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

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Abstract: *This paper traces the Arabic origins or cognates of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit "fashion and modeling terms" from a radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory perspective. The data comprises 130 such terms like attire, blouse, chemise, cuff, dress, embroidery, frills, gown, hat, jacket, model, needle, trousers, robe, shirt, shorts, underwear, vest, wool, and so on. The results clearly indicate that all such words have true Arabic cognates with the same or similar forms and meanings, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change, especially lexical or semantic shift. Therefore, the results support the adequacy of the radical linguistic theory according to which, unlike the Family Tree Model or Comparative Method, Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit not only belong to the same language family, renamed Eurabian or Urban family, but also are dialects of the same language, with Arabic being their origin all because only it shares the whole cognates with them all and because it has a huge phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and lexical variety, wealth, and versatility. On a more general level, they also show that there is a radical language from which all human languages stemmed and which has been preserved almost intact in Arabic, thus being the most conservative and productive language.*

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

The above forty seven studies have initially employed the lexical root theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-g, 2015a-h) and subsequently its slightly revised and extended version, called radical linguistic theory (Jassem 2014 h-k, 2015a-j, 2016a-b), both deriving their name originally from the use of lexical (consonantal) roots or radicals in retracing genetic relationships between words in world languages. The theory first arose as a rejection of the Family Tree Model or Comparative Method in historical linguistics for classifying Arabic as a member of a different language family than English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and the so-called Indo-European languages (Bergs and

Brinton 2012; Algeo 2010; Crystal 2010: 302; Yule 2014; Campbell 2004: 190-191; Crowley 1997: 22-25, 110-111; Pyles and Algeo 1993: 61-94). In all the above forty seven studies, the tightly-knit genetic relationship between Arabic and such languages was, on the contrary, categorically established phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically or lexically so much so that they can be really considered dialects of the same language, where Arabic was found to be their source or parent language for several reasons (Jassem (2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-g). In other words, Arabic, English, German, and French words of all types and sorts, for example, were shown to be true cognates with similar or identical forms and meanings, whose apparent differences are due to natural and plausible causes and diverse routes of linguistic change. This entails that all such languages developed, in fact must have developed, from an earlier single, perfect, suddenly-emerged Radical Language from which all human languages emanated in the first place, and which could never have died out but rather has fully, though variably, survived into today's languages, to which they can all be traced, with Arabic in particular being the closest or most conservative and productive descendant. To adequately depict the close genetic linkage between Indo-European and Arabian languages in general, a new larger language family grouping has been proposed, called *Eurabian* or *Urban* (Jassem 2015c: 41; 2015d).

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

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. The Data

The data consists of 130 *fashion and modeling terms* like *attire, blouse, chemise, cuff, dress, embroidery, frills, gown, hat, jacket, model, needle, trousers, robe, shirt, shorts, underwear, vest, wool*, and so on in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Indo-European languages as well as Arabic, now all generally called *Eurabian* or *Urban*. Their selection has been based on the author's knowledge of their frequency and use in today's fully natural English, German, and French conversations and/or texts as well as English dictionaries and thesauri. For ease of reference, the data will be arranged alphabetically together with brief linguistic comments in the next Results section (3).

As for etymological data, all references to English and Indo-European languages are for Harper (2016) despite, like all other similar dictionaries upon which it was based, its severe shortcomings owing to the seemingly illogical, uncertain, or unknown derivations or meanings of many words such as *bikini, blouse, cover, curly hair, dress, fashion, fur, furl, model, robe, wool* and so on which make more sense if derived straight from Arabic as shall be seen in sections (3 & 4) below. Therefore, it, along with similar dictionaries, has to be used with extreme care and discretion.

Concerning Arabic data, the meanings are for Ibn Manzoor (2013) in the main, Ibn Seedah (1996: 4/63-117), Altha3alibi (2011: 269-275), Albabidi (2011: 229-320), e-dictionaries like *mu3jam alama3ani* (2016), and the author's knowledge and use of Shami (Syrian) Arabic as a native speaker. All the genetic linkages between Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and so on are exclusively mine, unless otherwise stated.

In transcribing the data, normal Romanized spelling is used for all languages for practical purposes. Nonetheless, certain symbols were used for unique Arabic sounds: namely, /2 & 3/ for the voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives respectively, /kh & gh/ for the voiceless and voiced velar fricatives each, /q/ for the voiceless uvular stop, capital letters for the emphatic counterparts of plain consonants /T (t), D (d), Dh (dh), & S (s)/, and /'/ for the glottal stop (Jassem 2013c). Long vowels in Arabic are usually doubled- i.e., /aa, ee, & oo/.

2.2. Data Analysis

2.2.1. Theoretical Framework: Radical Linguistic Theory

Data analysis shall utilize the Radical Linguistic Theory (Jassem 2014h-l, 2015a-j, 2016a-b), a slightly revised and more generalized version of the original Lexical Root Theory (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-g). For the sake of brevity and economy, the inquisitive reader is referred to any

earlier work for a fuller account of principles, precepts, and procedures (e.g., Jassem 2015a-c, 2014a, 2013a, 2012a-b).

In short, however, the main principle of the theory states that Arabic is not only related to Indo-European languages but also is their immediate ancestor or origin all. In practice, the most appropriate procedure for genetically relating English and Arabic words to each other can be summed up as follows:

- select a word (in any given semantic field), e.g., *dress*, *fashion*;
- identify the source, daughter, or sister language meaning (e.g., English or Latin) on the basis of especially word history or etymology. It is essential to start with meanings, not sounds or sound laws as the former are more stable and change a lot less than the latter which do so extensively and drastically; for example, all the sounds of a given word might change beyond recognition while meanings in a rather limited way; so the meaning first will often lead you to the correct cognate naturally whereas the sounds first will get you lost definitely;
- search for the word with the equivalent meaning and form in the target, parent, or reference language (e.g., Arabic), looking for cognates: i.e., sister words with the same or similar forms and meanings;
- explain the differences, if any, in both form and meaning between the cognates lexicologically, phonetically, morphologically, and semantically as indicated. As a matter of fact, finding the right cognate on the basis of its meaning first often leads one to the resultant changes automatically;
- finally, formulate phonological, morphological, grammatical, and semantic rules after sufficient data has been amassed and analyzed.

That is the whole story simply, briefly, and truly. No fuss, no mess. For example, consider *attire, dress, fashion, model* or any word in Section 3 below.

2.2.2. Statistical Analysis

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

3. RESULTS

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

Apron *(napkin)* via Old French *naperon* 'small table-cloth', diminutive of *nappe* 'cloth', from Latin *mappa* 'napkin', from Arabic *nabia(tun)* 'a palm-leaf meal spread' via lexical shift and turning /t/ into /r/; *anbaar* 'of food, amounts; a trader's clothing store' via lexical shift and reordering.

Attire *(tire, tyre)* via Old French *atirier* 'to equip, ready, prepare; to dress in finery, to adorn', from (i) *a-* 'to', from Arabic *'a-* 'verbal prefix' (Jassem 2013a), and (ii) *tire* 'order, row, dress', from Arabic *ridaa'* 'dress' via reversal and turning /d/ into /t/; *dithaar* 'attire, dress', merging /d & th/ into /t/; *izaar* 'dress', turning /z/ into /t/; *dir3* 'a woman's dress', turning /d & 3/ into /t & Ø/; or *raiTa(t)* 'a womans' dress' via reordering and changing /T/ into /t/.

Bandage *(band, bond, bend, bind)* via Middle French, from Old French *bander* 'to bind', from Old High German *binda*, Sanskrit *bandhan* 'a tying, bandage', direct from Arabic *bandak* 'button hole; a piece of cloth' or *baneeqa(t)* 'a piece of cloth to lengthen a dress' via lexical shift and turning or splitting /q (k)/ into /d (& j) /; *biTaana(t)* 'a lining; belly binding' via reordering and turning /T/ into /d/; *badana(t)* 'a female's sleeveless or pocketless dress' via lexical shift and reordering; or *bainaT* 'knitter, tailor', *banaT* (v) via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/.

Belt via Old English *belt*, Old High German *balz* 'belt, girdle', from Latin *balteus* 'girdle, sword belt', direct from Arabic *ribaaT* 'a strap, a tie' via reordering and turning /r & T/ into /l & t/.

Bikini via French after *Pikinni* 'a Marshall Islands atoll in which a US A-bomb test was carried out in 1946', perhaps from (i) *pik* 'surface', direct from Arabic *baqee3, biqaa3* 'planted, flat grounds'

via /3/-loss, and (ii) *ni* 'coconut. Alternatively, it derives direct from Arabic *niqaab* 'a female's head and face cover with eye holes; lit., hole, a tear' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /q/ into /k/.

Blouse *(barn)* via French 'peasant's smock'**,** perhaps akin to Provençal *lano* 'short (wool)', direct from Arabic *libas* 'dress' via reordering and lexical shift; or *bazz* 'clothes or such a type' via lexical shift, /l/-insertion, and turning /z/ into /s/.

