THE ARABIC ORIGINS OF "CUTTING AND BREAKING TERMS" IN ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: A LEXICAL ROOT THEORY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT
This paper examines the Arabic origins or cognates of cutting and breaking terms in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek from a lexical root theory perspective. The data consists of 145 terms or so such as cut, chop, grind, mince, coarse, fine, crush, crash, divide, split, segregate, mash, smash, squeeze, join, knife, sword, chisel, gun, arrow, and so on. The results show that all such words have true Arabic cognates, with the same or similar forms and meanings. Their different forms, however, are all shown to be due to natural and plausible causes of linguistic change. For example, English cut derives from Arabic qadda or qaTTa 'cut', turning /q & d (T)/ into /k & t/; English breack (breach, broach) and German brechen 'break' come from Arabic baqar 'break, open' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/. As a result, this entails, contrary to Comparative Method claims, that Arabic, English and all (Indo-)European languages belong to the same language, let alone the same family. Because of their phonetic complexity, huge lexical variety and multiplicity, Arabic words are the original source from which English and all the others stemmed. This proves the adequacy of the lexical root theory according to which Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are dialects of the same language with the first being the origin.

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

INTRODUCTION
The lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-l) was first proposed as a rejection of the classification of the comparative 'historical linguistics' method that Arabic belongs to a different language family than English, German, French, and all (Indo-)European languages in general (Bergs and Brinton 2012; Algeo 2010; Crystal 2010: 302; Campbell 2006: 190-191; Yule 2006; Crowley 1997: 22-25, 110-111; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 61-94). On the contrary, it firmly established the inextricable genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages on all levels: phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and lexically or semantically (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-l).

Seventeen studies have been conducted thus far. Phonetically, Jassem (2013c) outlined the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants: i.e., the glottals, pharyngeals, uvulars, and velars. Besides, the phonetic analysis is
essential in all the papers, of course. Morphologically, three studies established the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, and Greek inflectional ‘plural and gender’ markers (Jassem 2012f), derivational morphemes (Jassem 2013a), and negative particles (Jassem 2013b). Grammatically, three papers described the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit personal pronouns (Jassem 2012c, 2013l), determiners (Jassem 2012d), and verb ‘to be’ forms (Jassem 2012e). Lexically, ten studies have successfully traced the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words in key semantic fields, including numeral words (Jassem 2012a), common religious terms (Jassem 2012b), water and sea terms (Jassem 2013d), air and fire terms (Jassem 2013e), celestial and terrestrial terms (Jassem 2013f), animal terms (Jassem (2013g), body part terms (Jassem 2013h), speech and writing terms (Jassem 2013i), time words (Jassem 2013j), and family words (Jassem 2013k).

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

RESEARCH METHODS

The Data
The data consists of 145 cutting and breaking words or so such as cut, chop, grind, mince, coarse, fine, crush, crash, divide, split, segregate, mash, smash, squeeze, join, knife, sword, chisel, gun, arrow, and so on. Their selection has been based on the author’s knowledge of their frequency and use and English thesauri. For quick reference, they have been arranged alphabetically alongside of brief linguistic notes in (3.) below. All etymological references to English below are for Harper (2012) and to Arabic for Altha3aalibi (2011: 257-67, 276-83), Ibn Seedah (1996: 13/31-50, 6/16-79), and Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main.

Transcribing the data uses normal spelling for practical purposes; nevertheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds. These include /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /t, d, dh, & s/, and // for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c).

The above cutting and breaking words can make up natural texts on their own, e.g.,

- Knives cut; scissors incise; arrows pierce; swords saw; saws slice; chisels sculpt; razors shave; arms injure; hammers smash; pins, needles inject; butchers slay, kill, and mince; stones crush and grind; drills bore; sheep regurgitate; axes dig; shovels excavate; shredders tear; shirts tear and wear.
- Shakespeare, an Anglo-Saxon, shakes spears as a Yemeni. In short, this terse description links English and Arabic precisely and concisely.

