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The Primitive Sounds in Laki, Kurdish, and Persian Languages

shadi moradi[1*],Mohammad Reza Ahmadkhani[2] ,Ali Karimi Firouzjaee[3]

1.Master of linguistics, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.
2.Associtat Professor of Linguistics, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.
3. Associate Professor of Linguistics, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.

*Corresponding Author
E-mail: shadi.moradi1362@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Due to the preference for the use of primitive sounds in speech and the provision of a scientific and reasoned definition in auditory phonology, it is necessary to define and explain two contrasting processes of sound combination and decomposition for the comparative study of the sounds in several different languages. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate the cognate words in Laki, Kurdish, and Persian languages under a contrastive phonetic process named combination or decomposition. The words containing primitive sounds that are therapeutic were investigated. According to the definition, primitive sounds are compound sounds of one or more components that decomposed in the evolution of the languages and still exist in the speech of more evolved languages such as Persian. Examples of such sounds are abundant in ancient languages. Sounds such as ŋ, m, ɵ, owi, and owe can be among the top primitive sounds based on the phonetic studies with the investigation of the phonetic processes and principles in the present research..

Keywords: *Primitive sounds, language, Laki, Kurdish, Persian.*

1- INTRODUCTION:

Laki language is a very ancient language that is still alive. Despite the lack of the use of the written form in the present era and the lack of written documents and an up-to-date script for it, it is still alive. It has original and civilized speakers all over Iran and neighboring countries such as Iraq and Russia. If we consider the standard Laki language an ancient form of standard Persian, we can clarify the phonetic changes and transformations in standard Persian more and more and publish the evolution process of transformed sounds in a more detailed way. This language has preserved some of its primitive and ancient sounds over time which can be investigated and explored.

The Lak tribe originated from the Kassites, who lived in the western regions of Iran several thousand years before the Aryans. The Lak-residing lands date back to more than seven thousand years ago, and the most ancient village in the Middle East, 11800 years old, is located in these lands. It is approved to be the first habitat of human beings. Evidence in the Kaldar cave in Khorram Abad shows that the Laks are the first dwellers of the earth and the ancestors of the Europeans. This cave is the habitat of the people from the pre-neanderthal and intelligent human era with an oldness of 54000years. In this regard, an international article is also published, which can be obtained from the below address:

http://www.nature.com/articles/srep43460

The Persian language is full of phonetic processes consistent with the Laki language. Since Laki is considered a remnant of the Pahlavi and Avestan languages which are the old versions of the Persian language that has not been much changed and evolved. Therefore, in the present study, some important cases of phonetic transformations in the Laki language were mentioned in comparison with the standard Persian and Gorani (Kalhori) languages under the title of the Kurdish language. Amazing results in the field of primitive sounds were obtained.

2- Research Background:

Dr. Dabir Moghaddam introduced Laki as a language, not a dialect or accent (2014, 862-900). Abdi (2008), investigating the Laki type in a study entitled "Laki, an accent, dialect, or language?" has concluded that based on the criterion "mutual understanding" as the most important principle for identification of the language and dialect, Laki is one of the new Iranian languages alongside the Persian, Kurdish, and …. He introduces Laki as an independent language among the top languages in the northwestern languages of Iran, which is spoken in the western and southwestern areas of Iran and has a consistent grammatical structure, an independent syllabic construction, specific sounds, original words, etc.

Fereydouni (2011) considers the phonetic system of the Laki Torkahsvandi dialect to be completely describable based on the rules of generative phonology.

Kousha (2012) non-linearly investigates the phonetic system of Laki of Shirvan and Chardawal in the framework of non-linear generative phonology. Using the tree diagram of each phoneme and presenting the phonemic identity, he describes the phonemes of Laki using minimal pairs.

Sabzeh (2012) has performed a contrastive analysis of the phonetic changes in Ilami Kurdish with the Avestan and middle Persian languages and concludes these languages' close relationship and mutual effectiveness.

Despite the studies generally focused on the phonetic transformations in different dialects of Laki and even the Kurdish language, the generative characteristic of some phonemes has not been considered, and transformations such as combination and decompositions of the phonemes have not been considered, even in Persian. In the present study, we have tried to enrich this shortage.

