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

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Abstract: This paper aims to trace the Arabic origins or cognates of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit "floral terms" from a radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory perspective. The data comprises 163 such terms like "arboreal, beans, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, daffodil, elm, flower, garden, grove, horticulture, lilac, maize, orange, orchard, peas, plant, radish, rose, sprout, sprig, tree, vegetable, wheat, zucchini", and so on. The results clearly show that all such words have true Arabic cognates with the same or similar forms and meanings, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change, especially lexical or semantic shift. Therefore, the results support the adequacy of the radical linguistic theory according to which, unlike the Family Tree Model or Comparative Method, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are dialects of the same language or family members, renamed Eurabian or Urban family, with Arabic being their origin all because only it shares the whole cognates with them all and because it has a huge phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and lexical variety, wealth, and versatility. Also, they indicate that there is a radical language from which all human languages stemmed and which has been preserved almost intact in Arabic as the most conservative and productive language.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-h, 2016a) has shown in forty six studies so far that Arabic, English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages in general are genetically related very closely phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically to such an extent that they can all be regarded as dialects of the same language. More precisely, the Arabic origins or cognates of their words were successfully traced in twenty six lexical studies in key semantic fields like numerials, religious, love, democratic, military, legal, and urban terms (Jassem 2012a-d, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-h); in three morphological studies on inflectional and derivational markers (Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b); in nine grammatical papers like pronouns, verb 'to be', wh-questions, and case (Jassem 2012c-e, 2013l, 2014c, 2015d); and in one phonetic study about the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants (Jassem 2013c). Furthermore, the theory was extended in another five even wider studies to the examination of the Arabic origins of pronouns in Chinese (Jassem 2014h) and Basque and Finnish (Jassem 2014i), demonstratives (Jassem 2015i), negation (Jassem 2015j), and plurality (Jassem 2016a) in eleven major (and minor) language families in the last three, making up 95% of the total world population. Finally, two papers applied the approach to translation studies (Jassem 2014c, 2015b).

The above forty six studies have initially utilized the lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-g, 2015a-h) and subsequently its slightly revised and extended version, called radical linguistic theory (Jassem 2014 h-k, 2015a-j, 2016a), both deriving their name originally from the use of lexical (consonantal) roots or radicals in retracing genetic relationships between words in world languages. The theory first arose as a rejection of the Family Tree Model or Comparative Method in historical linguistics for classifying Arabic as a member of a different language family than English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and the so-called Indo-European languages (Bergs and Brinton 2012; Algeo 2010; Crystal 2010: 302; Yule 2014; Campbell 2004: 190-191; Crowley 1997: 22-25, 110-111; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 61-94). In all the above forty six studies, the tightly-knit genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages was, on the contrary, categorically established phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically so much so that they can be really ---

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considered dialects of the same language, where Arabic was found to be their source or parent language for several reasons (Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-g). In other words, Arabic, English, German, and French words of all types and sorts, for example, were shown to be true cognates with similar or identical forms and meanings, whose apparent differences are due to natural and plausible causes and diverse routes of linguistic change. This entails that all such languages developed, in fact must have developed, from an earlier single, perfect, suddenly-emerged Radical Language from which all human languages emanated in the first place, and which could never have died out but rather has fully, though variably, survived into today's languages, to which they can all be traced, with Arabic in particular being the closest or most conservative and productive descendant. To aptly capture the close genetic linkage between Indo-European and Arabian languages in general, a new larger language family grouping has been proposed, called Eurabian or Urban (Jassem 2015c: 41; 2015d).

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

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. The Data

The data consists of 163 floral terms like arboreal, beans, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, daffodil, elm, flower, garden, grove, horticulture, lilac, maize, orange, orchard, peas, plant, radish, rose, sprout, sprig, tree, vegetable, wheat, zucchini, and so on in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Indo-European languages as well as Arabic, now all generally called Eurabian or Urban. Their selection has been based on the author's knowledge of their frequency and use in today's fully natural English, German, and French conversations and/or texts as well as English dictionaries and thesauri. For ease of reference, the data will be arranged alphabetically together with brief linguistic comments in the next Results section (3).

As for etymological data, all references to English and Indo-European languages are for Harper (2016) despite, like other similar dictionaries upon which it was based, its severe shortcomings owing to the many unknowns, uncertainties, and the seemingly illogical derivations or meanings of many words such as acorn, bean, bloom, bud, chick peas, daffodil, farm, fig, forest, fruit, harvest, husk, mow, plant, pulp, rose, stalk, watercress, wither, zucchini and so on which make more sense if derived straight from Arabic as shall be seen in section (3) below. Therefore, it, along with similar dictionaries, has to be used with extreme care and discretion.

Concerning Arabic data, the meanings are for Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main, Ibn Seedah (1996: 10/170-225, 11/1-222), Altha3alibi (2011: 329-335), Albabidi (2011: 229-320), e-dictionaries like mu3jam alama3ani (2016), and the author's knowledge and use of Shami (Syrian) Arabic as a native speaker. All the genetic linkages between Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and so on are exclusively mine, unless otherwise stated.

In transcribing the data, normal Romanized spelling is used for all languages for practical purposes. Nonetheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds: namely, /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, /q/ for the voiceless uvular stop, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /T (t), D (d), Dh (dh), & S (s)/, and /?/ for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c). Long vowels in Arabic are usually doubled- i.e., /aa, ee, & ool/.

2.2. Data Analysis

2.2.1. Theoretical Framework: Radical Linguistic Theory

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

In short, however, the main principle states that Arabic is not only related to Indo-European languages but also is their immediate ancestor or origin all. In practice, the most appropriate procedure for genetically relating English and Arabic words to each other can be summed up as follows:
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(i) select a word (in any given semantic field), e.g., tree, rose;

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

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

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

That is the whole story simply, briefly, and truly. No fuss, no mess. For example, consider tree, rose, flower or any word in Section 3 below.

2.2.2. Statistical Analysis

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

3. RESULTS

The results will mainly focus on the Arabic lexical (consonantal) radicals or roots of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit floral words and the changes that affected them. The exact quality of the vowel is, therefore, of generally secondary importance for having little or no semantic impact whatsoever on the final output (Jassem 2012-2016).

Acorn via Old English æcern 'nut; originally the mast of any forest tree' and German Ecker, related to æcer 'field, open land', from Arabic qarn 'a horn; such a plant; acorn', turning /q/ into /k/.

Agrarian (agricultuere, grow) via Old English æcer 'a field', from Latin agrarius 'of the land', from ager 'a field', from Greek agros 'a field', from Arabic 3aqqar 'a field, earth' or 2aq 'a field' via /3 (2)/-loss and passing /q & l/ into /g & r/; or qira2, qurwaa2, qiryaa2 'farm; unplanted area', qira2i (adj.) 'city dweller' via /2/-loss and passing /q/ into /g/.

Almond via Old French, from Latin amandula, amygdala (pl.), from Greek amygdalos 'an almond tree', from Arabic jadaala(t) 'a date when round and green' and related majdal 'braided; twisted' via lexical shift and passing /j/ into /l/; or al-naidaman 'a plant' via reordering and lexical shift.

Apple via Old English appel 'apple; fruit in general; any kind of fruit' and German Apfel, from Arabic balâ2 'dates' via /2/-loss and lexical shift; 3abal 'mountain rose; tree leaves or fruit' via /3/-loss and lexical shift; or athl 'a kind of strong, good tree' via lexical shift and turning /h/ into /pl/.

Apricot (abrecock) via Catalan abercoc and Portuguese albricoque, Greek berikokkia, Latin praecoquum 'early-ripening fruit', from Arabic al-barquitoq 'apricot', turning /q & q/ into /k & t/ (Harper 2016).

