

False Cognates and Friends between English and Kurdish

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Doi: 10.23918/ijsses.v8i3p170

Abstract: This exploratory research aims at finding and locating false cognates (friends) between English and Kurdish. False cognates (friends) are words or expressions that have a similar form to one in another language, but a distinctive meaning. Between English and Kurdish, no evident data is available to prove the existence of false cognates and friends. Hence, it is necessary to spotlight this gap and investigate the common similarities and differences between these languages. This is due to the fact that English and Kurdish language belong to the same language tree family which is the Indo-European language families. However, the origin of English traces back to Germanic (anglo-frisian) language family. As for Kurdish language family tree, the standard forms of it belongs to the Indo-Iranian western branch. This project highlights false cognates and friends between English to Kurdish using document review and written language use exploration. Document review is a systematic gathering and documentation of qualitative data. From this perspective, English language etymological as well as Kurdish language etymological dictionaries are going to be consulted. Then, a list of false cognates and friends between the two aforementioned languages will be established and checked by researchers in collaboration with English and Kurdish languages experts. Findings show that there are certain false friends between English and Kurdish languages. The results will benefit researchers working in the comparative field between the aforementioned languages, EFL context, and language teachers. That is, teachers and instructors of English language may use the andragogic implications in their teaching practices in order to facilitate learning on the part of the students.

Keywords: Cognates, English and Kurdish Languages, False Friends

1. Introduction

In the fields of linguistics, language acquisition, translation, and lexicography, the phenomenon of false friends has been a hot matter of debate. Various terms in literature have been used interchangeably to refer to the same concept such as inter-lingual homographs, homographic non-cognates, misleading cognates, deceptive cognates, pseudo-cognates, false cognates and false friends (Uzun & Salihoglu, 2009). However, the last two terms appear to be the most frequently used ones. False friends as a concept were

Received: July 18, 2021

Accepted: September 21, 2021

Awla, H.A., & Azeez, R.A. (2021). False Cognates and Friends between English and Kurdish. *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, 8(3), 170-182.

coined by Koessler and Derocquigny (1928) in their classical, seminal work on this subject. They defined the phenomenon from a synchronic perspective as “the fact that two given words are similar or equivalent graphically or phonetically in two or more given languages but have different meanings” (Chamizo-Domi'nguez, 2006, p.427).

Chamizo Dominguez and Nerlich (2002) classified false friends into two groups namely chance false friends and semantic false friends. The former refers to words that are alike or equivalent in two or more languages, but they don't share any semantic or etymological relationship. For example, Italian burro ‘butter’ and Spanish burro ‘ass, donkey’ can be considered as cases of this type of false friends. Contrastively, the latter refers to words that are phonetically and/ or graphically alike and have the same etymological origin in different languages, but they have different meanings. The researchers further classified semantic false friends into full false friends and partial false friends. Full false friends are words that their meanings vary greatly among languages (they are on the verge of becoming homonyms). Partial false friends are words that have numerous meanings some of which co-occur in the two languages while others do not.

Furthermore, Veisbergs (1996, pp. 628-29) classified false friends into three types: false friends proper, occasional or accidental false friends, and pseudo false friends. Al-Athwary (2021) inferred that semantic false friends and chance false friends can be compared to false friends proper and accidental false friends and the third type is not very important as they are unreal pairs of words and created according to false analogy.

When words overlap semantically and orthographically in various languages, it is assumed that the transmission of messages will be facilitated. When this occurs at the lexical level, scholars often call it *cognates* which are words that have same or similar form and meaning in two or more languages. These types of words are very common particularly when the two languages refer to the same language family or somehow related families (Uzun & Saliihoglu, 2009). English and Kurdish appear to be related. English is a member of the Germanic family of languages. Germanic is a branch of the Indo-European language family (Stokes et al. 2009: 281 as cited in Azeez and Awla, 2016, p. 14). Kurdish belongs to the Western Iranian group of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European family (Thackston, 2006).

