

## **Iranian dialects and languages as a global meta-communication system, Their role in English and the need for conceptual revision: From "Indo-European Language" to "Aryan Language"**

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### **Abstract**

Linguistics should be considered as the study of Avestan and Sanskrit languages; Languages that are the basis of so-called "Indo-European Languages". The main function of language is to establish communication or transfer of information from one person to another, so it is referred to as a kind of media and is in the category of Communication Sciences. The aim of the present research is etymological and phonological study of 174 thousand words from the entries of the 12-volume set of "Lexicon Encyclopedia of Noghabaei" <sup>Senior</sup> acronymed "LEON <sup>the Senior</sup>".

The method of the present study is census; that is, the sample includes the entire statistical population, which is equal to 174,000 English words done already over a period of 16 years. Findings obtained through etymology and phonology indicate that about ninety percent of the words in English (including Latin, German, Greek, Slavic, etc.) are of Iranian origin, or better to say "Aryan". Therefore, the concept of "Proto-Indo-European Language" on the one hand and the concept of "Indo-European Language" on the other hand cannot be an utter umbrella for this language family and instead "Proto-Aryan Language" and "Aryan Language" are suggested. In addition, existing inner and exter-educational systems cannot have deep efficiency due to lack of correct knowledge of etymology and morphology, which despite the knowledge, several languages of this family simultaneously in a training course can be learned and taught and beyond that, the way of looking and worldview of more than four billion people towards life will be changed respectfully.

Beyond that, this is where the issue of Iranian English comes into play; a kind of English that looks at historical principles and acknowledges the distortions, changes, and new-formations that have taken place throughout history. Moreover, one or many Aryan Languages can be easily learned through LEON's Teaching Style; a kind of style people can learn twenty thousand words within just twenty sessions by "LION" (Lexicon Instruction Of Noghabaei).

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<sup>1</sup> Author of the 12-volume "Lexicon Encyclopedia of Noghabaei" <sup>Senior</sup> acronymed "LEON <sup>the Senior</sup>", which took 16 years to complete this project. LEON contains 174 thousand entries that are designed in 13 thousand pages with 10 fonts and the main features of this work can be A) etymology of all mother entries, B) phonology and morphology of the words, C) use of phonetics, D) The conceptual definition of each word according to the etymology, the operational and practical definition of each word according to its conceptual range in different sciences, E) the literary definition of each word if necessary, especially as a preposition, definite article, conjunction letter, etc.; F) to provide material with examples for better inference.

Keywords: "Indo-European", "Aryan Languages", "Iranian Languages", "LEON", "LION".

## Introduction

Language is a kind of communication tool that connects the people of a society to each other, and if a language has lexical commonalities with another language, it means that there are many civil, social, cultural, etc. commonalities between and these two languages and expressing the roots and clarifying them can reveal some hidden layers of historical and past facts to us. Lexical similarities between languages are not a coincidence that can be ignored, so these vocabulary similarities should be used to assess the extent of the genetic link between the two languages; especially English lexical commonalities that are basically rooted in Iranian language and literature (Persian, Iranian languages and dialects), Avestan and Sanskrit.

### English= Iranian Languages & Dialects

A study of 174,000 English entries over an 18-year period reveals that the so-called Indo-European language (with the correct form “the Aryan language”) is entirely rooted in Iranian languages and dialects as well as Sanskrit. Of course, Iranian dialects and languages such as Gilaki, Kurdish, Luri, Baluchi, Khorasani, etc. due to their proximity to Middle and Old Persian as well as Avestan (because the influence of the Persian Academies were often only on Persian and other languages and Local dialects of Iranian were far-less influential) and their recognition (and, in the meantime, the Gilaki dialect because of the researcher's mother tongue) facilitates phonology and etymology.

### Indo-European Languages should be replaced to Aryan Languages

Gilaki is an ancient and living Caspian language that is a member of the Aryan language. For example, the term Chevrolet, although in dictionaries it is derived from Old French chevrol (roebuck)- modified form of Latin capreolus or capra, caprea (goat, roe deer) -, but in Old Persian the words kafra<sup>h</sup> or kahrag, Kurdish kajîle, karjole, Laki kyerî, Dari kaar (all meaning goat) are mentioned, the expression of which has been completely ignored by lexical dictionaries.

**Chevrolet**= Proto-Aryan \*kápros (buck, he-goat); Proto-Iranian \*káfrah (he-goat, billy goat, young goat); Old Persian \*kafra<sup>h</sup>, \*kafraka<sup>h</sup>, \*kafrya<sup>h</sup> (buck); Elamite **ka-pu-ra, Kapura** (buck), **ka-ap-ri-ya, Kapriya** (goat); Middle Persian \*kahrag (buck); Classical Persian kahra (كهره); Kurdish kehr, kehrik, kajîle, kar, karik, karîle, karjole, kavir (young sheep); Laki kyerî (young goat); Zoroastrian Dari kaar (young goat); Lari kaar (young goat); Luri kaara (buck); The car company was named for its founder **Louis Chevrolet**.

Also, looking at the Avestan and Old Persian roots, esse means “to be, exist”, which has many terms such as essence, present, absence, interest, ontology, represent, existence, entity, quintessence, yes, anesthesia, and Swastika (Broken Cross) and dozens of other words are extracted from it, we find that this root has exactly the same meaning in Gilaki.

**Swastika** or **Sauwastika** is the **Broken Cross** or the symbol of many things, including the Sun in Mithraism and good luck, reincarnation and Brahma in Hinduism and due to its use by “The National Socialist German Workers' Party” it is known in the Western

world as a symbol of Nazism and after World War II and the defeat of Nazi Germany, it has gained a bad reputation in the West. The word swastika is derived from Avestan **hu-** (good, well); Old Persian **u-**, <sup><h></sup>**u-** (good, well); Middle Persian **hu-** (good); Pahlavi **hw-** (good, well); Persian **hū-** (هو-), **hu-** (ه-), **xu-** (خ-); Sanskrit **su** (good, well, auspicious) plus Old Persian **astiy** (to be); Pahlavi **ast** (to be); Persian **ast** (است); Sanskrit **asti** (it is or there is).

Professor Harold Walter Bailey (1899–1996), an eminent English scholar of Khotanese, Sanskrit, and the comparative study of Iranian languages and of course, a member of London School of Oriental Studies once said: "Indo-European (Aryan) languages spoken all over the centuries, from China (during the Mongol period and in Beijing, Persian was spoken by the Mongols) to the Irish Islands, an English student whose mother tongue is English and wants to study his/her mother tongue nicely and properly, must obtain information from Ancient Persian and Avestan inscriptions" (Sajjadih, 1985).

To comprehend English well, it is a must to obtain info from Ancient Persia.

Here it is necessary to point out that the term Britain which is derived from Proto-Aryan **\*Britton** (a member of the tribe of Briton" - the Celtic name of the inhabitants of Britain and southern Scotland before the fifth century AD) is a modified Iranian form of **Bar-tan** (painted ones, the tattooed folk-referring to body decoration) and the term England which is derived from Proto-Aryan **\*ang-**, **\*ank-** (to bend, curve, angle) is a modified form of Iranian **angošt** (finger), **angol** (a changing, manipulation), **angolak** (changing, manipulation), **angal** (finger), **Ankara** (Ankara- the capital of Turkey), **langar** (anchor, hook, hooklike device), **Langaroud** (river anchor), **langargâh** (place where anchor is dropped).

