

Asmaa Saoud AlMuzaini
College of basic education
English department
November 23, 2019

English words of Arabic origin

Arabic language is one of the oldest languages in the world. English has many words that are borrowed from Arabic. The words of English language have grown through centuries of words formation such as, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, hypocorism, backformation, acronyms, affixes (prefix and suffix).

Word formation : is the creation of new words. Creation of new words in a language never stops, and English is one language that is particularly fond of adding to its large vocabulary. Why are new words needed ? The answer is : Because of new inventions and changes, every language is in need of new words whether it is borrowed, derived etc. simply, new things need new words.

In this topic we will talk about one type of words formation, and it is (Borrowing)
Borrowing : is the taking over of words from other languages. For example:

- Jewel (French)
- Piano (Italian)
- Yogurt (Turkish)
- Sofa (Arabic)

The focus will be about English words that are borrowed from Arabic (English words of Arabic origin).

Etymology : the study of the origin of words and the way in which their meaning have changed throughout the history.

Here is a list of English words of Arabic origin:

Note:

- All the following words and information are gathered from Oxford dictionary.
- The following words are certified by Oxford dictionary.

1- Algebra

Origin: Late Middle English from Italian, Spanish, and medieval Latin, from Arabic al-jabr 'the reunion of broken parts', 'bone-setting', from jabara 'reunite, restore'. The original sense, 'the surgical treatment of fractures', probably came via Spanish, in which it survives; the mathematical sense comes from the title of a book, 'ilm al-jabr wa'l-muqābala 'the science of restoring what is missing and equating like with like', by the mathematician al-Ḳwārizmī

2- **Coffee**

Origin: Late 16th century from Turkish kahveh, from Arabic qahwa, probably via Dutch koffie.

3- **Sofa**

Origin: Early 17th century from French, based on Arabic ṣuffa.

4- **Giraffe**

Origin: Late 16th century from French girafe, Italian giraffa, or Spanish and Portuguese girafa, based on Arabic zarāfa. The animal was known in Europe in the medieval period, and isolated instances of names for it based on the Arabic are recorded in Middle English, when it was commonly called the camelopard.

5- **Soda**

Origin: Late Middle English (in soda (sense 2)): from medieval Latin, from Arabic suwwad 'saltwort'.

6- **Lemon**

Origin: Middle English via Old French limon (in modern French denoting a lime) from Arabic līmūn (a collective term for fruits of this kind); compare with lime.

7- **Altair**

Origin: Arabic, literally 'flying eagle'.

8- **Deneb**

Origin: From Arabic, literally 'tail' (i.e. of the 'swan').

9- **Cotton**

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French coton, from Arabic qūṭn.

10- **Mummy**

Origin: Late Middle English (denoting a substance taken from embalmed bodies and used in medicines): from French momie, from medieval Latin mumia and Arabic mūmiyā 'embalmed body', perhaps from Persian mūm 'wax'.

11- **fomalhaut** الحوت فم

Origin: Arabic, 'mouth of the fish'.

12- **Cipher**

Origin: Late Middle English (in the senses 'symbol for zero' and 'Arabic numeral'): from Old French cifre, based on Arabic ṣifr 'zero'.

13- **Admiral**

Origin: Middle English (denoting an emir or Saracen commander): from Old French amiral, admirail, via medieval Latin from Arabic 'amīr 'commander' (from 'amara 'to command'). The ending -al was from Arabic -al- 'of the', used in titles (e.g. 'amīr-al-'umarā 'ruler of rulers'), later assimilated to the familiar Latinate suffix -al.

14- **Amber**

Origin: Late Middle English (also in the sense 'ambergris'): from Old French ambre, from Arabic 'anbar 'ambergris', later 'amber'.

15- **Alchemy**

Origin: Late Middle English via Old French and medieval Latin from Arabic al-kīmiyā', from al 'the' + kīmiyā' (from Greek khēmīa, khēmeia 'art of transmuting metals').

16- **Algorithm**

Origin: Late 17th century (denoting the Arabic or decimal notation of numbers): variant (influenced by Greek arithmos 'number') of Middle English algorism, via Old French from medieval Latin algorismus. The Arabic source, al-Ḳwārizmī 'the man of Ḳwārizm' (now Khiva), was a name given to the 9th-century mathematician Abū Ja'far Muhammad ibn Mūsa, author of widely translated works on algebra and arithmetic.

17- **Elixir**

Origin: Late Middle English via medieval Latin from Arabic al-'iksīr, from al 'the' + 'iksīr from Greek xērion 'powder for drying wounds' (from xēros 'dry').

18- **Safari**

Origin: Late 19th century from Kiswahili, from Arabic safara 'to travel'.

19- **Swahili**

Origin: From Arabic sawāḥil, plural of sāḥil 'coast'.