Arboreal from Latin arboreus 'pertaining to trees', from arbor 'tree', from Arabic 3ubri/3umri 'a kind of tree', 3abhar 'a kind of wild, poplar-like tree', abhar 'a dry small thorny plant; good earth above water level', or related bahara 'sweet-smelling plant' via lexical shift, /3 & h/-loss, and /l/-reduplication; arbaa 'a kind of vegetable; fish' via lexical shift and passing /u/ into /l/; rabeel (rab, reebal) 'a kind of tree' via lexical shift and changing /l/ into /r/. (Cf. pure from Arabic buhaar, baahir 'white, brilliant' via /h/-loss; and rib from Arabic 'irb 'organ' and 'arib 'part of a finger'.)
Aubergine via French, diminutive of auberge ‘a kind of peach’, variant of alberge, from Spanish alberchigo 'apricot', or from Catalan alberginera, from Persian badin-gan, from Sanskrit vatagamna, from Arabic al-badhinjan ‘the egg-plant’ (cf. Harper 2016) where /al/ became /au/ while /dh & r/ merged into /nl/. However, it comes from Arabic alburqaan ‘anything white and black’ or related barwaq(un), al-barwaqan ‘a bad vegetable with a long stalk and black fruit; a weak plant or tree with black fruit’ where /l & q/ became /u & g/ besides lexical shift. See prick.

Banana (combine, compound, bone, pen) straight from Arabic banan 'finger' via lexical shift.

Barley (barn) via Old English bere ‘barley’, from Arabic burr ‘wheat' via lexical shift and /l/-split from /nl/.

Basil via Old French basil ‘aromatic shrubby plant’, from Latin basilicum, from Greek basilikon (phyton) ‘royal plant', from basilicus ‘king’, from Arabic baSal ‘onion' or basil ‘brave’ via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /l/.

Bean (coffee beans, green beans, broad beans) via Old English bean 'bean, pea, legume’, from Old High German bona (Modern Bohne), (related to Latin faba 'bean' and Greek phakos 'lentil”?), straight from Arabic bunn ‘(coffee) bean’. See broad, green.

Berry (rose berry, blackberry, goose berry, strawberry) via Old English berie, German Beere ‘berry', straight from Arabic bareer ‘a kind of black and sweet fruit’ via /t/-loss; barboor ‘fresh, green almonds’ via lexical shift and syllable merger; or barri ‘of plants and animals, wild and small’ via lexical shift.

Bloom via Old Saxon blomo, German Blume, from Old Norse blomi ‘flower, blossom; flowers and foliage on trees’, probably from Greek rhodon ‘rose’, from Arabic bur3um ‘bud’ via lexical shift and /r & l/-merger into /nl/.

Blossom via Old English blostma ‘flower, fruit, blossom’, German Blust (Middle Low blossom) ‘rose’, from Arabic balsam ‘a kind of medical juice-secreting plant; to shut up for fear’ via lexical shift.

Botany (botanical, botanist) via French botanique, from Latin botanicus, from Greek botanikos ‘of herbs’, from botane 'a plant, grass, pasture, fodder’, direct from Arabic nabat 'plant', al-nabat ‘the plant'; reordering and /l/-insertion applied.

Bough via Old English bog ‘shoulder, arm; branch, twig’ and German Bug ‘shoulder, joint’, Greek pakhs ‘forearm’, direct from Arabic boo3 ‘wrist/elbow bone’ via lexical shift and passing /3/ into /gh (O)/.

Branch via Old French braunche ‘branch, bow’, from Latin branca ‘a footprint; later a claw, paw’, direct from Arabic 3arboosh ‘a branch of tree’ via reordering and passing /3/ into /nl/.

Broad Beans (breadth, abroad) via Old English brad ‘broad, flat, open’, from German breit, straight from Arabic ba3eed 'far, extended’, turning /3/ into /lt/. See bean.

Bush via Old English bysc ‘many-stemmed woody plant’, from German Busch (Old High German busc), from French bois (Old busche), from Latin busca, direct from Arabic ‘ashib ‘with many trees’ via reversal; or 3ushb ‘grass’ via reversal, /3/-loss, and lexical shift.

Cabbage (capital) from Middle French caboce ‘head; cabbage in dialect', from Old French caboce 'head’, a diminutive from Latin caput ‘head', direct from Arabic qubbat ‘top’ or jabhat ‘forehead’ via lexical shift, turning /q (j)/ into /k/, and deleting /hl/.

Camomile (chamomile) via Old French, from Latin c(h)amomilla, from Greek chamaimelon ‘lit., earth apple’, from (i) chamai ‘on the ground; dwarf’, from Arabic qazam ‘dwarf’ by merging /q & z/ into /che/ and (ii) melon, from Arabic below.

Cane (sugar cane) via Old French, from Latin canna 'reed, cane’, from Greek kanu, perhaps from Assyrian qanu 'tube, reed', direct from Arabic qana ‘tube, reed; club, stick; spear, arrow’ (Jassem 2015f; cf. Harper 2016a), turning /q/ into /kl/. As to sugar, it comes directly from Arabic sukkar ‘sugar’, turning /s & k/ into /sh & g/ (Jassem 2014a; cf. Harper 2016).

Carrot via Middle French carrotte, from Latin carota, from Greek karoton 'carrot', straight from Arabic jazar(at) ‘a carrot’ via reordering and merging /j & z/ into /kl/.
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**Cauliflower** originally *cole flora*, from Italian *cavoli fiori* 'flowered cabbage', plural of (i) *cavolo* 'cabbage', from Arabic *baql* 'any vegetable or plant' via reordering, lexical shift, and turning /q & b/ into /k & v/ (u) and (ii) *fiore* 'flower', from Latin *flora* 'flower', from the Arabic for *flower* below.

**Cedar** via Old English, from Old French, from Latin *cedrus*, from Greek *kedros* 'cedar, juniper', from Arabic *siddr* 'a kind of tree or plant' or *jidr* 'a kind of plant' via lexical shift and turning /j/ into /s/; or from *sindian* 'oak tree' via lexical shift, reordering, and merging /n & v/ into /rl/.

**Celerity** via French *celeri*, from Italian, from Latin and Greek *selinon* 'parsley, celery', from Arabic *Silliaan* 'a vegetable' and related *Silalu* 'grass, a plant' via lexical shift and passing /S & n/ into /s &, r/; *asl* 'a plant' via /rl/-split from /l/; *sal3* 'a bitter plant' or *sar3* 'any non-thorny plant' via /l (r)/-split, /3/-loss, and lexical shift; *lisaan* 'a (tongue-shaped) plant' via lexical shift and reordering; or *silq* 'a broad, leafy vegetable' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /rl/.

**Cherry** via Old French *c(h)erise*, from Latin *ceresia*, from late Greek *kerasian* 'cherry', from *kerasos* 'cherry tree', direct from Arabic *karaz* 'cherry', merging /k & z/ into /ch/.

**Chick peas** (*pease*) via French *pois chiche*, from (i) Latin *cicer* 'pea', from Arabic *jashar(at)* 'spring vegetable; wheat skin' via lexical shift and turning /j/ & sh/ into /s/ or from (ii) a shortening of Old English *cicen, cicenu* (pl.) 'young fowl or chicken', from Arabic *SeeSan* 'young fowl' in which /S & S/ became /ch & k/ and (ii) Old English *pise*, from Latin *pisa*, from Greek *pison* 'the pea', direct from Arabic *bizr(at)* 'a seed' via lexical shift and /z & r/-merger into /s/ or *2abba(t)* 'a seed, a pea' via reversal and turning /2/ into /s/.

**Chili** (*chilli*) from Nahua (Aztican) 'peppers', from Arabic *qulgas* 'a kind of chili-tasting plant' via lexical shift and merging /q & s/ into /ch/; or *Sali* 'hot, sizzling' where /ch/ replaced /Sl/.

**Chrysanthemum** (*mum*) via Latin, from Greek *khrysanthemon* 'marigold; lit., golden flower', from (i) *khrysos* 'gold', from Arabic *khurS(at)*, *khurSaan* (pl.) '(a) gold or silver (ring); arrow; dagger; stick' where /S & kh/ became /s & k/ or *kursanna(t)* 'a kind of legume' via lexical shift and (ii) *anthemon* 'a flower', direct from Arabic *thummaam* (thumma(t), thuma(t)) 'a kind of short desert plant; a grasp of grass' or *nu3maan* 'a flower' via /3/-loss.

