Western Blackmail Will Get Nowhere

One year later: Iran emerges stronger

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**Blame game after asylum seekers perish at sea**

TEHRAN - Soon after at least 27 people, including a number of pregnant women and three children drowned to death trying to cross the Channel in an inflatable dinghy; instead of focusing on the root cause of this problem, British and French leaders have traded accusations on who is to blame for what is the deadliest incident since the current migration crisis to Europe began.

Thirty-four people were reported to have been on the boat when it sank on Wednesday, leading to the International Organization for Migration labeling it as the biggest single loss of life in the Channel since the IOM began collecting data in 2014. Two of the survivors are in intensive care.

The Channel is known to have very strong currents and human traffickers typically overload the dinghies, leaving desperate families barely afloat and at the mercy of the waves as they try to cross from one country to another via the sea. One Afghan refugee said he paid 2,500 euros for a place in a dinghy.

The British prime minister has set out a five-point plan on how to handle the crisis, which includes a renewal of calls for France to agree to joint patrols by the two country’s police forces along the French side of the Channel coast (this is something Paris has previously rejected citing concerns about the implications for France’s national sovereignty) and denounced France over Wednesday’s incident saying it highlighted how efforts by French authorities to patrol their beaches “haven’t been enough.”

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**Iran FM urges the West to enter Vienna talks with ‘new and constructive’ approach**

TEHRAN — Iran’s Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian told European foreign policy chief Josep Borrell on Friday that the West must enter the Vienna talks with a “new and constructive” approach.

Talking to Borrell on the phone, Amir Abdollahian said the other sides are ready to commit themselves to their obligations under the 2015 nuclear agreement and lift sanctions “it will be possible to achieve a good and even immediate agreement.”

The telephone call between Amir Abdollahian and the EU’s chief diplomat came four days before diplomats from Iran, China, Russia, Germany, Britain and the US resume talks in Vienna to explore ways to lift sanctions on Iran.

The United States is participating in the talks indirectly, Iran has said it won’t negotiate directly with the US until Washington rescinds its sanctions on Iran.

Borrell’s deputy Enrique Mora acts as coordinator of the talks in Vienna.

The talks to revive the nuclear deal, officially called the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), will be resumed on Monday after a five-month delay due to the presidential election in Iran in which a new government came to power in Iran.

TEHRAN — Talks to restore the JCPOA started in April and six rounds of talks were held until June 20.

**Iran plans to develop space industry**

TEHRAN — President Ebrahim Raisi has highlighted the importance of developing the national space industry, calling on the relevant organizations to also join hands in this regard.

In the first meeting of the Supreme Council of Space on Friday, Raisi emphasized the need for more proper policy-making and drawing a roadmap for the development of the country’s space industry, IRIB reported.

**Mining operations brought to halt near millennia-old petroglyph site**

TEHRAN —Mining operations have recently been brought to a halt near Teymareh due to a巨型的millenium-old petroglyphs, which are scattered across the archeological site in the Zagros mountain range, central Iran.

“A ban has been enforced on mining activities in the neighboring lands of Teymareh petroglyph site which is located in Khomeni (Markazi province)." And the legal bar was reached through the efforts of the provincial directorate of the cultural heritage, tourism and handicrafts. Khomeni tourism chief Ali Masahadi announced on Wednesday.

"We will not allow any mine to operate in the registered and historical areas," he said.

"Violators will be dealt with by the judicial system," the official noted.

The official said that the boundaries and properties of the Teymareh site, which have been registered in its regions of Bash-Darreh and Tangeh-Gharqab so far, spans over 1,700 hectares.
Iran FM: Karaj centrifuge-producing plant is not subject to Safeguards Agreement: Iran

Amir Abdollahian tells EU's Borrell that there must be serious guarantee that U.S. will not quit JCPOA again

One week after JCPOA in Vienna, Karaj centrifuge-producing plant is not subject to Safeguards Agreement: Iran

From paragraph 1: The U.S. abandoned the nuclear deal in May 2018, as a result of the illegal sanctions imposed on it under the agreement and imposed new ones. The European Union, Britain, France and Germany known as E-3 also acted passively in the face of U.S. sanctions and failed to fulfill their commitments culminating in a complete US withdrawal from the JCPOA. Amir Abdollahian said despite the behavior of the U.S. and three European countries toward the JCPOA, the 15 countries of the JCPOA have continued their commitments.