3- Statement of Problem:

Some phonemes exclusively present in the Laki language, compared to Persian, are among the primitive sounds of speech that can be identified through investigation of the auditory processes of combination or decomposition in the Laki language when contrasted with the Persian and Kurdish. By doing so, these phonemes can be identified in the three languages, and the assumption that "Laki is more primitive and intact than Persian and Kurdish" is validated.

Research on the phonetic processes of each language and recognition and discovery of newer and more principal processes such as phonemes combination and decomposition considering the opposite direction of time, i.e., we consider the more ancient languages, as well as similar studies on the ancient languages and primitive sounds of human speech and comparing them with the standard type of the official language, will lead to the provision of a more precise pattern to create changes in the written form of the phonemes to correct their reading based existing main sounds in each language based on the repetitive phonetic threads and symbolized sounds in that language. In this way, the foreign words will be gradually removed from the vocabulary in speech and writing due to their foreign pronunciation. Instead, with the help of the

vocabulary of the ancient languages and local dialects in each country, its national language can be enriched with richer and older words introduced into the standard language. This itself will somehow lead to the enrichment and improvement of the language. In the long run, with the continuance of this trend, in each language, humans will be able to invent a type of phonetic language instead of oral language due to the weaknesses this form of language has. It means that the writing in each language is changed with more original and distinguished sounds in that language in a way that IPA chart transcription can be considered in addition to the writing with the letters in each language, and more conventional, more logical, more economical, and easier writings in each language can be proposed.

Furthermore, by identification of the existing repetitive combinations, the phonic interventions of the letters and sounds can be avoided. However, by defining an independent option for it, e.g., a new character, and then identifying the frequency of these phonetic or new characters, the script will face unavoidable changes. Expectedly, the consonant alphabet, called 'Abjad', passes through the phonetic alphabet and reaches the vowel alphabet, which has signs for compound sounds and can remove most of the consonant signs in addition to the vowel signs in writing. Then, the phonetic script, which is to be invented, will be formed, which requires signs for compound consonants that already exist in speech but are not infused in writing yet. Finally, the alphabet of language will lead to the separation of the sound frequencies in the far future, when a man is connected to his society to remove the redundancies due to advancements and growth of technology with frequency, not necessarily consuming more energy to generate the sound.

4- Theoretical Foundations:

Kiani Kolivand (2010) cites Rawilson: "The secret of getting the meaning of Iranian inscriptions (Bistoon) is the use of local words which is nothing but Laki language. Laki is a tribal language that dates back to the Kassites and people from 54 thousand years of civilization. It is even unknown to the Laks themselves in many historical periods due to the migrations and separation from their originality. There are not many written works from this language; however, most of the phonemes in this language are significantly similar to cuneiform when compared to it, while the language of Darius and Cyrus the Great's inscriptions is to some extent understood by Lak-speaking people, which is a firm written proof for Laki language in the past centuries.

Bateni (2006) considers the syllable the smallest unit of understanding. When pronouncing or producing the speech, the sounds are not pronounced separately; in fact, they affect each other in terms of acoustic properties in the speech chain and leave an acoustic trace to which our hearing system is very sensitive. It accelerates and eases the processing, while this mixture of speech sounds is one of the big obstacles to speech recognition by the computer. Meshkateddini (1995) emphasizes the priority of language sounds division into syllabic sounds (syllabic vowels and some syllabic consonants) and non-syllabic sounds (most consonants) based on their most eminent productive characteristics and eloquence. This division is more appropriate and reliable than the traditional division of the sounds into consonants and vowels to detect and correct the existing scripts in each language.

It seems that the Laki script has also been syllabic since the syllable sounds separation in the speech of this ancient language has not been done due to the passage of time and its use by the speakers. It can be due to the lack of writing and matching syllabic sounds with Abjad alphabet letters, and as a result, the lack of the errors in reading its main sounds leads to the inevitable change of the script due to the speech. This itself is among the advantages of the lack of a script

and the oral expansion of this language, i.e., the interwoven sounds have gradually formed broader sound combinations and led to the creation of complex repetitive sound threads I have found in my thesis by contrasting hundreds of words in the three studied languages (I have found the order of compound single- or multi-component sounds existing in these languages). Now, I consider this language to be prone to having a phonetic script that, in addition to consonant signs and simple and compound vowel signs, is such that most of the phonetic signs, syllables, and clusters can be removed from it upon the reader's decision due to their high usage. An example of a two-component compound vowel is ow in the Laki language, which has minimal pairs such as the 'xow' and 'row', meaning the 'sleep' and 'rumor', respectively, which proves that 'ow' in the Laki language is an independent syllable. Also, 'ow' is one of the repetitive sound threads in this language, and the core of multi-component compound sounds of 'owe', 'owa', and 'owi' in the Laki language is also the same 'ow'. Therefore, to write the Laki language, in addition to the non-literate sounds of the Laki language, conventional and independent writing should also be considered for the compound sound of 'ow'.