## Problem Statement

Since linguistics was introduced in Europe about a hundred years ago (first in the early twentieth century by the famous Swiss-French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure with the famous theory of Structuralism and then by Avram Noam Chomsky with Generative Grammar). Therefore, according to the theories of great linguists, it was the happiness of studying Avestan and Sanskrit languages in Europe that a science called linguistics was created (Azam Lotfi, 2020); a kind of science that studies language scientifically (Halliday, 2006); analyzes language form, language meaning, and language context and examines the evolution of language at different times and places (Martinet, 1960). Since then, the study of the Avestan and Sanskrit languages has been essential for any linguistic, historical, civic, religious research, and in general for issues related to human tradition (benjamins.com, 2019).

The reason for this is the description of the so-called Indo-European languages, many of which do not have a long history (Baldi, 2012). In the meantime, the issue that has been neglected is the main source and origin of the two languages of Avestan and Sanskrit, which were themselves from the context of cultural Iran (not just physical); the former (Avestan), along with other Iranian languages, including Persian, has developed the so-called Indo-European languages, and the latter

(Sanskrit), an Avestan developed form, has greatly contributed to human society, so that all so-called Indo-European languages are influenced by these languages.

### **Importance of the Subject**

The so-called Indo-European languages are a language family of common languages and dialects spoken in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Oceania, Central Asia, and the Indian subcontinent, numbering about four billion speakers (ethnologue.com). The "Proto-Indo-European" language - or rather "Proto-Aryan language" - is a hypothetical and reconstructed language that has been selectively formed on the basis of some etymological and phonological laws (Beekes, 2011, 4; Renfrew, 1989, 35; cf Trubetzkoy, 1939; cf Robb, 1991, 1993; cf Demoule, 2016) - Of course, by studying 174,000 English words over a period of 16 years in the form of etymology and phonology, we will see that about ninety percent of the studied words have Iranian roots or Sanskrit, therefore, the format and framework of the so-called Proto-Indo-European is the same as the reconstructed Avestan or Gathas languages, which, along with Sanskrit - a slightly newer form of Avestan because of the meaning of the Sanskrit word itself (a trimmed, processed, edited, improved work) - constitute the main body of this language family. So, the Indo-European concept itself cannot be considered a suitable umbrella for this family and the researcher instead, according to his own research, uses the concept of "Proto-Aryan language" for the ancestor of this group of languages and "Aryan language" instead of the wrong Indo-European concept.

There are different views and theories in the study of the origins of the peoples who speak these languages, but it is generally believed that its main source is a region adjacent to the Caspian Sea – according to the Kurgan hypothesis it is Caucasus (Wang, Chuan-Chao; Reinhold, Sabine; Kalmykov, Alexey; Wissgott, Antje; Brandt, Guido; Jeong, Choongwon; Cheronet, Olivia; Ferry, Matthew; Harney, Eadaoin; 2018); Anatolian hypothesis it is Western part of Great Iran (Adli, 2015); Iranian Hypothesis it is the Iranian Plateau (Quiles, 2018); Armenian hypothesis it is northwestern Iran between the southern Caucasus and northern Mesopotamia (Shevoroshkin, 1986); Balkan hypothesis it is Balkan regions (Adli, 1394); Bactria-Sogdiana hypothesis it is the regions of ancient Iran (Bryant, 2001) – which resulted from the merger of three tribes from this region; One is the pastoral / militaristic tribe, one is the agricultural tribe and the other one is the metal-working tribe. Metalworkers made weapons for the military and tools for the farmers. The military conquered areas needed by farmers to feed warriors and metalworkers. Some also migrated to the Oxus River Valley - now the Amu Darya - and the Iranian Plateau.

Fereydoun Juneidi considers the origin of this language to be Iran and writes in this regard: After saying that the language of the Indo-European people came into being from the same source and was essentially from the same, they called it "Indo-European language". Research began in the Pahlavi, Dari, Avestan, and ancient Persian languages, and it was known that the Indo and Iranian languages are the roots of the so-called Indo-European languages, and all of these languages have a single root (Juneidi, 1995).

Of course, the migrations to northern India apparently had a religious form and were in some way the cause of the religious migration, so that another major reason could be conceived. In other words, in the realm of religion, there are interesting contrasts between the two. Words like devá in the Vedas mean God, while in Avesta it means Devil. Similarly,

in the Avesta, some of the names of the Vedic gods are referred to as evil spirits, which may lead to the fact that the ancestors of the Iranian immigrants to northern India were a rival tribe to those who created the Avesta.

### **Research Objectives & Hypotheses**

In my 18-year study, which its product is a 12-volume set book namely “Lexicon Encyclopedia Of Noghabaei” acronymed LEON. the roots of about 90 percent of words found in the same languages (such as Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Greek, etc., of which as languages called "Indo-European") all are from the ancient, young Avesta (Gathas) and ancient Sanskrit, and the ancestral language of the so-called Indo-Europeans is derived from a single drinking fountain and is all one and all have a single root, so the goals and hypotheses of the research are as follow:

1. The lineage of all Aryan languages is definitely the same.
2. Persian dialects and languages are the main roots and origins of Aryan (Indo-European) languages.
3. Knowing the roots of the language can lead to knowing the background and history of the Aryans.
4. Learning and teaching Aryan languages with etymology will be simple and easy and several family languages can be learned in one educational context.
5. The concept of Proto-Indo-European does not correspond to the collection of Aryan languages, so the change and replacement of Indo-European language with Aryan language should be considered as a comprehensive and complete thing.
6. Knowing the background and history of the Aryans according to knowing the roots of their language.
7. Iranian English then comes true after knowing the all-above-mentioned parameters.

### **Research Background**

Although extensive research on language has been carried out from an etymological point of view at home and abroad, this is irreplaceable in its turn, as none of the researches have taken up 18 years in the first place. Beyond that, the size of their statistical population was not equal to 174,000 entries, so this research should be described as completely new and unique in its kind.

### **Research Literature**

In the sixteenth century, European peoples who set foot on the Indian subcontinent gradually realized the similarity between the languages now referred to as Indo-Aryan, Iranian, and European - a reason that could be used to name Indo-European instead of Aryan one. To justify. In 1583, Thomas Stephens, the English Jesuit priest, linguist, and Konkani culturologist — the first Englishman to travel to India via Cape of Good Hope — wrote in a letter from Goa to his brother in Paris, and mentioned a kind of linguistical structure among Hindi, Greek and Latin (Stephens, 1986).

Two years later, in 1585, Filippo Sassetti, a Florentine traveler, merchant, and linguist, wrote a letter to his Florentine friend Bernardo Davansati on the similarity between Sanskrit and Italian in the words of God (khod/ ghut / dio), snake (sarpe/ serpe), seven (sapta/ sette), eight (aṣṭa/ otto), nine (nava/ nove), etc. (wiki/ Filippo\_Sassetti).

