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Unconscious Friends: A new subcategory of accidental word pairs

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The present research aims primarily at a theoretical and qualitative (descriptive-analytical) re-categorization of common accidental words in any given language pair (whether related or unrelated). A key objective is to identify and establish the position of "unconscious friends" (unconscious false cognates) as a new, unfamiliar, and low-frequency subcategory within the accidental word group, which has not been previously studied in Persian linguistics. Furthermore, the study seeks to demonstrate that traditional classifications of common lexical pairs—particularly the accidental category—are insufficient and require more rigorous revision.

Methodology: This study adopts a qualitative, descriptive-analytical approach. The data are primarily drawn from corpus-based examples of Persian-German word pairs, including the newly proposed subgroup of "unconscious friends," which is discussed here for the first time in Persian. Additional examples are taken from a broader range of Indo-European and Semitic languages to enhance the scope and generalizability of the findings. The research is mainly theoretical and comparative, focusing on the re-examination and re-classification of common lexical items across the three traditional categories (related, borrowed, and accidental).

Findings: The findings reveal that: The conventional tripartite classification of common lexical pairs (related, borrowed, accidental) is incomplete and requires systematic revision. The accidental group, previously limited to false friends (false cognates) and onomatopoeic words, is far more complex and extensive than previously assumed. The subcategory of "unconscious friends" (unconscious false cognates) can be identified as a distinct, low-frequency, and previously unrecognized subgroup within accidental word pairs, which has not been addressed in Persian linguistics before. Many well-known word pairs, even beyond the accidental group, have not been examined or classified with sufficient precision in earlier research across related disciplines.

Conclusion: The results of this lexeme-based research indicate that the classification of common lexical pairs across languages requires fundamental revision. The accidental group, in particular, is far more intricate than previously assumed, and the newly identified subcategory of "unconscious friends" deserves focused attention in comparative linguistics, translation studies, and foreign language teaching. This research opens a new perspective for more precise lexical classification across languages and highlights the need for further empirical and theoretical investigation in this underexplored area.

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1- Introduction, statement of problem and method of research

Lexis (Lexis oder Lexik) dictionary of languages (natural) of world from long ago until now material of examinations and researches qualitative and quantitative numerous in domain of sciences various human, among them philology (Philologie), word- and linguistics, history of language, studies of translation (Übersetzungswissenschaft), teaching of foreign language (Fremdsprachen-didaktik) and etc., have been. Purpose from these studies first experimental and gradually in framework theoretical compiled whatever that (has been) be, course evolutionary of selection, comparison and classification intra- and inter-linguistic of words intended can be always progressive considered. Whether this opposition and or conformity in direction of word-selection or word-linguistics, also etymology of words inside one language and whether for purpose of showing similarities or differences of words of two or several languages – for example discovery of kinship or contact of languages intended – and of this kind matters be. In era contemporary spectrum wide of researches comparative and interlinguistic of words – from view phonetics, phonology, derivation and or semantics and pragmatics – done has been that examination (form) dictionary or lexicographic of words mentioned, continuously share considerable from such researches linguistic especially beyond borders of Persian-speaking to itself allocated has (purpose from examination dictionary or lexicographic here more form basic and non-inflectional inserted of words as entry in dictionary of vocabulary is). In this connection must from researches related to consanguinity or linguistic kinship (genetische bzw. geographische Verwandtschaft) in form primitive and non-scientific it from centuries middle (afterwards), and in form scientific in domain of historical-comparative linguistics (historisch-vergleichende Sprachforschung) and especially from beginning of century nineteenth AD (mainly in Germany) that to discovery and proof of cognate words (Erbwortpaare) of languages related led, named be. Also investigations related to contact of languages (Sprach[en]kontakt) in field of linguistic geography (Sprachgeographie) from late century nineteenth (in Europe) that to examination of loanwords (Lehnwortpaare) as other words common similar among languages various and often neighboring, beyond borders of relations kinship primary paid, in this category are. Only from half second of century twentieth was that with growth increasing and branching of branches various of philology and linguistics, among them studies comparative or contrastive related to teaching of foreign language and translation studies, from type other of words common among two or several languages also speech to middle came. Problem this-is that this group third that until some time ago only comprised of group of false friends (Falsche Freunde) was, – group containing pair-words from aspect phonetic-phonological and or graphemic similar or same, from aspect semantic different and from view etymological mixed (sometimes related in concept general and generally in form

accidental similar) –, mainly independently, inattentive to two groups earlier named of (pair-)words common of languages and not parallel to them, more or less correctly separated not in discussions of interlinguistics (Interlinguistik) and translation studies raised was (see Einhellinger, 2023). In-any-case borders floating inter-group and essence sometimes accidental and sometimes (from aspect etymological) related of such words from classification of them under group third prevented did.