Boot *(better, computer booting)* via (i) Old French *bote* 'boot', perhaps from a Germanic source, from Arabic *sibtia(t)* 'shoes; tanned skin' , (spoken Arabic *sabbaaT* or even *booT* 'boot') via /s & b/-merger; *batt, bathth* 'a woolen clothing' via lexical shift (ii) Old English *bot* 'help, advantage, relieve, atonement; lit., a making better', from Arabic (a) *Taab* 'to get better' or *taab* 'to abandon, repent' via reversal and passing /T/ into /t/, and (b) *bada* 'start (compter)', turning /d/ into /t/.

Bra *(brasserie, bracelet)* via Old French *brassière* 'child's chemise, shoulder strap', from Old French *braciere* 'arm guard', from *bras* 'an arm', from Latin *brachium* 'an arm, a forearm', from Greek *brakhion* 'an arm', from Arabic *bark* 'breast' via lexical shift and turning /k/ into /s (Ø)/.

Bracelet *(brace, embrace, bra)* via Old French *bracelet*, diminutive of *bracel*, from Latin *bracchiale* 'armlet', from *brachium* 'an arm, a forearm', from Greek *brakhion* 'an arm', from Arabic *bark* 'breast' via lexical shift and turning /k/ into /s (Ø)/; or from Arabic *raqaba(t)* 'neck; a round-shaped object' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /q/ into /s/.

As to the French and Latin suffixes –*el* (*-ale*) and *-t*, the first two came direct from Arabic *al-* 'the' whereas the last from –*at* 'fem. suf.'; morphological shift applied to all (Jassem 2012d, 2013a).

Braid via Old English *bregdan* 'weave, knit, join together; move quickly; vary', Old High German *brettan*, from Arabic *rabaT* 'to tie, fold' via reordering and passing /T/ into /d/.

Burnoose straight from Arabic *burnus* 'burnoose; a dress with head cap'.

Button *(butt)* via Old French *boton* 'a button; originally, a bud', from *bouter, boter* 'to thrust, push', from Arabic *biTaana(t)* 'a lining' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/; *baTTa, baTTa(tun)* (n) 'to bulge out' (cf. **bottom, butt** from Arabic *badda* 'to have a large backside' via lexical shift).

Cabin *(cabinet)* via Old French, from Latin *capanna* 'hut', direct from Arabic *khabina(t)* 'a room for clothes and trousers', turning /kh/ into /k/.

Canvas *(canvass, hemp)* via Old French *chanevaz* 'hempen', from Latin *cannabis*, from Greek *kannabis* 'hemp', Persian *kanab*, from Arabic *qinnab* 'a plant used for ropes', turning /q & b/ into /k & v/.

Cap *(cape)* via Old English *cæppe* 'head-covering, hood, cape', from Late Latin *cappa* 'a cape, hood, cloak', possibly short for *capitulare* 'headdress', from *caput* 'head', straight from Arabic *qabb(at)* 'a head's place in a dress', *qibaa'* 'clothes', *qubba3a(t)* 'cap; head cover', turning /q & 3/ into /k & Ø/ (cf. *qahb* 'big mountain; cape' via /h/-loss).

Carpet via Old French, from Latin *carpita* 'thick woolen cloth', probably from *carpere* 'to card, pluck', direct from Arabic *zarabia(t)* 'carpet', changing /z/ into /k/.

Cat Walk Show consists of (i) Old English *catt*, German *Katze*, from Latin *cattus, catta*, Byzantine Greek *katta*, direct from Arabic *qiTT(at)* 'cat', changing /q & T/ into /k & t/ (Jassem 2013g); (ii) Old English *wealcan* 'to toss, roll, move round', from Arabic *walaq* 'walk' where /q/ became /k/ (Jassem 2013n); and (iii) Old English *scewaian* 'to look at, see', Old Saxon *skauwon*, Old High German *scouwon*, from Proto-Germanic root **skau-* 'look at', from PIE **skou-, skeue-* 'to perceive', from Arabic *qasha3* (spoken *sha33a*) 'to see' via /q & sh/-merger and /3/-loss; or *shaaf* 'see', turning /f/ into /w/ (Jassem 2012o).

Chemise *(camisole)* via Old English *cemes* 'shirt', from Old French *chemise* 'shirt, undertunic', Spanish *camisa*, from Late Latin *camisia* 'shirt, tunic', probably via Proto-Germanic like German *hemd* 'shirt', straight from Arabic *qameeS* 'shirt' or *khameeSa(t)* 'a shirt', turning /q (kh) & S/ into /k (ch) & s/ (cf. German *hemd* and Arabic *hidm* 'dress' via reordering and lexical shift).

Cloak *(cloakroom; clock)* via Old French *cloque, cloche, cloke* 'travelling cloak', from Latin *clocca* 'traveler's cape; lit., bell', direct from Arabic *qaliq* 'a kind of mantle' and related *qalaqi* 'a necklace' and *qalaq* 'noise' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /k/; *laklook* 'socks', *laklak, lakka* (v) 'to wrap, fold, or tie around' via reordering and lexical shift; *silk* 'wire, mantle, head cover' via lexical shift and turning /s/ into /k/; *khaliq* 'of clothes, old' via lexical shift and passing /kh & q/ into /k/ both; *khaal* 'soft dress', *khill/khall* 'old dress', *khajil* 'old dress' via reordering and turning /kh & j/ into /k/.

Cloth *(clothe, clad)* via Old English *cloth* 'a cloth (covering), sail, garment; a woven material to wrap around oneself', German *Kleid* 'garment, dress', from Arabic *kalla(t), kilia(t)* 'a thin covering' via lexical shift and turning /t/ into /th/; *kiswa(t)* 'clothing', merging /s & t/ into /th/ and inserting /l/; or *2ullat* 'a new, good dress; garment' via lexical shift and turning /2 & t/ into /k & th/.

Coat *(waistcoat, coat of arms)* via Old French *cote* 'coat, robe, tunic, overgarment', from Frankish **kotta* 'coarse cloth', Old Saxon *kot* 'woolen mantle', or German *Kotze* 'a coarse coat', direct from Arabic *ghiTaa'* 'a cover', turning /gh & T/ into /k & t/; *qaTeefa(t)* 'a kind of coat', replacing /q/ by /k/ and merging /T & f/ into /t/; or *qadd* 'a baby goat's skin' via lexical shift and changing /q & d/ into /k & t/.

Coat of arms *(army, armada, armament, armistice, disarmament)* via Old French, from Latin *armata* 'armed force', from *armatus*, from *armare* (v) 'to arm', related to *arma* 'tools, arms', from Arabic *rum2, rimaa2* (pl.) 'arrow' via /2/-loss; or *rami, rumaat* (pl.) 'thrower, archer', *ramia(t)* 'featherless, mud-containing arrow head', *marma(t)* 'arrow' via reordering and lexical shift (Jassem 2015e).

As to **of**, it comes straight from Arabic *fi* 'in, of' or *dhu* 'possessive of' via reversal and passing /dh/ into /f/ (Jassem 2014c); as for **-s**, it derives direct from Arabic /t/ 'plural, (also feminine, and derivational) marker' which became /s/ (Jassem 2012f; 2016a).

Collar *(blue collar, white collar)* via Old French *coler* (Modern *collier*) 'neck, collar', from Latin *collare* 'necklace, band or chain for the neck', from *collum* 'the neck', from Arabic *qilaada(t)* 'necklace', turning /q & d/ into /k & r/; *kaahil* 'shoulder and neck area' via lexical shift and /h/-loss; or *kalkal* 'breast, side' via lexical shift and turning /l/ into /r/.

Comb via Old English and Old High German *camb* 'comb, crest, honeycomb', German *Kamm*, Greek *gomphos* 'a molar tooth', from Arabic *qawama* 'to straighten, to comb' via lexical shift and /b/-split from /m/; *qim3* 'a cone' via lexical shift and /3/-loss; *kumm* 'of flowers, a follicle; tightening' via lexical shift and /b/-split from /m/.

Costume *(custom, accustom)* via French, from Italian *costume* 'fashion, habit', from Latin *consuetudinem, consuetudo* (nom.) 'custom, habit, usage', from *consuetos*, past participle of *consuescere* 'accustom', from (i) *com-* 'intensive prefix; together', (Spanish *como* 'as, like'), from Arabic *jamee3* 'together' via /3/-loss and turning /j/ into /k/ or *kama* 'as, like' (Jassem 2013a) and (ii) *suescere* 'become used to', related to *sui*, genitive of *suus* 'oneself', from Arabic *dhu, dhaat* 'self; of' where /dh & t/ became /s/ both. However, it derives more logically, as a whole, from Arabic *kasm* 'manner, shape, face; body hugging (cloth)' via lexical shift and splitting /t/ into /st/; *Taqm* 'suit' via reordering, splitting /T/ into /st/, and replacing /q/ by /k/; or *hidm, hudoom* (pl.) (and related *hindaam*) 'clothes', turning /h/ into /k/ and splitting /d/ into /st/.

Cotton via Old French *coton*, Old Spanish *algodon*, German *Kattun*, straight from Arabic *quTn* 'cotton', turning /q & T/ into /k & t/ (Harper 2016).