Although these two reports on the first European encounters with India in modern Europe clearly indicate the connection between the languages of the linguistic family, neither has been the subject of any other research.

Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn (1612–1653), Dutch linguist and professor at Leiden University, was a pioneer of Dutch, Greek, Romanian, Slavic, Celtic, Baltic, Persian and German (Identified in the 1640s and called it the Scythian Language; A language that was considered part of the Iranian language (Beekes, 2011).

Others involved in the classification of this language family included the English linguist and orientalist Sir William Jones (1746–1794). He pointed out the similarities between Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin at the Third Anniversary Discourse in the Asiatic Society in 1786, and concluded that they must have originated from a common language, which is Persian and German are also derived from the same root language. On February 2, 1786, he expressed his views on the common ancestor of the Greek, Sanskrit, Persian, Celtic, and Gothic languages. The view that Latin is the language of the Greek sister and not its child was a revolutionary idea (ancient.eu), but perhaps if he was as familiar with Sanskrit as he was with Avestan, he would have chosen the name Proto-Aryan for this group of languages; from the Avestan Gathas in the ancient Avestan language and the Rig Veda (the oldest part of the Vedas) in the ancient Sanskrit language, no more ancient writings have been found so far, But because of his unfamiliarity with the Pahlavi, ancient Persian, and Avestan languages, he called the common family of languages from Russian, Latin, and Greek to Albanian, Persian, and Sanskrit "Indo-European," and did not name the oldest language expanse - which ranged from the Scythians in Xinjiang, China, to the extinct Yasi language in present-day Hungary (centrostudilaruna.it).

Two centuries after Conrad Malte-Brun (1775–1826), a famous geographer and Danish scholar named Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn, who played a key role in the development of this knowledge, first named Indo-Germanic in 1810 - used in French (indogermanique) and then in German (indogermanisch); the name which is still used today in the standard German scientific language (wiki/ Indo-Germanic).

Three years after Maltbrunn (1813), an English physician and physicist, Thomas Young (1773–1829) introduced the same language family as Indo-European, and two years later (1815) the Danish linguist Rasmus Kristian Rask (1787–1832), in memory of Japheth, one of Noah's sons, named it Japheth Language, because he believed that the Iranians came from the Medes (son of Japheth) and following them those Aryans, Russians and Slavs were formed (britannica.com).

Shortly afterwards (1826), this language family was named by the German linguist Friedrich Schmitthenner (1796-1850) Indisch-teutsch or the Indo-Jutes (Goths) English equivalent; The term reminiscent of the ancient Latin name of the Germans was Totun (the word Deutsch is softened in the first phoneme and is the same as teutsch, which is derived from the ancient German name for Latin teutones and has the roots Yut (Danish), Jut (English), Gut (German), Jut (French)), because most lexicographers at the time were German (wilcuma.org.uk).

The German philosopher and linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767–1835) in 1827 called it the Sanskrit languages (wiki/ Wilhelm.von.Humboldt).

In 1840, it was also called by the German linguist and pioneer of dialectology, August Friedrich Pott (1802–1887), Indokeltisch or Indo-Celtic; The language family consists of several hundred languages and dialects that are mostly the languages of the peoples of continental Europe, Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent (wiki/Britannica/Pott,August-Friedrich).

Also, the renowned Italian linguist and pioneer in the study of dialects, Graziadio Isaia Ascoli (1829–1907), in 1854, chose the name Arya-European for this language family, although shortly afterwards in 1861 - Max Müller, a renowned linguist and orientalist, chooses the word Aryan for this language family (Britannica.com/biography/Graziadio-Isaia-Ascoli).

In 1861, Friedrich Max Müller (1823–1900), a prominent German linguist, orientalist, and theologian; and a little later (1867), the Belgian linguist Honoré Chavée (1815–1877) both of them referred to this language family as the Aryan languages or Ariaque (data.bnf.fr).

Since Joseph Arthur de Gobineau (1816–1882) used the term in the famous and noisy book *On Inequality of the Human Races* in 1854, the roots of the racist worldview in the future and They linked Nazism and Fascism to his ideas. After the defeat of Germany in World War II in the last years of the twentieth century, it was treated as a political-cultural taboo, and academic and research societies inevitably followed the suit (dictionary.obspm.fr).

### **Research Method & Statistical Population**

The methodology used in this study is census; The method in which each member of the vocabulary community of “Lexicon Encyclopedia Of Noghabaei” (LEON) equivalent to 174 thousand words in a period of 16 years has been counted and calculated regularly.

The statistical population of the present study is determined based upon the census and its statistical sample is equal to the statistical population; that is, the entire set of words in the English language, which in this study is equivalent to 174 thousand words, has been taken from the entries related to the LEON.

Of course, in the census for recognizing words in the first place from classical etymology (the science of historical study of words and the study of word evolution) and in the second place from phonology (a branch of linguistics that studies the phonetic system of language and defined the position of chained and unchained phonetic elements) was used. Therefore, in the field of classical etymology, in addition to studying and reviewing some limited internal sources, "Iranian words in English" by Dr. Mohammad Ali Sajjadih (1985) and "Persian dictionary of root words" by Dr. Ali Nouraei (1999) and various foreign sources, including Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology; Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE); American Heritage Dictionary; dictionary.com and

online etymology dictionary all were studied to find out the origin and descent of a word from their own perspective.

In many cases, the researcher's opinion was obtained through these platforms, but in many cases, the truth was neglected and concealed, so the solution was to use the phonology of local Iranian dialects. For example, in the study of the root nau (which various words including aeronautics; aquanaut; Argonaut; astronaut; cosmonaut; nacelle; naval; nave; navicular; navigate; navigation; navy; naufragous; nausea; nautical; nautilus; noise and so on originated from it), all sources have ignored the fact that this root is Iranian, which in a phonological study revealed that in most local dialects, including Gilaki, Khorasani, etc., this root is used to refer to the boat, so beyond the trust of the above platforms, phonology was used to discover the reality and 174 thousand entries were examined in this way.

In this way, it was found that about ninety percent of the statistical population, i.e., the equivalent of 157,000 words, have Iranian phonemes and lexemes; the remaining 17,000 words are vocabularies from other language family including Altaic, Semantic, and Tibetan Chinese (languages derived from a common ancestor that, like all objects, phenomena, and animals have family and relatives) that are entered into English.

In addition, in order to demonstrate the methodology of etymology and phonology on the statistical population in this study, first four main disciplines of humanities, medicine, engineering and art were classified and for each category five entries were randomly selected and presented. In this category it is equivalent to twenty words.

