



AN ANALYSIS OF LOANWORDS IN MODERN JOURNALISTIC PERSIAN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article contains a detailed analysis of all the loanwords in a single Persian-language news article, and establishes a repeatable methodology for this process of loanword analysis that may aid linguists in obtaining a better understanding of the role of loanwords in modern Persian as used in traditional media. Attention was paid in particular to how loanwords of different origins (Arabic vs. European) were utilized by the author. The article concludes that Arabic loanwords are typically utilized in a way that reflects the legacy of Arabic as the former language of science and politics throughout the Middle-East, while European loanwords are utilized in a way that reflects the prevalence of Western culture in the modern world. Furthermore, the article also notes the remarkably pronounced presence of calques of academic / political English terms in the article, something which further showcases the prevalence of Western culture in today's world.

ZAMONAVIY JURNALISTIK FORS TILIDAGI QARZ (O‘ZLASHTIRILGAN) SO‘ZLARING TAHLILI

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Kalit soʻzlar: oʻzlashma soʻzlar, tilshunoslik, jurnalistik fors tili, Yevropa oʻzlashmalari, arabcha oʻzlashmalar.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada fors tilidagi bitta yangilik maqolasidagi barcha oʻzlashtirilgan (qarz) soʻzlarning batafsil tahlili berilgan va bu jarayon uchun takrorlanuvchi metodologiya ishlab chiqilgan. Bu metodologiya tilshunoslarga anʼanaviy OAVda qoʻllaniladigan zamonaviy fors tilida oʻzlashtirilgan soʻzlarning rolini chuqurroq tushunishda yordam berishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, turli manbali oʻzlashma soʻzlarning (arabcha va Yevropa tillaridan) muallif tomonidan qanday ishlatilganiga alohida eʼtibor qaratilgan. Maqolada arabcha oʻzlashma soʻzlar odatda Yaqin Sharqdagi ilm-fan va siyosat tili sifatidagi tarixiy merosni aks ettiradigan tarzda ishlatilgani aniqlanadi, Yevropa tillaridan kirgan soʻzlar esa zamonaviy dunyodagi Gʻarb madaniyatining keng tarqalganligini aks ettiradi. Shuningdek, maqolada ingliz tilidagi ilmiy va siyosiy atamalarining kalkalari (soʻzma-soʻz tarjimalari) juda koʻp uchrashi qayd etilgan boʻlib, bu ham zamonaviy dunyoda Gʻarb madaniyatining taʼsirini yana bir bor koʻrsatadi.

АНАЛИЗ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СЛОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЖУРНАЛИСТСКОМ ПЕРСИДСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ*Сем Рафаэль де Корт**Студент второго курса**Лейденский университет**Лейдене, Нидерланды**Н.Н. Нуриддинов**PhD доцент**Ташкент, Узбекистан***О СТАТЬЕ**

Ключевые слова: заимствования, лингвистика, персидский язык в журналистике, европейские заимствования, арабские заимствования.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен подробный анализ всех заимствованных слов в одной персоязычной новостной статье, а также предложена воспроизводимая методология анализа заимствований, которая может помочь лингвистам лучше понять роль заимствованных слов в современном персидском языке, используемом в традиционных СМИ. Особое внимание

уделено тому, как автор использует заимствования разного происхождения (арабские и европейские). В статье делается вывод, что арабские заимствования, как правило, используются таким образом, который отражает историческое наследие арабского языка как языка науки и политики на Ближнем Востоке, тогда как заимствования из европейских языков отражают доминирующее влияние западной культуры в современном мире. Кроме того, в статье отмечается заметное присутствие калькированных научных и политических терминов из английского языка, что дополнительно подчеркивает влияние западной культуры в наши дни.

Introduction. The modern world is more interconnected than ever before. This, of course, has had very wide-ranging consequences for almost any aspect of every society around the globe. Language is certainly no exception. With cross-cultural contact having intensified, one prominent result has been an increase in the borrowing of vocabulary between different languages. This has only been amplified by the seemingly unstoppable ever-onwards march of technology, which continually creates a need for every language to find names for new innovations. English, as the modern lingua franca owing to the economic and political dominion of the United States and Great Britain before it, is the usual source for such new terms.

