

Oriental gems in the English crown: English borrowings from Arabic	العنوان:
مجلة جامعة الملك سعود - الآداب	المصدر:
جامعة الملك سعود - كلية الآداب	الناشر:
Al Johani, Maneh	المؤلف الرئيسي:
مج 2, ع 1	المجلد/العدد:
نعم	محكمة:
1990	التاريخ الميلادي:
53 - 90	الصفحات:
660840	رقم MD:
بحوث ومقالات	نوع المحتوى:
AraBase	قواعد المعلومات:
اللغة الإنجليزية، الألفاظ العربية، الحضارة الإسلامية، اللغات الشرقية	مواضيع:
http://search.mandumah.com/Record/660840	رابط:

Oriental Gems in the English Crown: English Borrowings from Arabic

Maneh Al-Johani

*Assistant Professor, English Department, College of Arts, King Saud University,
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia*

Abstract. The English language has borrowed extensively from many languages, not only from Europe and the Western hemisphere, but also from the East. It is from Arabic that English borrowed the greatest number of non-Indo-European loanwords. This paper deals with the English borrowings from Arabic: the approximate number of Arabic words in English, the means of their borrowing, and some of their characteristics.

The paper provides in Appendix A an alphabetical list of the common still-used English borrowings from Arabic with the date of the first citation of every word in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. It also gives glimpses of the various changes Arabic words went through, including their sound and meaning, due to different processes such as analogy, different spelling, influence of other languages and naturalization.

As an indication that English has not been thoroughly examined for Arabic elements, the paper presents three lists of suspected Arabic loanwords. The first sample is selected by the writer himself, the second (Appendix B) by a linguist who is trying to trace the origin of major world languages to Arabic, and the third consists of words that were attributed to Arabic by some other scholars but are not often found in most desk dictionaries of the English language.

The paper comes to the conclusion that the scope of the Arabic loanwords in English is probably greater than has been so far recognized. However, to verify this claim and establish the origin of the words in the three lists, English dictionaries need to be carefully scrutinized to discover and correct some of the mistakes that relate to Arabic words.

Introduction

The English language has borrowed extensively from many languages not only in Europe and the Western hemisphere but also from the East. It is from the Arabic language that English has borrowed the greatest number of non-Indo-European loanwords.⁽¹⁾

(1) See Mary S. Serjeantson, *A History of Foreign Words in English* (New York: E.P. Dutton, 1936), p. 213.

This is due to various factors:

1. Arabic is a major classical language the speakers of which occupy the center of the Old World.
2. This location made the Arab World a link between the West and the East where it transferred some of the Eastern products to Europe and vice versa.
3. The Middle East was the stage of ancient civilizations and during the Middle Ages it was the stage of the Islamic civilization. The Arabic language was the medium of exporting the Islamic products of the Greek, Roman, Indian, and Chinese civilizations to Europe.
4. During the last three centuries the British Empire dominated most of the Arabic-speaking World and some of the Muslim countries where Arabic is the *lingua franca*. This brought English speakers into a direct contact with Arabic, especially in India, Persia, and the Middle East.
5. English borrowed many Arabic words from other languages such as French, Spanish and some others.

In the following pages I will give a brief survey of English borrowings from Arabic. This survey will highlight the means of borrowing, the approximate number of Arabic words in English, and some of their characteristics. The paper will provide in Appendix A, an alphabetical list of the common English borrowings from Arabic with the date of the first citation of every word in the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*. It will also give glimpses of the various change the Arabic words in English went through. Appendix B will list a few scores of English words that are attributed by some scholars to Arabic.

How Arabic Words Came Into English

Arabic words came into English by either direct or indirect contact with the English language. The latter is generally the means through which most of the early borrowings got into English. Though English borrowed few Arabic words through Latin, especially through translation in the Middle Ages, French served as the main channel through which Arabic words came into English. French, in turn, although it borrowed Arabic words from Latin, Portuguese, and even directly from Arabic, found its main source of Arabic words in Spanish, since Islamic civilization flourished in Spain for eight centuries. Spain transferred Arabic words not only to English and French but also to all of Europe. Walt Taylor writes the following:

And the borrowings of other languages from the Spanish vocabulary have been those very words from Arabic which were strange to Europe, borrowed from Spain when she was teaching the rest of Europe what she learned from the Arabs. Thus Arabic affects

the vocabularies of European Languages primarily through Spanish. And not only Europe did she teach, but Spanish America; and even in the United States, it is said, of the Spanish words which the Red Indians adopted, about 200 are of Arabic origin.⁽²⁾

Though the last part of Mr. Taylor's quotation, concerning the number of Arabic words in the Red Indians' languages, is very difficult to verify, it is probably true. I am saying this because American English (one language only) borrowed from Spanish more than fifty words which are included in dictionaries of Americanism as Spanish elements without recognizing their ultimate origins.⁽³⁾

It is clear that English borrowed Arabic words through some languages other than the Romance languages, such as Persian, Hindustani, Turkish, and a few others, especially during the Modern English period.

Many Arabic words came into English by direct contact with the Muslim countries during and after the Crusades.⁽⁴⁾ This contact was strengthened in the seventeenth century and after by the imperial interest of Great Britain, which resulted in close contact with the Arabic-speaking countries. Consequently, many of the Arabic words denoting strange things to Europe came into English.

The Scope of Arabic Words in English

Arabic words are found in all periods of the English language. The percentage of borrowing varies from one period to another. Only a few were attested in Old English documents. Among them were *mancus*, *saracen*, *myrrh*, and *cumin*. The number of Arabic words increased considerably in Middle English. However, the majority of Arabic words were borrowed by Early Modern English.⁽⁵⁾

The exact number of Arabic words in English is not known. However, the estab-

(2) See: Taylor, "Arabic Words in English," Tract No. XXXVIII in *Society for Pure English Tracts XXXI-XL* (London: Clarendon Press, 1933), pp. 594-95, and its review by Safā' Khulusi in *al-Arabi*, 227 (Nov. 1977), 144-51.

(3) I am preparing a paper on "Arabic Americanism: Arabic Elements in American English," which I hope will be ready soon.

(4) Taylor believes that "There is no foundation for the popular notion that Arabic words came into English at the time of the Crusades." (p. 590). It is possible that the contribution of this period has been exaggerated. However, it is not easy to agree with Taylor's assertion because the Crusades spanned a period of about 200 years and their effect was possibly recorded after they had ended.

(5) See Sahira A. Al-Sayed, "A Lexicon and Analysis of English Words of Arabic Origin," a doctoral dissertation, University of Colorado, 1975, pp. 358-63. Benefitting from Taylor's study, she presented various charts that show the distribution of Arabic words in different fields of knowledge, the number of borrowings in each century and the languages through which Arabic words were borrowed and the percentage assigned to every language.

lished main Arabic words in the English Language are more than one thousand words with "many thousands of derivatives from those words."⁽⁶⁾ But the actual number is more than this, especially, if we add to it the words which appear to be from Arabic origins or words which are not completely established to be from Arabic. In addition to this, many Arabic words came into English by transliteration and are known only to Arabists and Islamists. A glance at Fonahn's *Arabic and Latin Anatomical Terminology* shows that not only Arabic words were transliterated, but also phrases and sentences. To give only one example, consider this phrase: "al-Irq al-ghadi lil-ajza as-sufliyya min as-sadr," 'the vein which nourishes the lower parts of the breast.'⁽⁷⁾ Besides the above possibilities, it seems to me that there are many Arabic words attributed to some other languages. The languages may include Hebrew, Spanish, Portuguese and some of the eastern languages such as Persian, Urdu, Turkish and a few others. These languages have many Arabic words (some as many as 30% of their vocabularies). Hebrew, for example, is a sister language of Arabic, and even the original language of the Old Testament contains scores of Arabic words or their cognates.⁽⁸⁾

A quick reading of Khairallah's *Outlines of Arabic Contributions to Medicine, The Heritage of Islam* and Dunlop's *Arabic Science in the West* will give a fair idea about the scope of Arabic influence in every field. Though these books do not deal with the Arabic philological influence, they contain many examples. There is no complete account of Arabic words in English. This is why they are underestimated.

The Nature of Arabic Words

The majority of Arabic words in English have a few characteristics which may give a hint to their origins. These characteristics appear not only in the phonetic and graphic realizations of these words, but also in their meanings. It is generally believed that English borrowings from Arabic are 'scientific terms.' If this is true at all, it should be limited to the Arabic words borrowed during the Middle Ages. May be a more accurate description is to call most of the Arabic words in English 'technical terms,' in the sense that they denote things, though common in their homeland, which are exotic to Europe and the Western World in general. However, the majority of the still-used Arabic words are no longer outside the vocabulary of the layman.

Arabic words belong to different fields. To get a fair idea about their range in each field of knowledge, the reader is requested to consult Taylor's classification of

(6) Taylor, p. 567.

(7) Adolf Mauritz Fonahn, *Arabic and Latin Anatomical Terminology Chiefly from the Middle Ages* (Kristiania: Jacob Dyburad, 1922), p. 76.

(8) I counted forty-seven words in M. Ellenbogen, *Foreign Words in the Old Testament: Their Origin and Etymology* (London: Luzac, 1962).

these words (pp. 569-83). He excluded most of the obsolete and highly technical terms known mainly to Arabists and Islamists.

Characteristics of Arabic Words

Though the Arabic words in English have changed very much, the majority of them still have one physical feature or another which betray their origin. These features are not always clear but need careful examination to be discovered. The following are some of these apparent characteristics:

1) The well-known characteristic of Arabic words in English is that some of them start with *al-*. This is the definite article in Arabic, namely 'the' ال. The definite article in Arabic is pronounced in two ways: [al] as in *algebra*; and [a] as in *azimuth*.⁽⁹⁾ This means that it assimilates to the following segment whenever it is [+anterior] and [+coronal], i.e. pronounced with the tip of the tongue at the front part of the mouth cavity. However, the Arabic words in English show a few exceptions to this rule as the word *alnath*, (the first star in Aries'), which is pronounced in Arabic [annath]. This is not the end of the story. The definite article, strangely enough, appears at the end of one Arabic word at least, namely *admiral*. This, I think, resulted from mixing two words together. Not knowing the word boundary of Arabic, the first borrower took the first word with the definite article of the following one. Thus *admiral* originated from *amir* and *albahr* a 'leader' and the 'sea' respectively, which is used in Arabic as a compound, *amiralbahr*.