Moreover, the work does not end here, and five words were randomly selected and presented to show that the words that have hitherto been referred to as the original Latin, German, and Greek words have Aryan and Iranian roots. It was only through phonology and morphology that the Aryan origins of these words were discovered, and the reason for the random choice of words was only to inform the audience of the method. Therefore, 15 words here, together with the previous twenty words, the number of words studied reaches 35 entries.

the Iranian languages and dialects that studied in this study are:

1. **Central Iranian:**
  - a) Old Avestan
  - b) Younger Avestan
2. **Southwestern Iranian:**
  - a) Old Persian
  - b) Middle Persian
  - c) Pahlavi
  - d) Persian
  - e) Tajik
  - f) Dari
3. **Northwestern Iranian:**
  - a) Caspian: (Gilaki; Mazanderani; Shahmirzadi)
  - b) Parthian: (Parthian; Manichaeon; Zazaki)
  - c) Semnani: (Lasgerdi; Sangisari; Semnani: Sorkhei)
  - d) Zaza-Gorani: (Gurani; Zazaki)

4. **Southwestern Iranian:**
  - a) Lari-Fars: (Burenjani; Masarmi; Papuni; Somghani; Lari; Mamasani)
5. **Northeastern Iranian:**
  - a) Scythian
  - b) Ossetian (Digor, Iron)
  - c) Saka
  - d) Khotanese
  - e) Tumshuqese
  - f) Wakhi
6. **Sogdo-Bactrian:**
  - a) Bactrian
  - b) Khwarezmian
  - c) Sogdian
  - d) Yagnobi
7. **Southeastern Iranian:**
  - a)Ormuri
  - b) Parachi
  - c) Pashto
  - d) Shughni
8. **Northwestern Iranian:**
  - a) Baluchi
  - b) Kurdish (Northern Kurdish, Central Kurdish, Southern Kurdish)
9. **Middle Median:**
  - a) Kermanic: (Farizandi, Yarandi, Kesehi, Mahallati, Qohrudi, Khunsari, Nayini, Vonishuni, Zefrehi)
  - b) Sivandi
  - c) Tatic

Here again, it is noted that the capacity to present the item in the form of an article is very limited, so it was enough to review and offer this number of words, and applicants, if necessary, can use the collection of 12 volume set encyclopedias (LEON) to prepare it from through the publisher.

If the vocabulary in the study is based on a computer survey of the origins of English words, about 80,000 words in the Old Oxford Dictionary (Third Edition) by Thomas Finkenstaedt and Dieter Wolff in 1973 and published in Orbled Profusion, so our statistical community is estimated as follows (Finkenstaedt, Thomas; Dieter Wolff, 1973):

- French: 28.30% equivalent to 49 thousand words
- Latin, including modern scientific and technical Latin: 28.24%, equivalent to 49,000 words
- Germanic languages - inherited from Old English, i.e., from Proto-Germanic to Old Norse, and away from Germanic words borrowed from a Roman language, for example, from the Germanic element in France, Latin or other Roman languages: 25%, equivalent to 44,000 words
- Greek: 5.32% equivalent to 9,000 words
- Words without specific roots: 4.04% equivalent to 8,000 words

- Special names: 3.28%, equivalent to 6,000 words
- Other languages: less than 1% equivalent to 1500 words

In addition, in a survey conducted by Joseph M. Williams on the Origins of the English Language with 10,000 words taken from several thousand business letters, the following set of statistics was presented (Williams, 2010):

- French: 41% equivalent to 71 thousand words
- "Native" English: 33%, equivalent to 57,000 words
- Latin: 15% equivalent to 26,000 words
- Old Norse: 5% equals 9,000 words
- Dutch: 1% equals 1700 words
- Other items: 5% equivalent to 9 thousand words.

The core of modern English is the product of ancient English; that is, the language that came to England through the Angle, Saxon and Jutish immigrants in the 500s, and the major languages used in spoken and written texts are derived from these sources. As a statistical rule, about 70% of the words used in any text have Anglo-Saxon roots, and in addition, English grammar is largely Anglo-Saxon (Fennell, 1998).

Beyond that, a significant portion of English vocabulary is provided by Roman and Latin sources. In other words, it can be estimated that native words (derived from Old English) cover about 20% to 33% of the language and the rest are foreign words; that is, borrowing words directly came from Latin, or through one of the Roman languages, especially Anglo-Norman and French, some also from Italian, Portuguese and Spanish, or from other languages (such as Gothic, Frankish or Greek) in Latin and then in English. Therefore, Latin has a very wide impact on the lexical entity of English (McWhorter, 2008).

Although some new words come into English in slang terms, most of them come from other languages. Some of them are a combination of existing words (portmanteau) and some are new expressions derived from the roots of dead languages.

## **Research Findings**

The present research is important from two basic perspectives: 1) etymology and 2) the development of a special educational technique.

### **1) Etymology**

Assuming that the above two surveys in the statistical community are acceptable (we find in the findings that this is not the case at all), if we consider the extent of the impact of foreign languages on English as per high way, then the cases will be as follows:

The statistical population of this research is 174 thousand words contained in the LEON, which have been worked upon for an average of 13 hours a day for 16 years. The statistical sample corresponds to the statistical population; that is 174 thousand words in LEON. The study was conducted for three years in India and 13 years in Iran.

About 29% of the words researched (approximately 49,000 words) are Latin, which has entered in English directly from the period of about four hundred years of the reign of the Roman Empire of Julius Caesar and Claudius (43 AD to 410 AD). Of the words researched, 25% (44,000 words) are German, which was used directly during the first mass migration of the Germans (410 AD to 600 AD) as well as their second attack (600 AD to 1100 AD with the Viking invasion and the placement of German grammar and also with the emergence of Old English) entered in the English language.

About 29% of the words researched (approximately 49,000 words) are French - terms that are themselves part of the Latin language), which is directly from the period of about four hundred years of Norman rule (1100 AD to 1500 AD, with the emergence of Middle English) has entered in English. About 15% (26 thousand words) of the researched words are related to other languages.

Among the 50,000 words in Latin along with French, which is also part of the Latin language, and the total number of words of these two reaches 98,000 words, the findings indicate that behind each Latin word must be an Iranian root (ancient Persian, Avestan and Iranian dialects and languages) or Sanskrit.

Westerners themselves in many cases acknowledge that their linguistic roots are Sanskrit, because all researches on so-called Indo-European languages have been based in India, and they also acknowledge the existence of ancient Persian and Avestan roots, but instead of using ancient Iranian language as per the roots, they use the term Proto-Indo-European (PIE).

On the other hand, out of 26% of the available German words in English, which is about 45,000 words, all have ancient Persian, Avestan or Sanskrit roots. The Greek language is no exception to the rule, and despite the fact that 6% of the words in English, which is equivalent to 10,000 words, their Iranian roots are completely visible to the researcher. Hence, the following examples are provided for information:

#### **A. Etymology of Latin Terms**

- The term Sarcasm with Proto-Aryan \*twerk-, \*tuerk- (to cut); Avestan thwares and Sanskrit tvasta, tvastar (to cut); Greek sarkasmos (to laugh, grin, poison), sarkazein (to laugh, grin, poison, and originally to tear meat), sarx or sarkos (meat) and other terms including anasarca; sarcastic; sarcology; sarcoma; sarcomere and sarcophagus are derived from this root.
- The term Humor (literally moisture); Avestan uxsan (ox, bull, inseminating animal), Persian qumar (hangover; intoxicated, beaten, wine-headache); Latin umor (body fluid, humus (earth), umere (to be wet, moist) or uvescere (become wet), and other terms including humid; humidify; humidity; humidor and so on are derived from this root.
- The term Ambi- with Proto-Aryan \*ambhi-, \*mbhi- (around, round); Avestan ubâ (on both sides), aibi, aiwi (to, unto, over, direction, high up, above, near; exceedingly, very; around, about); Persian anbor (pliers, on both sides), avareh (displaced); Sanskrit abhitah, antbhi (on both sides, on both parts), abhi (towards, to); Greek amph (roundabout); Latin ambi – (round, roundabout); German um (around), and other terms including abaft; about; alley; ambagious; ambassador; ambit; ambition; amble; ambulance; ambulate; amphibian; amphitheater; amphora; amputate; between; but; by;

circumambulate; embassy; ombudsman; preamble; somnambulate; somnambulism; umlaut are derived from it.

