

## The Letters and Sub-letters Resonance Theory

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### Abstract

Recently, the researcher has published the “Inversion and Language DNA (LDNA)”, and the “Tangible and Intangible Letters” theories. This work seeks to extend these two theories by creating a new theory in language and linguistics which is called: the “Letters and Sub-letters Resonance Theory”. It states that: “The human beings’ bodies have a DNA, and the language has DNA-like combinations of letters (was called Language DNA, LDNA), so the different aspects of language are achieved when a resonance between the two DNAs occurs at letters and sub-letters levels”. It concludes that the automatic inversion of the letters into their symmetric letters to produce the new word, under certain or may be extreme conditions, according to the LDNA is controlled by the resonance. Different examples will be given based on different situations from formal or colloquial Arabic language. Measurements by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) can be used for more investigations and proofs.

**Keyword:** Language DNA; Letters and sub-letters; MRI; Resonance theory; Tangible and Intangible Letters

### 1. Introduction

There are different theories on the origin of the language: The Divine Source, the Natural Sound Source, the Musical Source, the Social Interaction Source (Yo-he-ho Theory), the Physical Adaptation Source, the Tool-Making Source, and the Genetic Source (Yule, 2020). It seems that the first theory is the most acceptable because it covers the other theories and utilizes them to support its results, because the creator also created the gene that controls the language as suggested by the *Genetic* theory. The formation of new words in a language never stops, and the influence coming from the other different languages cannot be ignored. It is very important to discover the origin of the word and the connections between the words in a language. By applying the fractal theory (Lipscomb, 2009); if there is a gene to control a system (creature), then there should be a similar controller in the smaller systems (or sub-system) that included in, and that continue to happen within the smaller and smaller systems.

Classical Arabic language is considered to be the ancestor of semitic languages and origin of speech (Ismail, 1989). The Arabic letters and their equivalent English symbols are as follows:

$$\Sigma = \{A, B, T, \theta, J, H, X, D, \text{Ð}, R, Z, S, \int, \text{ş}, \text{đ}, \text{Ŧ}, \text{z}, \text{Ç}, \text{Ÿ}, F, Q, K, L, M, N, H, W, Y\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{ا, ب, ت, ث, ج, ح, خ, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ع, غ, ف, ق, ك, ل, م, ن, ه, و, ي\}$$

The combination of the recently published theories of Al-Rawajfeh (2020-2022); "Inter-Inversion and Language DNA (LDNA)" and "Tangible and Intangible Letters" theories, can be stated in the following form:

"Each letter in Arabic language has its symmetric letter in a DNA-like combination that resulted by folding. The Arabic alphabetical letters can be inverted to the symmetric letter according to following combinations:

$$A \leftrightarrow A,$$

$$B \leftrightarrow M, T \leftrightarrow L, \theta \leftrightarrow K, J \leftrightarrow Q, H \leftrightarrow F, X \leftrightarrow \text{Ÿ}, D \leftrightarrow \text{Ç}, \text{Ð} \leftrightarrow \text{z}, R \leftrightarrow \text{Ŧ}, Z \leftrightarrow \text{đ}, S \leftrightarrow \text{ş}, \int \leftrightarrow \int,$$

$$N \leftrightarrow H, W \leftrightarrow Y, W \leftrightarrow A, \text{ and } Y \leftrightarrow A.$$

Each Arabic letter is either tangible or intangible. The letters:  $A, T, J, X, \text{Ð}, Z, \int, \text{ş}, \text{Ŧ}, \text{Ç}, F, K, M, H, Y$ , have a tangible effect, while the letters:  $B, \theta, H, D, R, S, \int, \text{đ}, \text{z}, \text{Ÿ}, Q, L, N, W$ , have an intangible effect. Diacritics are considered to have similar effects of their corresponding vowels (aa, oo, ee). Consequently, the word can have all its letter tangible, or all intangible, or mixed, or none, and the latest represents the Mutism (Indeed, sometimes: Silence is Louder)".

The inverted word, according to these relationships, gives a similar meaning to the original word. Some of the meanings are well-known, whereas the others were either used in the past and lost because of the natural selection law or were never known but might be used in the future. It also enriches the meaning of the word and may give extended negative dimensional meaning of the interpreted text. It inverts the tangible meaning into intangible and vice versa.

Tangible refers to everything related to material and tangible aspects of life. It is commonly used to describe things that can be identified or measured in concrete ways, such as physical objects, money, possessions, natural resources, real estate, equipment, and tangible items or quantities, while intangible refers to the non-material and spiritual aspects of life and human beings. It relates to values, beliefs, ethics, spirituality, emotions, feelings, mentality, and personal growth. Spiritual things are not measurable in the same way as material things are measured. In general,

it can be understood that the tangible meaning is related to physical and material things in the external world, while the intangible meaning is related to values, beliefs, spirituality, and emotions in the inner world of a person.