But some time ago classification general of writer from all types of words common of pair-languages – on basis of Persian and German languages – situation of all three groups and subgroups floating organized gave; and that also in this manner that not-only from this way situation of group uncalled of pair-words accidental clarified became, but research named also to introducing of subgroup unknown of unconscious friends (Unbewusste Freunde) or in-other-words subconscious – as axis main of research present in scale larger – that composed from pair-words accidental from aspect formal and content similar or same is, led (writer for avoidance from confusion of terms interdisciplinary linguistic with psychological, and non-reference to discussions such-as human consciousness and unconscious mind, temporarily word unconscious friends in Persian language chooses). With all-this and despite discovery initial of such pair-words, problem general linguistic, namely finding unconscious friends among other pair-languages desired and generalization of this subgroup to other languages cognate and non-cognate more-or-less remaining has. Purpose from article present, finding such similarities apparent and content purely accidental (unconscious friends) supposed among languages of world (including and also beyond Persian and German) is that mainly to family of Indo-European languages and to some extent Semitic and etc. belong have. Writer in this direction tries (apart from case-study previous) questions new and comprehensive below in during text answer gives:

1. (Pre-)condition of emergence and classification- or grouping of unconscious friends and functions of it in two or several languages desired what is?
2. How can unconscious friends from crowd other words (accidental) common of pair-languages distinguished become? In-other-words: this (sub)group unknown what differences, similarities and overlaps possible with other pair-words accidental has?
3. Whether subgroup absolutely accidental of unconscious friends only among pair-languages specific (non-cognate) found becomes or existence of them relation to dependency primary and secondary of languages (because of kinship or contact geographical) not has?

That-which in this connection important is, finding similarities or sameness apparent and content of words beyond pair-language cognate named (Persian-German), especially among languages from aspect historical and or geographical unrelated of world is that supposed on

assumption a priori of this research, namely existence of unconscious friends among all types of pair-languages desired (including non-cognate), confirmation gives. Obvious-is that in this way utilization from some samples of corpus lexical of researches past (see Schmidt, 2023; usw.), helpful of method of research descriptive-analytical (qualitative) and inductive of this article will be, without-that orientation quantitative and statistical has.

2- Research background

Regardless from researches ancient, extensive and one- or two-sided in connection with cognate words and or loanwords that especially in domain of historical and geographical linguistics of centuries nineteenth and twentieth to stage of appearance reached have, investigations many around pair-words, whether in general and whether on basis of other types possible (accidental) of it, not done has been. In-other-words better in decades recent with discovery of group independent of false friends that characteristic dual (often accidental and sometimes derived from cognate words or loanwords) have, individuals many in whole world to equating of them in many of languages of world undertaken have and books related numerous mainly in form experimental and in framework of list of pair-words mentioned from past until present (see Pascoe & Pascoe, 1985; Leiste et al., 1988; Milan & Sünkel, 1990; etc.) and less in form of researches theoretical (see Petersen, 1990; Kroschewski, 2000) or mixture of both (Parianou, 2000) to enthusiasts offered have. But until some time ago group (general) by name of pair-words accidental formally and even nominally also existence external not had, let alone to subgroup prominent and absolute of it, namely unconscious friends (see Rahmani, 2020; Rahmani 2021), – even with considering of onomatopoeia (Onomatopoetika) common of languages various human that mainly accidental and among them to discussion of universals of language (Sprachuniversalien) related are. Therefore beside research referred that from view theoretical and experimental and in form case-study, namely on basis of Persian and German languages, to examination of all types and groups threefold of words common of pair-languages desired and ideal, and in this connection especially pair-words accidental and unconscious friends dealt has (see *ibid.*, 2021, pp. 362-399, 659-713, 1082-1402), cannot from research related other – including book, article and essay – with article present named be. With all-this, research named because of limitation in selection only one pair-language, merely in ruling of source first-hand of article extensive present is that in-addition languages various other also includes.

3- Theoretical framework

3-1. Contexts and domains

Although knowledge ancient of philology in-meaning collection of sciences dependent to literature and language, decades-is that to two branches literature-science

(Literaturwissenschaft) and linguistics (Sprachwissenschaft) branched and with other sub-branches later independent such-as translation-studies and teaching of language completed has, in era our by blessing of joining again of these sciences that whether willingly or unwillingly still in relation close with each-other placed are, continuously innovations other recorded become. With all-this, naming of branch in origin linguistic of lexicology that some-time-is in Europe discipline more-or-less independent counted is, in Persian language possessing ambiguity is and often as equivalent of foreign word lexicography (Lexikologie: itself this word originally Greek in meaning knowledge related to dictionary is, composed from (logy + lexicon) / (Lexikon + Logie) and not (logy + lexeme) / (Lexem + Logie). Apart from this, itself word Lexikon usage threefold has: vocabulary dictionary of one language, especially dictionary and also vocabulary non-dictionary existing in mind of individuals from view psychological) or dictionary-science recognized and used becomes, – although from word Persian lexicology more meaning literal of it, namely examination of aspects various (among them phonetic, phonological, graphemic, etymological) of words separate and not knowledge of all vocabulary (Lexis bzw. Lexik) of one language, inferred becomes. Of-course ambiguity named to some-extent to meanings multiple of this word in languages such-as English and earlier French returns that always in ruling of language main and reference of texts used and translated to Persian been have. But few languages such-as German, from facilities extensive of word-formation, – that Persian also because of kinship from it benefited is – possessing are (see Harm, 2022, 173-191); facilities that German-speakers from long-ago from it(them) profited have and words many for distinction of cases such-as-this and removal of ambiguity of words polysemous or same constructed have (for example Wortkunde for lexicology, and Wortschatzuntersuchung for dictionary-science that both can about word Lexikographie be). Anyway, purpose from raising this prelude, context-making lexical of research present is that itself to discussion around subjects ancient and up-to-date of words, vocabulary and lexicology pays. Thus with regard to that-which said was, domain main of this article, linguistics and to expression more precise, vocabulary, lexicology in meaning etymology (usual and reverse: namely classification and naming of (pair-)words from way contrary usual that proof of non-dependency etymological of them with each-other is, done becomes) is, but results of it also in disciplines neighboring such-as translation-studies and especially for language-learning application will have.

