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THE ARABIC ORIGINS OF "MOVEMENT AND ACTION WORDS" IN ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: A LEXICAL ROOT THEORY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the Arabic origins or cognates of *movement* and *action* words in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek from a lexical root theory perspective. The data consists of 200 terms or so such as *act, do, make, work, move, remove, walk, pass, immigrate, leave, live, stay, journey, tour, wander, march, approach, go, come, ride, skate, glide, slide, oscillate, occur, recur, play, lay, sit, squat, set,* 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 and French *approach* comes from Arabic *qareeb* 'near, approaching' via reversal and changing /q/ to /ch/; *act* derives from Arabic *kadd* 'act, work', turning /d/ into /t/; English *walk* and German *Waltz/walzen* 'walk, dance' come from Arabic *walaq* 'walk', mutating /q/ into /k/. Consequently, the results entail, contrary to Comparative Method claims, that Arabic, English and all (Indo-)European languages belong to the same language, let alone the same family. They, therefore, prove the adequacy of the lexical root theory according to which Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are dialects of the same language with the first being the origin. Because of their phonetic complexity, huge lexical variety and multiplicity, Arabic words are the original source from which English and all the others stemmed.

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

INTRODUCTION

The lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-m) first arose 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). Conversely, it firmly established the inextricable genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and lexically or semantically (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-m).

Nineteen studies have been carried out so far. Phonetically, Jassem (2013c) outlined the English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates of Arabic back consonants: viz., 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, four papers described the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit personal pronouns (Jassem 2012c, 2013l), determiners (Jassem 2012d), and verb 'to be' forms

(Jassem 2012e). Lexically, eleven studies 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), family words (Jassem 2013k), and cutting and breaking words (Jassem 2013m).

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

RESEARCH METHODS

The Data

The data consists of 200 *movement* and *action* words or so such as *act, do, make, work, move, remove, walk, pass, immigrate, leave, live, stay, journey, tour, wander, march, approach, go, come, ride, skate, glide, slide, oscillate, occur, recur, play, lay, sit, squat, set,* and so on. Their selection has been based on the author's knowledge of their frequency and use and English dictionaries and thesauri. For quick reference, they will be 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: 217-33, 350-52), Ibn Seedah (1996: 3/98-118; 12/36, 106), and Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main.

In transcribing the data, normal spelling is used for practical purposes; nevertheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds, including /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /t, d, dh, & s/, and /'/ for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c).

The above *movement* and *action* words can make up full, natural texts on their own, e.g.,

> All move, turn, orbit, and rotate. Cars run, race, accelerate, and speed; they facilitate movement and journeys. Horses gallop, drawing carts on the roads; riders mount them. Ice-skaters glide hurriedly; tourists come and go, crossing and trekking the tracks in and climbing the mountains; babies crawl and walk; snakes approach creeping; the earth rocks and jolts; water currents run; dogs sleigh on ice. Travelers depart, leave, live, and arrive. Acts and works recur. In sum, this concise description links English and Arabic exactly.

Every word in the above English text has a true Arabic cognate as will be shown in the analysis below!?

Data Analysis

Theoretical Framework: The Lexical Root Theory

The theoretical framework for data analysis will be the lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-m). It is so called because of employing the lexical (consonantal) root in examining genetic relationships between words such as 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 and modern Arabic dictionaries (e.g., Ibn Manzoor 1974, 2013) used consonantal roots in listing lexical entries, a practice first founded by Alkhaleel (Jassem 2012e).

The structure of the lexical root theory is simple, which comprises a theoretical principle or hypothesis and five practical procedures of analysis. The principle states that:

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

due to natural and plausible causes 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-l), a brief summary will suffice here.

As to the first methodological procedure, it 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).

The second 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 *baien, baan* (v) 'clear, plain' via /l/-insertion or split from /n/ (Jassem 2013i).

The third 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.

Likewise, 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 whereas /a:/ is a kind of /' (h)/. 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 also 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 (for detail, see Jassem 2012a-f).

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

Finally, the comparative historical analysis compares every word in English in particular and German, French, Greek, and Latin in general with its Arabic counterpart phonetically, morphologically, and semantically on the basis of its history and development in English (e.g., Harper 2012; Pyles and Algeo 1993) and Arabic (e.g., Ibn Manzour 2013; Altha3alibi 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

Accelerate *(acceleration, accelerator, decelerate)* from Arabic *asra3a, saree3* (adj.) 'go fast, fast' where /l/ split from /r/ and /3/ was lost; *3asal* 'of wolves, speed', merging /3/ into /s/; or *a3jal, 3ajal* (n) 'speed', merging /3 & j/ into /s/.

Access *(accession, accessible)* from Arabic *khashsha* 'enter'; /kh & sh/ became /k & s/. (cf. **excess, exceed** from Arabic *jaaza, jaawaza* 'exceed' where /j & z/ became /k & s/

Act *(action, activity)* from Arabic *kadd* 'work hard', turning /d/ into /t/; *kada2* 'work', turning /d & 2/ into /t & Ø/; *jadd* 'work hard', turning /j & d/ into /k & t/; or *2adath* 'act, event', *2adeeth* 'talk' turning /2/ into /k/ and merging /d & th/ into /t/ (cf. *2aq* 'right, law', *2aqiqat* 'fact, actual', *3aqd* 'act, contract' via /2 & 3/-loss and turning /d/ into /t/; *akeed* 'sure, actual', turning /d/ into /t/).

