

Caution

The printing is badly done. Instead of star mark or dot for Suranic words a black circle is given in the beginning of such words. This circle should not be printed. A dot ~~over~~ like this • will be sufficient.

The proof reader must be extremely careful.

Mohammad Ahmad Mathar

10.10.56

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا دِينٌ عَنِ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامِ

THE REVIEW

OF RELIGIONS

EGYPTIAN, SUMERIAN, AKKADIAN and BANTU
TRACED TO ARABIC

Aman 357 H.S.—March 1978

EDITOR
M. G. AHMAD

THE AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM

The Promised Messiah, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, was born in 1835 at Qadian, a village in Indian. In the eighties of the 19th century, he was called to the office of World Reformer to combat the false Religious Philosophies and to explode the Christian theory of redemption based on the fiction of Christ's death on the Cross and to tell the Christians and Muslims to call of their hope for a second visit from Christ as he had been gathered to his fore-fathers and bared like all mortals from coming back to the world, and that he had come instead as the Promised Messiah.

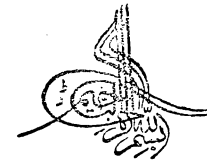
The Promised Messiah initiated the Ahmadiyya Movement to revive faith in God, challenging rival churches to a spiritual contest to seek Divine sanction for the religion He favoured, through prayer and appeal to Him for guidance and arbitration in the better, by means of His signs, to re-establish the glory of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, to expound and disseminate spiritual beauties and moral excellences of the teachings of the Holy Quran, to wean men from war-like tendencies and to educate world opinion in favour of renunciation of war as a means of settling disputes, to infuse hope, faith and courage in the drooping hearts of Muslims and all the depressed races and nations of the world, to warn the exploiters, slave-drivers and pedlars in sin against the evil consequences for their evil ways, to collect under one banner all the true followers of Islam and lovers of peace and to inculcate among them the spirit of tolerance, good will and selfless fellow-service and a feeling of true brother-hood.

The Promised Messiah passed away in 1908 and was succeeded by his foremost votary and closest companion, Hazrat Hafiz Haji Hakim Mauvi Noor-ud-Din as Khalifa-tul Masih I. After his death in 1914, the Promised Son of the Promised Messiah, Hazrat Haji Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, was chosen as Khalifa-tul Masih II. During his 52-year long leadership, the Khalifa-tul Masih II organized a world-girdling chain of mosques and missions. On his death on November 8, 1965, the electoral college named with one accord, Sahibzada Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad, Promised Messiah's grandson, Khalifa-tul Masih III.

For further information about the Movement, its activities, aims, objectives and literature, enquiries may be addressed to the nearest Ahmadiyya Mission or direct to :

(For inland correspondents)
NAZIR ISLAH-O-IRSHAD
Sadar Anjuman Ahmadiyya,
Rabwah, Pakistan.

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SECRETARY
Ahmadiyya Muslim Foreign Missions,
Tahrik-i-Jadid, Rabwah, Pakistan.



نشرہٴ عالمی اسلام آباد
مکتبہٴ اہمادیہ

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RABWAH, PAKISTAN

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No. 2

Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu traced to Arabic

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CONTENTS

Preface	...	33
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PART I

1. Monogenesis Theory of Languages	...	35
2. Sound Shifts	...	39
3. The Ten Formulas en ^u nciated and illustrated	...	40
4. How to ^{use} read this dictionary, signs and abbreviations ...		51

PART II

5. Egyptian traced to Arabic	...	53
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PREFACE

The humble writer is deeply indebted to the esteemed journal "Review of Religions" for having published a part of the writer's research work in the following special issues of the journal viz.

- (a) Japanese traced to Arabic June 1964 pages 65
- (b) Swedish and Dutch Traced to Arabic April 1965 pages 62
- (c) Tibetan Traced to Arabic May 1967 pages 32
- (d) Italian Traced to Arabic February 1968 pages 50

It was due to the kind offices of the late editor of Review of Religions Hazrat Meer Daood Ahmad Sahib that the writer's first book "Arabic the Source of all languages" was published in 1963. The esteemed paper Pakistan Times of Lahore dated 28-3-1965 reviewed the book chapter by chapter and made the following significant observations.

"The book forms fascinating reading providing surprises at every page. It turns a *seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one*. The book is at once a fulfilment and a challenge. One wishes the Islamic Research Institute, Karachi, the compilers of the Urdu Encyclopaedia of Islam and the Oriental College, Lahore, to pick up the thread and weave the whole web".

Again, the book "Arabic the Source of all languages" was reprinted in 1972 in Germany by the well-known firm named KRUS REPRINT, a division of KRUS THOMSON LTD. The book covers 311 pages. The second book English Traced to Arabic was published in 1967. It traces almost all the English stem-words to Arabic and covers 347 pages.

This book was reviewed by the eminent scholar Doctor Waheed Qureshi in the well-known journal SAHIFA of April, 1970 in all essential details with the following conclusion:

"The book under review is the result of the author's

hard-work extending over 20 years. In this book the author has elucidated a correct theory regarding the first source of the languages of the world. *The controversy about the ultimate origin of languages should now come to an end*".

Two books HAUSA TRACED TO ARABIC AND YORUBA TRACED TO ARABIC have been recently published in Lagos in March 1977 by Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Shahid, Amir of Ahmadiyya Jamaats of Nigeria. The two languages are very vast and beautiful dialects of Nigeria and adjoining territories. Hausa covers 156 pages and Yoruba 136.

The book "Arabic the Source of all language" contains almost all the Latin roots traced to Arabic.

The Review of Religions is now publishing the following four languages which have been traced to Arabic viz. *Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian* and *Bantu* which rank among the most ancient languages of the world.

In this way, 13 languages i.e. English, Latin, Japanese, Swedish, Dutch, Tibetan, Italian, Hausa, Yoruba, Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu have been published and cover 1159 pages. However, 32 other languages await publication. Among them Sanskrit, Greek, and Chinese are vaster and more important, besides Pali and Nepali. Each one of them may occupy about 350 to 200 pages of print

I take this opportunity to express my warmest thanks to the friends mentioned above for their sincere and kind co-operation in this important work. I also owe a deep debt of gratitude to Rana Manzoor Ahmad Sahib of Faisalabad who typed forty-five manuscripts, some of them very voluminous, including the above-noted 13 languages. For years on he typed the manuscripts with voluntary zeal and selfless devotion. May God reward all for their services.

By God's grace the humble writer has remained continually occupied in this work for the last 30 years. And "All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds".

Faisalabad.
4-12-77

Muhammad Ahmad Mazhar
Advocate High Court, Lahore.

PART I

Monogenesis theory of Languages

After centuries of long and patient research eminent philologists have arrived at the following conclusions :-

1. The onomatopoeic theory, the interjection theory and kindred theories are baseless conjectures. Language is God-given and not man-made.
2. Sanskrit is not the mother of Aryan languages, Sanskrit, Greek and Latin are the daughters of a prehistoric language.
3. All the languages of the world emanated from one language alone, conveniently called a prehistoric language which may be discovered as knowledge grows from more to more. In this respect the following quotations are note-worthy :-

(a) "If you wish to assert that language had various beginnings,

you must prove it impossible that language could have a common origin. No such impossibility has ever been established with regard to a common origin of Aryan and Semitic dialects" (Science of language Vol. I. P. 369, by Maxmuller). "Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form have made more than probable that the material elements with which they both started were originally the same" (ibid p. 316).

- (b) "The Semitic family may originally have been a part of Indo-European family, but this contention has not been incontestably proved" (Eric Partridge on Language P. 7).
- (c) "Perennially the question comes up, if there was original unity among such widely diversified tongues as English, Russian, Greek, Armenian and Hindustani, what is there to belie the possibility that at a much remoter epoch all of the world's languages may have sprung from one common stock. May not the Biblical account of Babel's tower of confusion be figuratively, even if not literally, true? There is nothing to belie this possibility, just as there is nothing to oppose the theory that Truman and Stalin may have sprung from a common original ancestor some hundreds of generations ago. (Story of Language by Mario PEI, 1952, P. 357).
- (d) "Is there a possibility that our present classification of languages will be improved? More light is being shed upon language affiliations as more material is discovered. It is even possible that one day the dream of some linguists will come true, and all languages be proved to have a common origin. Linguists, however are hardheaded scientists, not impractical theorists. Before they will accept a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent beyond a shadow of doubt" (ibid P. 31).