In this work, a new theory of language and linguistics is presented, it is "The Letters and Sub-letters Resonance Theory". The word-from-word meanings of Arabic words are produced from a negative dimensional (-D) symmetric approach, a lexic. The intra-inversion of the surrounding letters within the original alphabetical order is valid. It is a brand-new process for words' creation and as a source of the language. The language can be considered as a negative dimensional (-D) fractal part of the human beings, consequently, there will be a resonance between the body DNA and the Language DNA (LDNA).

## 2. Letters and Sub-letters Resonance: The Theory

The "Letters and Sub-letters Resonance Theory" states that:

“The human beings’ bodies have a DNA, and the language has DNA-like combinations of letters (was called Language DNA Theory, LDNA), so the different aspects of language are achieved when a resonance between the two DNAs occurs on the letters and sub-letters level”.

Resonance describes the phenomenon of increased amplitude that occurs when the frequency of an applied periodic force is equal or close to a natural frequency of the system on which it acts (Halliday, Resnick, and Walker, 2005). In physics, a well-known example of resonance is the tuning fork (Fry, 1979); which is a device used to generate a specific frequency for sound waves. The tuning fork consists of a metal fork with two prongs designed to vibrate at a specific frequency when struck. When one of the prongs is struck, it begins to vibrate back and forth, producing sound waves at a specific frequency. The frequency of the sound produced by the tuning fork is determined by its physical properties such as the length, thickness, and material of the prongs. Tuning forks are commonly used in physics experiments and demonstrations to study the characteristics of sound waves, such as frequency, wavelength, and resonance. They are also used as a reference or standard in various calibration and measurement processes. Additionally, tuning forks find applications in fields such as acoustics, music, and vibration analysis. Based on that, the "Letters and Sub-letters Resonance Theory" includes an automatic inversion of the letters (partially or all) to the symmetric letters and produce the new word according to the LDNA. It is proposed and proved to a certain level, that the produced words under certain, or may be extreme, conditions -even by illiterate people- are controlled by this resonance between the Body DNA and the Language DNA (LDNA) in a negative dimension (-D).

Scientists from Max Planck Institute for Cognitive and Brain Sciences in Germany in Leipzig said that: the native language of a person influences the way specific regions of the brain are interconnected, depending on the thinking process (Wei et al., 2023). The researchers found a stronger connection between the two halves of the brain in Arabic speakers compared to a

stronger connection to language areas in the left hemisphere for speakers of other languages like German. They justified this by stating that the Arabic language requires more listening and concentration, this means that the brains of Arabic speakers work in a more complex way. In other words, the degree of brain processing requires faster effort (or in computer terminology: faster processing) to understand the Arabic language. And this is what we can justify as resulting from the resonance between human genetic factors and language. This may be what distinguishes the Arab individuals in their ability to learn languages and master them in terms of reading, writing, and conversation, that surpassing the others. Some colleagues from different nationalities (when I was studying in Germany) have confirmed that Arab students learn difficult languages within a few months of arriving to the countries (and with a similar accent to the locals), while others face numerous difficulties, especially in pronouncing certain sounds that are not present in their native languages, and their way of speaking is influenced by the accent of their native language.

### 3. Proofs: Situations and models

The mentioned theories control what can be called the modern philology, the creation of words and their meanings, language acquisition, and the emergence of dialects from it. The way a person expresses his emotions depends on various factors such as culture, education level, personal experiences, and social environment. However, when a person is in a difficult or extreme situation (such as intense anger, deep sadness, or overwhelming joy), and there is a need for an appropriate expression for that circumstance, we find that the person utters the suitable and expressive words.

In this section, different models from different situations in formal Arabic or Arab countries' colloquial speeches will be given:

1. In Jordan: Once, we were standing with my mother, grandmother, and my older uncle, who is a few years older than me. We were looking at the road in the far mountain when suddenly we saw my uncle, who was standing with us, walking there on the mountain path heading towards the city centre. Surprised by how quickly he had reached there, my grandmother exclaimed, "حله متخ هناك" (Did he arrive there at such speed?). She intended to use a more expressive expression to convey her astonishment at the situation. According to the theory, the word "بلغ" (*Balaḡa*: means arrived) can be inverted to "متخ" (*Mataḡa*) as a result of the resonance between the humans' DNA and the Language DNA (LDNA), because  $B \leftrightarrow M$ ,  $T \leftrightarrow L$ , and  $X \leftrightarrow \Upsilon$ . This word expresses the situation with greater force and exaggeration than the word used in ordinary situations. It signifies the intensity of the strange situation when there is a strong resonance between the two DNAs, resulting in the creation of a word that effectively conveys the astonishment and

exaggeration of the situation. The letters of *MataXa* are all tangible, while all intangible in *BalaYa*.