Adventure *(vent)* from Arabic *nafadha, naafidha(t)* (n) 'to penetrate, vent, window' via lexical shift (divergence) and changing /dh/ to /t/; or *faDD (infaDD)* 'leave, go' via reordering and turning /D/ into /t/.

Alienate *(alienation, alien)* via Latin *alienus* 'foreigner, stranger', *alius* '(an)other' from Arabic *naa'i* 'far' via /l/-split from /n/; or *3aali, 3iliat* (n), *ta3aala* (v) 'high' via /3/-loss and lexical shift. See **elevate**.

Alight from Arabic *shaqal(at), tashaqqal* 'ride' via lexical shift, reordering, and merging /sh & q/ into /gh/ (cf. Jassem 2013e).

Approach *(rapprochement, approximately, proximity)* from Arabic *qareeb* 'near', *aqrab*

(comp. adj.) 'nearer' via reversal and turning /q/ into /ch/.

Approximate *(proximity, approch)* from Arabic *qareeb, aqrab*, *muqtarib* (adj) 'near, nearer' via reordering and turning /q/ into /ks/.

Arrive *(arrival)* from Arabic *raa2a*, *rawaa2* (n) 'leave' via lexical shift (divergence) and /2/-mutation into /v/.

Ascend *(ascendancy, ascendant, transcend, transcendence, descend, descent)* from Arabic *Sa3ada*, *aS3ad, maS3ad* (n) 'ascend', turning /S & 3/ into /s & n/.

Assault from Arabic *Saula(t)* 'assault, attack', turning /S/ into /s/.

Attack from Arabic *dakka* 'attack, hit', substituting /t/ for /d/; or *hataka* 'attack, violate' by deleting /h/.

Avoid *(avoidance)* from Arabic *2aada, a2eed* 'avoid', changing /2/ to /v/ or *faada, tafaada* 'avoid'. See **evade**.

Away *(way)* from Arabic *wajh, wijha(t)* 'face, way, direction', merging /j & h/ into /y/ or *walli* 'go away', merging /l/ into /y/.

Balance via Latin *bilancia (bilanx)* of *bis* 'twice' (see Jassem 2012a) and *lanx* 'dish, plate' from Arabic *laqn* 'big round dish' via reordering and mutating /q/ into /(k)s/.

Board *(a ship)* from Arabic *dubur* 'back, ride' or *rakiba* 'ride' via reordering and changing /k/ to /d/.

Bounce from Arabic *banas* 'flee, escape' via lexical shift or *nabaz* 'appear suddenly, jump' via reordering.

Bound *(rebound)* from Arabic *Tannab* 'stand' via lexical shift, reversal, and turning /T/ into /d/; *Tabba* 'of balls, to bound' or *dabba, dabeeb* (n) 'walk' via reversal, turning /T/ into /d/, and /n/-insertion.

Car *(cart)* via French *carre* and Latin *carrus* 'two-wheeled chariot' from Arabic *jarra, jarraar* (n) 'draw, pull, drag; tractor' where /j/ changed to /k/ or *saar, saiara(t)* 'move, car', turning /s/ into /k/.

Carry *(carriage, carrier, courier)* from Arabic *aqalla* 'carry' where /q & l/ became /k & r/ or *wazara, wizr* 'carry' via reordering and turning /z/ into /k/.

Cast *(broadcast)* from Arabic *qadhaf* 'throw, cast', turning /q, dh, & f/ into /k, s, & t/ and *ba3eed, bu3d* (n) 'far, broad', substituting /r/ for /3/.

Circulate *(circuit, circle, circum)* from Arabic *qurS(at)* 'a rounded object; circle' in which /q & S/ became /s & k/.

Cleanse from Arabic *kan(n)as* 'cleanse', splitting /l/ from /n/.

Climb from Arabic *qalaba* 'turn over' via lexical shift or *sullam* 'ladder, go up' in which /s/ became /k/.

Clog from Arabic *ghalq* 'lock, close'; /gh & q/ became /k & g/.

Close *(closure, enclosure)* from Arabic *ghalq* 'lock, close' where /gh & q/ became /k & s/; *sakkara* 'to close' via reordering and turning /r/ into /l/; *qalaSa* 'become smaller, close' or *khalaSa* 'finish' where /q (kh) & S/ became /k & s/; or *2aSar, in2aSar* 'siege' via reordering and turning /2, S, & r/ into /k, s, & l/.

Coil from Arabic *lakka* 'coil, encircle' via reversal.

Come *(become, becoming)* from Arabic *qaama, qoom* 'rise, stand, come'; /q/ became /k/ (cf. **comely** from Arabic *jameel* 'beautiful'; /j/ changed to /k/).

Construct *(construction)* via Latin *construere* 'heap, accumulate, build, make' from Arabic *Sar2* 'building' via /S/-split into /st/ and turning /2/ into /k/; *Seera(t), Saiar* (v) '(animal) building', splitting /S/ into /st/; or *kathura* 'become large' where /k & th/ became /s & t/.

Converge *(convergence, convergent, diverge, divergence, verge; divorce; fork, bifurcation)* from Arabic *faraqa* 'divide'; /q/ turned into /j/ (Jassem 2013c).

Course from Arabic *jara, jaariat* (n) or *karra, karra(t)* (n) 'run, flow, happen', turning /j & t/ into /k & s/.

Crawl from Arabic *arqala* 'of camels, walk' via reordering; *rijl, tarajjal* (v) 'leg, walk' via lexical shift, reordering and turning /j/ into /k/; *qa2ar* 'crawl' via /q & 2/-merger into /k/ and /l/-split from /r/, *harwal* 'run slowly' via lexical shift and turning /h/ into /k/; *rakal* 'foot-hit' via lexical shift and reordering; or *harkal* 'walk aimlessly' via reordering and merging /h & k/.