The phenomenon of “false friends” is somewhat unclear to most language learners at different levels of proficiency. False friends appear to be an inextricable aspect of second language learning; they are a pitfall that can trap even the most accomplished speakers of the second language, including translators; as a result, false friends must be addressed in both language instruction and translation studies (Tycová, 2012).

As a consequence of interaction between people from different cultures, numerous words have been borrowed and utilized in both local languages and English an international language. One may anticipate that these borrowings would aid students in learning to speak in English, but if learners are not cautioned about the false friends that exist in the English language, the exact opposite may occur (Yaylaci & Argnbayev, 2014).

Azeez and Awla (2016) found more than 350 words which were borrowed from English to Kurdish. The meaning of each loanword was unchanged but the pronunciation of certain forms of loanwords were

changed or naturalized. Veisbergs (1996) stated that the phenomenon of false friends occurs when there is some kind of etymological relation or by chance. English and Kurdish are genetically related languages. They belong to the Indo-European language family. Therefore, it is hypothesized that there are false friends of different types between the two languages.

The main objective of this study is to find out if there are any possible false friends (false cognates) between English and Kurdish by examining spelling, pronunciation, and etymology of words in the two languages. The study also attempts to investigate the semantic relationships of false friends that take place between English and Kurdish.

2. Literature Review

Several studies have examined and approached false cognates / false friends from different points of view. Some of these studies have dealt with these “lexical traps” within the scope of cognates (Frunza & Inkpen, 2006). However, there are also studies that have specifically addressed the issue. These studies are often contrastive showing lists of false friends (e.g., Hojati et al, 2013; Al-Athwary, 2021).

Generally speaking, studies on false friends approach the phenomenon either theoretically or practically. Theoretical-oriented studies attempt to label, define and, classify the concept (e.g., Chamizo Domínguez & Nerlich, 2002; Chamizo-Domínguez, 2008). The theoretical studies either focus on semantic shifts, etymological aspects, and the birth of words in different languages (Chamizo Domínguez & Nerlich, 2002) or concentrate on the morphological similarity and assume that some false friends stem from coincidental or deceptive word similarity between two languages (Hayward & Moulin, 1984)

Practical studies have been carried out in the areas of language learning, language teaching, language acquisition, and translation. They often serve a pedagogical function and use various instruments for the data collection such as dictionaries, word lists, word vector, corpora, document review, glossaries, and contrastive analysis (Uzun & Salihoglu, 2009; Talebinejad & Sarmazeh, 2012; Hojati et al., 2013; Castro et al., 2018; Hilu, 2018; Al-Athwary, 2021).

False friends have been investigated between the dialects of the same language (Roca-Varela, 2011), between two languages (Roca Varela, 2012; Hojati et al., 2013; Yaylaci & Argynbayev, 2014; Al-Athwary 2021), or among a number of languages (Chamizo Domínguez & Nerlich, 2002; Mitkov et al., 2007; Kanojia, 2020).

In Iraq there is a dearth of sufficient literature on false friends. The reason for this as Al-Wahy (2009) states is that English and Arabic belong to different language families, and they are genetically unrelated. There are a handful of studies on false friends which were conducted between English and Arabic. They have investigated the phenomenon on the idiomatic (Al-Wahy, 2009) or lexical level (Al-Athwary, 2021).

Al-Athwary's (2021) study on false friends and lexical borrowing between English and Arabic is the most up to date one on the topic. The researcher collected more than fifty-five pairs of false friends from various sources and examined their pronunciation, form, and meaning. The analysis of the results showed that there are chance and semantic false friends between the two languages. He found chance false friends to be more common than the semantic ones. Semantic false friends took place as a result of lexical borrowing

rather than resemblance of the original cognate considering that English and Arabic are related to different language families.