20- **Betelgeuse**

Origin: French, alteration of Arabic yad al-jauzā 'hand of the giant' (the giant being Orion).

21- **Caliber**

Origin: Mid 16th century (in the sense 'social standing or importance'): from French, from Italian calibro, perhaps from Arabic qālib 'mold', based on Greek kalapous 'shoemaker's last'.

22- Tariff

Origin: Late 16th century (also denoting an arithmetical table): via French from Italian *tariffa*, based on Arabic *‘arrafa* ‘notify’.

23- Gazelle

Origin: Early 17th century from French, probably via Spanish from Arabic *ghazāl*.

24- Jinn

Origin: From Arabic *jinnī*, plural *jinn*.

25- Sugar

Origin: Middle English from Old French *sukere*, from Italian *zucchero*, probably via medieval Latin from Arabic *sukkar*.

26- Jasmine

Origin: Mid 16th century from French *jasmin* and obsolete French *jessemin*, from Arabic *yāsamīn*, from Persian *yāsamīn*.

27- Lilac

Origin: Early 17th century from obsolete French, via Spanish and Arabic from Persian *līlak*, variant of *nīlak* ‘bluish’, from *nīl* ‘blue’.

28- Apricot

Origin: Mid 16th century from Portuguese *albricoque* or Spanish *albaricoque*, from Spanish Arabic *al* ‘the’ + *barqūq* (via late Greek from Latin *praecoquum*, variant of *praecox* ‘early-ripe’); influenced by Latin *apricus* ‘ripe’ and French *abricot*.

29- Artichoke

Origin: Mid 16th century from northern Italian *articiocco*, apparently from Spanish *alcachofa*, from Spanish Arabic *al-ḡaršūfa*.

30- Orange

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French *orenge* (in the phrase *pomme d'orenge*), based on Arabic *nāranj*, from Persian *nārang*.

31- Saffron

Origin: Middle English from Old French *safran*, based on Arabic *za‘farān*.

32- Sherbet

Origin: Early 17th century from Turkish *şerbet*, Persian *šerbet*, from Arabic *šarba* ‘drink’, from *šariba* ‘to drink’. Compare with *syrup*.

33- Sorbet

Origin: Late 16th century from French, from Italian *sorbetto*, from Turkish *şerbet*, based on Arabic *šariba* ‘to drink’; compare with *sherbet*.

34- Carob

Origin: Late Middle English (denoting the carob bean): from Old French carobe, from medieval Latin carrubia, from Arabic *ḵarrūba*.

35- Caraway

Origin: Middle English from medieval Latin carui, from Arabic al-karāwiyā, probably from Greek karon 'cumin'.

36- Syrup

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French sirop or medieval Latin siropus, from Arabic *šarāb* 'beverage'; compare with sherbet and shrub.

37- Tamarind

Origin: Late Middle English from medieval Latin tamarindus, from Arabic tamr hindī 'Indian date'.

38- Ghoul

Origin: Late 18th century from Arabic *ḡūl*, a desert demon believed to rob graves and devour corpses.

39- Hookah

Origin: Mid 18th century from Urdu, from Arabic *ḥuqqa* 'casket, jar'.

40- Jar

Origin: Late 16th century from French jarre, from Arabic jarra.

41- Albatross

Origin: Late 17th century alteration (influenced by Latin *albus* 'white') of 16th-century *alcatras*, applied to various seabirds including the frigate bird and pelican, from Spanish and Portuguese *alcatraz*, from Arabic *al-ḡaṭṭās* 'the diver'.

42- Alcove Origin: Late 16th century from French *alcôve*, from Spanish *alcoba*, from Arabic *al-qubba* 'the vault'.

43- Alfalfa

Origin: Mid 19th century from Spanish, from Arabic *al-faṣfaṣa*, a green fodder.

44- Alembic

Origin: Middle English via Old French from medieval Latin *alembicus*, from Arabic *al-'anbīq*, from *al-* 'the' + *'anbīq* 'still' (from Greek *ambix*, *ambik-* 'cup, cap of a still').

45- Alkali

Origin: Late Middle English (denoting a saline substance derived from the ashes of various plants, including glasswort): from medieval Latin, from Arabic al-qalī ‘calcined ashes (of the glasswort etc.)’, from qalā ‘fry, roast’.

46- **Aniline/ Nile**

Origin: Mid 19th century from anil ‘indigo’ (from which it was originally obtained), via French and Portuguese from Arabic an-nīl (from Sanskrit nīlī, from nīla ‘dark blue’).

47- **Arsenal**

Origin: Early 16th century (denoting a dock for the construction and repair of ships): from French, or from obsolete Italian arzanale, based on Arabic dār-aṣ-ṣinā‘a, from dār ‘house’ + al- ‘(of) the’ + sinā‘a ‘art, industry’.