This today’s English text is also Arabic 100% as will be shown in the analysis below.

DATA ANALYSIS

Theoretical Framework: The Lexical Root Theory:
The lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-l) will be used as the theoretical framework for data analysis here. It is so called because of employing the lexical (consonantal) root in examining genetic relationships between words like the derivation of explanation from plain (or simply pln). The main reason for that is because the consonantal root carries and determines the basic meaning of the word regardless of its affixation such as explain, explanation. Historically speaking, classical Arabic dictionaries (e.g., Ibn Manzoor 1974, 2013) used consonantal roots in listing lexical entries, a practice first founded by Alkhaleel (Jassem 2012e).

Structurally, the lexical root theory is simple, comprised of a theoretical construct, hypothesis or principle and five practical procedures of analysis. The principle states that:
Arabic and English as well as the so-called Indo-European languages are not only genetically related but also are directly descended from one language, which may be Arabic in the end. In fact, it claims in its strongest version that they are all dialects of the same language, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes of linguistic change.

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

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

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

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

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

Sound changes result in natural and plausible processes like assimilation, dissimilation, deletion, merger, insertion, split, syllable loss, resyllabification, consonant cluster reduction or creation and so on. In addition, sound change may operate in a multi-directional, cyclic, and lexically-diffuse or irregular manner (for detail, see Jassem 2012a-f, 2013c).
As to the morphological and grammatical analyses, there exists some overlap. The former examines the inflectional and derivational aspects of words in general (Jassem 2012f, 2013a-b); the latter handles grammatical classes, categories, and functions like determiners, pronouns, nouns, verbs, and case (Jassem 2012c-e). Since their influence on the basic meaning of the lexical root is marginal, they may be ignored altogether.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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

RESULTS

Abrade (abrasion, abrasive) from Arabic barada 'abrade'.

Amputate via Latin ambiputare (ambi- 'about' and putare 'trim, prune' from Arabic batara (inbatara), mabtoor (adj) 'to cut', batta (inbatta) 'cut', or batTa (inbaTTa) 'burst open, cut'.

Anatomy via Latin and Greek anatomia (ana 'up, on, again, throughout' from Arabic 3an 'on, about' via /3/-loss + temnein 'cut' from Arabic qaTam (inqaTam) 'to cut the top' where /q & T/ merged into /t/ while /n/ split from /m/.

Anglo (Angles, England, Anglo-Saxon, English; angle) 'people of Angul, 'a hook-shaped region' via Greek ankylos 'bent, crooked' and Latin angure 'fold' from Arabic manjal, najal (v) 'sickle', merging /m & n/ and turning /j/ into /g/ or 3aqal 'bend, fold', turning /q & 3/ into /g & n/.

Archer (arch) from Arabic qurS 'arch' via reordering and merging /q & S/ into /ch/.

Arm (army) from Arabic rum2 'arrow' via lexical shift and /2/-loss, raami 'soldier, trooper, thrower' via reordering and turning /S/ into /s/, and/or
yameen 'right hand' via reordering and turning /n/ into /r/.

Arrow from Arabic rum2 (al-rum2 pronounced arrum2) 'the arrow' via /2 & m/-merger into /w/.

Axe from Arabic fa's 'axe' via reordering and turning /f/ into /k/.

Beat from Arabic Tabba 'beat' via reversal or baTa2a 'knock down' via /2/-loss.

Bite from Arabic baDa3a 'to cut (the meat)' via lexical shift, /3/-loss, and turning /D/ into /T/; badha2a 'cut through' via lexical shift, /2/-loss, and turning /dh/ into /t/; or baTTa 'to burst open', turning /T/ into /t/.

Blunt from Arabic baarid 'of knives, not sharp; cold', turning /r & d/ into /l & t/ or ballad 'blunt' via /n/-insertion.