3-2. Pair-words: definitions, types and functions

In examinations linguistic of words from aspect phonetic-phonological, graphemic and or semantic same or similar of two (and sometimes several) languages, from some decades ago until now speech of pair-words (Wortpaare) is (cf. Azam Lotfi, 2020, pp. 274-282; etc.). Such words common with regard to preparations previous (cf. Introduction) and according to newest

classification general and partial, depending on existence or non-existence of relation kinship- (historical), geographical or from any aspect completely without relation, to three types or groups general of cognate words, loanwords or accidental pair-words and also sub-branches numerous divided become (see Rahmani, 2021, p. 364). Two groups first from view etymological sometimes in opposition with false friends, true or real friends (*Echte Freunde*) also named have been (see Kroschewski, 2000, pp. 41-52), while that as earlier mentioned, until some time ago in no way speech of accidental pair-words – whether in general or specific – among not was. Three groups general above each one in turn to subgroups divided become that for avoidance from prolixity here only to mentioning of names of them sufficed becomes. Group first composed from words common cognate of languages is that in past very distant from one language single (reconstructed) hypothetical derived have and to family of language (*Sprachfamilie*) special such-as Indo-European, Semitic, Ural-Altaic, Sino-Tibetan and etc. belonging are; sub-branches or in-other-words types of pair-words of this group as follows are: simple cognate pair-words (*Einfache Erbwortpaare*), root-cognate distinct (*Wurzelerbwortpaare*), cognate divided (incomplete) (*Teil[wurzel]erbwortpaare*), pseudo-cognate (*Scheinerbwortpaare*), cognate returned (*Rückerbwortpaare*), cognate revived or new (*Neu gebildete / wiederbelebte Erbwortpaare*), cognate-loan (*Erb-/Lehnwortpaare*), cognate false (*Erbwortpaare als Falsche Freunde*), and in-addition to these cognate onomatopoeia (*Ereberte Schallwörter*) (see Rahmani, 2021, pp. 364, 1404). Group second consisting of pair-words loaned among languages is that especially in past with each-other contact spatial-geographical and in era our generally spatial-non-spatial (textual or interpersonal) had and have, without-that necessarily to one group or family of language belonging be (cf. Davari et al., 2018, pp. 106-120; and many similar cases); of these are: simple loan pair-words (*Einfache Lehnwortpaare*) that in state ideal from three aspects in exchange are (from language first to second, from second to first and from languages other to two languages previous), also types two(-/three-)fold (*Doppellehnwortpaare*), divided (loan incomplete) (*Teillehnwortpaare*), pseudo-loanwords (*Scheinlehnwortpaare*), loanwords returned (to language source) (*Rücklehnwortpaare*), loan-cognate (*Lehn-/Erbwortpaare*), loan-constructed (or loan-revived) (*Lehn-/Neuerbwortpaare*), loan false (*Lehnwortpaare als Falsche Freunde*), in-addition to loan onomatopoeia (*Entlehnte Schallwörter*) (see *ibid.*). And finally group third that earlier only to false friends applied was, from some time ago beside this subgroup not always accidental, two subgroups other, namely onomatopoeia (accidental) and especially unconscious friends, also includes; therefore if according to classification general, all pair-words of these three subgroups last (from group third) beside each-other be, can them in total accidental (*Akzidenzwortpaare*) or pseudo-accidental (*Pseudo-Akzidenzwortpaare*) named (see Rahmani, 2021, p. 364, 1404);

although types accidental also can from among them separated and classified become. Worth mentioning is that each one of these three branches also to subgroups other divided become. While simplest and most floating of them, namely onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia in practice so floating and borderless are that even in form accidental and or cognate with distinction semantic, as false friends recognized become and in form completely accidental and from aspect apparent and semantic corresponding, in ruling of unconscious friends are), and also pair-words apparently similar or same of false friends (that – contrary to unconscious friends – distinction semantic condition of selection of them is), first composed from two types simple (or completely accidental) and cognate (or non-accidental) – including cognate, loan or mixture of these two –, subgroup absolutely and in all cases accidental of unconscious friends only comprising type simple is, otherwise this name from it removed becomes. In reality condition of emergence, classification and attribution of pair-word accidental to this subgroup, conformity relative or absolute formal and content, namely phonetic-phonological and or graphemic and semantic, and not etymological is. Because with removal of element and factor accidental from such pair-words, in practice with one of two branches main other (cognate or loan or mixed of these two) that from one origin derived are, dealing have. Now with regard to lines above complexities of group third (accidental pair-words) clearer becomes, because only unconscious friends absolutely accidental and representative main of this group are, but false friends and onomatopoeia only until where characteristic and essence accidental have in this group placed become, otherwise in category of sub-branches of two groups first are.

