



**SIMILAR SOUNDING WORDS IN DARI AND ENGLISH, WHICH
INDICATE A COMMON ORIGIN OF BOTH THE LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>The writing system. Dari uses the Arabic alphabet, English uses the Roman alphabet. Farsi writes from right to left, English from left to right. Farsi doesn't include short vowel sounds in writing, English does. Farsi spells most words the way they are pronounced. English includes many non-phonetic spellings. Farsi has letters for sounds that exist in English, but English does not have those letters as unique letters (zhe as in genre, ch as in church, sh as in shirt).</p>	<p>Sounds, pronounce, structure, unique letters, Dari, Arabic alphabet, phonetic spellings, system.</p>

Introduction

Yes, definitely. Some are completely accidental, like Dari bad meaning “bad” and being pronounced almost identically, while Dari mâdar meaning “mother” is not a pure accident at all: both words, mâdar and mother, go back to the same proto-word ultimately.

In fact, there are two ways in which English and Dari are similar:

First, English and Dari both go back to a common source, called **Proto-Indo-European**, an ancient language that is thought to have been spoken 5000–6000 years ago, probably in Eastern Europe; this language was never written down but can be reconstructed with relatively great precision, enough for us to have a good idea of what the language was like. For this reason, there are still a number of similar words.

Second, both English and Dari developed (independently, but probably due to similar historical circumstances – being spoken by a large number of speakers of various different languages for a long time, and thus acting as a lingua franca, a common language) into a similar, highly **analytical** direction, with a simple morphology (the word-form-building part of grammar), while their respective ancestors 2500 years ago (**Old Persian** and the contemporary **Proto-Germanic**, which is however not attested, only reconstructed) were much more **synthetic**, like Latin. However, in Dari, this development started much earlier, and was already basically completed when it really got started in English. (In fact, it was essentially completed before the Arabic conquest.

There are several Answers like Paşa Dəmirçioğlu's Answer that discuss the basic vocabulary that is shared between English and Dari since both are Indo-European languages. Rather than reiterate the

similarities between “better” and “behtar/بہتر” or “daughter” and “dokhtar/دختر”, I suggest that a person read that Answer and consider it endorsed by me in its entirety.

1. Sentence structure. Dari does subject, object verb, English does subject verb object.
2. Object markers. Dari marks direct objects with a meaningless word that serves only as a direct object marker. English does not. However, English uses the definite article ‘the,’ which has no equivalent for most instances in Farsi.
3. Third person pronoun. Dari has no gender third person singular, but English distinguishes between male/female.
4. Consonant sounds. Dari has a few sounds that are difficult for native English speakers to pronounce (qaaf, gheyn, khe). And English has “th” which is not used in Dari.
5. Consonant clusters. Dari has certain clusters that are hard to pronounce for English speakers (words like chashm, fekr, tokhm, jashn). Dari speakers have a hard time with consonant clusters starting with st, sp, sk, etc.
6. The subject can almost always be dropped in Dari if it is I, he, they, you, etc. because the verb conjugation indicates the person. It must always be used in English.
7. In Dari, you can (and often do) use simple present tense to indicate future action as well. Simple future tense sounds a bit formal to me. In English, this isn’t done. Example: “I go to school tomorrow” is improper English if you mean to say “I will go to school tomorrow” or “I’m going to school tomorrow.” But in Dari, it’s fine to say “farda miram be madreseh”.
8. In English (at least American), you indicate that you are currently sitting, wearing, or standing by just saying “I’m sitting,” “I’m wearing a jacket,” or “I’m standing at the bus stop.” Dari uses the past perfect tense for these and similar verbs unless you are actively in the process of bringing the action about.

Edit (10 is a good number and this is a big one I strangely forgot):

10. The ezafe construct. In English, if you want to modify something, you just add the modifier in front of the word to be modified. For example, “red shirt.” In Dari, you attach the modifier to the end of the word with an “eh” sound. For example, “Piraahan-e-qermez.” But it’s also used to indicate belonging or possession. “Your car” is “masheen-e-to.” Also “king of kings” is “shaah-e-shaahaan.” In this sense, it is comparable to when English uses “of,” but it is mandatory (we could technically say “kings’ king” in English, but you have to use the ezafe in Dari).

