

## **TRANSPOSITIONAL INNOVATIONS IN MODERN PERSIAN MORPHOSYNTAX (PERSIAN HISTORICAL MORPHOSYNTAX DATA: THEORY AND PRACTICE)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The world Iranology knows a lot of works connected with principal foundations of Persian Grammar, namely-of Morphosyntax and Syntax. But it must be stressed that in spite of such works the study of Persian Syntax and especially Morphosyntax for a long time was not satisfactory. A lot of ambiguous questions and difficulties were not observed. The problems and different special questions of Persian Morphosyntax-Syntax by both diachronic and typological analysis had been the object of my special several researches. The systematization and detailization of morphosyntactic clusters, taxemes and constructions are innovated on the basis of both diachronic and typological analysis or on the synchronic levels too. The present article includes some most important novel views, suppositions and analysis of data belonging to the principale Constituents of the Persian Language. The subjects and facts, mentioned below, seems to be of a great importance to Practice and Language Learning too, not only to Theoretical Linguistics and Scientific Historical Grammar Rules. The Scientific Language Study and Theoretical Analysis on the one, and Learning and Practice on the other hand, - the both aspects are considered here.

The questions as sequences of taxemes and separate elements represented and observed are the following: **1.** Object Marking and Partial Polypersonality; **2.** Mobile Clitical Morphs as certain different grammatical and semantical groups; **3.** Oblique Subject in different Special Constructions; **4.** Prepositional Functions by detailizations of Roles; **5.** Innovations in functioning of the preposition -TU(Y): directional -TU as synonym of -BE; **6.** Alternative and Mixed Object Marking; **7.** Nominal phrases- Nominal Style (V Omitted); **8.** Postposition -RA as Indirect in Modern Persian: Cycles; Innovations of -RA: Postverbal Mark and Mark Change; **9.** Suffix -i and postp. -RA are used together simultaneously: Pragmatic Arguments; **10.** S psychological// Pragmatic Subject (Situational Syntax and Pragmatic Semantics); **11.** Word Order Problema: Normative Tendency and Free Inverted Versions; Standard and Special Word Orders; **12.** Subject Intransitive Mark: Secondary Marking: Cycles and Innovations.

**Key Words:** Morphosyntax, syntax, diachrony, cyclic, innovations, transposition, development, retrospection, normative and partial usage, dynamics, uniques, changes.

## INTRODUCTION

The present article includes some most important novel views, suppositions and analysis of data belonging to the principale Constituents of the Persian Language. The subjects and facts, mentioned below, seems to be of a great importance to Practice and Language Learning too, not only to Theoretical Linguistics and Scientific Historical Grammar Rules. The Scientific Language Study and Theoretical Analysis on the one, and Learning and Practice on the other hand, - the both aspects are considered here.

### *Main Paper Text*

**Among the different morphosyntactic clusterings, taxemes, separate elements and constructions of two main sequences may be revealed and singled out: 1. The cyclic or repeated changes, that is some older diachronic features, functions and/or roles are reproduced and repeated on the later diachronic level, including the Modern Persian Language, as an novel remake; 2. The Modern Persian Language, *-goftari* (colloquial language), as well as *neveshtari* (literary, literature, printing language forms) shows the novelties, that is the usages, which have not been fixed at any diachronic (retrospective) range, or illustrates some evolutional developments of any earlier features.**

**All the such novel usages must be codified as Transpositional Innovations in Modern Persian Morphosyntax. Transpositions are of a different nature: the functional semantics, the semantical features to grammatical arguments, the pragmatic innovations and elements changes etc.**

**The Principal Constituents of Morphosyntax includes the Cycles or Diachronic Prototypes of Taxemes, Constructions, Standard or Special Morphosynraxemes by Dynamics and Retrospection.**

### **Cycles: Cyclic Remakes**

**The following features belong to Morphosyntactic Cyclic Re-Chenges and Re-Innovations: The prototypical taxemes by all the Diachronic range**

