

Comparative analysis of the 5th century Hijri and modern Persian texts from the perspective of the Morphology

Sara Mohammadi Moghaddam¹, Dr. Mahmoud Ramazanzadeh Lak²

¹M.A in General Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities, Payam Noor University of Mashhad

²Assistant Professor, Payam Noor University of Mashhad

Abstract: This paper will investigate "morphology of 5th century Hijri texts and comparison with modern Persian" and based on the theory of Chomsky's generative transformational model. Research tools in this article, are most from the books of Bayhaqi, Siyasatnama and Chahar Maghaleh from 5th century texts. The two books Khorshid Maghreb and 100 years of writing stories, which are today paragraphed proses are given. The results of the hypothesises in this paper show that: 1 – Frequency of extensive words in 5th century's texts is more in comparison with compound and compound-derivative words in modern Persian texts. 2 – With revival of affixes and combinations that have been used in 5th century's texts we can use them in today writingsword-formation. 3 – Persian language is a suffix one.

[Sara Mohammadi Moghaddam, Mahmoud Ramazanzadeh Lak. **Comparative analysis of the 5th century Hijri and modern Persian texts from the perspective of the Morphology.** *N Y Sci J* 2015;8(5):16-21]. (ISSN: 1554-0200). <http://www.sciencepub.net/newyork>. 4

Keywords: 5th century's texts, morphology, affixing, extensive, modern Persian texts, simple prose

1. Introduction

5th century texts to expand the scope and interpretation of texts and Material combinations of linguistic features such as compositing, and affixing have benefited. Deliberation in the choice of words and combinations of them is to be investigated, "Understanding the meaning of words and considering the use of a writer from the needless waste and the use of synonyms and words and on the other hand will be removed and eloquent prose is manifested" (Tabatabai, 2001: 825).

Frequency of words and interpretations of the Persian language spoken in the Persian dictionaries, not registered. Hence, sometimes described as the history of ancient Persian literature Bayhaqi, and sometimes it is difficult to explain the meaning given in the dictionary for the word is mentioned. While using common sense among people, especially speakers Khorasani, can be realized in the structure of words and expressions, and the ambiguity and confusion in the meaning ruined. That is why the dialects, literary texts are of great help to solve some problems, "especially because dialects spoken dialects of Persian Khorasan often finish fourth, fifth and sixth centuries AH" (Zomorodian, 312: 2004).

In this article we have tried to explore the simple words used in the text of the 5th century and their efforts to revitalize the richness of Persian add, on the other hand derivative of the links in the active mode and the word combination.

1. The necessity and importance of research

Persian texts of the 5th century and much valuable ancient texts can be a good source for linguistic and literary studies. For example, over-

reliance on Western terms, as well as the Arabic word that has taken over our words, the literature makes it difficult to understand. Advancement of Science, followed by a massive influx of Science and Technology to the body language Persian word for word the way it is tighter, because the penetration of these words in Persian words for them has gone faster than equivalent.

Faced Persian language, culture and civilization, it is a great new face is that of expressing new concepts.

In such a situation one way of facing the Farsi language is one of the European languages (eg English) to adopt as the language of science, and the Persian literary use only on a daily basis and sometimes the solution irreparable damage to the body of the Persian language and culture and national identity brings and here we must refer to their ancient literary treasures dust from the lean and rich vocabulary and expressions that take them to recover and fertilize them. The authors of the texts of the 5th century AD were discovered this great Linguistics mystery which should increase the frequency and power of the meaning of words and the words broke from different angles. So they can increase their language and we prove that the Persian language, if viewed from this perspective, is not sterile. Texts of these helps to clarify the meanings of words and compounds, able to understand the language of the early period, learning style and understand the causes of success or poor quality of work and the promise of spring: "Understanding the causes of the rise and decline of prose" (Jahandideh, 59: 1999)

In this paper we present strategies to revive the forgotten words that is a fear, activation affixes and word combinations used in the context of the 5th century to the present and appreciate the beauty of a work in comparison with other works of importance and urgency of addressing this issue that in the end all, just reading, writing, and it just brings understanding and promote the Persian language would be added to that extent.

2. Review of the literature

This word in the West since Plato and Aristotle the philosopher and Dastourian has spread (Robbins, 1991: 67). Including Plato's divided into two parts nominal and current. Syntactic and morphological analyzes were further divided the beginning. He added another class to this class, he also described the word that means the same language is used in the manufacture of biodegradable elements is significantly smaller.