(c) And the Holy Quran says "And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge" (30:23).

- (f) In the year 1895 the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Admad (1835-1908) wrote a book named Minan-ul-Rehman wherein he claimed that Arabic is the first language given by God to man and that all other languages are derived from it. He based this claim on the teachings of the Holy Quran and elucidated this proposition in the light of several Quranic verses. He even foretold that in course of time Arabic will be found to be the mother of all the world languages. In the Great Religious Conference held in Lahore in the year 1896 he proclaimed this truth as follows:-

"We have shown in our book Minan-ul-Rehman that the Arabic language is the only language which can claim to be Divine, the fountain from which all sorts of knowledge flow, the mother of all tongues, the first as well as the last medium of Divine revelation. It is the first, because Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world from which men learned to make their own languages and the last, because the Divine Book i.e. the Holy Quran is also in Arabic" (Teachings of Islam P. 132).

- (g) In their quest for the language which gave birth to all other languages, the Western scholars completely ignored Arabic. This approach was mainly based on the fact that Arabic roots are Triliterals as a rule, while the other languages are not so qualified. But as shown by the humble writer's published books, the Arabic Triliterals are a guiding principle to trace any language to Arabic. The

Western Scholars having gone off the track in the very beginning did not revert to Arabic at all.

- (h) In the above-quoted verse the Holy Quran compares the diversity of languages with the diversity of colours. This is as much to say that all languages came out of one language just as all colours came out of one colour.

Sound - Shifts

The following sound-shifts are an admitted fact in philology :

1. A, E, I, O, U are vowels. In the light of Arabic alphabet they are equivalent to A sound e.g. At=ايت, Eat=ايت, It=ايت, Out=اوت, Utter=اثر. *or they represent ا*

A and H interchange. Thus vowels represent A or H sounds.

2. Labials, B, F, P, V, W interchange. Rarely they change with M. When one has cold in the head, his MS become BS. B, F, P, may pass into V which becomes U. Thus U may have to be changed into B or F.
3. C, K, Q interchange. Sometimes K replaces X or S.
4. CH is equal to K or S and very rarely it is=J
5. D interchanges with T, S, R, Z. Rarely D becomes J.
6. G, J, Z, Y, I interchange. Also G stands for J or K
7. J is written as Y or I as well.
8. L, M and N interchange.
9. R changes into L. R may pass into S or D. Rarely ~~B=N.~~ = R
10. S is occasionally interchanged with T or R. Sometimes S replaces K. "S was written as KH" (Nepali Dictionary by Mr. Turner P. 113).
11. T passes into D, S, C (Cassel's Latin Dictionary P. 563)
12. X is a compound letter which stands for KS or SK and also for K or S or Z.
13. ^{may}Y represents J or G or Z. Y is frequently written as I (Skeat's Dictionary P. 772).
14. Z passes into S, D or Y, J, G.

Some Peculiar Sound-Shifts

Tand K sometimes interchange (LIDDEL p. 397)

- D is sometimes lost (Liddel's Dictionary p. 171).
- L changes into D (ibid. p. 461).
- Conversely, D and DH become L in Vedic Sanskrit (Sanskrit Grammar by Macdonell p. 236-7).
- Egyptian, Hebrew and Indonesian languages substitute خ (KH) for hard (H) ح Indonesian language changes Z into D which passes into L, so that the equation becomes Z=L Turkish and Sawahili change KH into H. In some cases Sanskrit and Hebrew change S into SH. Sanskrit calls this change SHATVA. The change of SH into S is called SAKARA in Sanskrit. Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z. It conveys Z sound generally by J or G or D.

The Ten Formulas

It is admitted on all hands that as a rule, Arabic Roots contain three letters only. It is nobody's case that Arabic roots gained or lost some letters to become trilaterals. It is our case, however, that all the languages of the world were originally based on Arabic trilaterals and that they lapsed from this form. But, it was so ordained by God that this lapse can be set right by means of definite phonetic laws in order to retrace the roots of any language to the Arabic Trilateral form. It may also be noted that the Arabic Trilaterals are unchangeable and permanent as regards the number, order and accent of the letters. They are unique like one's thumb impression and therefore, they are a permanent standard to measure other languages. The ten formulas enunciated hereunder apply to all the languages to retrace their roots to Arabic Trilaterals. And with their help I was able to trace ⁴⁷only five languages to Arabic with precision and certainty.

For a fuller discussion of the subject the reader may refer to the author's books,

Arabic the Source of all Languages, Edition 1963
Or English Traced to Arabic, Edition 1967.

Here I am giving only a summary of the ten formulas,

- Rule 1. The prefixes and suffixes should be removed to get at the root words. de-NUDE=ND ناضى to undress.
- Rule 2. There are six letters of Arabic alphabet viz. ع - ا - ه - و - ي which I call *delicate letters*. They change into vowels or they are deleted in other languages and have to be restored. They retain their identity in Arabic and they are a safeguard against the formation of homonyms.
- Rule 3. As a general rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel represents one of the delicate letters it may be retained.
- Rule 4. Surplus letters are to be removed according to definite phonetic laws. eg. GRASP=GRIP=GRP غرقة handful
- Rule 5. Sound-shifts are to be corrected according to definite laws. eg. GLOOM=GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness.
- Rule 6. مضاعف i.e. an Arabic root in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is also a trilateral. eg. CHOOSE (KEIS)=KS خص specify, choose.
- Rule 7. Chance resemblances and loan words must be carefully marked out. Each one of the formulas given hereunder is subject to the above-mentioned rules or provisos. Formulas are named according to the form of a word in a non-Arabic language. Each formula restores a foreign word to a trilateral Arabic root.

Trilateral Formula

Generally remove the vowels and three consonants may be left over. Pronounce them with Arabic vowel points (اعراب) according to the Arabic accent. مضاعف is also to be treated as a trilateral eg. Shriek=SRK صرخ to shriek, FLEE=FL فل run

away, ABIDE=ABD ابد to abide.

II. Biliteral Formula

On removing the vowels 2 consonants remain. This by itself is an argument that one of the delicate letters has to be restored in the beginning or in the middle or at the end of these 2 consonants. This will give us 18 lots of Arabic trilaterals. But to be brief they may be divided into 2 lots only viz.

(a) *Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter in the beginning of the word.*

(b) *Quasi-Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter as second or third letter.*

Examples—Aphesis

1. NECK=WK	عنق neck	ع
2. LIGHT(LEUQ)=LQ	التي to flash	ا
3. ABATE=BT	هبط to abate	ه
4. FILL=FL	حفل to fill	ح
5. PEEL=PL	وفل to peel	و
6. PEAK=PK	يافوخ summit	ي

Examples—Quasi-Aphesis

7. WEAK=WK	وعك to weaken	ع
8. ASSAIL=SL	صال to assault	ا
9. LASSI—tude=LS	لهش weariness	ه
10. SHORE=SHR	شجر sea-shore	ح
11. COZ-en, cheat CZ	خوز deceive	و
12. GALA, milk=GL	غيل milk	ي
13. DELL (TELLE)=TL	تاعة valley	ع
14. LOGY, speak=LG	لغا speak	ا
15. MERE, pool MR	مرهة pool	ه
16. MERRY MR	مرح be cheerful	ح
17. ROCK RK	رغوة rock	و
18. con-SOLE SL	سلى to console	ي

Note. Restoration of one of the delicate letters has fixed the Arabic root in 18 lots as shown above. The largest number of Arabic roots are those words which contain one of the delicate letters. And it is a fact that the yield from any language is the largest under the Biliteral Formula. It may also be observed that delicate letters stand sentinel over the Arabic roots and prevent them from mixing up. Thus they are a safeguard against the formation of Homonyms.