48- **Assassin**

Origin: Mid 16th century from French, or from medieval Latin assassinus, from Arabic ḥaṣīṣī ‘hashish-eater’.

49- **Attar**

Origin: Late 17th century via Persian from Arabic ‘iṭr ‘perfume, essence’.

50- **Aubergine**

Origin: Late 18th century from French, from Catalan alberginia, from Arabic al-bāḍinjān (based on Persian bādingān, from Sanskrit vātiṅgaṇa).

51- **Average**

Origin: Late 15th century from French avarie ‘damage to ship or cargo’, earlier ‘customs duty’, from Italian avaria, from Arabic ‘awār ‘damage to goods’; the suffix -age is on the pattern of damage. Originally denoting a duty payable by the owner of goods to be shipped, the term later denoted the financial liability from goods lost or damaged at sea, and specifically the equitable apportionment of this between the owners of the vessel and of the cargo (late 16th century); this gave rise to the general sense of calculating the mean (mid 18th century).

52- **Azimuth**

Origin: Late Middle English (denoting the arc of a celestial circle from the zenith to the horizon): from Old French azimuth, from Arabic as-samt, from al ‘the’ + samt ‘way, direction’.

53- **Azur**

Origin: Middle English (denoting a blue dye): from Old French asur, azur, from medieval Latin azzurum, azolum, from Arabic al ‘the’ + lāzaward (from Persian lāžward ‘lapis lazuli’).

54- **Benzoin**

Origin: Mid 16th century from French benjoin, based on Arabic lubānjāwī ‘incense of Java’.

55- Borax

Origin: Late Middle English from medieval Latin, from Arabic būraq, from Pahlavi būrak.

56- Almanac

Origin: Late Middle English via Old French and medieval Latin from Spanish Arabic al-manāḳ ‘the calendar’.

57- Alizarin

Origin: Mid 19th century from French alizarine, from alizari ‘madder’, from Arabic al-‘iṣāra ‘pressed juice’, from ‘aṣara ‘to press fruit’.

58- Borage

Origin: Middle English from Old French bourrache, from medieval Latin borrago, perhaps from Arabic ‘abū ḥurāš ‘father of roughness’ (referring to the leaves).

59- Camphor

Origin: Middle English from Old French camphore or medieval Latin camphora, from Arabic kāfūr, via Malay from Sanskrit karpūra.

60- Candy

Origin: Mid 17th century (as a verb): the noun use is from late Middle English sugar-candy, from French sucre candi ‘crystallized sugar’, from Arabic sukkar ‘sugar’ + qandī ‘candied’, based on Sanskrit khaṇḍa ‘fragment’.

61- Carat

Origin: Late Middle English from French, from Italian carato, from Arabic qīrāt (a unit of weight), from Greek keration ‘fruit of the carob’ (also denoting a unit of weight), diminutive of keras ‘horn’, with reference to the elongated seed pod of the carob.

62- Dhow

Origin: Late 18th century from Arabic dāwa, probably related to Marathi dāw.

63- Check

Origin: Middle English (originally as used in the game of chess): the noun and exclamation from Old French eschec, from medieval Latin scaccus, via Arabic from Persian šāh ‘king’; the verb from Old French eschequier ‘play chess, put in check’. The sense ‘stop or control’ arose from the use in chess, and led (in the late 17th century) to ‘examine the accuracy of’.

64- Mocha

Origin: Late 18th century named after Mocha, a port in Yemen on the Red Sea, from where the coffee and leather were first shipped.

65- Crimson

Origin: Late Middle English from obsolete French cramoisin or Old Spanish cremesin, based on Arabic qirmizī, from qirmiz (see [kermes](#)). Compare with [carmine](#).

66- Curcuma

Origin: Modern Latin, from Arabic kurkum 'saffron', from Sanskrit kuṅkuma (so named because the colour of the spices resembles that of saffron).

67- Sabkha

Origin: Late 19th century from Arabic sabqa 'salt flat'.

68- Wadi

Origin: Early 17th century from Arabic wādī.

69- Fennec

Origin: Late 18th century via Arabic from Persian fanak, fanaj.

70- Carafe

Origin: Late 18th century from French, from Italian caraffa, probably based on Arabic garafa 'draw water'.

71- Carrack

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French caraque; perhaps from Spanish carraca, from Arabic, perhaps from qarāqir, plural of qurqūra, a type of merchant ship.

72- Drub

Origin: Early 17th century probably from Arabic ḍaraba 'to beat, bastinado'. The first recorded uses in English are by travellers in the Near East referring specifically to the punishment of bastinado.