Cover girl *(coverage; discovery; recovery)* via Old French *covrir* (Modern *couvrir*) 'to cover, protect', from Latin *co(o)perire* 'to cover over, bury', from (i) *com-* 'intensive prefix', from Arabic above; and (ii) *operire* 'to close, cover', straight from Arabic *kafar* 'to bury, to cover' or *ghafaara(t)* 'a woman's head cover', turning /gh/ into /k/ (Jassem 2015c).

As to **girl,** it comes via Old English *gyrle* 'child of either sex' (with /l/ being a diminutive insertion), from Arabic *ghirr(at)* 'a child of either sex', turning /gh/ into /g/; or *jaaria(t)* 'young girl' where /j/ became /g/ (Jassem 2013k).

Crown *(coronal, coronary, coronation; horn)* via Old French *corone* (Modern *coroune*), from Latin *corona* 'crown', from Greek *korone* 'kind of crown, anything curved', from Arabic *qarn* 'horn, anything curved' where /q/ became /k/ (Jassem 2015e).

Cuff *(handcuff, fisticuffs)* via *cuffe* 'hand covering, mitten, glove; bottom of a sleeve', perhaps via Medieval Latin *cuffia* 'head covering', direct from Arabic *kaff* 'palm of the hand; folding back' or *koofia(t)* '(Palestinian) head covering' via lexical shift; or *kumm* 'cuff', turning /m/ into /f/.

Curly Hair *(curl)* probably from an unrecorded Old English word or Dutch *krul* 'curly', from Proto-Germanic **krusl-* (East Frisian *krull* 'lock of hair', Middle High German *krol*, direct from Arabic *ghurra(t)* 'a frontal lock of hair', turning /gh/ into /k/; *kawar* 'to circle' or *kar(kar)* 'to turn', splitting /l/ from /r/; *lakka* 'to curl, to round' via reversal and /r/-split from /l/; or *khiSla(t)* 'a lock of hair', merging /kh & S/ into /k/ and splitting /r/ from /l/. See **hair**.

Dress *(address, redress)* via Old French *dresser, drecier* 'raise (oneself), address, prepare, set (a table), serve (food), straighten, direct', from Vulgar Latin *directiare*, from Latin *directus* 'direct, straight', direct from Arabic *rids/dars* '(old) clothes; lesson' via reordering; *daraz* 'to sew' or *Taraz* 'to embroider' via lexical shift and passing /T & z/ into /d & s/; or *dithaar* 'a dress' via reordering and changing /th/ into /s/.

Embroidery *(embroider)* via Anglo-French *enbrouder*, from (i) *en-* 'in', from Arabic *in-* 'verbal affix' (Jassem 2013a) and (ii) *broisder* 'embroider', from Frankish **brozdon*, from Proto-Germanic **bruzdajan*, direct from Arabic *burda(t)* 'a strapped dress' via lexical shift (cf. *duroob* 'lines, straps', *mudarrab* (adj.) 'of clothes, strapped' via reordering).

Fabric *(fabrication)* via Middle French *fabrique*, from Latin *fabricare* 'to make, construct, fashion, build', from *fabrica* 'workshop, an art, trade, fabric', from *faber* 'artisan who works in hard materials', from Arabic *farw* 'fur', *farwati* (n) 'fur maker' via reordering and turning /w/ into /b/; *zubar/wabar* 'tiny wool, hair; cutting' through lexical shift and passing /z (w)/ into /f/; or *farak* 'to twist, spin, rub; hate' via lexical shift and inserting /b/ or splitting it from /f/.

Fashion *(fashionable)* via Old French *façon, fachon, fazon* 'face, appearance; construction, design; thing done; beauty; manner', from Latin *factio(nem), factio* (nom.) 'a making, doing; a preparing', *facere* 'to make', direct from Arabic *fishshash(un) (fishfash, fashoosh)* 'a coarse or soft dress', *fasha(sha)* (v) 'to spread' via lexical shift (and /n/-insertion); *wajh(un), wajjah* (v) 'face, mask; manner' where /w & j/ became /f & sh/; or *faSSal* 'to design (clothes)' via lexical shift and turning /S & l/ into /sh & n/.

Fatigues *(fatigue dress)* via French *fatigue* 'weariness', from Latin *fatigare* 'to tire out, to weary', from Arabic *fataq* 'of clothes, to rip, rupture' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /g/.

Fibre *(fibrous, fibrosis, fibril)* via Medieval Latin *fibre*, from Latin *fibra* 'a fibre, filament; entrails', perhaps related to Latin *filum* 'a thread, string', from Arabic *zi'bar*, *zubar* (pl.) 'tiny wool, hair; cutting' or *wabar* 'wool', turning /z (w)/ into /f/; or from Arabic *farw* 'fur' via reordering and turning /w/ into /b/. See **fur & fabric**.

Fit *(outfit, fitting room)* perhaps from Old English *fit* 'an adversary of equal power' or *fitt* 'conflict, struggle', from Arabic *fata, fatee* 'a youth; young and strong'; *faTTa(t)* 'sudden attack of anger; jump', turning /D (T)/ into /t/ (Jassem 2015); however, as a fashion term, from *faat* 'to enter, to suit'; *fiDi* 'to suit freely; large' where /D/ became /t/; or *waata* 'to fit, suit', turning /w/ into /f/.

Fleece *(fleecy; floss)* via Old English *fleos, flies* 'fleece, wool, fur', Middle High German *vlius*, German *Vlies*, probably from PIE **pleus-* 'to pluck; also a feather, fleece', Latin *pluma* 'feather, down', from Arabic *Soof, al-Soof* 'wool, the-wool' via reversal or reordering (and /l/-insertion); or *fatl* 'a thin and twisted string or thread; turning' via reordering and turning /t/ into /s/.

Frill *(frills, frilly, frillery)* 'wavy ornamental edging' is of uncertain origin, direct from Arabic *rafala* 'of clothes, to hang down loose, move or shake around legs' via reordering and lexical shift. See **furl**.

Fur probably via Old French *forrer, fourrer* 'cover with fur, line (clothing)', from *fuerre* 'sheath', from Frankish **fodr* or Germanic (Old High German *fotar* (Modern *Futter*) 'a lining, sheath'), from PIE root **pa-* 'to feed, protect', direct from Arabic *farw(at), firaa'* 'fur'.

Furl *(unfurl)* possibly via Middle French *ferler* 'to furl', from Old French *ferliier* 'chain, tie up, lock away', perhaps from *fer* 'firm', from Latin *firmus* 'firm' + *-lier* 'to bind', from *ligare* 'to bind', or

from *furdle* 'to furl, fold', direct from Arabic *farra, falla* 'to unfurl, untie, unloosen' via lexical divergence and /l (r)/-insertion; *laffa* 'to fold' via reversal and /r/-insertion. See **frill**.

Gaiter 'leather cover for the ankle' via French *guetre* 'belonging to peasant attire', perhaps from Middle French **guestre*, from Frankish **wrist* 'instep', from Proto-Germanic *wristiz* (German *Rist* 'instep'), from Arabic *ghutra(t)* 'head cover; a covering' via lexical shift and turning /gh/ into /g/; or *qiTria(t)* 'a type of attire' via lexical shift and passing /q & T/ into /g & t/.

Garment *(undergarment, garnish)* via Old French *garnement* 'garment, clothes, attire', from *garnir* 'fit out, provide, adorn', direct from Arabic *qiraam* 'a cover' or *khimar* 'a woman's head covering' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /(q) kh/ into /g/.

Girdle *(gird, girth)* via Old English *gyrdel, gyrdan* (v) 'belt, cord', Old High German *gurtil*, German *Gürtel* 'belt, girdle', direct from Arabic *'iqleed* 'a strap, string, rope', *qilaada(t)* 'necklace', *qalad* (v) 'to twist, wrap, girdle' via lexical shift, turning /q/ into /g/, and splitting /l/ into /r & l; or *qurT* 'a cloth worn by women', passing /q & T/ into /g & d/ and inserting /l/ besides lexical shift.

Glove via Old English *glof* 'glove, hand covering; palm of the hand', from Proto-Germanic **galofo* 'covering for the hand', probably from (i) *ga-* 'collective prefix' and (ii) **lofi* 'hand', direct from Arabic *kaff, al-kaff* 'palm of the hand; glove' via reordering and turning /k/ into /g/; or *ghilaf* 'a covering', turning /gh/ into /g/.

Gown *(nightgown)* via Old French *goune* 'robe, coat, (nun's) habit', related to Latin *gunna* 'leather garment, skin, hide', from Arabic *qinaa3* 'a woman's (head) dress; cover', *jinaan* 'a dress', or *qinaan* 'a shirt's cuff' via lexical shift and turning /q (j) & 3/ into /g & Ø/.

As to **night**, it comes from Arabic *jinna(t)* 'darkness' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /j/ into /g (Ø)/ (Jassem 2013j).

Guise *(disguise)* via Old French *guise* 'manner, fashion, way', from Frankish **wisa* or Old High German *wisa* 'manner, wise', from PIE **weid-* 'to see', direct from Arabic *ghishaa', ghishawa(t)* 'a thin cover; darkness' or *kisaa'* 'clothing', turning /gh (k) & sh/ into /g & s/ (cf. Arabic *waDa2* 'appear; white', turning /D & 2/ into /d & Ø/).