The idea of "grammar transformation germ" or briefly "grammar transformation," the first time in 1957, the book "Syntactic Structures" by contemporary American linguist Noam Chomsky was released, and in 1965 another book of the same linguist, known as "aspects of the theories being" found new developments. From this time onwards, also by Chomsky and other linguists some, constantly expanding and revising theory has been carried out. In fact, the theory of grammar transformation, to explore and describe the language in the new landscape spread before the eyes of researchers.

Katamba says I generative approach is the basic unit is a morpheme. (Katamba, 1993) in the early nineteenth century, researchers have reconstructed Indo-European language in the spotlight and Franz Bopp in 1816 and the results of their study comparing grammatical endings of words in Sanskrit, Latin, Persian and published Sir William Jones's claims about the common ancestor of these languages are confirmed. (Ibid: 3)

Kiparsky spent his time to expand vocabulary model 1972 and 1982, changes were made. The theoretical basis for this great linguist is the term foundation.

One of the theories that Marantz foods and the word were offered a theory of distributive spending was introduced in 1993. Within this theory is applicable to the Persian language, because it seems to be a certain place in the Persian language and morphological processes in areas such as fashion, done. (Halle & Marantz, 1993)

Aronof fully in mind that we do not keep your word, "Went to" separate the mind and the "A" and when we can separate the word "behavior" to make, but if we treat the mind, or a way to make new words closes.

In the essay "Thoughts on the name of" Chomsky said that he ordered a portion of the base, which consists of rules category (= rule making group), which all tissues - are free, and vocabulary, which consists of entries where each entry is specified as a set of attributes. In addition to the basic recipe is a set of torque acting on the deep structure and surface structure is produced in the wake of the recent transformation. He set the foundation for the transformation rules of syntax (the command) are called. Command also has a set of phonological rules that operate on the surface and finally the symmetry (ie pronunciation) they lose. (Dabir Moghadam, 2011: 296)

McCarthy (1972) argues that the Semitic languages, words are derived from the roots of three matches, and sometimes two matches, but the language is consistent frequency Tuesday. For example, the root of the Arabic language school Tuesday compatible "k t b" is derived. In addition to the above theoretical Katamba also believes in hybrid languages such as Persian and Turkish meanings of root words, affixes join constructed, but in languages such flections Semitic languages (Arabic and Hebrew) words is obtained by changing the inner root and not through the roots and affixes to get together.

Mathews is believed to be attached to the morpheme, the words are important, so the theory Mathews also in Persian language link does not respond. Because of language concepts, linked by joining affixes to the root words (Morpheme), it is important. (Mathews, 1974)

Eshghi Khorasani (2000) in his article entitled "Investigation word Shahnameh (compound words)," which is close to the subject of this article. The paper is structured and how it is expressed only compound words with the meaning of each word, and no explanation of how the term is used.

Khormaei (2008) entitled "Principles making new words and terms are made public," the other articles in the field of construction of words that need to be addressed. The author believes that the reason is always the most important concern of the Academy in different periods, the Persian words in both the public and experts.

The words of ancient texts, not only in terms of the language used, but in enriching and improving the habit of writing and rhetoric, literary language. "Explore the Persian language, literature and literary figure of the value of these works, the more of a relationship with the Persian language. Persian language, we will guard against the invasion of foreign languages in the form of the figure of the Persian retard "(Ghasemi, 1997: 6).

3. Morphology process in Persian

The main motivation for morphology, explain what is fresh and easy messaging. Furthermore, expression of feelings and emotions that a person loses is pointed. And interpretations not normally respond to them, as well as the beauty of creation and defamiliarization. These motives are of the normal term. But there's another motive that morphology will require a planned and organized. It is concerned with preserving the cultural identity of the country to certain centers, which leads remedy against the invasion of foreign words, and this is something that is involved with the Academy.

In recent decades, a number of scientists, simple verbs have preferred than compound verbs. Simplicity that they have used verbs is divided into two groups. The first group is verbs which today do not apply, it is obvious that most professional's verbs do not have exactly the same as the old concept, but in the sense of self, which is not unconnected with the old sense, have used, (Tabatabai, 2001: 21-22).

