

**The word Hajj and other Egyptian words with Hieroglyphic and Coptic roots  
that are still present in Standard and Colloquial Arabic**

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This study examines the ancient Egyptian word “HD” which means white, a color that symbolizes purity. This word was used as a verb, a noun, and an adjective. It was used to describe all kinds of white substances, such as milk, cream, fat, and honey; stones such as limestone and sandstone, types of wood and fruit; metals such as white gold and silver, teeth, the white of the eye, the light of the eye, power of vision; white animals such as the white antelope and geese; plants such as onions and garlic (used to strengthen the heart and to kill germs and microbes, also a medicine and an antidote to snake poison and to repel evil spirits), linen, clothes, sandals, white bread, white buildings, sunlight, the moon, the sky, the day, morning, and dawn. It was also used to describe a smiling face, and a “white heart” which meant a happy or joyful heart. The feminine form of this word was used as a title for the goddesses Nekhbet and Hathor, and the masculine form was used for the god Osiris and for the white crown that shines and glows. This word became “agios” in Coptic, *αγιος* in Greek, and “Hajj” in both standard and colloquial Arabic, which means the one who wears white, the pure or the holy, the sacred, or the saintly. It refers to someone who has been on pilgrimage to the holy lands. This proves that this word was originally present in all the languages of the world: the Semetic, and Hamitic, and the Indo-European.