**Cinnamon** via Old French, from Latin *cinnamonum*, from Greek *kinnamos*, direct from Arabic *sanam(at)* 'a (fruitless) tree; plant, flower' via lexical shift; or *Kermi3* 'cumin' via lexical shift and passing /n/ into /n/.

**Citrus Fruit** (*citrine, citrus*) via Latin *citrus* 'citron or aromatic lemon-like tree', from Arabic *sidr* 'a tree or plant' via lexical shift and turning /d/ into /l/. See *cedar* & *fruit*.

**Corn** (*pop corn*) via Old English *corn* 'grain' and German *Korn*, from Arabic *garn* 'a horn; such a plant; acorn', turning /q/ into /k/.

**Crop** via Old English *cropp* 'bird’s claw; head of a sprout or herb' and German *Kropf*, direct from Arabic *bidhr/bizr* 'seeds'; lexical shift, reordering, and turning /dh (z)/ into /k/ obtained.

**Crust** (*crustaceous*) via Old French, from Latin *crusta* 'crust, shell, bark', (Greek *kryos* 'frost', Old High German *hrosa* 'ice, crystal', Old English *hruse* 'earth'), direct from Arabic *qishr(a)t* 'crust, shell, outer skin' via reordering and turning /q & sh/ into /k & s/.

**Cucumber** via Old French, from Latin *cucumerem* (nom., *cucumis*), direct from Arabic *kamkam* 'bark of a certain nice tree', *qimqim* 'dry dates', *akmaam* 'date covers', or *kam'(at)3* 'underground mushroom' via lexical shift, reordering, and /bl/-insertion.

**Cumin** via Old English *cymen*, from Latin *cuminum*, from Greek *kynimon*, direct from Arabic *kammoon* 'cumin' (Harper 2016).

**Daffodil** via Middle English *affodill* 'asphodel', from Latin *affodillus*, from *asphodelus*, from Greek *asphodelos* 'asphodel, king’s spear', direct from Arabic *saif* 'sword + dhail’ tail' via lexical shift and turning /dh/ into /l/; or *dufla(t)* 'a bitter-tasting herb' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /l/ into /l/.
Date via Old French, from Latin dactylus, from Greek daktulos 'date; originally, finger, toe', direct from Arabic daqal(at) 'a bad type of) dates' via /q & l/-merger into /l/ (cf. Harper 2016); or dajat 'finger, hand' via lexical shift and merging /ê/ & /d/ into /l/. However, because it has several meanings, all come from formally similar but semantically different Arabic cognates, which are (i) qoot 'food' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /l/, (ii) waqt (geet in Palestinian Arabic) 'time' via reordering and turning /q/ into /l/; and (iii) qawad 'a pimp' via lexical shift and turning /q & ð/ into /l & t/ (see Jassem 2013j, 2014a & g).

Egg Plant via (i) Old Norse egg, from Germanic ei, probably from PIE *ooyo 'egg' (Russian jajco, Greek oon, Latin ovium), direct from Arabic dajaj 'chicken, hens' via lexical shift and /d & j/-merger into /g/; or qeeq 'chicken, egg' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q/ into /g/; and (ii) plant below.

Elm via Old English elm, German Ulme, and Latin ulmus, from Arabic malim 'a palm tree about to ripen' via lexical shift and /m & m/-merger; or malool 'a kind of wild tree' via reversal and lexical shift.

Farm (farmer; firm, confirm) via Old French ferme 'a rent, lease', from Latin firma 'fixed payment', from firmare (v) 'to fix, settle, confirm, strengthen', direct from Arabic thamar 'fruit; farming' via reordering and passing /th/ into /l/; Saram 'to reap; to be strong; to close', Sarim (adj.) 'firm, strong; reaper' where /S/ became /l/; or karm 'farm, orchard', turning /k/ into /l/.

Fig via Old English fic, from Old French figue, from Latin ficacicus 'fig tree, fig', (Greek sykon), from Arabic tufta2a 'apple' via lexical shift, /t & ð/-merger, and turning /2/ into /g (k)/; or faukiha(t) 'fruit' via lexical shift and merging /k & h/ into /g/.

Fir via Old English farwhudu, from Old Norse fyr. 'fir' or Danish fyr, from Proto-Germanic *furkhon (like German Föhre), from PIE root *perkwu 'oak (forest)', giving Sanskrit parakatha 'the holy fig tree', Latin quercus 'oak'), direct from Arabic saroo 'fir tree', turning /s/ into /l/; or farwa(t) 'any dry plants' via lexical shift. (Cf. fur from Arabic faru 'fur'.)

Flora (floral, flower, deflower) from Latin Flora 'goddess of flowers; later plant life of a region or epoch', from flos (acc. florem) 'flower', from Arabic fulla(t) 'flower' via r/-insertion. See flower.

Flower (floral, flower, deflower) via Old French flor 'flower, blossom; heyday, prime; elite; virginity', from Latin florem (nom. flos) 'flower', from Arabic fulla(t) 'flower'; /l/ was inserted.

Folio (foliage, phyllo-, foliate, portfolio) via Latin folio 'leaf or sheet of paper', from folium 'leaf', from Greek phyllon 'leaf', from Arabic leef 'fiber', loof 'a broad-leaved chili vegetable', or laff 'folding, turning'; reversal and lexical shift applied.

Forest (forestry, forestation) via Old French, from Latin forest(em) silvan 'the outside woods', perhaps from Old High German forst, from Latin foris 'outside', from Arabic barrī 'outside, wild', barriat 'the wild; unbuilt land' where /b/ became /l/ and /s/ split from /l/ beside lexical shift; 2ursh, a2raa(sh/j) (pl.) 'forest', turning /2/ into /l/ and splitting /sh (j)/ into /sl/; or, most likely, from farsh/wirsh (n) 'a small surface creeping plant' via lexical shift and turning /sh/ into /ls/.

Fruit (fruity) via Old French, from Latin fructus 'an enjoyment, delight; fruit, produce, crops', from frug-, stem of frui 'to use, enjoy', German Frucht 'cattle', from Arabic far2(at) 'happiness' or far3(at) 'of plants, flowering' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /k (O)/, farwāt 'any dry plants in a spot' via lexical shift, or, more properly, from Arabic thamar(at) 'fruit', merging /th & m/ into /l/. See fir.

Fungus (fungal, fungi) via Latin fungus 'a mushroom', from Greek sp(h)ongos 'sponge', from Arabic isfanj 'a tree root or branch good for treating bad wounds; sponge' via /s & ð/-merger and lexical shift; faq3 'mushroom' by reordering and turning /q & 3/ into /g & n/; or fiqj 'radish' via lexical shift, reordering and turning /f j / & /l/ into /g & n/.

Garden (yard) via Old French gardin/jardin 'garden, palace grounds', from Latin hortus gardenus 'enclosed garden', from Old High German garto (German Garten) 'garden', Old English geard 'fenced enclosure, garden, court; house', Gothic gards 'enclosure; house', direct from Arabic jidar, judran (pl.) 'wall; garden' via reordering and passing /j f/ into /g/; or jannat 'garden' via reordering, turning /j f & ð/ into /g & d/, and /r/-insertion. See zoological.
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Garlic via Old and Middle English garlic, garlek, from (i) gar 'spear', from Arabic qurra(t) 'watercress' or ghaar 'laurel' via lexical shift and turning /q (gh)/ into /g/ and (ii) leac 'leek', onion, garlic', from the Arabic for leek. Or, as a whole, from Arabic kurrath 'a garlic-like vegetable', turning /h & th/ into /l & k/.

Ginger via Old English ging(f)bær, from Latin gingiber, from zingiberi, from Prakrit singabera, from Sanskrit srngaveram, direct from Arabic zanjabeel 'ginger'; /z & l/ became /g & tl/ and /b & n/ merged.

Gourd via Old French coorde (Anglo-French gourde), from Latin cucurbita 'gourd', from Arabic qar3(at) 'pumpkin' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /q & t/ into /g & d/.

Grain (granular, granulation) via Old French grain, grein 'grain, seed', from Latin granum 'seed, grain, a small kernel', from Arabic qarn 'a seed, corn; early/last grass', qarnia 'broad leaf plant', or qarooona(t) 'a grain', turning /q/ into /g/, and deleting /3/ besides lexical shift. See green.