Yet, this is of course far from the first time a lingua franca has come to exert great influence over other languages. History is full of such interactions. Take Latin, for example: as the official language of the Catholic Church and predominant language of science during the Middle Ages, it managed to radically reshape the vocabularies of northwestern Europe's Germanic languages, such as Dutch, English, and German. In these languages, borrowings from Latin have become so integrated over the centuries that they have lost any sense of "foreign-ness." It is therefore worthwhile to examine how such an older group of borrowings interacts with a more recent group of borrowings that are not yet fully naturalized.

A case study of precisely such an interaction is the subject of this paper, specifically pertaining to this phenomenon in the Persian language (زبان فارسی). In the case of the Persian language, the older, naturalized borrowings are almost invariably from Arabic, the language of science of the medieval Middle East; while the modern borrowings tend to be from European languages, from English and French in particular. This paper shall feature an examination of the use of loanwords in an article from the newspaper *ettela'at* (اطلاعات). I chose a news article as the subject of this case study because of the high register and international character of Persian journalistic language. Both of these factors

tend to increase the presence of loanwords in a Persian text, for reasons that shall be discussed in depth later in the article.

Attention will be paid to what languages the loans originate from, what words from what lexical-semantic categories tend to be borrowed, and whether there are any differences in the use and register of the older group of loanwords versus the younger group. The purpose of this case study is to gain a better understanding of how loanwords are used in modern journalistic Persian, while simultaneously establishing something of a methodology that can be repeated in examining other texts.

Introducing the article

The article I have selected for this case study is one entitled: ‘The European Strategic Limbo: European Security and Contemporary International Relations.’ In the original Persian, that is «برزخ» «استراتژیک اروپایی؛ امنیت اروپا و روابط بین‌المللی معاصر». The author of the article is Doctor Seyyed Mohammed Kazem Sajjadpour. A link to the full article will be provided here: <https://www.ettelaat.com/news/85224/%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%B2%D8%AE-%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA%DA%98%DB%8C%DA%A9-%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%BE%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%BE%D8%A7-%D9%88-%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%B7-%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%84%D9%84%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%B1>

Classifying the data

The total word count of the article tallies up to 933. Of these, 544 words are of native Iranian origin; about 58.31% of the total. Most of this vocabulary is directly inherited from Middle Persian, though some words are of Parthian or Avestan origin instead. Since the purpose of this article is to analyze the use of foreign loanwords in modern journalistic Persian, I shall not be addressing these terms of Avestan or Parthian origin in any further detail.

The remaining 389 words are all loanwords. Of these, 253 words are of Arabic origin; about 27.12% of the total. A further 135 are of European origin; about 14.47% of the total. These loanwords originate mostly from English and French, but a few are of Greek, Russian, Ukrainian, and German origin. Due to the fact that all these languages share technical vocabulary derived from Greek and Latin, as well as many cognates, I will be grouping all of these together. Lastly, as far as I could find, only a single word used within the text was of Turkic origin, amounting to 0.11% of the total word count. This word, too, shall not be considered or discussed in any further detail. The sample size is too small to warrant attention.

Consult figure 0.1 for a clearer oversight of the data.

Figure 0.1 Total word count: 933		
Native Iranian vocabulary (either inherited from Middle Persian or acquired from Avestan / Parthian)	544	58.31%
Loanwords from Arabic	253	27.12%
Loanwords from European languages (mostly English and French)	135	14.47%
Loanword(s) from Turkic	1	0.11%
Total loanwords	389	41.69%

There is a second fruitful way to approach the data. Instead of merely looking at the total number of words, repetitions can be discarded, thus solely leaving the amount of unique words used within the text.

Once this method is applied, the word count drops to 396 unique words. Of these, 197 are of native Iranian origin; about 49.75% of the total. The remaining 199—a slight 50.25% majority—are all loanwords. 162 of these are loanwords from Arabic; about 40.91% of the total unique words. A further 36 are of European origin; about 9.09%. Lastly, once again, a single word of Turkic origin is left, amounting to 0.25%.

Consult figure 0.2 for a clearer oversight of the data.