Hair *(hairy, hair-shirt)* via Old English *hær* 'hair, a hair', from Proto-Germanic **khæran*, German *Haar*, perhaps from PIE **ghers-* 'to stand out, to bristle', direct from Arabic *sha3r* 'hair', merging /sh & 3/ into /h/ (Jassem 2013h). See **curly**.

Hat *(hood)* via Old English *hæt* 'hat, head covering', from Proto-Germanic **hattuz* 'hat, cowl', from PIE root **kadh-* 'cover, protect', (Latin *cassis* 'helmet'), direct from Arabic *2aTTa(t)* 'head cover; cap', turning /2 & T/ into /h & t/; or *2awtakia(t)* 'a hood, helmet', turning /2/ into /h/ and merging /t & k/. See **hood**.

Helmet *(helm)* via perhaps Middle English *helm* 'protection, covering, crown, helmet', from French *helmet*, diminutive of *helm* (Modern *heaume*) 'helmet', German *Helm*, from PIE root **kel-* 'to cover, hide', from Arabic *la'mat* 'battle head gear' via reordering and turning /'/ into /h/; *lu2mat* 'a soldier's underwear; connection; cover' via reordering and turning /2/ into /h/; *haamat, alhaamat* '(top of) head' via lexical shift and reordering; or *3imma(t), 3amamat* 'head cover; cap', turning /3 & m/ into /h & l/.

High Heels via Old English (i) *heh, heah* 'high, tall', from Proto-Germanic (Swedish *hög*, German *hoch*), from Arabic *shahiq* 'very high' via /sh & h/-merger into /h/ and turning /q/ into /g (h, Ø)/ and (ii) Old English *hela* 'back of the foot', Dutch *hiel*, from PIE **kenk* 'bend of the knee, heel', direct from Arabic *kaa2il* 'ankle' via lexical shift and merging /k & 2/ into /h/; *3aali* 'high' via lexical shift and turning /3/ into /h/; or *khulkhaal* 'woman's shoes; foot ring or bracelet' via lexical shift, syllable merger, and turning /kh/ into /h/.

Hood *(hat)* via Old English *hod* 'a hood, soft head covering', from Proto-Germanic **hodaz* 'hat, cowl', (German *Hut* 'hat'), from PIE root **kadh-* 'cover, protect', (Latin *cassis* 'helmet'), direct from Arabic *2aTTa(t)* 'head cover; cap', turning /2 & T/ into /h & d/. See **hat**.

Hoop *(hop)* probably from Old English **hop* 'circular band, flattened ring', Old Frisian *hop* 'hoop, a band', from Arabic *2abl* 'rope, cable' where /2 & l/ became /h & Ø/ or *haab* 'to walk on one leg' (Jassem 2013n).

Jacket *(Jack, jackass)* via Old French (i) *jaquet* 'short coat with sleeves', from *jaque* (dim.) 'a kind of tunic', or (ii) *Jacque* 'a male proper name', from Arabic *ja2sh* 'chief; donkey; proper name' via /2 & sh/-merger into /k/ (Jassem 2014f) or (iii) *jaque (de mailles)* 'short, tight-fitting coat; coat of mail', a shortening from Spanish *iaco*, from Arabic *shakk* 'breastplate' via lexical shift and turning /sh/ into /k/ (Harper 2016), or *shuqqa(t)* 'of clothes, a cutting or piece' where /sh & q/ became /j & k/ besides lexical shift.

Jersey means 'a type of knitted cloth; a breed of cattle', both from *Jersey* 'one of the Channel islands', perhaps a corruption of its Latin name *Caesarea*, from Arabic *jazeera(t)* 'island' via reordering and/or *jazoor* 'a camel', *jazar* 'sheep, goat' via reordering and lexical shift (cf. *jaraza, jirza(t)* (n) 'to fold or tie something like a bundle of parsley or wheat').

Jewel *(jewelry)* via Old French, perhaps from Latin *jocale*, from *jocus* 'pastime, sport', or from Latin *gaudium* 'rejoice', direct from Arabic *jawhar(at)* 'jewel' via /h/-loss and passing /r/ into /l/.

Knit via Old English *cnyttan* 'to tie with a knot, bind', *cnotta* 'a knot', Middle Low German *knütten* 'to tie, knot', direct from Arabic *naqad, najad* 'to knit or sew (quilts, wool, cotton)' via reordering and turning /q (j) & d/ into /k & t/.

Leather *(leathery, leatherneck)* via Old English *ledher* 'hide, skin, leather', from Proto-Germanic **lethran* (German *Leder*), from PIE **letro-* 'leather', direct from Arabic *wathir* 'a leather worn by menstruating women' or *wadhir* 'a boneless piece of meat' via lexical shift and passing /w/ into /l/; or *jild(at)* 'skin, leather' via reordering, merging /j & l/, and turning /d & t/ into /th & r/.

Manicure via French, from Latin (i) *manus* 'hand', from Arabic *'anamil* 'fingers' via lexical shift, reordering, and merging /n & l/ and (ii) *cura* 'care, concern, trouble', from Arabic *riqqa(t)* 'carefulness, gentleness' via reversal and changing /q/ into /k/.

Mantle *(dismantle)* via Old English *mentel* 'loose, sleeveless cloak', German *Mantel*, Old French *mantel* (Modern *manteau*), from Latin *mantellum* 'cloak', direct from Arabic *mandeel* 'a head cloth; napkin' via lexical shift and turning /d/ into /t/; or *malaa'a(t)* 'a woman's dress' via reordering and /n/-insertion.

Mark via Old English *mearcian* 'to trace out boundaries' and German *merken*, from Arabic *marqoom* 'marked', *raqam* (n) via reordering and passing /q/ into /k/; or *makar* (also *maghar, maragh*) 'to paint-mark' via reordering and replacing /gh/ by /k/ (Jassem 2014g).

Mat via Old English *matte*, from Late Latin *matta* 'mat made of rushes', from Arabic *madda(t)* 'mat', passing /d/ into /t/; or *mahd* 'bed', merging /h & d/ into /t/.

Mattress via Old French *materas*, from Italian, from Latin *matracium*, from Arabic *al-matrah* 'the cushion' (Harper 2016); or from *mafrash* 'mat, mattress', passing /f & sh/ into /t & s/.

Mirror via Old French, from Vulgar Latin **mirare* 'to look at', from *mirari* 'to wonder at, admire', direct from Arabic *mir'aa(t)* 'mirror', *ra'a* (v) 'see'; /t/ changed into /r/.

Model *(modeling, supermodel, mode, modal, accommodate)* via Middle French *modelle*, from Italian *modello* 'a model, mold', from Vulgar Latin *modellus*, from Latin *modulus* 'standard, a small measure', diminutive of *modus* 'manner, measure', direct from Arabic *mathal, mithaal* 'likeness, example, standard', turning /th/ into /d/; or *mada* 'extent, distance, measure', with *-el* being derived from Arabic *–al* 'the' via morphological shift (Jassem 2012d, 2013a).

As for **supermodel**, it comes direct from Arabic *Subar* 'high' via /S/-mutation into /s/ (Jassem 2014c); see **overalls**.

Necklace consists of (i) *neck*, from Old English *hnecca* 'neck, nape', Old High German *hnach* (Modern *Nacken*), direct from Arabic *3unuq* 'neck' where /3 & q/ became /h (Ø) & k/, and (ii) *lace*, from Old French *laz* 'a net, cord, snare', from Vulgar Latin **lacium*, from Latin *laqueum, laqueus* (nom.) 'snare, noose', direct from Arabic *3alaq* 'hang, entangle, ensnare' via /3/-loss and replacing /q/ by /s/. See **shoe**.

Necktie is from (i) *neck* above and (ii) *tie*, from Old English *teag* 'cord, band, thong, fetter', direct from Arabic *Tawq* 'band, fetter, brace; a folding' or *Tai* 'tying, folding', *Tawa* (v) 'to tie', turning /T & q/ into /t & g (Ø)/.

Needle via Old English *nædl*, Gothic *nethla* 'needle', German *Nadel*, from PIE **net-la*, from root **(s)ne-*, Greek *nein* 'to spin', Latin *nere* 'to spin', direct from Arabic *naSl, nasl, naDl* 'arrow, needle' via lexical shift and turning /D (S, s)/ into /d/; or *nawl* 'a tailor's log for cloth rolls' via lexical shift and /d/-insertion.

Net *(nexus)* via Old English *net* 'netting, network, spider web, mesh used for capturing', Old High German *nezzi*, German *Netz*, from PIE **ned-* 'to tie, bind, twist, knot', Sanskrit *nahyati* 'binds, ties', Latin *nodus* 'knot', from Arabic *naseej, nasj* 'knitting, weaving, binding together' via /s & j/-merger into /t (ks)/. See **nexus**.

Nexus *(net, annex, connection)* from Latin *nexus* 'that which ties or bonds together', from *nectere* (v) 'to bind', from PIE **ned-* 'to tie, bind, twist, knot', from Arabic *naseej, nasaj* (v) 'knitting; binding together' via /s & j/-mutation into /k & s/; or *naqad/najad* 'to knit, to stitch', turning /q (j) & d/ into /k & s/. See **net**.