73- Garble

Origin: Late Middle English (in the sense 'sift out, cleanse'): from Anglo-Latin and Italian garbellare, from Arabic ġarbala 'sift', perhaps from late Latin cribellare 'to sieve', from Latin cribrum 'sieve'.

74- Gauze

Origin: Mid 16th century from French gaze, perhaps from Gaza, the name of a town in Palestine.

75- Hummus

Origin: From Arabic ḥummuṣ.

76- Julep

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French, from medieval Latin julapium, via Arabic from Persian gulāb, from gul 'rose' + āb 'water'.

77- Genet

Origin: Middle English (used in the plural meaning 'genet skins'): from Old French genete, probably via Catalan, Portuguese, or Spanish from Arabic jarnaiṭ.

78- Hazard

Origin: Middle English (in [hazard](#) (sense 3 of the noun)): from Old French hasard, from Spanish azar, from Arabic az-zahr 'chance, luck', from Persian zār or Turkish zar 'dice'.

79- Khat

Origin: Mid 19th century from Arabic qāt.

80- Kohl

Origin: Late 18th century from Arabic kuḥl.

81- Loofah

Origin: Late 19th century from Egyptian Arabic lūfa, denoting the plant.

82- Lute

Origin: Middle English from Old French lut, leut, probably via Provençal from Arabic al-'ūd.

83- Magazine

Origin: Late 16th century from French magasin, from Italian magazzino, from Arabic maḵzin, maḵzan 'storehouse', from ḵazana 'store up'. The term originally meant 'store' and was often used from the mid 17th century in the title of books providing information useful to particular groups of people, whence [magazine](#) (sense 1) (mid 18th century). [magazine](#) (sense 3), a contemporary specialization of the original meaning, gave rise to [magazine](#) (sense 2) in the mid 18th century.

84- Marcasite

Origin: Late Middle English from medieval Latin marcasita, from Arabic marqašīṭa, from Persian.

85- Massicot

Origin: Late 15th century from French (influenced by Italian marzacotto 'unguent'), ultimately from Arabic martak.

86- Mattress

Origin: Middle English via Old French and Italian from Arabic maṭraḥ ‘carpet or cushion’, from ṭaraḥa ‘to throw’.

87- Mohair

Origin: Late 16th century from Arabic muḳayyar ‘cloth made of goat's hair’ (literally ‘choice, select’). The change in ending was due to association with [hair](#).

88- Monsoon

Origin: Late 16th century from Portuguese monção, from Arabic mawsim ‘season’, from wasama ‘to mark, brand’.

89- Mufti

Origin: Late 16th century from Arabic muftī, active participle of ‘aftā ‘decide a point of law’.

90- Mask

Origin: Mid 16th century from French masque, from Italian maschera, mascara, probably from medieval Latin masca ‘witch, spectre’, but influenced by Arabic maṣkara ‘buffoon’.

91- Nadir

Origin: Late Middle English (in [nadir](#) (sense 2 of the noun)): via French from Arabic naẓīr (as-samt) ‘opposite (to the zenith)’.

92- Natron

Origin: Late 17th century from French, from Spanish natrón, via Arabic from Greek nitron (see [nitre](#)).

93- Popinjay

Origin: Middle English from Old French papingay, via Spanish from Arabic babbaġā. The change in the ending was due to association with [jay](#).

94- Realgar

Origin: Late Middle English via medieval Latin from Arabic rahj al-ġār ‘arsenic’, literally ‘dust of the cave’.

95- Ream

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French raime, based on Arabic rizma ‘bundle’.

96- Safflower

Origin: Late Middle English from Dutch saffloer or German Saflor, via Old French and Italian from Arabic aṣfar ‘yellow’. The spelling has been influenced by [saffron](#) and [flower](#).

97- Sash

Origin: Late 16th century (earlier as shash, denoting fine fabric twisted round the head as a turban): from Arabic šāš ‘muslin, turban’.

98- **Sequin**

Origin: Late 16th century (in [sequin](#) (sense 2)): from French, from Italian zecchino, from zecca ‘a mint’, from Arabic sikka ‘a die for coining’. [sequin](#) (sense 1) dates from the late 19th century.

99- **Spinach**

Origin: Middle English probably from Old French espinache, via Arabic from Persian aspānāḳ.

100- **Sheikh**

Origin: Late 16th century based on Arabic šayḳ ‘old man, sheikh’, from šāḳa ‘be or grow old’.

101- **Sultan**

Origin: Mid 16th century from French, or from medieval Latin sultanus, from Arabic sulṭān ‘power, ruler’.

102- **sumac**

Origin: Middle English (denoting the dried and ground leaves of *R. coriaria* used in tanning and dyeing): from Old French sumac or medieval Latin sumac(h), from Arabic summāq.