Bore from Arabic ba2ar 'to bore, to cut; sea' via /2/-loss.

Break (breach, broach) from Arabic baqara 'to break, to open' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/.

Bruise from Arabic barasha 'to scrape'; /sh/ changed to /s/.

Butcher from Arabic baTasha 'beat, kill'; dhaba2a 'kill', cut via reordering and turning /dh & 2/ into /t & ch/; or baqara 'kill', splitting /q/ into /t & ch/.

Capsize from Arabic kaba (kabkaba) 'capsize' where /k/ split into /s & z/; or ghabbaS 'to wade through' via lexical shift and /S/-split into /s & z/.

Carve from Arabic qawara 'to carve, to empty the inside' via reordering and /q & w/-mutation into /k & v/ or qaraf 'to break, to carve' via /q/-mutation into /k/.

Chisel from Arabic jaazool, jazal (v) 'cutter', turning /j/ into /ch/ or qasal 'cut (the outer part)', turning /q & s/ into /ch & s/.

Chop (chip) from Arabic jabba 'cut', turning /j/ into /ch/.

Choke from Arabic ghaSSa 'hoke' via reordering and changing /gh & S/ into /ch & k/.

Cleave (cleavage) from Arabic falaq or falakh 'to split' via reversal and turning /q (kh)/ into /k/.

Clip from Arabic kallab 'clip'.

Club from Arabic klaab 'club'.

Coarse (coffee) from Arabic jarsh 'crushed', turning /j & sh/ into /k & s/ or kharash 'coarse, rough' where /kh & sh/ became /k & s/.

Collapse from Arabic zaqlab or shaqlab 'to fall' via reordering and turning /z (sh) & q/ into /s & k/ or qalab 'to turn over or upside down' where /q/ split into /k & s/.

Collect from Arabic laqaT 'collect', turning /q & T/ into /k & t/; for col- (com-) see below.

Combine from a combination of Arabic ma3a 'together, com-' via reversal and turning /3/ into /k/ and bana 'build' (Jassem 2013a).

Concise from Arabic jazza or qasSa 'to cut'; /j, S, & q/ developed into /s/ all. See incision.

Connect via Latin conectere (com- + nectere 'tie, bind') from Arabic 3aqad 'tie, bend', turning /3, q, & d/ into /n, k, & t/; or 3aanaq (3unuq) 'link (neck)', splitting /q/ into /kt/ and deleting /3/.

Crack from Arabic kharq 'to crack'; /kh & q/ both became /k/.

Crash (crush) from Arabic jarash 'to crush', turning /j/ into /k/; or kasar 'to break' via reordering and turning /s/ into /sh/.
Crunch from Arabic qarash, inqarash 'to crush by teeth' via reordering and changing /q/ to /k/.

Crush (crash) See crash.

Cursor from Arabic khuraS 'short arrow', turning /kh & S/ into /k & s/.

Curve from Arabic Zaraf 'curve; bend'; /2/ passed into /k/.

Cut from Arabic qadda 'cut', qaTTa 'cut', or qaTa3a 'cut' via /3/-loss and turning /q & d/ into /k & t/.

Dagger from Arabic Tiraaq 'dagger, sword iron' via reordering and turning /T & q/ into /d & g/ or khanja 'dagger', substituting /g & d/ for /kh & j/.

Dig from Arabic daqq 'dig; knock; to prick', changing /q/ to /g/.

Digest (digestion) from Arabic Taqash(at) 'crush by teeth'; /T, q, & sh/ changed to /d, g, & s/.

Dissection from Arabic shaqq(at), tashaqqaq (v) 'dissection, split'; /sh & q/ became /s & k/. See section.

Diverge (divergence) from Arabic faraq, tafarraq 'to divide; to fork'; /q/ became /k/ (cf. divorce, diverse in Jassem 2013c).

Divide (division) from Arabic fatta, tafattat 'divide, break' or faDDa, tafaDDaD 'break' via reordering and changing /t & D/ to /d/.