Creep from Arabic *2arba* 'to creep', turning /2/ into /k/.

Cross *(across)* from Arabic *karsa(2/3)* 'walk with difficulty', merging /s & 2 (3)/; *karsaf* 'walk in fetters', merging /s & f/; *qarfaS* 'sit crosswise' via lexical shift and merging /f & S/ into /s/; *raqaS* 'dance' via lexical shift, reordering and turning /q & S/ into /k & s/; *karaj* 'run, cruise' where /j/ became /s/; or *3araj, a3raj* 'limp' where /3 & j/ changed to /k & s/; (cf. **cross** 'a tall, round pole' from Arabic *ghurz* 'a stick, a pole' where /gh & z/ became /k & s/; **across** from Arabic *3arD, a3raD* 'width, turning /3 & D/ into /k & s/).

Cruise from Arabic *karaja* 'run, cruise'; /j/ became /s. See **cross**.

Dance from Arabic *naTaz* 'go up and down' via reordering and turning /T & z/ into /d & s/.

Dash from Arabic *da3aj* 'go quickly' or *da3as* 'tread, go quickly', merging /3 & j (s)/ into /sh/.

Decline *(declination, declension; incline; recline)* from Arabic *nazal, tanzeel* 'go down' via reordering and turning /t & z/ into /d & k/; or *2ana, in2ana* 'bend' where /2/ became /k/ and /l/ split from /n/. See **Incline**.

Delve from Arabic *dalafa* 'walk/come slowly'.

Depart *(departure)* from Arabic *adbara* 'leave'; /t/ split from /d/.

Design from Arabic *Sana3, taSnee3* (n) 'make, design' via reordering and turning /t, S, & 3/ into /d, s, & g/ (Jassem 2013c).

Dial from Arabic *daira(at), deer* (v) 'circle, dial', turning /r/ into /l/.

Dig from Arabic *daq* 'to dig'; /q/ became /g/.

Do *(did, done)* from Arabic *'adda* 'do, work, perform'.

Down from Arabic *doon* 'down; lower'.

Drag from Arabic *daraja* 'walk slowly' where /j/ became /g/; *daraka* 'reach, walk' via lexical shift and turning /k/ into /g/; or *jarra, jarjara* 'drag, draw', turning /j/ into /d & g/.

Draw *(draft)* from Arabic *jarra* 'draw, drag'; /j/ became /d/. See **drag**.

Drive *(drift)* from Arabic *dafara* 'kick' via reordering and lexical shift.

Elevate *(elevation, elate, elation, elite, alt, altitude, aloof)* from Arabic *3uloo (3alwat, 3iliat)* (n), *ta3aala (i3tala)* (v) 'high', deleting /3/ and mutating /w/ into /v/. See **alien**. (Jassem 2013c)

Elope *(elopement)* from Arabic *haraba* 'to escape', deleting /h/ and mutating /r/ into /l/; or *abala, alaba* 'go' via reordering and lexical shift.

Emanate from Arabic *nama, tanaama* 'grow' via reordering.

Embark from Arabic *rakiba, markib* (n) 'embark, ride' via reordering.

Emigrate *(emigration, émigré, immigrate, immigration, immigrant)* from Arabic *maraqa(t), tamarraq* 'pass, walk away' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/; or from *hajara, hijra(t)* (n) 'leave, emigrate' where /h & j/ became /m & g/.

Enter *(entry, entrance)* via Latin *entrare (intra, inter)* 'within, between, among' from Arabic *thanaia, athnaa'* 'inside, within, through' via reordering, turning /th/ into /t/, and /r/-split from /n/; from Arabic *udnu* 'come near, enter' through reordering, changing /d/ to /t/, and inserting /r/; from *idhin* 'permission; entry' via reordering, turning /dh/ into /t/, and inserting /r/; or *intaDhir, anDhir* 'wait' via lexical shift and merging /t & Dh/ into /t/.

Equilibrium via a combination of Latin *aequus* 'level, just, even' from Arabic *yusaawi, sawi* (adj) 'equal' where /s/ became /k/ + *libra* 'scales' from Mediterranean *lithra* 'a scale of 0.235 kg' from Arabic *litr, latara* (v) 'a litre' or *raTl* 'a scale, a weight' via reversal and turning /T/ into /b (th)/.

Escalate *(escalation, escalator)* from Arabic *sallaqa, tasallaq* 'climb' via reordering and turning /q/ into /k/. See **scale**.

Escape *(escapement, escapee)* from Arabic *dhahaba (yadhhab)* 'go'; /dh & h/ turned into /s & k/ respectively.

Essay from Arabic *sa3a, sa3i* (n) 'try, work' via /3 & s/-merger (see Jassem 2013i).

Evade *(evasion, evasive)* from Arabic *2aada* 'avoid, step aside'; /2/ became /v/. See **avoid**.

Evolve *(evolution, revolve, devolve, involve, Volvo)* from Arabic *laffa* 'turn, fold' via reordering or from *2awla* 'turn, change, about' where /2 & w/ turned into /v/ both (Jassem 2012b).

Exile via Latin *exilium* 'exile' as a combination of *ex-* 'out' from Arabic *aqSa* 'out, far' where /q & S/ became /k & s/ + *il/al* 'away' from Arabic *walla* 'go away' via /w & l/-merger; from *qalla3a* 'exile, drive out', splitting /q/ into /ks/ and deleting /3/; or *jala, ajla* 'drive out' where /j/ split into /ks/. See **alienate**.