103- **scarlet**

Origin: Middle English (originally denoting any brightly coloured cloth): shortening of Old French escarlate, from medieval Latin scarlata, via Arabic and medieval Greek from late Latin sigillatus ‘decorated with small images’, from sigillum ‘small image’.

104- **Tabla**

Origin: From Persian and Urdu tablaḥ, Hindi tablā, from Arabic ṭabl ‘drum’.

105- **Tahini**

Origin: From modern Greek takhini, based on Arabic ṭaḥana ‘to crush’.

106- **Talisman**

Origin: Mid 17th century based on Arabic ṭilsam, apparently from an alteration of late Greek telesma ‘completion, religious rite’, from telein ‘complete, perform a rite’, from telos ‘result, end’.

107- **Tamboura**

Origin: Late 16th century (denoting a type of long-necked lute): from Arabic ṭanbūr or Persian tunbūra, both from Persian dunbara, literally ‘lamb's tail’.

108- Tare

Origin: Late Middle English from French, literally 'deficiency, tare', from medieval Latin tara, based on Arabic ʧaraḥa 'reject, deduct'.

109- Tarragon

Origin: Mid 16th century representing medieval Latin tragonia and tarchon, perhaps from an Arabic alteration of Greek drakōn 'dragon' (by association with drakontion 'dragon arum').

110- Tazza

Origin: Early 19th century from Italian, from Arabic ʧasa 'bowl' (see [tass](#)).

111- Albacore

Origin: Late 16th century from Portuguese albacora, from Arabic al-bakūra, perhaps from al 'the' + bakūr 'premature, precocious'.

112- Typhoon

Origin: Late 16th century partly via Portuguese from Arabic ʧūfān (perhaps from Greek tūphōn 'whirlwind'); reinforced by Chinese dialect tai fung 'big wind'.

113- vizier

Origin: Mid 16th century via Turkish from Arabic wazīr 'caliph's chief counsellor'.

114- Zenith

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French or medieval Latin cenit, based on Arabic samt (ar-ra's) 'path (over the head)'.

115- Zero

Origin: Early 17th century from French zéro or Italian zero, via Old Spanish from Arabic ʧifr 'cipher'.

116- Tobacco

Origin: Mid 16th century from Spanish tabaco; said to be from a Carib word denoting a tobacco pipe or from a Taino word for a primitive cigar, but perhaps from Arabic.

117- Cork

Origin: Middle English from Dutch and Low German kork, from Spanish alcorque 'cork-soled sandal', from Arabic al- 'the' and (probably) Spanish Arabic qurq, qorq, based on Latin quercus 'oak, cork oak'.

118- Satin

Origin: Late Middle English via Old French from Arabic zaytūnī 'of Tsinkiang', a town in China.

119- Kismet

Origin: Early 19th century from Turkish, from Arabic qisma 'division, portion, lot', from qasama 'to divide'.

120- Sirocco

Origin: Early 17th century via French from Italian scirocco, based on Spanish Arabic šalūq 'east wind'.

121- Henna

Origin: Early 17th century from Arabic ḥinnā'.

122- Fatwa

Origin: Early 17th century from Arabic fatwā, from 'aftā 'decide a point of law'. Compare with [mufti](#).

123- Sahara (dessert)

Origin: Sahara from Arabic ṣaḥrā' 'desert'.

124- Aldebaran

Origin: Arabic, 'the follower (of the Pleiades)'.

125- alquerque

Origin: Late 19th century; earliest use found in Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute. From Spanish alquerque from Arabic al-qirq from al the + qirq, the name of a game similar to nine men's morris.

126- Alidade

Origin: Late Middle English directly or (in modern use) via French and Spanish from Arabic al-īḍāda 'the revolving radius', probably based on aḍud 'upper arm'.

127- algorithm

Origin: Late 17th century (denoting the Arabic or decimal notation of numbers): variant (influenced by Greek arithmos 'number') of Middle English algorism, via Old French from medieval Latin algorismus. The Arabic source, al-Ḳwārizmī 'the man of Ḳwārizm' (now Khiva), was a name given to the 9th-century mathematician Abū Ja'far Muhammad ibn Mūsa, author of widely translated works on algebra and arithmetic.

128- Caliph

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French caliphe, from Arabic ḵalīfa meaning 'deputy (of God)' (from the title ḵalīfat Allāh), or meaning 'successor (of Muhammad)' (from the title ḵalīfat rasūl Allāh 'of the Messenger of God'), from ḵalafa 'succeed'.

129- Fakir

Origin: Early 17th century via French from Arabic faqīr ‘needy man’.

130- Fustic

Origin: Late Middle English via French from Spanish fustoc, from Arabic fustuq, from Greek pistakē ‘pistachio tree’.

131- Halva

Origin: Yiddish, or from Turkish helva, from Arabic and Persian ḥalwā ‘sweetmeat’.