Drill via Dutch drillen 'turn around, whirl, bore a hole' from Arabic daar, dawaraan (n) 'turn around' via /l/-split from /r/.

-Ectomy from Arabic qaTam 'cut (the top)', turning /q & T/ into /k & t/.

Engrave from Arabic qaraf (inqaraf) 'break' or 2afar (in2afar) 'engrave, dig' via reordering and passing /2/ into /g/.

Erode (erosion) from Arabic jarada 'scrape, peel' via reordering and merging /j/ into /d/.

Excavate (cave, cavity) from Arabic kohf 'cave' via /h & f/-merger; jauf, jawwaf (v) 'inside (hollow)' where /j/ became /k/; or qa2af 'shovel away' where /q & 2/ merged into /k/.

Explode via Latin explauder (ex- 'out' from Arabic aqSa 'far, out' where /q & S/ became /k & s/ (Jassem 2013a) + plauder 'clap') from Arabic Tabal 'beat up, drum up' via reordering and turning /T/ into /d/ or balaj 'to explode', turning /j/ into /d/.

Extract (extraction) via Latin extrahere (ex- 'out' from Arabic aqSa 'far, out' where /q & S/ became /k & s/ (Jassem 2013a) + trahere 'draw, drag, pull' from Arabic jarra 'draw' where /j/ split into /t & h/); Taraqa(t) 'strike off', turning /T & q/ into /t & k/; or Tara2a(t) 'throw away', turning /2/ into /k/.

Fault from Arabic faq(at) 'split', turning /q/ into /t/.

Fall (fell) from Arabic afala 'fall, set, disappear'.

Fell (felling) from Arabic fal3 'fell, uproot' via /3/-loss.

File from Arabic falla 'file, cut'.

Fine (coffee) from Arabic fara 'mince', merging /r & m/ into /n/; fara 'cut small', turning /r/ into /n/; sa2an 'to mince, make powder' via /s & 2/-merger into /f/; or naa3im 'fine' via reversal and merging /3 & m/ into /n/.

Fissure from Arabic faSar (fasar) 'roll out' or fazar 'split (from the inside out), break open', turning /S (z, s)/ into /sh/.

Flake from Arabic faql 'flake, division', mutating /q/ into /k/.

Fork (bifurcate) from Arabic far(r)aq 'divide; to fork'; /q/ became /k/.

Fracture (fraction) from Arabic farkath 'of bread, to break' where /th/ became /f/, farq(at) 'division,
break', *farSahk(at)* 'fracture', merging /S & kh/ into /k/, *farazdaq* 'of bread, a broken piece' via /z & q/-merger into /k/ and turning /d/ into /t/, or *kars(at)* 'fracture' via reordering and turning /s/ into /f/.

**Fragment** from Arabic *faraq* (*farraq*), *mutafarriq* (adj) 'to divide'; /q/ evolved into /g/.

**Gallows** from Arabic *qala3* 'uproot, kill' via /3/-loss and turning /q/ into /g/ or *qaSal* 'cut', merging /q & S/ into /g/.

**Gather** from Arabic *qara'a, qira'a'at* 'gather, read' via reordering and turning /q & t/ into /g & th/ or *kathura, katheer* (adj) 'to become more or larger', turning /k/ into /g/.

**Go off** from Arabic *faqa3* 'to explode' via reordering and /3/-loss.

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

**Grit** *(grits)* from Arabic *qarT(at)* 'crush, cut', turning /q & T/ into /g & t/.

**Gun** from Arabic *qana* 'spear, arrow' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /g/ or *sinaan* 'arrow (head)', replacing /s/ by /g/.

**Hammer** from Arabic *jamra(t)* 'stone, spark' via lexical shift and turning /j/ into /h/ or *qaddoom* 'hammer' where /q/ became /h/ and /d/ merged into /m/.

