INFIXAL ALLOMORPHES FORMING NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation

The affixation of nouns and adjectives has a special place in the morphology of the Persian language. This method creates a new word by adding prefixes, infixes, and suffixes to the base. In particular, the creation of a noun and adjective by an infix and its infixal allomorphs is important in further expanding the vocabulary of the Persian language. This article discusses the functional and semantic properties of infixal allomorphs that make Persian nouns and adjectives as well as their use in context.

Additionally, in this article, the infixal allomorph تا [tā] of the infix that forms the noun آ [ā], infixal allomorphs به [be] of the infix و [o], and allomorphs بر [bar] and اندر [andar] of the infix that forms the adjective در [dar] are studied through examples derived from sources and literary books.

Keywords: PrTVB (present tense verb base), PTVB (past tense verb base), infix, infixal allomorph, derivative noun, derivative adjective.

Introduction

In Persian, making a noun and an adjective through an infix is a productive method. In this article, we select some of the infomixes that are allomorphic based on the infixes mentioned in the works of the Russian linguist L.S. Peysikov, "Ocherki po slovoobrazovaniyu persidskogo yazika" (Essays on the word formation of the Persian language), and the Iranian Dr. Iron Kalbosi "Sāxt-e ešteγāγi-ye vāže" (Derivative construction of the word). We consider their functional-semantic features as well as issues of contextual use.

Methods. In this article, the methods of structural analysis, comparative analysis, description, functional analysis, semantic analysis and statistical analysis are used.

Purpose and tasks. The purpose of this article is to study the functional and semantic variants of infixal allomorphs that form nouns and adjectives in the Persian language. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are identified:

1. To study the composition and functional and semantic properties of infixal allomorphs forming nouns and adjectives.

2. To provide scientific conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

For the concept of the infix (miyānvand), the Russian linguist Peysikov gives the example of the affix to the infix - [ān] as an adjective; by adding the infix to the PrTVB -[ān], he makes the following verbs that have the meaning of watching: gozarāndan - to "pass", xābāndan - "to make sleep", - tarsāndan - "to frighten", - raqsāndan - "to make dance".

While the Iranian linguist Dr. Irān Kalbāsi states that "there is no میانوند [miyānvand] infix in Persian", A. Vahidov, in his book "Word Formation in Persian", called infixes "interfixes" and described them as follows: "The interfix serves as a means of connecting the morphemes in a word and is of secondary importance in the word-formation process, used only when necessary".

In languages with phonological geminates, a geminate is taken to be a double consonant that is articulated with a particularly long duration. Linguists have come a long way in recognizing infixation in English since Sapir's pronouncement that English has no infixes with the possible exception of the -n of stand vs. stood or Hackett's suggestion that goose -> geese is accomplished by infixing an -i- in g--s. McMillan (1980) surveys previous research in this area and includes an glossary of various types of infixation in English, including different analyses by many linguists. The purpose of this paper is to suggest the idea of interfixation in English, which, insofar as we can determine, is original to this work. This process will be found to be more common than linguists presently believe.

Dr. Irān Kalbāsi, an Iranian linguist on interfixes, refers to the infix as a peyvand and describes it as follows: "Words that contain پیوندی [peyvandi], meaning 'connector', are a group of complex words in which a word or morpheme is repeated and connected by elements that connect two different words. These words are usually nouns, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns". While some grammatical literature describes پیوند [peyvand] as a ربط [rabt] conjunction, Kalbosi sees it as an auxiliary word حرف [harf].

In the above remarks, we see that the views of the Iranian linguist Dr. Iron Kalbosi are contradictory: in his work "Sāxt-e ešteɣāɣi-ye vāže", there is no infix of میانوند [miyānvand] in Persian in some places, while elsewhere he describes the infix as پیوند [peyvand] and پیوند [peyvand] as an auxiliary word حرف [harf]. An auxiliary word is a word that does not have an independent meaning. As a result, the linguist could not provide a definite conclusion about infixes.

Other Iranian linguists, Dr. Hassan Anvari and Dr. Hasan Ahmadi Givi, in their grammatical work "Dastur-e zabān-e fārsi", define the concept of the infix as follows: in addition to prefix (pišvand) and suffix (pasvand), there is another suffix that comes in the middle of compound words and it is called infix (miyānvand). For example: sarāsar - "everywhere", "over everywhere", labālab - "full", kamābiš - "more or less", "about" and so on. Horuf-e ezāfe, that is, some of the auxiliaries, also presents as miyānvand (infix). For example, Be: sarbesar - "everywhere", "over everywhere" dar: peydarpey - "consistently".

