yule 2006; Jassem 1987, 1993, 1994). Language learning is just like computer processing: both the hardware and software have to be designed by someone; a computer neither makes itself, nor does it run itself; it must be prompted externally.

As to language evolution, it is closely linked to language acquisition. So since every language is acquired or learnt, it follows from such corollary that all languages must have descended, evolved, or originated in the end from one perfect source. Over time, they changed form and meaning but not substance where the essence (meaning roughly) of the word remained intact. For example, Arabic *shariba* 'drink', *saqa* 'drink, soak', *saweeq* 'wine', *qu3aa3* 'salty, bitter water', English *absorb, soak, whisky*, and Latin/French *absorption, aqua/eau* all kept their substance (real words) in all but changed their form or pronunciation where /sh/ became /s/, for instance. Therefore, in light of these facts, this entails that that pre-historic language has survived to this day in contemporary world languages, though in different forms. In other words, all human languages are variable developments of that old, primary, sudden, perfect source; such a pre-historic language has never died out completely, which still exists to varying degrees in all human languages in current use. The mutation or change is just like what happens to any natural phenomenon such as the relationship between snow, ice, sleet, fog, dew, vapour, and *water* (all are water) or dust, sand, ash, rock, stone, and *earth* (all are earth). Disintegration, recycling and recombination is the pattern in all.

But which current human language resembles it more closely? This automatically leads one to the question of reconstructing that pre-historic language. Since it has not died out at all, reconstruction can be successfully achieved on the basis of (an) ancient world language(s), which has survived into modern ones, though in different forms. Of all, Arabic is perhaps the greatest survivor and inheritor, which may be the best possible link to that old, perfect language on which analysis should focus. Indeed, Arabic can be said to have maintained almost all the features of that primary, perfect language for the reasons adduced above (see Jassem 2012a). Pronouns in world languages has provided some provisional clues to that (Jassem 2012d, 2013l), but more evidence is awaiting further research into the subject.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

To summarize, the main results of the study were as follows:

i) The lexical root theory has been adequate for the analysis of the close genetic relationships between *wining* and *dining* words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek according to which they are all dialects of the same language.

ii) The 240 *wining* and *dining* words or so in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Arabic are true cognates with the same or similar forms and meanings. However, their differences are due to natural and plausible causes of phonetic, morphological, and lexical change (cf. Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q).

iii) Phonetically, the main changes included substitution, reversal, reordering, split, and merger; lexically, the recurrent patterns were stability, convergence, multiplicity, shift, split, and variability; the abundance of convergence and multiplicity stem from the formal and semantic similarities between Arabic words from which English and European words stemmed in the first place.

iii) The phonetic complexity, huge lexical variety and multiplicity of Arabic *wining* and *dining* words compared to those in English and European languages point to their Arabic origin in essence.

v) Finally, the current work supports Jassem's (2012a-f, 2013a-q) calls for further research into all language levels, especially lexis or vocabulary. The application of such findings, moreover, to language teaching, lexicology and lexicography, translation, cultural (including anthropological and historical) awareness, understanding, and heritage is badly needed to promote and disseminate acculturation and cooperation.

Acknowledgements

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