

Analysis Compound Verbs Transformation in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi

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Abstract: Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi is one of Persian old texts owns many Persian characteristics. Analyzing compound verbs is the aim of this article. In this research, verb compounds were collected on the considered subject through note-taking and analyzed in library research mode. Then, they were analyzed thoroughly. Results show that although Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi was authored 10 decades ago, most of verb compounds in this work are in accordance with the recent ones and the available differences indicate stylistics specifications appropriate with the era when the book was written.

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1. Introduction

Tarikh-e-Masoudi known as Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi is one of the worthless works in Persian literature and history and the well-known Iranian historian's, Khawaja Aboufazel Mohammad Ibn Hossein Beyhaqi, art of writing which best describes the Ghaznavids' era. Furthermore, the specifications of Persian prose style in the Ghaznavids and Seljuks I era (450-550) are presented in the book.

Therefore, no historical, grammatical, and geographical angle is left unseen in this book from historians.

"Combination has been a vital procedure in making verbs. Simple verbs can be combined with nouns, adjectives, adverbs and prepositions.

The most common simple verbs combine with the mentioned elements to make compound verbs are "*Kardan, Shodan, Zadan, Dadan* literally translated as (to do, to become, to beat, to give). Other verbs used in the structure of compound verbs are "*Khordan, Amadan, Dashtan, Gereftan*" literary translated as (to eat, to come, to have, to get)."

Mahoutian (1999:268) believes that compound verbs are the most frequent verbs in Persian, especially in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi, structurally.

Some kind of combination and simplification were born in Persian verb application and most of simple archaic verbs were replaced by compound verbs. Hence, compound verbs are highly significant in Persian.

"All old grammatical rules related to making verbs were observed in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi era; except the fact that subjunctive aspect was used to refer to continuous stative aspect." (Plank, Frans, 1984).

2. Compound Verbs

"All compound verbs with bases are made as "base + verb element." The base has a grammatical

role in the combination which is presented as noun phrase, adjective phrase or prepositional phrase (Masako Himeno. 2001).

In a compound verb the core of verb structure and auxiliary verb lose meaning and a third meaning is born instead which is not irrelative to the meanings of each element." (Mahyar, 1997: 177) "

A compound word is composed of words, semi-words, or the combination of both, so that the combination elements lose their phonetic, grammatical or syntactic specifications." (Gross, M. (1997)) "A compound word refers to a word which is composed of more than one single meaningful unit; such a structure can be.

The combination of some words or the combination of one word with a verb base which are referred to as a compound word (a good-natured man) or two.

The combination of base with an affix referred to as a compound derivative word.

" In Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi there are several compound verbs composed of nouns, adjective, or any other element with verbs".

Persian compound verbs are regarded as a single unit in terms of meaning; however, grammatically they are regarded as a two-element structure which has two different modes, for example "*Fariftan* (to deceive)" equals with "to play tricks on somebody" however.

It can be separated to two elements grammatically; the first element is "trick" can be regarded as the core of a noun phrase and can be expanded like a noun phrase".

Each language signs or words own a phonetic form and a conceptual meaning;

In other words, each word is like a bowl; what's in it is the content and meaning. Every word can be analyzed out of system of that language, individually and no component of a language can be analyzed

outside the whole system” (Rypka, Jan. 1968).

For example “majles” in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi has no meaning individually; therefore, in order to understand its meaning, the word should be placed inside a sentence or in relation with other language signs so that the conceptual and grammatical aspects turn out.

In a combination with “Kardan” the word “majles kardan” finds a new meaning (to consult).

In addition to verb elements, compound verbs can be composed of nouns, adjectives, adverbs or prepositions.

2.1. Types of Compound Verbs in Terms of a Non-verb Element

2.1.1. Noun + Verb

- /emzā kardan/ (ibid: 16) (to sign)
- /roy āvardan/ (ibid: 17) (to go toward)
- /fāreq gaštan/ (ibid: 63) (to get relaxed and free)
- /xalat dādan/ (ibid: 74) (to denote robe of honour)
- /hāzer kardan/ (ibid: 77) (to get ready)
- /vāqef gaštan/ (ibid: 149) (to get aware)
- /hsdis kardan/ (ibid: 161) (to narrate a story)
- /dast gereftan/ (Beyhaqi: 162) (to give a hand to someone/ to help somebody)
- /āvāz dādan/ (ibid: 170) (to call someone)
- /dast dādan/ (ibid: 173) (to shake hands, to agree upon something)
- /čašm daštan/ (ibid: 221) (to expect)
- /tarsān koštan/ (ibid: 277)
- /buse dādan/ (ibid: 401) (to give kisses)
- /mohr kardan/ (ibid: 751) (to seal)
- /qārat kardan/ (ibid: 688) (to steal)
- /Del gomārdan/ (ibid: 930) (to fall in love)
- /mesāl dādan/ (ibid: 982) (to command)
- /mār šodan/ (ibid: 925)