132- Haboob

Origin: Late 19th century from Arabic habūb ‘blowing furiously’.

133- Harem

Origin: Mid 17th century from Arabic ḥaram, ḥarīm, literally ‘prohibited, prohibited place’ (hence ‘sanctuary, women's quarters, women’), from ḥarama ‘be prohibited’. Compare with [haram](#).

134- Jerboa

Origin: Mid 17th century modern Latin, from Arabic yarbū‘.

135- kermes

Origin: Late 16th century (denoting the kermes oak): from French kermès, from Arabic qirmiz; related to [crimson](#).

136- sesame

Origin: Late Middle English via Latin from Greek sēsamon, sēsamē; compare with Arabic simsim.

137- Adobe

Origin: Mid 18th century from Spanish, from adobar ‘to plaster’, from Arabic aṭ-ṭūb, from al ‘the’ + ṭūb ‘bricks’.

138- Hashish

Origin: Late 16th century from Arabic ḥašīš ‘dry herb, powdered hemp leaves’.

139- Arrack

Origin: Early 17th century from Arabic ‘araq ‘sweat’, from the phrase ‘arak al-tamr, denoting an alcoholic spirit made from dates.

140- Fellaḥ

Origin: From Arabic fallāḥ ‘tiller of the soil’, from falaḥa ‘till the soil’.

141- Kasbah

Origin : Mid 18th century from French casbah, from Arabic qaṣaba ‘citadel’.

142- Rebec

Origin: Late Middle English from French, based on Arabic rabāb.

143- Lascar

Origin: Early 17th century from Portuguese lascari, from Urdu and Persian laškaṛī 'soldier', from laškar 'army'.

144- Nacre

Origin: Late 16th century French, from late Latin nacchara, nacara, perhaps from Arabic.

145- Salep

Origin: Mid 18th century from French, from Turkish sālep, from Arabic (kuṣa-'t-) ṭa'lab, the name of an orchid (literally 'fox's testicles').

146- Souk

Origin: From Arabic sūq.

147- Hazard

Origin: Middle English (in [hazard](#) (sense 3 of the noun)): from Old French hasard, from Spanish azar, from Arabic az-zahr 'chance, luck', from Persian zār or Turkish zar 'dice'.

148- Afreet/ Afrit

Origin: Late 18th century from Arabic 'ifrīt.

149- Bezoar

Origin: Late 15th century (in the general sense 'stone or concretion'): from French bezoard, based on Arabic bāzahr, bādizahr, from Persian pādzahr 'antidote'.

150- Abaya

Origin: Mid 19th century from Arabic 'abāya.

151- Aldebaran

Origin: Arabic, 'the follower (of the Pleiades)'.

152- Alhaji

Origin: Hausa, from Arabic al 'the' + hājī 'pilgrim'.

153- Alizarin

Origin: Mid 19th century from French alizarine, from alizari 'madder', from Arabic al-'iṣāra 'pressed juice', from 'aṣara 'to press fruit'.

154- Abjad

Origin: Late 18th century. From Arabic abjad Arabic alphabet, system of notation in which each of the 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet is assigned a numerical value, acronym from the initial letters of alif, bā', jīm, dāl, the names of the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet in its historical order.

155- Alcazar

Origin: Early 17th century from Spanish alcázar, from Arabic al-qaṣr 'the castle'.

156- Athanor

Origin: Late 15th century from Arabic at-tannūr, from al- 'the' + tannūr 'baker's oven'.

157- Almohad

Origin: Spanish, ultimately from Arabic al-muwaḥḥidun 'believers in one God'.

158- Al-Nakba

Origin: Arabic, literally 'the disaster'.

159- Amal

Origin: From Arabic amal 'hope'.

160- Al-Hudayda

Origin: Arabic name for [Hodeida](#): The chief port of Yemen, on the Red Sea; population 410,000 (est. 2004).

161- Alkahest/ Alcahest

Origin: Mid 17th century sham Arabic, probably invented by Paracelsus.

162- Amir

Origin: Late 16th century from Persian and Urdu, from Arabic 'amīr 'commander', from 'amara 'to command'; compare with [emir](#).

163- Kitab

Origin: Arabic kitāb 'piece of writing, book'.

164- Askari

Origin: Late 19th century from Arabic 'askarī 'soldier'.

165- Cadi/ Kadi/ Qadi

Origin: Late 16th century from Arabic qāḍī, from qaḍā 'to judge'.

166- Durra

Origin: Late 18th century from Arabic ḍura, ḍurra.

167- Howdah

Origin: From Urdu haudah, from Arabic hawdaj 'litter'.

168- Minaret

Origin: Late 17th century from French, or from Spanish minarete, Italian minaretto, via Turkish from Arabic manār(a) 'lighthouse, minaret', based on nār 'fire or light'.