Figure 0.2 Unique word count: 396		
Native Iranian vocabulary (either inherited from Middle Persian or acquired from Avestan / Parthian)	197	49.75%
Loanwords from Arabic	162	40.91%
Loanwords from European languages (mostly English and French)	36	9.09%
Loanword(s) from Turkic	1	0.25%
Total loanwords	199	50.25%

Explaining the difference

In a comparison between the total word count and the unique word count the numbers shift notably. The percentage of words of native Iranian origin drops from 58.31% to 49.75%, while, by contrast, the percentage of Arabic loanwords actually balloons from 27.12% to 40.91%. Meanwhile, the percentage of European loans also shrinks somewhat (from 14.47% to 9.09%).

These changes are, however, all able to be explained logically.

The significant difference between the total number of Iranian words (544) and the unique Iranian word count (197) indicates a very high degree of repetition of the vocabulary. This is to be expected, as a large portion of the Iranian vocabulary is made up of verbs (such as کردن, شدن, بودن) and prepositions (such as در, به, بر, برای) which are so crucial to the expression of thought in the Persian language that they are bound to occur frequently within any given text.

Contrarily, the number of Arabic loans does not shrink anywhere near as drastically (from 253 to 162). This indicates a relatively low level of repetition. An explanation can be found in an examination of their lexical-semantic categories. The inventory of Arabic loanwords in Persian tends to be diverse, yet precise; i.e. covering a wide variety of specialized subjects. This is a legacy of Arabic's status as the medieval lingua franca and language of science. Due to the high prestige of Arabic in that era, for over many centuries Persian would frequently borrow specialized political / economic / religious / scientific terms from Arabic. This is why the density of Arabic loans in the Persian language is so high. Yet it is also precisely because the Arabic terminology is so specific and situational that in any given text, including this article, individual Arabic loans are typically repeated much less often than the native Iranian vocabulary.

Finally, it stands out that the European loans do experience a significant proportional drop (from 135 to 36). Here, too, the explanation is fairly straightforward. Persian, like many languages, tends to loan European words to denote very modern concepts, particularly concepts related to technology or geopolitics. Since this article happens to be about geopolitics, it is only natural that terms relevant to this subject are to be repeated.

Examining the loanwords in detail

In this section follows an enumeration of all the loanwords present in the article. Each has been divided according to the language they originate from, and, further, to the lexical-semantic category they belong to. As already noted in the prior section, the loanwords from Arabic range across a wide array of subjects; whereas the European loanwords mostly relate to modern (geo)political concepts, as well as names of people and places.

The translations and etymologies for the various terms are taken from a variety of sources, primarily Sulayman Hayim's 'New Persian-English dictionary,' and Hans Wehr's 'A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic, 4th edition.'

1. Loanwords from Arabic			
وام واژگان از زبان عربی			
1.1 Lexical-semantic group: spatial & geographical terms			
Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
ایالات	4	ء و ل	province, state (here in reference to ‘the United States’)
قاره	3	ق ر ر	continent
شمالی	1	ش م ل	northern
شرقی	1	ش ر ق	eastern
مرکزی	1	ر ك ز	central
حدود	1	ح د د	vicinity (in the context of the text)

1.2 Lexical-semantic group: security & geopolitics			
Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
امنیت	10 times as امنیت 10 times as derivative امنیتی	ء م ن	security, safety
نظامی	7	ن ظ م	military (diverged from original meaning)
متحد	once as متحد 4 times as متحده 2 times as متحدین once as متحدان	و ح د	united, allied
دفاعی	4 times as دفاعی once as دفاع	د ف ع	defensive defense
اتحاد	once as اتحاد once as اتحادیه	و ح د	union
حمله	2	ح م ل	attack
شوروی	2	ش و ر	Soviet
محور	1	ح و ر	axis

سیاسی	1	س و س	political
شورا	1	ش و ر	council (in the context of 'Security Council')
تأمین	1	ء م ن	safety, security
استقلال	1	ق ل ل	independence
قدرت	1	ق د ر	power
اشغال	1	ش غ ل	occupation (of territory or place)
سد	1	س د د	barrier, blockade
نظام	1	ن ظ م	system, order
اجلاس	1	ج ل س	convention, summit