According to Arlato, it is inferred that a transformation is advancing in a specific direction since pronunciation (or sounds) is easier than other sounds. Furthermore, in the philosophical sense, learning a sound and mastering its production and detection are among the determinants of the sounds' ease or difficulty. For example, in Persian and Lori languages, the vowel 'o' is used instead of the compound three-component sound of 'owe.' As an example, the word 'خدا' is transcribed in the three languages as follows:

Persian: [Xoda]
Lori: [Xoda]
Laki: [Xoweda]

As seen here, the three-component compound sounds in the Laki language are more difficult for the Persian and Lori speakers due to the lack of these sound threads in these languages. They are among the marked cases for language teaching since lack of mastery of the same cases makes linguistic errors in speech production for a language learner.

4-1- Basis for Data Selection in Phonetic Transformations:

According to Arlato (1939), the most authentic method for detecting a specific transformation and providing a case for its acceptance is by giving a similar and parallel example. This fact shows that the same transformation has occurred in the history of another language which probably has no relativity with the desired language. Sometimes it is argued that a transformation proceeds in a certain direction because it is easier to pronounce sound (or sounds) than other sounds.

4-2- Ease/Difficulty of the Sounds:

The ease or difficulty of phonemes (sounds) is relative. The ease of sound production is based on the high usage of a sound in a language vocabulary and a language speakers' getting accustomed to that sound production and detection. As a result, complete mastery is due to practice and repetition, and the background resulted from the discontinuous transfer of language and the linguistic history in people's genetic memory.

The difficulty of a sound is also due to the lack of that sound in the speaker's language or the lack of high usage of it due to the incomplete history of learning that sound and incorrect use of it by the teachers, including the parents or people the speaker has talked to in the past. However,

some sounds may be difficult to pronounce due to biological problems in the individual's articulation system, organ defects, or congenital defects. The difficult sounds for the Persian speakers in the Laki and Kurdish languages are as follows:

owe,owa,owi,w,ɛ,ei, I, and ɞ which are syllabic vowels in the Laki language, and ɳ,ʎ, L,q, and ɹ which are syllabic consonants, are difficult for Persian speakers.

Y, owe,owi,uwe,iu,ui, and w, syllabic vowels in the Kurdish language, and ɳY, and L, syllabic consonants in Gorani (Kalhori) language, are difficult for Persian speakers.

5- Methodology:

The present research is theoretical, using the contrastive method based on the standard generative phonology performed on three languages. The data was collected using the library method, observation, and documentation, mainly by indexing the Laki language words with the same root in Persian and Kurdish languages, which were extracted from the Laki language dictionaries. Due to the comprehensiveness and evolution, and correctness of proven words and the existence of their pronounced form, as well as interviews with speakers of the Laki and Kurdish languages, their voices have been recorded to explore the meanings and confirm the correctness of equivalent words and phonetics as accurately as possible because the transcription of the words in the present research and detection of the combined/decomposed or transformed compound sounds are the priority in both languages. The transcription has been done using the IPA chart (Appendix 1) so that it is possible to repeat the auditory form of the sounds on the internet in a chart named the Interactive IPA Chart in the Google search engine.

The cognates in the Laki, Persian and Kurdish languages make up the statistical population of the present study. The samples include the words that have gone through voice transformations of combination or decomposition type and are different only in one or two similar, corresponding, and parallel sounds. The present research considers the standard Persian spoken by Tehrani residents, the Laki language spoken by Khorram Abad residents, and the Gorani or Kalhori Kurdish spoken by Kermanshah residents. The lack of a fixed and unified script among the Laki language scholars is among its limitations.

6- Data Analysis:

Due to the attraction of some highly-used sounds in the Laki language, such as ɳ and ɞ and some compound sounds, such as ow, and the numerous repetitions in the sound threads of this language's speech, as well as the consonantal substitutions of m in the three, studied languages. The decomposability of such sounds in the sound transformations in each language compared to other languages, we will investigate every sound and provide some examples for each voice transformation in the three languages in the form of some tables under the rules for transformation.