**1. Object Marking and Partial Polypersonality; 2. Mobile Clitical Morphs as certain different grammatical and semantical groups; 3. Oblique Subject in different Special Constructions; 4. Prepositional Functions by detailizations of Roles; 5. Nominal phrases- Nominal Style (V Omitted); 6. Postposition –RA as Indirect in Modern Persian: Cycles; 7. S psychological// Pragmatic Subject (Situational Syntax and Pragmatic Semantics); 8. Word Order Problema: Normative Tendency and Free Inverted Versions; Standard and Special Word Orders; 9. Subject Intransitive Mark: Secondary Marking: Cycles and Innovations.**

## Innovations

**1. Innovations in functioning of the preposition -TU(Y): directional -TU as synonym of -BE; 2. Innovations of -RA: Postverbal Mark and Mark Change; 3. Alternative and Mixed Object Marking; 4. Suffix -i and postp. -RA are used together simultaneously; Pragmatic Arguments;**

**But just now the True, Strong Innovations of Modern Persian Morphosyntax are the only object of my present communication and special research**

**The phenomena, represented in my communication as morphosyntactic innovations, are the following:**

1. The dual (split) semantics of preposition TU expressing in CLNP mainly the location "in, into" as synonym of prep. DAR: we find in different dictionaries just such comments, however the translations of some Phrasal or Compound Verbs show the semantics of directions; some corresponding examples illustrate there the same semantics too (see dict. Refer.). In colloquial Farsi (MP) it shows the clear stressed secondary semantics of "direction" and "move", as synonym of prep. BE "to". From *goftari* this usage moves to *neveshtari* too. I'd like to stress the preposition *tu* (< *tu-ye*), which expresses "direction" or "move" (as Adverbial Synonym of - BE). *Ezafé* normatively is Omitted in Colloquial Farsi. This Omission occurs in the Classical Farsi too. ( *SindbadName*).

The Etymology of TU(Y) is not the object of present research, but in fact (actually) this preposition appears on the New Persian Level only.

Its functional semantical changes are of a n Innovational Nature, not of cyclic character: the main semantics by Dynamics "dar: in, into">"be: direction, move". In CINP the mean of "place" is leading, in MP such of "direction" is equal TO it. Thus, the split semantics takes place.

The strong semantics of "direction" is attested on the Today Farsi Level only, first of all, in Colloquial Farsi (CF). But, The splitization, the dual "split" semantics of TU(Y) in both *goftari* and *nevestari* MP is quite clear (it penetrates from the CF into the Literature Language). E.

**E.d.: (1) miravam tuye ab; berid tu darya; hamemun tu dam oftadim; tuye samavar ab mirixtid; ya beayid tu, ya beravid birun; dota bezan tu saras'; tu zouqam xord; tu dam nami oftadim; ab mirizi tu dig; ejazast beam tu? befarmaid tu; mibaram tu Tehran; miravam tu raxtxab; bezarid tu jib, tu miz; yexorde hava beayad tu!; midavad beofte tus'; berid tus', ems'ab mirim tu opera.**

"I am going to the water(sea), I am goinig to the sea; all of us are caught by the trap; poure some water into the samovar; poure the water into the saucepan; come in or go out!; beat him twice; he had depraveded my taste; may I come in?;

she is going to lose heart at sea; tonight we go to Opera; I bring it at Tehran; he he came into the apartment; Let the air come into the room; come in; I am going to bed; put it into your pocket; put it into the drawer”, etc.

The main semantics is “move to, direct one’s steps to-towards-into” [exempl. in: 131 and coll; 223], etc.

Such **transpositional changes** must be stressed in **Educational Process**.

2. The postposition RA in Modern Farsi shows its different **ancient and original** (Op-MdP-CINP) functions (as Oid, Oext, S Obl etc.), as well as a lot of new details of usage. (1998, 2002-2007).

That is, The specifications of postposition –RA in Modern Persian include double morphosyntactic features: the both *cyclic(I)* and **innovational(II) usages**.