As Kurdish belongs to the Western Iranian group of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European family (Thackston, 2006), it would be interesting to review some studies related to false friends between English and Persian (Farsi). Hojati et al. (2013) examined fourteen false cognates by using monolingual dictionaries of Farsi and English so as to see the cross-linguistic comparison. The findings showed that the majority of the words were very different between the two languages and thus caused problems and confusion for Farsi-speaking EFL students and learners. Talebinejad and Sarmazeh (2012) investigated false or true cognates in Persian and some Indo-European languages. The researchers used document reviewing to scrutinize false friend in various articles in different languages written in English. The resulted indicated several instances of false friends that created communication problems for learners.

There are studies written about cognates between Kurdish and English such as the one written by Kasap (2018) entitled "The role of cognate English–Kurdish words in teaching English". The study aimed at showing the impact of cognate structure on teaching a foreign language. The researcher used an English vocabulary test containing 25 Kurdish-English cognate words and 25 non-cognate words. The sample of the study consisted of two groups: two control groups, which consisted of one Turkish monolingual and one Turkish-Kurdish bilingual group, and one experimental group consisting of Kurdish-Turkish bilinguals. Before the test, the meanings of the words were shown to all the three groups through slides and smartboards. However, the study group was instructed in terms of the cognate structures between the two languages. Thus, after applying the test, the results indicated that the study group were able to remember most of the cognate words while the control group were not. The results suggested that teaching through Kurdish-English cognates assists in teaching vocabulary.

To the best of our knowledge, no studies have been carried out on false cognates / false friends between English and Kurdish. Therefore, the present study will be the first of its type from this respect. It aims at identifying the false friends in the two languages through investigating their forms, pronunciation, and meanings and concentrating on chance false friends and semantic false friends.

3. Research Instruments

In this current research endeavor, document review is the most utilized instrument to collect data as far as possible. That is, by looking up at as many words as possible considered as false friends between English and Kurdish and gathering them into a list specially designed for this research. Then, etymological dictionaries were used as one for English language and the other for Kurdish to investigate the etymology of the collected wordlist of false friends between English and Kurdish. Experts of the two languages were consulted to check the collected wordlist.

4. Research Questions

In this study two main questions were the matter of investigation and deep exploration to find the answers. The first question is 'are there any false friends between English and Kurdish? The second is 'if false friends occur between these two languages, are they etymologically related or unrelated?

5. The Significance and Aim of the Study

This study aims at finding false friends between English and Kurdish and then highlighting etymological relationship of the wordlist collected between the two languages. As for the cognate words, any word falling under this category between English and Kurdish languages can be acknowledged as loanwords and borrowings as the words share similar meaning and almost form with the same origin. Azeez and Awla (2016) have established a comprehensive wordlist for the loanwords and borrowings from English to Kurdish through which it can be stated that these loanwords are possibly the cognates. Thus, the significance of the present research attempt lies in the unexplored gap of necessity of finding false friends between English and Kurdish languages. These languages share the same family language tree, but differ in belongingness to one unified branch. English belongs to Germanic branch, while Kurdish language belongs to Indo-Iranian branch (Sedeq, 2017)

6. Data Analysis

Two language specialists analyzed the wordlist using etymological dictionaries for English and Kurdish languages. The analysis took place in order to highlight false friends between the two mentioned languages. Word-by word process of examining the wordlist occurred for the purpose of determining if the word belongs to false friends or not.

7. Results and Discussions

The results in the present study show that there are words considered as false friends occurring between English and Kurdish languages. For the sake of illustration, words such as ala, ask, baa, ban, cam, cat, do, dough, fell, freeze, gull, gush, heart, hell, jam, June, knock, kart, leak, loot, match, mesh, nor, now, off, pan, peach, rag, root, sat, shoe, ta, tip, wire, well, yard, and zoo are the ones that occur in English language and have their own meaning but in the Kurdish language the same pronunciation give totally distinct meanings. This confirms that there are words as false friends existing between these two languages and thereby the first research question has been met. For more words see the table list in the appendix (A) that shows false friends between English and Kurdish. As for the second question whether the words are etymologically related or not, a Kurdish language etymological dictionary was consulted that was entitled Raman Dictionary of Kurdish Etymology by Ibrahimsade (2014), and for the English language, Meriam-Webster dictionary was used. These documents show that the words in English originate from Latin, French, Anglo-French, and/or Germanic languages but for the Kurdish the etymology of the words show a distinct origin from that of English. That is, the words that are found as false friends between English and Kurdish are etymologically unrelated and can be classified as chance false friends. These results are compatible with the results obtained by Al- Athwary (2021).