1.3 Lexical-semantic group: strategy & policy			
Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
توصیه	4	و ص ي	recommendation
لزوم	3	ل ز م	imperative, necessity
اقدام	2 times as اقدام 2 times as اقدامات	ق د م	(course of) action, measure
تقویت	2	ق و ي	strengthening, reinforcement
ضربه	2	ض ر ب	stroke, blow
مربوط	1	ر ب ط	relevant
اعتقادی	1	ع ق د	ideological, doctrinal
تصور	1	ص و ر	imagination, conception
تحلیل	1	ح ل ل	analysis
مشارکت	1	ش ر ك	participation, partnership
نفع	1	ن ف ع	profit, benefit

1.4 Lexical-semantic group: **temporal & contextual markers**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
بعد	4	ب ع د	then, after; next
دور	2 times as دور 2 times as دوران	د و ر	term (as in, presidential term) era
معاصر	3	ع ص ر	contemporary
طی	1	ط و ي	during, over the course of...
اولیه	1	ء و ل	early
مدت	1	م د د	time, period, duration
جاری	1	ج و ر	current, present
آخرین	1	ء خ ر	last
جدید	1	ج د د	new

1.5 Lexical-semantic group: diplomacy & international relations			
Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
نسبت	3	ن س ب	relation
بین‌المللی	3	ب ي ن & م ل ل	international
روابط	3	ر ب ط	relations (plural of رابطه)
نسبی	2	ن س ب	relative, comparative
قرار	2	ق ر ر	arrangement, agreement
اتکا	1	و ك ء	dependence, reliance
اطمینان	1	ء م ن	confidence, trust
عضویت	1	ع ض و	membership
ملی	1	م ل ل	national
ملل	1	م ل ل	nations
متقابل	1	ق ب ل	reciprocal, mutual
حرف	1	ح ر ف	discussion (occurs only in the plural)

			here)
اجماع	1	ج م ع	consensus
مناسبات	1	ن س ب	relations, interactions
متفق	1	و ف ق	aligned, in agreement

1.6 Lexical-semantic group: **negation & lack**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
عدم	1	ع د م	lack of...
فقدان	1	ف ق د	absence or lack of...

1.7 Lexical-semantic group: **political leadership & organization**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
دولت	4	د و ل	cabinet (in this context)
معاون	2	ع و ن	vice- (in reference to the vice-president here)
جمهور	2	ج م ه ر	republic
رئيس	1	ر ء س	president (in the phrase رئيس جمهور, which appears in the text)
رياست	1	ر ء س	presidency
مخالفين	1	خ ل ف	(the) opposition, opponents
ادارى	1	د و ر	administrative

1.8 Lexical-semantic group: **economy**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
اقتصادى	1	ق ص د	economic

محصول	1	ح ص ل	product
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1.9 Lexical-semantic group: **abstract concepts**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
مورد	3	و ر د	object of..., subject to...
دقت	3	د ق ق	care, attention
ادامه	2	د و م	continuation
یعنی	2	ع ن ي	[it / he / she] means
قابل	2	ق ب ل	worthy of...
منحل	2	ح ل ل	dissolved, disbanded
مشترک	2	ش ر ك	common (as in, common denominator)
شخصیت	1	ش خ ص	personality
معنا	1	ع ن ي	meaning
معنی	1	ع ن ي	meaning
مفهوم	1	ف ه م	concept
استقبال	1	ق ب ل	reception, welcome
اشاره	1	ش و ر	reference, allusion
شاخصه	1	ش خ ص	feature, characteristic
موضع	1	و ض ع	position, view, opinion
عملی	1	ع م ل	practical
وقعی	1	و ق ع	attention, importance
واقع	1	و ق ع	reality
توجه	1	و ج ه	attention
وسوسه	1	و س و س	temptation
استقرار	1	ق ر ر	establishment (of something)
تغییر	1	غ ي ر	change

ایجاد	1	و ج د	creation
ترکیب	1	ر ک ب	combination, fusion
تبدیل	1	ب د ل	transformation, conversion
احتمالی	1	ح م ل	possible, potential
موقعیت	1	و ق ع	position, situation
تأثیر	1	ء ث ر	influence, impact