Actually, A lot of different researches including the multiple different terminology is useful really to –RA, this unique persian (iranian) postposition. (tomponi, lazari, rubinCiki, gadilia, veretenikovi, vidrini, saxokia, demetrasvili, da sxv.: ix. bibl.). Its ambiguous, dual or syncretic semantics is the basis to different codifications, qualifications, definitions: Article of definitivity, Article of Singularity, Double Object Marker in CV, syncretic morpheme to Od, Oid, Oext, Adv. etc.

The recent authors show and stress more and more some (a lot of!) **NON-TRADITIONAL, NON-CANONICAL, NON-ORDINARY RA-usages** in MP (Today’s Farsi). (veretenikovi, vidrini, najafi da sxv.; ix. bibl.). Among them, me too (saxokia 1998, 2004-2007):

**I. Postposition RA as Indirect: Indirect Object (Oid) or Exterior (Pre/Postpositional) Object: shows its morphosyntactic Cycles.**

**There are a lot of cyclic ancient on the one and some new non-canonical usages on the other hand, apart from The normative standard functions (as Od to definite Object – Definitive Objective Article) of –RA in Modern Persian.**

The **Non-canonical Morphosyntactic Innovations (II)** is the main object of my today’s communication, but the **morphosyntactic cycles (I)** must be mentioned too.

**Namely**

**I. Postposition RA as Indirect: Indirect Object (Oid) or Exterior (Pre/Postpositional Object).**

**RA as Oid:** The colloquial Farsi stresses the use of ra in different objective and adverbial functions, especially in function Oid (Indirect Object), when it is

opposed to pronoun clitics: cf. is'anra ci s'ode = ci-s' s'ode, hiccis' namis'e (cf. also ce kar-es' konam bacera) "what happened with him? Nothing happens with him/it".

**Oid in Naming Constructions:** inrā miguyand, cp. **be** in ce miguyand? "What is his/its name? [= to-that-RA-to say-what]": BE=RA.-RA-s semantics is equal to-**BE**-s semantics as Oid.

In the *naming constructions*: the both "be" and "ra" is used,- "be" is more used for today's Farsi, but in *neveshtari* (Literary L.)-**ra** is occurring too. inra miguyand // bein ce migand; (Giunashvili Grammar book).

**As OEXT:** ma-ra migui 'you talk about me' and so on.

-RA as Sobl in Special Constructions (Today's examples): mara forsate farar bud, amma jorate farar nabud ("Gabbé"); Xahas'e javananra dar an rah nabud, har kera del rous'an ast; (poss.); (TV);. [225, ( p. 156)]. "I had a possibility, but I had not a courage to run away "[To-me-was-the possibility-but-was-not-a courage-to run away". "To the wishes of young people it was not here any way", To-whom (**RA**)-the heart-is-joyous";

**RA-as Oid or Oext:** ce kar konand bastanira; bacehara ce kar konam; pesaramra ce kar kardand" (cp. kuzeye man ce karas' kardi) "what may/must I do about/with children", "what did you do/ what must they do with pitcher/child/ ice-cream..." etc.

The Phrasal Verbs, (Compound Verbs), including the ambigouise-RA (Od or Oid) by auxiliaries "to give, to say" must be mentioned just here. (jā dādan, negāh kardan). A lot of CV include the Object by both **-RA** (postp.)(as if the standard Od according to MP) and **-BE** (prepos.- the **STRONG (STRICT) STANDARD Oid**), - we can find this information clearly in Rubinchik's Dictionary.

Remember the archaic ancient iced/frozen forms too, as: cerā, xodārā "Why (for/to-what), For God's sake (For God)".

The **Non-canonical Morphosyntactic Innovations (II)** is the main object of my today's communication.