Grape (grapefruit) via Old French grape 'grape'. Spanish and Italian grap(p)a, probably from graper 'grasp; catch with a hook', from Old High German krapfo 'hook', from Arabic karaba 'to tighten; to hold tight'; however, it really comes directly from Arabic karm(at) 'grape, vine tree' buy turning /k/ into /g/; or 3inab 'grape', turning /3/ & /n/ into /g & tl/.

Grass via Old English græs 'grass, plant, grass' and German Gras from Arabic ghars 'plants, anything planted' or qurraaS 'a thorny grass' where /gh (q)/ turned into /g/. See green.

Green Beans via Old English grene 'green, young, raw, immature; a field; grassy place' and German grün 'grass, an herb; herbage', passing /kh/ into /h/ and inserting /r/.

Grave via Old English graf 'grove, small wood', from Arabic ghareef 'a group of trees' or kharraafa(t), kharaif (pl.) 'palm trees', turning /gh (kh)/ into /g/.

Grove via Old English grove 'forest, grass' from Arabic ajama(t) 'dense trees, grove' via reordering and changing /j & t/ to /k & d/ (Jassem 2013i).

Grow via Old English growan 'of plants, to flourish, get bigger', Old High German gruoen, direct from Arabic kabur 'to get bigger' via reordering, turning /k & b/ into /g & w/; alternatively, from Arabic zar3 'sow; growth', turning /z/ into /g/ and deleting /3/; or karra, karab 'to plough, sow' via lexical shift and passing /k/ into /g/.

Gum tree via Old French, from Latin gumm(a)i, from Greek kommi 'gum', from Egyptian kemai, from Arabic Samgh 'gum' via /S & gh/-merger into /g/; or qam3 'the sticky bottom dates' via lexical shift, turning /q/ into /g/, and deleting /3/. See tree.

Harvest via Old English haerfest 'autumn', German Herbst, Old Norse haust, direct from Arabic khareef 'autumn, fall; harvest', kharaf (v), khirfat (n), turning /kh/ into /h/ and inserting /s/; or 2aleeeshat(t) 'harvesting with hands' where /2, 1, & sh/ became /h, r, & s/; alternatively, the Old Norse form, is from Arabic 2aSad 'harvesting', passing /2, S, & d/ into /h, s, & t/ or 2awash 'to harvest or cut (olives, figs, vegetables) where /2 & sh/ became /h & s/.

Hay (hew) via Old English heg, hieg, hig 'grass cut for fodder', German Heu, direct from Arabic 2ash, 2asheesh (n) 'to cut grass; cut grass' or heesh 'forest, grass', turning /2 & sh/ into /h & g (y)/.

Hazel (hazelnut) via Old English hæs(e)i and German Hasel, from Arabic lawz(at/h), lawz (pl.) 'a hazel' via reversal.

Herb (herbaceous, herbal, herbage) via Old French (Modern herbe) 'grass, plant, herb', from Latin herba 'grass, an herb; herbage', direct from Arabic 3ushb 'herbs, grass', passing /3 & sh/ into /h & t/; rabee3 'herbs, grass, spring' via reordering and turning /3/ into /h/; or 'ibh/abb 'grass', turning /l/ into /h/ and inserting /tl/.
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Horticulture (culture, cultivate, cult) via Latin (i) hortus 'garden', from Arabic 2arth 'farming; garden' where /2 & th/ became /h & t/ and (ii) cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture', colere (v) 'tend, cultivate, till', from Arabic qal3 'uprooting, removing plants', qulla3 'a good plant; dry mud' via /3/-loss and changing /q/ into /k/; 2aq(at) 'growth, plantation; farm' via /2 & q/-merger into /k/; kala 'herbs, grass; pasture' via lexical shift; ka2l 'grass turning into green' via /2/-loss and lexical shift. See garden.

Husk (husky) via Old English huske 'dry, outer skin of seeds or fruits', perhaps from Middle Dutch huuskyn 'little house, case', direct from Arabic 2asak 'husk; skin of wheat', passing /2/ into /h/. The Dutch form is from Arabic 2awsh 'house; courtyard' where /2/ changed into /h/ while /sh/ split into /sk/.

Jasmine (Jessamine) via French jasmin (Middle jessemín), (Persian yasmin, Greek iasme), from Arabic yasêmeen 'jasmine', passing /y/ into /j/ (Harper 2016).

Jungle via Hindi jangal 'desert, forest', from Sanskrit jangala-s 'arid, sparsely grown with trees', direct from Arabic daghal, adghal (pl.) 'jungle', turning /d & gh/ into /j & g/ and inserting /h/ (cf. qaa2il 'arid' where /q & 3/ became /j & g/).

Leaf (leafage, leafy, tree leaves) from Arabic leef 'fiber' via lexical shift; or leff(at) 'a roll', loof 'a kind of chili vegetable with large leaves'; or Arabic riff 'tree leaves' where /r/ became /l/. See tree. (Cf. live and related words in Jassem (2015h)).

Leek via Old English lecc/leac 'leek, onion, garlic', German Lauch, from Arabic 3aqqool 'a plant' via lexical shift, reversal, and /3/-loss; 3illaq/3alqa 'a kind of berry shrub' via /3/-loss and lexical shift (cf. leech from Arabic 3alaq 'leech' via /3/-loss and replacing /q/ by /ch/).

Legume (leguminous) via French, from Latin legumen 'pulse', direct from Arabic qullam 'a type of sour plant' via lexical shift, reversal, and passing /q/ into /g/; 3alqam 'a bitter plant; myrrh' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /q/ into /g/; or baqool 'legume' via reversal and turning /b & q/ into /m & g/. See pulse.

Lemon (lime, leomonade) via French and Italian limone/limon, from Arabic laimoon 'lemon' (Harper 2016).

Lentils via Old French, from Latin lenticula, diminutive of (i) lens (gen., lentis) 'lentil', from Arabic lussaan or lisaan 'a medically edible plant' via lexical shift and reordering, and (ii) cula 'small, little', from Arabic qal(eel) 'small, little' where /q/ became /k/ (Jassem 2014g).

Lettuce probably from Old French latties, plural of laitue 'lettuce', from Latin lactuca 'lettuce', from lac (gen., lactis) 'milk', direct from Arabic walekha(t) 'yogurt; sour milk' via reordering and turning /kh/ into /k/; lak, luk 'a red dye for tanning goats' skin' via lexical shift; 2aleeb(at) 'milk' via reordering, /b/-loss, and turning /2/ into /l/; or, more properly, from 3ilt 'a vegetable' via lexical shift and /3/-loss or luft 'turnip' via lexical shift and passing /l & t/ into /l & s/.

Lilac via French, from Spanish, from Arabic lilac 'bluish', from neel(i) 'Nile, blue' or laill 'nocturnal, dark' via lexical shift and /l/-insertion.

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

Log (logging, log-book) via Old Norse lag 'felled tree', direct from Arabic qal3 'felling (trees, stones); a baby palm tree cut off from its mother for replanting' via reversal, passing /k/ into /g/, and deleting /3/.

Lotus via Latin lotus, from Greek lutos, direct from Arabic lait 'a nice-smelling flower; a fibrous plant from which ropes are made', or lutat 'dropped tree leaves or barks' via lexical shift.

Maize from Cuban Spanish maiz, from Arawakan (Haiti) mahiz, direct from Arabic 2ummuS 'chick peas' via lexical shift, /2/-loss, and turning /S/ into /z/; or mash 'a kind of pulse' via lexical shift and passing /sh/ into /z/.

Melon (malic) via Old French, from Latin melon (nem.- acc.), from melopeponem 'a kind of pumpkin', from Greek melopepon 'gourd-apple', from (i) melon 'apple', from Arabic laimoon 'lemon' via lexical shift and reordering, or runman 'pomegranates' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /sh/ into /l/ and (ii) pepon 'a kind of gourd; ripe', from Arabic as in pumpkin. See watermelon.
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Mint (mintage) via Old English minte and German Minze, from Latin menta/menthe 'mint', from Greek minthe, from Arabic nammaam(at) 'a mint-like plant' via reordering; or tannoom 'a medical plant' via lexical shift and reversal.