2.1.2. Adjective + Verb

- /šād šodan/ (ibid: 33) (to get happy)
- /āze gaštan/ (ibid: 40)
- /bazl kardan/ (ibid: 76) (to denote)
- /ezterāb kardan/ (ibid: 159) (to feel stressed)
- /balā nešastan/ (ibid: 159) (to get calm)
- /malāmat kardan/ (ibid: 161) (to criticize)
- /savāb didan/ (ibid: 162) (to think it advisable)
- /bank kardan/ (ibid: 162)
- /saxt šodan/ (ibid: 280) (to get difficult)
- /qāne šodan/ (ibid: 187) (to get satisfied)
- /qam xordan/ (ibid: 181) (to be sad)
- /niru kardan/ (ibid: 898) (to try hard)
- /xašm gereftan/ (ibid: 925) (to get angry on somebody)
- /šekaste šodan/ (ibid: 947) (to get older)
- /sud dāštan/ (ibid: 995) (to have benefit)
- /motahayer šodan/ (ibid: 996) (to get astonished)
- /šād šodan/ (ibid: 1111) (to get happy)

2.1.3. Adverb + Verb

- /saxt gozāštan/ (ibid: 14)
- /bāz māndan/ (ibid: 57) (to be hindered)
- /saxt daštan/ (ibid: 168)
- /bāz negaristan/ (ibid: 250) (to look at)
- /bāz āmadan/ (ibid: 271) (to come back)
- /farāz āmadan/ (ibid: 656) (to get closer)
- /bāz gaštan/ (ibid: 664) (to come back)

2.1.4. Preposition + Noun + Verb

- /dar del afkandan/ (ibid: 18) (to induce)
- /az dast dādan/ (ibid: 19) (to lose)
- /dar mum gereftan/ (ibid: 23)
- /bar pāy xāstan/ (ibid: 23) (to stand up)
- /dar sar šodan/ (ibid: 41) (to start doing something)
- /dar sar kardan/ (ibid: 74) (to believe in)
- /dar kār āmadan/ (ibid: 74) (to get involved)
- /az dast gaštan/ (ibid: 285) (to give something away)
- /dar sar dāštan/ (ibid: 415) (to think of something)
- /bar sar nahādan/ (ibid: 781) (to accept)
- /bar sar āvaede/ (ibid: 637) (to happen)
- /dar del Māndan/ (ibid: 646) (to keep something as a secret)

3. Compound Verbs in Terms of Verb Elements

Compound verbs are composed of either a single word or a simple verb and have a single and unified meaning such as (to make-up).

The non-grammatical element in such structures is regarded as the grammatical element; hence, it plays a syntactic role in a sentence.

If the grammatical element has a specific role and two meanings are understood from the combination of grammatical and non-grammatical (the simple verb) elements, such a combination cannot be called a compound verb” (Ahmad Givi & Anvari, 1994: 28).

A. “kardan”

- /harakat kardan/ (ibid: 57) (to move)
- /qahr kardan/ (ibid: 150) (to huff)
- /ezterāb kardan/ (ibid: 159) (to get anxious)
- /jelve kaedan/ (ibid: 160) (to show off)
- /rast kardan/ (ibid: 171) (to get prepared)
- /qesmat kardan/ (ibid: 176) (to divide)
- /naql kardan/ (ibid: 179) (to narrate)
- /taaroz kardan/ (ibid: 185) (to make an attack)
- /arze kardan/ (ibid: 418) (to present)
- /andiše kardan/ (ibid: 464) (to consider)
- /xotbe kardan/ (ibid: 445) (to lecture)
- /pare kardan/ (ibid: 938) (to tear up)

B. “Avardan”

- /ruy avardan/ (ibid: 17) (to pay attention to somebody or something)
- /bejāy āvardan/ (ibid: 181) (to do)

/biron āvardan/ (ibid: 183) (to bring out)

C. “*dādan*”

/āvāz dādan/ (ibid: 170) (to call somebody)

/buse dādan/ (ibid: 434) (to give kisses)