As it is shown by Mustgo (2021), Kurdish shares most of its vocabulary with other Indo-Iranian languages. However, because Kurdish is spoken in many countries, in each of these countries its speakers have experienced different linguistic and cultural influences. For instance, Iraqi and Syrian Kurds, brought up in an Arabic educational system, have adopted a significant number of Arabic words. Kurds in Turkey have borrowed words from Turkish; Kurds in Iran have assimilated Persian vocabulary; and Kurds in Armenia have borrowed words from Armenian and Russian. Most recently, English has become a source

of borrowing, mainly in the areas of science, technology, politics, and the military. That is, it can be confirmed that the false friends found between English and Kurdish can be considered as chance friends as Kurdish is a member of Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European family that is clearly distinct from English which is a member of Western group of Germanic branches.

To add more, the word canal originates from Latin used in English and the same word with the same meaning and almost partially similar form is used in Kurdish. To support this, Sedeq (2017) established that the word canal is a loan word from English to Kurdish but with a phonological adaptation. So, this can be considered as a semantic false friend. Additionally, the words brow is borrowed from Sanskrit to English. The same form of these words is used in Kurdish with the same meaning. So, this word is a semantic false friend too. The word khatib is another word used in English borrowed from Arabic. The same form of these words is used in Kurdish. Thus, another semantic false friend is added to the collection of this category. That is, the variants of this word in English and Kurdish are etymologically related. The word camel is another etymologically Arabic word in English. Al-Athwary (2021) has recently confirmed that false friends exist between English and Arabic such as the word dean (the boss of a college in English) as the sense of religion in Arabic. The same form is used in English and Kurdish but with different meanings. It is therefore considered as chance false friends. The word dagger is another Latin word in English that is also used in Kurdish with the same form and almost the same meaning. This is because dagger gives the meaning of a sharp pointed knife for stabbing, and in Kurdish language when someone abuses someone else the word dagger is used to denote that sense. For example, it is said "he has daggered him!" that means he has stabbed him in the back but not literally. Here, this is another semantic false friend.

Further, the words nosh is another semantic false friend between English and Kurdish as the sense of that words denotes eating. Talebinejad and Sarmazeh (2012) conducted a study in order to highlight cognates and false friends between English and Persian. According to what they have found, the word run is a false friend of Persian meaning of word ran in the sense of thigh. What is interesting here is that the same false friend is found between English and Kurdish as the Kurdish form gives the meaning of thigh as in Persian.

8. Implications

In parallel with the findings of the current study, the implications for the educational context, pedagogical systems and institutions can be as the following:

1. False friends between English and Kurdish can be used systematically for the sake of facilitating learning of English language as a second or foreign language by Kurdish native speakers.
2. Enlisting all the false friends between English and Kurdish help teachers to overview the vocabulary of English language from another perspective. This perspective is another viewpoint from which teachers can see how Kurdish language can be related to English when teaching Kurdish native students who learn English.
3. When teaching pronunciation of English is concerned, teachers are advised to resort to using chance false friends between English and Kurdish in order to ease the process of acquiring native like pronunciation by Kurdish native learners. They can do this by simply showing the words that are similar in form but different in meaning.

4. If one wants to teach vocabulary translation, false friends play a great role here as many words come as semantic false fiends between English and Kurdish having the same form and meaning. This will shorten the way down for the teachers when targeting an effective way of teaching and will help learners to do translation in a whole totally different and effective way.