The phoneme /ɳ/ is among the first a child produces at birth. The outcome of this sound is an allophone of the phoneme /ن/ in Persian (1992). This sound is a phoneme in the Laki language. /ɳ/ also exists in the Avestan language; however, it has vanished, or in other words, decomposed in modern Persian. The only branch of the Persian language which has preserved this phoneme is the Laki language. Therefore, a process named sound decomposition, and its opposite, sound combination, can be defined as follows.

6-1- Sounds Decomposition/Combination:

Some sounds in the language, if contrasted with their parallel and corresponding sounds in similar words in other languages, will be a combination of several other sounds. These sounds are the decomposed form of the main sound latent in them. The cognates in two languages have the same roots and meanings. In each case of words with parallel and equivalent roots in the two languages, the sound equivalent to this compound sound is the same decomposed sound of the main sound. This process is called sound combination, and its opposite process is called sound decomposition. This process is inevitably used in the present study for the first time to describe and analyze the non-literate compound sounds of Laki and Kurdish languages because none of the existing defined processes in voice transformations could explain these cases.

6-1-decomposition/Combination of the ŋ Sound (ŋ ~ n(h)(d) ,(m)g):

What is ŋ in the Laki language is the combination of the alveolar nasal vowel n and the palatal g. Either of these consonants is used in Kurdish.

6-1-1: ŋ ~ n , g / # - #

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[meŋɑ:]	]madegɑv[	[mɑŋɑ]
[maŋweLɑ:]	[mangu:le]	[maŋuLa]
[geŋu:]	[gonggu:]	[meleŋen]
[bæŋaλowiλa:]	[bang]	[beŋ]
[veLeŋa]	[diling]	[deaŋ]
[zereŋa]	[ziring]	[zerŋa]
[aŋowir]	[angu:r]	[aŋu:ir]
[dʒaŋaɾi]	[dʒangdʒu:]	[dʒaŋari:]
[lɛŋɛlitaɾ]	[leng]	[qɑpGowel]
[bʰʊŋ]	[bɑng]	[mur]
[tʃaŋa:L]	[tʃangɑl]	[tʃeŋɑ:L]
[paŋal]	[pɑngɑl]	[paŋɑ:L]
[λaŋaɾ]	[lɑngar]	[λaŋar]
[kaŋaɾ]	[kangar]	[keŋer]
[ʃɛŋ]	[ʃɛnge]	[tʃeŋ]
[ɹaŋi:n]	[rangin]	[ɹaŋi:n]
[daŋɜfa:ŋ]	[dangofang]	[daŋefaŋ]
[taŋjɑ]	[tanhɑ]	[tanjɑ]
[daŋ]	[dahan]	[doweLeŋ]
[beLeŋi:]	[bolandi:]	[barzɑj]
[heraŋedel]	[niroujedel]	[guʃeideL]
[ʒaŋonɜ]	[ʒɑʒidan]	[dʒeɑnen]
[ʒaŋaλ]	[zanha]	[dʒenejL]
[xəraŋaza]	[xarmagas]	[xerenzah]
[ɹaŋina]	[rangineh]	[ɹaŋina]

6-1-2: ŋ ~ n , g / – #

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[ʃɛLɛŋ]	[ʃilang]	[tʃeLeŋ]
[zɛrɛŋ]	[zerang]	[zerŋ]
[ɹaŋ]	[rang]	[ɹaŋ]
[kɛrʒɛŋ]	[xartʃang]	[qerdʒeŋ]
[ʃaŋ]	[feʃang]	[ʃaŋ]
[qoweLeŋ]	[kolang]	[qoLeŋa]
[nahaŋ]	[nahang]	[nahang]
[ɑweɹaŋ]	[aborang]	[ɔɑ:wɹaŋ]
[sa:ŋ]	[sang]	[doweŋ]
[dweŋ]	[dɑ:ng]	[nɛŋ]
[naŋ]	[nang]	[tʃeŋ]
[tʃeŋ]	[tʃang]	[taeŋ]
[taŋ]	[tang]	[taŋ]
[dʒaŋ]	[dʒang]	[dʒa:ŋ]
[ʃoʊɹaŋ]	[sʃabrang]	[ʃowɹɑŋ]

The combination process of the two phonemes /n/ and /g/ was investigated in the Laki language, which justifies the compound phoneme /ŋ / in this language. The contrary to this process is the phoneme decomposition defined when contrasted with Persian. It should be noted that ŋ is an independent phoneme in the international IPA chart. Therefore, in the present research, the sound decomposition/combination process is defined, and for the phoneme /ŋ / is explained using 37 common words in the Laki and Kurdish languages contrasted with Persian. Generally, /ŋ / is decomposed into several sounds in different languages.