Amir Abdollahian's comments come as the JCPOA, or Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, has been over a year since the U.S. withdrawal from the agreement, and the European countries have yet to fulfill their commitments to the JCPOA. The JCPOA is a nuclear agreement between Iran and six major powers, which was signed in 2015 and entered into force in 2016, aimed at limiting Iran's nuclear program in exchange for the lifting of sanctions imposed on Iran.

The JCPOA, which was brokered by the United States, was seen as a major diplomatic achievement, as it was the first time that Iran had agreed to limit its nuclear program in exchange for the lifting of sanctions. However, in 2018, the U.S. unilaterally withdrew from the JCPOA and reimposed sanctions on Iran, leading to a significant deterioration in the relationship between Iran and the U.S.

The JCPOA was designed to ensure that Iran's nuclear program is for peaceful purposes, and that it is transparent and verifiable. The JCPOA includes comprehensive measures, including inspections, monitoring, and restrictions on Iran's nuclear activities.

Amir Abdollahian's comments come as Iran continues to resist the pressure from the U.S. and its allies, and is pushing for a return to the JCPOA. Despite the U.S. withdrawal, Iran has continued to comply with its commitments under the agreement, and has called on other countries to do the same.

However, the JCPOA has faced significant challenges in recent years, with the U.S. imposing unprecedented sanctions on Iran, and Iran facing significant economic pressure as a result. The JCPOA's future remains uncertain, and it remains to be seen whether the U.S. will rejoin the agreement, and whether Iran will continue to comply with its commitments under the agreement.
Iran, Armenia FM hold phone talks

TEHRAN — Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian and his Armenian counterpart doctoral candidate Ararat Mirzoyan held a phone conversation on Monday and both raised their countries' border tensions.

They exchanged views on the phone over bilateral, economic, strategic, political, political, economic and other issues and the foreign minsters declared Iranian and Armenian companies are ready to boost their activities in Armenia. Amir Abdollahian also voiced concern over the recent hostage situation in the Caucasus region.

In the telephone conversation, the foreign minister underscored the Islamic Republic's policy to not accept any change in the borders of neighboring countries. Amir Abdollahian also voiced concern over the recent hostage situation in the Caucasus region.

The Armenian foreign minister also referred to the proposed roadmap in relations between the two countries which was emphasized during his recent visit to Tehran. Mirzoyan said Tehran and Yerevan would sign an agreement in the near future.
iran-economy

TEHRAN- Permanent exhibition of Iranian knowledge-based products to be held in Kyrgyzstan

TEHRAN- Permanent exhibition of Iranian knowledge-based products will be held in the Islamic Republic of Kyrgyzstan from December 8 to 18, 2021. The event will be held for the first time in Central Asia.

The exhibitions will be held for two consecutive years, with cooperation between the two countries. The exhibition will be held in the capital city of Bishkek, and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be represented by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry, and the National Tehran Economic Organization. The Chinese delegation will be represented by the Chinese Embassy in Bishkek.

The exhibition will focus on showcasing Iranian knowledge-based products and technologies in a variety of fields, including agriculture, energy, and IT. The exhibition will provide an opportunity for Iranian and Kyrgyz companies to establish new trade and investment relationships.

The exhibition will also feature a variety of events, including seminars and workshops, to promote collaboration and knowledge-sharing between the two countries. The event is expected to attract a large number of visitors from both Iran and Kyrgyzstan, as well as other countries in the region.

In addition to the exhibition, a joint statement will be signed between the two countries, emphasizing the importance of economic cooperation and trade between Iran and Kyrgyzstan. The statement will outline the prospects for future collaboration in various fields, including energy, agriculture, and IT.

The Permanent Exhibition of Iranian Knowledge-based Products in Kyrgyzstan is a testament to the deepening and broadening of economic and trade relations between Iran and Kyrgyzstan. The exhibition will provide a platform for Iranian and Kyrgyz companies to explore new opportunities and strengthen existing ties. It is expected to contribute to the growth and development of both countries.
"How many tragedies like this must we see before the government fundamentally changes its approach?"

"And now it’s time to end the cruel and ineffective tactic of seeking to push or push those who try to save their families and their safety in our country."