Arsenal seems to be made by analogy with *admiral* because its origin is *dar-as-sina'ah*, a 'workshop.' The final *-l* was added by the French or the English people because the word was borrowed through Italian where its original form was *arsena*.

2) Some Arabic words in English end with *-ia* or *-ya* as *almadia* and *dahabiya*. This indicates that the Arabic word ends with the Arabic syllable *هـ*, pronounced [iyah]. When the [y] and [h] are not a cluster, the first appears as an *-i* in such words as *wadi* and *kazi*, and the second appears as an *-a* in *alma*, *hegira*, and others. Sometimes the [h] appears as an *-ah* as in *Allah* and *moolah*.

3) The sound [h] as well as the letter *h* seems to be a useful criterion by which many Arabic words can be recognized. That is because not many pure English words start with [h] and none ends with it. The following are few examples of Arabic words in English which start with an *h-*:

(9) For further information about these examples and other Arabic words used in this paper, and the system of their transcription, please refer to Appendix A.

hooka
 harem
 hakim
 henna
 helva
 hashish

4) Another peculiarity of Arabic words in English is that some of them begin with *kh-*. This spelling does not exist in native English words. It is associated with Arabic words because it is the conventional spelling for the sound [x] with which the following words start in Arabic: *khan*, *kharaj*, *khamsin* and some others. This is not always the case because we find some words in Arabic with the sound [x] but spelled in English with *k* and *c* only, as *keiri* (archaic), and *almanac*.

The letter *k-* may serve as an indication of Arabic origin in few English borrowings. It is the initial letter of the following words: *kaaba*, *kadi*, *kaffir*, *kali*, *kebrit*, *koran* and a few others. It is worth noting that not very many pure English words are spelled initially with the letter *k-*. Furthermore, in some of those which do have this letter initially it is orthographic only especially before *n*. However, the *k-* of some Arabic words is less common than (and interchanges with) *c* spelling. Even some of the words I cited above, besides others, are generally spelled with *c* as *cadi*, *carat*, *caliph*, and *crimson*. This is an indication that these words are naturalized in spelling as well as pronunciation.

5) More than a dozen Arabic words in English with *-y*. Though there is nothing special in this ending which could indicate the origin of these words, it may give the impression (as one would expect) that this ending is an equivalent to an Arabic sound in the origin of these words. This is not the case. The *-y* in the following words stands for, as least, three different sounds in Arabic: *alchemy*, *caraway*, *candy*, *blighty*, *popinjay*, *mummy* and others.

I will consider the above characteristics of Arabic words enough to describe the physical appearance of those words which still have some of the peculiar Arabic features.

Arabic Words Changed

The majority of Arabic words in English appear and sound strange to the Arabic-speaking person. This is of course an expected result of "the attempted

reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another.”⁽¹⁰⁾ In other words the borrowing of foreign terms almost always entails their modification. This modification may appear as a change in meaning as well as in sound. Arabic words in English are no exception to this tendency.

Meaning Change

Generally speaking, Arabic words did not experience any drastic change in meaning. This is because each of these words stands for a specific sense which did not exist, by and large, in European languages before the borrowing of that word. This means that Arabic words, on the whole, were borrowed to fulfill a real need of English, not out of luxury for expressing different shades of meaning as it was the case with some of the English borrowings from French and Latin. Nevertheless, a few Arabic words carry meanings and connotations for the English speakers they never carried in their original language - Arabic. These additional meanings were a manifestation of general semantic tendencies which are common even in the native words of any language, namely specialization, generalization and semantic shift. However, the change of meaning, sometimes resulted from the misunderstanding of Arabic language and Islamic culture.

The word *Muhammad* (E. Mahomet) stands in Arabic for a personal name, which means literally ‘the praiseworthy.’ the *OED* cited about twelve meanings of this term. Among these meanings are ‘a quasi deity,’ ‘idol,’ ‘a kind of pigeons,’ ‘a monster,’ ‘a name of the devil,’ etc. These of course exhibit a cultural bias created by various factors rather than a purely linguistic change.

Another word which, I think, resulted from confusing two different Arabic words is *alcohol*. It is said that this word originated from the Arabic word *al-kuhl*, ‘black substance used to blacken the eyelids for cosmetic purposes.’ This is still the main use of the word in Arabic. How the word *alcohol* obtained its modern meaning is explained by European philologists as a kind of meaning extension. This may be the case, but I think the expanded meaning of this word to include wine and related meanings is borrowed from another word in Arabic which has these meanings and also is similar in form to *alcohol*. This word is [alghawl], written as *alghaul*. It is clear that this word can be very easily confused with *al-khul* by a European borrower. Thus the meaning of the two words was attached to one of them in the European languages which is not the case in Arabic. Nevertheless the early spellings of *alcohol* seems to give support to *al-kuhl*. But the essential difference between the two words is the

(10) Einar Haugen, “The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing,” in Charles T. Scott and John L. Erickson, eds. *Reading for the History of the English Language* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1968), p. 321. Bacon, 1968), p. 321.

sound [y] and [k] which is not easily maintained in the European languages. The amazing thing about *alcohol* is that it is borrowed by modern Arabic to carry some of its meanings in the European languages. This is due to the fact that the Arabic word *al-ghaul*, though used in the Glorious Qur'an, is not a very common word today.

The words *magazine*, *assassin* and *risk* are outstanding examples of generalization of meaning in Arabic words in English. *Magazine* is derived from [makhāzin], a plural form, meaning 'stores.' This is still one of the meanings of the French *magasin*, the source of the English word. The word in Arabic never meant 'a periodical,' which is the most common meaning of *magazine* in English and some of the European languages.

Assassin means literally in Arabic 'grass collectors.' During the Middle Ages it was applied to a group of terrorists who used to eat 'grass' whenever they wanted to assassinate any of their enemies. The original meaning is dropped and the word came to mean mainly 'to kill for political reasons.'

The word *risk*, which the *OED* describe as "of uncertain origin," is traced by some scholars to the Arabic word [rizq], literally 'livelihood.' Because one sometimes risks his life to gain his livelihood, the word became associated with adventures rather than with means of living.

I can go on with more examples, but the above are enough to illustrate the kind of change of meaning which some Arabic words went through.

Sound Change

Phonetic change is the most clear sign of borrowing modification. It is because of this fact that linguists follow the practice of classifying borrowing according to the degree of the phonetic substitution of their native sounds. Accordingly, Haugen divided borrowing into three kinds.⁽¹¹⁾

- (1) *Loanwords*, which show morphemic importation from the source language without any substitution from the borrowing language;
- (2) *Loanblends*, show both morphemic importation as well as substitution;
- (3) *Loanshifts*, show morphemic substitution only. The last is generally called 'loan translation' or 'calque.'

(11) Haugen, p. 324.

Though the third type is exemplified in English by some semantic loans from Arabic as in *sine*, *surd* and *coss* (in geometry) and some few others, I will ignore it because I am interested, at this point, in the phonetic change of Arabic words in English, i.e. in types (1) and (2).

Arabic words went through a drastic phonetic change so that type (1) could not be accurately illustrated by the majority of English borrowings from Arabic. However, there is a good number of Arabic loanwords which show at least partial importation of their native elements. The following are a few of these with their Arabic origin in phonetic transcription for sake of comparison:

Allah [allāh]
 cumin [cammūn]
 elixir [ʿaliksīr]
 emir [ʿamīr]
 genie [jinnī]
 lemon [laymūn]
 Ramadan [ramadān]
 senna [sanā]
 sherbet [sharbāt]

and quite a few others not commonly used. Even the above words differ from their original versions in some vowels and stress but almost all their consonants are identical with the Arabic models.

The rest of Arabic words changed so much that I find difficulty in assigning some of them to their origins. Here are a few examples where the English word and its Arabic origin seems almost unrelated:

assassin [al-hashshāshīn]
 benzion [libānjāwī]
 blighty [wilāyah]
 arsenal [daraṣ-ṣināʿah]
 monsoon [mawsimiyyah]
 popinjay [bibaghāʿ]

Now, the question which imposes itself is: Why do Arabic words in English differ so much from their original forms? If I am going to answer this question adequately, I need not only to go into the details of phonetics and phonological rules as assimilation, metathesis, etc., but also to accompany each word in its journey from Arabia to the British Isles. This entails not only dealing with English and Arabic linguistic histories, but also some other languages through which these words came into

English. I have no access to do this. I will instead give a few general points which, though not answering the question satisfactorily, draw the attention to the major causes of the drastic phonetic change in the majority of Arabic words. These causes can be included under the following headings: the difference between English and Arabic phonetic inventories; influence of other languages through which Arabic words were borrowed; naturalization of Arabic terms by applying English linguistic processes; analogy, and spelling. Here are brief accounts of each of these supported by examples to illustrate what I mean by these causes.

Arabic Phonetic Inventory

The difference between Arabic and English phonetic inventories is the main cause of the difference between the English words and their Arabic origins. This is of course expected. Each language — Arabic and English — belongs to a different family of languages and each is written in a completely different orthography. This means that even when both languages have the same sound, their visual realizations are totally unrealized in term of form. (This is important because a good number of Arabic words was first introduced to English speakers through writing.) The phonemes of Arabic are fewer than those of English. Standard Arabic has only three vowels [i], [a] and [u] and their short versions. The English system of vowels can represent that of Arabic easily. It is the Arabic consonants which differ quite a bit from English. There are consonant phonemes in Arabic irrepresentable by English consonants. Among the 28 Arabic consonants 17 sounds only have English equivalents. This means that English has to rely on approximation in representing, if possible at all, any of the eleven non-existent sounds in its phonetic inventory.⁽¹²⁾ This resulted in that two or more Arabic sounds were represented by one English sound. For example the sound [k] in English represents four Arabic sounds: [k] as in *alchemy* [al-kīmīya'], [kh] as in *almanac* [almanākh]; [gh] as in *alcatross* [alghatras]; and [q] as in *alkali* [alqālī].

The sound [h] in English represents two Arabic sounds: [ħ], a pharyngeal fricative, as in *harem* [ħarīm], and [h] as in *hegira* [hijrah]. The English sound [g] represents Arabic [q] as in *Vega* [baq'ah] and [gh] as in *gazelle* [ghazāl]. Without giving any more examples of other sounds, the above show that the difference between Arabic and English sound systems contributed a lot to the disguising of Arabic words in English.