9. Conclusion

The present study addressed the cognates and false fiends between English Kurdish. It is concluded that many word come as false fiends between English Kurdish categorized as chance false friends as having the same form but different meaning, and semantic false fiends as having the same form and meaning. That is, almost a couple of hundred words were found to be classified as false friends between English and Kurdish. The results were collected and put forth to be considered as a formal collection in an endeavor to enrich the studies conducted between English and Kurdish languages so far.

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Appendix (A) False Friends between English and Kurdish

N.	English	Etymology	English Pronunciation (UK or US)	Kurdish Origin	Kurdish False Friend
1	Ala	Latin	/alə/	Indo-Iran	Flag ئالا
2	Ask	Proto-German	/a:sk/	Indo-Iran	Deer ئاسك
3	Ash	Proto-German	/æʃ/	Indo-Iran	Mill ئاش
4	Baa	Imitative	/ba:/	Indo-Iran	Wind با
5	Ban	Proto-German	/bæn/	Indo-Iran	Roof بان
6	Bang	Old Norse	/bæŋ/	Indo-Iran	Call بانگ
7	Ball	Proto-German	/bɒ:l/	Indo-Iran	Whine بول
8	Barb	Latin	/ba:b/	Indo-Iran	Father باب
9	Basque	French	/bæsk/	Indo-Iran	Elbow پاسك
10	Booze	High-German	/bu:z/	Indo-Iran	Ice بوز
11	Born	Old English	/bɒ:n/	Indo-Iran	Smell بون
12	Brusque	French	/bru:sk/	Indo-Iran	Thunder بروسك
13	Beer	High German	/bir/	Indo-Iran	Well بير
14	Bell	Low German	/bel/	Indo-Iran	Shovel بيل
15	Bug	Middle English	/bʌg/	Indo-Iran	Thane بهگ
16	Brow	Sanskrit	/braʊ/	Indo-Iran	Brow برو
17	Call	Proto-German	/kɒ:l/	Indo-Iran	Burden كول
18	Cam	Proto-German	/kæm/	Indo-Iran	Which کام
19	Calm	French	/ka:m/	Indo-Iran	Which کام
20	Camel	Arabic	/kæməl/	Arabic	Grown كامل
21	Canal	Latin	/kənæl/	Loan	Canal کهناں
22	Car	Latin	/ka:/	Indo-Iran	Hay کا
23	Cart	Old Norse	/ka:t/	Indo-Iran	Time کات
24	Cat	West-Germanic	/kæt/	Indo-Iran	Time کات
25	Cell	Latin	/sel/	Indo-Iran	Baking tray سيل
26	Chalk	Latin	/tʃɔ:k/	Indo-Iran	Knee چونک
27	Char	French	/tʃɑ:/	Indo-Iran	Tea چا
28	Choppy	Latin	/tʃɒpi/	Indo-Iran	Dance چونجى
29	Clash	German	/klæʃ/	Indo-Iran	Shoe کلاش
30	Color	Latin	/kʌlə/	Indo-Iran	brave کمه
31	Come	High German	/kʌm/	Indo-Iran	Little کم
32	Con	Latin	/kɒn/	Indo-Iran	Old کون
33	Cooper	Latin	/ku:pə/	Indo-Iran	cup کوبه
34	Cost	Latin	/kɒst/	Indo-Iran	catastrophe کوست
35	Coash	Unknown	/kɒʃ/	Indo-Iran	lap کوش
36	Cot	Sanskrit	/kɒt/	Indo-Iran	Chain کوت
37	Court	Latin	/kɒt/	Indo-Iran	Chain کوت
38	Cuff	Latin	/kʌf/	Indo-Iran	Foam کف