- The term Amble with Proto-Aryan \*h<sub>2</sub>el- or \*Háranas (to go, to wander); Sanskrit áraṇa (far, alien, foreign, distant); Persian gam-bardastan (to take a step); Latin ambulare (to walk, go about, take a walk); Greek ale (wandering), alaomai (wander about), and other terms including alley; ambler; ambulance; circumambulate; funambulist; obambulation; preamble; somnambulate are derived from it.
- The term Angle with Proto-Aryan \*ang -/ \*ank- (to bend); Avestan angoshta (finger, toe), anku, aka (hook); Persian angosht (finger), angul (to manipulate); Sanskrit ankah (hook, bent), angam (limb); Latin ang(u)ere (to compress in a bend, fold, strangle); Greek ankylos (bent, crooked), and other terms such as angle; anglo-; anchor; ankylosis; angler; Anglian; Anglican; anglice; anglicism; anglicize; angling; anglist; Anglo-Saxon; angora; angular; ankle; England; English are derived from it.

### **B. Etymology of German Terms**

- The term Clerk (secretary, clerk, employee); Persian komak (helper, assistant); Latin clericus (priest, clergy); Old English cleric (clergyman, priest; scholar, student, also “king's scribe; keeper of accounts”), and other terms such as Clark; clergy; cleric; clast; cleromancy; clematis etc. are derived from it.
- The term Cloth with Proto-Aryan \*gleyt- (to cling to, cleave, stick); Persian kesvat (cloth, costume; Middle Dutch kleed (garment, dress); German Kleid (garment), and other terms including haircloth; tablecloth; whole cloth; dish-cloth; loin-cloth; broadcloth; sackcloth; clothe are derived from it.
- The term Holt with Proto-Aryan \*kldo- (timber, beam), \*kel- (to cut, strike); Persian koland, kalang (pickaxe, cutter, digger); Old English (woods, forest, grove, thicket); German Holz (wood as timber); Ancient Slavic klada (beam, timber); Russian koloda, Lithuanian kalada (log, timber, block of wood); Greek klados (twig; Ancient Irish caill (wood), and other terms including calamity; clade; clapboard; clastic; claymore; clone; Hilda; hilt; Holstein are derived from it.
- The term Tack with Proto-Aryan \*dHgh<sup>h</sup>-, \*déHgh<sup>h</sup>- (to tear, pinch; rip; fray); Persian teke, tike kardan (to cut, rip), takan dadan (to shake, to move); German Zacken (sharp point, tooth, prong), and other terms such as hardtack; tack hammer; tackle; tacky; thumbtack; take; betake; intake; mistake; nim; nimble; partaker; retake; tackle; takeaway; wapentake; block are derived from it.
- The term Harry with Proto-Aryan \*korio – (war, war group, war-band, host, army); Old Persian kara (group, band, army, host, people); Persian mahar kardan (to restrain), karzar (campaign, battlefield, battle); Greek koiranos (ruler, commander, leader), and other terms including army; harangue; harbor; hare; harness; Harold; harrier; Harriet; Harris; harrow; henry; herald; Herbert; Herefordshire; heriot; Herman; host; hurry; lothario; Oliver; Walter are derived from it.

### **C. Etymology of Greek Terms**

- The term Leo with Proto-Aryan \*lewo- (lion, hero); Persian deleovar (hero, lion); Greek léōn (lion); Hebrew labhi (lion); Egyptian labai, lawai (lioness); Latin leo (lion), and other terms such as lion; Leon; leonine; Leonard; chameleon; dandelion; leopard; liger; Lionel; lionize; Sierra Leone are derived from it.
- The term Acrobat with Proto-Aryan \*ak- (be sharp, rise (out) to a point, pierce); Avestan saeni, saenish, cana (file, rasp); Sanskrit acri – (edge, corner, acani – (point of an arrow),

asrih (edge); Greek akros (at the top, highest point, excellent, at the end, outermost; consummate), akis (sharp point), akros (at the farthest point, highest, outermost), akantha (thorn, razor), akme (tip, summit, edge), oxys (sharp, bitter); Latin acer (sharp to the senses, pungent, bitter, eager, fierce), acutus (sharp, pointed), acuere (to sharpen), acerbus (bitter, sharp, harsh), acere (to be sharp, be bitter), acus (needle, pin), ocris (jagged mountain), and other terms such as acacia; acer; acid; acme; acne; acrid; acrimony; acrobat; acronym; acrophobia; acropolis; acrylic; acuity; acumen; acupressure; acupuncture; acute are derived from it.

- The term Achilles (Greek hero of the Trojan War stories); Persian aq- disturb, harassment), geleh (complaint, unhappiness); Greek Achillis (hero, heel), a combination of akhos (pain, grief, awe) + laos (people, laymen), and other terms including Achillean; Achilles 'tendon; ache; ail; awe; heel; lay are derived from it.
- The term Kinetic with Proto-Aryan \*keie- (to set in motion); Ancient Persian siyav (to set in motion, march), saw (to go); Pahlavi sutan (to become), konishan (to move, set in motion); Persian konesh (action, movement, shodan (to be)); Sanskrit cyavate (to stir, go); Greek kinein (to move, set in motion; change, stir up), kinymai (to move); Latin ciere, citus, citare (to set in motion, summon); Gothic haitan (to call, be called); Old English hatan (command, call), and other terms including behest; cinema; citation; cite; excite; hest; hight; incite; kinase; kinematics; kinesics; kinesis; kinesthesia; kino-; recital; recite; resuscitate; solicit; solicitous are derived from it.
- The term Philosophy (love of knowledge, pursuit of wisdom; systematic investigation); Persian dil (heart, heart), dil-satan (heartly, enchanting), dil-pasan (pleasant) + zob, zub (Iranian philosopher) + kimia (alchemy, in the past meaning scientist but later sophist; Gonabadi folos (charming, dear); Greek philos (dear, loved, beloved), philein (to love, regard with affection), and other terms such as anglophile; audiophile; bibliophile; discophile; drosophila; hippophile; homophile; philology; philanthropy; pedophilia; technophile; xenophile; gymnosophist; philosopher; Sophia; sophism; sophistry; theosophy are derived from it.