The standard Arabic phonetic system does not have [p] [v], or [ç]. Therefore, one expects that Arabic loanwords should not have these sounds. Nevertheless,

(12) The Arabic sounds that cannot be accurately represented by English alphabets are: ح [ħ] الهمزة د [d], [kh] [kh], [dh] ذ [dh], ص [s], ض [d], ط [t], ظ [z], ع [ʕ], [gh] غ and [q] ق.

there are Arabic words in English which contain these sounds as in *apricot*, *chess*, *alcove*, *popinjay* and *vizier*. The existence of these sounds is due to naturalization process in English, other languages' influences or the result of some universal phonological rules.

Languages' Influences

A considerable number of Arabic words came into English through other languages. Some of these languages stamped some Arabic words by their phonetic influences. A few of these intermediate impacts are still clear in the English forms. For examples, the sound [b] in Arabic is represented by [v] in some of the Arabic words borrowed through Spanish as in *alcove* and *vega* [buq'ah]. The word *muezzin* was borrowed by Persian from Arabic [mūadhhdhin], because Persian does not have [dh], the word is pronounced in English with a [z] sound. *Baldachino*, 'a type of fabric named after Baghdad' was borrowed through Italian from which it carried the suffix *-o*. This typical Italian suffix is not in the Arabic form [baghdādi]. No doubt the last two syllables of this word are an Italian influence. *Nabob* is borrowed by English from the Portuguese from *nababo* which was borrowed from Hindustani *nawab*. The latter was borrowed and used as a singular by Hindustani from Arabic *Nuwwāb*, a plural form meaning 'deputies.'

These are only a few representative examples which illustrate the impact of other languages on Arabic words in English.

Arabic Words Naturalized

There are about five hundred Arabic words which survived the ups and downs of the history of the English language.⁽¹³⁾ The majority of these words went through the English phonological rules and became naturalized in spelling as well as pronunciation. This is especially true of Arabic words borrowed before the Restoration. This category includes almost all the commonly used terms. The English stress place-

(13) The exact number of Arabic words in English is not known. This is due to the facts that (a) not all the Arabic words in English are comprehensively identified and (b) many of the Arabic words cited in the literature are obsolete or known only to Arabists and Islamists. Walt Taylor asserts that "There are about a thousand words of Arabic origin in English and many thousands derivatives from those words." (p. 567) However, more than 50% of the words he included in his study do not appear in standard desk dictionaries. Sahira Al-Sayed analysed in her dissertation 515 words, about their fifth is either not fully established Arabic words or proper names. It is likely that the figure 500 is an under-estimation, especially if we take into consideration the possible unidentified Arabic words in English and the fact that the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* includes 405 words of Arabic origin. About three hundred of these words (i.e. 283) are of sufficient importance and frequency to be included in the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary*, as Taylor noticed, (p. 567).

ment rules were at work in these words. For example, the stress in the word *harem* is on the first syllable in English. This makes it sound to the Arabic speaker a completely different word, [ħaram] 'a sacred object.' The source of the English word is [ħarim], literally 'women.' Though both terms are derived from the same root, they mean different things in Arabic. Stress is not the only sign of naturalization. Arabic words in English are used with English suffixes and prefixes, as in *decipher*, *cottony* and many compounds contains Arabic elements. To mention a few examples, *assassin* is used with 13 derivatives, *cotton* with 28 and *sugar* with 23 - as represented in the *OED*. Of course the use of a word in a compound affects its stress and pronunciation. This adds a further change in the phonetic form of Arabic words in English. The effects of English rules is clear on one of the words I just cited, *sugar*. In Arabic it is pronounced [sukkar] which is very near to the French and Middle English form *sucre*. The changes from [s] to [ʃ] and [k] to [g] happened in the course of the history of the English language.

Sometimes English imposes certain (dialectal) pronunciation on some Arabic words which is not in harmony with the Arabic sound system or the common phonological tendencies in general. Two examples of this phenomenon are the two pronunciations of *Moslem* and *Islam*. I heard the one pronounced [mazlim] and the other [izlam] in addition to [maslim] and [islām]. The [z] sound here represents an [s] in Arabic. One expects that the [s] will be either voiced or voiceless in this environment but not both. What happened to these words may be due to the speakers' awareness of their foreign origin. This resulted in a kind of hypercorrect pronunciation. This kind of apparent irregularity is noticed, in some native words in Modern English, as exemplified in the two pronunciations of the well-known *greasy* in American English.⁽¹⁴⁾

Analogy

One of the methods of change in language is analogy. It is an easy solution to which speakers of languages resort when they assign an unfamiliar form to a general or more familiar class. A few Arabic words were changed by the use of analogy. I have already mentioned *admiral* and how it was changed from *amīralbahr* to *amiral* and then by analogy with *admire* to *admiral* itself served as a model according to which the final-*l* in *arsenal* was added. Couples of Arabic words were given the Latin suffix *-us*. Nothing in their original forms justifies this addition other than analogy with Latin or words borrowed from Latin. This appears in words as *Regulus* (a variation of *Regel* 'a group of stars') and *genius* (from *genie* as some philologists pointed out). This is also clear in some Arabic personal names used in English such as Alfarabus 'Al-Farabi' and Albalegnius 'Al-Battani.'

(14) For this phenomenon see E. Bagby Atwood, "Grease and Greasy: A Study of Geographical Variation," in Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood, *Readings in American Dialectology* (New York: Meredith, 1971), pp. 160-68.

Analogy was practiced in spelling too. Some Arabic words were spelled with a final -y in analogy with *alchemy*, as Taylor points out (p. 585). None of the following words end with anything similar to -y in Arabic: *argosy* 'a type of ship,' *candy*, *mummy*, *tubby* and *tatty* 'a cheap metal used for pots.'

Another example of analogy is the word *carboy* which represents the Arabic (*qirbah*) 'a leather water-container.' This word sounds quite strange to the English speaker's ears. So it was changed in spelling as well as pronunciation to *carboy* where it resembles two familiar words in English. Of course it has no relation to any of them.

It is obvious that the use of analogy contributed to Arabic word change in sound as well as physical appearance in writing.

Spelling

English is well-known for its complicated and chaotic spelling. The problem with Arabic words is even worse because they contain a few sounds which cannot be represented by the English alphabet. The spelling of the Arabic words in English, especially those which are not completely naturalized, is determined by how much the writer knows about the Arabic phonetic system. If he is familiar with the Arabic sounds, he may transliterate these words as accurately as possible, otherwise he will try to write these words as he thinks he heard them or as they were written by other writers. An interesting example of this situation is *Hasan-Husain* which appeared in the writing of some Anglo-Indian writers who were familiar with these words and knew that they represent two personal names shouted out by the Shiite Muslim sect on the tenth of the first hegira month of the lunar year. Some other writers spelled these words in many different ways till they ended-up in English dictionaries as *Hobson-Jobson*.⁽¹⁵⁾ This explains why in a few cases we find more than one form of a certain Arabic word. The following are representative examples where the second word of each pair is nearer to the original term:

alcanna	- alhenna
ogive	- ogee 'top or summit'
minsoon	- simoom
caliph	- kalifa

(15) For an interesting history of this word see Henry Yule and A.C. Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1968), pp. 219-20.

This practice occasionally misled some people to consider the variations of the same word as two different terms, especially if they were borrowed from different sources.

Though the English alphabet cannot represent all the Arabic sounds, one expects consistency in representing them, i.e. an English sound (even if approximate) corresponds to an Arabic sound in writing. This is not the case. We find an Arabic sound represented by two or more English sounds and vice versa. For example, Arabic [x] sound is represented in English by [g] as in *magazine*; and [k] as in *almanac*. This is true of some other sounds as [g], [z] and [h] in Arabic words which are represented by more than one letter or sound. However, these cases could be related to the difference between the phonetic inventories of both languages, as I mentioned before.

The difference in spelling between the English versions and the Arabic origins was, on certain occasions, done on purpose, to naturalize Arabic words. We can see something of this sort in the history of English when some spelling reformers tried to amend English spelling in various ways. Some of these attempts were especially directed to foreign words. In his appeal for amendment of Arabic words in English, Taylor claims erroneously that the Arabic words *mullah*, *omrah* and *omlah* has no *-h* in their Arabic forms.⁽¹⁶⁾

When we remember that many English speakers met most of the Arabic words in English for the first time on paper, we realize the importance of the role of spelling in the phonetic changes of these words.

The general reasons summerized above are the most important factors which caused or contributed to estranging these words to the Arabid speaker's ears and eyes. They are by no means the only causes. I do not account explicitly for the effect of phonological rules on the change of Arabic words because I consider it as a matter of fact included in the means of naturalization of Arabic words by English. Any detailed treatment of these rules is beyond the scope of this paper. Though I cited above a few examples of those Arabic words which changed drastically, in fact almost any English borrowing from Arabic may serve as an example of that change. Here are a few additional examples among the established Arabic words in English to contrast the degree of their change with the examples in the following sections which are to be established as Arabic words:

apricot	[al-barqūq]
alfalfa	[al-fiṣfiṣah]
arsenal	[daraṣ-ṣina'ah]
calibre	[qālib]
giraffe	[zarāfah]

(16) Taylor, p. 587.

mattress	[miṭraḥah]
realgar	[rijlattayr]
rebeck	[rabābah]
saracen	[sharqiyyin]
tamarind	[tamarhindi]

I can go on for pages, but what I cited is enough to give a clear idea about the change which Arabic words went through.

Suspected Arabic Words

I found many English words similar in meaning and pronunciation to some Arabic words. Some of these words are from unknown sources, or given origins which are less convincing, at least to me, than the Arabic equivalents.