III. Uniliteral Formula

On removing the vowels only one consonant is left over. This is an argument that at least two delicate letters have to be re-affixed to this consonant to reconstruct the Arabic root eg.

AMO, love M مام to love passionately (ا-ه)

Booth (BOA) to dwell B بوا to dwell (ا-و)

H₂ ERR, wander, stray R رار wander حار to stray (ع-ا-ح)

IV Cypher Formula

The word contains vowels only. *Therefore reconstruct the Arabic root by following its sound.* It will be found to contain 3 delicate letters which passed into vowels.

AY, AE, life حيي life

AIO, to hear (Greek) وعي to hear

N.B. The four formulas enunciated above are the basic formulas and the remaining six formulas are their off-shoots.

Metathesis

Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for the sake of euphony or ease of pronunciation. It occurs almost in every language.

(a) According to Jespersen "Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters" (Jespersen on Language P. 50)

(b) In Sanskrit, "In some cases order of sounds is inverted

and he (the author of Nirukta) thinks, the order of any sounds may be inverted. (Nirukta by Skold P. 182)

- (c) Arabic roots are immune from metathesis because if you invert an Arabic root you get quite a different root e.g.,

لفح - لحف - لفلح - لفلح - لفلح are quite different, just as مكل - لمك - مكل - لمك - مكل are different. This immunity from metathesis also makes Arabic a standard for other languages.

The following are some of the causes for metathesis :-

- (a) Ignorance (b) Mishearing (c) Habit (d) Defective development of sound organs (e) More often gutturals cause metathesis (f) Loan words are sometimes subjected to metathesis to mark them out as foreign words.

Metathesis is of 2 kinds viz Trilateral!—Metathesis, which is a sequel to Trilateral Formula, and Biliteral Metathesis, which is a corollary of Biliteral Formula and they may be described accordingly.

V Trilateral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants and apply the Trilateral Formula e.g.,

DARK=DRK=KDR خدر darkness

GRADE=GRD=DRG درجة grade

SEEK=SK=KS قس to seek

VI Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter e.g.,

TEGO, to cover TG=GT غطا to cover

KILL KL=LK هلك to destroy هلك death

LEAN, thin LN=NL ناكل thin

N.B.—After transposition of the letters and restoration of a delicate

letter this Formula will conform to 18 categories of words as shown under the Biliteral Formula.

VII Prosthesis (or Prothesis) and Reduplication

Prosthesis consists in the addition of a letter (or rarely two letters) in the beginning of a word. When the letter is a, e, or o it is called euphonic prosthesis. Any consonant may be prefixed as a prosthetic letter. S is a very common prosthetic letter. Reduplication means the doubling of the initial part in inflection and word-formation. Verbs are reduplicated in Sanskrit and Greek. Prosthesis and Reduplication is found in almost every language except Arabic because Arabic roots must remain 3 lettered only. Prosthesis may be described as below:—

Remove the initial letter (or rarely 2 initial letters) and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require e.g.

Trilateral Prosthesis

1. STREAK (S) TRK طريقه streak
2. SCRATCH (KRASS) (S) KRS خرش to scratch

Biliteral Prosthesis

3. BLACK (B) LK حلك be black
4. re-VOLVE (V) LV لوى to wind, coil

Unilateral Prosthesis

5. GNA-th-ic, of jaw (G) N نيع jaw

Reduplication

6. KAKUD, hump Skt (K) KD تجدة hump
7. PIPTO, fall Greek (P) PT هفت to fall
8. JEJU-ne, hungry (Latin) (J) JU جوع hunger

VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact of the prosthetic letter transposes the letters of the root word. *Therefore remove the initial letter and transpose the remaining consonants e.g.,*

STRAP, band	(S) TRB=RBT رباط bond
SKELP, slap	(S) KLB=LKB لخب to slap
STEG-o, covered	(S) TG=GT غطا to cover
FROG	(F) RG=GR قرة frog
FROGG-y, cold	(F) RG=GR قر cold

IX. Toning Up

Toning up consists in repairing the loss of K, S, J ^{or Z} sounds.

Loss of K

Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it. I quote :

- (a) "The muscles in the throat that help to produce these sounds have become atrophied - have lost their power for want of practice. The purely English part of the population for many centuries after the Norman invasion, could sound gutturals quite easily, just as the Scotch and Germans do now, but gradually it became the fashion in England to leave them out. In some cases the guttural disappeared entirely; in others, it was changed or represented by other sounds. The 'g' at the beginning of many words also dropped off. The guttural at the end of words i.e. hard 'g' or 'c' also disappeared. The guttural appearing to the eye but not to the ear as dough, trough, plough, etc., remained as it was. Again the guttural was changed into quite different sounds, into *labials*, into *sibilants* and into other sounds. It appears as an I, Y, W, Ch, etc." (A short History of English Language by Mackjohn P. 54 to 56).

- (b) The above-noted dropping of guttural sounds has been very concisely described as shown below :

وكانا يعلم ان العين و كل حرف حلقى يسقط من لغات الغربيين (نشوء اللغت العربية صفحة ٥٦)

"And we all know that AIN and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people."

- (c) "A word which travels far loses the initial K" (Skeat's Dictionary of English under the word APE)
- (d) "K changes into H according to Rask's Law" (Jespersen on Language P. 43). In Turkish and Swahili change of K into H is very frequent. It is abundantly clear from the foregoing references that :-

- (i) The lost K may have to be reaffixed ⁱⁿ at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word e.g.

BAIL, surety	BL=KBL قبالة suretyship
VOICE (V-I-S)	VIS=VKS وقش voice
AZURE, blue	AZR=AZRK ازرق blue

- (ii) Initial vowel stands for lost initial K e.g.

ALL	AL=KL كل	all
EUNUCH	ENS=KNS خنتى	eunuch
INN, house	IN=KN كن	house
ADULT (OL) grow	OL=KL غلا	to grow
UBRI-so, to wax insolent	UBR=KBR كبر	insolence
YATTER, chatter	YT=KT قعط	to cry

- (iii) H stands for K e.g ,

HORN (CORNU)	HRN=KRN قرن	horn
HILL (COLL-is) غ	HL=KL قوعلة	hill

(iv) K a guttural may change into a labial e.g.

PALE (KHOLE)	PL=KL	قلح	be yellow
FUB, deceive	FB=KB	خب	to deceive
WALL-ct, bag	WL=KL	قلع	bag

(v) K may change into S e.g.

ab-SURD, deaf,	SRD=KRD	قرد	to remain silent
SLAB, mud	SLB=KLB	خلب	mire
ن SLEEVE	SLF=KLF	خلاف	sleeve

N.B.—The loss of K or its change into H or S or a labial is not confined to Western people alone. This change is based on the defective sound organs or habit and as such it may be found in any language. In fact I came across this change in many languages.

Toning Up of S

Like K, sometimes S is also dropped or changed ^{into} H.

- (a) "S is seen to change into H or X or to disappear".
(Jesperson P. 199)
- (b) "There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S"
(Jesperson P. 362)
- (c) "The poets of the older period often elided S before a consonant" (Cassel's Latin Dictionary P. 495)
It is clear, therefore, that the lost S may have to be restored or a vowel or H or X may have to be changed into S e.g.,

CHUTE, fall	KT=SKT	سقط	to fall
WOOF (OOF) weave	OF=SF	سف	to weave
NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew	NH=NS	نصح	to sew
XIPH, sword	XP=SP	سيف	sword

Toning UP of G or J or Z or Y

G, J, Z and Y interchange. J was written as I e.g., JOKE=IOK JORDAN=IODAN. J may be lost e.g.,

HEDGE=HAW, ORIG—in=ORI. *It is clear, therefore, that the lost J or G or Z may have to be restored or Y or I may have to be changed into J or Z. This change is very common in Sanskrit.*

X. Toning Down

Toning Down is the reverse or counterpart of "Toning Up." Some people's sound organs are overdeveloped and they change a soft sound into a hard one.