Mow via Old English mawan 'to mow, cut' (and maed 'meadow'), German mähn (Old maen), Greek amao, and Latin metere 'to cut, reap, crop', direct from Arabic am3a 'of palm trees, to bear fruit or rearrange its fruit' via lexical shift and changing /3/ into /w/; or jamma 'to cut' via reversal and passing /j/ into /w/; alternatively, the Latin form is from Arabic matara 'cut' (Jassem 2013m).

Mushroom via Anglo-French mushurun, French meisseron, perhaps from Latin mussirio(nem), direct from Arabic mashr(at) 'any growth over a plant; a young (palm) leaf; a plant' via lexical shift; or mushmush 'apricot' via lexical shift and turning /sh/ into /r/. See mushroom.

Myrrh (myrre) via Old English myer, French myrre, from Latin and Greek myrrha, direct from Arabic murr(at/h) 'bitter' (Harper 2016); or mirra'a 'a bitter vegetable'. See myrtle.

Myrtle (myrhr) via Old French, from Latin and Greek myrtus/murtos 'myrtle tree', direct from Arabic murr(at/h) 'bitter'. See myrrh.

Nut see walnut.

Oak (oaken) via Old English ac 'oak tree', from Proto-Germanic *aiks, German Eiche (OHG eih), from Arabic 'aikt(t)/3aikt) 'a kind of tree' via lexical shift.

Oasis via French, from Latin, from Greek oasis, from Arabic waa2a(t/h) 'oasis; a desert green', passing /2 & /h/ into /s/ (cf. Harper 2016).

Oat via Old English ate, atan (pl.) 'grain of the oat plant, wild oats', possibly from Old Norse eitill 'nodule, a single grain', from Arabic waDee3a(t) 'crushed butter-mixed wheat' or related Da3a(t) 'a sour plant eaten by camels; pettiness' via lexical shift, reordering, /3/-loss, and turning /D/ into /t/ (cf. Arabic 'atta 'of plants, to increase').

Olave via Latin oliva 'olive (tree)' and Greek elaion 'olive (tree)', from Arabic ihaala(t) 'liquefied, melted fat' via /hl/-loss or mutation into /vl/; fool 'broad beans' via lexical shift and reordering.

Onion (one, union) via Old French oii(n)gonon 'onion', from Latin unio(nem) 'a kind of onion; pearl; lit., one, unity', from Arabic 'awal(an), 'ul(an) 'one, first' via lexical shift and turning /l/ into /n/; or, more properly, from Arabic na3na3 'mint' via lexical shift and /3/-loss (see Jassem 2012a, 2014g).

Orange via Old French, from Latin orange, Italian arancia, narancia, Persian narang, Sanskrit naranga-s 'orange tree', direct from Arabic narinj 'orange' (Jassem 2014a).

Orchard via Old English orceard 'fruit garden', from ortgheard, from wortgheard, from (i) wort, Old English wyrt 'vegetable, plant root', from Arabic farsh/wirsh 'any small surface creeping vegetable or plant' where /sh/ became /l/ and (ii) geard 'garden, yard', from Arabic jidar 'wall, garden' via reordering and turning /j/ into /g/. Otherwise, as a whole, straight from Arabic 3areesha(t), 3arsh, 3uroosh (pl.) 'trees; throne' via /3/-loss and turning /l/ into /d/; 'arak 'a kind of tree' via lexical shift. See orchard.

Orchid via Latin Orchideae (Linnaeus) 'a plant's family name', from orchis 'a kind of orchid', from Greek orkhis 'orchid'; lit., a testicle', from Arabic 'arak 'a kind of nice-smelling plant' via lexical shift; or 3i3q 'branch; root; vein' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /q/ into /ch/. See orchard.

Oregano via Spanish, from Latin originus, originum from Greek oreiganon, from (i) oros 'mountain', from Arabic ra's 'head, top' via lexical shift and (ii) ganos 'brightness, ornament', from Arabic naqaat 'purity' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/; or direct from Arabic ra2an 'any aromatic (henna) plant' via lexical shift and /2/-mutation into /g/.

Palm tree via Old English, from Middle French palma, from Latin palma 'palm tree; originally palm of the hand', Greek palame 'open hand', from Arabic al-bahimibham 'the-finger, thumb' via lexical shift, reordering, and /h/-loss; or bala2 'dates' via lexical shift and turning /f/ into /m/. See tree.
Parsley via Old English petersilie and Old French peresil, from Latin petroselium, from petroselinum, from Greek petroselinon 'rock parsley', from (i) petros 'rock', from Arabic batra 'soft earth or stone' via lexical shift (Jassem 2014f), and (ii) selinon 'celery', from Arabic silq 'a long leafy vegetable' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /l/. See celery.

Pastoral (pasture, pastor) via Latin pastor 'shepherd', pastus, pascrease (v) 'to lead to pasture, cause to eat', from Arabic baSSa(t) 'pasture, growth', turning /S/ into /s/; bassa(t) 'eat'; or baseeTa(t), basaT (v) 'flat land; eating, passing /T/ into /l/ (Jassem 2014e).

Peach via Old French pesche, from Latin pesca, variant of persica 'peach (tree)', from malum Persicum 'lit., Persian apple', from Persis 'Persia', from Arabic faris 'Persian; horseman'; /f/ became /p/ and r & s merged into /ch/.

Pepper via Old English pipor, from Latin piper, from Greek piperi, from Middle Indic pippari, from Sanskrit pippali 'long pepper', direct from Arabic filfil 'pepper' via reordering and turning /f & r/ into /p & r/; or buhar 'pepper, spice; a nice-smelling herb', turning /h/ into /p/.

Petal via Latin petalum, from Greek petalon 'a leaf; thin plate', direct from Arabic batala 'a baby plant or bud' via lexical shift; or from balaaTa(tun) 'thin plate or rock' via reordering and passing /T/ into /l/.

Pineapple via (i) Old English and French pin, from Latin pinus 'pine, pine tree, fir tree', direct from Arabic baan 'a kind of tall, soft tree' or laba'an 'pine tree' via /l & n/-merger; and (ii) apple above.

Plant (plantation, implant) via Old English plante 'young tree or shrub', from Latin planta 'sprout, shoot, cutting; side of the foot', perhaps from Latin plantare (v) 'to drive in with the feet; push into the ground with the feet', from planta 'side of the feet', direct from Arabic nabat 'plant', al-nabat 'the plant' via reordering and /ll/-insertion. The Latin form is from Arabic labaT, labT(un) (n) 'to kick with the foot' via reordering and /l/-split into /l & n/.

Plough (ploughman, plow) via Old English plog, ploh 'plow; plowland'. Old High German pfloeg (Modern Pflog), direct from Arabic fala2/falaj 'to plough; to cut' where /l & 2/ passed into /p & w (g, h)/; balaj 'to appear, come out' via lexical shift and passing /j/ into /g/; or zabal 'to level plants' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /z/ into /g/.

Plum via Old English plume 'plum (tree)', German Pfmaune, from Latin prunua/prunum 'plum', from Greek prounon, prounnon, from Arabic bur3um 'rose bud, flowering' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and passing /r/ into /l/.

Pomegranate via Old French pome grenade (Modern grenade), direct from Latin pomum granatum 'lit., apple with many seeds', from (i) pome 'apple, fruit', from Arabic baamia 'okra; lady's fingers' via lexical shift and (ii) grenade, from Latin granata 'seedy', from granum 'grain', from Arabic qarn, garniaa 'a corn; horn; seed, grain' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /g/. See corn, grain & green.

Poplar via Old French poplier (Modern peuplier), from Latin populus 'poplar', Greek pelea 'elm', from Arabic lablab 'a kind of tree' via reordering; or 3abar h 'a wild poplar-like tree' via lexical shift, /3 & h/-loss, and /l/-split.