"The most important way to form a scientific word, or change the source of the so-called fake source has gotten." "In Farsi as well as English, French, Arabic and many nouns or adjectives, verbs other languages must be derived in order to make it to get your problem resolved." Another way that should be used for scientific term, taking the derivative of the verb that is used in Persian, this means that the derivative of the analogy, whether the derivatives are not used in the past or currently are not common. (Bateni 1993: 230-231)

Using simple words or free can combine and develop the synergies can be passed on. But all we have 14500 free morphemes has not actually passed on synergies. So our job is to be passed on synergistic processes in simple terms derived from ancient texts and thereby provide a model for our modern morphology. We have revived the moribund and instead of duplicate the current element connected to each verb means to transmit inaccurate and unclear, the use of affixes to the meaning of the word, the more original and better spread and respect the principle of linguistic economy.

4. Facing the New Persian language and culture

Precious treasures prose texts from the 5th century Persian considered the durability and authenticity of the work, to show the uniqueness of it. There are simple words and prefixes each language diversity in terms of capacity-building assistance. Fourth to sixth century's Persian language has the capacity to actually provide this feature in Modern Persian gradually disappeared. Use verbs in the combined result of lower fertility. Thus, the recovery of simple verbs and prefixes cause principle of linguistic economy and it also paves the derivation of

the verb and the power of language added productivity.

The authors of the texts of the fifth century AD, the great secret of linguistics should be understood that the meaning of the word frequency and increased the power and influence of different angles in the word. So they can increase their language and we prove that the Persian language, if viewed from this perspective, is not sterile. (Jahandideh, 59: 1999)

5. Assumptions

This study examined the following hypothesizes:

1 – Frequency of extensive words in 5th century's texts is more in comparison with compound and compound-derivative words in modern Persian texts.

2 – With revival of affixes and combinations that have been used in 5th century's texts we can use them in today writings word-formation.

3 – Persian language is a suffix one.

6. Methodology

This paper, based on the Chomsky's transformational generative model. Vocabulary study tool is the 5th century literature. The words are most from Tarikh Bayhaqi, Siyasatnama and Chahar Maghaleh from 5th century literature. The two books Khorshid Maghreb and 100 years of writing stories in Iran, which are today paragraphed prose are also given. In this study we examine the words of the book have been extracted from each of the five examples cited page. First, the word structure is examined, the meaning or meanings of the terms in the fifth century literature reviewed, the different meanings of the word as a Dehkhoda culture, especially given the overwhelming proof is extracted.

Tarikh Bayhaqi has more words than the other books in size and simple prose books! In simple words, as to the accuracy of the meanings and implications of seeking spiritual makeup is gone. It can be one of the most expressive and fluent prose works on the evolution of Persian prose.

A simple and free flowing prose of Siasatnama book and terms of complexity and it is abundant in beautiful combinations. Chahar Maghaleh written for the old and the brevity and simplicity of word and phrase meaning saturated and free from verbal industries (except a few) and empty words and sentences synonymous (with the exception of a few positions) and the Connecting the intertwining strands health composition and clearly visualize the content and meaning of the words and expressions used to describe Tom and his place among the noblest of literary prose books of Qaboos Nameh and Siasatnameh.

Khorshid Maghreb is one of the modern Persian paragraphed prose has written by Mohammadreza Hakimi. The fourteen chapters in books and on the

absence of the Imam is expected task. The style of writing is more a combination of words and simple words it can be seen below.

The book of 100 years of writing stories in Iran is today's unparagraphed prose. Hassan Abedini author has tried to compare stories and novels of the period and the period story from that period is noted. In writing this book, like other contemporary prose books more than words and simple combination of the words was used.

6-1 morphological descriptions of the Persian language

Persian word grammar is divided into four categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2008: 7), and the construction of the four categories: simple, derived, compound and derivative-compound (Vahidian Kamyar, 2010: 61).

6-1-1 extensive

Persian word grammar is divided into four categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2008: 7), and the construction of the four categories: extensive, derived, compound and derivative-compound (Vahidian Kamyar, 2010: 61).

The paper concludes with a review of the structure of words and the first research hypothesis we got to the second hypothesis that the revival of affixes and word combinations used in the literature of the fifth century and the help of the word today.

6-1-2 derived

Derived from the two types of current and non-current derivative is mentioned. As the name suggests, the current derived from the verb prefix included and non-current derivative is comprised of two types of prefixes and suffixes (Kalbasi, 1992: 155).

6-1-3 Compound

In Persian word consisting of the building divided into two general categories, current and non-current (Shaghghi, 2010: 38).