**II. The New Usages of postposition -RA in colloquial MP (CMP) are unique by all the retrospective range: a) RA as Verbal Clitic; b) RA as Intransitive Verb Object instead of Transitive; c) The Adverbial function of postp. -RA occurring approximately from the XXth century monuments is being used in CMP too.**

**a) RA as Verbal Clitic**

-RĀ- as Verbal Clitic: **Strong (Strict, True) Innovation.**

(2) cand tā qābe cini ke sāl tā sāl tuye sanduq xāk **mixord-RĀ**, bar dāšt va bar gašt (FaJvaq) "He had taken/took some dishes china dishes [porcelain], for a lot

of years having *been into the trunk/chest (Phrasal Verb-RA)*, and returned/came back”;omidvārim amvāle farhangiye kešvar ke be toure bi qānuni az mamlakat xāreje **šode ast-RA**, bāz pas begirim. (Veretenik.139) “We hope to take back the treasures, *being taken away (Verb-Ra)* unjustly” bexatere inke shoma va gorohetan roze 9 october be marze astara miresand lotfan liste asami afradi ke mixahand ba ham dar otaghe 3 taxte **bashand-RA beferestid (e-mail: 5 oct.2005. 16:41:28, Vala Parsian Tour, georgiapost55@mail.ru, h.m.pouri@parsonline.net)**;

“...Send us please the list of The names of 3 persons, *who want to be (Verb+RA)* in one room together.”

Such non-canonical usage – innovation had been the object of some special researches: (Veretenikov, Vidrin, Najafi). It had been said, that the examples, mentioned above, are not correct, - it is an ordinary mistake and it must be neglected (Najafi). Such positions are quite understandable from the point of view of the Standard Normative Grammatical Rules. But Grammatical Changes generally are not dogmatic and rigid. Standard Rules cannot dictate finally any solution to the Language Usages Dynamics. In my opinion, the evolution/ developement of this or that Morphosyntactic Innovation, appearing by Free Surface Structures Dynamics, will be decided in the future by Deep-Structures Competence, In any case, the examples, patterns, being singled out from the works of well-known Modern authors, writers or from the Official **e-mails** texts, etc., confirm my own temporizing-waiting Linguistic Positions.

The **Educational Practice** in this case in my opinion must be the following: It is not the Standard Normative Usage of **-RA** yet, but it is the some kind of Morphosyntactic Innovation, occurring in the present Colloquial Stream, and penetrating naturally from this Stream (Goftari) to the printed Textual Data (Neveshtari)..

From the point of view of General Typological Rules, or Language Universals, this innovation must be described more precisely in the future, but it may be said just now, –it is the well-known Universal Phenomenon of **Actualization, Pragmatic Stressing and Communicative Secretion. Verb and its Object** are in fact **stressed together simultaneously**. For this reason **-RA** as Object Marker is added closely to Verb as **Verbal Clitic. Pragmatic Semantics** seems here to be of a Great Importance. And the Deep-Competence of Natural Human Language only is the basis of such Morphosyntactic Changes. For this reason it is not a mistake in its true sense.

The same situation is attested in my opinion in the second **Strong Strict Innovation:**

### b) RA as Intransitive Verb Object instead of Transitive

-RA-Od changes its place: from the Transitive Verb Space to Intransitive Space, - To Principal Sentence (Clause) From Dependent Subordinate Clause. in Hypotaxis, - Namely, -in **Attributive Hypotactic Sentences. E.d.:**

(3) **ketābirā** ke man ruye miz migozāram, **sangin ast** ; **mardirā** ke to mibini, **duste pedaram ast**; **ketābirā** ke man be to dādam, **māle bahrām ast**; **mardirā** ke dar xiābān mibini, **pir ast** (zaryam.,t.3.,30-40;saub.)

**The book -RA**, wich I lay on the table, **is heavy**; **The man-RA**, whom you see, **is my father's friend**; **The book-Ra**, who I have given to you, **is Bahram's own thing**; **The man -RA** you see on the avenue, **is old**".

In any case, the examples, patterns, being singled out from the works of well-known Modern authors, writers or from the **Standard Grammar Books (as Zarqamian)**, **confirm my loyal linguistic position again.**

I can propose and present here The Linguistic motivations to that innovation: it is the Tendency to Sentence Shortening at first; then, it is the Actualization, Pragmatic Intensivity, Communicative Stressing again.

