

Structural Analysis of Complex Verbs Which Based On Simple Verbs in Persian

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Abstract. In this article will be illustrated development ways of verb lexicon in Persian language. In addition to this, thoughts of L.S.Pessikov and linguist M. P. Botiny about verbs which is given in article named “فارسی زبان عقیم” have been examined.

In addition to this, in given article will be discussed that nowadays in Persian language to express an action or a situation new simple and prefixal verbs are not being formed, but to illuminate them are being used complex verbs. In article will be talked about these problems.

Key words and expressions: simple, complex and prefixed verbs.

In Persian language verb has an essential place among other word categories. It is distinguished not only by its meaning, but also by its abundance of forms. The concept of action-state expressed in verbs is interdependent with time, probability, relation, indirect categories. In addition to this, by using verbs are expressed other meaning of action such as positivity or negativity of action.

In the Persian, there are simple, complex, and superficial forms of verbs.

Currently in Persian language for expressing action or state (if there were not word for showing this action) is not made new simple or perforated verb, but is made complex verb.

The following ways of development are provided in the Persian language: 1) Simple verbstake new meaning as a result of combination with prefixes; 2) in a base of “noun-verb” model creating new verb; 3) Creation a new common verb based on frazeological modeling. The combination of the above mentioned methods is considered as a productive. Existing prefix verbs are an ancient type, and are not yet available in the current Persian language. According to the Iranian scientist L. S. Peysikov, "the historical mission of verbal prefix must be considered as a completed". Simple and prefixed verbs are not made in the current Persian language. Compilation of complex verbs has compressed other forms of creating verb.

The Iranian linguist M. R. Botini in his article, named “زبان عقیم فارسی” states that: "The simple verbs are not being made in the modern Persian language,

and the number of simple verbs that have come to us from the past has diminished day by day and goes out of circulation and are being replaced by common verbs.

باسر استین عرق پیشانیم را پاک کردم

I raised my sweat from my forehead with my sleeves

داشتم تخته سیاه را نگاه می کردم و به حرفهای آقای حیدری گوش می دادم. (مرادی کرمانی. قصه های محید. 1374 ص 15).

I looked at the desk and listened to Mrs. Haydar's words.

چرا گریه می کنی بی بی. (مرادی کرمانی. قصه های محید. 1374 ص 15).

Why are you crying grandmother?

In given examples verb گوش دادن - And پاک کردن - پاکیدن gave its place to verb گوشیدن گریستن - گریه کردن

Jole Rustampur also reaffirms Dr. Botin's thoughts mentioned above in his articlenamed "Productivity of Persian Language" and says that in the current Persian language, by using ordinary way is not being made simple verb from noun or adjective, and the process of complex expression rather than simple verbs highlights

Dr. Honlari also lists the simplest verbs that appear repeatedly in Persian in his book named "The History of the Persian language". There are 277 simple verbs. Some of them have not being used and currently is not used in literary or even oral ways.

According to Y. A. Rubinchik, the term "verbalization" should be applied to verbs because simple and prefixed verbs are not involved in word formation and considered as a closed group. The number of complex verbs is increasing steadily on the basis of the "Noun + Verb" phraseological model. Consequently, as a result of forming steady verb combinations new and new join verbs are appearing.

Muhammad RizoOdel also states in his article named "Verbs in Persian language" that simple verbs are being reduced from day to day and complicated verbs are replacing them, and that about 3,000 common verbs were collected, andin 1056 of them verb (kardan) came as an auxiliary verb.

According to Y. A. Rubinchik nature of complex verb and its relation to complex word, place of complex verb in language system, grammar and phraseology field has not been defined yet.

As a source for the study of this problem, the novel "Parichehr" which was written by Muaddabpur(Tegeren, 1378), the story "Mohi" which is given in MuradKermoni's "QessehoiMajid" were choosen. Our goal is to identify models of complex verbs that are created by "dividing" simple words.