"Every day, people are given the chance to leave their homeland through no fault of their own."

"It was a bit like the film Titanic in reverse."

"Now we are in a situation where all these people have plunged into the water, drowning."

"But this is just one migration crisis in the last 25 years."

"If the response must come from a public that has seen waves of refugees reaching the United States or Europe; a land where they can stay, employment, health care, education, and a sense of normalcy, it must be looked at in a different way."

"Yemenis are defending their families and their land. The Saudi military is attacking with no clear purpose."
Tourism

Ancient fibers, animal remains discovered by Iranian, German archaeologists

TEHRAN – A team of Iranian and German archaeologists has discovered ancient fibers and animal remains while digging into an old salt mine in west-central Iran.

Co-led by senior archaeologist Aliabbas Ahmadzadeh and German archaeologist Frau Thomas-Stöllner, the team aims to gain further knowledge about the history of mining in Chehrabad salt mine, particularly in the Achaemenid (c. 550 – 330 BC) and Sassanidae periods.

“We discovered some animal remains and straw in a Sassanid-era tunnel; it seems that the beasts of burden were brought to those places to carry salt out of the mine,” CHTN quoted Aal as saying on Thursday.

In the current excavations, which is the fifth season, a considerable amount of wear and tear on fabrics, woods, straws, and animal remains have been discovered so far, the provincial tourism chief, Amir Arjmand, said during his visit to the mine on Tuesday.

An extensive excavation to the deeper parts of the Chehrabad salt mine is scheduled to be carried out and will end around the spring, Arjmand said.

According to Aal, results of previous excavations of the Achaemenid and Sassanid periods, the subject of a long-term activity that started from 2017 and has been continuing in different periods including Sassanid, Seljuk, Safavid, Qajar, and Pahlavi periods, have confirmed that the ancient Chehrabad mines have become a sensation for science.

“Spending a long white knife, iron knives, and single sticks were the main tools that the mummy was discovered in 1993. He is estimated to be between 1800-2000 BC. In 2004 another mummy was discovered only 50 feet away, followed by another in 2005 and a ‘teenage’ boy mummy latest in 2009 year.”

Several miners known today as salt men were trapped, killed, and buried inside the mine in various periods including the Achaemenid, the beginning and end of the Sassanid era, as well as Qajar and Pahlavi periods, the archaeologist explained.

“Collisions occurred in Chehrabad mine and its extraction tunnels mostly due to the lack of integration of salt veins, earthquakes, and non-observance of safety issues.”

Currently, a special exhibition featuring Iranian and German studies in the realm of ancient mining is underway at the National Museum of Iran in downtown Tehran.

It puts the spotlight on the appropriation of humans to mineral resources and the development of the history of human experiences and achievements in mining, which led to the development of mining techniques, formation of professions, trade, and specialization in industries.

“Highlights of Ancient Mining from Deutsch¬es Bergbau-Museum Bochum” and “Death by Salt” are highlights of the event, which will be running through January 14, 2022.

Iranian, German archaeologists in search of clues about Achaemenid, Sassanid mines

According to Jerebia Nokandeh, the di¬rector of the National Museum, the muse¬um together with the German Mining Museum in Bo¬chum have made considerable cooperation in line with an agreement they signed in 2017, based on which the two institutions are set to hold exhibitions of each other’s archaeological studies and mining remains related to the subject of ancient mining.

It is worth mentioning that similar loan exhibitions featuring ancient mining and relevant documents were already staged in Iran and Germany during the past year.

A team of experts from the two countries started a project for purifying, opening, and documenting the personal belongings of the mummies which were first found in the salt mine in 1993.

From page 1 - Earlier this year, Mahshadi an¬nounced that Iran seeks a possible UNESCO World Heritage status for the Teymareh petroglyphs, which have been discovered in a number of locations in Iran and have been in¬cluded in the dossier for a possible registration.

Teymareh is home to numerous petroglyphs estimated to be carved in a period ranging from 4000 to 6000 years ago, providing in¬sights into past eras and cultures both by tools utilized and carving and themes being cared.

Last year, a prehistoric fossil discovered in Teymareh revealed a new aquatic creature with the head and arms of a praying mantis, of which was named Teymarehia teymarehensis, according to a new study led by University of Tehran.