Exit via a combination of Latin *ex* 'out' from Arabic *aqSa* 'out, far' where /q & S/ became /k & s/ + *ire* 'go' from Arabic *raa2a* 'go' via /2/-loss; *ata* 'to come' via lexical shift; or *khaTa* 'step, walk' where /kh/ became /ks/.

Extradite *(extradition)* from Arabic *Tarad(at)* 'drive out'; /T/ changed to /d/.

Facilitate *(facility, facile; difficulty)* from Arabic *sahl, suhoola(t)* (n) 'easy, facilitate' via reordering and substituting /f/ for /h/.

Fit from Arabic *faTT* 'jump, fit'; /T/ became /t/.

Fix *(fixation, affix, prefix, suffix)* via Latin *fixus, figere* (v) 'immovable' from Arabic *fakhkh* 'snare, trap', turning /kh/ into /ks/ or *waqaf* 'stop', merging /w & f/ and splitting /q/ into /ks/.

Flee from Arabic *falla* 'flee, leave'.

Fly from Arabic *farra* 'fly'; /r/ became /l/ (see Jassem 2013f).

Free *(Friday)* from Arabic *farra* 'fly, escape'; *falla* 'flee', turning /l/ into /r/; *faraja, afraja* 'set free' where /j/ became /ee/; or *shareef* 'free, noble' via /sh & f/-merger (see Jassem 2013j).

Gallop from Arabic *ghalab* 'of horses, outrun', turning /gh/ into /g/.

Get from Arabic *ghada* 'go, leave, arrive, become' or *qaDa* 'leave' via lexical shift and turning /gh (q) & d (D)/ into /g & t/; (cf. *beget* from Arabic *jaab(at)* 'she begot' via reordering and turning /j/ into /g/; *forget* from Arabic *faqad* 'forget, miss' where /q/ became /g/ and /r/ was inserted).

Glide *(gladiator)* from Arabic *qalaT* 'move forward', turning /q & T/ into /g & d/.

Go *(ago, gangway;* German *gehen)* from Arabic *jaa'a* 'come' via lexical shift (divergence) and turning /j/ into /g/ or *hajja* 'go, leave', merging /h & j/ into /g/.

Guide *(guidance)* from Arabic *qaada* 'lead, guide', turning /q/ into /g/; or *hada* 'guide' where /h/ became /g/.

Gush from Arabic *jasha* 'gush, come out', turning /j/ into /g/; *shakhkha* 'make water' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /kh/ into /g/; or *ghaaSa* 'sink, go deep down' via lexical shift (divergence) and turning /gh & S/ into /g & s/.

Gyrate *(gyration)* from Arabic *karra(t)* 'turn' or *kura(t), kawwar* (v) 'ball, turn'; /k/ became /g/.

Happen *(mishap)* from Arabic *aSaab, muSaab* (n) 'befall, happen', turning /S/ into /h/ and inserting /n/.

Head *(towards)* from Arabic *wajh, tawajjah* (v) 'face, head, go', turning /w & j/ into /h & d/ (cf. **heed** from Arabic or *hada, ihtada* 'guide').

Hit from Arabic *3ada, 3adoo* (n) 'attack, hit' or *hadda* 'destroy', turning /3 & d/ into /h & t//.

Home *(homing)* from Arabic *2awm* 'homing, flying over', turning /2/ into /h/.

Hop from Arabic *haab* 'jump/walk with one leg up'.

Hover from Arabic *raff, rafraf* or *farr, farfar* 'flutter, fly over' via reversal and splitting /h/ from /f/.

Hurdle from Arabic *3arqal* or *3arTal* 'stop, hurdle', turning /3 & q (T)/ into /h & d/.

Hurry from Arabic *hara3a* 'hurry'; /3/ was deleted or turned into /y/ via /g/.

In from Arabic *min* 'from, in, by' via lexical shift and /m & n/-merger or *huna (heen* in my accent) 'here' via /h/-loss.

Incline *(inclination, decline, recline)* from Arabic *nazal* 'go down' via reordering and turning /z/ into /k/ or *2ana, in2ana* 'bend' where /2/ became /k/ and /l/ split from /n/. See **decline**.

Issue from Arabic *saa2a* 'move, go, flow', merging /s & 2/.

Jail from Arabic *sajan* 'imprison', merging /s & j/ and turning /n/ into /l/.

Jolt from Arabic *jaTal* 'beat, hit' via reordering and changing /T/ to /t/ or *jald* 'hit, strike', turning /d/ into /t/.

Journey from Arabic *jaala, jawalaan* (n) 'journey, move about'; /l/ turned into /r/.

Jump from Arabic *shabba* 'jump'; /sh/ turned into /j/ and /m/ split from /b/.

Kick from Arabic *Sakka* 'kick' or *kazza* 'push' where /S (z)/ both became /k/.

Lag from Arabic *la2aq* 'follow, lag', merging /2 & q/ into /g/.

Land from Arabic *najd* 'land, earth', splitting /l/ from /n/ and merging /j & d/; *laTa* 'lie low' in which /T/ split into /n & d/; or *dana* 'come down' via reversal and /l/-split from /n/ (see Jassem 2013f).

Lay via Old English *lecgan/laggian* 'place in the ground, have sex with' and German *legen* from Arabic *laq(q)a2a* 'place in the ground, have sex with', merging /q & 2/ into /g (ɣ); or *alqa* 'put, throw', turning /q/ into /g/.