Overalls via Old English *ofer eall*, from (i) *ofer* 'beyond, above, upon, in, across, past, on high', German *über*, from PIE **uper/super* 'super', direct from Arabic *Subar* 'high' via /S/-loss or mutation into /s/, *3abra* 'over, across' via /3/-loss and turning /b/ into /v/, or *waraa'* 'beyond' by replacing /w/ by /v/ and (ii) *eall* 'all, every, entire', from *agelik* 'all', Old High German *al*, Gothic *alls*, from Arabic *kull* 'all' via /g & k/-merger into /ea (a)/; or *al* 'the' or *'ulaa'* 'these' via lexical shift.

As to the plural marker –**s**, it comes direct from Arabic –*t* 'plural, inflectional, and derivational marker' (Jassem 2012f, 2013a, 2016a)

Pajamas via Hindi *pajama*, probably from Persian *paejamah* 'leg clothing, from (i) *pae* 'leg', from PIE **ped-* 'foot', direct from Arabic *ibT* 'armpit' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /d/ or *boo3* 'wrist bone' via /3/-loss and lexical shift (Jassem 2013h) and (ii) *jamah* 'clothing', from Arabic *khaam(at/h)* 'cloth' or *qimash* 'cloth', turning /q (kh) & sh/ into /j & h/. Otherwise, as a whole, from Arabic *jubba(t)* 'a dress' via reordering and turning /t/ into /m/; *jilbaab* 'a woman's dress' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /l/ into /m/.

Pantaloon *(pants, panty)* via Old French 'kind of tights', from Italian *(San) Pantalone* 'a Christian martyr or saint', from Greek for 'entirely lion; all-compassionate', direct from Arabic *tabaan* 'short trousers for covering genitalia' via reordering; or *bainaT* 'knitter, tailor', *banaT* (v) via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /t/ (cf. Harper 2016).

Pants short for **pantaloon** above.

Plume via Old French, from Latin *pluma* 'feather; down; the first beard', direct from Arabic *bailam* 'cane cotton; lip fetter', *balam* (v) via lexical shift.

Pullover is a compound of (i) *pull*, from Old English *pullian* 'to pluck off (wool), draw out', perhaps related to German *pollen* 'remove the shell or husk', direct from Arabic *labeeba(t)* (n) 'a sleeveless and pocketless dress', *labbab (talabbaba)* (v) 'to roll up clothes and tie them around the waist' via reordering and lexical shift; or *libs* 'dress' via reordering and deleting /s/; and (ii) *over* as in **overalls** above.

Purse *(bursary, bourse)* via Old English *pursa* 'little leather bag', from Latin *bursa, byrsa* 'leather bag' (Old French *borse*, Modern *bourse*), Greek *byrsa* 'hide, leather', from Arabic *qirba(t)* 'a leather bag' or *jirab* 'a bag, purse' via reversal and turning /q (j)/ into /s/.

Ring *(earring, nose ring)* via Old English and Old High German *hring* (German *Ring*) 'small circlet for wearing on the finger; anything circular', from Proto-Germanic **khrengan*, from PIE root **(s)kregh*, from *(s)ker-* 'to turn, bend' (Latin *curvus* 'bent, curved', *crispus* 'curly', and perhaps Greek *kirkos* 'ring', *koronos* 'curved', direct from Arabic *qarn* 'a horn or horn-shaped object' or *naqar* 'to beat, knock' via reordering and turning /q/ into /g/.

As for **ear**, it derives from Arabic *3air* 'ear' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2013h, 2015c) (cf. **air**, from Arabic *'air ('iar, 'uiar)* 'air' (Jassem 2013e); **area**, from Arabic *3araa'* 'open space' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2013f); **eros (erotic)**, from Arabic *'air* 'penis' (Jassem 2013q); and **era**, from Arabic *3aSr* 'time, era' via /3/-loss and /S & r/-merger (Jassem 2013j)).

Concerning **nose**, it comes from Arabic *'anf* 'nose', passing /f/ into /s/ (Jassem 2013h, 2015c).

Rip probably via Flemish *rippen* 'strip off roughly', Frisian/Danish *rippe* 'to tear, rip', from PIE **reup-, *reub-* 'to snatch', from Arabic *ra'ab* or *'abar* 'to repair, to mend' via lexical divergence. (Cf. **pure** from Arabic *buhaar, baahir* 'white, brilliant' via /h/-loss; and **rib** from Arabic *'irb* 'organ' and *'arib* 'part of a finger' via lexical shift.)

Robe *(bathrobe, wardrobe; rope)* via Old French *robe* 'long, loose, outer garment', from Germanic (Old High German *rouba* 'vestments', German *roub* 'robbery', direct from Arabic *thawb* 'inner or outer garment', turning /th/ into /r/; or *ru'ba(t)* 'a piece of cloth for mending saddles' via lexical shift.

Rope via Old English *rap* 'rope, cord, cable', from Dutch *reep* 'rope', Old High German and German *reif* 'ring, hoop', German *roub* 'robbery', direct from Arabic *ribaaba(t)* 'a string or cloth for holding arrows' via lexical shift and syllable merger; or *sabb* 'rope, cable', turning /s/ into /r/.

Rug *(rugged, rag)* probably from Old Norse *rögg* 'shaggy tuft' or from Danish *rag*, from Proto-Germanic **rawwa-*, perhaps related to *rag* and *rough*, direct from Arabic *ruq3a(t), riqaa3* (pl.) 'cloth, rug, patch; rugs' via /3/-loss and turning /q/ into /g/; or *raqq* 'a thin, flat stone or rock', *raqeeq* (adj.) 'thin' via lexical shift.

Sandal via Old French *sandale*, from Latin *sandalium* 'a slipper, sandal', from Greek *sandalion*, diminutive of *sandalon* 'sandal', from Arabic *sandal* 'socks; slippers' via lexical shift.

Seam via Old English *seam* 'seam, junction', from Proto-Germanic **saumaz* (Old High German *soum*, German *Saum* 'hem'), from PIE **syu-* 'to sew, bind' (Sanskrit *syuman* 'sew', Latin *suere* 'sew', Old English *siwian*, Greek *hymen* 'thin skin', *hymnos* 'song', Russian *švec* 'tailor'), from Arabic *Samma* 'to close or join tight', *samm* 'needle hole', or *kumm* 'cuff', *kamma* (v) 'to fold back; tie' via lexical shift and turning /S (k)/ into /s/. See **sew**.

Sew *(sewer)* via Old English *siwian* 'to stitch, sew, mend, patch, knit together', from Proto-Germanic **siwjanan* (Old High German *siuwan* 'sew'), from PIE **syu-* 'to bind, sew' (Sanskrit *sivyati* 'sews', Latin *suere* 'sew', Greek *hymen* 'thin skin', *hymnos* 'song', Russian *švec* 'tailor'), from Arabic *sa'wa* 'of clothes, to cut' or *sawwa* 'to straighten, fashion, level, make' via lexical shift. See **seam**.

Shirt *(short, shear)* via Old English *scyrte* 'skirt, tunic', from German *Schurtz* 'apron', related to Old English *scort, sceort* 'short', from PIE **(s)ker-* 'to cut', from Arabic *sutra(t)* 'a covering', *satar* (v) 'to cover' via lexical shift and turning /s/ into /sh/; or *sharT* 'a string; a piece of cloth; a cutting' via lexical shift and changing /T/ into /t/. See **short**s.

Shoe *(shoelace, horseshoe)* via Old English *scoh* 'shoe', Swedish *sko*, German *Schuh*, from Arabic *shis3* 'upper or lower part of shoe' via lexical shift, merging /sh & s/, and deleting /3/; or *2idhaa'* 'shoes', merging /2 & dh/ into /sh/.

As to **lace**, it comes from Arabic *'asala(t)* 'shoe's pointed head' via reversal and lexical shift. As for **horse**, it derives from Arabic *faras* 'horse', passing /f/ into /h/ (Jassem 2013g). See **necklace**.

Shorts *(short)* via Old English *scort, sceort* 'short', probably from Proto-Germanic **skurta-* (Old High German *scurz* 'short'), from PIE **(s)ker-* 'to cut' (Latin *curtus* 'short'), from Arabic *qaSeer(at)* 'short' or *qarT* 'cut', merging /q & S (T)/ into /sh/.

Silk via Old English *seoloc, sioloc* 'silk, silken cloth', from Latin *sericum* 'silk', from Greek *Serikos* 'silken; pertaining to *Seres* 'an oriental people from whom the Greeks got silks', perhaps from Chinese *si* 'silk', Mongolian *sirkek*, Manchurian *sirghe*, direct from Arabic *saraq* 'silk', turning /r & q/ into /l & k/ (cf. *sharqi* 'Eastern' or *sharaq* 'a red dye' via lexical shift and turning /sh, q, & r/ in /s, k, & l/; or *silk* 'head cover; wire, thread' via lexical shift).