1.10 Lexical-semantic group: **prepositions**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
اما	6	—	but
بین	4	ب ي ن	between
بلکه	2	—	but also...
علیه	2	ع ل ي	against
ولی	2	و ل ي	but
توسط	1	و س ط	by, through
جهت	1	و ج ه	towards (in this context)

1.11 Lexical-semantic group: **adverbs**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
البته	4	ب ت ت	of course
تقریباً	1	ق ر ب	approximately
حتی	1	—	even

1.12 Lexical-semantic group: **miscellaneous**

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic root	English translation
جدی	5	ج د د	serious
وارد	2	و ر د	entered, arrived
نقطه	1	ن ق ط	point

كانونى	1	— (an Aramaic loanword in Arabic)	focal (diverged from original meaning)
اصلى	1	ء ص ل	main; fundamental
رقيب	1	ر ق ب	rival (deviated from original meaning)
جالب	1	ج ل ب	interesting(ly)
عده	1	ع د د	quantity, amount
رأس	1	ر ء س	head, forefront (here in the context of: at the head of...)
معروف	1	ع ر ف	famous
عراق	1	ع ر ق	Iraq
مجدد	1	ج د د	renewed, repeated
كابوس	1	— (an Aramaic loanword in Arabic)	nightmare
زلزله	1	ز ل ز ل	earthquake
شخص	1	ش خ ص	person
موج	1	م و ج	wave
بيان	1	ب ي ن	statement
مجموعه	1	ج م ع	collection, set
منظومه	1	ن ظ م	system
درج	1	د ر ج	insertion
مخرج	1	خ ر ج	denominator
روایت	1	ر و ي	narrative
كلام	1	ك ل م	word
حال	1	ح و ل	condition, state

1.13 Compounds and artificials containing at least one Arabic and one Persian component

Persian form	Occurrence	Arabic component(s)	English translation
مهم‌ترین	2	مهم	most important
قلمداد	2	قلم	considered (as), figured (to be...), declared (to be...)
بی‌تردید	1	تردید	undoubtedly
نخبگان	1	نخبه	elites
معماران	1	معمار	architects
فکری	1	فکر	pertaining to thought
سیاست‌نامه	1	سیاست	policy document
گسترش‌طلبی	1	طلبی	expansionism
راه‌حل	1	حل	solution
سیاست‌ورزان	1	سیاست	politicians, policy makers
بی‌شک	1	شک	undoubtedly
قطع‌نامه	1	قطع	resolution (from the Security Council)
بی‌سابقه	1	سابقه	unparalleled, unprecedented
علاقه‌مندی	1	علاقه	showing interest / inclination
اغراق‌آمیز	1	اغراق	exaggerated, hyperbolic
موضع‌گیری	1	موضع	position-taking, strategic reorientation
خودمختاری	1	مختار	self-determination

1.14 Arabic loanwords of ultimate Iranian origin

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
برزخ	4 times as برزخ once as derivative برزخی	Persian borrowed this term from Arabic, but the Arabic word was itself borrowed from	limbo (in the context of this text)

		Parthian.	
اوج	1	Borrowed from Arabic اوج, but the Arabic word was itself a borrowing of Persian اوگ.	climax, zenith, highest point

1.15 Arabic loanwords of ultimate European origin			
Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
اقیانوس	2	Persian acquired the term from Arabic, but Arabic had obtained it from Greek <i>ὠκεανός</i> .	ocean
قلمداد	2	A compound made up of داد, a Persian element; and قلم, a term which Persian acquired from Arabic, but which Arabic obtained from Greek <i>κάλαμος</i> .	considered (as), figured (to be...), declared (to be...) on its own, قلم means "pen"
قالب	1	Persian acquired the term from Arabic, however, Arabic had obtained it from Ancient Greek <i>καλοπόδιον</i> in turn. At the same time, Middle Persian also borrowed the term directly from Greek itself, which resulted in the doublet کالبد, a synonym of قالب.	form, shape, mould, template

2. Loanwords from European languages			
وام واژگان از زبان های اروپایی			
2.1 Lexical-semantic group: place names (proper nouns 1)			
Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
Continents:			
اروپا	37 total:	Greek <i>Εὐρώπα</i> . The term is ultimately derived from the	Europe