Lead *(leadership, lord)* from Arabic *dalla, daleel* (n) 'lead' via reversal or *raada, raa'id* (n) 'lead', turning /r/ into /l/.

Lean rom Arabic *maal* 'to lean' via reversal and turning /m/ into /n/ (cf. *lean meat* from Arabic *na2eel* 'thin' via reversal and /2/-deletion and *damm* 'blood' via lexical shift, reversal and turning /d/ into /t/; *line* from Arabic *mail, meel* 'line' via reversal and turning /m/ into /n/; *lenient* from Arabic *laien(at)* 'lenient, soft').

Leap via Old English *hliep (hlyp)* 'leap' and German *hlauffan, lauffen* 'run' from Arabic *haab, haib(an)* (n) 'jump on one leg' via /h/-loss and /l/-insertion; *arba3a, ribaa3* (n) 'of animals, run' via lexical shift and turning /r & 3/ into /l & Ø/; or *laab* 'move about' or *liblib* 'moving quickly'.

Leave *(left)* from Arabic *falla* 'leave' via reversal; *2alla* 'arrive' via lexical shift and changing /2/

to /v/; *ra2al* 'leave', turning /2/ into /v/ and merging /r/ into /l/; or *khalaf* 'back, leave' via reordering and merging /kh/ into /f/.

Liaison *(liaise)* from Arabic *waSal, wuSlaan* (n), *Sil* (imp. v) 'arrive, connect' via reversal, merging /l & w/, and turning /S/ into /s/.

Lift from Arabic *rafa3a, rif3at* (n) 'lift' where /r & 3/ became /f & Ø/ or *lafaDh* 'throw' via lexical shift and turning /Dh/ into /t/.

Live (German *leben*) from Arabic *alabba, labba* 'to stay, to live', turning /b/ into /v/ or *lafa* 'live'; or *2alla, 2ill* 'arrive, live' via reversal and changing /2/ to /v/. (cf. **love** *(*German *lieben***)** from Arabic *alabba, laabb(at)* (n) 'love'.)

Make *(made)* from Arabic *aqaama* 'make, design' via reversal and turning /q/ into /k/.

March from Arabic *masha* 'to walk' via /r/-insertion; *maraqa* 'to pass by' in which /q/ became /ch/; or *maseer, saar* (v) 'march' via reordering and turning /s/ into /ch/.

Mate *(animal mating)* from Arabic *naTTa* 'jump' via lexical shift and turning /n & T/ into /m & t/. See **mount**.

Mount *(surmount)* from Arabic *amt* 'height' or *matn* 'mount' via reordering or *maTiat* 'a mounting animal', *imtaTa* (v) 'ride' or *naTTa* 'jump' via /n/-split from /m/.

Move *(movement, motion)* from Arabic *maDa* 'go, move' where /D/ became /v (t)/; *maada* 'move', turning /d/ into /v (t)/; *maa2a, mai2* (n) 'of camels, walk, move', turning /2/ into /v (t)/; or *math3* 'a woman's walk', merging /th & 3/ into /v/; (cf. **remove** from Arabic *ma2a* 'erase' where /2/ became /v/).

Near *(next, nigh)* via Old English *near* 'closer, nearer', comparative of *neah, neh* 'nigh, near' and German *nach* 'toward' from Arabic *na2wa* (*naa2* in spoken Arabic) 'toward, about, near to' via /2/-mutation into /h (g)/ and subsequent loss.

Obstacle via Latin *obstare* as a combination of *ob-* 'against' from Arabic *bi* 'with' via lexical shift and *stare* 'stand' from Arabic *jatha* 'sit' via lexical shift and turning /j & th/ into /s & t/.

Obstruct *(obstruction)* via Latin *obstruere* as a combination of *ob-* 'against' from Arabic *bi* 'with' via lexical shift and *struere* 'pile, build' from Arabic *Sar2* 'building', turning /S & 2/ into /st & k/; *Seera(t)* 'animal building', *Saiar* (v) or *soor(at), sawwar* (v) 'wall, build' where /S (s)/ split into /st/; *Sarra* 'insert small stones between larger ones to stabilize them' via /S/-split into /st/; or *Sabbar, Sabboor(at)* (n) 'pile up' via reordering and /S/-split into /st/.

Occur *(occurrence; recur, recurrent)* from Arabic *jara* 'to happen', turning /j/ into /k/. See **recur**.

Open from Arabic *abaana* 'bring into the open'.

Orbit *(orbiter)* from Arabic *3araba(t)* 'move, wander, car' via /3/-loss.

Oscillate from Arabic *zaqala(t)* 'push' where /z & q/ merged into /s/; *qalla(t)* 'self-move' in which /q/ became /s/; or *zal(zalat)* 'shake, move, rock', turning /z/ into /s/.

O**ust** from Arabic *aqsa* 'to oust'; /q/ split into /s & t/.

Out from Arabic *aat(i), ata* (v) 'coming' via lexical shift (divergence) or *Tala3* 'out' via reversal, /l & w/-merger, and /3/-loss.

Pass from Arabic *saab* 'to go, to pass' via reversal, *sabsab* 'walk quickly; flow' (cf. **piss** from Arabic *sabsab* 'go, pass, flow' via reversal (Jassem 2013d, h)).

Pause from Arabic *2abas* 'imprison, pause' via /2 & s/-merger.

Perambulate *(perambulator, ambulance, amble)* via French *ambler* 'walk as a horse does' and Latin *ambulare* 'to walk' from Arabic *laaba, lawb(at)* (n) 'of camels, to move about for drinking' via reordering and splitting /m/ from /b/; *balaa* 'of travel, get tired' via lexical shift and splitting /m/ from /b/; *labaTa* 'kick, move

legs, run' via reordering and turning /T/ into /t/.