Here is a list of some of those words which I suspect to be from Arabic or borrowed through Arabic.⁽¹⁷⁾ I will give the English word, the Arabic equivalent in phonetic transcriptions, and the meaning of the Arabic word for sake of comparison:

aard (vark)	[ʿarḍ]	‘earth’
acme	[ʿakamah]	‘small hill’
alphabet	[ʿalifbata]	(names of the first three letters in Arabic alphabet)
aorta	[ʿurṭah]	‘the main artery in the heart’
balm, balsom	[balsam]	‘ointment, medicine’
bug	[bag]	‘small insect’
cover	[kafar]	‘hide, cover’
candle	[qandīl]	‘light, lamp’
channel	[qanāh]	‘ditch, water-channel’
coffin	[Kafan]	‘cover, especially for the dead’
canon	[qānūn]	‘law’
cuff	[kaf]	‘a slap with the hand’
guide	[qāiyd]	‘leader, one who shows the way’
gala	[gaylah]	‘a festival in the open air’
gerenuk	[qarnūq]	‘a long-neck gazelle’

(17) After I had prepared this section, I was able to get a copy of Sulaiman Abughawsh’s book *‘Ashratu ‘Alafi Kalimatīn Inḡilziyyah min Aṣlin ‘Arabi* (Ten Thousand words from Arabic Origins), (Kuwait, 1977); I noticed that some of my examples are not included in his book despite his attempt to be comprehensive. If one follows his practice of using phonological changes such as assimilation, omission, metathesis, etc. his list can be increased manifold. Another book in which the author tries to attribute some English words to Arabic origins is Najiah Marrāni’s *Bain ‘Al-Arabiyyah Wal-Inḡilziyyah: Mufradātun Mufradāzīrah* (Between Arabic and English: Equivalent Terms), Part 1 (Baghdad, 1978). Though her list is limited she provides useful information about some Arabic words.

hubbub	[habūb]	'strong wind'
hoof	[khuf]	'a foot' (of certain animals as: camel, giraffe, etc.)
matador	[mataththawar]	'the ox died'
mirror	[mir'āh]	'looking-glass'
stacato	[taqāṭu']	'verberating sound'
Satan	[shayṭān]	'devil'
stable	[ʾiṣṭabl]	'place in which horses are kept'
saliva	[sulāfah]	'mouth-water, wine'
yacht	[yakht]	'a small boat'
zigzag	[ziqāq]	'a narrow lane'
zoom	[zūm]	'upward-movement'

Few of these words are attributed to other languages. For example *acme*, *aorta*, and *alphabet* are attributed to Greek. The last word, *alphabet*, is taken to have originated from the Greek letters α and β . However, the Greek took their alphabet from the Phoenicians who are regarded, in many ways, to be the ancestors of the Arabs. This word is an example of what might be called international vocabulary.

Some of these words can be considered as what linguists call interlingual coincidences such as *aard* which is found in Old English as *geard*, and Old Norse as *gard* but still the Arabic word is nearer in form. Among the words in this list which agree with the characteristics of the Arabic words I mentioned earlier are *saliva*, *aorta*, *gala*, *hoof* and *hubbub*. To give an indication of the OED etymological explanations of some of these words, I quote what it says about *hubbub*: "Often referred to as an Irish outcry and prop. representing some Irish expressions *abu*, the way-cry of the ancient Irish." Now, *abu* is far from *hubbub*. I wonder on what ground it was preferred to Arabic [habūb] which agrees in meaning and pronunciation with *hubbub* whose initial [h] indicates its Arabic characteristics.

Along the same line, in his attempt to trace the well-known languages to Arabic origin, Mazhar gives many examples from English.⁽¹⁸⁾ The following are some of his examples (the addition of vowels to the Arabic words as well as the phonetic transcriptions are mine):

English Word	Transliteration	Arabic Meaning	Arabic Origin
abide	[ʾabada]	'to dwell'	أبد

(18) M.A. Mazhar, *Arabic [sic] the Source of All the Languages* (Liechtenstein: Kraus, 1972), pp. 134-42. He capitalized the English words (or parts of them) which I neglected along with their meaning which are identical with that of the Arabic words. I was told that Mazhar wrote another book: *English Traced to Arabic* (Lahore, 1967) but I did not see this book and he did not mention in his newer book cited in this note.

English Word	Transliteration	Arabic Meaning	Arabic Origin
abide	[ʻabada]	‘to dwell’	أبد
climate	[ʻiqlīm]	‘climate country’	إقليم
lick	[laqq]	‘to lick’, to clean with the tongue’	لق
hallucinate	[halwasah]	‘hallucination’	هلوس
throb	[ḍarb]	‘throbbing’	ضرب
abb, abbot	[ab]	‘father’	أب
acre	[ikr]	‘to till’	اكر
baize	[bayz]	‘cloth of flax’	بيز
banana	[banan]	‘finger-joint’	بنان
fork	[farq]	‘parting of the teeth’	فرق
burg	[burj]	‘fort’	برج
bright	[baraqa]	‘to shine’	برق
gargle	[gharghara]	‘to gargle’	غرغر
cabal	[khabal]	‘discord disturbance’	خبل
calum	[qalam]	‘reed’	قلم
cape	[qubb]	‘head’	قب
case	[kis]	‘bag’	كيس
chimere	[khammara]	‘covering’	خمر
check	[shiqq]	‘side, cheek’	شيق
club	[kullab]	‘spear’	كلاب
clog	[kulq]	‘lock of wood’	كلق
corner	[qurnah]	‘corner’	قرنة
flee	[falla]	‘ran away’	فل
friction	[faraka]	‘to rub’	فرك
gelid	[jalid]	‘ice’	جليد
harass	[harrasha]	‘to set a dog’	هرش

I find it difficult to accept ‘interlingual coincidence’ as an adequate explanation of the similarities of these words and the like in English and Arabic. This handy explanation may do in the case of echoic words, but I don’t think we can depend on it when the general vocabulary of unrelated languages is involved as is the case here.⁽¹⁹⁾ However, settling the origins of the above words is more than I can do in this paper. I include them here for the reader’s consideration.

(19) Perhaps a better explanation is to consider similar terms that are shared by various languages to be from one common origin. However, the Monogenesis Theory, the basis of this explanation, is a controversial issue among linguists yet to be settled.

In the introductory remarks to the main list of Arabic words in English (Appendix A), I mentioned that I excluded words that are attributed to Arabic by some scholars because they were assigned in most desk dictionaries to other languages and I am not fully convinced that they were borrowed from Arabic. Some of these words are from Arabic origins but they are not common in modern English. Appendix B contains some of the words that are assigned to the Arabic language by al-Sayed, Munir Ba'albaki and other.⁽²⁰⁾ These words need further studies to decide their origins.

Afterward

The Arabic words in English are a subject which still needs a lot of research. I believe the number of Arabic words in English is larger than it has been thought to be, especially in Old and Middle English. This point can be clarified by the following remarks:

1) The Arabic language is not studied thoroughly in the Arab world. This is supported by the fact that there is neither a comprehensive historical Arabic dictionary nor an etymological one.

2) Arabic is the *lingua franca* of the Muslim World. Even in countries where Arabic is not spoken, one finds many common Arabic words in the local languages, because Arabic is the original language of the Qur'an in which it is studied and recited. This fact is clear in Hindustani, Turkish, Persian, Urdu and some African languages (e.g. Swahili and Housa) where Arabic constitutes as much as 30% of their vocabularies. Even in Portuguese and Spanish the percentage of Arabic words is noticeable. Some of the English borrowings from these languages are from undiscovered Arabic origins.

3) When the compilers of English dictionaries looked for information about Arabic words they had to rely on sporadic data which were full of mistakes. Even these were not always available and they had to depend on their conjectures and the phrase "origin unknown." As a proof of this point, I will give three examples only of some of the mistakes I found in the *OED*, the most comprehensive and dependable of all English dictionaries.

The word *alezan*, according to Davie quoted by *OED*, came from the Arabic *alhelsa*, "feminine of sorrel horse." It seems to me that this word originated from

(20) See al-Sayed pp. 28-224 and Munir Ba'albaki, "English Words of Arabic Origins" in *Al-Mawrid: A Modern English-Arabic Dictionary* (Beirut Dar El-Ilm lil-malayyen, 1980), inserted in the middle of the dictionary, pp. 101-112.

[alḥiṣan] which is a general name for the male-horse in Arabic. I am saying this because *alezan* is similar in spelling as well as in pronunciation to *alḥiṣan* rather than to *alḥalsa*. The latter must have gone through two deletions, one voicing, and the addition of the final *-n* to become *alezan*. The word I am suggesting had undergone the deletion of the pharyngeal fricative [h] only, which is difficult for a native of English to pronounce. Therefore, it must be deleted. In addition to this, the word *alḥalsa* is not common even in Arabic. It is unlikely to be borrowed by any foreign language. After all both words mean roughly the same.

The word *alforge* came from Arabic [alkhurj]. It means 'a saddle bag, a leather bag' which agrees with its meaning in English, not as *OED* says: "It means 'the store, the supply.'"

As my last example, *alcavala* means 'tax on imported goods,' The *OED* cited the Arabic word *algabala* to be the origin of this term. I think the origin of *alcavala* is the Arabic word [alkafalah] which means exactly the same as *algabala*. It is much nearer to the English form and similar to Spanish *alcavala* which is the source of the English word. The confusion was initiated by the French word *gabelle*, which was, it seems, borrowed directly from Arabic *gabala*.

These are a few examples taken from the letter A only. They indicate that Arabic words in English need to be investigated thoroughly by linguists who are well-versed in Arabic as well as English.

Appendix - A

In the following pages I list alphabetically most of the common Arabic words that are still used in the English language, as I can tell from their inclusion in some desk dictionaries such as the *Random House Dictionary* and *Webster's New World Dictionary of the English Language* (second college edition). I excluded words which were attributed to Arabic by some scholars but whose Arabic origin I could not confirm: The same words are also assigned in these two dictionaries to other languages. I do not also include in the list personal and place names unless they have acquired a common additional meaning that is shared by most English speakers. An example of this is the word *Mecca*. In addition to its designation of the Holy City, it also means: "a) any place visited by many people, b) any place that one yearns to go to, c) any goal that one is seeking to achieve," as *Webster's New World Dictionary* defines it. However, some words in the following list may be unknown to some people. This is because of their technical meanings.

This list has some advantages that justify its addition to this paper. The lists that are compiled by other researchers in the field such as Taylor, Al-Sayed, Peters and Salūm are not representative of the current status of Arabic words in English. Walt Taylor cited about one thousand words most of which are obsolete or known only to specialists in Arabic and Islamic studies. This is true of James Peters and Habib Salūm "'Athar 'al-Lughati-l-'Arabiyyati fi-l-'Injili'ziyyah, (The Influence of the Arabic language on English), 'Al-Lisān al-'Arabi 13, (1976), pp. 37-64. They listed less than a thousand words most of which are in Taylor's. Al-Sayed tried to avoid obsolete terms but about one fifth of her list is controversial and not rec-

ognized by English desk dictionaries as Arabic loan-words. I tried to avoid these problems in compiling the following list. Its merits, therefore, are:

- 1) It contains the current and common Arabic words in English.
- 2) It lists the Arabic loanwords that are recognized as such by most desk dictionaries.
- 3) It provides in one place the dates of borrowing, simple transcription, and the Arabic origins in Arabic orthography.