	20 times as اروپا 17 times as derivative اروپایی	name of a princess in Greek Mythology.	
آمریکا	8 total: 7 times as آمریکا once as آمریکایی	English <i>America</i> , derived from the name of the Italian explorer <i>Amerigo Vespucci</i> .	America
Countries:			
اوکراین	10	Persian borrowed French <i>Ukraine</i> , which is ultimately from Old East Slavic.	Ukraine
روسیه	7	French <i>Russie</i> , ultimately from Old Norse.	Russia
ویتنام	1	English <i>Vietnam</i> , ultimately from Vietnamese.	Vietnam
Cities:			
لندن	1	English <i>London</i> , likely ultimately from Proto-Celtic through Latin <i>Londinium</i> .	London
بروکسل	1	French <i>Bruxelles</i> , ultimately from Germanic.	Brussels
مونیخ	1	French <i>Munich</i> , derived from medieval German <i>München</i> .	Munich
Other:			
اقیانوس اطلس	2	From Greek <i>ὠκεανός</i> , and Greek <i>Ἀτλᾶς</i> respectively	Atlantic Ocean

2.2 Lexical-semantic group: **personal names** (proper nouns 2)

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin
ترامپ	13	<i>Trump</i> , referring to <i>Donald Trump</i> , current President of the United States. A surname of German origin.
زلنسکی	3	<i>Zelenskyy</i> , referring to <i>Volodymyr Zelenskyy</i> , the current President of Ukraine.

		A surname of Ukrainian origin.
ونس	2	<i>Vance</i> , referring to <i>JD Vance</i> , current Vice-President of the United States. A surname of English origin.
اطلس	2	<i>Atlas</i> , in the text used to refer to the Atlantic Ocean, but the ocean is in turn named after the Titan <i>Atlas</i> , a figure from Greek mythology. A personal name of Greek origin.
پوتین	2	<i>Putin</i> , referring to <i>Vladimir Putin</i> , the current President of Russia. A surname of Russian origin.
دوگل	2	<i>De Gaulle</i> , referring to former French president and army general <i>Charles de Gaulle</i> . A surname of French origin.
جرج کنان	1	<i>George Kennan</i> , an American diplomat and historian. <i>George</i> is a personal name that is ultimately of Greek origin; <i>Kennan</i> is a surname of Irish origin.
هانس مورگنتا	1	<i>Hans Morgenthau</i> , a famous German-American jurist and political scientist of the realist school of thought. Both names are of German origin.
جانسون	1	<i>Johnson</i> , referring to former American president <i>Lyndon B. Johnson</i> . A name of English origin.
اسکوکرافت	1	<i>Scowcroft</i> , referring to Lieutenant-General <i>Brent Scowcroft</i> , a former American National Security Advisor. A surname of English origin.
بوش (پسر)	1	<i>Bush</i> , referring to former American president <i>George W. Bush (jr.)</i> . A surname of English origin.

2.3 Lexical-semantic group: **names of organizations** (proper nouns 3)

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin
ناتو	11	English <i>NATO</i> , an acronym of <i>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</i> .

2.4 Lexical-semantic group: **Gregorian months**

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
فوریه	2	Persian borrowed French <i>février</i> , which is ultimately from Latin <i>Februarius</i> .	February

2.5 Lexical-semantic group: **professions**

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
استراتژیست	3	English <i>strategist</i> , ultimately from Greek.	strategist
ژنرال	1	French <i>général</i> , ultimately from Latin.	general

2.6 Lexical-semantic group: **characteristics**

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
کاریزماتیک	1	Either French <i>charismatique</i> or English <i>charismatic</i> . Both are ultimately of Greek origin.	charismatic
بوروکراتیک	1	Either French <i>bureaucratique</i> or English <i>bureaucratic</i> . The term was coined by French economist Vincent de Gournay in the 18th century.	bureaucratic

2.7 Other

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
استراتژیک	14	Either French <i>stratégique</i> or English <i>strategic</i> . Both are	strategic

		ultimately of Greek origin.	
رنالیست	1	Either French <i>réaliste</i> or English <i>realist</i> . Both are ultimately of Latin origin.	realist
اپوزیسیون	1	French <i>opposition</i> , ultimately from Latin.	opposition (in political sense)
آلیاژ	1	French <i>alliage</i> , ultimately from Latin.	alloy

Calques and loan translations

Lastly, there is a further category of loans which the article has thus far failed to mention. Namely, the more non-traditional loan translations, otherwise known to linguists as calques. A calque or loan translation is defined by Merriam-Webster as being “a compound, derivative, or phrase that is introduced into a language through translation of the constituents of a term in another language (such as superman from German *Übermensch*).”