In connection with function of each one of groups threefold of pair-words and sub-branches of them, necessary-is that reader interested again to discussion previous (cf. 3-1), namely domains related to lexicology or word-studies such-as translation-studies and language-learning, refer does. Apart from function motivational and reminding of each three groups of pair-words cognate, loan and especially accidental in learning sometimes reverse of vocabulary of languages non-native (in comparison [with] and in case of existence or non-existence of such similarities on basis of vocabulary of language own) and also function preventive in applying of words mentioned in texts translational and non-confusion of two groups first with words distinct (among them false friends and etc.), from accidental pair-words even can in reverse etymology also benefited be; in this manner that with memorization and utilization from pair-words homophonic and synonymous non-cognate, from aspect other (negative) to etymology usual (positive) paid. Anyway in research present in stage first, examination of pair-words – especially unconscious friends – from viewpoint general linguistic considered is that including etymology and etymological-studies in meaning general and in Iran and some of other places of world also lexicology and lexicography is.

3-3. Unconscious friends as exemplary sample of accidental pair-words

As in sections previous mentioned was, group last (accidental) from groups threefold of words common of two (or several) languages, according to classification recent (see Rahmani, 2021, pp. 364, 1404) itself to three subgroups onomatopoeia (accidental), false friends (accidental) and unconscious friends divided becomes that necessarily in all pair-languages desired, possessing all sub-branches named not is. Branch of unconscious friends that itself subgroup completely new is earlier in linguistics or sciences related to it not-only unknown was, but in-addition to that even possibility of existence of such pair-words accidentally from any aspect (formal and content) similar or same from side of some linguists from before denied had been (see Kroschewski, 2000, p. 49). Anyway subgroup of unconscious friends sample typical and representative prominent of whole accidental pair-words is, because two sub-branches other sometimes characteristics non-accidental from themselves show that based on kind of relation kinship primary (historical) and or secondary (geographical) been and for this reason must some samples of them at same time pseudo-accidental also considered be. In reality pairing absolutely accidental of unconscious friends that – without having source common in past distant or near – in stage first including similarities or in degree second conformity complete phonological-graphemic and semantic are, precondition and in-other-words condition necessary and sufficient for belonging of these pair-words to group named is. In case of removal of one of these similarities or sameness formal and content, pair-words mentioned from this group expelled and to group of false friends (with appearance similar or same and meaning different) or words merely synonymous (with appearance different) will join, even if still accidental remain.

In connection with function of unconscious friends among words common of two or several languages must to cases below mentioned be: language-learning – especially learning of words interlingual on basis of similarities accidental and unrelated reciprocal; utilization from results of such etymology and lexicology reverse in lexicography (Lexikographie) bi- or multilingual (even as kind new of vocabularies or dictionaries namely type separate accidental) for insertion and introducing of words accidentally (more-or-less) homophonic, homographic and synonymous of languages that itself to distinction of such words from types cognate of pair-words help considerable will do and similar of these. Exactly this recording lexicographic is that can gradually to recognition and distinction fast and simple of unconscious friends from other pair-words similar or same lead. But before execution of such plan, way of recognition of such pair-words from types cognate same reverse etymology, or pursuit of forms ancient and as-much-as-possible historical of them until to root main (and even reconstructed) of words and denial of such commonality is. From view theoretical whatever languages including

unconscious friends from aspect kinship and contact linguistic (secondary) from each-other farther be, possibility of existence of similarities based on kinship less and probability of belonging of pair-words from any aspect similar (regardless of words international loaned) to subgroup of unconscious friends that exactly because of this unawareness primary from existence of pairs of themselves in languages other so named have been, more becomes. Therefore only way of distinction of pair-words of groups first and second from unconscious friends, denial of root common (*Gemeinsame/gleiche Wurzel*) among them is. Of-course that this work because of existence hypothetical macrofamilies of languages (*Makrofamilie*) ancient composed from languages non-cognate such-as Eurasian[-African] (*Eurasiatisch-afrikanische Sprachen*) or Nostratic (*Nostratische Sprachen*) always so easy not is, because may because of adjacency long-lasting of languages non-cognate, exchange of vocabulary in times very distant lead to formation of such words unrelated but same or similar have been. Anyway, because of that existence of macrofamilies named and similar of them still in linguistics correctly recognized not has been, until time of proof of such link can from this assumption overlooked be, especially that finding of unconscious friends in languages from aspect geographical very distant (for example languages of East Asia and South Africa), by-itself such assumption in case of these pair-words invalid will do. Thus because of overlaps vocalic-phonological and or graphemic and semantic of unconscious friends with words cognate and loanwords, only way of distinction of case first from two cases other still reverse or negative etymology (with proof of non-cognate of words) is.