Potato via Spanish patata, from a Carib language of Haiti batata 'sweet potato', straight from Arabic baiDat 'egg' or buTTa(t) 'a bulge; duck' via lexical shift and turning /D/ into /l/; Taabat 'a ball' or Täiyeb(at) 'delicious' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /T/ into /l/.

Prick via Old English prico (Middle prikke) 'point, puncture; particle; small portion of space or time' and Low German prik 'point', direct from Arabic baqr 'a cut' or bazr 'a pierce, cutting' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q (z)/ into /k/; or barwaq 'a weak inedible plant or tree' via lexical shift and passing /q/ into /k/. See aubergine.

Pulp via Latin pulpa 'animal or plant pulp', perhaps from the same root as pulvis 'dust', pollen 'fine flour', direct from Arabic lubb 'pulp, heart, mind, inner part' via reversal.

Pulse (impulse, pulsation) via Old French po(u)ls, from Latin puls 'thick gruel, porridge, mush', direct from Arabic baqool 'legume' via reordering and turning /q/ into /s/. See legume.
**Pumpkin** via altered Middle French *pomgone, pumpon* 'melon, pumpkin', from Latin *pepō* (nem.-acc.) 'melon', from Greek *pepon* 'melon', from *peptein* 'to cook', from Arabic 2ab2ab(un) 'melon' via lexical shift and /2/-loss.

**Quinina** (quinine) via Old French, from Spanish *quina* 'cinchina bark', from Quechua (Peru) *kina*, from Arabic *keena* 'such a tree'; or *qinoolqinaa, qinwan* (pl.) 'a branch; a palm tree' via lexical shift.

**Radish** via Old English radic 'radish', from Latin radicem (nom., radix) 'root, radish', straight from Arabic jadhr 'root' or jazar(at) 'a carrot' via reversal and turning /j & z (dh)/ into /sh & dl/; or rashaad 'a spicy leafy herb' via lexical shift and reordering. See *carrot*.

**Raisin** via Old French raisin 'grape, raisin', Spanish *racimo*, Italian *racemo*, German *Rosine*, from Latin *racimus* 'cluster of grapes or berries', from Arabic 2iSrim 'unripe, sour grapes' via lexical shift, reordering, merging /2 & S/ into /sl/, and turning /m/ into /ml/.

**Reap** (ripe) via Old English *reopan, ripan* 'to cut grain with a hook or sickle; to reap', Old High German *rifi* (Modern *Ried*), direct from Arabic *'abara* 'to treat or mend plants' via lexical shift and reversal; *raba* 'to grow, to cut', *rayeb* 'of yogurt, ripe', *'irb* (n) 'piece, organ' via lexical shift (cf. *rape*, from Arabic *'arb* 'intercourse, vagina' via lexical shift; *pray* from Arabic *'ariba* 'prostrate, pray, fall' via reordering; and *arboreal* above).

**Reed** via Old English *hreod* 'reed, rush', Old High German *hriot* (Modern *Ried*), direct from Arabic *riaD* 'herbs and plants' via lexical shift and replacing /D/ by /d/; or *'urTi* 'a rather tall multi-stemmed, sticklike plant' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /tl/. See *rod*.

**Rod** via Old English *rodd* 'a rod, pole', probably cognate with Old Norse *rudda* 'club', direct from Arabic *duorra(t)* 'a rod, stick' via reversal; or *3ood* 'a piece of wood, stick', turning /3/ into /l/. See *reed*.

**Root** (radical) via Old English, from Old Norse *rot* 'root', direct from Arabic *jadhr* 'root' via reversal and merging /j & dh/ into /l/.

**Rose** (rosary) via Old English *lait* from Latin *rosa*, probably from Greek *rhodon* 'rose', from Arabic *zahr(at), zuhoor* (pl.) 'flower' via reversal and /hl/-loss; the Greek form is from Arabic *ruaD(th)*, *ruaD(un)* (pl.) 'herbs and vegetables; nice orchard' via lexical shift or from *ward(un)* 'rose' via reordering.

**Rosebud** from (i) *rose* above and (ii) *budde*, perhaps from Old French *boter* 'push forward, thrust', from Germanic or Dutch *bot* 'bud', German *Beutel*, or Old English *budd* 'beetle', from Arabic *batatal(t)* 'a baby plant coming out of its mother; offshoot, budding; cutting' via /t & l/-merger into /dl/, or *budh, buddha(t)*, *badeeha(t)* 'the beginning of everything' via lexical shift and /hl/-loss.

**Saffron** via Old French, from Latin *safrandum*, Spanish *azafran*, direct from Arabic *za3farann* via /3l/-loss (Harper 2016); or *3iSfr(un)* 'saffron' via /3 & S/-merger into /sl/.

**Sesame** via Middle French, from Latin *sesamum*, from Greek *sesamon*, direct from Arabic *sumsum/simism* 'sesame'.

**Sheath** (sheathe) via Old English *sceadh*, German *Scheide* (Old skaida), direct from Arabic *kees* 'bag, covering'; /k & s/ became /sh & th/.

**Shell** via Old English *sciel, scill* 'seashell, eggshell' and/or *scealu* 'hush, shell', direct from Arabic *jill* 'of plants, leg, stalk' or *jilal* 'cover' via lexical shift and passing /j/ into /shl/.

**Shoot** via Old English *secan* 'to hurl missiles, strike', direct from Arabic *shat* 'of leaves, to come out from seeds; baby leaves, ends; shoot, young branch, stock, leg'; /T/ passed into /l/.

**Shrub** (shrubbery, Shrewsbury, scrub) via Old English *scrybb* 'brushwood, shrubbery', from Danish *skrub* 'brushwood', direct from Arabic *shaarib* 'a young plant; moustache' via lexical shift.

**Sow** (sown, semen, seed, season) via Old English *sawan* 'to scatter seed upon the ground or plant it in the earth', Old High German *sawan* (Modern *säim*), direct from Arabic *zara3* 'to sow' via /z & r/-merger into /sl/ and passing /3/ into /wl/; *sawwa* 'to level (the ground)' via lexical shift; or *shaqqa* 'to cut, plough', turning /sh & q/ into /s & w/.

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Spear (spire) via Old English spir 'shoot, spike, blade of grass' or spere 'lance, spear', direct from Arabic sabal (sunbula) 'a spear of wheat; arrow' via lexical shift and passing /l/ into /l/; siffeeer 'a spear of wheat', turning /l/ into /pl/; or Sabri/Sabbar 'a thorny fruit' via lexical shift and passing /s/ into /sl/.

Spinach via Old French espinache (Modern epinard), from Catalan espinac, from Arabic sabankh 'spinach', passing /kh/ into /ch/ (Harper 2016).

Sprig (spray, sprog) via Old English sprae (-c) 'shoot, twig or spray of a plant, shrub', direct from Arabic shibriq 'a kind of a small, low thorny plant' via lexical shift and passing /sh & q/ into /s & g/.

Sprout via Old English spota 'shoot of a plant; twig' and German Sproß, direct from Arabic Sabr(at) 'a kind of sweet thorny plant' or bizra(t) 'a seed' via reordering and lexical shift; or shibriq 'a kind of small, low thorny plant' via lexical shift and passing /sh & q/ into /s & t/.

Squash via Algonquian askutasquash 'lit., the things that may be eaten raw', from (i) askut 'green, raw, uncooked', from Arabic aswad 'black' via lexical shift, /sl/-split into /sk/, and turning /d/ into /t/ and (ii) asquash 'eaten', from Arabic haqash/fagash 'eat, crush' where /h (f)/ became /s/ or, alternatively, from Arabic saqa 'drink' via lexical shift where //-ash/, the plural suffix, came from the Arabic plural suffix -at/ which became /sh/ (Jassem 2016a).

Stalk via Old English stalu 'wooden part; stem of a plant', from Arabic qaSalat(t) 'a stalk' via reordering and passing /q & S/ into /k & s/.

Stem via Old English stemn, stefn 'stem of a plant, trunk of a tree', from Arabic qa'ima(t) 'leg' or qaama(t) 'upright posture'; /q/ split into /st/.

Stock via Old English stoce 'tree trunk, log, post', direct from Arabic saaq/saooq 'trunk, leg', passing /q/ into /k/ and inserting /l/.