- 1. For instance. A or H which are semi gutturals change into guttural K,

CRAZE	CRZ=ARZ	عرض	to be seized with madness
غ CABLE	CBL=HBL	حبل	cable

- 2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, e.g., Ward=Guard, Wallop=Gallop, Wadiukabir=Gaudilquivir.

ن GALLOP (WALLOP)	GLP=WLP	ولاف	gallop
GUARD (WARD)	GRD=WRD	وردة	look-out

N.B. Both the formulas Toning up and Toning Down are very subtle and require utmost care and caution in their application.

As shown above, these formulas conform to the structure of Arabic roots as well as to the accepted principles of philology. Examples could be given from any well-known language, but for the sake of convenience we have given examples from the English language only. We admire the far-sightedness of the eminent philologist Mario Pei that, "it is even possible that one day the dream of some philologists will come true and all languages be proved to have a common origin." We gladly subscribe to the condition that, "a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent and beyond a shadow of doubt" for the simple reason that any lesser criterion will not end this controversy. And we leave it to the impartial reader to decide whether or not the

foregoing Formulas, "are cogent and beyond a shadow of doubt".

According to Pakistan Times these Formulas are scientific as well as mathematical so that they "turn a seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one." In the opinion of the learned scholar Dr. Waheed Qureshi, "the controversy about the ultimate origin of languages should now come to an end".

"And over every possessor of knowledge is One Most Knowing."
(Quran 12:77)

How to ^{USE} read this Dictionary Signs and Abbreviations

Left hand margin contains the following signs:

- a dot mark shows that the word is a Quranic root.
- a dash in the beginning of a word shows that the prefix is omitted.
- ◌ means that the unknown etymology has been supplied by Arabic.
- ◌ means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.
- H₂, H₃ etc. show that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 etc. words.
- L₂, L₃ mean that the word is common to 2 or 3 languages. The words of other languages are given below the word.

- Column I.*
1. In column I the root word is written in capital letters. The affixes and the meaning of the word are shown in small letters.
 2. G/Z, D/Z should be read as, change G into Z, D into Z and so on.
 3. Surplus letters are shown within brackets, thus, (N)=nasal N, (M)=nasal M produced by B or P, (B) or (P) means exrescent B or P produced by M. (w)(m)(v) (r) (l) means intrusive (w) (m) (v) r, l.
 4. Nv=no verb i.e. the language does not possess the base of the word while Arabic contains the base.
 5. A connective consonant i.e. a surplus consonant which connects the root with the suffix has been separated

by means of hyphens. Thus in AMO-r-ous, HALL-UCI-n-ate, r and N are connective consonants.

6. Eng.=English, Skt=Sanskrit, Pers.=Persian.

- Column II.*
1. In column II the consonants of the word have been reproduced in capital letters followed by the Arabic root and its meaning.
 2. An upright arrowhead intervenes between the correct etymology and the wrong etymology.
 3. A prosthetic letter has been bracketted e.g. SCRAPE=(S) CRP.
 4. gfp. means a general sense adopted from a particular sense ; nfv. means noun formed on verb. vfn means verb formed on noun.
 5. a=any, f=from, w=with, th.=thing, pfx=prefix, sfx=suffix, o=one.

The reader is advised to often refer to the 10 formulas and the above-noted signs. In fact he should have them on his finger-tips.

PART II

Egyptian traced to Arabic

BASED UPON

Egyptian grammar by Sir Alan Gardiner, 1957 Edition.
Sir Alan has noted the following peculiarities of the Egyptian language:-

1. The earliest inscriptions of the Egyptian language are found in hieroglyphs which go back to 3000 B.C. and the latest are dated 394 A.D.
2. The hieroglyph form of writing was confined to a narrow circle of learned priests and it covers a period of 3 or 4 thousand years. In Egypt the art of writing was always reserved to a conservative caste of scribes.
3. The Egyptian language is related to Semitic tongues (Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Babylonian) as well as to the Hamitic family (Galla, Somali etc.) and the Berber idioms of North Africa.
4. "Egyptian shares the principal peculiarity of Semitic in that its word-stems consist of combination of consonants as a rule 3 in number, which are theoretically at least unchangeable. Grammatical inflexions and minor variations are contrived mainly by ringing the changes on the internal vowels, though affixed endings also are used for the same purpose".
5. According to Sir Alan, "until its relationship to the African languages is more closely defined, Egyptian must certainly be classified as standing outside the Semitic group. There are grounds for thinking that it is a language which possibly owing to fusion of races, had, like English as compared with the other Teutonic dialects, disintegrated and developed at an abnormally rapid pace."

6. ~~The~~ Egyptian has passed through different stages viz.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Old Egyptian | about 3180 to 2240 B.C. |
| Middle Egyptian | 2240 to 1990 B.C. |
| Late Egyptian | 1573 to 715 B.C. |
| Demotic | 715 to 470 A.D. |

N.B.—The hieroglyphic form of writing is an offshoot of pictorial writing “in which the figures of objects take the place of conventional signs, as in that of the Chinese, Aztecs and ancient Peruvian” (Standard English Dictionary P. 1156). It may be noted that in the hieroglyphic form of writing vowel-points (اِعراب) are omitted e.g. HASABA=HSB, to reckon. This feature of writing vindicates the humble writer’s rule of investigation viz to leave out vowels.

Sir Alan is perfectly right in pointing out the disintegration of the Egyptian language due to fusion of races. The fusion and impact of the races appears to have occurred very early so that the Egyptian language underwent the same wear and tear as other languages and it lapsed from the trilateral form like other languages. It gained prefixes and suffixes. It suffered from parage, prosthesis, metathesis and other sound changes. And the ten formulas can retrace the Egyptian words to their trilateral Arabic form as shown in the following pages. Sir Alan is not right to say that Arabic roots are only theoretically unchangeable. In fact they remain always unchanged like one’s thumb impression. Egyptian has been clearly traced to Arabic in the following pages although Sir Alan seems to think otherwise.

Some-Sounds

Sir Alan has noted the following sounds among others :

1. W is semi-vowel. It is also an ending of nouns and objectives.
2. F is a suffix pronoun.
3. M as formative is prefixed to some nouns.

4. N is affirmative prefix in some reduplicated verb-stems.
5. In some words خ was substituted for ح. In that case we have to change خ into ح.
6. S(a) is a causative prefix (b) It changes into H(c) it changes into SH. (d) It is a sign of reduplication or prosthesis.

N.B.—I find that S as a prosthetic letter is found in most of the languages.