39	Cull	Latin	/kʌl/	Indo-Iran	Brave	کفل
40	Cuss	American	/kʌs/	Indo-Iran	Person	کمس
41	Cyst	Latin	/sist/	Indo-Iran	Lazy	سست
42	Choke	Old English	/tʃauk/	Indo-Iran	Knee	چوک
43	Dagger	Anglo-Latin	/dægə/	Anglo-L.	Stab	دگه
44	Draw	Proto-German	/drɔ:/	Indo-Iran	Lie	درو
45	Dawn	Proto-German	/dɔ:n/	Indo-Iran	Dare	دون
46	Day	Proto-German	/dei/	Indo-Iran	Go	دي
47	Dean	Old French	/di:n/	Indo-Iran	religion	دين
48	Debt	Latin	/det/	Indo-Iran	Coming	ديت
49	Dell	Low-German	/del/	Indo-Iran	Bitch	دل
50	Dill	Germanic	/dil/	Indo-Iran	Heart	دل
51	Dizzy	Proto-German	/dizi/	Indo-Iran	Stealing	دزى
52	Do	Old-Frisian	/du:/	Indo-Iran	Two	دو
53	Doll	American	/dɒl/	Indo-Iran	Valley	دول
54	Door	Old English	/dɒ:/	Indo-Iran	Yogurt	دغ
55	Dorm	Latin	/dɔ:m/	Indo-Iran	Gypsy	دوم
56	Dumb	Proto-German	/dʌm/	Indo-Iran	Mouth	دم
57	Dough	Old Norse	/dou/	Indo-Iran	Yogurt	دو
58	Dung	Old Frisian	/dʌŋ/	Indo-Iran	Voice	دهنگ
59	Dusk	High German	/dʌsk/	Indo-Iran	Handle	دهشك
60	Dust	Proto-German	/dʌst/	Indo-Iran	Hand	دهست
61	Farce	Latin	/fa:rs/	Indo-Iran	Persian	فارس
62	Fell	Proto-German	/fel/	Indo-Iran	Trick	فیان
63	Fir	Old Norse	/fɜ:/	Indo-Iran	Epilepsy	في
64	Fish	Proto-German	/fiʃ/	Indo-Iran	Wide	فش
65	Freeze	Proto-German	/fri:z/	Indo-Iran	Turf	فريز
66	Fur	Old French	/fɜ:/	Indo-Iran	Epilepsy	في
67	Furl	Old French	/fɜ:l/	Indo-Iran	Trick	فیان
68	Galley	Old French	/gæli/	Indo-Iran	Waterfall	گالی
69	Gull	Celtic	/gʌl/	Indo-Iran	Nation	گل
70	Ghoul	Arabic	/gu:l/	Indo-Iran	Flower	گول
71	Gush	Low German	/gʌʃ/	Indo-Iran	Bright	گوش
72	Hart	Proto-German	/ha:t/	Indo-Iran	Came	هات
73	Hat	Proto-German	/hæt/	Indo-Iran	Came	هات
74	Heart	Proto-German	/ha:t/	Indo-Iran	Came	هات
75	Hung	AME	/hunŋ/	Indo-Iran	Bee	همنگ
76	Hurl	Low German	/hɜ:l/	Indo-Iran	Line	هيل
78	Hell	Proto-German	/hsl/	Indo-Iran	Line	هيل
79	Jam	Unknown	/dʒæm/	Indo-Iran	Window	جام
80	Jaw	Old French	/dʒɒ:/	Indo-Iran	Barley	جو
81	Jar	Latin	/dʒɑ:r/	Indo-Iran	Often	جار
82	June	Latin	/dʒu:n/	Indo-Iran	Curse	جون
83	Kart	AME	/ka:t/	Indo-Iran	Time	کات
84	Khatib	Arabic	/ka:tib/	Indo-Iran	Preacher	خه تيب
85	Knock	Old English	/nɒk/	Indo-Iran	Chickpea	نوك
86	Ladder	Proto-German	/lædə/	Indo-Iran	Aside	لاده