The reader is kindly requested to note the following points:

- 1) The date that appears after every word is the date of the earliest use of that word as attested in the *OED*. In some cases no date is given, especially with astronomical terms, because they are not included, or no citation period specified, in the *OED*.
- 2) I left out about 90 words attributed to Arabic origins by S. Al-Sayed because they are not recognized by most dictionaries as Arabic; Muhammad H. al-Jahmani in a recent article in *Ahlan Wa Sahlan* (April 1987) wrongly attributed many English words to Arabic origins (see Appendix B).
- 3) The phonetic transcription of Arabic words used in this paper follows the Arabic Romanization which was approved by the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, and the Library of Congress as represented in *Cataloging Service*, Bulletin 91, September, 1970.

I prefer this transcription to that of the International Phonetic Alphabet for practical considerations. The transcription used here is less technical and usually more familiar to non-linguists and is relatively easier in typing. It also agrees, with minor modifications, with the Romanization used by the compilers of the *Encyclopedia of Islam*. However, occasionally I resort to using IPA when discussing some examples.

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
1.	aba	1811	'aba'ah	عباءة
2.	abelmosk	?	'abulmisk	أبو المسك
3.	abutilon	1731	'abutīlūn	أبو طيلون
4.	acequia	1857	as-sāqiyah	الساقية
5.	achenar	?	'ākhīr un-nahr	آخر النهر
6.	admiral	1205	'amīral-baḥr	أمير البحر
7.	adobe	1834	at-tūb	الطوب
8.	afreet	1802	'afrit	عفریت
9.	Aladdin	1861	'alāuddīn	علاء الدين
10.	alameda	1843	al'a'midah	الأعمدة
11.	albacore	1570	albākūrah	الباكورة
12.	albatross	1672	alqādūs	القادوس
13.	alborak	1673	alburāq	البوراق
14.	alcaide	1502	alqā'id	القائد
15.	alcalde	1615	alqaḍī	القاضي
16.	alcatrass	1564	alqadūs	القادوس
17.	alcazar	1615	alqasr	القصر
18.	alchemy	1362	alkīmiya'	الكيمياء
19.	alcohol	1543	al-ghawl	الغول
20.	alcoran	1366	al-qur'ān	القران
21.	alcove	1623	al-qubbah	القبة
22.	aldebran	?	ad-ḍubrān	الديران
23.	alembic	1374	al-'imbiq	الأمبيق
24.	alezan	1848	al-ḥiṣān	الحصان
25.	alfalfa	1845	al-fiṣfiṣah	الفصفاصة
26.	alfriday	1641	al-far(a)d(iyyah)	الفرص(ية)
27.	alfilaria	1889	al-khilāl	الخلال
28.	alforja	1611	al-khurj	الخرج
29.	algarroba	1845	al-kharrūbah	الخروية
30.	algebra	1541	al-jabr	الجبر
31.	algol	?	al-ghūl	الغول
32.	Algorithm	1230	al-khaw ārizmi	الخوارزمي
33.	alhambresque	1862	al-ḥamrā'	الحمراء
34.	Ali Baba	?	'alī bābā	علي بابا
35.	alidade	1450	al-'idādah	العصادة
36.	alif	?	'alif	الألف
37.	Alioth	?	al-'ilyah	الإلية
38.	alizarin	1835	al-'usārah	العصارة
39.	alkali	1386	al-qālī	القالي
40.	alkanet	1326	al-ḥinna	الحنا
41.	Allah	1610	'allāh	الله

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
42.	alma(h)	1814	'ālimah	عائلة
43.	almagest	1386	al-majēsti	المجسطي
44.	almacantar	1391	al-mugantar	المقنطر
45.	almanac	1391	al-manākh	المناخ
46.	alsirat	?	as-ṣirāt	الصرراط
47.	altair	?	aṭ-tair	الطير
48.	aludel	1559	al-'awthal	العوثل
49.	amalgam	1471	al-malgham	الملغم
50.	ambar	1398	'anbar	العنبر
51.	andalusite	1837	'andulusi	أندلسي
52.	anemone	?	an-nu'mān	النعمان
53.	aniline	1581	al-'anilain	الأنيلين
54.	antimony	1477	al-'ithmid	الإثمد
55.	apricot	1551	al-barqūq	البرقوق
56.	Arab	1634	'arabī	عربي
57.	Arab (horse)	1880	'arabī	العربي
58.	ardeb	1743	'irdab	الإردب
59.	argan	1809	al-'arjān	الأرجان
60.	ariel	1832	al-'aryal	الأريل
61.	arrack	1602	'araq	عرق
62.	arroba	1598	ar-rub'	الربع
63.	arsenal	1506	dāraṣ-ṣinā'ah	دار الصناعة
64.	arsenic	1386	az-zarnīkh	الزرنبيخ
65.	artichoke	1531	al-kharshūf	الخرشوف
66.	assassin	1259	al-hashshāshīn	الحشاشين
67.	assegai	1523	az-zaghghāyah	الزغاية
68.	atabal	1672	aṭ-ṭabl	الطبل
69.	Aterian	?	bīral-'itr	بئر العطر
70.	attar	1798	'itr	عطر
71.	aubergine	1794	al-bādhinjān	الباذنجان
72.	average	1085	'awār	عوار
73.	azan	?	'adhān	آذان
74.	azedarach	1753	azādirah	أزادره
75.	azimuth	1391	as-samūt	السموت
76.	azoth	1477	az-zā'ūq	الزأوق
77.	azure	1374	lazward	لازورد
78.	baksheesh	1625	bakhshish	بخشيش
79.	balas	1414	balakh	بلخ
80.	baldachin	1598	baghdadi	بغدادى
81.	balsam	1671	balsam	بلسم
82.	banian	1590	banyan	بنين

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
83.	barb	1566	barbar	بربري (نوع من الخيل)
84.	barberry	1300	barbaris	برباريس
85.	barbican	1300	barbikhānah	بربخانة
86.	bard	1480	burda'ah	بردعة
87.	Barmecide (feast)	?	barmakī	برمكي
88.	baroque	1851	barraq	براق
89.	bedouin	1400	badawī	بدوي
90.	benzoin	1558	libānjāwī	لبان جاوي
91.	Berber	1842	barbar	بربر
92.	berseem	?	barsim	برسيم
93.	Betegeuse	?	baituljawzā'	بيت الجوزاء
94.	bezoar	1477	bāzhar	بازهر
95.	bint	1950	bint	بنت
96.	blighty	1915	wilāyah	ولاية
97.	bonduc	1696	bunduq	بندق
98.	borage	1420	abur-rish	أبو الریش
99.	borax	1386	bawraq	بورق
100.	bougie	1755	bajiyyah	بجية
101.	buckram	1222	abūqrām	أبو قرام
102.	bulbul	1784	bulbul	بلبل
103.	burnous	1695	barnūs	برنوس
104.	buzzard	1300	bāz	باز
105.	cable	1205	ḥabl	حبل
106.	cabob	1690	kabāb	كباب
107.	cadi	1586	qādī	قاضي
108.	cafe	1596	qahwah	قهوة
109.	calabash	?	qar'ahyābisah	قرعة يابسة
110.	calibre	1588	qālib	قالب
111.	caliph	1393	khalīfah	خليفة
112.	camel	950	jamal	جمل
113.	camise	1812	qamiṣ	قميص
114.	camlet	1400	khamlah	خملة
115.	camphor	1570	kāfūr	كافور
116.	candy	1420	qand	قند
117.	canella	1398	qanāh	قناة
118.	cannibal	1553	ghālibī	غاليبي
119.	carafe	1786	al-gharrāfah	الغرافة
120.	carat	1552	qirāt	قيراط
121.	caraway	1440	karāwiyā	كراويا
122.	carboy	1754	qirbah	قربة
123.	carmine	1450	qirmiz	قرمز

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
124.	carob	1548	al-kharrūb	الخروب
125.	carrack	1386	qarāqir	قراقير
126.	casabah	?	qasabah	قصبه
127.	cashmere	1822	Kashmir	كشمير
128.	checkmate	1314	shāhmāt	شاه مات
129.	chemistry	1600	kīmyā'	كيمياه
130.	cheque	1706	ṣakk	صك
131.	chess	1346	shiṭrang	شطرنج
132.	cinnabar	1599	zunjufr	زنجفر
133.	cipher	1399	ṣifr	صفر
134.	civet	1532	zabād	زباد
135.	coffee	1598	qahwah	قهوة
136.	coffle	1799	qāfilah	قافلة
137.	colcothat	1605	qulquṭār	قلقطار
138.	copt	1615	qubṭ	قبط
139.	cotton	1290	quṭun	قطن
140.	cramoisy	1480	qirmizi	قرمزي
141.	crimson	1400	qirmiz	قرمز
142.	crocus	1000	kurkum	كركم
143.	cubeb	1300	kabāb	كباب
144.	cufic	1706	kūfī	كوفي
145.	cumin	897	kammūn	كمون
146.	curcuma	1617	kurkum	كركم
147.	dahabia	1877	dhahabiyyah	ذهبية
148.	daman	1738	damān	دمان
149.	damascene	1386	dimashqī	دمشقي
150.	damask	1250	dimashq	دمشق
151.	damson	1400	dimashq	دمشق
152.	darabukka	?	darabukkah	دربكة
153.	decipher	1545	ṣifr	صفر
154.	deneb	?	dhanab	ذنب
155.	dervish	1585	darwish	درويش
156.	dhaw	1799	ad-dahw	الدهو
157.	dinar	1634	dīnār	دينار
158.	dirham	1788	dirhim	درهم
159.	doum	1801	dūm	دوم
160.	drub	1634	ḍarb	ضرب
161.	dragoman	?	at-turjumān	الترجمان
162.	druse	1765	durūz	دروز
163.	durra	1798	dhurah	ذرة
164.	Eblis	?	'iblis	إبليس