7. T is ending in nouns and adjectives.
8. Reduplication. The first, second or third letter may be redoubled.

Trilateral Formula

Generally remove vowels. A=H and H=A

EB EB desire	EB اب to desire
ESH, reap	ESH حش to cut (herbage)
H ₂ ED, be aggressive, angry	ED عدا to exceed, transgress حد be angry
IE (IW) skirt W/F	IF حافة border, margin
IEN-w, lamentation, woe	IN هن to weep, moan
IDB, bank of river	DF دف side
IDR, herd, flock	IDR حدره flock of camels
INK, embrace	INK عانق to embrace
IST, gang, crowd	ST صت crowd, throng
ISK, linger, delay, restrain	ISK احزق to hinder
H ₂ IK-Y, hewer of stone, miner	IK عق to split عقا to dig (a well)
IKM, shield	KM كم to cover a th.
YM, sea	YM يم sea
EPR, equipment	EPR وفر sufficiency, complete (property)
EME, smear, mud	EM حمى to be muddy حما filth
ED, be in good condition d/z	EZ حظ luck, happiness
ED, to hack up	EZ حد to cut off

ED, desert-edge	ED حد limit, end
ED, perceive, recognize	ED عهد to see, be acquainted w.
EDE, be guilty, crime	ED عدا transgress, trespass
WHE, loose, break off, weak	WHE وهي be flaccid, break, be weak
IDR bandage	d/z IZR ازر to wrap round
PD, run	PD فد to run
HBI, lessen, subtract	HB هب to cut
WER, flee	W/F FR فر to fly, escape
WDI, send forth	WDI ودی to send a.o.
WDI, magazine	WDI ودع to deposit
WDI, divided	d/z WZ وزع to divide
WDI, proceed	W/B BD بعد go away
BHS, calf	(H) FS فز calf
PHRR, run	(H) PR فر to run, escape
PHR, turn, go round	(H) PR فرع to go round
PSG, spit upon	BSG بسق to spit
WHD pain	d/z WZ وذية pain
FDK tear asunder	d/t FTK فتق to slit
MDH, hew	d/t MTH متح to cut
MDH, fillet	d/z MZH مزعة piece of meat
NHM, jubilate	NHM نعم to rejoice
NHM-n, assuredly	NAM نعم certainly
NKM, be in sorrow, pain	NKM نالم to be distressed
H ₂ , plough	HB, هب to cut, sever (transf.)
HRW, day time	(W) HR حر to be hot (day)
HRM-ow, enclosure, pen	HRM حرم apartment
HSB, count, reckon	HSB حسب to number, reckon
HSK, cut, cut off	ASK عذق to trim
NTF, flow, irrigate	NTF نطف to flow (water)
KFI, uncover, despoil	KF كفح to take off Covering
de-SPOIL, strip skin Eng.	(S) PL وفل to peel, to skin
HDI, damage, destroy	HD هد to crush down
HDN, be vexed	HZN حزن sorrow
H ₂ HD, punish, defeat	HD حد to punish هد to crush
HRW, cry	AR عر to cry
HSP, spin	HSP حصف to twist, weave

HTI, retire, retreat	HTI حطا to turn back
HTI, carve, sculpture	HT حت to bark (a tree)
HS-I, weak, feeble	HS هش to be weak, languid
HET, fish	HT حوت fish
SIN, smear	SN صنو to be stained w. ashes (cook)
SIN, plaster, clay	SN سن to fashion clay nfv.
SF-t sword	SF سيف sword
SHR, cover, coat	SR سر to conceal سر screen
SK-E, plough	SK شق to till earth, to split
STP, to cut up	STB شطب to cut lengthwise
SWI, dry	SWI صوي to dry up
SWT, shadow (W)	ST=SD سد shade
SME, make music	SM سماع song, harmony
SMW, summer	SM سم to be hot
SEB, castrate	SB سب to cut
THB, immerse, soak TH/S	THB=SB صب to pour water
SMM, to be hot	SM سم to be hot
HM, hot	HM حم to heat
SSM, heat (reduplicate)	(S) SM سم to be hot
SN-t, resent	SN صن to be angry <i>صوغ, w. 4e - SEN-t</i>
KEB, intestine Tdropped	KTB قنب intestine
KFE, capture	KF كف restrain
GBGB, fall prostrate	KB كب to prostrate
Gr, silent, calm, quiet	GR قر rest, coolness قرار quiet
GRH, cease, quell	GR اقرع to check قهر to subdue
EGYPT=COPT	GBT قبط copts: as distinguished f. Arabs
TM, be complete	TM تم to be complete
DNI, restrain, dam off N/M	DN=DM دم stop up
DME, bind together	ZM زم to bind tight
DNH, wing	JNH جناح wing
DBEW, floats	DB صب to flow
DERW, need, requirement (w)	DR خرة poverty, need, necessity
DHR, hide, bitter	DR طار skin طار biting, pungent
DHR, bitter=biting	DR=ZR طار biting, pungent

⊙DT, body, self	DT=ZT ذات essence, self
H ₂ DBE, adorn, clothe	DB=ZB ذهب to gild DF ادفا to clothe
HMHM-t, roaring, war-cry	HMHM همهمة to snarl, hoarse voice
DRW, side W/F	DRF درف side
STM, abuse	STM شتم to abuse
SNE, repel	SN شحن to drive away
DKR, press	DKR دكر to compress, choke
HNTS take pleasure	(NT) HS هس to rejoice
⊙HP-t, embrace	HP حف to surround
⊙WDN, be heavy	d/z WZN وزن be heavy
IWD, to separate	WD=BD بد to separate
EPD, goose (OBET)	BT بط duck
ETH, strain, press,	T/H/S ES عص to press, squeeze
WHE, fool	WHE وهى to be foolish
BSI, to flow	BS بض to flow scantily
⊙BGS, be bad	BGS بخس deficient
PTH, overthrow	BTH بطح to throw down
⊙MR, bind	MR مرة rope vfn.
MTN, road	MTN متن middle part of road مطع
H ₂ ⊙MTE, flout, insult	MT مط to assume a proud mien مطع disobey
RHW, men fellows	FHW وهو crowd of men
⊙FEW, snake	H/A AFE افعى snake
SHEK, strain	SK سك to press
RHYT, common people subjects	RYT رعية subjects
MEG, be glad	HG حجا to rejoice
PT-PT, to crush	PT فت to crush
HTP, pardon	H/A ATF عاطفة mercy, kind feeling

Bilateral Formula

1. Aphesis

Restore initial ع

⊙WEW, wave	WW=BB عباب swollen waves
WAVE	Eng. WV=BB عباب waves

⊙

L ₂ WT, to wrap, WET, coil of rope	WT=FT عفت to twist
WAT, BAT, to twist (Hindi)	BT=FT عفت to twist
MNE, remain, establish	MN عنن to dwell
FTFT, leap	FT=FD عفت to leap
RWD, hard, vigorous (W)	RD عرد hard, stiff
RWD, control (W)	RD عرض to be in the Power of
RWD, bowstring (W)	RD عرد to twist a rope رفو
RSW, rejoice (W)	RS عرس to be cheerful
RD, grow	RD عرد to grow (plant)
HN, go	HN عنن to go forth
SN-t, likewise	SN عسن similar, alike
L ₂ SHM, exert one self (H)	SM عسم to exert o's self in, to toil
SMI, toil, Sanskrit	SM عسم to toil
⊙SRI, stop up, close حصار constrain	SR عسر to oppose, to constrain
GR-h, night	KR اكر be intensely dark (night)
H ₃ TKK, attack, violate frontiers	TK عتك to attack, rush forth
ATTACK	Eng. TK عتك to attack
TAKH-tan to attack, rush (Pers)	TK عتك to attack, rush forth
DP, taste	d/z ZP عذف to taste
DRP, offer food (syncope of DP+RP)	DP عدف to eat RP رفع to offer
⊙SPH, lasso, rope (H)	SB عصاب rope عصب to bind
L ₂ DP, provisions	DP عدف to eat FOOD, FED = DF عوف
⊙MDW, staff (W)	MD عماد mace, club

Restore initial الف

⊙HWD, rich	d/z HZ احظ to be rich حظ luck
SBH, cry aloud	(H) SB اضب to scream
MHY, be forgetful	MH امه to forget Y adjectival
⊙MHRW, government (H)	MR امر command
NMI, traverse i.e. Beduins	NM انعم to go barefoot to

Restore initial ه

GMGM, to break	GM=ZM هضم to break
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Restore initial ح

⊙SNI, surround	SN حمنن to surround
----------------	---------------------

RWD, bowstring (W) 27 RD عرد to twist a rope رفو

L ₂ DGI, look, see	DG حدق to see
DEKH-na, to see (Hindi)	DK حدق to see
⊙RKH, burning heat	RK حرق to burn
SHTW, swell	SHF حشف to swell w. milk (udder)

Restore initial و

PSH, disorder, distraught	BSH وبش medley, rabble
⊙SEK, collect	SK وسق to store, heap up
SNB, overleap	(N) SB وثب to leap