**Hang** from Arabic *shanaq* 'hang' or *khanaq* 'suffocate', passing /sh (kh) & q/ into /h & g/.

**Hew** from Arabic *2affa* 'cut (the edge)' or *haffa (halafa)* 'cut', turning /2 & f/ into /h & w/.

**Hook** from Arabic *3afkio(t), 3akaf* (v) 'hook; handl-bent stick', merging /3 & f/ into /h/; or *3ukkaaz* 'hook' where /3/ became /h/ while /k & z/ merged.

**Incision** *(concise, precise; scissors)* from Arabic *qaSSa (inqaSSa)* 'cut', or *jazza (injazza)* 'cut', *2azza (in2azza)* 'slice' where /q (j & 2)/ changed to /s/ all.

**Inject** from Arabic *shaqqa(t) (inshaqqat)* 'cut', turning /sh & q/ into /j & k/; or *shakhat (inshakhat)* 'cut' where /sh & kh/ became /j & k/.

**Injure** from Arabic *jar2 (injara2)* 'injure' via /2/-loss.

**Issue** from Arabic *juz* 'part, issue', merging /j & z/ into /s (sh)/.

**Jam** from Arabic *jama3* 'join, gather' via /3/-loss.

**Join** *(Joint)* from Arabic *jama3* 'join, gather' via /3/-loss.

**Kill** from Arabic *qatal* 'kill' via /q & t/-merger, *qala3* 'uproot, kill' or *khala3* 'remove, kill' via /3/-loss and /kh/-mutation into /k/.

**Knife** from Arabic *sikkeen* 'knife' via reordering and turning /s/ into /f/.

**Lance** from Arabic *naSl* 'arrow' via reordering and turning /S/ into /k/.

**Liaison** from Arabic *waSal (inwaSal)* 'link, arrive' via reordering and turning /S/ into /k/.

**Link** from Arabic *3allaq* 'link' via reordering and turning /3 & q/ into /n & k/ or *waSal (inwaSal)* 'link, arrive' via reordering and turning /S/ into /k/.

**Mash** from Arabic *ma3as* 'mash', merging /3 & s/ into /sh/.

**Mill** *(Mull)* via Latin *molere* 'to grind' from Arabic *mala3* 'dislodge' via /3/-loss or *mil2* 'salt, turn into salt' via /2/-loss.

**Mull** *(Mull)* via Latin *molere* 'to grind' from Arabic *mala3* 'dislodge' via /3/-loss.

**Mince** from Arabic *mazzaq (inmazzaq)* 'to tear apart' via reordering and turning /q/ into /s/.
Missile from Arabic izmeel 'chisel' via lexical shift, reordering and turning /z/ into /s/, misalla(t) 'large needle' via lexical shift, or sihaam 'arrows' via reordering, merging /h/ into /s/, and /l/-insertion.

Needle from Arabic naSl (naDl) 'sword iron, needle, arrow' via lexical shift, reordering and turning /S/ into /d/.

Partition (part) from Arabic batara 'to cut' via reordering.

Peel from Arabic lubb 'pulp, inside' via lexical shift (divergence).

Piece from Arabic bijja(t) 'piece, a cut', bajja (v) 'to tear', turning /j/ into /s/ or baqia(t) '(remaining) piece', mutating /q/ into /s/.

Pierce from Arabic baqara 'cut into' via reordering and turning /q/ into /s/.

Pin from Arabic ibra(t), ibar (pl.) 'needle', turning /r/ into /n/.

Pound from Arabic dabba (indabba) 'to pound' via reordering.

Powder from Arabic turaab 'dust, powder' via reordering and turning /t/ into /d/ or ramaad 'dust' via reordering and turning /m/ into /p/.

Prune from Arabic bara (inbara) 'sharpen, trim' via reordering.

Pulverize via Latin pulvis 'dust, powder' from Arabic mil2 'salt, dust, very tiny' via lexical shift and turning /m & 2/ into /p & v/.