87	Laugh	Proto-German	/la:f/	Indo-Iran	Pride	لaf
88	Leak	Proto-German	/li:k/	Indo-Iran	Saliva	لیاک
89	Leek	Proto-German	/li:k/	Indo-Iran	Saliva	لیاک
90	Loose	Proto-German	/lu:s/	Indo-Iran	Slippery	لوس
91	Loot	Anglo-Indian	/lu:t/	Indo-Iran	Nose	لووت
92	Macaw	Brazilian L.	/məkə:/	Indo-Iran	Forum	مکو
93	Magic	Old Persian	/mædʒɪk/	Indo-Iran	Marker	ماجیک
94	Mam	Italian L.	/mæm/	Indo-Iran	Uncle	مام
95	Mash	Proto-German	/mæʃ/	Indo-Iran	Mung Bean	ماش
96	Mesh	Proto-German	/meʃ/	Indo-Iran	Fly	میش
97	Match	Anglo-French	/mætʃ/	Indo-Iran	Kiss	ماچ
98	Mean	Proto-German	/mi:n/	Indo-Iran	Mine	مین
99	Mien	French	/mi:n/	Indo-Iran	Mine	مین
100	Mine	Proto-German	/main/	Indo-Iran	Horse	ماین
101	Miss	Proto-German	/mɪs/	Indo-Iran	Silver	مس
102	Mist	Proto-German	/mist/	Indo-Iran	Punch	مست
103	Moo	Latin	/mu:/	Indo-Iran	Hair	موو
104	Moose	Algonquian L.	/mu:s/	Indo-Iran	Razor	مووس
105	Mouss e	Latin	/mu:s/	Indo-Iran	Razor	مووس
106	Must	Proto-German	/məst/	Indo-Iran	Drunk	مہست
107	Nor	Middle English	/nɒ:/	Indo-Iran	Nine	نو
108	Nosh	Proto-German	/nɒʃ/	Indo-Iran	Eat	نوش
109	Now	Proto-German	/naʊ/	Indo-Iran	Name	ناو
110	Off	Old-English	/ɒf/	Indo-Iran	Ouch	نوف
111	Pan	Proto-German	/pæn/	Indo-Iran	Wide	پان
112	Par	Latin	/pa:r/	Indo-Iran	Last year	پار
113	Park	French	/pa:k/	Indo-Iran	Clean	پاک
114	Parry	French	/pæri/	Indo-Iran	Angel	پھری
115	Pass	Latin	/pa:s/	Indo-Iran	Bus	پاس
116	Pause	Latin	/pə:z/	Indo-Iran	Boast	پوز
117	Peace	Anglo-French	/pi:s/	Indo-Iran	Dirty	پیس
118	Peer	Anglo-French	/pir/	Indo-Iran	Aged	پیر
119	Pest	Latin	/pest/	Indo-Iran	Skin	پیست
120	Pinner	Proto-German	/pɪnə/	Indo-Iran	Patch	پینہ
121	Plough	Middle English	/pləʊ/	Indo-Iran	Cooked	پلاو
122	Poor	Latin	/pur/	Indo-Iran	Aunt	پور
123	Pot	Latin	/pɒt/	Indo-Iran	Dignity	پوت
124	Poll	Low German	/pɒl/	Indo-Iran	Class	پول
125	Pull	Low German	/pʊl/	Indo-Iran	Stamp	پول
126	Pare	Anglo-French	/per/	Indo-Iran	Foot	پی
127	Pareu	Tahitian	/pæreʊ/	Indo-Iran	Angel	په ری
128	Pseud	Greek	/su:d/	Indo-Iran	Interest	سود
129	Purr	1610s	/pɜ:/	Indo-Iran	Foot	پی
130	Push	Latin	/puʃ/	Indo-Iran	Hay	پوش