In the Laki language, a compound and independent phoneme are equivalent to ɞ in the IPA chart, decomposed to u, b, and w. It is transformed in the Kurdish and Persian languages as follows:

6-2- Decomposition/Combination of Phoneme ɞ (ɞ ~ b,w,u):

The voiced bilabial fricative (**ɞ**) in the Laki language is the voiced bilabial plosive (b) in the Persian language, and the b phoneme or the bilabial, alveolar phoneme w, or the high lateral round vowel u in the Kurdish language.

6-2-1:ɞ ~ b / # _ #

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[sɞz]	[sabz]	[sowz]
[tɞ]	[tabɔ]	[tab]
[zɞɾ]	[zebr]	[zebɛr]
[bɞaʃx]	[bebaxʃ]	[buaxʃ]
[sɞr]	[sabr]	[sabr]

[kɞg]	[kabk]	[kɑwk]
[tɞL]	[tabl]	[tabL]
[tɜLɞei:n]	[talabidan]	[tuɑsten]
[hɞɑstɛn]	[xɑstan]	[tuɑsten]
[sɞiri]	[saburi]	[saburi]
[zɞin]	[zabun]	[zabun]
[qɞr]	[Gabr]	[qowr]
[gɞr]	[gabr]	[gowr]
[ʃɞdar]	[ʃabdar]	[ʃowdaer]
[ʔɞdar]	[bardar]	[wadejʃt]
[ʔɞnom]	[barmiɑn]	[wanɑ:m]

6-2-2: ɞ ~ b / _ #

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[tɞ]	[tab]	[tɑw]
[ʃɞ]	[ʃab]	[ʃɑw]
[Lɞ]	[lab]	[λjow]
[matəlɞ]	[matlab]	[matLab]
[adɞ]	[ʔadab]	[ʔadɑw]
[adʒɞ]	[ʔadʒab]	[ʔadʒɑw]
[ɜrɞ]	[ʔarab]	[ʔɛrab]
[aqerɞ]	[ʔaGrab]	[ʔaqrɑw]

Investigating the words in these three languages, we will find that the substituted phonemes related to the hierarchical transformations in these languages are all generated from the phoneme ɞ.

b ~ v

v ~ g,w,f

Generally, the phoneme ɞ is decomposed into the following phonemes in different languages:

ɞ ~ b(v)(g)(w)(f) ,w,u

6-3- Decomposition/Combination of the Phoneme m (m~n, b,(w)):

The sound (phoneme) /m/ is also a compound and primitive sound that is decomposed to /n/ and /b/. This process is also in line with the assimilation process in the following form:

6-3-1- Assimilation/Dissimilation (m~ n, b(w)):

What is the voiced labial–velar nasal m in the Laki language is the voiced dental alveolar n or the voiced bilabial plosive b or both in the Persian language. In the Kurdish language, either the two or the bilabial, alveolar w is used.

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent

[amordas]	[anbordast]	[ʔamurdas]
[towemak]	[tonbak]	[domak]
[zambeiλ]	[zanbil]	[zambil]
[ambɑr]	[ʔanbar]	[ʔambɑ:r]
[ʃama:]	[ʃanbe]	[ʃama]
[maejm]	[mahin]	[mahin]
[emtezɑ:r]	[ʔentrzar]	[tʃʊwaɹuɑni]
[ambjɑ:]	[ʔanbia]	[ʔambia]
[ʃɑ:ms]	[ʃans]	[ʃɑ:ns]
[gowema]	[gonbad]	[gomad]
[sumɑ:ta]	[sonbade]	[sumata]

6-3-2-Assimilation/Dissimilation [m] ~ [b]

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[kesm]	[kasb]	[kesm]
[tʃɐaɾm]	[tʃarb]	[tʃowr]
[nadʒjm]	[nadʒjb]	[nadʒi:m]
[kamuotaɾ]	[kabutar]	[kamutar]
[kameL]	[kabl]	[kabL]

6-4- Single/Multi-Vowel ([owe] ~ [o])

What is the three-component compound vowel (owe) in the Laki language is the voiced velar o in Persian. In Kurdish, either of the two or other vowels and two- and three-component voiced combinations are used.

