

Prayer/"Prayer" Duality research applied to German

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Abstract— The objective of this publication is exploring the application of Prayer/"Prayer" Duality research into German language. This procedure begins with the German word "Gebet", which is the equivalent of the word "prayer" in English, the foundation of Prayer/"Prayer" Duality. Rather than looking for fundamental findings, this initial effort of application of the line to German language, aims at being the pillar of future research on the application of P/"P"-D into German.

Index Terms— cognition, *Gebet*, German, language, prayer, Prayer/"Prayer" Duality.

1 INTRODUCTION

PRAYER/"PRAYER" Duality research has mainly focused on the concept of prayer, and how it proves the existence of a cognitive system in the mind/brain in charge of metaphysical activities like prayer, among others. All this since the inception of this line around 5 years ago (Alvarez, 2018; Kakepoto et al., 2022).

The approach used so far for the development of this line in relation to linguistic aspects, has been general linguistics, with no focus on particular languages. However, in this particular piece of research, this is the first time this line of research applies to a particular language, German in this case. The following sections will shed more light on what we try to explain.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Prayer/"Prayer" Duality

Prayer/"Prayer" Duality can be conceived as a module within the mind/brain, in charge of metaphysical activities and operations like prayer, among others (Alvarez, 2018,2019; Chomsky, 1995)

2.2. German language

German language or German, is the official language of both Germany and Austria and one of the official languages of Switzerland. It belongs to the West Germanic group of Indo-European languages, along with English, Frisian, and Dutch (Netherlandic, Flemish) (Britannica, n.d.).

3 DISCUSSION

It has been identified that the concept of prayer, specifically the word "prayer", has special properties (Alvarez, 2018, 2019). Not only that but that this very word is in itself,

special. However, the quality of the word "prayer" being special has been clarified not to hold that feature as a word belonging to English. Rather, it does so as a manifestation of language as a general phenomenon. Thus, it has a conceptual nature not tied to particular languages (Alvarez, 2019), like German or any other particular language.

Although, as it has been said, this "word" or concept may have a corresponding manifestation in many languages. Among these languages, Spanish, Italian and French have been mentioned (Alvarez, 2019), but it applies to many more ones, for example German. This particular language is the main focus of this article.

In order to focus on German language, and being able to work on that effectively, we will have to specifically focus on the "manifestation" of the concept of prayer into German language. And the manifestation of that in German is the word "Gebet".

The logical questions in this case are: What is "Gebet"? and, Is it a perfect equivalent of "prayer"? And we have two options: If we assumed it is not, we would have to abandon this quest, given we would be falling within the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis (Muasya, 2023) realm, preventing us from carrying out the analysis.

On the contrary, if we assume it is, then we can begin the analysis of the word "Gebet" in a theory-first-step fashion. A step like this begins with some kind of linguistic flow like the one that follows:

Something like saying "Gott, hier ist mein Gebet" ... "mein Gebet", "mein Gott" and mein Gebet. Where is the borderline between the concept of *Gebet* and its corresponding word in German? "Gott, hören Sie mein Gebet" ... What is special about the word "Gebet"? "Gott, hören Sie mein Gebet" ... What is Gebet, What is Gebet...

, in which we can get some grasp of the depth a concept like *Gebet* can have. The analysis has already begun, but it is not clear it can continue, given the unpredictable behavior of the concept of prayer, once under the microscope.

We can aim at focusing on the word "Gebet" in itself. Although the linguistic flow already shown is an example that a word like "Gebet" or any other word, is likely to be in a bilingual context, it is clear this word works much better in a

context with German words only. Maybe there are some more insights that can be considered. For example, the word "Gebet" seems to be similar to the word "Gott", which is in part, an element of the concept of *Gebet*.

Additionally, we think the right approach for this topic has to be postchomskian-like. This can be aimed at through Prayer/"Prayer" Duality (Alvarez, 2019, 2020), the metaphysical linguistic research line we have been developing in the last years.

There are many other perspectives and angles that can be taken. However, we honestly think an apparently rudimentary and yet deep and productive step to approach the concept of *Gebet*, is reflecting on German grammar with a metaphysical mindset, since we may find many complexities within both the rational and metaphysical realm.

Another path to follow is the notion of algorithm. Maybe a research of this kind is underlied by an algorithm related to the concept of *Gebet*, although this might be material for further research. All these insights end up here, since current theory does not allow to go any further.

However, a final speculation is possible. Maybe the application of Prayer/"Prayer" Duality research to the concept of *Gebet*, can yield some kind of metaphysical information, able to explain some subconscious processing within the mind/brain and Prayer/"Prayer" Duality. As usual, it is something that only time and future research on the topic, will tell.

4 CONCLUSION

In this article we explored the application of Prayer/"Prayer" Duality research into German language. Rather than looking for fundamental findings, this initial effort was meant to be the pillar of a new path within Prayer/"Prayer" Duality research, in this case German language. Future research on this matter will shed more light on the topic and the new path found.

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