This is the sixth petroglyph, en¬graved with Pahlavi script, which was found in the current campaign of Teymareh. And the petroglyph is estimated to date back 20,000 years. The Teymarehian archeologist, Mohammad Nassernazzar, said in March that a team of entomologists and archaeologists concluded that a prehistori¬cal founder petroglyphs showcases a six-armed mantis, with a wavy line indicating a flying mantis. The rare X-centimeter rock carving was first spotted in the Teymareh rock art site during surveys between 2017 and 2018, but could not be identified due to its unusual shape.

International tourism researchers and Gu¬van Veem have examined the Teymareh site es¬timating its carvings were made 4000-4000 years ago. Professor: rock art provides insights into past eras and cultures as archaeologists classify the tools for the carvings by specific incising tools include flint, metal, or thygh bones of hunted prey.

A 2019 study published in the Journal of Human Evolution, sug¬gests that Neanderthals were responsible for carving the Teymareh mountain range sometimes be¬tween 40,000 to 70 thousand years ago.

Until the late 20th century Neanderthals were regarded as genetically, morphologically, and behaviorally distinct from liv¬ing humans. However, more recent discoveries about this well-preserved fossil Eurasian popu¬lation have revealed an overlap between living and archaic humans.

Neanderthals lived before and during the last Ice Age of the Pleistocene in some of the most unfor¬tuning environments inhabited by humans. They developed a successful culture with a complex stone tool technology that was based on hunting, with some scavenging and local plant collection. Their survival during tens of thousands of years allowed them to achieve a remarkable testament to human adaptation.

Zagros mountains range in southwestern Iran, extending southwest-southeast from the border areas of eastern Turkey and northern Iraq. The mountain range covers an area of about 910,000 square kilometers and is about 500 km wide. It forms the extreme western bound¬ary of the Zagros system, an ancient mountain system that stretches from the north and west extend into adjacent coun¬tries.

According to Britannica, the oldest rocks in the Zagros range date to Precambrian time (that is, before 541 million years ago), and the Kambanides orcos rocks date to between 541 million and 252 million years ago and are near at the north extremity.

Tourism operations to halt near millennia-old petroglyph site

TEHRAN – A number of tourist sites in Kermanshah have been closed due to the spread of the novel coronavirus.

The director of the Cultural Heritage, Hand¬crafts, Tourism Organization of the province, Mohammad Mohammadreza Nemati, said on Thursday that all tourist sites in the province are closed.

“Tourist sites have been temporarily closed due to the novel coronavirus,” he said.

According to the ministry, tourist sites in Kermanshah and Lorestan provinces have been closed in line with a decision by the provincial tourism department.

“Operators and travel inspectors must not allow tourists to enter the sites,” he said.

The closure of tourist sites comes as the number of coronavirus cases in the province has increased significantly in recent weeks.

As of Thursday, there were 1,234 active cases of coronavirus in Kermanshah, an increase of 149 cases compared to Wednesday.

The province has reported a total of 1,824 cases of coronavirus since the beginning of the pandemic, with 1,218 recoveries and 22 deaths.

Nemati said that the closure of tourist sites is a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the virus and protect the health of the residents.

Iran set to showcase attractions at Fitur 2022

TEHRAN – The Tourism & Automobile Club of the Islamic Republic of Iran (TACI) has been tasked with organizing the Iran pavilion at Fitur 2022, a prominent tourism event in Latin America. It is also the biggest event in the tourism sector in Latin America.

Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handcrafts Minister has tasked TACI with providing the government with all necessary information about the event.

According to the ministry, the pavilion will be busy traveling agencies, hotels, airlines, and other companies. The pavilion will be attended by numerous people interested in learning about Iran and its tourism products.

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The event takes place from November 30 to December 3, 2022, in Madrid, Spain.

The stand aims to increase tourism to Iran and showcase the country’s tourism potential.

Iran is one of the world’s top tourist destinations, with a rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes.

Tourism is a key industry in Iran, contributing significantly to the country’s economy.

The government has been working to promote tourism in Iran, with a focus on showcasing the country’s cultural and natural attractions.