6-1-4 derived compound

Derived words - Persian literature composed in the fifth century AD, Persian literature today is like a combination of derivatives and compounds, which can be seen in the building and combine them to make the derivative. Kalbasi (1992) thus making it a subset of composite construction and a separate section for it does not have it.

6-2 5th century text books

In this paper, the term of the fifth century texts that is based on the word into four categories: simple, derivative, derivative-ink and ink have been divided into separate books according to the terms described above.

6.3 Statistics of Sample frequent words of the texts of the 5th century AD, by simple, derived, compound and derivatives – Combined.

Table 1: Sample frequent words of the texts of the 5th century AD

Tarikh Beyhaqi	Chahar Maghaleh	Siasatnama	Vocabulary
17	15	11	Simple
21	0	0	Derived
9	11	8	Compound
5	6	3	Derived compound



Figure 1: Sample frequent words of the text of the fifth century AD

6-4 Statistics of Sample frequent words of the modern Persian texts, by simple, derived, compound and derivatives – Combined

Table 2: Sample frequent words of the modern Persian texts

One Hundred Years of fiction in Iran	Khorshid Maghreb	Vocabulary
3	5	Simple
5	7	Derived
11	13	Compound
5	3	Derived compound

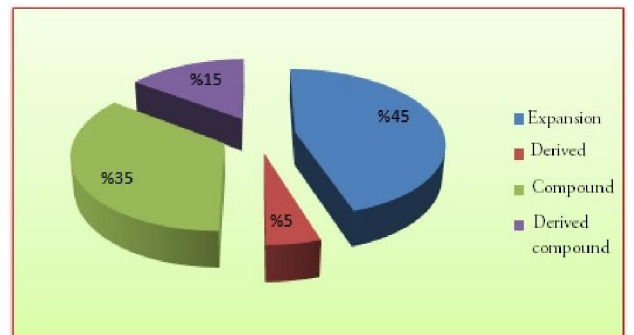


Figure 2: the number of words of the modern Persian literature

6.5 The total number of words of chosen five pages of the 5th century texts

Table 3: The total number of words of chosen five pages of the 5th century texts

Beyhaqi History	Four articles	Siasatnama	Vocabulary
400	450	450	Simple
450	50	50	Derived
100	300	350	Compound
50	200	150	Derived compound

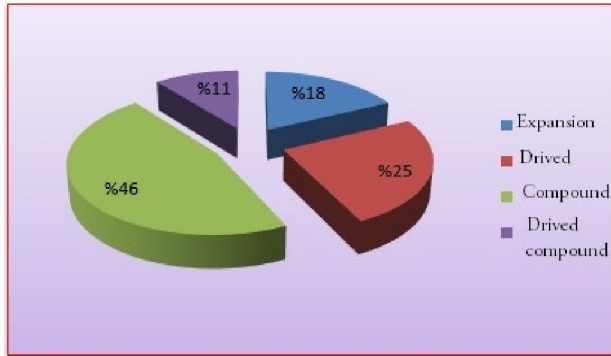


Figure 3: The total number of words of chosen five pages of the 5th century texts

6.6 The total number of words of chosen five pages of modern Persian texts

Table 4: The total number of words of chosen five pages of modern Persian texts

100 years of writing stories in Iran (eight hundred words)	Khorshid Maghreb (seven hundred words)	Vocabulary
100	100	Simple
200	200	Derived
400	350	Compound
100	50	Derived compound

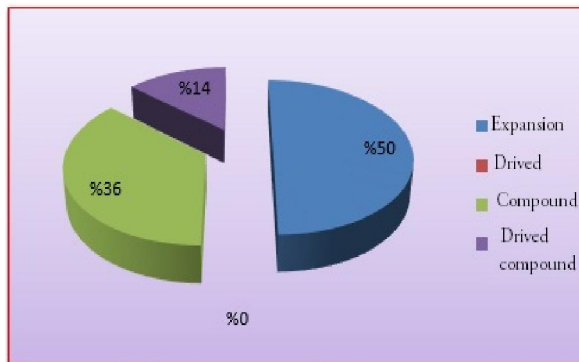


Figure 4: The total number of words of chosen five pages of the modern Persian texts

Conclusion:

This paper concludes with a review of the structure of words and the first research hypothesis we got to the second hypothesis that the revival of affixes and word formation used in the texts of the 5th century and the help of the word today. The words that are made by combining are more than words that can be created through derivation, meanwhile, the combined processes of derivation processes is much smaller and easier and perhaps this is why it tends to be more common in Modern Persian. But must remain unaware of the derivation and recovery simple words; compound words to help in terms of trying to be more examples noted that today there is no equivalent, or if there is either combined or additional attribute or a foreign word is used instead, like "Nocturnal", which is the time between dawn and dawn, when today we have a word for it and finally we reached the third hypothesis is that the Persian language extension, because most of the verbs in Persian texts, there are built using prefixes and in this sense it can be said that prefix verbs in Persian literature. So check with simple words, the derivative of the compound to the conclusion that can be raised out of the Persian language and affixes and words in the word used, the productivity in your search language are important. The current prefixes, as mentioned, are of particular importance. The simple words, especially verbs in terms of the basic elements as simple words were complex.

In the end, the author concludes, the term process is a minor component of linguistic competence and it cannot be monopolized by scholars or organizations. Word of the principles that make Guyana speak the language unconsciously obeys it. Every word must be conscious of the function of morphology, these principles are:

- A) To minimize the resistance of the neologism.
- B) the application of the rules in terms of breeding.
- C) compliance with the limitations of the term.
- D) The word should be done based on the words and vocabulary. (The first word is a fundamental principle and follow the principles of the second, third and fourth principle is needed to achieve).

References:

- Ahmadi Givi, H. and Anvari, H. (2008). Persian Grammar, Volume II, Tehran, school publication.
- Batani, M.R. (1993). The derivation of the word, in the Proceedings of the Seminar on the Persian language and the language of science, Tehran University Publishing Centre.
- Bayhaqi, A. (2004), History of Bayhaqi, and to try to correct the dr. Ali Akbar Fayyaz and dr.

- MJ Yahaghi, Fourth Edition, Mashhad, Ferdowsi University Press.
4. Hakimi, M. (2001), Sun West (absence of expectation and obligation), Nineteenth Edition, Tehran, Islamic Culture Publishing Office.
 5. Jahandideh, S. (1999), in the absence of metaphor, Rasht, Choubak Publication.
 6. Khormaei, AR (2008), Principles of construction words and terms of rebuilding, Journal of Language and Literature, Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Mashhad, Mashhad, Faculty of Literature and Humanities.
 7. Dabirmoghadam, M. (2011), Theoretical Linguistics: Formation and Development of Generative Grammar, SAMT Publication.
 8. Robbins, R. (1991), A Short History of Linguistics, Translation Ali grateful, Tehran, Markaz Publication.
 9. Zomorodian, A. (2007), making Farsi, Tehran, SAMT Publication.
 10. Shaghghi, V. (2010), Foundations of spending. Tehran, SAMT Publication.
 11. Tabatabai, A. (2001), the need for and barriers word, Tabatabai, magazine publishing knowledge, 9: 28-33.
 12. Tabatabai, A. (2007), spent Persian, Bokhara Journal, 63: 212-242.
 13. Abedini, H. (1996), One Hundred Years of fiction in Iran, Tehran, Tondar Publication.
 14. Asgari, L. (2006), involved Persian words in Russian, a journal of the Academy, No. 29. S 150-174.
 15. Eshghi Khorasani, V. (2000), creating words in Shahnameh (compound words), Master Thesis.
 16. Ghasemi, H. (1997), Persian grammar on Bayhaqi, MSc thesis, Department of Literature martyr Beheshti University.
 17. Kalbasi, I. (1992), make derivative words in Persian Today, Tehran, and Institute for Cultural Studies.
 18. Nezami Aroozi Samarkandi, A. (1996), four articles, Tehran, Diba Publication.
 19. Nezam-al-molk, H. (2006). Siasatnama, sixth edition, Tehran, sphere publication.
 20. Najafi, A. (2006), wrong to write (culture difficulties in Persian), Twelfth Edition, Tehran University Markaz Publication.
 21. Vahidian Kamyar, T. et al (2010), Persian (the first year of secondary school textbooks). Fourteenth Edition, Tehran, Office authored textbooks.
 22. Halle, M. and Martanza, A. (1993). Distributed Morphology and Pieces of inflection, MIT press.
 23. Katamba, F. (1993), Morphology, London : Macmillan Press ltd.
 24. Mathews, p. h. (1974), Morphology, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

4/26/2015