As a result, linguists have not yet come to a definite conclusion about Persian infixes. There are different views on the analysis of infixes, and this topic has been the subject of controversy among linguists. Analysing the above points, we conclude that infixal morphemes serve to create a word with a new independent meaning by connecting the two bases.

Infixal allomorphs forming noun

As mentioned, the infix connects two independent meaningful morphemes to form a new meaningful compound word. That is, infixal morphemes perform a morphological function, and these types of suffixes are compound word-forming infixes. In this article, we consider and analyse the variants of allomorphs of Persian nouns and adjective morphemes. In this case, we select 2 noun-making infixes with their own allomorphs.

1)The infix آ [ā] has its own allomorph تا [tā], which is used to make copulative compound nouns from words of different categories. For example,

noun+ā+noun = compound noun

بناگوش [banāguš] – the soft part of the ear

PrTVB +ā+noun = compound noun

تکاپوی [tekāpuy] – wandering

PrTVB +ā+ PrTVB = compound noun

گیراگیر [girāgir] – fight, collision, battle

کشاکش [kešākeš] – conflict, disaster

The infix تا [tā] also forms a copulative compound word from different word groups. However, it can be replaced by the infix آ [ā]. For example,

دورتادور [dourtādour] – دورادور [dourādour] - environment

Example of دورتادور [dourtādour]

دورتادور آن باغ را دیوار کشیده اند.

 [https://www.vajehyab.com/dehkhoda]

"There was a wall **around** the garden".

Example for دورادور [dourādour] - near

بازار قدیمی اصفهان در **دورادور** میدان نقش جهان نیز یکی از مهمترین نقاط تولید و عرضه صنایع دستی کشور به شمار می رود.

"Nakshi Jahan Square, **near** the ancient Isfahan market, is the most important point of production and handicrafts".

The infix آ [ā] and its allomorph تا [tā] function make copulative compound words from different word groups. There is no difference in stylistic usage. These two infixal allomorphs can be interchanged. The most common models for noun formation with infixal allomorphs آ [ā] and تا [tā] are expressed in the following table.

Base		Infixal allomorphs		Base		Compound word
Noun	+	آ [ā]	+	Noun	=	Compound noun
PrTVB		آ [ā]		PrTVB		Compound noun
Adjective		آ [ā]; تا [tā]		Adjective		Compound noun

1)The infix و [o] has allomorphs به [be], which make compound nouns from words belonging to different categories. For example,

noun+o=noun = compound noun

رنگ و روغن [rangoroɤan] – oil

مرز و بوم [marzobum] – country

pronoun+o+pronoun=compound noun

چون و چرا [čunocerā] – inquiry, debate

number+o+ number =compound noun

یک و دو [yekodo] – debate

adjective+o+adjective=compound noun

گرم و سرد [garmosard] – the reverse of destiny

PrTVB+o+PTVB= compound noun

بند و بست [bandobast] – agreement, collusion

PTVB+o+PrTVB = compound noun

گفتوگو [goftogu] – dialog, conversation

گفتـوگو نوعی برهمکنش بین دو یا چند نفر و ارتباطی بداهه بین دو یا چند نفر از مردم در راستای رسوم موجود می‌باشد.

"**Conversation** facilitates the interaction of two or more people and the communication between two or more people according to existing traditions".

جستوجو [jostoju] – search

PTVB +o+ PTVB = compound noun

آمد و رفت[āmadoraft] – 1) movement, 2) visiting each other

The infix بـه [be] also forms a copulative compound word from different word groups. It can also be replaced by the infix و [o]. For example,

یک به دو [yekbedo] - یک و دو [yekodo] - debate

The allomorphs بـه [be] of the infix و [o] form a copulative compound word from functionally different word groups. There is no difference in the stylistic application of the infix و [o] and its infixal allomorphبـه [be]. These two infix allomorphs can be interchanged. The most common models for noun formation with the infixal allomorphs بـه [be] and و [o] are expressed in the following table.

Base		Infixal allomorphs		Base		Compound word
Noun	+	و [o]	+	Noun	=	Compound noun
Pronoun		و [o]		Pronoun		Compound noun
Number		بـه [o]; و [be]		Number		Compound noun
Adjective		و [o]		Adjective		Compound noun
PrTVB		و [o]		PrTVB		Compound noun
PTVB		و [o]		PrTVB		Compound noun
PTVB		و [o]		PTVB		Compound noun

Infixal allomorphs forming adjectives

The infix در [dar] has allomorphs اندر [andar] and بر [bar], which serve to form compound adjectives from words of different categories. For example,

پیچدرپیچ [pič dar pič] – difficult, confusing

خمدرخم [xam dar xam] - curved (road), bent

پیدرپی [pey dar pey] - step by step, continuously, connection

تودرتو [to dar to] – intertwined, in inside, joined

خانه مغیره تازه ساز بود هنوز خشت هایش درست و حسابی خشک نشده بود، کله شهر هم تازه ساخته بود و بوی خوش خشت خام می داد در زمینی حدود چهار هکتار و در اتاق های **تو در تو** و زیاد اما سمت جنوب و پشت به آفتاب اتاق هایی کوچک به اندازه خوابیدن سه چهار نفر کنار هم ساخته شده بود.