/yāri dādan/ (ibid: 925) (to assist somebody)

D. “*gaštan*”

/fāreq gaštan/ (ibid: 63) (to get free)

/hāsel gaštan/ (ibid: 154) (to be achieved)

/āštofte gaštan/ (ibid: 656) (to get disturbed)

/motahayer gaštan/ (ibid: 911) (to get surprised)

/āsude gaštan/ (ibid: 917) (to get relaxed)

/vāqef gaštan/ (ibid: 937) (to get aware of something)

E. “*šodan*”

/paydā šodan/ (ibid: 62) (to be discovered)

/mobtalā šodan/ (ibid: 175) (to be affected)

/zāher šodan/ (ibid: 190) (to appear)

/dur šodan/ (ibid: 397) (to get far from)

/tabāh šodan/ (ibid: 399) (to be spoiled)

/ravān šodan/ (ibid: 433) (to proceed)

/gozašte šodan/ (ibid: 445) (to pass away)

/košte šodan/ (ibid: 460) (to be murdered)

/nebešte šodan/ (ibid: 445) (to be written)

/hāsel šodan/ (ibid: 713) (to be achieved)

F. “*namudan*”

/eltefāt nemudan/ (ibid: 161) (to do kindness)

/entezār nemudan/ (ibid: 184) (to expect)

/reqbat nemudan/ (ibid: 162) (to be inclined)

/setude ne mudan/ (ibid: 742) (to believe)

/čašm ne mudan/ (ibid: 780) (to be afraid of somebody or something)

/tavāzo nemudan/ (ibid: 911) (to be modest)

/taaʔjob nemudan/ (ibid: 940) (to wonder)

/kedmat nemudan/ (ibid: 927) (to do service)

G. “*māndan*”

/pušide māndan/ (ibid: 948) (to be kept as a secret)

H. “*dāštan*”

/negah dāštan/ (ibid: 53) (to keep)

/omid dāštan/ (ibid: 184) (to hope)

/arze dāštan/ (ibid: 741) (to present)

/negāh dāštan/ (ibid: 872) (to take care of)

I. “*xordan*”

/qam xordan/ (ibid: 181) (to worry) the verb component “*kardan*” has a limited meaning in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi.

J. “*gereftan*”

/qarar gereftan/ (ibid: 666) (to settle)

/ebrat gereftan/ (ibid: 939) (to learn from examples).

4. Idiomatical Compound Verbs

“Some groups of compound verbs are used idiomatically: for example “*Naan Khordan*” (to eat bread) idiomatically means “to earn one’s livelihood. Whenever there is not any appropriate phrase to

express a special concept in a language, speakers usually focus on one word and expand its meanings considerably.

In such cases no new word is added to the language; however, since the word is used with a new meaning, it seems as if a new word is added to the language.” (Lloyd, Paul M. 1968)

“Any element in a language has two faces; the word face and the semantic face. The relationship between these two faces cause a language sign to be born.

Words have both independent and dependent meanings. Words have one meaning on substitution axis and another on association axis. Every word may find a new meaning in combination with other words.” (Fazilat, 2006: 52) Some samples of idiomatical compound verbs in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi are:

/surat nabandad/ (ibid: 160) idiomatically means “it’s not possible”

/dar del kardan/ (ibid: 635) idiomatically means “to decide to do something”

/pāy afšordan/ (ibid: 652) idiomatically means “to insist on somebody or something”

/čašm daštan/ (ibid: 980) idiomatically means “to expect something”

/dar garden kardan/ (ibid: 946) idiomatically means “to accept something”

5. Discussion

Analyzing the structure of compound verb procedure in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi, it can be concluded that compound verb is considerable in this great Persian work, because it is possible to find the meanings of compound verbs through focusing on the revolutionary process of verbs which are in accordance with time change.

On compound verbs in Trikh-e-Beyhaqi we face with verbs applicable in new Persian language as well with a little difference.

There are only a few verbs used with different meanings in new Persian language; these verbs are known as historical verbs.

In Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi authored by Khawaja Abulfazl Mohammad Ibn Hossein Beyhaqi Dabir, compound verbs are in accordance with new Persian language.

The combining adjective with verb, or combining noun with verb, or adverb with verb or verb complement, a new meaning is achieved whose samples are found in new Persian language.

Harmony between compound verbs in Tarikh-e-Beyhaqi with new Persian language clarifies this issue. Besides, samples of oldness can be found among compound verbs of this great work.

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