Play via Old English *pleg(i)an, plega* (n) 'move rapidly, exercise, frolic' and German *pflegen* 'take charge of, cultivate' from Arabic *la3ib* 'to play' via reordering and /3/-mutation into /g (Ø)/.

Plot from Arabic *baiyata, bait* (n) 'plot, home' via /l/-insertion or *dabbar* 'plot' via reordering and turning /d & r/ into /t & l/.

Press *(compress, depress, impress, repress)* from Arabic *rabaS* 'press down' via reordering and turning /S/ into /s/.

Prison from Arabic *zaraba, zurbaan* (n) 'imprison' via reordering.

Proceed *(procedure, procession, process)* via Latin *procedere* 'go before' as a compound of *pro-* 'before' from Arabic *qabl* 'before' via reordering and merging /q & l/ into /r/ and *cedere* 'to go' from Arabic *dajja* 'walk, go', *jadda* or *kadda* 'walk, go' via reversal in one and turning /j (k)/ into /s/.

Progress *(progression, progressive; regress, ingress, digress, aggress)* from Arabic *kharaja* 'come out' in which /kh & j/ became /g & s/ (cf. *aggress* from Arabic *karasha* 'drive out' or *2arrasha* 'fight, attack' where /k (2) & sh/ became /g & s/).

Pull from Arabic *balla* 'to have in hand, catch'.

Push from Arabic *basas* 'keep away gently', turning /s/ into /sh/.

Put from Arabic *baTa2* 'put down' via /2/-loss or *waDa3* 'put', turning /w & D/ into /p & t/ and dropping /3/.

Queue from Arabic *waqaf, qif* 'stand, stop', merging /w & f/ into /w (ue)/.

Race from Arabic *rakaD* 'run' where /k & D/ merged into /s/; *jaree* 'running' via reversal and turning /j/ into /s/; or *raSSa* 'race, squeeze, press'.

Raise *(rise)* from Arabic *Dhahara* 'rise, appear' via reversal and merging /Dh & h/ into /s/.

Reach from Arabic *adraka, darak* (n) 'to reach', merging /d & r/ and turning /k/ into /ch/.

Recur *(recurrence, recurrent, occur)* from Arabic *karra, takarrar* 'to recur', turning /j/ into /k/. See **occur**.

Resign *(resigned, resignation)* from Arabic *sakan, sukoon* (n) 'stillness, motionlessness', turning /s/ into /k/.

Reverse *(inverse, obverse, converse, averse, adverse, revert, subvert)* from Arabic *raja3, rujoo3* (n) 'return' via reordering and turning /j & 3/ into /s & v/; or *waraa'* 'behind' where /w & '/ became /v & s/.

Ride *(road, raid)* via Old English *ridan* 'sit, be carried' from Arabic *raaDa* 'ride, tame-ride', *riaaDa(t)* (n), *raiyeD* (imp. v) 'sit', *arD* (n) 'earth' via lexical shift and turning /D/ into /d/; or *radafa, ardafa* 'to ride', merging /d & f/.

Rise *(sunrise; raise)* from Arabic *shurooq* '(sun) rise' via reordering and merging /sh & q/ into /s/ or *Dhuhoor* 'rise, appear' via reordering and merging /Dh & h/ into /s/.

Road *(raid, ride)* via Old English *rad* 'riding, journey, hostile incursion' from Arabic Arabic *raaDa* 'ride, tame-ride' via lexical shift and turning /D/ into /d/; *rawd/wird* 'road for water'; *ghada* 'go, leave' or *3ada, 3adda* 'raid, go, leave' where /gh (3)/ became /r/.

Rock from Arabic *raja* or *razza* 'to rock, to shake violently'; /j (z)/ became /k/ (see Jassem 2013f).

Rotate *(rotation)* from Arabic *radda(t)* or *daara(t)* 'turn, rotate' via reordering and changing /d/ to /t/.

Round *(around)* from Arabic *dawaran* 'turning' via reordering.

Run from Arabic *marr* 'to pass' in which /m/ turned into /n/; *rama2a* 'run' where /m/ turned into

/n/ and /2/ was deleted; or *amara* 'order, manage' via reordering and turning /m/ into /n/ (e.g., *run the house*) (cf. *ruin, rain, irony* in Jassem 2013d, i, m).

Rush from Arabic *saree3, asra3a* (v) 'fast, go fast' via reversal and /s & 3/-merger into /sh/ or *rawaja, irwij* (imp. v.) 'rush, go fast', turning /j/ into /sh/.

Scale *(escalate, escalation, escalator)* from Arabic *sallaqa, tasallaqa* 'to climb' in which /q/ became /k/; *kail* 'weighing scale' where /s/ split from /k/; or *thiqal(at)* 'weight' where /th/ became /s/.

See-Saw from Arabic *shaa2a, shawsha2a* 'shake', merging /sh & 2/ into /s/; or *hazz, hazhaz* 'shaking', merging /h & z/ into /s/.

Set *(settee, sunset)* from Arabic *saqaT* 'fall', merging /s & q/ into /t/; *Saffa* 'arrange', turning /S & f/ into /s & t/; *saffaTa* 'arrange', merging /s & f/ into /s/ and turning /T/ into /t/.

Shake from Arabic *shaa2a* 'to shake', turning /2/ into /k/.