Original Answer: I had an English teacher who told us her teacher told her “all languages have a common origin and core” and one of the main reasons he had was the similarity in lots of words. I don’t know if he was right or not[in the origin thing], but here are a list of words I could think of or find online that are similar in English and Persian.

- Father-> Padar
- Mother -> Modar
- Brother -> Baradar
- Rain -> Baran
- Candy -> Ghand (not the exact translation, but similar)
- Mouse -> Moosh
- Lemon -> Limoo
- Thunder -> Tondar
- Door -> Dar

- Orange -> Nareng
- Right -> Rast
- Sugar -> Shekar
- Sky -> Aseman(I know, these are not that similar, but they did seem similar to me)

In grammar, I think English and Dari are very different. There are few rules, if any, similar in two languages. And about other European languages, as I'm not fluent in them YET(hopefully I will be in a short time), I prefer not to say anything.

I just mention some similar words

letter â represent the a in father

I mention present stem of Dari infinitives after the infinitive.

Verbs: persian infinitive «istâdan» or in some dialects «astidan» has shared roots with english «to stand», the verbal root in avesta is «stâ» persian infinitive «robudan, robây» has shared roots with english «rob» but «robudan» means «to snatch» persian infinitive «rândan, rân» has shared roots with english «to run», in eastern dialects the infinitive is «rondan, ran», «rândan» means «to drive» the persian infinitive «roftan, rub = to sweep» has shared roots with english «to rub», in middle persian the infinitive «roftan» also means «to rub» nouns:

Dari «gurg» and English wolf

Dari «mush» and English «mouse»

Dari «duxtar» and English «daughter»

Do you want to know the meaning of «daughter»?

the Dari infinitive «doxtan, dush = to milk» clarify everything.

if we remove «an» from infinitive then we have the past stem «doxt» now we can add suffix «târ» to «doxt» then we have «doxtâr», note that «t» is removed from «doxt» before adding «târ», by the way «doxtâr» means «a person who takes milk from a cow» and it illustrates the rule of «daughter» in early Indo-European trips.

Dari language has preserved the base root «dox» and the base suffix «târ or tar», it's interesting isn't it?

Dari «mâh» and English «moon and month»

Dari «setara or astara or axtar» and english «star»

Dari «dar» and English «door»

Adjectives

Dari «garm» and English «warm», in middle persian we have «warm»

Dari «behtar» and English «better»

well the shared root is «weh» and «tar» and «ter» are just suffixe.

persian «bad» and english «bad», well in my opinion english «bad» cannot be a borrowed adjective!

persian «bad» comes from pahlavi «wat» and english «bad» comes from middle english «bæddle» but they still have shared roots.

Prepositions

Dari «andar» and English «under»

Dari «abar or bar» and English «over»

In many dialects people say «ver» which is the ancient form of «bar»

Dari «andar and abar» and English «under and over» also act like verbal prefixes english «overthrow» and Dari «bar afkandan», over = bar, throw = afkandan

Dari and English have a lot in common and the more we dig in the more we find shared roots. Many words of Dari origin have made their way into the English language through different, often circuitous, routes. Some of them, such as "paradise", date to cultural contacts between the Dari people and the ancient Greeks or Romans and through Greek and Latin found their way to English. Dari as the second important language of Islam has influenced many languages in the Muslim world such as Arabic and Turkish, and its words have found their way beyond that region.

Iran (Persia) remained largely impenetrable to English-speaking travelers well into the 19th century. Iran was protected from Europe by overland trade routes that passed through territory inhospitable to foreigners, while trade at Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf was in the hands of locals. In contrast, intrepid English traders operated in Mediterranean seaports of the Levant from the 1570s, and some vocabulary describing features of Ottoman culture found their way into the English language. Thus many words in the list below, though originally from Persian, arrived in English through the intermediary of Ottoman Turkish language.

Many Persian words also came into English through Urdu during British colonialism. Persian was the language of the Mughal court before British rule in India even though locals in North India spoke Hindusthani.

Other words of Persian origin found their way into European languages—and eventually reached English at second-hand—through the Moorish-Christian cultural interface in the Iberian peninsula during the Middle Ages thus being transmitted through Arabic.

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