169- Noria

Origin: Via Spanish from Arabic nāy'ūra.

170- Quintal

Origin: Late Middle English via Old French from medieval Latin quintale, from Arabic qinṭār, based on Latin centenarius 'containing a hundred'.

171- Sahib

Origin: Urdu, via Persian from Arabic ṣāhib 'friend, lord'.

172- Simoom

Origin: Late 18th century from Arabic samūm, from samma 'to poison'.

173- Kebab

Origin: Late 17th century from Arabic kabāb, partly via Urdu, Persian, and Turkish.

174- Talcum

Origin: Mid 16th century from medieval Latin, from Arabic ṭalq, from Persian.

175- Allah

Origin: From Arabic 'allāh, contraction of al-'il'h 'the god'.

176- Almagest

Origin: Late Middle English from Old French almageste, based on Arabic, from al 'the' + Greek megistē 'greatest (composition)'.

177- Ayatollah

Origin: 1950s from Persian, from Arabic 'āyatu-llāh, literally 'token of God'.

178- Assegai

Origin: Early 17th century from obsolete French azagaie or Portuguese azagaia, from Arabic az-zaḡāyah, from az, al 'the' + Berber zaḡāyah 'spear'.

179- Barbican

Origin: Middle English from Old French barbacane; probably based on Arabic.

180- Bint

Origin: Mid 19th century from Arabic, literally 'daughter, girl'.

181- Burka/ Burqa/ Burkha

Origin: From Urdu and Persian burqa‘, from Arabic burqu‘.

182- **Burnous** (US burnoose)

Origin: Late 16th century French, from Arabic burnus, from Greek birros ‘cloak’.

183- **Carmine**

Origin: Early 18th century from French carmin, based on Arabic qirmiz (see [kermes](#)). Compare with [crimson](#).

184- **Majlis**

Origin: Arabic, literally ‘assembly’.

185- **Tell**

Origin: Mid 19th century from Arabic tall ‘hillock’.

186- **Sufi**

Origin: Mid 17th century from Arabic ṣūfī, perhaps from ṣūf ‘wool’ (referring to the woollen garment worn).

187- **Sine**

Origin: Late 16th century from Latin sinus ‘curve’, used in medieval Latin as a translation of Arabic jayb ‘pocket, sine’.

188- **Tabby**

Origin: Late 16th century (denoting a kind of silk taffeta, originally striped, later with a watered finish: see [tabby](#) (sense 2 of the noun)): from French tabis, based on Arabic al-‘Attābiyya, the name of the quarter of Baghdad where tabby was manufactured.

189- **Surahi**

Origin: Via Urdu from Arabic ṣurāḥiya ‘pure wine’.

190- **Waqf**

Origin: From Arabic, literally ‘stoppage, immobilization (of ownership of property)’, from waqafa ‘come to a standstill’.

191- **Ulema**

Origin: From Arabic ‘ulamā’, plural of ‘ālim ‘learned’, from ‘alima ‘know’.

192- **Sharia/ Shariah/ Shariat**

Origin: From Arabic šarī‘a; the variant shariat from Urdu and Persian.

193- **Rigel**

Origin: From Arabic rijl ‘foot (of Orion)’.

194- **Saluki**

Origin: Early 19th century from Arabic salūqī.

195- Mancala/ Mancalah/ Mankalah

Origin: Late 17th century; earliest use found in Archibald Lovell (fl. 1663–1687). From colloquial Arabic manqala (in literary Arabic minqala) '(device designed for) transfer (of board-game pieces from one position to another)', 'the game of mancala' from naqala to transfer, remove, relocate.

196- Saracen

Origin: Middle English, from Old French sarrazin, via late Latin from late Greek Sarakēnos, perhaps from Arabic šarqī 'eastern'.

197- Jumper

Origin: Mid 19th century (in [jumper](#) (sense 2 of the noun)): probably from dialect jump 'short coat', perhaps from Scots jupe 'a man's (later also a woman's) loose jacket or tunic', via Old French from Arabic jubba. Compare with [jibba](#).

198- Genie

Origin: Mid 17th century (denoting a guardian or protective spirit): from French génie, from Latin genius (see [genius](#)). Génie was adopted in the current sense by the 18th-century French translators of The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, because of its resemblance in form and sense to Arabic jinnī 'jinnie'.

199- Checkmate

Origin: Middle English from Old French eschec mat, from Arabic šāh māta, from Persian šāh māt 'the king is dead'.

200- Bezoar

Origin: Late 15th century (in the general sense 'stone or concretion'): from French bezoard, based on Arabic bāzahr, bādizahr, from Persian pādzahr 'antidote'.

201- Salaam

Origin: Early 17th century from Arabic (al-)salām ('alaikum) 'peace (be upon you)'.