Shift from Arabic *zaffa(t)* 'to lift, to move' or *azifa(t)* 'come near' via lexical shift and turning /z/ into /sh/; *shaTaf* 'move by cleaning' via reordering; or *shafaT* 'draw in (water)' via lexical shift.

Shiver from Arabic *rajaf* 'shiver' via reordering and turning /j/ into /sh/.

Shut from Arabic *awSada* 'shut' or *sadda* 'shut, close', changing /S (s) & d/ into /s & t/.

Siege *(besiege)* from Arabic *siaaj* 'enclosure, siege'.

Sit *(session)* from Arabic *jatha* 'sit'; /j & th/ changed to /s & t/.

Skate from Arabic *za2aT, sha2aT* 'skate, slide, drag', turning /z (sh) & 2/ into /s & k/.

Skip from Arabic *qafaz* 'jump' via reordering and turning /q, f, & z/ into /k, s, & p/ or *qabba, qawqab* 'run-jump', splitting /q/ into /sk/.

Sleigh from Arabic *zalaj, zalaq* 'slide, sleigh', turning /z & j (q)/ into /s & g/.

Slide from Arabic *zalaT* 'fall', *salat* 'slide', or *za2laT* 'to slide' via reordering, merging /z & 2/ into /s/, and turning /T/ into /d/.

Soar from Arabic *Taara* 'to fly'; /T/ became /s/.

Speed from Arabic *sabaq, sibaaq* (n) 'speed, race'; /q/ became /d/.

Spring *(up)* from Arabic *sharba3(aan)* 'climb' via reordering and turning /sh & 3/ into /s & g/ (see Jassem 2013d, 2013j).

Squat from Arabic *qa3ad* 'sit' via reordering and mutating /3 & d/ into /s & t/.

Stable *(stability, establish)* via Latin *stabilis* 'firm', *stare* (v) 'to stand' from Arabic *jatha* 'sit' where /j & th/ became /s & t/; *saabil* 'motionless', splitting /t/ from /s/; *qibaal(at)* 'equal stabilizing load' where /q/ split into /st/; or *jabal* 'mountain, stable' via lexical shift and splitting /j/ into /st/.

Stagnation *(stagnate, stagnant)* from Arabic *istakaan(at), sukoon* (n) 'to be motionless, humble', turning /k/ into /g/.

Stall from Arabic *3aTal* (v) 'stall, stop working'; /3 & T/ changed to /s & t/.

Stand *(stood, withstand, understand)* from Arabic *sanada, istanda* 'support, stand, sit upright' or *Sadda, taSadda* 'push back, respond' via reordering and /n/-insertion.

Stay via French *estai, ester* 'stay, stand' ad Latin *stare* 'stand' from Arabic *jatha* 'sit' via lexical shift and turning /j & th/ into /s & t/.

Step from Arabic *Tabba(t)* 'step, stepping' where /T/ split into /st/, *khabTa(t)* 'a step (beat)' via reordering and turning /kh/ into s/, or *3atabat* 'a (door) step', turning /3/ into /s/ (cf. **Steppe** from Arabic *ba2S(at)* 'stones' via reversal and /2 & S/-merger into /s/ (see Jassem 2013f)

Still from Arabic *Dhalla* 'stay still', splitting /Dh/ into /st/.

Stop from Arabic *thabat* or *subaat* 'stop' via reordering and turning /th/ into /s/.

Stumble from Arabic *qalab, maqlab* (n) 'turn over' via reordering and splitting /q/ into /st/.

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

Super *(superiority; hyper, hypo)* from Arabic *Subbar* 'high' or *kabeer* 'big'; /S (k)/ became /s (h)/. (cf. **supper** from Arabic *Subra(t)* 'food'.)

Surf from Arabic *jaraf* 'of water, take away', turning /j/ into /s/ (Jassem 2013f).

Surmount *(mount)* via a combination of French **sur-** from Arabic *Dhahr* 'back', merging /Dh & h/ into /s/ and **mount** above.

Swing from Arabic *jana2, junoo2* (n) 'to swing, to lean, wing', turning /j & 2/ into /s & g/ (cf. **wing** from Arabic *janaa2* 'wing' via reversal and turning /j & 2/ into /g & s/).

Switch from Arabic *fata2* 'open, switch'; /f/ split into /sw/ and /2/ became /ch/ (cf. **witch** from Arabic *fattaa2(at)* 'witch'; /f & 2/ became /w & ch/.

Throw from Arabic *dharra* 'throw', turning /dh/ into /th/.

Tick from Arabic *Taq* 'tick', turning /T & q/ into /t & k/.

To & fro from Arabic *2atta* 'until, till, to' via /2/-loss and *waraa'* 'behind, back' where /w/ became /f/.

Topple (tumble) from Arabic *qalab* 'topple' via reordering and turning /q/ into /t/.

Tour *(tourism, tourist; detour)* from Arabic *Turra'* 'tourist' or *daar (dawwar), tadweer* (n) 'wander, turn' where /T (d)/ became /t/.

Toward *(towards)* via Old English *toweard* as a compound of *to* + *weard* 'coming, approaching' via Proto-Germanic *wert* 'turn' from Arabic *dawra(t)* 'turn' via reordering and turning /d/ into /t/ (cf. **ward** from Arabic *daar* 'house, home, ward').

Travel from Arabic *tir2aal* 'travel, moving place' where /2/ became /v/ (cf. *Travel* and *tourism summit* from Arabic *tir2aal wa Turraa' qimmat* 'top' where /q/ became /s/ or *samawat* 'sky' via lexical shift;).

Track *(trek)* from Arabic *Tareeq, Taraq* (v) 'road; track'.