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TEHRAN – Some 200 foreign researchers have been invited to collaborate with Iranian scientists. The project, titled “cooperation with non-resident Iranian experts and entrepreneurs” was implemented in 2018 in line with the vision of the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology. The program of cooperation aimed to recruit “elite scientists” from all fields of expertise and entrepreneurs to cooperate in universities, science and technology parks, knowledge-based companies, and selected growth and innovation centers.

To date, more than 450 international professionals and entrepreneurs have been invited through this program, and over 200 applicants have been able to benefit from the “special residency” program. Mehdi Maryam Seyedi, former deputy head of the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology, explained: “We are proud of the domestic researchers and the research and production stages we have been involved in. We are the scientists of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We are the scientists who have created the first COVID-19 vaccine in the world, the vaccine that has been used in Iran. We are the scientists who have been able to benefit from the ‘Special Residence’ program, and over 200 applicants have been able to visit Iran. This is not only a scientific program, it is a political program.”

The program aims to attract Iranians abroad to share knowledge in different fields of scientific and technological research. It also aims to attract foreign experts and entrepreneurs to establish innovation centers and launch startup projects in Iran.

Over 910,000 liters of smuggled oil products seized

The capital city of Tehran alone has the biggest share of motorcyclists in the country’s universities, according to the information center of Headquarters for Executing the Order of the Imam, COVIRAN BAREKAT. The information center of Headquarters for Executing the Order of the Imam, COVIRAN BAREKAT was unveiled on December 29, 2020, and received the license for public use in June. The Arctic Ocean began warming rapidly at the beginning of the last century by a process called Atlanticification as warmer and saltier waters flowed in from the Atlantic, the researchers said. While the process of turning the Arctic Ocean into a state resembling the Atlantic is one of the main drivers of warming in the region, instrumental records capable of monitoring this change, such as satellites, only go back about 40 years, they explained.

In the new study published in the journal Science Advances on Wednesday, an international group of scientists reconstructed the recent history of ocean warming at the gateway to the Arctic Ocean in a region called the Fram Strait, between Greenland and Svalbard, the Independent reported. They reckoned the change in water column properties, such as temperature and salinity over the past 800 years — looking for signature signs of Atlanticification — by analyzing the fingerprints of microorganisms.

“We when looked at the whole 800-year timescale, our temperature and salinity records look pretty constant,” Tese Tomin, a co-author of the study from the Institute of Polar Sciences of the National Research Council in Bologna, Italy, said in a statement. “But all of a sudden at the start of the 20th century, you get this marked change in temperature and salinity — it really sticks out.”

As the world’s oceans are warming due to climate change, they say the Arctic Ocean — the smallest and shallowest of all — is warming at the fastest rate. Recent studies have pointed out that the Arctic is warming three times more quickly than the planet as a whole with temperatures rising by as much as 3 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This is causing ice in the polar region to melt, which in turn raises global sea levels and submerges low-lying parts of the world.
Prayer Times

Alireza Astaneh in an exhibition named “Panic Room” underway at Aran Gallery.

Paintings by Shaqayeq Mehdi and Mohadeseh Eivazkhani are running until December 13 at the gallery located at 5 Abhari Alley, Tehran.

Sanam Sayehafkan is hanging her latest collection of paintings in an exhibition at Bazyari Art Gallery.

The exhibit named “Suspension of the Body” will run until December 8 at the gallery, which can be found at No. 5, 13th St., Karim Khan Ave.

The exhibit will be running until December 8 at the gallery located at 5 Abhari Alley, Tehran.

Arman Gallery is playing host to an exhibition of sculptures by Mohammad Shojaeian.

A gallery is hosting an exhibition of paintings by Hajar Bazyari, the 1999 novel tells a children’s book; as if we are looking for each word in the entire corpus of every language.

Etymology of Persian words is not always easy to recognize the root “amal” “do,” as the

The IDFA Award for Best Directing in the International Competition went to Dem Ma Le for “Children of the Wind” from Vietnam.

Handazag “measurement” which is in New Persian is a language belonging to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European family. Unfortunately, the Persian Language did not have an etymological dictionary or reference for a long time. Avanes, Sanghy, and Bachman-Hasanoudast published at the Persian Academy published a five-volume etymological dictionary for the Persian Language. It is still constructed and does not include all Persian words. Still, it is a remarkable achievement to be studying Persian and other Iranian languages.

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