Bilateral Formula

Quasi—Aphesis

Restore one of delicate letters (ع-ا-ه-ح-و-ي) as second or third letter

L ₂ Es, hasten	ES هسع to haste
HAS-t-en Eng.	HS هسع to hasten
⊙ESR, roast	SR سسر to be blasted
IW, dog	IW عوى to bark (dog) عوا dog
IMI, mourn	IM همح to shed tears
IM, boat	M ماع to flow عام swim
ITMW, lack of breath	(W) TM تموم to be exhausted (camel)
ITRW, river	(W) TR تار to flow
⊙ITH, prison	(H) IT حوط to enclose (in a wall)
⊙ITH, drag, stretch	TH طحا to stretch
IN, end	IN عتا side, shore
⊙IN, indeed	IN ان indeed
IN, alone	IN عين self, any one
IN, delay	IN انى to delay
⊙IN-w, gifts	(W) IN هن gift
⊙INI, bring, fetch	IN آن to draw near
⊙INN, we	IN انا we
INH, eyebrow	(H) IN عتا side
IS, be old عسا become old	IS عسا to become advanced in age
⊙ISW, exchange	W/B SW=SB ثوب to requite
EFE, be greedy	EF هنى to be hungry

⊙HNW, Jubilation	(W) HN هنى to rejoice
⊙PRI, go forth, go up, abound	PR فرى to go فرع ascend وفر be plentiful
PSS, divide	PS فصى to separate out
⊙PGE, spread out	PG=PZ فاض to spread a th. فاض
PTPT, tread down	PT=VT وطنى to tread under foot
L ₂ PD, lie wide	d/z PZ فضا be wide
WIDE, extending far	Eng. WD=FZ فضا be wide
⊙WSH, be wide, broad	WS وسع to be wide, broad
⊙FN, weak	F/V FN=VN وهن to be weak
MRW, desert	(W) MR ممر bare (soil)
NB, lord, master	NB ناب chief of a tribe
NFW, skipper	(W) NF ناف to be high, eminent
NS, drive away	SN ناس to drive cattle
⊙NK, copulate	NK ناكح to intercourse
NK-n, damage	NK نكى to hurt
NGI, break open	NG نكح to strip
⊙RKI, bend	RK ركع to bend
RTH, restrain	RT=RD ردع to restrain
HEW, environment, neighbour-hood	HW حوا collection of houses close by
⊙HY, interj, hail	HY حيا to greet
HNN, bow, nod, attend	HN حنا to bend حنا to make a bow
⊙HWT, house, walled village	HT حائط wall حوط to enclose
HWRW, poor, helpless	(W) HR=AR حر to be afflicted
IEKB, to mourn	KB كاب sorrow, intense grief
⊙ET, room, department	ET حوط to enclose with a wall
⊙HR, fall	HR هار to fall to pieces
⊙HM, male slave	HM=AM امى to be female slave (transf.)
⊙HN, a receptacle	HN=AN انا vase, vessel
⊙HNW, vessel	(W) HN=AN انا vessel
HE, shine, appear (of sun)	HE=AE ايا sunlight
HBE, destroy	HB هبا to be turned into ashes
HB-n, be guilty	HB حاب to commit a sin
⊙HPI, encounter, walk	HP=AP وانى to encounter, come to
⊙HN, approach	HN حان to come, be at hand

⊙SETW, ground, earth	ح	ST سطح area, plane
SER. need, requirement		SR حارة want
L ₂ ⊙SP, happen		SB اصاب to befall
⊙HAPP-en, occur	H/S Eng.	HB=SB اصاب to befall
⊙SF-t, slaughter		SF سفح to shed blood
SMH (HM) forget		HM = AM امه to forget
⊙SNW, two		SN ثناء two and two
SNB, be healthy	(N)	SB تاب to be cured
⊙SNF, blood	(N)	SF سفح to shed blood nfv.
⊙SNH, bind	(H)	SN ثنى to bind
SN-sy, praise		SN ثنا praise
SNK, suckle	(N)	SK ستي to give drink to
SR, official, noble		SR سري manly, lord
SR-t thorn		SR اصبر to put forth awns
L ₂ ⊙pro-VINCE, sphere of action	Eng.	Vn S وسع extent, width, ability
⊙WES, dominion, lordship		WS وسع extent, ability, power
⊙NFE, drive away, remove		NF نفا drive away, expel
H ₂ ⊙SHR, plan, counsel, way of acting	(H)	SR شاور to consult
STI, perfume, odour		ST سعيط fragrance
SK-n, greedy		SK شوق yearning
SDI, to break		SD شده to break
⊙SDM, hear, obey (d intrusive)		SM سمع to hear, obey
⊙SW, sunlight		SW ضوء sunlight
⊙SBI, exchange		SB ثوب to requite
H ₂ KNI, prevail over, strong		KN اكان to subdue كان become strong
KRR, frog		KR قرة frog
KR-s, bury		KR كرى to dig (hence bury كبر dig, bury)
⊙KS-n, difficult, irksome		KS قسا to be hard قسى difficult
KEP, cover		KP خفاء covering
KER-y, gardner		KR فرعاء garden

⊙KEHS, harsh, overbearing (H)	KS قسا to be pitiless, harsh قاسح ill-treat
L ₂ KTT, small, little	KT كعت short-sized كوتاه
GBE, arm	G/Z ZB ضبع arm
L ₂ ⊙GF, monkey nfv. Egyptian	GF قفا to follow, imitate
BIR-J, monkey (HAUSA)	BR بارى imitate
⊙APE, monkey (KAPI) Eng.	KP قفا to follow, imitate
KIS-A, monkey Skt.	KS قفص follow i.e. imitate
GR-t, older	G/Z GR=ZR ذروة old age
⊙GR-g, falsehood	G/Z GR=ZR زور falsehood خرق
GSI, to run	KS اكص to run
GSE, slant, tilt	GS قعص to bend
GS, to anoint, rub	GS قش rub w. hand
ENN, turn back	EN حنا to bend
MR, lake, canal	MR مرهة pool of stagnating water
⊙TWE, claim	TW=DW دعوة claim
H ₂ ⊙THI, transgress, wander	TH تاه to go astray طاح wander غاب
H ₂ ⊙TSI, stray, be missing	TS طس go far off تمس perish غاب
THH, exult	TH تاه to be haughty, proud
⊙DR, drive out	DR دحر to drive away
⊙DWI, call	DW دعوى to call out
HWI, to protect اوى take shelter	HW حوى to preserve a th.
⊙TNEI, throw-stick	TN طعن thrust w.a. spear
TR, TWR, awe, respect (W)	TR ترع to fear cf. re-VERE, fear وهرة fear
⊙TWRI, be pure (W)	TR طهر be pure
GR, early	GR غرة gleam of dawn, beginning
⊙SDY-t, mound	SD صعيد elevated land
⊙SDW, plot of ground	SD صعيد earth, soil
TER, fasten	TR وتر string vfn.
⊙SP-t, lip	SP شفة lip
SET, out wall	SD سد wall, barrier
NDM, sweet, joy, happiness	NM نعم to be soft, to rejoice