Trap from Arabic *rabaT* 'bind, trap' via reordering.

Tread *(trod, trot)* from Arabic *Taarad* 'run' via lexical shift.

Trip from Arabic *Darab* 'travel, beat'; /T/ became /t/.

Tumble from Arabic *qalab, maqloob* (adj) 'topple' via reordering and turning /q/ into /t/. See **topple.**

Turn from Arabic *dawaraan* 'turning round'; /d/ became /t/.

Twist from Arabic *Ta3aj(at)*, *Ta3waj(at)* 'to twist, to bend'; /j & 3/ merged into /s/ (cf. *twist* and *turn* and their Arabic cognates here!?).

Up *(upper; up* and *down)* from Arabic *3abaab* 'highest' via /3/-loss or *iab* 'return' (cf. *go up, come up*).

Vent *(adventure)* from Arabic *nafadha, naafidha* (n) 'to penetrate, vent, window' via reordering and changing /dh/ to /t/. See **adventure**.

Vibrate from Arabic *Darab(at)* 'beat, vibrate' via reordering and turning /D/ into /v/ or *habbar(at)* 'beat, vibrate, move tongue', turning /h/ into /v/.

Walk from Arabic *walaq* 'walk'; /q/ became /k/.

Wander from Arabic *dawwar, dawaraan* (n) 'to wander, to search' via reordering.

Went from Arabic *maDa* or *madda* 'go, pass' where /m/ split into /w & n/ and /D/ became /t/;

faat 'pass, enter/' where /f/ became /w/ and /n/ split from /t/; or *haata, hayataan* (n) 'go aimlessly', turning /h/ into /w/ and inserting /n/.

Work from Arabic *2araka* 'move, work' or *3araka* 'move'; /2 (3)/ became /w/.

To sum, the total number of *movement* and *action* words amounted to 200 or so, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

DISCUSSION

The above results clearly show that *movement* and *action* words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek are true cognates for having similar or identical forms and meanings; however, their differences are due to natural and plausible causes of phonetic, morphological and semantic change. Consequently, they are in harmony with all the findings of previous studies (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-m) in which English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabic were all found to be rather dialects of the same language, let alone the same family. The percentage of shared vocabulary between Arabic and English, for instance, was 100% in all studies. This exceeds Cowley's (1997: 172-173) classification according to which an 80% ratio indicates membership to the same language- i.e., dialects.

Moreover, the results lend further support to the adequacy of the lexical root theory for the present analysis. The main principle which states that Arabic, English, German, French, and so on are not only genetically related but also are dialects of the same language is, therefore, theoretically or verifiably sound and empirically true. There can be no clearer proof to that here than relating English *movement* and *action* words, for example, to true Arabic cognates on all levels of phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic analysis.

The recurrence of lexical convergence and multiplicity in the data is due to formal and semantic similarity between Arabic words, on the one hand, and their English cognates, on the other. For example, *act* has several meanings, all of which derive from formally and semantically similar Arabic words. More precisely, *act* 'work' comes from Arabic *kadd* 'work' where /d/ became /t/; *exact* 'precise' from Arabic *daqeeq* (adj.), *adaq* (comp. adj.), *diqqat (n)* 'precise' via reordering and turning /q & d/ into /k & t/; *act, contract* 'law' from Arabic *2aqq, a2aqqiat* (n) 'right, law, actual' or *3aqd* 'contract' via /2 (3)/-loss and turning /q & d/ into /k & t/; *interact* 'talk' from Arabic *2adeeth* 'talk' via /2/-mutation into /k/ and merging /d & th/ into /t/. Moreover, each meaning may have more than one likely Arabic cognate such as *kadd, kada2* and *jadd* 'work' for *act* 'do, perform'. As can be seen, all are similar in form and meaning.

Now consider the short, exemplary *movement* and *action* text in 2.1 above, which contains some very common words in the field. The analysis has shown that every single word 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 (2013d-f) for celestial and terrestrial, water and sea, and animal terms.

What does all this signify? First, it signifies that 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). Secondly, it has immensely huge and interesting implications for linguistic theory and language origin (Jassem 2013l). On the one hand, it implies that the so-called proto-Indo-European language hypothesis is baseless, groundless, fictitious, and false which should be rejected outright because all English words are traceable to Arabic sources. On the other hand, it implies, on a larger scale, that all human languages are related to one another, which in the end descended from a single 'perfect' source, which emerged suddenly. However, it became simpler and simpler over time like English words being simpler than their Arabic cognates phonetically, morphologically, and semantically. In addition, the change operated and proceeded very, very slowly over time, spanning thousands of years as has been shown in Pagel et al (2013) in which it was found that some 27 common

English core words (e.g., pronouns) changed little in the last 15, 000.00 years!?

Reconstructing that old, original, perfect source, technically known as proto-language (Harper 2012) or proto-world-language (Ruhlen 1987, 1994), is still possible on the basis of ancient world language(s), which have survived into modern ones in different forms, though. Arabic is perhaps such a great survivor, which may be the best possible link to that old perfect language on which analysis should focus. Indeed, Arabic can be said to be a great, great living linguistic inheritor and survivor, which could have maintained most features of that original, perfect language. Evidence from pronouns in world languages has provided some clues to that (Jassem 2012d, 2013l) but more research is still needed to settle the issue once for all.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

i) The 200 *movement* and *action* 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 phonetic, morphological, and lexical factors of change (cf. Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-m).

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

iii) The phonetic complexity, huge lexical variety and multiplicity of Arabic *movement* and *action* 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 *movement* and *action* words in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek.

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

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