202- Moussaka/ Moussaka

Origin: From Turkish musakka, based on Arabic.

203- Felucca

Origin: Early 17th century from Italian feluc(c)a, probably from obsolete Spanish faluca, of Arabic origin.

204- Xebec/ zebec

Origin: Mid 18th century alteration (influenced by Spanish xabeque) of French chebec, via Italian from Arabic šabbāk.

205- Civet

Origin: Mid 16th century from French civette, from Italian zibetto, from medieval Latin zibethum, from Arabic zabād, denoting the perfume.

206- Abemosk

Origin: Early 18th century. From post-classical Latin abemosch from Italian abemosch (G. PonaMonte Baldo 29) from Arabic abū'l-misk, lit. 'father (i.e. source) of musk' from abū, construct state of ab father (cognate with Hebrew 'ab) + al the + misk.

207- Almury

Origin: Late Middle English; earliest use found in Geoffrey Chaucer (c1340–1400), poet and administrator. From post-classical Latin almuri from Arabic al-murī from al the + murī, colloquial variant of literary Arabic murī indicator, use as noun of active participle of arā to show, to demonstrate from the same base as ra'ā to see.

208- Almucantar

Origin: Middle English from medieval Latin almucantarath or obsolete French almucantara, from Arabic al-muqanṭarāt 'lines of celestial latitude', based on al 'the' + qanṭara 'arch'.

209- Fattoush

Origin: Arabic fattūš.

210- Falafel

Origin: From colloquial Egyptian Arabic falāfil, plural of Arabic fulful, filfil 'pepper'.

211- Tabbouleh

Origin: From Arabic tabbūla.

212- Shawarma

Origin: Colloquial Arabic šāwirma, from Turkish çevirme 'sliced meat roasted on a spit' from çevirmek 'turn, rotate'.

213- Intifada

Origin: Arabic intifāḍa 'an uprising' (literally 'a jumping up as a reaction to something'), from intifaḍa 'be shaken, shake oneself'.

214- Al-Qaeda

Origin: Arabic al-qā'ida, literally 'the base'.

215- Abba

Origin: Via Greek from Aramaic 'abbā 'father'; sense 2 is from Urdu abbā, from Arabic ab.

216- **Babouche**

Origin: Late 17th century from French, from Arabic *bābūj*, Persian *pāpūš*, literally 'foot covering'.

217- **Nucha**

Origin: Late Middle English (in an earlier sense). From post-classical Latin *nucha* spinal cord, nape of the neck from Arabic *nuḡā* 'spinal marrow, confused with *nuḡra* nape of the neck. Compare Old French *nuche*, Middle French, French *nuque*, Italian *nuca* spinal cord, nape of the neck, Spanish *nuca* spinal cord, nape of the neck, Portuguese *nuca*.

218- **Nunation**

Origin: Late 18th century; earliest use found in John Richardson (?1741–1795), orientalist. From Arabic *nūn*, name of the Arabic letter corresponding to Roman *n* + -ation, after Arabic *tanwīn*, noun of action from *nawwana* to add a final n-sound to.

219- **Barrio**

Origin: Spanish, perhaps from Arabic.

220- **Cubeb**

Origin: Middle English from Old French *cubebe*, from Spanish Arabic *kubēba*, from Arabic *kubāba*.

221- **Dragoman**

Origin: Late Middle English from obsolete French, from Italian *dragomanno*, from medieval Greek *dragoumanos*, from Arabic *tarjumān* 'interpreter'.

222- **Satin**

Origin: Late Middle English via Old French from Arabic *zaytūnī* 'of Tsinkiang', a town in China.

223- **Tarragon**

Origin: Mid 16th century representing medieval Latin *tragonia* and *tarchon*, perhaps from an Arabic alteration of Greek *drakōn* 'dragon' (by association with *drakontion* 'dragon arum').

224- **Alembic**

Origin: Middle English via Old French from medieval Latin *alembicus*, from Arabic *al-'anbīq*, from *al-* 'the' + *'anbīq* 'still' (from Greek *ambix*, *ambik-* 'cup, cap of a still').

225- **Achernar**

Origin: From Arabic, 'end of the river (i.e. Eridanus)'.

As we can see, every word we use today has its own history. Arabic is a very rich Language. Words from Arabic was borrowed by different European Languages, but it is still rooted to their Arabic origin. The English language is still developing, by creating new words in meaning, form, or sound. Some of the words we mentioned on the list above, isn't used nowadays in everyday life, but it was before. Other words are still used today.

“Because my teacher believed in me, I never gave up. Now I'm flying towards my dreams “ - Heidi McDonald. Thank you Dr. Bader Muhammad Malik, for encouraging us, guiding us, inspiring us and supporting us.

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