In persian language complex verb is made by "breaking up" and "dividing" simple verbs. They can be called febrile pyrophrases.As the first component of such complex verbs can be considered the basis of the verb, the conventional form and the name of the movement. These complex verbs according to semantic

relationships between verb and simple verb, that was base to form that word, can be divided into following groups.

1. Forming base of verbs which is made by noun (and adjective) + auxiliary verb model:

raqsqskardan “dancing” - raqsidan رقصیدن

jangkardan “fighting” - jangidan جنگیدن

Sometimes noun part of common verb takes addition به

be anjāmrasāndan “complete” - anjāmidan انجامیدن

بعد از این که دعاش تموم شد • اشکها شو پاک کرد و به طرف من بر گشت و گفت. (مودب پور. م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-568)

After completing praying, he wiped his tears, turned towards me and told.

بچه ام رو برق خشک کرده بود. (مودب پور. م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-568)

My child was stricken by electric power

2. Noun with suffix -e which is made by present base of simple verb + auxiliary verb model:

laughing” - xandidan خندیدن

gerye kardan (be geryeoftodan) - gerye کردن (به گریه افتادن)
“crying”

ناله می کردم. زاری می زدم ولی بگو اگر از سنگ صدا در می آمد؟

(مودب پور. م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-136)

I was complaining, grumbling. But tell me, does stone make sound?

ولی من گریه نکردم همین باعث شد که پدرم منو بیشتر بزنه.

(مودب پور. م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-63)

But I did not cry. It was the cause of more beating me by father.

3. Past tense base of simple and prefix verb + auxiliary verb model

“to buy” - xaridkardan خرید کردن - xaridan خریدن

“weave” - boftkardan بافت کردن - boftan بافتن

فرهاد، از هیچ چیز کوتاهی نکن. پول که به اندازه کافی داری. صورت حساب بیمارستان رو من از اینجا پرداخت می کنم.

(مودب پور. م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-531)

Farxod do not be so shy, you have enough money. I will pay hospital purchases from here.

دلت نمی خواد کمی هم خرید کنی؟

(مودب پور. م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-548)

Would you like to buy some?

4. Noun with ش- suffix which is formed from present form of simple verb + auxiliary verb model
ozmuzdan – آزمایش کردن “to check”
oroyesh dodan – آرایش دادن “to decorate”
و قتیکه ما می توانیم مثل دو تا انسان کامل با هم حرف بزیم چه اشکالی داره که یکبار ازمایش کنیم شاید این کدورت ها از بین بره؟
(مودب پور.م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-60)

If we can talk like two perfect people, and if we try once is it has any guilt?
Maybe if the misery disappears.

5. Past participle form of simple and prefix ferbs + auxiliary verb model.
omixte kardan – آمیخته کردن “to mix”
bar ovarde kardan – بر آورده کردن “to accomplish”
در اون لحظه از صمیم قلب از جداوند خواستم که آرزوی همه رو بر آورده کنه. (مودب پور.م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-179)

At that moment I truly asked from god that everyone’s wishes will come true

ممنونم فرهاد که آخرین آرزوش رو بر آورده کردی!
(مودب پور.م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-601)
“I am glad, Farxod, make his last dream come true!”

6. Joining synonyms by equal connector “O”+ auxiliary verb
kushidan – کوشیدن “to act”
geristan, nolidan – گریستن, نالیدن “to cry”
Gerye-o-nole kardan – گریه و ناله کردن
مادرم با بقیه خانمها هم در گوشه دیگر سالنمشغول گفت و شنود شدند.
(مودب پور.م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-46)

My mother was busy by talking with other women in the corner of the room

7. Present participle form of simple verbs + auxiliary verb
xandon sho’dan – خندان شدن “to laugh”
ovizon kardan – آویزان کردن “to hang”
...چقدر طلا و جواهر به خودشان آویزان می کردند.
(مودب پور.م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-566)

How many jeweler used to wear themselves?
من هر جا که باشم تورا دوست دارم و برات نگرانم
(مودب پور.م. پریچهر. -تهران. 1378. ص-568)

Wherever I am, I love you and take care on you.