Also worth mentioning is that despite emphasis above based on verifiable being of existence general (but not always) of unconscious friends among languages non-cognate, such pair-words from aspect theoretical (but not necessarily in practice) in any pair-language desired other, including languages cognate also can found be. Samples prominent of such languages, Persian and German are that with existence of belonging to family of Indo-European languages, possessing number considerable of pair-words absolutely accidental from any aspect same or similar are. Although in such cases with pursuit of root of words mentioned, generally probability of finding of root common and violation of this classification accidental increased becomes or even may sometimes in attribution of pair-words above to this or that group or subgroup doubt arise and cannot words with certainty classified be, with all-this, types certainly non-cognate, namely unconscious friends also – depending on pair-language intended – to probability high in this among found become. Therefore attribution and dependency absolute of unconscious friends to pair-languages non-cognate (especially from view kinship) at-least until now place of validity not had and provable not been. Thus mere emergence and equating of such pair-words non-cognate among languages cognate, on expectation a priori probable and

primary based on finding of them only among farthest and most unrelated languages line of invalidation draws, but at same time from probability of finding-them in pair-languages belonging to pole opposite (non-cognate) not reduces.

4- Methods of working with corpora of research

4-1. Methods of finding and matching pair-words (merely accidental) of pair-languages desired

With regard to definitions and types of pair-words possible that in sections previous (cf. 2 and 3) in form theoretical examined were, can to several methods for recognition initial, distinction and classification of types various and named considered be that depending on kinship or non-kinship of languages differences with each-other have. Aspect common of all these methods reliance dual initial to vocabulary (non-inflectional) existing in dictionary mental (mentales Lexikon) and simultaneously search among words registered as entry (Lemma oder Lexem) in dictionaries external, namely printed or electronic is. Order and precedence of applying of method internal and external of this search depending on group of pair-words intended and mastery of researcher to subject, variable is; that also in this manner that researcher familiar to two or several languages intended, or at beginning with mastery prior to vocabulary of those languages, pair-words various mentally and without reference to sources external listed makes and equates, and or first with utilization from vocabularies or dictionaries mono-, bi- and multilingual related to this work undertakes. Case first that intuitive is and usually less occurs, especially can in recognition and distinction initial of words accidental from other groups applied be and case second mainly for recognition of pair-words cognate, including cognate or loan (especially with help of dictionaries etymological monolingual and also multilingual genealogical), also as step second of method intuitive, namely for stabilization and gaining certainty from listing mental of types accidental of pair-words, helpful is. Anyway any type of reliance mental also at end needing reference to dictionaries is, because total vocabulary inserted in vocabularies (regardless of forms inflectional of words) always more, diverse and reliable than vocabulary mental of individual specific is; although in among vocabulary mental also generally pair-words found become that (yet) in dictionaries registered not have been, – including types accidental (especially unconscious friends that essentially always ignored have been, or some onomatopoeia) and or even loanwords international new –, therefore both methods complementary are.

Steps next of matching of pair-words after search and listing initial, must with regard to kinship or non-kinship of words intended taken become. Realizing of kinship primary through dictionaries etymological and especially types related to families of languages (such-as Indo-European) possible and gaining certainty from foreign or loan being of words also with

reference to dictionary of foreign words possible is, vocabularies monolingual native (each language) also sometimes confirming of information mentioned are, – although in Persian language such reliance difficult and often impossible is. Even in case that researcher in intention of verification of listing of words accidental be, namely for utilization from reverse etymology also from vocabularies mentioned needless will not be. In any case process of listing, equating, etymology and analysis of transformations phonological-phonetic, derivational and semantic of pair-words cognate usually compared to types accidental that with regard to absence of such transformations from justification of them needless are, longer and more difficult is. But from side other proof of non-cognate being of pair-words merely accidental and from any aspect (phonological-phonetic-graphemic and semantic) similar or same of languages within group of accidental pair-words more time-consuming and more unstable than types other is that at-least from aspects semantic different are (because obtaining of least information new in connection with possibility of kinship of them classification of them changes and to direction of words cognate or loanwords directs). Therefore for certainty from non-cognate and unrelated being of unconscious friends must – contrary to false friends and onomatopoeia non-synonymous (such-as onomatopoeia common of languages non-cognate but from aspect apparent and semantic similar or same be, can them simultaneously in group of unconscious friends placed be) – first all ways of relation and types of kinship possible tested until from non-cognate and non-loan being of them certainty obtained be, while classification of false friends because of meaning different of them whether willingly or unwillingly needing to traversing way long not has and onomatopoeia also until where in several languages unrelated similar be and to universals of language return, easily recognizable are. According to that-which mentioned was, method general of search and listing of words common among pair-languages combination of method exploratory-intuitive is, and construction of corpora lexical with going from part to whole with utilization from method inductive (based on sources lexicographic) and also to some extent deductive (with help of equivalences mental and applying of cases similar in other languages) possible is.