Puncture from Arabic baqaT, inbaqaT 'puncture, make a hole' via reordering, turning /q/ into /k/, and /r/-insertion.

Razor (raze) from Arabic reesha(t) 'small knife; feather', turning /sh/ into /z/ and inserting /r/; or shafra(t) 'razor' via reordering and merging /sh & f/ into /z/.

Regurgitate (regurgitation) from Arabic qarqaT(at) 'of animals, to eat; crush by teeth' via reordering and changing /q & T/ to /g & t/.

Rend from Arabic ratam 'break, crush' via reordering and turning /t & m/ into /d & n/ or damar 'destroy' via lexical shift, reversal, and substituting /n/ for /m/.

Rip from Arabic araba 'fall' or ra'ab 'mend, fix' via lexical shift or divergence (cf. rape from Arabic irb 'intercourse, vagina'; pray from Arabic ariba 'prostrate' (cf. Jassem 2012b).

Ruin from Arabic inhaar 'to ruin' via reordering and /h/-loss or radam 'ruin, destroy' via /d & m/-merger into /n/.

Rupture from Arabic baraT 'rupture' via reordering.

Saxon via Old English seax 'knife' from Arabic seekh, seekhaan (pl.) 'large knife'; /kh/ split into /ks/.

Saw from Arabic saif 'sword' via lexical shift and changing /f/ to /w/ or 2azz 'to slice', merging /2 & z/ into /s/ (cf. shaaf 'see' where /sh & f/ became /s & w/; see-saw from Arabic shaa2 'swing' via reduplication and merging /sh & 2/ into /s/).

Scar via Latin eschara and Greek eskhara 'sab formed after a burn; literally hearth, fireplace' from Arabic saqar 'fire' or Zarq 'a burn; fire' via reordering and turning /2 & q/ into /s & k/; or via Middle English skar 'cut, incision, crack' from Arabic sharkh 'cut, crack' or jar2 'wound' via reordering and turning /j (sh) & 2 (kh)/ into /s & k/ or kasar 'break, fraction' via reordering and lexical shift.

Schism from Arabic qism 'division', turning /q/ into /sh (sk)/.

Scissors (incision) from Arabic qaSSa, qaSSaaS(at) (n) 'cut, cutter', turning /q & S/ into /s/ and inserting /r/ or or shaqaS, mishqaS (n) 'cut' via reordering and mutating /sh, q, & S/ into /s/ all.
Scrape from Arabic bashar 'scrape' via reordering and splitting /sh/ into /sk/ (cf. scrap from Arabic kharib 'scrap, useless, destroyed', splitting /kh/ into /sk/).

Scratch from Arabic qarTash (qaTash) 'cut', splitting /q/ into /sk/.

Screw from Arabic gharrz 'stick in' via reordering and changing /gh & z/ to /k & s/ or Sarr 'small, stabilizing stones fitted between larger ones', splitting /S/ into /sk/.

Sculpt from Arabic Salab(at) 'strong, hard stone; to crucify' via lexical shift and turning /S/ into /sk/.

Section (dissection, sect, sectarian) from Arabic shaqq(at), tashaqqat (v) 'to dissect'; /sh & q/ became /s & k/.

Segment (segmentation) from Arabic qasam(at) (inqasam(at)) 'segment' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/.

Segregate (segregation) from Arabic sharhaqa(t) (sharshaq(at)), tasharaq (v) 'to split thin and small, to segregate' via reordering and turning /sh & q/ into /s & k/ or shaqshaqat (v) 'to split up' via /r/-insertion.

Separate from Arabic zabar(at) 'to cut', turning /z/ into /s/.

Sever (severance) from Arabic sha3ara (insha3ara) 'to hair-split', za3ar (inza3ara) 'to cut (the tail)', or zabara (inzabara) 'cut', turning /sh (z) & 3/ into /s & v/.