8. Present form base of simple verbs + auxiliary verbs

Ozordan – آزاردن – ozor dodan – آزار دادن, ozor rasondan – آزار رساندن
Ferifan – فریفندن – ferib dodan – فریف دادن

Sometimes noun part of common verbs take prefix “be”
Jushidan – جوشیدن – be jush omdan – به جوش آمدن

تمام قالیچه ها به قیمت خوب فروش رفته بودند.
(مودب پور.م.پریچهر.تهران.1378.ص-421)
All carpets have been sold in a good price.

خانم پیر سری تکون داد و گفت.
(مودب پور.م.پریچهر.تهران.1378.ص-29)
Old woman nodded and told.

9. Present and past form base of simple verbs + auxiliary verb model.

Goft-o-gu – گفتگو کردن – goftan – گفتن “to talk”

Shostshu kardan – شستشو کردن – shostan – شستن “to wash”
بعد از اینکه برادرم رو توی همون استخر غسل کردند و شستشو دادند ته باغ دفنش کردند.
(مودب پور.م.پریچهر.تهران.1378.ص-86)

After making my brother ghusl, buried him inside of the garden.

10. Past form base of two verbs + auxiliary verb model

شما باید اجازه بدید که اونها مدتی رفت و آمد داشته باشند.
You should allow to meet them.

11. Present form base of complex verbs + auxiliary verb model.

Qoli boftan – قالی بافتن – qolibofi kardan – قالی بافی کردن “to knit carpet”

Ozr xostan – عذر خواستن – ozr xohi kardan – عذر خواهی کردن “to ask sorry”

بهبش گفتم می دونی عزت من قبل از اینکه زن امراله بشم قالی
بافی می کردم. (مودب پور.م.پریچهر.تهران.1378.ص-408)

I told him, you know Izzat, till getting maddied to Amrulloh I used to knit carpet.

11. Present form base of prefix verbs – auxiliary verb model

Vorixtan – ریختن – voriz kardan – وا ریز کردن “to pay”

Vodoshtan – vodorkardan – “to induce”

هزینه بیمارستان را قبلاً در ایران به حساب واریز کرده بودیم.
(مودب پور.م.پریچهر.تهران.1378.ص-536)

We have paid hospital fee in advance in Iran.
امراله رو وادار کرده بودیم که این خونه رو بنام عزت کنه.

(مودب پور.م.پریچهر.تهران.1378.ص-460)

I forced Amrullah to give this home to Izzat's name

As a conclusion can be said that, the complex verbs represent a specific movement, such as prefixes and noun based verbs. Their formation comes back to the period of the Middle Persian language and, in the present stage of the language, undoubtedly prevails in quantitative terms.

Examining the structure of complex verbs allows them to be divided into two groups:

- A) Common verbs made by breaking simple verbs
- B) Noun + auxiliary verb type combination

There were found 12 models of complex verbs, created by "breaking up" simple verbs. Noun part expressed by noun verbs constitute the largest group of complex verbs. It was found that the synonymy was not the same as the simplest and complex verbs of the above mentioned. Some of them have the same meanings, but some of them have the same meaning in some respects

noun + verbs are combined with noun, adjective, adverb, and so on. The basic meaning, that is, the lexical meaning is expressed in the noun of the verb. Auxiliary verbs are at different levels of ignorance.

By analysing of materials was observed that, creating complex verbs is suppressing other methods of making verbs. Analysis of 5 pages of Sodik Khidoyat's story "Obji Khanom" which was published in 1930 and Muaddapur's "Parichehr" which was published in 1999 has given following results:

Name of book	simple verb	Common verb
آبجی خانم	60	36
پریچهر	46	72

As well as through the analysis of newspaper materials, by creating common verbs, compression of other forms of verbalization has been observed. The study of structure of verbs on two pages of اطلاعات and سلامت newspapers were published in Iran showed the following results:

Name of composition	Simple verb	Common verb
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اطلاعات	70	38
سلامت	40	70

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