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
165.	elemi	1543	al-lamī	اللامبي
166.	elixir	1266	al-'iksīr	الإكسير
167.	emir	1625	'amīr	أمير
168.	endive	1440	hindibā'	هندباء
169.	fakir	1609	faqīr	فقير
170.	fanfare	1605	farfār	فرفار
171.	fanfaronade	?	farfār	فرفار
172.	fardel	1300	fardah	فردة
173.	fedayee	?	fidā'ī	فدائي
174.	fellah	1743	fallāḥ	فلاح
175.	felucca	1628	falak	فلك
176.	fennec	1790	fanak	فنك
177.	feterita	?	fatritah	فتريته (نوع من الزره)
178.	fez	1802	fās	فاس
179.	fils	?	fils	فلس
180.	fomalhaut	1594	famalḥūt	فم الحوت
181.	fustic	1548	fustuq	فستق
182.	gabelle	1413	qabālah	قبالة
183.	galabia	1892	jallābiyyah	جلابية
184.	galingale	1000	khalinjān	خلنجان
185.	galla	1875	ghalīz	غليظ
186.	garble	1483	gharbala	غربل
187.	gauze	1561	ghazzah	غزة
188.	gazelle	1582	ghazāl	غزال
189.	genet	1418	jarnīṭ	جرنيط
190.	genie	1655	jinni	جني
191.	gerbil(le)	1849	jarbū'	جربوع
192.	ghazi	1753	ghāzi	غازي
193.	ghoul	1786	ghūl	غول
194.	Gibraltar	1592	jabaltāriq	جبل طارق
195.	giraffe	1594	zarāfah	زرافة
196.	grab	1680	ghurāb	غراب
197.	guitar	1621	gīthārah	قيثارة
198.	gypsum	1387	jibs	جيس
199.	hackamore	1889	shakīmah	شكيمة
200.	haik	1613	ḥā'ik	حايك
201.	hajj	1704	ḥajj	حج
202.	hajji	1585	ḥājj	حاج
203.	hakim	1585	ḥakīm	حكيم
204.	halvah	1857	ḥalwā	حلوى
205.	hamal	?	ḥammāl	حمل

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
206.	hardim	1398	ḥardhūn	حردون
207.	harem	1634	ḥarīm	حريم
208.	hashish	1598	ḥashish	حشيش
209.	hazard	1300	zahr	زهر
210.	hegari	?	ḥajari	حجري
211.	hegira	1590	hijrah	هجرة
212.	henna	1600	ḥinnā	حناء
213.	Hobson-Jobson	1673	Yāḥasan Yāḥusain	يا حسن يا حسين
214.	hookah	1763	ḥuqqah	حقنة
215.	hourī	1737	ḥuriyyah	حورية
216.	howdah	1774	hawdaj	هودج
217.	ihram	1704	'iḥrām	إحرام
218.	imam	1613	'imām	إمام
219.	imamate	1613	'imāmah	إمامة
220.	imaret	1613	'imārah	عمارة
221.	intarsia	1850	tarsi'	ترصيع
222.	irade	1885	'irādah	إرادة
223.	islam	1613	'islām	إسلام
224.	jar	1592	jarrah	جرة
225.	jargon	1769	zargūn	زرغون
226.	jasmine	1562	yāsmīn	ياسمين
227.	jennet	1463	zinātah	زناة
228.	jerboa	1662	jarbū'	جربوع
229.	jihād	1869	jihād	جهاد
230.	jinn	1684	jinn	جن
231.	jubbah	1548	jubbah	جبة
232.	julep	1400	jullāb	جلاب
233.	kaaba	?	ka'bah	كعب
234.	kabob	?	kabāb	كباب
235.	kabyle	1818	qabīlah	قبيلة
236.	kadi	1704	qādī	قاضي
237.	kaffir	1801	kāfir	كافر
238.	kaffiyeh	?	kūfiyyah	كوفية
239.	kali (variant of alkali)	1578	alqālī	القلي
240.	kantar	1555	qintār	قنطار
241.	kashmire	?	kashmirī	كشميري
242.	k(h)at	1858	qāt	قات
243.	kef	1808	kaif	كيف
244.	kermes	1610	qirmiz	قرمز
245.	k(h)aki	1863	khākī	كاكي
246.	khamsin	1685	khamsin	خمسين

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
247.	Khan	1400	khān	خان
248.	k(h)edda	?	khid'ah	خدعة
249.	kiblah	1704	qiblah	قبلة
250.	kismet	1849	qismah	قسمة
251.	kohl	1799	kuhl	كحل
252.	Koran	1625	qur'ān	قرآن
253.	labdanum	1400	ladinun	لذن
254.	lac = lake	1553	al-lakk	اللك
255.	lackey	1529	al-qā'id	القائد
256.	lacquer	?	al-laik	اللك
257.	lapis lazuli	1398	lāzward	لازورد
258.	lascar	1525	al-'askar	العسكر
259.	latakia	1833	ladhiqīyyah	اللاذقية
260.	latten	1339	lātūn	لاطون
261.	lemon	1400	laimūn	ليمون
262.	lilac	1625	al-lailaj	الليلج
263.	lime	1622	al-līm	الليم
264.	loofa	1887	līfah	ليفة
265.	luffa	1884	laffah	لفة
266.	lute	1361	al-'ūd	العود
267.	macabre	1376	maqābir	مقابر
268.	macrame	1869	maqramah	مقرمة
269.	magazine	1583	makhāzin	مخازن
270.	magdalen	1386	al-majdaliyyah	المجدلية
271.	mahdi	1792	al-mahdi	المهدي
272.	Mahound	1205	Muhammad	محمد
273.	mamluke	1511	mamlūk	مملوك
274.	manna	897	al-manna	المناء
275.	marabout	1823	murābiṭ	مرابط
276.	marcasite	1471	al-marqashīṭiyyah	المرقشيطية
277.	martingale	1589	al-marta'ah	المرتعة
278.	marzipan	1494	mawthabān	موثبان
279.	mask	1588	maskharah	مسخرة
280.	masquerade	1587	maskharah	مسخرة
281.	massage	1876	massa/masaha	مسح / مس
282.	massico	1472	shabbqubṭi	شب قبطي
283.	mastaba	1603	miṣṭabah	مصطبة
284.	mate	1330	māta	مات
285.	mattress	1250	maṭraḥ	مطرح
286.	maumet	?	Muhammad	محمد
287.	mecca	1825	Makkah	مكة

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
288.	mem-sahib	1857	sāhib	صاحب
289.	merino	1781	banimurīn	بني مرين
290.	mezereon	1477	māzaryūn	مازيون
291.	minaret	1682	manārah	منارة
292.	mizar	?	mi'zār	مزار
293.	mizzen	1465	mazzān	مزان
294.	mocha	1679	mukha	مخا
295.	mohair	1570	mu(khk)hair	مهير
296.	moire	1660	muhair	مهير
297.	monsoon	1584	mawsim	موسم
298.	morocco	1600	murrākish	مراكش
299.	martize	1400	murtazz	مرتز
300.	Moslem	1615	muslim	مسلم
301.	mosque	1400	masjid	مسجد
302.	mousseline	1696	mawṣili	موصلي
303.	muezzin	1585	mūadhhdhin	مؤذن
304.	mufti	1586	mufti	مفتي
305.	mullah	1613	mawlā	مولي
306.	mummy	1400	mūmiyā	موميا
307.	musk	1398	misk	مسك
308.	muslim	1609	mawṣli	موصلي
309.	mussulman	1563	muslimūn	مسلمون
310.	myrr	825	murr	مر
311.	nabob	1612	nuwwāb	نواب
312.	nacre	1598	naggārah	نقارة
313.	nadir	1391	nazir	نظير
314.	naphtha	1382	naft	نفت
315.	natron	1706	naṭrūn	نطرون
316.	Nizam	1601	nizām	نظام
317.	noria	1792	na'ūrah	ناعورة
318.	Nubian	1727	nūbi	نوبي
319.	nucha	1400	nukhā'	نخاع
320.	nunnation	1776	tanwīn	تنوين
321.	ogee	1428	'awj	أوج
322.	ogive	1611	'awj	أوج
323.	oke	1586	'ūqiyyah	أوقية
324.	olibanum	1398	al-libān	اللبان
325.	orange	1387	nārinj	نارنج
326.	Osmanli	1813	'uthmāni	عثماني
327.	Othman = ottoman	1585	'uthmāni	عثماني
328.	Otto = attar	1813	'attār	عطار

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
329.	oud	?	'ūd	عود
330.	peridot	1265	farīdah	فريدة
331.	popinjay	1310	bibaghā'	ببغاء
332.	quintal	1470	qintār	قنطار
333.	qursh	?	qarsh	قرش
334.	racket	1500	rāhat (alyad)	راحة اليد
335.	Ramadan (Ramazan)	1599	ramadān	رمضان
336.	realgar	1400	rahjalghār	رهب الغار
337.	ream	1392	ruzmah	رزمة
338.	rebeck	1509	rabābah	ربابة
339.	retem	?	ratam	رتم
340.	ri(y)al	?	riyāl	ريال
341.	rice	1234	ruz	رز
342.	Riff	1902	ar-rīf	الريف
343.	rigel	1592	rijlaljabbar	رجل الجبار
344.	risk	?	rizq	رزق
345.	roc	1592	rukh	رخ
346.	rook (chees)	1330	rukh	رخ
347.	rotl	1615	raṭl	رطل
348.	Rubaiyat	1859	ruba'īyyāt	رباعيات
349.	safari	1896	safar	سفر
350.	sofflower	1562	'usfur	عصفور
351.	saffron	1200	zu'farān	زعفران
352.	saffron (of lead)	1681	ṣifr	صفر
353.	sahara	1613	ṣahrā'	صحراء
354.	sahib	1627	ṣāhib	صاحب
355.	saker(et)	1400	ṣaqr	صقر
356.	salaam	1613	salām	سلام
357.	salep	1736	as-saḥlab	السحلب
358.	saloop	1712	as-saḥlab	السحلب
359.	saluki	1890	salūqī	سلوقي
360.	samiel	1687	summ	سم
361.	sandal (wood)	1400	ṣandal	صندل
362.	saphena	1398	sāfinah	صافنة
363.	saphenous	1840	sāfin(ah)	صافند (ة)
364.	sapphire	1272	ṣafīr	صغير
365.	saracen	893	sharqiyyīn	شركيين
366.	sash	1599	shāsh	شاش
367.	satin	1366	zaitūnī	زيتوني
368.	sayyid	1615	sayyid	سيد
369.	senna	1400	sanā	سنا