Skirt *(miniskirt)* via Old Norse *skyrta* 'shirt, a kind of kirtle', from the same origin as **shirt** & **shorts** above; or from Arabic *qurT* or *kharraaTa(t)* 'a cloth worn by women', splitting /q (kh)/ into /sk/ and changing /T/ into /t/.

As to **miniskirt**, it is short for *miniature*, from Latin *minimum (minimize, minute, diminish, diminutive; minus, minor, minority; minister, administer, administration; mono)* 'smallest, least; weak', from Arabic *maneen (mamnoon), manna* (v) 'reduced, lessened', *min* 'from, minus'; *'umam* 'little' or *'amam* 'small', turning /m/ into /n/; *numnum, nama'* 'very small' via reordering; *ma3n* 'small, little' via /3/-loss (Jassem 2014g)

Skin via Old Norse *skinn* 'animal hide, fur', Old English *scinn*, German *Schind* 'skin of a fruit', from PIE **sken-* 'to cut off', from root *sek-* 'to cut', direct from Arabic *shaqq(un), shaqqa* (v) 'to cut', turning /sh & q/ into /s & k/; otherwise, from Arabic *sakina(t)* 'head position in the neck' via lexical shift; *sa2na(t), su2na(t), sa2naa'* 'facial skin or colour' via lexical shift and turning /2/ into /k/; or *salkh* 'skin; removing skin' via reordering and turning /l & kh/ into /n & k/.

Sleeve via Old English *sliefe* 'arm-covering part of a garment; lit., that into which the arm slips', *sliefan* (v) 'to slip on (clothes)', *slupan* 'to slip, glide', from Old High German *sloufen* 'to put on or off', from Arabic *labisa* 'to put on' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /b/ into /f/; or *sulfa(t)* 'shoe leather lining' and related *salf* 'big bag' via lexical shift.

Slippers *(slip, slippery)* 'type of loose, light indoor footwear; a shoe slipped onto the foot', via Old English *slypscoh* 'slipper', from Middle Low German *slippen* 'to glide, slip', Old High German *slifan*, German *schleifen* 'to glide, slide, from Arabic *labisa* 'to put on' via lexical shift and reordering; *sal2ab, sal2af, zal2af* 'to creep' via /2/-loss and lexical shift.

Socks via Old English *socc* 'slipper, light shoe', Old High German *soc*, German *Socke*, from Latin *soccus* 'slipper', probably from Greek *sykchos* 'a kind of shoe', from Arabic *shikk* 'a cloth worn over shoes' via lexical shift and turning /sh/ into /s/; or *ziqq* 'a leather bag' via lexical shift and turning /z & q/ into /s & k/.

Sole via Old French *sole*, from Latin *sola. solea* 'sandal, bottom of a shoe, a flat fish', from *solum* 'bottom, ground, foundation, lowest point of a thing', from Arabic *'asfal (saafil, sufli)* 'low' via lexical shift and /s & f/-merger; or *Silaal* 'shoe lining or leg' via lexical shift and passing /S/ into /s/.

Spin *(spinster)* via Old English *spinnan* 'draw out and twist fibers into thread', German *spinnen*, (cognate with Greek *patos* 'garment; lit., that which is spun'), from Arabic *zaban* 'to tie up back; of camels, to push back', *zaboon* 'a long garment; customer; pusher' via lexical shift and turning /z/ into /s/; *nabaz* 'to appear suddenly; to rise' via reordering and lexical shift; or *khaban* 'to shorten clothes by folding' via lexical shift and turning /kh/ into /s/.

Stitch *(stick)* via Old English *stice* 'a prick, puncture, sting, stab', from Proto-Germanic **stikiz* (source of Old High German *stih*, German *Stich* 'prick, stab'), from PEI **stig-i-*, from root **steig-* 'to stick, pointed', from Arabic *shawk(at)* 'a prick', *shaak, ishtaaka* (v) via reordering and turning /sh & k/ into /s & ch/.

Stockings *(stock)* 'close-fitting garment covering the foot and lower leg', from *stock* 'leg covering', from Old English *stocu* 'sleeve', related to Old English *stocc* 'trunk, log', Old Norse *stuka*, Old High German *stuhha*, direct from Arabic *saaq/sooq* 'leg, stem' via lexical shift, splitting /s/ into /st/, and turning /q/ into /k/.

Strap via Old French *estrop* 'strap', from Latin *stroppus*, from Greek *strophos* 'a twisted band; cord, rope', direct from Arabic *ribq(at)* 'cable, string', *irtabaq, rabaqa* (v) 'to tie or tighten with a rope' via reordering and /q/-split into /st/; or *karab* 'to tighten' via /k/-split into /st/ and lexical shift.

String via Old English *streng* 'line, cord, thread, string of a bow or harp', from Old High German *strang*, German *Strang* 'rope, cord', from PIE *strenk-* 'tight, narrow', from Arabic *sharnaq* 'of clothes, torn; cut' or *sharak* 'rope' via lexical shift, splitting /sh/ into /st/, and passing /q/ into /g/; *shareeT, shurTaan* (pl.) 'string' via reordering, changing /sh & T/ into /s & t/, and inserting /g/;

or *shaTan* 'long rope', turning /sh/ into /s/, splitting /T/ into /tr/, and inserting /g/; or *zardaq* 'string' via reordering, passing /z, d, & q/ into /s, t, & g/, and inserting /n/.

Striptease via (i) Old English –*striepan, strypan* 'to plunder, despoil', German *streifen* 'strip off, roam', from Arabic *Sarab* 'cut; earn' via lexical shift and /S/-split into /st/ and (ii) Old English *tæsan* 'pull, pluck, tear, comb', Old High German *zeisan* 'to tease, pick wool', from Arabic *jazza* 'to cut wool', turning /j/ into /t/; or *shadda* 'to pull, pluck (wool)' via reversal and passing /sh & d/ into /s & t/.

Suit *(swimsuit, suitcase, suitable; suitor)* via Old French *suite, sieute* 'pursuit, following, hunt; assembly', from Vulgar Latin **sequita*, from *sequi* (v) 'to follow, attend', from Arabic *saaqa* 'to drive, follow', turning /q/ into /t/; *Said* 'hunting', passing /S & d/ into /s & t/.; otherwise, direct from Arabic *'aSda(t), 'aSeeda(t), mu'Sada(t)* 'a small shirt or underwear for children' via lexical shift and turning /S & d/ into /s & t/; or *saq3* 'any dress', turning /q & 3/ into /t & Ø/.

Suspenders *(depend, independent)* via Old French, from Latin *suspendere* 'to hang up, kill by hanging; make uncertain; interrupt, stop', from (i) *sub-* 'up from under', from Arabic *Sawb* 'falling; towards' via lexical shift (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) *pendere* 'cause to hang, weigh', from Arabic *madd* 'extend, stretch' where /m/ split into /p & n/, *banood(at)* 'anus; hanging down', or *baTan* (v) 'to take into or put around belly' via lexical shift and turning /T/ into /d/ (Jassem 2015e).

Sweater *(sweat)* via Old English *swat* 'perspiration; labour, that which causes sweat', from Old High German *sweiz*, German *Schweiß*, Sanskrit *svedah* 'sweat', Greek *hidros* 'sweat', from Arabic *sadria(t), Sadria(t)* 'lit., a breast covering; a (Syrian) school uniform which usually covers the upper part of the body down to half-leg', from *Sadr* 'breast' via lexical shift, reordering, and turning /d/ into /t/.

Swimsuit via Old English and Old High German *swimman* 'to move in or on water, float', German *schwimmen*, from Arabic *3awm* 'to float, swim', turning /3/ into /s/; or *zamma* 'to be raised in water', turning /z/ into /s/. See **suit**.

Tailor *(tail, Taylor)* via Old French *tailleur* 'tailor; stone-mason; lit., a cutter', from Latin *taliare* 'to split', from *talea* 'a slender stick, rod; a cutting', direct from Arabic *talla* 'to pull', *falla* 'cut, unfurl', or *Tawal* 'to lengthen (robes)', turning /f (T)/ into /t/; however, more likely form Arabic *dhail* 'tail; edge of dress' via lexical shift and passing /dh/ into /t/; or *dhaladhil, dhaldhal(at)* 'what enters into a shirt's pocket' via lexical shift and merging /dh & dh/ into /t/.

Tapestry *(tapetum)* via Old French, from Latin *tappetium*, from Greek *tapes* 'carpet, rug, heavy fabric', from Arabic *bisaaT* 'rug' via reordering and replacing /T/ by /t/.

Tattoo 'mark made on skin', direct from Arabic *khuTooT* 'lines' via lexical shift and merging /kh & T/ into /t/.

Textile *(text, texture)* from Latin *textilis* 'a web, canvas, woven fabric, cloth', from *texere* (v) 'to weave', from Arabic *takhyeeT* 'stitching, sewing', *khaaTa* (v) via lexical shift and passing /kh & T/ into /ks & t/; or *daqqa* 'to sew; lit., to prick, sting', *daqqaqa(t)* (n) 'tailor' via lexical shift, changing /d/ into /t/, and /q/-split into /ks/.