Tamarind direct from Arabic tamr hindi 'lit., dates (of) India' (Harper 2016).

Thorn via Old English for 'a sharp point on a stem or branch; thorny tree or plant' and German Dorn, direct from Arabic dareen, duraana(t) 'dry grass, plants, or trees' or daran 'plant root; a swelling' via lexical shift and replacing /d/ by /th/.

Thresh (thresher) via Old English threscan, therscan 'to beat, sift grain by trampling or beating', Old High German drescan (Modern dreschen), direct from Arabic daras 'to thresh (wheat, barley)', turning /d & s/ into /th & sh/.

Thyme via Old French thyon, tym, from Latin thymum, from Greek thymon, direct from Arabic thoom 'garlic'; lexical shift happened.

Till (tiller) via Old English tilian 'cultivate, work at; originally, aim at, strive after', German zielen 'to aim', direct from Arabic dhallal 'of farm fruits, to hang down or be arranged; to level the ground', turning /dh/ into /th/; thalm 'a cut in the ground, a furrow', passing /th/ into /t/ and merging /l & m/; falla2 'to till; to succeed', turning /f & 2/ into /l & Ø/; or Tala3 'of plants, to come out; grow out' via lexical shift and turning /T & 3/ into /l & Ø/.

Tomato via Spanish tomate, from Nahua tlomati 'a tomato; lit., the swelling fruit', from toman 'to swell', straight from Arabic tamaddad, tamTtaT 'to stretch' or related muddhat(t) 'a stretching plant' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /d (T)/ into /l/; Tumma(t) 'a little grass; overwhelming' or related Timm 'tree leaves' via lexical shift; or daami(at) 'red blood; bleeding' via lexical shift and turning /d/ into /l/.

Tree via Old English treeo, treow 'tree, wood, log, timber', Greek drys 'oak', and Sanskrit dru 'tree, wood', from Arabic shajar 'tree'; /sh & j/ merged into /l/.

Trunk (truncation) via Old French, from Latin truncus 'trunk of a tree or body', direct from Arabic Dinak 'width of a tree's lower part; trunk' via /D/-mutation into /l/ and /l/-insertion; or garTa(tun) or Tarqa(tun) 'a piece of wood' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q & T/ into /k & l/.

Tulip via German tulpe, French tulipe 'tulip', from Turkish tulbent 'a turban; gauze, muslin', from Persian dulband 'turban', direct from Arabic dalab 'a kind of white tall tree with grape-like leaves'; /d/ mutated into /l/ besides lexical shift.
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**Turmeric** via Middle English turmeryte, from French terremerite 'saffron', from Latin *terra merita* 'lit., worthy land', from Arabic *thara* 'dust, earth' where /th/ became /th/ (Jassem 2013f) and *maree'at* 'good, nice, delicious'; *kurkum* via reordering and turning /k/ into /g/ (Harper 2016); or *marmariat* 'a kind of herb; lit., bitter' via reordering and lexical shift.

**Turnip** probably from (i) *tun*, from Arabic *dawaran* 'turn' where /d/ became /l/ (Jassem 2013n); and (ii) Old English *nap*, from Latin *napus* 'turnip', from Arabic *3inab* 'grapes, berries' via lexical shift and /3/-loss; otherwise, from Old English *kurnub* 'a kind of vegetable' via lexical shift and passing /k/ into /l/.

**Twig** (twiggy) via Old English *twig* 'branch, twig, shoot, small tree', Old High German *zwieg* (German Zwieg) 'branch', from PIE *dwi-ko-, from *dwo- 'two', directly from Arabic *thani*, from *ithnan*, *thawan* (pl.) 'two' via /th/ & /n/ merger into /t/ (Jassem 2012a, 2014g); *Tawq* 'a fold, necklace' via lexical shift and turning /T/ & /q/ into /t/ & /g/; *jadh3* 'trunk' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /j/, /dh, & /3/ into /g, t, & /Ø/; or, more likely, from *diqq* (*duqduq*) 'small trees and plants; small dry pieces of wood', turning /d/ & /q/ into /t/ & /g/.

**Vegetable** from Arabic *baql(at)*, *buqala(t)* 'any (sour) vegetable; thyme' via reordering and replacing /b & j/ by /v & g/; *bajl* 'small or big plants' via lexical shift and passing /b & j/ into /v & g/; or *faakita(t) 'fruit' via lexical shift and merging /k & h/ into /g/; or *qaffa(t), qaffa(t) 'dry vegetables or plants' via reordering and turning /q/ & /j/ into /g & /v/.

**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' or fakira 'to eat', merging /k & h/ into /g/; or qawi 'strong, powerful' via reordering and turning /q/ & /j/ into /g & /v/.

**Verdure** (verdant, vert) via Old French, from Latin viridis, related to virere 'to be green', direct from Arabic *khaDra* 'green' via reordering and passing /kh/ & /D/ into /v/ & /d/.

**Vineyard** (vinegar, vintner, wine) is a compound of (i) *vine* 'grape-bearing plant', from Old French *vigne*, from Latin *vinea* 'vine, vineyard', from *vinum* 'wine', from Arabic *wain* 'grapes' where /w/ became /v/ (Harper 2016; Jassem 2014a); or, more properly, from *3inab* 'grapes' via /3/ & /b/-merger into /v (w)/; and (ii) yard below.

**Walnut tree** (Wales, Welsh) via Old English *walhnatu* 'nut of the walnut tree; lit. foreign nut', from (i) *wealh* 'foreign, roman, Welsh', from Arabic *wali* 'close, ally, follower' via lexical divergence and (ii) *hunnu* 'nut', from German *Nuss* (Old *hnu*), 'nut', (Latin *nux*), from Arabic *nuwaat(t) 'nut, nucleus'. See tree.

**Watercress** is a compound of (i) *water*, from Old English *water*, German *Wasser*, Sanskrit *udrah*, Greek *hydro*, Russian *voda*, from Arabic *wird* 'water' via reordering and replacing /d/ by /t/; *maTar* 'rain' by changing /m & T/ into /w & t/, or *qaTa* 'water, rain' via turning /q & T/ into /w & t/ (Jassem 2013d) (cf. write from Arabic *qira'at* 'reading' through lexical shift and the change of /q/ to /w/ also (Jassem 2013i)) and (ii) *cress*, from Old English *cresse*, originally *carse*, German Kresse, from PIE root *gras*-'deavour', direct from Arabic *qurra(t)* 'watercress', turning /l & t/ into /k & s/.

**Watermelon** See water & melon.

**Wheat** (white) via Old English *hwete* 'that which is white; white' and German *Weizen*, from Arabic *wad2* 'white' where /D & /2/ became /t & /Ø/; *baiDaat* (*abiaD*) 'wheat, white, pot' where /b & D/ became /w & t/ (Jassem 2014a); or *2inTa(t)* 'wheat', passing /2/ into /h/ and merging /n & T/ into /t/.

**Wither** (weather) via Middle English wydderen 'dry up, shrivel', probably from *wederen* 'to expose to weather', direct from Arabic *fatar* 'to weaken', passing /f & t/ into /w & th/; or dhawa 'wither' via reordering and /t/-insertion.

**Wood** (wooden, woody) via Old English *wudu* (*widu*) 'tree, trees, forest, grove'. Old High German *witu*, Welsh gwydd, from Arabic *wajaD(t) 'cut (fire) wood' via /j & D/-merger; *diqq* or *judaada(t) 'young trees' via reversal and turning /q/ (j)/ into /w/; *3ood* 'a stick, a piece of wood' via /3/-loss and lexical shift; *duff* 'thin, flat, long wood' via reversal and turning /f/ into /w/; *daw2a(t)* 'big tree' via reversal and /2/-loss; or *3aDaat(t)* 'any valley plants' via lexical shift and turning /3/ & /D/ into /w & /d/.
Yard (garden) via Old English geard 'fenced enclosure, garden, court; residence, house', Old High German garto (German Garten) 'garden', Gothic gards 'enclosure; house', direct from Arabic jidar, judran (pl.) 'wall; garden' via reordering and passing /j/ into /g/; or 2ufrat 'room, (stone) house', merging /2 & /j/ into /g/ and passing /h/ into /d/. See garden.