●GGWY, dazzled, amazement	GG=ZG زاع to be troubled (sight)
●IEN-w, sorrow, woe	IN عناء distress
MRH-t, anoint	MR مرع to anoint
WDE, command	d/z WZ اووعز to command
BGI, be slack, remiss	BG باخ to tire
L ₂ MI-w, cat	MI معا to mew (cat) MEW
L ₂ ●SED, cut off SUND-er (N)	SD صدع to cut asunder
●MNW, fortress (W)	MN منيع well-fortified
MRH-t, ungent, oil	MR مرع to anoint nfv.
MH, be full	MH ماه to hold much (waterwell)
NWD, perfume	ND ندى perfume
NMI, low, cry aloud	NM نهم to roar
●NMI, act partially	NM نعم be soft انعم grant favour
●HM, be ignorant of H/A	AM عمى be ignorant
MKI, protect	MK مقو care, preservation
RNN, praise, jubilation	RN رنى sing, cheer, delight
SON, brother	SN صنو brother
DR, end	DR درء extremity
H ₂ ●MER, fortunate, happy	MR آمر to render wealthy مرح rejoice
●SMI, report, announce	SM سمع report سمع divulge
●DWET (DWE) morning	DW ضو daylight
●RK, incline	RK ركع to bow down
●EBW, cessation	EB ابى to stop, hinder
●SKR, overthrow	S causative KR خر to fall
L ₂ ●KHR, fall	KR خر to fall GIR-na, Hindi
SIP-ty, inspection	SP شاف to look
L ₂ KSEY (HSEY) bribe	KS خش to give a th. stealthily
(گھوس) bribe)	
●BIET, wonder	BT بهت to be astonished
SHBW, food	WB SHB اعشب to feed and fatten
SHB-n, mixed	SHB شاب to mix

Unilateral Formula

Restore 2 of the delicate letters (ع - ا - ه - ح - و - ي)

to one consonant

EWI, extend

W=F فاح spread

H ₂ ER, restrain, hold back	R وعر to prevent ورأ to repel
H ₂ EIM, charming, splendour gracious	M موه ro puzzle, confuse, embellish مهه to be gentle
●ES, call	S صاح to call out
IHHY, jubilation	H هاء to rejoice
●IS, go	S سعى to go
H ₂ ●IS, chamber, tomb	S ثوى enclosure ثاوة to be buried
Is-t origin	S شاي to precede
Is-t, property, belongings	S اثاث goods S, lost
●YH, hey	YH ويح interj of admiration cf آى hey
●EHEW, life time (W)	H حى life
-2 EKE, equality	K قوى to be equal
EQU-al Eng	Q قوى to be equal
BHE, to flee	B هبا to run away
PHI, reach, attack	P وافي to come to, encounter
PHE, split, break open	P فاء to split فاء cleft
●MW, water	M ماء water
2 ●MW-t, mother	M ام mother
●MA-ta, mother Skt.	M ام mother
IES, bald اوسى shave the head	S سجا to shave (the hair)
DW, mountain	D داح to be lofty
●IB-w, refuge	B=V اوى take shelter
●N, not	N نهى prohibition
NI, reject	N ناه to scorn, refuse
NEI, travel by boat	N ان to flow
●NW, time	N آن time
2 ●NW, weak, limp (flexible)	N وهن to be weak منع to bend
NHY, a little, a few	N هنة a little thing, somewhat
NEE be smooth	N اون calmness, gentleness
NNI, be tired (reduplicate)	N آن to be tired عنى be tired
●HEI go down	H هوى be hurld down, go down, to dart on prey
●SHEI, cause to fall (HE)	H هوى be hurld down, S causative
HEI, rejoice	H هاء to rejoice
●HE, throw down	H هوى to be hurled down

- SE, back
- SI cattle pen
- H₃ SEH, approach, touch, endow, reward
- H₂ SI, to go, perish
- SEI, perceive
- SE, command, appoint
- SE, begin
- SE-t, slaughter
- SE, cut off (heads)
- KEW, food
- ID-w, pestilence
- PE, to fly
- NW, look, see
- KEI, high
- H₂ Ke, so, then K, thou
- KI, cry loud
- TE, earth, land
- TE, hot
- TEI, gird on
- DH, low, lowly
- DEI, stretch forth
- FEI, carry, lift (wind)
- RE, sun
- NWH, rope, bind

- S=Z حاذ back
- S ثاوة enclosure for cattle
- S حس to go
- (H) حس to feel آس to bestow, reward
- S ضاع to go اساع to lose
- S حس to perceive
- S اوصى to enjoin, order, appoint
- S شأى to precede
- S حس to slaughter
- S حس to slaughter
- K وقع meal, food
- D داء disease
- P هفا to flutter and take flight
- N عاين to see
- K اقمى to be high
- K ك as, alike + ك affix of 2nd person
- K قوه to cry
- T طحا flat land
- T=D حد hot
- T طوى to roll up, fold
- D=Z وضع to be humbled, to low
- D دحا to extend طحا stretch
- F هفا to raise (wind)
- R حر hot (sun)
- N حنا to twist and bind nfv.

Cypher Formula

Reconstruct the Arabic root by following the sound of the word.

- I, me
- IE-w, praise
- II come
- EE, here
- E-HW, sunshine
- (W) ايا sunlight
- اي my
- حيا to greet
- حي come
- هه here

I-W, come
 N.B. In the above list W is only a semi-vowel

Triilateral Metathesis

Transpose Consonants.

- DRF, writing d/z ZRB=ZBR ربر writing
- MTR, testimony, bear witness MTR=MRT امارت sign indication
- MART-yr, bear witness Eng. MRT امارت sign, indication
- MD-t, ointment MD=DM دم liniment, smearing
- NSP, breath NSP=NPS نفس breath
- GS, side, half GS=SG شق side, half
- TES, boundary T/D DS=SD سد barrier, dam
- PSH, bite BS=SB سابع bite
- KES, bind, to string a bow KS=SK شاق to tie

Bilateral Metathesis

Transpose consonants and restore a delicate letter,

- DBB, to sting DB=BD بعض to sting (mosquito)
- MHY, be anxious MH=HM هم be anxious
- NMH, poor man NM=MN معن be poor
- IRTY-w, mourning RT=TR ترح to be sad
- TRI-st, sorrowful Eng. TR ترح to be sad ST, suffix
- WHE, require, demand WH=HW هوى to desire
- MR, pyramid MR=RM هرم pyramid
- MRI, love, wish MR=RM رام to desire eagerly
- SN, smell SN=NS نشى to smell
- SK, wipe, sweep SK=KS قشا to wipe قش to sweep
- SHM, go, depart SHM=MSH مشى to walk
- KNI, embrace KN=NK عانق to embrace
- INK, embrace INK=NK عانق to embrace
- KRI, cloud, storm KR=RK روق rain, shower of cloud
- FKE, reward F=KF كافا to requite
- KBH, libate KB=BK يعق to soak
- BHIG-na, to be wet (Hindi) BG يعق to soak

NDY-t baseness	ND=DN دناءة baseness
KRR-t, cavern	KR=RK روك gallery
⊕DG, hide	DG=GD خدع to hide
TNI, raise up, distinguish	TN=NT ننا to be prominent, to ex:

Prosthesis and Reduplication

Remove initial consonant and apply One of 1st four formulas

WSR, dry up, barren	(W) SR شرى to dry
WS, be bald, fall out (hair)	(W) S سحا to shave (hair) اوسى sh:
MND, breast	(M) ND نهد woman's breast
⊕NIW, bowl	(N) W وعا vessel, jug
⊕NRI, be in terror, NRW terror,	(N) R راع to be afraid روع fear
MSRW, evening	(M) SR سهرة even-tide
MSY-t supper, evening meal	(M) S عشا supper, evening meal
HMT, perish	(H) MT مات die
H ₂ WSR, be wealthy, powerful	(w) SR ثروة wealth سورة strength
NSB, lick	(N) اسهب to suck
⊕NSR, burn, blaze	(N) SR سعر to kindle fire
NSNY, rage	(N) SN صن to be angry
NTS, besprinkle	(N) TS توش to let fall a fine rain
⊕NDB, cover, overlay w. metal	(N) DB=ZB ذهب to gild
⊕NDRI, catch hold of	(N) DR=ZR اذرع to seize
SRD (ARD) cause to grow	S, causative ARD عرد to grow
H KHS, be deficient	(H) KS خس to decrease وكس be deficient
HETIB, grief, sadness	(H) TB تعب toil (transf.)
HBS cloth cover	(H) BS بز cloth
⊕HSR, drive away	(H) SR سرح to drive to pasture
L ₂ ⊕SY, she	(S) هي she
⊕SHE (HEO)	Eng. HEO هي she
SS, nest	(S) S عش nest
⊕SS, spread out	(S) S وسع to enlarge, extend
⊕SSP daylight	(S) SB صباح light صباح morning
L ₂ NSWT, flame, fire	(N) ST شيط to consume by fire