#### **D. Etymology of Medical Terms**

- The term Hysteresis with Proto-Aryan \*ud-tero-, \*ud- (up, out; Avestan ud, us, uz (beyond, out, up), us-tavah (out of power, tired), ni-us-tavah (not tired of fighting), us-spar (walk away, trust), uz-ah, za (push out of opening, give birth), uz-ah-ap (spring, place where water comes out), us-tema (outmost, extreme); Ancient Persian ud (up, out), ud-zma, uzma (grown up from the ground); Persian sotuh (sad, tired), nastuh (full of energy), separdan (to entrust), zeh (childbirth, delivering), zehdan (womb), zahab (water spring), owj (peak, summon); Sanskrit ucca (high, top); Greek hysteresis (failure, inefficiency, deficiency), hysteris (later, second, after), and other terms such as ogee; ogive; utero-; hysterectomy; uterus; uterine; hysteria; ventral; out-; about; hubris; hysteresis; hysteron-proteron; outage; outen; outer; outie; outing; outness; Utgard; utmost; utter; without are derived from it.
- The term Vomit with Proto-Aryan \*weme- (to bring out, spit, vomit; Avestan vam (to spit); Pahlavi vamitan (to bring up, vomit), vatak (saliva); Persian vamidan (to bring up, vomit); Sanskrit vamati (to vomit); Greek emein (to vomit), emetikos (provoking sickness), and other terms including vomitorium and ignivomous are derived from it.
- The term Crown with Proto-Aryan \*ser-, \*ker- (to turn, bend); Avestan karana (bottom, end, edge), a-karana (endless); Pahlavi kanar (edge, side); Persian karan (border, edge), kenar (side, edge; Latin curvus (bent, twisted, curved), crispus (curly, twisted); Greek

kirkos (ring), koronos (curved); Old English hring (ring, small circlet), and other terms such as arrange; circa; circadian; circle; circuit; circum-; circus; corona; crepe; crest; crinoline; crisp; crown; curb; curvature; curve; cavort; derange; ranch; range; ranger; rank; research; search; ribbon; ridge; rink; rucksack; search; shrink are derived from it.

- The term Virus with Proto-Aryan \*ueis- (to melt, flow); Avestan vis, visa (poison, rotten food), vaesa (mold); Pahlavi vas (poison), bes (poisonous plant); Persian bis (more, poisonous plant); Sanskrit visam (venom, poison), visah (poisonous); Latin viscum (sticky substance, birdlime); Greek ios (poison), ixos (mistletoe, birdlime), and other terms including bison; viral; virology; antiviral; enterovirus; ooze; parvovirus; poison; retrovirus; rhinovirus; rotavirus; virion; virulent; viscous; weasel are derived from it.
- The term Diphtheria with Proto-Aryan \*deph- (to stamp); Persian daftar (booklet, notebook); Greek diphtera (prepared hide, leather used to write on; the disease so called for the tough membrane that forms in the throat); Latin litera (tablet, text written on animal skin, letter), and other terms such as letter; literal; literate; illiterate; literacy; literary; literature; antiliterature, cyberliterature; hyperliterature; illiterature; paraliterature are derived from it.

#### **E. Etymology of Engineering Terms**

- The term Video (to see); Avestan vid- (knowing), vidya (knowledge), vista (famous, well-known), vaeda, vidada (to know, see), hu-vaeda (well-known, apparent), vidaiti, vinosti, vivaeda (to find), paitis-vaed (to search for, find); Persian vida (apparent, obvious), Avesta (famous, well-known, Zoroastrian holy book), hoveida (obvious), pazuhidan (to search for); Sanskrit veda (to know, see); Greek oida (to see), and other terms such as advice; advise; belvedere; clairvoyant; Deja vu; Druid; envy; evident; guide; guidon; guise; Gwendolyn; Hades; history; idea; ideo-; idol; idyll; improvisation; improvise; interview; invidious; kaleidoscope; -oid; penguin; polyhistor; prevision; provide; providence; prudent; purvey; purview; review; revise; Rig Veda; story; supervise; survey; twit; unwitting; Veda; vide; view; visa; visage; vision; visit; visor; vista; voyeur; wise; wisdom; wiseacre; wit; witenagemot; witting; wot are derived from it.
- The term Sound with Proto-Aryan \*swen- (to sing, pronounce, say, sound); Avestan xvan (to call, sound); Pahlavi xvantan (to read, sing, call); Persian xandan (to read), xanidan (to become famous), axund (mullah); Sanskrit svanati (sound), svanah (sound, tone); Latin sonus (sound, noise), sonare (sound), and other terms such as assonance; consonant; dissonant; resound; sonant; sonata; sone; sonic; sonnet; sonogram; sonorous; sound; swan; unison are derived from it.
- The term Voice with Proto-Aryan \*wekw- (to speak) or \*wókʷs (speech, voice); Avestan vac, vak, vacah, vāxš (speak, word, voice, sound, say), a-vac (voice, song), fra-vaxs (call out, sell), paurvata-vac (echo, mountain voice), vi-vacah (to speak out ironically), vaxs-o-bara (voice carrier), ni-vak (sound, music), hu-ni-vak (good sound), ux (word), hu-ux-tay (good words); Pahlavi vang (call, loud sound, crying); Persian vak (sound), vazeh (word), vazgan (words), vaz (word, whisper), ava (sound), âvâz (song), foruxtan (sell), pazvak (echo), govazeh (rebuke), vaxsur (prophet), nava (sound), xonya (music), vang (bang), bang (bang), huxt (prayer); Sanskrit vakti (speaks, says), vacas- (word); Greek eipon (spoken, said), epos (word); Latin vocare (to call), vox (voice, sound, utterance, language, word); German er-wähnen (to mention), and other terms such as advocate; avocation; calliope; convocation; epic; equivocal; evoke; invoke;

provoke; revoke; univocal; vocabulary; vocal; vocation; vocative; vociferate; vociferous; voice; vouch; vox; vowel are derived from it.

- The term Strategy with Proto-Aryan \*stere-, \*ster- (to spread); Avestan staer (to spread out, stretch out; whip, drive), vi-star (to spread apart); Pahlavi vi-startan (to spread out), v-starak (bed spread for sleeping), xak-astar (to spread dust-fire ashes); Persian (go)streš (expansion), bastar (bed), xakestar (ash); Sanskrit strnoti (strews, throws down; Greek stronymi (strew), stroma (bedding, mattress), sternon (breast, breastbone); Latin sternere (to stretch, extend), and other terms such as consternate; construct; destroy; industry; instruct; instrument; obstruct; perestroika; prostrate; sternum; sternocleidomastoid; strain; stratagem; strath; strato-; stratum; stratus; straw; stray; street; strew; stroma; structure; substrate; substratum; stretch; string are derived from it.
- The term Rain with Proto-Aryan \*reg- (damp, moist); Persian baran (rain), reg-bar (storm); Latin rigare (to moisten), and other terms including irrigable; irrigation are derived from it.