4-2. Desired corpora

As evident is, researcher in direction of equating and classification of words common among languages desired that comprising groups threefold of pair-words and sub-branches of them are, inevitably is from observation in position of type observer of researchers (see Lemitzer & Zinsmeister, 2005, p. 5), collection, verification and analysis of corpora desired lexical of pair-languages in scale large, namely with regard to whole vocabulary existing (and or current) of languages under research. Whatever groups intended more be (for example all three groups general of pair-words) on number and types of vocabularies under search also added becomes,

while in examination case-study of groups – for example type merely accidental of false friends or onomatopoeia – from types unrelated of corpora (for example historical) remarkably reduced will be. Among spectrum wide of vocabularies or dictionaries of one language – whether in form intra-linguistic and whether in comparison with languages other – all vocabulary (non-inflectional) registered and written (but not necessarily all vocabulary existing of one language in-total because language living and dynamic is and treasury of words of it constantly in state of increase) generally only in vocabularies monolingual semantic can found be. Other vocabularies essentially part selected from this vocabulary and or part more specialized (containing terms and words specialized of discipline specific) and non-inserted in type named in themselves preserved have. Thus largest corpus lexical of each language in dictionaries and sometimes encyclopedias monolingual of it collected and recorded has been that depending on richness of language related until several hundred-thousand words covers. For example language derivational and productive such-as German that in count of richest languages of world from aspect of number of words is, on average representing range about three-hundred-thousand until half-million words and with reckoning of vocabulary of periods historical and specialized altogether possessing five until ten million words is (see Schlaefel, 2009, p. 31). Obvious is that numbers mentioned in case of languages older (such-as Persian) with reckoning of words historical and specialized probably in state basic even until two or three million words also increased become; number of words Persian only according to entries inserted in dictionary six-volume of Moein about three-and-half million estimated has been (see Rahmani, 2021, p. 235). Anyway such corpus huge comparable with vocabulary mental even of individual genius (such-as Shakespeare or Goethe) that in best case until about two-hundred-thousand words or less in mind themselves preserved have also not is, let alone to individual ordinary that on average to six- until ten-thousand words in mind themselves access and or this number of words principally in memory has (see Schlaefel, 2009, p. 31).

In stage next utilization from types other of vocabularies including dictionary of foreign or loan words monolingual, type bi- or multilingual forward, backward or bidirectional – meaning from type forward: dictionary bilingual is that with language source begun be and type backward also clearly from direction other, namely with language target begun becomes (see Hausmann, 1985, p. 377), while in types bidirectional that including both types above are, orientation initial importance not has (these vocabularies dictionaries translational also can named be), and depending on type of research and corpus target (pair-words contemporary and or historical) sometimes even dictionaries historical, suitably to corpus-building and precision of it help considerable will do. Vocabularies of families of languages (interlingual), etymological (intra-linguistic) and periods ancient of language mentioned (for example Old

Persian) newly in step next and for pursuit (usual or reverse) of roots of words under research applied become. That-which until now expressed was from perspective general and in direction of corpus-building of all three groups of pair-words was that in pair-languages ideal (such-as Persian and German or Spanish and Italian) all of them found become (this matter sometimes in case of languages non-ideal such-as Arabic and Latin that kinship primary with each-other not have also because of (estimation) existence of ancestor common probable because of adjacency in era ancient (cf. Sprachbund) until extent near to complete seen becomes). For collection of corpora desired of accidental pair-words, depending on each one of three sub-branches under research, types limited or broader of dictionaries and consequently corpora used become. While vocabularies usual mono- and bilingual and maximum dictionary of foreign words, beside reliance to vocabulary mental usually for corpus-finding or corpus-building of false friends suffices, for certainty from correctness of corpus-building of unconscious friends – that in this research specifically intended are – and non-mixing of them with pair-words cognate unavoidable is from examination of all dictionaries and corpora historical and etymological related. In cases rare that more than two languages for finding of unconscious friends with each-other compared become, must in case of kinship of those languages, from dictionaries genealogical multilingual (such-as Semitic, Indo-European and etc.) for denial of root common used be, otherwise criterion fundamental for measuring of non-relation among words intended not exists and most reliance probably to elements lexical intuitive is.

4-3. Review and assessment

For verification of corpus collected as a whole, correctness and validity of classification of groups and subgroups of it and non-confusion of them with each-other, must in step next to review and assessment of each pair-word based on criteria belonging to each group main and sub-branches of them paid be. Assessment of correctness and validity of corpora belonging to groups cognate inherited and loan – together with types pseudo-accidental from aspect semantic deviated of them (onomatopoeia and false friends cognate) – again with reference to vocabularies tested becomes. But in this step subsequent necessary-is, – contrary to process of collection of pair-words that at beginning with reference to dictionaries usual monolingual and then bilingual (generally contemporary) to flow entered was –, first from direction opposite, namely dictionaries historical, etymological and especially multilingual cognate (such-as languages Semitic) begun be and that also at-least on basis of several vocabularies from each type named. With matching of results arisen from review secondary or repeated with findings previous and correction of deficiencies possible, removal or marking of cases doubtful and possibly insertion of pair-words newly-found in list previous, in most cases possibility of finishing of this course of word-finding and explanation and or analysis of data provided

becomes. Of-course arc back-and-forth obtained from this assessment complementary (from vocabulary current toward forms historical and roots, and also to opposite) can in cases difficult-to-find or difficult-to-understand and doubt-raising repeatedly traversed and verified become. This matter in case of whole corpus threefold valid is, although that assessment of belonging of pair-words absolutely accidental more-or-less homophonic and or homographic and also synonymous to subgroup of unconscious friends that aspect negative and reverse has, deserving of accuracy more than cases other and sometimes repetition of verification and rotation repeated bidirectional of it is, while other pair-words accidental and pseudo-accidental usually easily and during one arc complete recognized and classified become.