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
370.	sequin	1613	sikkah	سكة
371.	sesame	1440	simsim	سمسم
372.	shaitan	?	shaitān	شيطان
373.	shadoof	1836	shādūf	شادوف
374.	sherif	1615	shirīf	شريف
375.	shawl	1662	shāl	شال
376.	sheikh	1577	shaikh	شيخ
377.	sherbet	1603	shirbāt	شربات
378.	shia = shiite	1626	shī'ah	شيعة
379.	shish kebab	?	shaishkabāb	شيش كباب
380.	shott	1878	shatt	شط
381.	shroof	1618	ṣarrāf	صراف
382.	shrub	1747	sharāb	شراب
383.	simar	1641	sammūr	سمور
384.	simoom	1790	sumūm	سموم
385.	sinologue	1860	ṣīn	الصين
386.	sirocco	1617	shurūq	شروق
387.	soda	1540	sudā'	صداع
388.	sofa	1625	suffah	صُفّه
389.	soldon (sultan)	1297	sultān	سلطان
390.	solong	1865	salām	سلام
391.	spinach	1530	spānikh	سبانخ
392.	sudan(i)	1842	sūdāni	سوداني
393.	sudd	1874	sudd	سد
394.	sufi	1653	ṣūfī	صوفي
395.	sugar	1289	sukkar	سكر
396.	sultan	1555	sultān	سلطان
397.	sultana	1585	sultānah	سلطنة
398.	sumach	1400	summāq	سماق
399.	sunna	1687	sunnah	سنة
400.	sunni	1626	sunni	سني
401.	sura	1615	sūrah	سورة
402.	Swahili	1814	swāhili	سواحلي
403.	syce	1653	sāyis	سايس
404.	syrup	1392	sharab	شراب
405.	tabaret	1815	'attābi	عتابي
406.	tabby	1638	'attābi	عتابي
407.	tabo(u)r	1290	ṭanbūr	طنبور
408.	taboret	?	ṭanbūriyyah	طنبورية
409.	taffeta	1373	taftah	تفتة
410.	tahsildar	1799	tahṣil	تحصيل

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
411.	talc	1601	talq	طلق
412.	talisman	1638	ṭalsam	طلسمان
413.	tamarind	1533	tamrhindī	تمر هندي
414.	tamarisk	1400	tamr	تمر
415.	tamasha	1623	tamāshā	تماشي
416.	tambour	1484	ṭanbūr	طنبور
417.	tambourine	1579	ṭanbūr	طنبور
418.	taraxacum	1706	ṭarakhshaqūn	طرخشقون
419.	tarboosh	1702	ṭarbūsh	طربوش
420.	tare	1486	ṭarḥah	طرحه
421.	tarriff	1591	ta'rifah	تعرفة
422.	tarragon	1538	ṭarkhūn	طرخون
423.	tartan	1588	ṭarrādah	طراة
424.	tartar	1386	dardī	دردي
425.	tass	1483	ṭast	طست
426.	tazza	1828	ṭāsah	طاسة
427.	tell	1864	tall	تل
428.	timbal	1854	ṭabl	طبل
429.	tripe	1300	tharb	ثرب
430.	trona	1799	ṭrūn	طرون
431.	tuna	1895	at-tun	التون
432.	tutty	1400	tūtiya	توتيا
433.	typhoon	1588	ṭūfān	طوفان
434.	ulema	1688	'ulamā'	علماء
435.	vega	1638	(an-nasr)al-wāqi'	(النسر) الواقع
436.	vizier	1562	wazīr	وزير
437.	wadi	1839	wādi	وادي
438.	xebec	1750	shibbāk	شباك
439.	zaffer	1662	ṣifr	صفر
440.	zanzibar	?	zinj	زنج
441.	zare(e)ba	1849	zarībah	زربية
442.	zarf	1836	zafr	زرف
443.	zebub	?	dhubābah	ذبابه
444.	zechin	?	sikkah	سكة
445.	zedoary	1475	jadwar	جدود
446.	zenith	1387	samt(ar-ra's)	سمت (الرأس)
447.	zero	1604	ṣifr	صفر
448.	zibet(h)	1594	zabād	زباد
449.	zillah	1772	zill	ظل
450.	zinjanthropus	1959	zinj	زنج
451.	zirion	1794	zarqūn	زرقون
452.	zouane	1830	zwāwī	زواوي

Appendix B

The following list contains most of the English words that I came across attributed to Arabic. Many of these words were possibly borrowed from or through Arabic. However, most desk dictionaries attribute them to other sources. I list them here as a sample of the many terms in English that need further research to establish their origins.

No.	English Word	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
1.	aceldama	ḥaqaldimā'	حقل دماء
2.	alkahest	alkāhest	الكاهست
3.	amulet	ḥimālah	حمالة
4.	anise	yansūn	ينسون
5.	bachelor	batūl	بتول
6.	bale	bālah	بالة
7.	banana	banān	بنان
8.	bhang	banj	بنج
9.	braise	baṣṣah	بصة
10.	bismuth	bismūt	بسموت
11.	cabaret	khammārah	خمارة
12.	caph	alkaff	الكف
13.	caftan	quṭṭān	قفطان
14.	calendar	taqwīm	تقويم
15.	cameo	qum'ah	جمعة
16.	canon	qānūn	قانون
17.	caper	kabbār	كبار
18.	cartouche	kartūshah	كرطوشة
19.	cassock	kazghand	كزغند
20.	cataract	qaṭarāt	قطران
21.	chiffon	shaffa	شف
22.	corban	qurbān	قربان
23.	costmary	qist	قسط
24.	ḍado	ad-dād	الداد
25.	ḍab	ḍabb	ضب
26.	demijohn	dimmjānah	دمجانة
27.	devil	jinn	جن
28.	divan	dīwān	ديوان
29.	doronicum	dārūnāj	داروناج
30.	ebony	'abanūs	أبنوس
31.	eden	'adan	عدن
32.	earnest	'arbūn	عربون
33.	frigate	farqāṭah	فرقاطة
34.	fustian	fustāṭ	فسطاط
35.	gabardine	jabardīn	جبردين

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
36.	gala	qal'al		قلعة
37.	genius	jinnī		جني
38.	gherkin	'ajjūr		عجوز
39.	ginger	zanjabīl		زنجبيل
40.	hamza	hamza'		همزة
41.	harmattan	harām		حرام
42.	jasper	yashab		يشب
43.	khanjar	khanjar		خنجر
44.	karaism	qara'a		قراءة
45.	kittle	qaṭan		قطن
46.	kohinoor	nūr		نور
47.	leben	laban		لبن
48.	mafia	mafih		مافيه
49.	majoon	ma'jūn		معجون
50.	mastic	mustaka		مستكى
51.	messiah	almasih		المسيح
52.	mina	almanna		المناء
53.	mohur	muhr		مهر
54.	nard	nārdīn		ناردين
55.	percivale	fārisalghā		فرس الغال
56.	rabits	rābiṭ		رابط
57.	race	rass		رأس
58.	rob(b)	rubb		رب
59.	ryot	rā'iyah		راعية
60.	sandarac	sandarūs		سندروس
61.	saraband	al-sarabar d		السرند
62.	sarsaparilla	ash-sharṣṭ		الشرش
63.	satan	shaitān		شيطان
64.	satem	as-satm		الستم
65.	savory	alkhatṭriyyah		الخطرية
66.	serendipity	sarandib		سرنديب
67.	shery	shraish		شريس
68.	shittah	shant		شنط
69.	sodom(y)	sudūm		سدوم
70.	sophy	safawī		صفوي
71.	subahdar	sūbah		صوبه
72.	tallyho	tha'labhunā		ثعلب هنا
73.	tandem	tanzīm		تنظيم
74.	tangerine	ṭanjah		طنجة
75.	targe	ad-durgah		الدرقة

No.	English Word	Date	Transliteration	Arabic Origin
76.	targum	tarjamah		ترجمة
77.	tennis	tinis		تنس
78.	toque	ṭaqiyyah		طاقية
79.	traffic	tafriq		تغريق
80.	trabadour	ṭarab		طرب
81.	turquoise	turkūwāz		تركواز
82.	tyrse (obs.)	tirs		ترس
83.	usury	'usrah		عسرة
84.	valise	walīḥah		وليحة
85.	varan	waral		ورن (ورك)

Appendix C Selective Annotated Bibliography

1. Al-'Aggad, Abbās Mahmūd. *Athar al-'Arab fi al-Hadarah al-Gharbiyyah* [The Arabs' Influence on Western Civilization] (in Arabic). 6th ed. Cairo: Dār al-Marif, 1968.
This book traces briefly the Arabs' contributions to modern civilization. The author mentions occasionally, when he talks about certain fields, some of the Arabic words which became part of the European languages.
2. Arnold, Sir T. and A. Guillaume, eds. *The Legacy of Islam*. Oxford, 1931.
This book and numbers 9 and 13 are not books which deal with the linguistic or philological influence of Arabic on the Western World. All of them deal with the Arabs' influence on science in general. Within each chapter or article some Arabic words are occasionally mentioned. Though, I did not read these books carefully, I found a few examples here and there.
3. Al-Sayed, Sahira Abdul Hamid, "A Lexicon and Analysis of English Words of Arabic Origin." Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1973.
This study is a compilation of a glossary of Arabic words in English with explanation of their changes in pronunciation, grammar and meaning. Although the author claims that she depended on *Webster's Seventh Collegiate Dictionary* in obtaining the Arabic words, she attributed to Arabic many words (about 90) which are not recognized as Arabic by that dictionary. She depended to a large extent on Taylor's article in giving some percentages of Arabic words according to their fields, century of borrowing, source of borrowings, etc. This dissertation is considered now as the most comprehensive and relatively recent work devoted to Arabic words in English.
4. Bentley, Harold Woodmansu. *A Dictionary of Spanish Terms in English: With Special Reference to the American South-West*. 1932, rpt., New York: Octagon Books, 1972.
The only use I made of this book is to see the scope of American English borrowing from Spanish. More than fifty words which he included as American borrowing from Spanish are Arabic words. He made no mentioning of this. The book shows me that some of the Arabic words in American English are unknown in England or known under a different form.
5. Clypin, Sylva. *A New Dictionary of Americanisms: Being a Glossary of Words Supposed to be Peculiar to the United States and the Dominion of Canada*, 1902, rpt., Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1968.