As 'a measurement unit', it comes from Old English gerd/gierd 'rod, staff, stick, measure of length', from Arabic qarTa(t) 'rod; a cut', turning /q & T/ into /g & d/ (Jassem 2014g).

Zucchini via Italian plural of zucchini, diminutive of zucca 'gourd, squash', perhaps from Latin cucutia, from Arabic koosa 'zucchini' via reversal and turning /s/ into /z/.

In short, the total number of floral terms in this study amounted to 163, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

4. DISCUSSION

As can be clearly seen in the results, floral terms in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and all Indo-European languages are true cognates for sharing identical or similar forms and meanings, whose differences, however, are all due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic change. So, since the percentage of shared floral words between Arabic, English, Latin or Greek, for example, amounted to 100%, this indicates their membership to or being dialects of the same language, for which a much lower 60-80% ratio is usually set according to Cowley's (1997: 172-173) 100-word list-based classification.

In light of the above, the results are in full harmony with the findings of previous studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-j, 2016a) in which English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabic were all found to be not only members of the same family but also rather dialects of the same language. More precisely, they lend further support to the radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory on all theoretical and procedural levels of analysis. Theoretically, the main principle which states that Arabic, English, German, French, and the so-called Indo-European languages are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is, therefore, verifiably sound and empirically true. Because of this, a larger language family grouping has been proposed and termed Eurabian or Urban as a blend of Indo-European and Arabian languages (Jassem 2015c: 41, 2015d).

Moreover, the above picture entails that all the above languages must have descended from an earlier, perfect, suddenly-emerged language, called radical (world) language from which all human languages initially came and which has incessantly and variably survived into today's languages, though getting simpler and simpler over time. In other words, the radical language could never have died out beyond recognition. With proper methodology, it can be easily recovered as shown in this work (cf. Campbell 2004: 360). As this work demonstrated, it seems that its closest or most conservative and productive descendant is Arabic for having preserved almost all its features (Jassem 2014h-k, 2015a-d). In fact, all Indo-European languages can be safely aid to have descended directly from Arabic for reasons outlined earlier (Jassem 2015a-b, 2015d: 131-132; 2014a-b, 2014c).

As a consequence, reconstructing an old world language is needless; rather that proto-language, called radical language here, is still very much alive, having variably survived into today's languages, with Arabic being its closest descendant as the above data clearly shows (for detail, see Jassem 2014h: 254-256, 2014i: 116-117; 2014k, 2015a-b). Thus, in lieu of reconstructing hypothetical, fictitious languages, the quest should be concerned with relating those languages to it as shown here (cf. Campbell 2004: 360). Because the relationships amongst such languages are self-evident and because linguists deal with language first and foremost, the exact time and place of the split-up between Arabic and the so-called Indo-European languages is immaterial and of no concern here (for details, see Jassem 2015e-f).

Analytically speaking, the procedures of the theory operated neatly and smoothly on all levels. Phonetically, the entire changes were natural and plausible, cyclic and multi-directional, including processes like substitution, deletion, reversal, merger, split, reordering, reduction, and so on. The results are replete with examples which need not be repeated here.

Morphologically, the affixes, whether inflectional or derivational, had true Arabic cognates as well. For example, the commonest affixes and their variants in English and all Indo-European languages like (i) -n (-an, -en, -ene, in-, -ine, -ing, -ness, -ar), (ii) -t (-ate, -ette, -ite, -ity; ad-, de-, -ed, -s, -ess, -ous), (iii) -tion, and (iv) -al (-eal, -ile, -elle) have true identical cognates in Arabic (for detail, see Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b, 2013i, 2015d, 2016a).

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Semantically, almost all types of lexical relations were attested. Lexical stability was the commonest pattern where most floral terms preserved their basic meanings across the languages, e.g., tree, flower, rose, herb, grass, pepper, what, zucchini. Lexical convergence recurred a lot in the data due to formal and semantic similarity between Arabic words, on the one hand, and their English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates, on the other. For instance, all the words for which more than one cognate was provided are a case in point such as agrarian, arboreal, berry, farm, forest, fruit, horticulture, onion, reap, wood, each of which might derive from several Arabic words, all formally and semantically similar (see 3 above). Although only one cognate might be the ultimate source in the end, no need is presently felt to specify which one it might be; the reader may judge. Likewise, semantic multiplicity (polysemy) was recurrent, where some English words had more than one meaning, which might just as well have more than one likely Arabic cognate; for example, cane, cultivate, farm/firm, till, shell, stem have different meanings, every one of which derives from formally and semantically similar Arabic words (see 3 above). As a matter of fact, almost all Arabic words are contextually polysemous in nature as can be immediately gleaned from any lexical entry (e.g., Ibn Manzour 2013). Lexical shift frequently occurred, e.g., apple, banana, barley, basil, oregano, thyme, vegetable. Lexical divergence was rare as in the first syllable of walnut (see 3. above). Lexical split affected several words such as corn, acorn, grain, all from Arabic qarn/qarnia' 'horn, grain, bunch'; reap, ripe and rape split from Arabic 'abara 'to treat plants' or raba/irb and related derivatives; cumin and cinnamon came from Arabic kammoon; fruit and farm split from Arabic thamar(at) 'fruit, farm' via reordering and turning /th/ into /fl/. Lexical change was rare such as vegetarian and vineyard, which could be seen as an advanced stage of lexical shift as indicated above. Finally, lexical variability occurred often in the data, whether at the level of the different forms of the same words within the same language such as English acorn; arboreal, tree; garden, yard or across the languages like English tree, Latin arboreus, and Arabic shaajar(at) 'tree' (see 3 above). Arabic, in particular, is replete with linguistic variability of all types such as laimoon/limah 'lemon', bihar/buhar 'pepper', qam3/qima3 'gummy, quraa2, qiraa2, qirya2 'agrarian; plantable land', baqla(t), baql 'vegetable' (see 3 above).

Finally, methodology and Indo-European etymological dictionaries merit some comment. Although tracing the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words works well by, actually cannot be carried out without using the routes outlined in their etymologies such as Harper (2016) and his sources, yet there are countless cases whose etymologies are not only admittedly uncertain or unknown but also are factually implausible, erroneous, and complicated with unnecessarily lengthy derivations. Many such cognates, one can instantly observe, do not relate to each other in either form or meaning or both. Therefore, in many cases like acorn, aubergine, bean, bloom, bud, cane, chick peas, crust, daffodil, egg, farm, fig, fir, forest, fruit, grape, harvest, husk, lettuce, log, mow, mushroom, onion, orchard, plant, pulp, rose, stalk, tulip, verdure, watercress, wither, zucchini, a direct derivation from Arabic is not only shorter but also more logical, which, at the same time, preserves both the form and meaning of cognate words. Take onion, for instance, which is derived from one in Latin, which does not make sense at all, semantically-speaking. Instead, deriving it from Arabic na3naa3 'mint' preserves both (a) its form via reordering and /3/-loss and (b) its meaning through lexical shift, both being vegetables. The same applies to the other instances as can be seen in the Results' Section 3 above.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main findings can be summed as follows:

- The 163 floral 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.

- The radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory has been adequate for genetically relating floral terms in the above languages to one another, according to which they are all dialects of the same language, comprising one larger language family grouping that may be called Eurabian or Urban, for short. In addition, these languages descended from a perfect Radical (Root) Language, or early prehistoric language, from which all human languages came and which, furthermore, has variably survived into today's languages. As Arabic is phonetically, morphologically, and lexically the most complex of all, it can be safely said that it has inherited almost all that Radical Language features, thus being the most conservative of all.
• On the analytical level, the main phonetic changes included substitution, reversal, reordering, deletion, split, and merger; morphologically, all affixes have true Arabic cognates; lexically, the recurrent patterns were stability, convergence, multiplicity, shift, split, and variability.

• Finally, further research is needed into all language levels, especially lexis (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-h); it also calls for similar research in other world languages or their families (Jassem 2014h-i, 2015h-i, 2016a); besides, 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.

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