Thread *(throw)* via Old English *thræd* 'fine (twisted) cord', from Old High German *drat*, German *Draht* 'lit., twisted', from PIE root **tere-* 'to rub (by turning), turning', direct from Arabic *daar, dawra(t)* (n) 'turn' via lexical shift and passing /d & t/ into /th & d/; or *zarad/sard* 'a (camel's neck) string; twisted ring; sewing' via lexical shift and passing /z (s)/ into /th/; or *sidaara(t)* 'thread' via reordering and passing /s/ into /th/.

Tights *(tighten, tight)* via Old and Middle English *thiht, thight*, from Old Norse *thettr* 'solid', German *dicht* 'dense, tight', direct from Arabic *Daiyeq(at)* 'tight, narrow'; lexical shift and changing /D & q/ into /t & gh/ applied.

Trousers from *trouse* via Gaelic or Middle Irish *triubhas* 'close-fitting shorts', direct from Arabic *sitr, sutra(t)* 'a dress; cover' via reordering and lexical shift; or *Tarz* 'embroidery' or *darz* 'sewing' via lexical shift and passing /T & z/ into /t & s/.

Tuft *(tuffet)* via Old French *touffe* 'tuft of hair', from Latin *tufa* 'a kind of crest on a helmet', Greek *toupha*, or Old High German *zopf*, Old Norse *toppr* 'tuft, summit', from Arabic *dhu'aaba(t)* 'top; top, twisted hairs', turning /dh & b/ into /t & f/.

Tunic *(tunicate)* via Old English *tunecce*, from French, from Latin *tunica* 'undergarment', probably from Aramaic *kittuna*, direct from Arabic *niTaaq* 'girdle, belt' via lexical shift, reordering, and passing /T & q/ into /t & k/; *Taqm* 'a suit' via reordering and turning /T, q, & m/ into /t, k, & n/; or *tannoora(t)* 'skirt' via lexical shift and merging /r & t/ into /k/.

Twist *(twizzle, twister)* via Old English –*twist* 'divided object; rope; fork', from Proto-Germanic **twis-*, from PIE **dwo-* 'two', German *zwist* 'quarrel, discord', direct from Arabic *Ta3waj(at), Ta3aja* (v) 'twist, bend', turning /T, 3, & j/ into /t, Ø, & s/; or *Tawia(t), Tawa* (v.) 'folding', passing /T/ into /t/, and splitting /t/ into /st/ (cf. *Tawsha(t)* 'quarrel, discord', turning /T & sh/ into /t & s/).

For **two**, see Jassem (2012a; 2014g).

Underwear *(wear and tear)* is a compound of (i) *under*, via Old English *under* 'under, among', Latin *infra*, and Sanskrit *adnah* 'under', from Arabic *'adna* 'lower', comparative of *doon* 'below, down' via reordering and /r/-insertion (Jassem 2014c) and (ii) *wear* below.

Veil *(unveil, reveal)* via Old French *veil*, from Latin *vela* 'veil, sail, curtain', from PIE root **weg-* 'to weave a web', from Arabic *lifaa3* 'a veil' via reordering and /3/-loss (Jassem 2012b, 2014e); (cf. **weg-* and Arabic *2aak* 'to weave', turning /2 & k/ into /w & g/; or *wajjah* 'to cover a quilt or mattress', passing /j/ into /g/).

Velvet *(velveteen, velvety, velour, villus)* probably via Old Provençal *veluet*, from Vulgar Latin **villutus* 'velvet; lit., shaggy cloth', from *villus* 'shaggy hair, nap of cloth, tuft of hair', probably from *velus* 'fleece', from PIE root **wel-* 'to tear, pull', from Arabic *leef(at)* 'fibre' or *laffa(t), laflafa(t)* 'a roll; a folding' via reordering and lexical shift; *falla(t)* 'unfurl, untie' or *fatl(at)* 'a thread; a twisting' via lexical shift and reordering; *lahlah/nahnah, halhal* 'soft, thin dress' via reordering and turning /h/ into /v/; or *foof* 'thin dress' via /l/-insertion. See **fleece**.

Vest *(vestment, vesture, invest)* via Italian *vesta, veste* 'robe, gown', from Latin *vestis* 'clothing', from *vestire* (v) 'to clothe; put into possession, invest', from Arabic *basT* 'breast; happiness; spread (hand)' and related *bisaaT* 'a rug' or *bazza(t)* 'suit' via lexical shift and passing /b & z (T)/ into /v & t/. See **wear**.

Vogue via Middle French *vogue* 'height of popularity or accepted fashion; fashion, success; drift; lit., a rowing', from Old French *voguer* 'to row, sway, set sail', direct from Arabic *mawj* 'wave; sway', *fawj* 'wave; division, group', or *mufawwaq* 'decorated and strapped dress', from *fawq* 'above; success', passing /m & j (q)/ into /v & g/.

Wardrobe *(warden; guard)* via Old English *weard* 'a guarding, protection; keeper, watchman', Old High German *wart*, from PIE root *wer-* 'to perceive' (cognates: Latin *verere* 'to observe with awe, fear', Greek *ouros* 'a guard', and possibly *horan* 'to see', French *garder*), straight from Arabic *ra'a, ru'ia(t)* (n) 'to see' via reordering; however, it comes direct from Arabic *daar, door* (pl.) 'room, house; turning' via reordering and lexical shift. See **robe**.

Wear *(wear and tear)* via Old English and Old High German *werian* 'to clothe, put on, cover up', from PIE **wos-eyo-*, from root *wes-* 'to clothe' (cognates: Sanskrit *vaste* 'he puts on', Latin *vestire* 'to clothe', Greek *esthes* 'clothing'), straight from Arabic *waara* 'to hide, to wear' or *hara* 'to wear out', turning /h/ into /w/.

As to **tear**, it comes from Arabic *tarra (Tarra)* 'tear, cut' or *farra* 'unsew', turning /f/ into /t/; or *dha'ar* 'eye drop' where /dh/ became /t/ (Jassem 2013m).

Weave *(weaver)* via Old English *wefan* 'to weave', from German *weben* 'to weave', (Sanskrit *ubhnati* 'he laces together', Greek *hyphe, hyphos* 'web', Old English *webb* 'web'), from Arabic *laffa/lawa* 'to fold, tie', turning /l/ into /w/; or *kubba(t), kabkab* (v) 'to spin-roll' or *kaffa* 'of clothes, to tie back in', turning /k & b/ into /w & v/.

Wool *(woolen, wooly)* via Old English *wull* 'wool', from Proto-Germanic **wulna*, (German *wolle*), from PIE **wele-* 'wool', (Sanskrit *urna*, Greek *lenos* 'wool', Latin *lana* 'wool'), from Arabic *3ihn* 'wool', merging /3 & h/ into /w/ and /l & n/ into /l/; or *hayoola* 'cotton' via lexical shift and /h & w/-merger.

Yarn via Old English *gearn* 'spun fibre or wool', from Proto-Germanic **garnan*, (German *garn*), from PIE **ghere-* 'intestine, gut, entrail', (Sanskrit *hira* 'vein; entrails', Greek *khorde* 'intestine', Latin *hernia* 'rupture'), from Arabic *khirraan* 'intestine', turning /kh/ into /g/; *neer* 'thread and spinning wood; yoke' via reordering; or *qarn* 'horn; connection; rope' via lexical shift and turning /q/ into /y/.

In short, the total number of *fashion and modeling terms* in this study amounted to 130, all of which have true Arabic cognates: i.e., 100%.

4. DISCUSSION

Two issues merit further discussion, which concern the relevance of the results and their implications to (i) the radical linguistic theory and (ii) English and Indo-European etymological dictionaries and lexicographical works.

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

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

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

As a consequence, *reconstructing* a first old world language, a proto-language, is needless; rather that proto-language, called radical language here, is still very much alive, having variably survived into today's languages, with Arabic being its closest descendant as the above data clearly shows (for detail, see Jassem 2014h: 254-256, 2014i: 116-117; 2014k, 2015a-b). Thus, instead of reconstructing hypothetical, fictitious languages, the quest should be concerned with relating those languages to it as shown here (cf. Campbell 2004: 360). Because the relationships amongst such languages are self-evident and because linguists deal with language first and foremost, the exact time and place of the split-up between Arabic and the so-called Indo-European languages is immaterial here (for details, see Jassem 2015e-f).

Not let's turn to the analytical level. It was clearly seen in the results above that the procedures of the theory operated neatly and smoothly on all plains. Phonetically, the entire changes were natural and plausible, cyclic and multi-directional, including processes like substitution, deletion, reversal,

merger, split, reordering, reduction, and so on. The results are replete with examples which need not be repeated here.