#### **F. Etymology of Humanity Terms**

- The term Sociology with Proto-Aryan \*sekw- (to follow); Avestan haxi, haca, haxta (friend, companion), Haxâmanesh (Achaemenid, with friendly thoughts and manners), haca-adairi (from under); Ancient Persian haca (to follow), haxa (friend), haxamaniš (with friendly thoughts and manners); Persian Haxâmanesh (Achaemenid, friendly character, friendly action, having good deeds and thoughts), sagerd (student, follower), Haxâ (friend, companion) + manesh (manner, character, understanding, consciousness); Sanskrit sacate, saktâ, sâcâ, sakhi (accompanies, follows); Greek hepesthai (to follow); Latin sequi (to follow, come after), secundus (second, the following), and other words such as associate; consequence; dissociate; ensue; execute; extrinsic; intrinsic; obsequious; persecute; prosecute; pursue; scarlet; second; sect; secundine; segue; sequacious; sequel; sequence; sequester; sociable; social; society; socio-; sue; suit; suite; suitor; tocsin are derived from it.
- The term Android (human like); Avestan nar, nairya (man, male, human), nair-manaw (manly mannered), nairyava (power, manliness, strength), nairi (female), hu-nara (good virtue skill); Pahlavi nayrig (pious woman); Persian nar (man, male), nariman (like a man), niru (force), honar (art), edris (Idris the prophet), eskanaer (Alexander, protector); Sanskrit nar- (man, male), sekandar, eskandar (Alexander, protector); Greek aner, Andros (a man, a male, as opposed to a woman, a youth, or a god), and other terms including Alexander; Andrew; androgynous; android; Andromache; Andromeda; Andron; anthropocentric; anthropology; anthropomorphous; Leander; lycanthropy; Lysander; misanthrope; pachysandra; philander; philanthropy; polyandria; polyandrous are derived from it.
- The term Psychology with Proto-Aryan \*b<sup>h</sup>es- (to blow); Avestan savc, savk (to burn), seokayahi (to burn, invigorate, enliven, lighten, light), savka (flame), saeoknt (burnt); Pahlavi socisen (to burn); Sanskrit bhas-, bhâstrâ (to roar, shout, bellow); Persian soxtan (to burn); Baluchi sokag (burning), sokag (to burn); Greek psykhê (the soul, mind, spirit; life, one's life, the invisible animating principle or entity which occupies and directs the physical body; understanding, the mind as the seat of thought, faculty of reason, also "ghost, spirit of a dead person"), psykhein (to blow, breathe, "also" to cool, make dry), and other words such as psychoactive; psychoanalyze; psychodrama; psychodynamic; psychogenesis; psychogenic; psychographic; psychography; psychohistory; psychokinesis; psychomancy; psychometry; psychomotor; psychopathology;

psychopathy; psychopharmacology; psychosexual; psychosocial; psychotherapy; psychotropic; psychrometer; psychrophobia; metempsychosis; psyche; psychedelic; psychiatry; psychic; psychoanalysis; psychodectic; psychopathic; psychopomp; psychosis; psychosomatic; psychotic; spirit are derived from it.

- The term Communication with Proto-Aryan \*mei- (to change, go, move, referring to the exchange of goods and services within a society as regulated by custom or law); Avestan maeni (punishment), mitho (perverted, false), mithwara (paired), mithahya (evil), mada (poisoned), maidyana (middle); Persian mian (middle, between, among), samt (side); Sanskrit methati (changes, alternates, joins, meets); Hittite mutai- (to be changed into); Latin mutare (to change), meare (to go, pass), migrare (to move from one place to another), mutuus (done in exchange), and other words such as common; commune; communicate; communication; communism; excommunicate; immune; incommunicado; mean; mew; mews; municipal; munificent; remunerate are derived from it.
- The term Compute with Proto-Aryan \*pau- (to cut, strike, stamp); Avestan pūitika (to stamp, kick); Middle Persian Pūidīg (to stamp); Pahlavi pwytyk (to cut, stamp); Persian pāk (clean, pure, clear), pa-koftan (to stamp, kick), paspar kardan (to trample, stamp); Sanskrit pūtá, punāti (clean, pure, free, holy); Latin pavire (to beat, ram, tread down), putare (to prune, omit); Greek paiein (to strike), and other terms including account; amputate; amputation; anapest; berate; compute; count (v.); deputy; deputy; dispute; impute; pave; pavement; pit; putative; rate (to scold); reputation; repute are derived from it.

### **G. Etymology of Artistic Terms**

- The term Art with Proto-Aryan \*ar-, \*arə- (to fit together); Avestan arante (to fasten together, attach together firmly), arvata (order); Sanskrit irmah (arm, hand), rtih (manner, mode); Armenian arnam (to make), armukn (elbow); Greek arti (just), artios (complete, suitable), artizein (to prepare), arthron (a joint); Latin ars, art (art, skill, craft), armus (shoulder), artus (joint), arma (weapons); German art (manner, fashion), and other words such as adorn; alarm; aristarch; aristocracy; arm; armada; armadillo; armament; armature; armilla; armistice; armoire; armor; armory; army; art; arthralgia; arthritis; arthro-; arthropod; arthroscopy; article; articulate; artifact; artifice; artisan; artist; coordination; disarm; gendarme; harmony; inert; inertia; inordinate; ordain; order; ordinal; ordinance; ordinary; ordinate; ordnance; ornament; ornate; primordial; rate; ratio; reason; subordinate; suborn are derived from it.
- The term Music with Proto-Aryan \*men- (to think); Avestan mainyu (soul, spirit, heaven), manah, maiti (mind, manners), manaiia- (thinking, making think), manah- (mind, spirit); Pahlavi mens (mind), menism (manners), mansr (holy instructions); Persian manes (character, manner), manastan (to be similar, like being together), mandan (similar), minu (sky, haven), mina (enamel, sky blue), Ahriman (devil, evil), mani (Mani; the great messenger and painter unique in the history of Iran); Sanskrit manas- (mind, spirit), matih (thought), munih (wise, prudent, insightful, sage, seer), manayati (to sanctify, honor, respect); Greek memona (yearn, wish), mania (madness, madness), mantis (seer, one who divines, prophet); Latin mens (mind, understanding, reason), memini (I remember), mentio (remembrance); Russian pamjat (memory), and other words such as admonish; Ahura Mazda; ament; amentia; amnesia; amnesty; anamnesis; automatic; automaton; balletomane; comment; compos mentis; dement; demonstrate; Eumenides; idiomatic; maenad; mandarin; mania; maniac; manic; mantic;

mantis; mantra; memento; mens rea; mental; mention; mentor; mind; Minerva; minnesinger; mnemonic; Mnemosyne; money; monition; monitor; monster; monument; mosaic; Muse; museum; music; muster; premonition; reminiscence; reminiscent; summon are derived from it.