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[GoweL]	[gol]	[xowej]
[howedʒ]	[xodaʃ]	[wedʒei]
[dowem]	[dom]	[dem]
[kowemei]	[kodamin]	[kɑ:min]
[kowetak]	[kotak]	[kowetaLku]
[kowersei]	[korsi]	[kowersi]
[koweLk]	[kork]	[koweLk]
[koweʃtɜ]	[koʃte]	[koweʃerjɑ]
[koweλ]	[kol]	[geʃt]
[kowendʒ]	[kondʒ]	[kowendʒ]
[koweina]	[kohne]	[kiona]
[gowep]	[lop]	[gop]
[goweLɑ:wei]	[golɑbi]	[goweLɑwi]
[gowelλa]	[golule]	[goλa:]

[gowem]	[gom]	[goem]
[gowemo]	[goman]	[goemɑ:n]
[gowemɑ]	[gonbad]	[goemɑ]
[gowenɑ]	[gonah]	[goenɑ]
[qowemɑr]	[Gomar]	[Goemɑr]
[λowet]	[loxt]	[λowit]
[ɹowein]	[roGan]	[ɹuin]
[tʃoweir]	[tʃoil]	[sowenuer]
[sowetin]	[sotun]	[sowetun]
[towerkjɑ]	[torkjeh]	[turkjɑ]
[toweɹ]	[donbalero]	[demɑter]
[sowerɑjɑ]	[sorɑjɑ]	[sorɑjɑ:]
[sowerʊʃ]	[sorʊʃ]	[sorouwʃ]
[sowerʊ]	[sorud]	[ʔɑhɑŋ]

6-5- Single/Multi Vowels:

What is the three-component compound vowel (owi) in the Laki language is the palate-alveolar u in Persian. In Kurdish, either of the two or other vowels and two- and three-component voiced combinations are used.

Laki word	Persian equivalent	Kurdish equivalent
[dowir]	[dur]	[duir]
[kowiɹɑ]	[kureh]	[kiurɑ]
[kowizɑ]	[kuzeh]	[kiuzɑ]
[qowiʒ]	[Guz]	[Guz]
[λowiλ]	[lul]	[λu:λ]
[λowindʒ]	[ladʒudʒ]	[λouindʒ]
[ʔowiʃ]	[ʔuham]	[ʔowiʃ]
[sowir]	[sur]	[suir]
[nowir]	[nur]	[nuir]

7- Discussion and Conclusion:

Investigating more than 100 words in the Laki language, which have common roots in Persian and Kurdish languages and have only gone through transformations in some sounds, we conclude that in pair comparisons of each language out of these three languages, some phonetic processes explained in the present research occur in the speech and writing of all three languages which can be observed in the standard types of these languages. Their Persian cognates have undergone serious changes and transformations described under voice transformations in the present study, based on the phonetic rules. The number of voice transformations in the Persian language is much faster than in Kurdish, and these transformations have also occurred much faster in Persian than in Kurdish. The Laki language is slower than both languages in voice transformations, and the primitive sounds have remained

more intact in this language so that most of the borrowed and transferred words and names from other languages are usually said and heard without change or with a slight change in the sounds. Nevertheless, the speakers of the Laki language inevitably adapt the words from other languages to their indestructible and dominant phonetic system and pronounce them in the Laki way as if that word was Laki from the beginning. The reason behind this phenomenon is the stability of the phonetic system in the minds of the Laki speakers, which due to the abundant use of compound sounds from which most other sounds are derived (initial sounds), has led to the richness of the phonetic system of the Laki language, which is more intact in this ancient form and use in the same primitive way in the syllables of the Laki language.

In addition to what was mentioned, the present research has also found important innovations and secondary achievements as follows:

7-1- Primitive Sounds:

If you notice, the infant contacts his mother or others around him by crying and using the three-component compound sounds of owe, owa, and owi. Such speech syllables, which are abundant in the Laki language, adapt to the infant's crying sound or, based on the child's psychology, the sounds for expression of pain, hunger, and need, which are better to be named three-component compound sounds instead of triphthongs as described in some books. Other than these primitive sounds, other primitive sounds produced by the infant in the first months of life, and then their derivatives such as ŋ (combination of n and g), m (combination of n and b), and ɞ (combination of b and u) also exist in Laki language. Despite numerous changes in the ancient language's lexicon, Laki has preserved its phonetic structure. Therefore, the words containing such sounds can be contemplated for etymological studies.