2. The Egyptians say: "طَهَّقْتَنِي فِي عَيْشَتِي" (You have exhausted me in my life). The word "طَهَّق" (*ṬaHaQa*) is used to express a feeling of exhaustion and fatigue. The word *ṬaHaQa* is inverted to "رَهَق" (*RaHaQa*), because  $R \leftrightarrow Ṭ$ , and it carries the same meaning, indicating "You have exhausted me and made me tired." This word is used to demonstrate the extent of extreme exhaustion and fatigue caused by a situation or another person in the speaker's life. The letter *Ṭ* is tangible, while *R* is intangible.
3. In Egypt, a riddle or puzzle is called "فزورة" (*FaZZoRa*), while in the Levant region, it is called "حزورة" (*HaZZoRa*) because of the sound shift from  $H \leftrightarrow F$ .
4. In Jordan: When a manager, a father, or a policeman comes, we say "عَفَّطَهُمْ" (*ÇaFaṬHoM*) which means "scattered them." The word "عَفَّطَ" (*ÇaFaṬa*) is used here to give the meaning of surprising them and to express the scattering with fear, and it can be inverted to the word "دَحَّرَ" (*DaHaRa*), because  $H \leftrightarrow F$ ,  $D \leftrightarrow Ç$ , and  $R \leftrightarrow Ṭ$ . The word carries a similar meaning to "scattering" or "dispersing." It signifies the action of causing people to disperse or scatter in different directions, often used humorously or figuratively in the given context. The letters of *ÇaFaṬa* are all tangible, while all intangible in *DaHaRa*.
5. In Jordan: It is said, "He verbally humiliated him with 'بَرَشَهُ بِهَدْلَةٍ'" which means "he verbally abused him." The word "بَرَشَ" (*BaRaṣa*) can be inverted to "بَطَّشَ" (*BaṬaṣa*) because  $B \leftrightarrow M$ , and  $R \leftrightarrow Ṭ$ , where both words convey the meaning of forcefully and aggressively dealing with someone. In this context, the word "بهدلة" (from *BaHDaLa*) or "abuse" is of a verbal and non-physical nature. However, when the aggression involves physical violence, the phrase commonly used is "مَرَشَهُ قَتْلَةً", as the verb "مَرَشَ" (*MaRaṣa*) implies a physical and tangible form of aggression.
6. In Egypt: Bring the thing (جيب البتاع), the word: *BiTaÇ* (بتاع) is *MaTaÇ* (متاع) (Dozy, 2007). The letter *M* is tangible, while *B* is intangible.

One day, Omar bin Al-Khattab (The Caliph) went out to seek rainfall normally by praying a special prayer of rain, but he did not exceed in seeking forgiveness from Allah (by *Istighfar*). The Muslims said to him: "We haven't seen you praying rainfall prayer!" He replied, "I have sought rain by *MaJaDeeH* (means the vessels) of the heavens, from which rain is brought down." The term *MaJaDeeH* "مَجَادِيح" is derived from the root "جَدَحَ" (*JaDaHa*) which can be inverted to "قَدَحَ" (*QaDaHa*), because  $J \leftrightarrow Q$ . The word *QaDaHa* refers to the vessels or containers of the food or water and what is inside, too. The root "جَدَحَ" (*JaDaHa*) can be also inverted to "جَدَفَ" (*JaDaFa*), because  $H \leftrightarrow F$ , which means: "To row", which is a verb that describes the action of propelling a boat or vessel through pushing water using oars or

paddles, and it means in this situation "to induce the cloud to rain by asking Allah by seeking forgiveness".

#### 4. Conclusion

The following points can be concluded and recommended:

The "Letters and Sub-letters Resonance Theory" states that: "The human beings' bodies have a DNA, and the language has DNA-like combinations of letters (was called Language DNA Theory, LDNA), so the different aspects of language are achieved when a resonance between the two different DNAs occurs on the letters and sub-letters level".

Different examples from different situations in formal Arabic or Arab countries' colloquial speeches were given as a proof.

We are also looking forward to obtaining scientific research fund to conduct brain studies using a specialized device called Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). MRI is a medical imaging technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce detailed images of tissues and organs inside the body, such as the brain, for example.

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