AATISH, fire	(Persian)	TSH=SHT شيط to consume by fire afv.
SME, lock		(S) M مائة forelocks
SSR, announce		(S) SR صرح to explain شھر
⊕SSM, butcher		(S) SM حسم to cut off حسام sword
⊕SSD, gleam like star		(S) SD صاعد rising star vfn.
⊕SSD, head-band		(S) SD شد to bind tightly pfz.
⊕SGR, quiet. rest (GR)		(S) GR قر rest
⊕SSM, heat		(S) SM سم to be hot
SSR, arrow		(S) SR سرو little arrow
⊕TITI, trample down, crush		(T) T وطء trampling
⊕TTF, overflow		(T) TF طاف to overflow (river)
MYNY, do homage		(M) N نجا to stoop
NWD, move crookedly		(N) WD اود to be crooked
H ₂ ⊕NFR, beautiful, happy		(N) FR فره be beautiful فرح rejoice
DDE, be fat		(D) D دحا be big-bellied
H ₂ HBD, blame, disapprove	d/z	(H) BZ بادأ to blame بدأ to loathe
HNMM, join		(H) NM نعم to fasten
⊕TPHT, cavern, hole		(T) PT فتح large hole
SSEH, to run		(S) S سعى to run
⊕SES, go		(S) S سعى to go
SAMS, locks		(S) MS مسيحة lock of hair
SMH, forget (HM)	H/A	(S) HM=AM امه to forget
⊕SKR, smite		(S) KR, قرع to beat, كرك
SRYT, military standard		(S) RYT رايت banner
⊕HDB, kill, throw down	D/Z	(H) DB ذبح to slaughter (hence throw down)
⊕RHS, slaughter		(R) HS حس to slaughter

Prosthesis W. Metathesis

WRS, pillow, head-rest	(W) RS=SR حصار pad حصر put a cushion
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Toning up of K

Restore initial K

IEM, tent	IM=KM خيمة tent
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H ₂ IET, be mutilated, cheat	IT=KT قطع to cut خدع deceive t/d
IEB, cup	IB=KB كوب cup
ISW, reed	W/B ISB=KSB قصب reeds
TP, head, Chief	TB=KTB قطب chief. سيد القوم
SHP=SHB, swallow	SHB=KSHB كشب to glut, swallow
ITR-t, row	ITR=KITر قطار row
IDY-t, girl, maid	ID=KD قضة virginity T adjective ending
L ₂ IN-m skin	IN=KN كن to cover, conceal
SKIN, covering	Eng. (S) KN كن to cover
IHM, hold back, detain	(H) IM=KM كمع to check (a horse)
ISI, be light in weight	IS=KS خس to decrease (weight)
IHM-t, river bank	(H) IM=KM كمع border
L ₂ WRR, great	W/B BR=KBR كبير to be great
BARA, great	(Hindi) BR=KBR كبير to grow big, great
EENY, tent	EN=KN كن covert, house
	<i>Change H into K</i>
FH, loose, depart	FH=FK فك loose, separate
L ₂ HB, enter, penetrate	HB=KB خب to sink into
KHUB-na, to sink into (Hindi)	KB خب sink into
HRI, be content, pleased, quiet	HR=KR قر to rejoice, rest, quiet
HNN, hoe, cut	HN=KN خنا to cut
L ₂ HEB, hippopotamus	HB=KB قب stout horse pfg.
HIPPO-POTA-m-us	Eng HB=KB قب horse + PT فتح water-course
river-horse	
HTM, stamp, seal	(KTM) HTM=KTM ختم to stamp, seal
HEBB, crookedness	HB=KB قبا to bend
HEP, conceal, hide	HP=KP خفي to conceal
L ₂ HEM, bow down	HM=KM قمع to bend
L ₃ HEM, approach	HM=KM الى قمع to come near to
COME	Eng. CM قمع الى to come near to
AM-dan, come Pers.	AM=KM الى قمع to come near to
HM: be dry	HM=KM تم be dry
HET, quarry, mine	HT=KT خط dig
HWTF, to rob	W/ HTF=KTF خطف to snatch away خطفة theft

HN, tent	HN=KN كن covert, house
L ₂ IMN, hide	IMN=KMN كمن to lay hid كمين Persian
TNBH, shrink, recoil	(N) TB=KTB قطب to frown
PR, house	PR=KPR خفر to protect, to wall
DRI, hard, firm	DR=KDR عذر hard (ground)
KDD, sleep (corrupt (form))	KD=RKD رقد to sleep R dropped
L ₂ EHT, field	HT=KT خطة field cf. كهيت
IWYT, street	IT=KT خط street
IB-r, stallion	IB=KB قب stallion
EWT, flock, herd	ET=KT قطع flock, hard
IHT, writing	IT=KT خط to write
EM, to swallow	IM=KM قم to devour
EHT, wy, field labourer	ET=KT خطة field Y qualitative
	<i>Restore initial J</i>
L ₂ DR, wail, enclosure	DR=JDR جدر wall, enclosure
DIWAR, wall	Hindi (W) DR=JDR جدر wall
	<i>Restore Middle K</i>
ED, fat	ED=EKD عكد fat
	<i>Toning up of S</i>
	<i>Restore lost S or change H into S</i>
EHE, scratch	EH=SH سحا to scrape off
H ₂ ER, ascend, approach	ER=SR سار to climb, go سار reach
ERW, neighbourhood	ER=SR آسار to be adjacent
BEW, to flow, BB-t, flowing	B=SB سعب to flow
H ₂ KE-h, earth, plaster	K=SK صنع country, extent of land
	صاك to stick to
IW, wrong, crime	IW=SW سوء vice ساء to wrong
IN-h, surround	IN=SN حصن to surround
IRP, wine cf. شراب wine Hindi	IRB=SRB شرب to drink
MRY-t, river-bank	MR=SMR صمر brim
HMI, flee, retire	HM=SM سمح to run away
HN-t, cup	HN=SN صحن basin, cup
HN-t, horn	HN=SN من horn

HT, fire		HT=ST شيط to consume by fire nfv.
HEH, to hasten		HH=HS هرع to hurry on
HER, rage		HR=SR هرع heat, rage
HEM, smell	(N)	HM=SM شم to smell
GE-w, narrow, short of breath		G=SG ضيق be narrow ضيق النفس
L ₂ ID-t, dew		ID=SD ناء dew
DEW	(Eng.)	D=SD ناء dew
IM-eh, very honoured		IM=SM سما to be high, raised
HN, box, chest		HN=SN صن basket (primitive box)
KI, form, image		K=SK صاغ to fashion, to copy
HR, face, sight		HR=SR صورة shape, appearance
EMM, seize, grasp		EM=ESM عصم to hold fast
ERK, bind		ERK=SRK شراك strap vfn.
ENH, sandal strap	(H)	EN=SN ثنى to bind
MANIT, necklace	(N)	MT=SMT سبط string of necklace
L ₂ HET, roof		HT=ST سطح roof H=S
CHHAT, roof	(Hindi)	ST سطح roof CH=S
HRP, be director, at the head of		SRP شرف be high in rank, command
HKR, adorn		HKR=SKR زخو adorn
MI, like		Mi=SM سمى alike
غ SMI, report (MI) like		SM سمع report/سمى alike
DRE, originally, formerly		DR=SDR صدر beginning (of day)

Toning Down

Change K into A

KEP, fumigate

KP=AP عفو froth

Change S into H

L ₃ ST=SNT, hundred	S/H	HNT=HND هنيذة flock of 100
SAD, hundred (Persian)	N dropped	SD=HND هنيذة flock of 100
CENT, hundred (HUND) Eng.		CNT=HND هنيذة flock of 100
HUNDRED (HUND) Eng.		HND هنيذة flock of 100

(To be continued)

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