The article makes remarkably frequent use of loan translations of phrases from English academic, journalistic, and strategic jargon. It can hardly be overstated that the presence of such calques in an article published by an Iranian state-owned newspaper (a supposed rival of the West) showcases the immensely strong influence of Western academic, political, and journalistic language on those same sectors of other areas of the world.

3. Calques of terms from European languages		
3.1 Calques of names (of events / places / organizations)		
Persian form	Occurrence	Origin / translation
کاخ سفید	4	English <i>White House</i> .
جنگ سرد	3	English <i>Cold War</i> .
ایالات متحده	3	English <i>United States</i> , a clipping of United States of America (ایالات متحده آمریکا), which also appears in the text.
جنگ جهانی دوم	2	English <i>Second World War</i> .
ایالات متحده آمریکا	1	English <i>United States of America</i> .
اتحادیه شوروی	1	Russian <i>Советский Союз</i> (Soviet Union), a clipping of <i>Союз Советских Социалистических Республик</i> (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

جنگ ویتنام	1	English <i>Vietnam War</i> .
شورای امنیت	1	English <i>Security Council</i> .
سازمان ملل	1	Literally translates to <i>Organization of Nations</i> , a clipping of <i>Organization of United Nations</i> (سازمان ملل متحد) unique to Persian.

3.2 Calques / loan translations of terminology (related to military, political, or scientific discourse)

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin / translation
برزخ استراتژیک	3	Mirrors English <i>strategic limbo</i> .*
چرخش استراتژیک	2	English <i>strategic shift</i> .
نقطه کانونی	1	English <i>focal point</i> .
گسترش طلبی	1	Either French <i>expansionnisme</i> or English <i>expansionism</i> .
نظام امنیتی	1	English <i>security system</i> .
دستگاه‌های نظامی و امنیتی	1	English <i>military and security apparatus</i> . The usage of the native Persian word دستگاه in this context in my opinion reflects English usage of the term <i>apparatus</i> .
سیاست‌نامه	1	English <i>policy document</i> .*
متحدین استراتژیک	1	English <i>strategic allies</i> .
اتحاد‌های نظامی	1	English <i>military alliances</i> .
مناسبات جهانی	1	English <i>global relations</i> .

There are several other potential calques not included in the table due to a level of ambiguity as to whether these are direct translations or natural Persian phrasings.

3.3 Phono-semantic matchings

Persian form	Occurrence	Origin / translation
تنش	1	Intended to match French <i>tension</i> , formed from the present stem of the verb تنیدن (to weave, to spin, to twist) + suffix ش.

4. Loanwords from Turkic languages

وام واژگان از زبان های ترکی			
Persian form	Occurrence	Origin	English translation
تلاش	1	From a Turkic language, cognates of this word are present in Chagatai (تلاشماق) and Ottoman Turkish (طلاشماق).	effort

Conclusion

Journalistic Persian contains a harmony of native Iranian terms, older Arabic loans, and newer European loans. It is apparent that, in high register Persian, each of these groups have their own niche: Iranian terms comprise the backbone of the Persian language, and define the structure of the sentence; Arabic loans come to the forefront when a specialized political, economic, or scientific subject is addressed (much like how Greek and Latin loans come to the forefront when such subjects are addressed in English, Dutch, or German); and European loans are used when decidedly modern, often geopolitical or technological, topics are discussed.

Yet, what is perhaps even more notable than the presence of European loanwords, is the presence of European loan translations. These are so prevalent in the text that it is not unreasonable to conclude that the influence of western academic language is not only granting the Persian language new words, but is fundamentally altering the way the Persian language uses its own trusted terms (as well as the older Arabic loanwords) in phrases and expressions that, upon first sight, do not contain a single European loan. More research into the impact of loan translations / calques on journalistic and other forms of high register Persian could prove fruitful.

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