Most human speech sounds seem to be created due to the discontinuous transfer of language from one generation to another. The expansion of these changes in each generation (Arlato, 1939, 224), as well as the more complex articulation and physiological system of speech, have all been generated from unit sounds that have become more difficult to produce due to their decomposition or combination. Sounds with more difficult characteristics that require more energy for their production, such as "hardening, voicedness, alveolarity, transformation to plosive, inserting complex consonance clusters, dissimilation, and vowel raising (elevating = closing) and vowel laterality, and expansion (non-rounding) of the vowel, which in the process of their evolution are accompanied by a vibration in the vocal cords, either in the form of ATR or by spending more energy. These processes can be seen abundantly in all modern languages of the world, as well as our standard language, Persian. Therefore, practicing and producing primitive sounds or reciting words in ways in which the sounds are softer, more unvoiced, glottal, more non-plosive, more assimilated, and more inverted vowels with more falling (descent) (opener). The more frontal, assimilated, integrated, and closer (rounder) vowels will be more useful as the characteristics of the primitive sounds, as these sounds have been used for therapy in Ayurvedic medicine.

7-1-1- Therapy with Primitive Sounds:

There are properties in all words, sounds, and melodies. In the category of musical melody, Farabi has achieved the techniques of musicology and melody, which can create an action in the space with a single word or create a characteristic and desired effect. The Ilm al-Anfaas (the science of souls) is the continuation of these tones; that is, by blowing into the elements and objects, a person transforms them. Although it is a difficult and exhausting task to enter such

sciences, it is possible, and there may be people in every corner who know the properties of the composition of tones, which shows the power of sounds that produce new and hidden properties states in the matter.

In his book "Quantum Healing," Dr. Deepak Chopra mentions primitive sounds and considers them therapeutic with correct and precise practice and the correct way of expressing them alongside silence (meditation) and consideration for the lord's nature. He teaches these sounds to treat incurable diseases at the Chopra Center Institution in the United States (2017).

Therefore, speaking words that contain therapeutic sounds is more useful and effective in maintaining health and treating diseases, compared to words in which the number of broken and plosive sounds is used, because the primitive sounds are more economical and not only exist in the innate memory of each speaker from birth and are used in childhood, but also the presence of a compound sound like om, which is a repeated phonetic thread that is present in Persian language and all languages, has been observed at the beginning of the creation of the universe by the clairvoyants from the Big Bang until now. According to the German scientist Otto Schumann, the 'om' frequency is equal to 7.83 Hz, which is equivalent to the pulse frequency of the earth and the alpha frequency of the human brain, which has a direct effect on the safety and functioning of the body's defense system. The results of thirty years of Weaver's experiments in the Planck laboratory on people showed that exposure to the frequency M (Schumann Resonance) causes depression and stress to disappear and the symptoms of the disease vanish.

Creating a new field of research named the 'primitive sounds' was an innovation in conducting and implementing this research. Personally, I have become interested in working on the acoustic characteristics of these sounds and comparing the frequency of their waves with a few frequencies of musical notes that rarely appear in speech. Also, I have investigated the therapeutic properties of these sounds and studied sound therapy because, in this way, I have found myself in the mentioned important field.

7-2- Applied Aspects of the Study:

Studies like the present research are among synchronic comparative studies that can pave the way for the science of linguistics (philology) or historical linguistics in the languages under study and create suitable research fields. Also, by such studies, the evolution of the vocabulary of Laki, Farsi, and Kurdish languages can be studied and analyzed dating back to the Primitive Indo-European (PIE) languages. The roots of words can be identified besides expanding the science of etymology based on the cognate words used in this research.