Contains a few terms not found in other sources, attributed to Spanish and still used in the Southwest of the United States. These terms are ultimately Arabic.

6. *The Compact Edition of the Oxford Dictionary*. 2 vols., 1971, rpt., New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.
The *OED* no doubt is the best reference for tracing Arabic words in English. However, it attributes many words, recognized by some scholars to be from Arabic, to some other sources. Sometimes it contains some information which I consider wrong. Concerning the controversial origins of some words, the *OED* cites more than one possible etymon. The choice between these is difficult without further investigations. Nonetheless, the *OED* remains the most valuable source of information about Arabic words in English and their history especially in its quotations.
7. Craigie, Sir Williams. *A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles*. Chicago, 1951 (See no. 14 below).
8. Daryush, A.A. "Persian Words in English," Tract No. XLI in *S(ociety of) P(ure) E(nglish)*. London: Clarendon Press, 1934.
This is a survey of Persian words in English. I found it useful in giving historical account how Persian words, including those which were borrowed through Arabic, came into English. Though I found some of the words he is attributing to Persian are originally Arabic, he mentions few Arabic words which reached English through Persian and vice versa.
9. Dunlop, Douglas Norton. *Arabic Science in the West*. Karachi: Pakistan Historical Society, n.d. (see no. 13).
10. Fonahn, Adolf Mouritz. *Arabic and Latin Anatomical Terminology, Chiefly from the Middle Ages*. Kristiania: Jacob Dyburad, 1922.
The aim of this book was as the author said, "to serve as a small vocabulary for students of medical texts containing anatomical terms in Arabic or Latin." It contains not only words, but phrases and sentences in Arabic. Most of these no doubt have never entered the active vocabulary of the English speaking laymen. The book, however, indicates clearly how freely the medieval translators transliterated Arabic words into Latin.
11. Haugen, Einar, "The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing," (1950), in Charles T. Scott and Jon L. Erickson, eds., *Reading for the History of the English Language*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1968.
This article may be the only major work on borrowing. Though the author draws his examples and is mainly concerned with Norwegian American English, he has laid down a few theoretical points about borrowing and coined some usable terms. I benefitted from his views and classification of borrowings.
12. Jespersen, Otto. *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, 9th ed. New York: Doubleday Anchor Books, n.d.
Though this book is a kind of history of the foreign influence on English, Jespersen devoted only less than a page to Arabic influence on English. He mentions a few words and couples of common knowledge characteristics of Arabic words.
13. Khairallah, Amin. *Outline of Arabic Contributions to medicine*. Beirut: American Press, 1946. (see no. 2).
14. Mathew, Mitford, M. *A Dictionary of Americanisms: On Historical Principles*. 1951; rpt., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956.

I used Mathews' and Craigie's dictionaries to check if they make any mentioning of the origin of the Arabic words borrowed by American English through Spanish. None of them does. It seems to me that Mathews does not know that those scores of words were originally borrowed from Arabic. I am saying this because he does mention Arabic as the ultimate origin of a few African words borrowed by American English.

15. Mazhar, Muhammad Ahmad. *Arabic [sic] the Source of All the Languages*. 1963, rpt., Leichtenstein: Kraus, 1972.
The author attempts in this book to prove that Arabic is the original language of Adam. He points out that all the theories of the origin of language proposed so far do not hold water. He accepts partially the Bible account of the origin of language but rejects the story of Babel and 'speaking in tongues.' He then tries to trace the vocabularies of the well-known languages, including English, to Arabic origins. Though one might hesitate in accepting Mazhar's views, I am fascinated by his knowledge of languages and by the similarities which exist between Arabic and these languages. I cited some words from his list of English.
16. Nur, Adli Taher. *Kalimatun 'Arabiyyah fi al-Lughah al-Isbāniyyah*, [Arabic Words in the Spanish Language] (in Arabic). Egypt (n.p.): Dar Anashr, 1971.
This is a survey which includes the majority of the Arabic words in Spanish. Though this study is directed to the ordinary reader and does not differentiate between Arabic words borrowed directly by Spanish and Spanish borrowing through other languages, it is useful in more than one respect.
17. Partridge, Eric. *Origins: A Short Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan Co., 1959.
I used this book as a quick reference whenever to check the origin of certain words. In a few cases the author attributes some Arabic words to other sources.
18. *The Random House College Dictionary*. New York, 1972.
I used this dictionary and *Webster's New World* to check whether a certain word is still used in Modern English. Therefore, almost all the words I included in this study are in these two dictionaries.
19. Rao, G. Subba. *Indian words in English: A Study in Indo-British Cultural and Linguistic Relations*. London: Oxford University Press, 1954.
This book includes some Arabic words which were borrowed through Indian languages.
20. Serjeantson, Mary Sidney. "Chaper X: Words from the East" in *A History of Foreign Words in English*. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1936, pp. 213-20.
This book contains a good survey of about a hundred words distributed through centuries. It contains the fullest account of Arabic words that exist in any of the works which deals with the history of the English language. The author sometimes cites a word without indicating its Arabic origin. Taking into account the sporadic information about Arabic words, she did a good job.
21. Skeat, Walter W. *Principles of English Etymology*, 2nd series, the Foreign Elements. Maryland: McGrath Publishing Company, 1970.
This book contains six pages on Arabic words in English. The author mentions a few Arabic words and cites where they occur in early Middle English literature. He also indicates the source from which English got the Arabic terms. Sometimes he mentions as many as four possible sources as he did with *diaper* upon which not many will agree with him that it is Arabic. He is also mistaken when he said *admiral* and *maumet* are the earliest Arabic borrowing. Those words were borrowed in the twelfth century whereas Arabic words attested in some of the eighth and ninth century documents:

Mancus 799; *myrrh* 825; and *saracen* 893. However, Skeat's account of Arabic words is good and shows his familiarity with Arabic.

22. Taylor, Walt, "Arabic Words in English." Tract No. XXXVIII (1933) in *S(ociety of) P(ure) E(nglish)*, Tracts XXXI-XL. London: Clarendon, pp. 567-99.

This article is the only published work in English devoted solely to Arabic words in English. It contains most of the established Arabic words in English up to the beginning of the 20th century. However, many of the words the author cited are obsolete and not found in modern desk dictionaries. The main aim of the article is to suggest suitable English spelling for Arabic words. He shows that the largest portion of Arabic words was borrowed during the seventeenth century. He concludes his articles with a useful bibliography which shows that there is at least one book written on Arabic words in French, Italian, and Spanish and Portuguese.

23. Yule, Henry and A.C. Burnel. *Hobson-Jobson: A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases and of Kindred Terms, Etymological, Historical, Geographical and Discursive*. Ed. William Crooke, 1886; rpt., London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1903.

24. ———. *Dictionary of Indian English*. Ed. G.B.T. Kurian. Madras: Indian Universities Press, 1969.

These two books are actually one book. Or more precisely, the second is an abridged form of the first. However, the authors as well as the editors failed to mention this fact. Both books contain the Arabic words used in Indian English. The first one, i.e. *Hobson-Jobson* illustrates these words by quotations from British and Indian writers. This gives very useful data in following the development of a certain term. Both authors lived in India and are considered to be authorities on the subject.

جواهر شرقية في التاج الإنجليزي، أو اقتراض اللغة الإنجليزية من العربية

مانع حماد الجهني

أستاذ مساعد، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية الآداب، جامعة الملك سعود، الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية

ملخص البحث: اقترضت اللغة الإنجليزية من معظم اللغات الحية بما في ذلك العربية، بل إنها استلقت من اللغة العربية أكبر عدد من الكلمات التي أخذتها من اللغات الشرقية، وذلك لأهمية اللغة العربية وموقع الحضارة الإسلامية في تاريخ العالم. وهذا البحث يبين كيف ومتى انتقلت الكلمات العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. فبعد سرد معظم الكلمات العربية المستعملة باللغة الإنجليزية (في ملحق 1) وبيان أصولها وتاريخ دخولها إلى الإنجليزية، يحدد البحث أهم صفات هذه الكلمات التي تميزها عن غيرها. بعد ذلك يستعرض البحث بعض التغيرات التي طرأت على الكلمات العربية من حيث المعنى والصوت كما يعزو أسباب هذا التغير إلى عدة عوامل، منها اختلاف اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وتأثير اللغات التي وصلت عن طريقها الكلمات القريبة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، بالإضافة إلى عوامل أخرى أدت إلى اكتساب الكلمات العربية بعض خصائص اللغة الإنجليزية.

وحتى يدلل الباحث على أن اللغة الإنجليزية لم تدرس دراسة كافية لاستكشاف كل ما بها من كلمات عربية يقدم البحث بعض الكلمات التي تبدو وكأنها من أصول عربية، حيث عرض هذا الجزء ثلاث قوائم من هذه الكلمات ممثلة في: ١ - ما لاحظته المؤلف نفسه؛ ٢ - وما ذكره أحد الكتاب في محاولة لرد أصول اللغات الحية كلها إلى اللغة العربية؛ ٣ - الكلمات التي عزاها بعض الباحثين إلى اللغة العربية لكن لم تذكرها معظم معاجم اللغة الإنجليزية الحديثة ضمن الكلمات العربية المستعملة بالإنجليزية وهذا يعني أنه لم يثبت لدى الباحث حتى الآن أن هذه الكلمات الموجودة بالقوائم الثلاثة من أصول عربية.

وفي الختام ينتهي البحث إلى نتيجة مؤداها أن عدد الكلمات العربية في اللغة الإنجليزية قد تكون أكثر مما اكتشفه الباحثون حتى الآن، وأن تحديد عددها تحديداً دقيقاً والجزم بعربية أصول الكلمات الواردة في القوائم الثلاث أو عدمها يحتاج إلى دراسة مستفيضة ومتأنية تكشف بعض الكلمات الجديدة وتصحح بعض الأخطاء الموجودة في المعاجم الإنجليزية والتي ذكر الباحث في الخاتمة أمثلة لها مأخوذة من حرف الألف فقط.