131	Rag	Old Norse	/ræg/	Indo-Iran	Root	رگ
132	Razz	1920s	/ræz/	Indo-Iran	Wish	راز
133	Root	Proto-German	/ru:t/	Indo-Iran	Naked	رووت
134	Rue	Proto-German	/ru:/	Indo-Iran	Face	روو
135	Rug	Old Norse	/rʌg/	Indo-Iran	Root	رگ
136	Rush	Anglo-French	/rʌʃ/	Indo-Iran	Black	رمش
137	Sadder	Middle-English	/sædə/	Indo-Iran	Simple	ساده
138	Sat	Proto-German	/sæt/	Indo-Iran	Time	سات
139	Saw	Proto-German	/sɔ:/	Indo-Iran	Pain	سُو
140	Sea	Proto-German	/si:/	Indo-Iran	Thirty	سی
141	Seam	Proto-German	/si:m/	Indo-Iran	Sim	سیم
142	See	Proto-German	/si:/	Indo-Iran	Thirty	سی
143	Seem	Proto-German	/si:m/	Indo-Iran	Sim	سیم
144	Seme	Greek	/si:m/	Indo-Iran	Sim	سیم
145	Sell	Proto-German	/sel/	Indo-Iran	Baking Tray	سینل
146	Serene	Latin	/səri:n/	Indo-Iran	Wipe	سرین
147	Sharp	Proto-German	/ʃa:p/	Indo-Iran	Kick	شَابِ
148	Share	Proto-German	/ʃer/	Indo-Iran	Lion	شیر
149	Sheer	Proto-German	/ʃɪr/	Indo-Iran	Milk	شیر
150	Shoe	Old Norse	/ʃu:/	Indo-Iran	Marry	شوو
151	Shop	Proto-German	/ʃɒp/	Indo-Iran	Shop	شَوْپ
152	Shore	Proto-German	/ʃɔ:r/	Indo-Iran	Loose	شَور
153	Shyster	Old-German	/ʃaistə/	Indo-Iran	Worthy	شایسته
154	Sing	Proto-German	/sinj/	Indo-Iran	Chest	سینگ
155	Smell	Low German	/smel/	Indo-Iran	Mustache	سمبلن
156	Split	Proto-German	/split/	Indo-Iran	Split	سپلیت
157	Sook	Arabic	/su:k/	Indo-Iran	Light	سوک
158	Souk	Arabic	/su:k/	Indo-Iran	Light	سوک
159	Sour	Proto-German	/saʊr/	Indo-Iran	Wheat	ساوِر
160	Sport	Old-French	/spɔ:rt/	Indo-Iran	Sport	سپورت
161	Stalk	Proto-German	/stɔ:k/	Indo-Iran	Expired	ستوك
162	Stock	Proto-German	/stɒk/	Indo-Iran	Expired	ستوك
163	Sue	Latin	/su:/	Indo-Iran	Interest	سُوو
164	Swede	Low German	/swi:d/	Indo-Iran	Swede	سويد
165	Ta	1772s	/ta:/	Indo-Iran	Fever	تا
166	Tar	Proto-German	/ta:r/	Indo-Iran	Bitter	تار
167	Tear	Proto-German	/tr/	Indo-Iran	Stuffed	تیر
168	Teen	Unknown	/ti:n/	Indo-Iran	Power	تین
169	Tight	Old Norse	/tait/	Indo-Iran	Powder	تایت
170	Tip	Swedish	/tip/	Indo-Iran	Team	تیپ
171	Too	Old English	/tu:/	Indo-Iran	Berry	توو
172	Top	Proto-German	/tɒp/	Indo-Iran	Ball	توب
173	Took	Proto-German	/tok/	Indo-Iran	Fur	تونک
174	Tune	1895s	/tu:n/	Indo-Iran	Spicy	تون
175	Tam	Anglo-French	/tæm/	Indo-Iran	Taste	تام

176	Ton	High German	/tʌn/	Indo-Iran	Ton	تن
177	Two	Proto-German	/tu:/	Indo-Iran	Berry	تُو
178	Well	Latin	/wel/	Indo-Iran	Lost	وَيْلٌ
179	Wire	Proto-German	/waiə/	Indo-Iran	True	وَابِه
180	Yard	Proto-German	/ja:d/	Indo-Iran	Memory	يَادٌ
181	Zoo	Greek	/zu:/	Indo-Iran	Early	زُوو

This is not a comprehensive list, and more words can be added.