Shakespeare from a combination of Arabic shaaki 'of weapons' wearing, brandishing' and sibaal 'arrows' via /l/-mutation into /r/ shibria(t) 'small, hand-size knife', replacing /sh/ by /s/.

Sharp from Arabic jarrab, mujarrab (adj) 'of knives, sharp' via /j/-mutation into /sh/.

Shatter (shutter) from Arabic shaTara 'split', turning /T/ into /t/.

Shave from Arabic shaffa 'to cut (branches)'.

Shear from Arabic sha3ara (insha3ara) 'to hair-split' or za3ar 'to cut (the tail)', merging /sh (z) & 3/ into /s/.

Shorten (short; Kurtz) from Arabic qaSeera(t), inqaSar (v) 'short', merging /q & S/ into /sh/.

Shovel from Arabic rafl 'shovel; kick' via reversal and changing /r/ to /l/.

Shred (shredder) from Arabic sharaTa 'shred', turning /T/ into /d/.

Slam from Arabic lam 'hit' via reordering and turning /k/ into /s/.

Slash from Arabic qaSala 'cut' or jazala 'cut' via reordering and turning /j & z/ into /s & sh/.

Slay (slaughter) from Arabic salakh 'to skin, to kill', turning /kh/ into /g (y)/.

Slice from Arabic sha6akh 'cut' where /sh & kh/ became /s/; or jazala 'cut' via reordering and turning /j & z/ into /s/.

Slim from Arabic Salam 'cut', turning /S/ into /s/.

Slit from Arabic zalaT 'to wound', turning /z & T/ into /s & t/.

Smack from Arabic Samaq (maSaq) 'smack, hit', substituting /s & k/ into /S & q/.

Smash from Arabic Sama3a (maSa3) 'cut out, hit' via reordering and turning /S & 3/ into /s & sh/ or hashama 'smash' via reordering and substituting /s/ for /h/.

Snip (snipe, sniper) from Arabic nashab, nushshab (n) 'of arrows, to hit-cut' via lexical shift and turning /sh/ into /s/; shanab 'of teeth, sharp' via lexical shift and changing /sh/ into /s/; or zabar 'to snip' via reordering and mutating /z & r/ into /s & n/.
Spade from Arabic Saabba(t) 'a digging tool, a spade', turning /S & t/ into /s & d/.

Spear from Arabic sibaal 'arrows', turning /l/ into /r/ or shibria(t) 'small, hand-size knife', replacing /sh/ by /s/.

Spike from Arabicshawk 'thorn' via lexical shift and turning /sh & w/ into /s & p/ or qaSab 'reed' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q & S/ into /k & s/.

Splinter via Middle Low German splint 'thin piece of iron' from Arabic sabalat 'arrow head' via /r/-insertion.

Split from Arabic bazal(at) 'cut', tabSeel 'removal', or faSa(l/at) 'to split' via reordering and turning /z (S)/ into /s/.

Squeeze from Arabic qaSa3a 'press down, suppress, kill by fingernails' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /3/ into /z/, ja3aSa 'suppress', faghaSa 'smash' where /f, gh, & S/ became /s, k, & z/, or 3aSSa (3aSaSa) 'hold tight, press hard' where /3 & S/ became /s & k/.

Stake from Arabic khoazooq 'stake' via reordering, turning /q, z, & kh/ into /k, t, & s/; seekh 'large knife', turning /kh/ into /k/ and inserting /t/.

Stick from Arabic ghazza(t) 'stick in' via reordering and turning /gh & z/ into /s & k/ or 3aSaat 'a stick' via reordering and turning /3 & S/ into /s & k/.

Sting from Arabic naghaza(t) 'to sting' via reordering and turning /gh & z/ into /g & s/.

Strike from Arabic Taraq 'strike', splitting /T/ into /st/.

Sunder (asunder) from Arabic shaTar (inshaTar) via reordering and mutating /sh & T/ into /s & d/ or jadhar (injadhar) 'cut, uproot' via reordering and turning /j & dh/ into /s & d/.