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

Semantically, almost all types of lexical relations were attested. Lexical stability was a common pattern where many *fashion and modeling terms* preserved their basic meanings across the languages, e.g., *attire, burnoose, cap, dress, gown, jacket, robe, wear*. Lexical convergence was recurrent in the data due to formal and semantic similarity between Arabic words, on the one hand, and their English, German, French, Latin, and Greek cognates, on the other. In fact, all the words for which more than one likely cognate was provided are a case in point such as *attire, band, boot, button, chemise, cloak, cloth, comb, coat, embroidery, robe, yarn,* each of which might derive from two or more formally and semantically similar Arabic words (see 3 above). Although only one cognate might be the ultimate source in the end, no need is presently felt to specify which one it might be; the reader may judge. Likewise, semantic multiplicity (polysemy) was recurrent, where some English words had more than one meaning, which might just as well have more than one likely Arabic cognate; for example, *boot, fabricate, fatigues, fit/outfit, guise (disguise), wear (and tear)* have different meanings, every one of which derives from formally similar but semantically different Arabic words (see 3 above). As a matter of fact, almost all Arabic words are contextually polysemous in nature as can be immediately gleaned from any lexical entry (e.g., Ibn Manzour 2013). Lexical shift frequently occurred, e.g., *band, blouse, bra, costume/custom, fashion, model, pajama, stitch, vogue*. Lexical divergence was rare as in *rip*, from Arabic *ra'ab* 'to mend'; *furl* is another example (see 3. above). Lexical split might have affected several words such as *short, shirt, skirt*, all from Arabic *qaSeer(at)* 'short' via /q & S/-merger into /sh/ and/or reordering (see 3. above); *sleeve* and *slippers (slip)* split from Arabic *labisa* 'to dress', *costume* and *custom* from Arabic *kasm* 'manner, body, shape'; *net, knit,* and *nexus* from Arabic *nasj* 'knitting'; *hat* and *hood* from Arabic *2aTTa* 'hat'. Lexical change, which could be seen as an advanced stage of lexical shift, was rare such as *fashion, model, stitch,* and *vogue*. Finally, lexical variability occurred often in the data, whether at the level of the different forms of the same word within the same language such as English *cloak, clock; gird, girth, girdle; high, heh, heah;* or across the languages like English *Jersey*, Latin *Caesarea*, and Arabic *jazeera(t)* 'island' (see 3 above). Arabic, in particular, is replete with linguistic variability of all types such as *fishshash(un) (fishfash, fashoosh)* 'a coarse or soft dress', *sa2na(t), su2na(t), sa2naa'* 'facial skin or colour', *Ta3aj, Ta3waj* 'twist'; *sandal, Sandal* 'sandal', *3imma(t), 3amaama(t)* 'helmet'; *farw, farwa(t), firaa'* 'fur'; *halhal, lahlah, nahnah* 'velvet; soft dress' (see 3 above).

Now, as regards English and Indo-European etymological dictionaries and their methodologies, it can be safely said that, although tracing the Arabic origins of English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit words cannot actually be carried out without referring to their etymologies such as Harper (2016) and his sources, yet they suffer from countless problems and drawbacks of different types. There are cases whose etymologies are not only admittedly uncertain or unknown but also are factually implausible, erroneous, and complicated with unnecessarily lengthy derivations and subderivations.

The most noticeable and serious shortcomings can be summed up as follows. The first concerns the nature of cognates. Since a cognate is defined as a word in two or more languages with the same or similar form and meaning, a great many such cognates, one can instantly observe, do not stand the test- i.e., they do not relate to each other in either form or meaning or both. For instance, the following sets:

blouse, barn and Provençal French *(lano) blouso;*

chemise and German *hemd*;

dress and Latin *directus;*

fatigues and Latin *fatigare;*

fleece and Latin *pluma*;

fur and German *Futter*, and PIE **pa-* 'to feed, to protect';

furl and Latin *firmus (+ ligare);*

gaiter and German *Rist*;

guise and Old High German *wisa* and PIE *weid-*;

hair and Old High German *kharan* and PIE *ghers-*;

hat and Latin *cassis*;

heel and PIE *kenk-*;

jewel and Latin *gaudium.*

needle and Greek *nein*, Latin *nere* and PIE **(s)ne-*;

pantaloon and Greek 'entirely lion; all compassionate';

robe/rope and German *roub* 'robbery';

seam/sew and Greek *hymen* 'thin skin' and *hymnos* 'song';

ring and Latin *curvus* 'bent, curved', *crispus* 'curly';

shirt/shorts and PIE **(s)ker-*;

spin and Greek *patos* 'garment';

suit and Latin *sequi* 'to follow';

sweater and Greek *hydros* 'sweat';

veil and PIE **weg-;*

vest and *wear*;

wear and Sanskrit *vaste* 'he puts on', Latin *vestire* 'to clothe', and Greek *esthes* 'clothing';

wool and Greek *lenos* 'wool', Latin *lana* 'wool', and Sanskrit *urna* 'wool'; *yarn* and Greek *khorde* 'intestine', and Latin *hernia* 'rupture', Sanskrit *hira* 'vein, intestine', and PIE **ghere-* 'intestine, gut, entrails'; etc.

cannot all be cognates by form at all, under any circumstances; they are rather semantic or lexical equivalents just like any other words in different languages. All these words have Arabic cognates, though (see 3 above).

The second relates to unnecessarily lengthy derivation and sub-derivation with two or more parts as in *costume* (3 parts), *cover* (2 parts), *dress, fabric, fashion, furl, glove, model, pullover, twist*, and so on. Take *glove*, for instance, which is derived from (i) *ga-* 'collective prefix' and (ii) *lofi* 'hand' in Latin, which does not make much sense, semantically-speaking. Its Arabic cognate(s) *kaff* 'palm of the hand' or *ghilaaf* 'cover' are self-evident as each agrees with it formally and semantically: i.e., a true cognate. Or take *twist*, which is traced back to Proto-German **twis-*, from PIE **dwo-* 'two'; its Arabic cognate(s) are more direct and sensible.

The third is uncertain, unknown, or possible derivations. In fact, 21 out of 130 (16%) such words occurred in the data like *bikini, blouse, burnoose, cap, carpet, chemise, cuff, curly, fibre, fit, fleece, frill, furl, helmet, Jersey, jewel, pajama, velvet* for which Arabic again readily provides the answer. Take *blouse*, for instance, which is said to be perhaps akin to Provençal *(lano) blouso* 'short (wool)', which does not make sense, formally and semantically speaking. Instead, deriving it from Arabic (i) *libas* 'clothing' preserves both (a) its form via reordering and (b) its meaning through lexical shift, both being clothes, or (ii) *bazz* 'clothes or such a type' via lexical shift, /l/-insertion, and turning /z/ into /s/. Or compare *chemise* and German *hemd* 'shirt', the latter of which makes more sense if derived from Arabic *hidm* 'dress, clothing' via reordering and lexical shift (see 3 above). Or consider *jewel*, which came via Old French, perhaps from Latin *jocale*, from *jocus* 'pastime, sport', or from Latin

gaudium 'rejoice', direct from Arabic *jawhar(at)* 'jewel' via /h/-loss and passing /r/ into /l/. Therefore, in all such cases, a direct derivation from Arabic is not only shorter but also more logical, which, at the same time, preserves both the form and meaning of cognate words. The same applies for the other instances as can be seen in the Results' Section 3 above.

The fourth issue concerns *proto-language*, whether proto-Germanic or PIE (proto-Indo-European). These hypothetical, fictitious languages have no linguistic status whatsoever, which constitute a spurious barrier between such languages and their immediate neighbours. Linking them to Arabic is not only a natural, geographical choice but also a linguistically logical, true, and substantive one. The data at hand attests to that, which speak better than words. Therefore, reconstructing PIE, for example, is futile, meaningless, and a waste of time and effort (see above).

Finally, there is the neglect of Arabic and its restriction to a few loans here and there, both deliberately and indeliberately. For instance, the number of such loans in this study was 3/130 = 0.23% - viz., *cotton, jacket, mattress*. As has already been seen in the results, all *fashion and modeling terms* have Arabic cognates as has been the case in all previous (47) studies, in fact. Why has this been so? This needs a separate portfolio, indeed. One only has to recall, though, that the modern European civilization and culture inherited Arabic science and culture in full through contact in Western Europe, especially Spain, France, and Italy.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main findings can be summed as follows:

- The 130 *fashion and modeling terms* in Arabic, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit are true cognates, whose differences are due to natural and plausible causes and different routes of linguistic change.

- The radical linguistic (or lexical root) theory has been adequate for genetically relating *fashion and modeling terms* in the above languages to one another, according to which they are all dialects of the same language, comprising one larger language family grouping that may be called *Eurabian* or *Urban*t. In addition, these languages descended from a perfect Radical (Root) Language, or early prehistoric language, from which all human languages came and which, furthermore, has variably survived into today's languages. As Arabic is phonetically, morphologically, and lexically the most complex of all, it can be safely said that it has inherited almost all that Radical Language features, thus being the most conservative of all.

- On the analytical level, the main phonetic changes included substitution, reversal, reordering, deletion, split, and merger; morphologically, all affixes have true Arabic cognates; lexically, the recurrent patterns were stability, convergence, multiplicity, shift, split, and variability.

- Finally, further research is needed into all language levels, especially lexis (Jassem 2012a-f, 2013a-q, 2014a-k, 2015a-h, 2016b); it also calls for similar research in other world languages or their families (Jassem 2014h-i, 2015h-i, 2016a). Also the application of such findings to language teaching, lexicology and lexicography, translation (Jassem 2014d, 2015a), cultural (including historical, social, religious) awareness, understanding, and heritage is badly needed to promote cross-cultural cooperation and understanding.

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