"Moghire's house was newly built, its bricks weren't dry yet, and the whole town was renovated, the smell of raw bricks wafted from the four-acre lot and the **joined** rooms but there were also small rooms for three or four people to sleep on the west side".

The infixal allomorph اندر [andar] of the infix در [dar] also serves to construct artificial qualities from bases belonging to different categories. For example, نسل‌اندرنسل [nasl andar nasl] – inherited, passed down from generation to generation

انجمنی که بسیاری از سیاستمداران و صاحبان قدرت حال حاضر ایالات متحده از جمله جورج بوش و دیگر شخصیت های تاثیرگذار سال های پیش آمریکا حتی به صورت **نسل اندر نسل** در آن عضویت داشته اند و ملهم از اهداف و مرامنامه ی آن بوده اند.

"Many politicians in the United States and those in power today, including George Bush and influential American figures from a few years ago, have even gained membership in this association **passed down from generation to generation** and were inspired by its purpose and political structure".

خماندرخم [xam andar xam] – curved (road), bent

پیچاندرپیچ [pič andar pič] - difficult, confusing

The infix در [dar] and its allomorph اندر [andar] can alternate. For example,

پیچ‌درپیچ [pič dar pič] - پیچاندرپیچ [pič andar pič] - difficult, confusing

خم‌درخم [xam dar xam] - خماندرخم [xam andar xam] – curved (road), bent

The infixal allomorph بر [bar] of the infix در [dar] also serves to construct derivative adjectives from bases belonging to different categories. For example,

تو بر تو [to bar to] –inside each other, intertwined

لابرلا [lā bar lā] – multi-layered, layered, divided into several sections

پیچ بر پیچ [pič bar pič] - difficult, confusing

رهی **پیچ برپیچ** تاریک و تنگ

همه راه پرخار و پرخاره سنگ.

"The road was **confusing,** dark and narrow.

The road was full of thorns and stones."

The infix در [dar] and its infixal allomorph بر [bar] can be interchanged. For example, تودرتو [to dar to] – تو بر تو [to bar to] - inside each other, intertwined

The infix در [dar] and its allomorphs اندر [andar] and بر [bar] can alternate and do not change the meaning of the derivative adjective. For example,

پیچدرپیچ [pič dar pič] - پیچاندرپیچ [pič andar pič] - پیچ بر پیچ [pič bar pič] – difficult, confusing

The اندر [andar] and بر [bar] allomorphs of the در [dar] infix form a copulative compound word from functionally different word groups. There is no difference in the stylistic application of the above infixal allomorphs, and they can be interchanged.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It's established that in the construction of derivative nouns and adjectives, the most common models are noun+ infixal allomorphs + noun, PrTVB + infixal allomorphs + PrTVB, pronoun+ infix allomorphs +pronoun, number + infix allomorphs + number, adjective + infixal allomorphs + adjective, PTVB + infixal allomorphs + PrTVB and PrTVB + infixal allomorphs + PTVB.

1. Nouns formed with the تا [tā] allomorph of the infix آ [ā] are universal and can be found in texts of all styles.

2. Nouns with the به [be] allomorph of the و [o] infix are universal and can be found in texts of all styles.

3. Adjectives with the allomorphs اندر [andar] and بر [bar] of the infix در [dar] are universal and can be found in texts of all styles.

CONCLUSION

In this article, we have studied infix allomorphs that form nouns and adjectives in Persian. In this case, we selected 3 infixes with their own allomorphs, including the تا [tā] allomorph of 2 noun-forming infixes آ [ā] and به [be], the allomorph of the infix و [o] and 1 adjective forming the در [dar] infix's allomorphs اندر [andar] and بر [bar], which were divided into separate parts and analysed on the basis of sources. We present the following conclusions.

1. In Persian, the various allomorphs are observed in infixal morphemes that form nouns and adjectives.

2. In Persian, noun and adjective infixal morphemes perform functionally and semantically similar functions.

3. In Persian, affixal allomorphs, which form nouns and adjectives, belong to different styles. However, in some cases, words made up of infixal allomorphs that are used interchangeably within the same base are not stylistically different.

The general conclusion is that derivative words made up of infixal allomorphs that form nouns and adjectives, including derivative adjectives and nouns, further enrich the vocabulary of the Persian language and increase the variety of phonetic and stylistic variants.

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