The vocabulary of the present research will be very useful and referable in etymology, phonology, and phonetics research. Thus it is possible to examine the evolution of vocabulary in Laki, Kurdish, and Persian languages by the diachronic study of the changes in this cognate vocabulary that have the same and similar form and meaning in the three different languages mentioned above. The languages whose speakers do not have mutual understanding concerning the other two languages (if not learned and taught), and if so, it is because of the presence of similar words with the same roots, and in case of familiarity with the phonetic system of the speaker's language. Only in this case will he be able to understand the message of the other speaker, which is indeed incomplete. By examining the vocabulary of this research in three languages of the same family, Laki, Farsi, and Kurdish, based on the principle of the majority (examination of permanent sounds in the daughter's language) and the principle of the most

natural evolution (more likely phonetic evolutions), it is possible to discover the comparative reconstruction of the primitive language and its subsequent discovery of the primitive sounds, which I think is the language that has the most primitive sounds. Considering what was mentioned, the root of every word in any language is probably one or more primitive sounds.

7-3- The Origin of Language:

According to Yule (2016), throughout history, many people have tried to find out what the original language is: the language they assumed was given to man by God. Interestingly, the result of this effort usually ends with their own language or the language of their religion being the primitive language.

Nevertheless, it is true as every language is perfect and the sounds of every language have proportions to each other, so Ledefoged (2013) believes that the speaker in every language almost uses the distance between every four vowels, which is the distinguishing formant of the vowels, in his pronunciation. Therefore, the distance between vowel sounds in the language probably follows a constant pattern. This is considered a universality in the phonetics of all languages in the case of a more detailed acoustic examination. Maybe the difference in the frequencies of these sounds follows the Fibonacci series numbers, like the beautiful relationship between melodious musical intervals, or is included in the vortex mathematics (sphere).

Different theories have been proposed regarding the origin of languages, such as the Ding Dong theory and the Bow Wow theory, or the prototype theory. On the contrary, the point theory has been proposed, but none of these theories have been proven. Juret, who has determined the age of the "true language" to be as old as the Neolithic period, concludes from his studies on the Indo-European languages that the structure of the roots of the early Indo-European language depends on the degree of abstraction of their concepts so that only one consonant for the most general concepts, two or three consonants for more specific concepts, and two voiceless letters for the most specialized words are enough (Juret, 1967; 1974).

Chinese philosopher Sun Tzu says: "There are only five notes of music, but the combination of these five notes generates countless melodies that we will never be able to listen to all of them." Therefore, the origin of language can be these primitive sounds, which are combinations of sounds that are currently decomposed.

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Conflict of Interest:

Laki is the language of the Basak people, which means the root (Plato's people) and has unknown scientists and philosophers who speak Laki. In Iran, due to the government's fear of ethnic division and the creation of Lekstan, there was a lack of cooperation in researching the Laki language, especially in Lorestan, because of the prejudice of the Lori people. Lori language is given more formality by the government. It is a product of Laki and Persian language.

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Ethical statements :

This article is derived from the results of four years of research for my master's thesis by Shadi Moradi, and all documents and raw data are in my possession and can be presented at any time.

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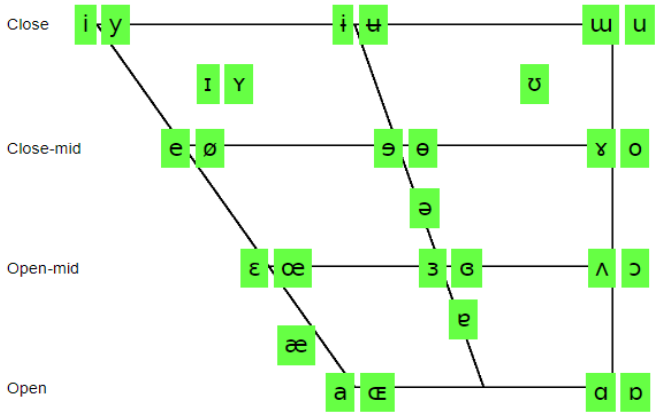
Appendix 1:

Interactive IPA chart

Vowels

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.



Pulmonic consonants

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant.
Areas shaded grey indicate articulations judged impossible.

	Bi-labial	Labio-dental	Den tal	Alve olar	Post alveolar	Retro flex	Pala tal	Velar	Uvu lar	Phary ngeal	Glot tal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral Fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral Approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Non-pulmonic consonants

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	pʼ Bilabial
ǀ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	tʼ Dental/alveolar
ǃ (Post)alveolar	ʄ Palatal	kʼ Velar
ǂ Palatoalveolar	ɠ Velar	sʼ Alveolar fricative
ǁ Alveolar lateral	ʛ Uvular	ʼ *etc…*