5- Lexical findings

5-1. Samples of pair-words cognate or non-accidental and pseudo-accidental in languages cognate and non-cognate

Classification dual and general of pair-words that in this section (5) of research present on basis of kinship and non-kinship or accidental and non-accidental being of them for first time presented becomes, with classification general and mainly pair-language-oriented (Persian-German) that in research related with details and particulars many introduced has been (see Rahmani, 2021, pp. 401-713) differences has. Of-course differences mentioned to inserting and classification once-only of pair-words cognate pseudo-accidental (onomatopoeia and false friends cognate) in group of words cognate (primary and secondary), namely non-examination of them in subgroup pseudo-/accidental (and beside pair-words absolutely accidental), in this article returns, with this aim that reception and application of this grouping new (with removal of classifications lengthy and meticulous of research named) for pair-languages cognate and non-cognate other easier become. Section present (5-1) from one side including two groups cognate prominent or non-accidental, namely pair-words cognate and loan is and from other side containing types pseudo-accidental (or in origin cognate) of pair-words, in-other-words false friends and onomatopoeia cognate. Samples of each one of these two categories general also more-or-less from two aspects examinable are: among languages cognate (for example Indo-European or Semitic) and non-cognate (for example word from one of languages Semitic opposite word similar or same from language belonging to family Ural-Altaic and etc.). For examination more precise and detailed of words under examination in this chapter and roots of them especially refer to dictionaries and textbooks valid etymological and genealogical (Haspelmath & Tadmor, 2009; Kluge, 2011; Pokorny, 2005; etc.).

First let us deal with pair-words cognate or non-/pseudo-accidental (groups first and second [and part of group third] from three groups general) among languages cognate. Examples simple and short for each one of two groups as follows are: group first including pair-words cognate

Indo-European is, such-as /nāf/ in Persian, /naabhi/ in Sanskrit, /Nabel/ in German, /navel/ in English, /navle/ in Danish; or types cognate Semitic, among them /salam/ in Arabic, /lomāš/ in Hebrew, /selam/ in Amharic and etc.; – and group second consisting of pair-words loaned among languages cognate is: for example loanwords international with root Greek [/*ekklesia*/ in origin /*ἐκκλησία*/] in form Persian /*kelisā*/, /*Ekklesia*/ in German, /*ecclesia*/ in English; or with root Indian [in origin /*shampoo*/] in form Persian /*mpuāš*/, /*Shampoo*/ in German and English, /*shampun*/ in Armenian. As observed, kinship of group first from type historical cognacy is and all languages intended – depending on transformations phonetic internal and influence of languages other – in-some-way from form (hypothetical) initial of words cognate (root main) distanced have. Whereas in samples of group second origin of word, only belonging to one language specific historical is that from it to other languages dissimilar of world entered has (loaning). Also enumerating of pair-words pseudo-accidental that sometimes with other pair-words homonymous (onomatopoeia and false friends in general) in group third also from them mentioned becomes, because of cognacy of them – that generally in stage first recognizable not is – in this classification and beside two groups first not-only permissible but preferable is. In this category are onomatopoeia cognate in languages Indo-European (/bāve/ or /babe/ in Persian, /boy/ in English, /Bube/ in German and /boa/ in Norwegian – or /kuku/ in Persian and /cucu/ in Old French, /Kuckuck/ in German in meaning of cuckoo or its sound); also false friends cognate in family of language named (/div/ in Persian, /deva/ in Old Indian and /deus/ in Latin in meaning opposite of first, namely god[s]). All these similarities or sameness lexical – that in case of false friends from aspect semantic from each-other distanced become – because of kinship primary or secondary of languages above appeared have.

But in connection with pair-words cognate (cognate in concept initial) or non-accidental of languages non-cognate cannot from diversity previous speech said, because from aspect positive possibility of existence of majority of sub-branches of this side from before negated is. Samples of type non- and pseudo-accidental or cognate only to some loanwords international and maximum few of false friends and onomatopoeia loan limited become, but pair-words of group first (based on kinship historical) cannot non-cognate be, – although false friends and onomatopoeia cognate also in case of existence in languages non-cognate from source other loaned have been and can under loanwords examined become. Sample typical of loanwords international in languages non-cognate, word with root Japanese [in origin /*Jūdō*/] with form Persian /*judo*/ or /*jodo*/, /*al-judo*/ in Arabic, /*Judo*/ in German, /*xhudo*/ in Albanian, /*youdau*/ in Khmer is; and examples prominent of onomatopoeia loaned and false friends loaned in languages unrelated respectively as follows are: /*cricket*/ in English, /*kriketti*/ in Finnish, /*kriket*/ in Malay, /*krikyet*/ in Mongolian, all derived from /*crequet*/ in Old French; and

/ahashverusi/ in Georgian, /Ahasver(os)/ in German, /ahasyweros/ in Bahasa that all derived from name /xašāyāršā/ in Persian [Old Persian: /xšāyāθiyā/] but under influence of Hebrew /axašveroš/ with change semantic in this language intermediary are (in meaning human restless and in fever and agitation).