Surgery (surgeon, surgical) from Arabic sharaq 'cut', shara2 'cut', or sharkh 'cut' via reordering and turning /sh & q (2, kh)/ into /s & g/ or qashar 'remove (skin)' via reordering and /q & sh/-mutation into /s & g/.

Sword from Arabic saoToor, sawwaTeer (pl.) 'big knife' via reordering and turning /T/ into /d/.

Terse from Arabic qaSeer 'short, brief' via reordering and turning /q & S/ into /t & s/.

Tool from Arabic aalat 'tool, device' via reordering.

Trim from Arabic ratama 'to break, smash' via reordering and lexical shift, farama 'mince, cut small' or qarama (jarama) 'cut the top', turning /f (q, j)/ into /t/.

Tumble from Arabic qalab, maqloob (adj) 'to tumble, turn over' via reordering and turning /q/ into /t/. See collapse.

Tear from Arabic tarra (Tarra) 'tear, cut'; farra 'unsew', turning /f/ into /t/; or dha'ar 'eye drop' where /dh/ became /t/.

Weapon from Arabic 2arba(t) 'lance' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /2 & r/ into /w & n/.

Wear from Arabic hara 'wear out', turning /h/ into /w/ (cf. Tear and Wear from Arabic tarr wa farr (harr)).

Wound from ArabicTanna (aTanna) 'cut' via reordering and substituting /d/ for /T/ or damm, adma (v) 'blood' via lexical shift, reordering, and splitting /m/ into /w & n/.

To sum, the total number of cutting and breaking words amount to 145 or so, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

DISCUSSION

It can be clearly seen from the results above that cutting and breaking words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are true cognates in the sense of having similar or identical forms and meanings; however, their differences are due to natural and plausible causes of linguistic change at the
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The analysis has shown that every single one of which has a true Arabic cognate, which can be checked in the results above and/or the relevant previous studies like Jassem (2012c) for pronouns, (2012d) for determiners, (2012e) for verb 'to be', (2012f) for inflectional morphemes, (2013a) for derivational morphemes, and (2013i) for personal names. Consequently, Arabic and English are dialects of the same language, with Arabic being the source or parent language owing to its phonetic complexity and lexical multiplicity and variety (for detail, see Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-i)).

The implications of such a language picture for linguistic theory and language origin are immensely huge, interestingly (Jassem 2013l). On the one hand, it implies that the so-called proto-Indo-European language hypothesis is fictitiously groundless which should be rejected outright because all English words are traceable to Arabic sources; this renders it baseless and false for lacking solid foundations to stand upon. On the other hand, it implies, on a larger scale, that all human languages are related to one another, which in the end stem and descend from a single 'perfect' source, which emerged suddenly but became simpler and simpler over time. In other words, languages change very, very slowly over time as has been shown in Pagel et al (2013) in which it was found that some 27 common English core words (e.g., pronouns) have changed little in the last 15,000.00 years! Reconstructing that source is still possible provided that that depends on ancient world language(s), which have survived into modern ones in different forms. Arabic is perhaps such a great survivor, which may be the best possible link to that old perfect language on which analysis should focus. Arabic can be said to be a great, great living linguistic inheritor and survivor, indeed, which could have maintained a great many features of that original language, technically known as proto-language (Harper 2012) or proto-world-language (Ruhlen 1987, 1994).

To sum up, the foregoing cutting and breaking words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are true cognates with similar forms and meanings; Arabic can be safely said to be their origin all.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main results of the study can be summed up as follows:

1. The 145 cutting and breaking words or so in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and
Arabic are true cognates with similar forms and meanings. However, their differences are due to natural and plausible phonological, morphological and/or lexical factors (cf. Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-i).

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

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

iv) The lexical root theory has been adequate for the analysis of the close genetic relationships between cutting and breaking words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek.

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

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