- The term Abstract with Proto-Aryan \*dhreibh- (to drive, push); Avestan dār (to bear), dərətā, drītā (to hold, stop, bear, carry); Persian dār (to have), doroshke (cart); Sanskrit dhṛ (to bear, support), ádhṛta, dhṛthās (to hold, stop, bear, carry), dhárma (firm, strong, steadfast, stable); Latin firmus, ferē, fermē (firm, strong, steadfast, enduring, stable), frēnum (to restrain, bridle, bridle), frētus (leaning on something); German treiben (to drive), and other terms such as adrift; draft; drive ; droshky ; hyperdrive; overdrive; draw; drag; draggle; dray; dredge; drink; drown; drug; schlep; slip; trig; trigger; withdraw; overdraw; indraw; undraw; drawl; drawer; tract; abstract; abstraction; attract; contract; detract; distract; distraught; drag; extract; portray; protraction; retraction; retreat; subtraction; trace; traction; tractor; trail; train; trait; trattoria; treat are derived from it.
- The term Aesthetic with Proto-Aryan \*ghosh, \*au- (to perceive, ear); Avestan gaosa (ear), gaosa-vare (carried by the ear), avish (openly, evidently); Persian gus (ear), gusvare (earring), niusidan (listening), nagusidan (listening); Sanskrit avih, Greek aisthanesthai (to feel); Latin audire (to hear); Ancient Church Slavic javiti (to reveal), and other terms such as aesthete; aesthetic; aestheticism; aesthetics; anesthesia; anesthesiology; anesthetic; anesthetist; anesthetize; kinesthesia; audible; audience; audio; audiology; audiophile; audiotape; audiovisual; audit; audition; auditor; auditorium; auditory; ear; hyperaesthesia; kinesthetic; otitis (infection of the ear); oyer; oyez; obedient; obey; paraesthesia; synaesthesia are derived from it.
- The term Journal with Proto-Aryan \*dyeu – (to shine, "sky, heaven, God"); Avestan dava (spirit, demon; the meaning was originally the god but later when Zoroaster introduced Ahuramazda, old gods were considered as demons); Persian div (demon, satan), divane (crazy), diba (Diba, a kind of colored cloth); Sanskrit deva (God, literally shining one), diva (by day, daily); Greek delos (clear); Latin dies (day), deus (God); Lithuanian dievas (god), diena (day), and other words such as adieu; adios; adjourn; agnus; Asmodeus; circadian; deific; deify; deism; deity; deodand; deva; dial; diary; Diana; Dianthus; diet (assembly); Dioscuri; Dis; dismal; diurnal; diva; Dives; divine; joss; journal; journalist; journey; Jove; jovial; Julia; Julius; July; Jupiter; meridian; Midi; per diem; psychedelic; quotidian; sojourn; Tuesday; Zeus are derived from it.

## 2. Development of LEON Training Technique

Teaching and learning a language through etymology and phonology is very simple and easy, because the core of learning is inside the person and by discovering and announcing it, learning will be done easily.

Understanding the meaning and significance of a word is considered one of the most difficult stages of learning, to learn English and other Aryan languages because there is a concept within the person, so understanding it will be very simple and learning procedure will be easy.

Recognizing the Avestan, Persian, Iranian and Sanskrit roots of words and defining the roots of each entry is a difficult and hard task, which is done through research and perseverance, but after teaching and learning it by the researcher, it can change the society.

The use of phonology along with knowing the roots, although it is a specialized and difficult matter, but with effort and perseverance people can firstly find many equivalent Persian and Iranian terms and secondly the matter of education can be simplified. For example, the relationship between Persian ran and English run, between Persian baran and English rain, between Persian teke and English tack, between Persian deleover and English leo, between Persian ragbar and English irrigate, etc. were discovered in this way.

Knowing the roots and their phonology not only leads to language learning, but also leads to a substantial change in the audience. In the audience (by exposing in roots and phonology), a sense of ownership is created, so the change from a worldview perspective seems quite clear.

Although specialized vocabulary is considered a new concept from an operational point of view, learning the etymology, because the basic conceptual core is available, makes learning easier and simpler.

With all these interpretations, “Lexicon Encyclopedia Of Noghabaei” acronymed LEON has put the issue of teaching twenty thousand words within twenty sessions on its agenda, so that with the Iranian language being English and other Aryan languages, it is easy to do everything, not only Learning twenty thousand words (all written, audio and video content has been prepared and produced and will soon be available to all people of Iran and the world), but a kind of Iranian English will be emitted that has no particular problem with British or other Englishes; English that will tell the differences and distortions in the form, meaning and concept of ancient words to the modern whole world.

## **Discussion & Conclusion**

- About 90% of the 170,000 words in “Lexicon Encyclopedia Of Noghabaei” (LEON); that is, the equivalent of 157,000 words have Iranian or Sanskrit roots, and the remaining 10% are words that have entered English from other languages, including Chinese and related languages (Altaic), Semitic (Hebrew, Arabic, Egyptian, etc.).
- Language teaching is not limited to one language, but several family languages can be taught simultaneously in a high school course and students can master several languages simultaneously and through it to pay their own communications.
- Phonology has been done according to local dialects and lexical nature, monosyllabic words were extracted and implemented in related entries. In the meantime, it should be noted that local dialects are great ways to discover the roots of words through phonology due to their historical range and being far from the changes of the language academies. For example, many of the words of Gilaki (the researcher mother tongue) helped to discover the origins of the Aryan language due to the preservation of their ancient identity.
- The purpose of Iran is a cultural Iran, and this should be considered beyond the small country of present-day Iran. Since it is noted that Iranian languages are widespread in Iran, the Caucasus, Anatolia, the Pamirs, and even Turkestan in China, then, just as Kurdish, Esti, Baluchi, Rakhshani, Yaghnabi and Pahlavi (Manichaeon Turfani) languages are in the realm of Iranian languages, and most scholars from Russia to the

United States and China are of this opinion, so Turanian dialects and languages, especially Azeri, Turkmen, Qashqai, and Uzbek Turkish, are all definitely part of Iranian culture; and similarly a large part of the Semitic languages such as Aramaic, Assyrian and parts of the Arabic language and literature are from in the field of Iranian culture. Arabic dictionaries were often written mainly by Iranians, and Bashār ibn Burd and many first-rate Arabic poets were Iranian, and there are hundreds of Iranian words in Arabic, illustrated by archbishop Addai Scher (1867–1915). It should be noted that Aramaic was the official language of the Achaemenid period and the main language of the Persian messenger Mani.

- The word Aryan has several thousand years old and its roots can be found in the Avesta and in the Hindu language, in the name of Iran and the name of the people of Ireland. As time goes on, the differences in the structures of Iranian and English languages increase and new words appear that are no longer similar.
- To know the English language and to understand it well, it is necessary to turn to certain Iranian dictionaries such as Moein, Dehkhoda, Amid, and etc.
- Learning English here is not limited to learning a word and its usage, but also expands one's worldview and attitude towards one's own background and origin, so one consciously continues to live.
- Since the ancient Iranian culture lies in English, so learning it can be a great help in recognizing ancient Iran and the discourse of our ancestors.
- The Aryan world, including all continents, is in dire need of etymology to find their evolutionary history. All Aryan countries, including English-speaking countries, need this etymological work to know their roots and origins; in this way, everyone can learn the major languages of their roots and reach a common understanding of each other.
- According to various theories mentioned above, the main origin of Indo and Europeans is the land of Iran, so it is appropriate to change the theory and its meaning from "Indo-European language" to "Aryan language".

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