5-2. Samples of pair-words non-cognate or accidental in languagescognate and non-cognate

Section second from lexical findings to examination brief of examples of pair-words non-cognate or absolutely accidental, first in languages cognate and then non-cognate dedicated is. As evident is two groups first (cognate and loan) in this section whether willingly or unwillingly removed become and findings of us only to three sub-branches of group third (accidental), namely some onomatopoeia and false friends – that always non-cognate not are – and of-course all unconscious friends limited becomes. Examples related to words accidental in languages cognate as follows are: onomatopoeia accidental, among them sounds of animals such-as /irğirakğ/ in Persian, /Grille/ in German, /gryllus/ in Latin that according to documents, from aspect lexical kinship primary with each-other not have and part of universals of language considered become; false friends accidental such-as /dā/ in dialects Iranian Lori and Laki in meaning mother, /da/ in German in meaning there, /dā/ [in origin /да/] in Russian in meaning yes; unconscious friends [absolutely] such-as pair-words from aspect semantic similar /bayugāni/ in Avestan, Pahlavi and Sanskrit in meaning marriage and /bigamus/ in Latin in meaning marriage double, also words from every side same /nok/ in Persian and /Nock/ in German [including beak of bird, tree and etc.]. As evident is although words of subgroup last derived from languages cognate are, but each one separately and from root distinct in language source formed have, namely in no way with each-other cognate not are and exactly because of this similarities apparent and semantic accidental in count of unconscious friends placed become.

And finally samples accidental derived from languages non-cognate as follows are: onomatopoeia accidental, among them many of sounds human such-as /āhān/ in Persian, /aha/ in German, /ahā/ in Chinese, /aha/ in Korean, /aha/ in Turkish and Swahili and etc.; false friends accidental, such-as /kāhen/ in Arabic [derived from Hebrew /kuhen/ or /kohen/] in meaning priest predictor in Egypt ancient, /Kahn/ in German in meaning boat and /kahan/ in Japanese in meaning variable; unconscious friends, among them words from aspect formal similar and synonymous /borğ/ in Arabic and /Burg/ in German (and perhaps /pýrgos/ [in origin /πύργος/] in Greek), also pair-words from every aspect similar and from view semantic completely same /vat/ in Pahlavi, /bad/ in Arabic and /bad/ in English that like example case before, cognate not are. Therefore pair-words from every aspect accidentally same or similar unconscious friends that in center of research present placed were, both in languages cognate and also non-cognate

found become. That which one of these two categories share more from such words to themselves allocated have subject is that needing to researches extensive among many of languages similar and dissimilar and from aspect historical-geographical related and unrelated of world has. However in examination initial and non-comprehensive among words common of languages Indo-European that in this research more to them paid we, number of unconscious friends among pair-languages within this family in comparison to similarities beyond it, somewhat more is. Of-course this evaluation in no way definitive not is and examinations complementary future requires.

6- Discussion and conclusion

In research present that for first time in Persian language to explanation of subgroup newly discovered of pair-words absolutely accidental, namely unconscious friends, and determination of position of it among other words common (pair-)languages of world paid, also implicitly effort on that was that classification again and general of pair-words mentioned (in Persian) presented be; grouping that beyond research case-study and meticulous previous on basis of pair-language Persian-German (see Rahmani, 2021, pp. 364, 1404), to other pair-languages – including other languages of family large Indo-European, to some extent Semitic and even languages isolated of world, and also [if not to each one, at-least] to many of other languages non-cognate of world – also generalizable was. For clarification of situation, similarities and differences of unconscious friends among other words common of two or several languages cognate and non-cognate, inevitably in this article simultaneously to discussion and examination theoretical and practical or experimental (with examples) other pair-words cognate and non-cognate or non- and pseudo-accidental – beside this subgroup absolutely accidental new – dealt was, among them discussion between degree of relation semantic of vocabulary intended with connection of them to each-other and similar of that. From achievements prominent of this article that especially in chapters 3 and 5 (respectively) in form theoretical raised and then with examples explained and proved was, must to these cases mentioned be: mentioning and stabilization of unconscious friends as representative prominent of group absolutely accidental of pair-words, also removal of false friends (non-cognate) that until long-time (namely decades) only representative previously known of pair-words accidental (as group separate from groups cognate and loan) counted were from state exclusive previous and grouping dual of them (from aspect accidental or pseudo-accidental being), and certainly classification general of words common of two or several languages to two categories cognate and accidental with utilization from etymology usual and reverse. In-addition in section fourth of article in form detailed methods of corpus-building, matching, assessment and verification (repeated) of pair-words of languages desired (cognate or non-cognate) during arc back-and-

forth and on basis of search purposeful in vocabularies or dictionaries mono-, bi- and multilingual various (including semantic, translational, etymological or genealogical, historical, loanword and etc.) and also with reliance to vocabulary mental of individual or individuals [researcher] considered were. Discussions other also to degrees raised were that from them with title three groups general of words cognate (type first), cognate false or with meanings different and also completely accidental mentioned was. With regard to novelty of this research in giving newest classification (general) linguistic from pair-words desired on basis of kinship or non-kinship of them, expected-is that researches complementary future with examination more detailed of types other of pair-languages, arguments and results of this research confirmed and completed do and or to discovery of subgroups probable (unknown) other attained become.

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