This Innovation must be fully described by corresponding Comments: it is not Normative, Standard usage, but it occurs not only in Goftari, but in Neveshtari and namely in **Grammar Books -too!**

I mean here (in both a) and b) the pragmatic, communicative semantics of actualization, stressing the unique definition and demonstrative meaning. Topic, topicalization to show/to stress the Informational/Communicative Sentence Structure.

c) The Adverbial -RA is attested in "Amiane Dictionary" – Country (Folk) Farsi, in some Grammar Books, as "Panjostad", in Colloquial Farsi and Before – in early XX th sent. monument – "Teflis-Tbilisi Description" (Saltaneh)(Time Ra-Adv.; AdvT).. Ra-Adv. in Colloquial Farsi occurs as Time and Place Adverbs. Perhaps, there are other cases too.

(4) **The types:** emruz-rā manzel hastam, emsal-rā Iran mimunam, emšab-rā inja bas; kojā-ro negāh mikoni?unjāro bebin! "Today I am at home, This year I remain in Iran, Tonithg be here, Where are you looking? see it there!" etc. According to that data, if it occurs from the beginning of the XX cent., - and if it doesn't occur in Classical Literature, we can codify such adverbial RA-functions as **quvasi-innovations** too. It seems to be of a **Folk Colloquial Language (Amiane) origin.**

**3. Alternative and Mixed Object Marking. The Partial Alternative (Mixed) Marking occurs sometimes in Compound Verbs as rare but quite**

**important specific usage of both the Personal Object Marker and postp. -RA simultaneously:**

The alternative ways to mark Od, Oid (postposition, prepositions) in colloquial Farsi may be mixed with Object Markers (Personal Markers) having different variants: according to my data, (definite Types). The Word Order Rules seem to be important here, as well as the positions of the so-called Psychological Subject (S psych), Antecedents and/or antecedentive markers.

In fact The Alternative Rule is not absolute: Types a) and b), as well as Type c) represent the double use of postposition-RA and corresponding Personal Marker in the same clusters simultaneously, that is, - the Mixed Marking or the Breach of the Substitutes Rule (Substitution rule):

**(5) Type a) (III):** avaz-as'-ra mikonid (Type III; OD) "you will change it", "change-him-post. Ra -make";

**Type b) (III-I):** harfes'o nazanid, fekre-s'o nakonid "don't talk-it (about it)", "don't think-it (about it)" (Type III-1; ambiguous actant); -RA is inside of CV frame;

**Type c) (XI-I):** ce kar-es' konam bacera (Type XI-1; Oid RA is outside of CV-frame);

Without the Object Markers: cp. the following:

**(6) cp.** kuze ye man ce kares' kardi; bacehara ce kar konam; ce kar konand bastanira etc. "what may/must I do about/with children", "what did you do/ what must they do with pitcher/child/ice-cream...", etc.

The Word Order Positions and Spsych's factors seem here to be of an importance too. So, the Mixed Marking Clusters is attested (cp. 'non-canonical marking' [196-196-3]), ([ex.in 223 (p. 80), 224; colloqu.]).

### **CONCLUSION TO THE EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE**

**The Separate Taxeme Types, mentioned above, are few, but rather frequent, in Colloquial Stream. They must be codified as Mixed or Alternative Marking and according to all the Traditional Diachronic range of Literary Persian Language, such usages belong indeed to the Morphosyntactic Innovations.**

**4. Indefinite or singular article -I is used sometimes together with the postp. -RA- definitive Direct Object Marker in MP. This usage stresses the pragmatic semantics of "singularity":**

According to the traditional strong normative standards of Definiteness-Indefiniteness of the Modern Persian Grammatical Rules, such usage must/may be codified as **Mixed Marking**. -It is considered as "Article of Singularity",

“Intensivity”//Secretion **gamoyofis** too. It occurs rarely from late Safavid Era Classical Persian period and it may be examined in the future more precisely. In my opinion, just now may be said, it is here the **function of Pragmatic Singularity of “this one definite thing/person”, stressing more and more the concrete (Intensive, Secretive) Object. The Pragmatic Semantics works mainly. The both Indefinite and Definite Articles simultaneously show together some grammatical features of “one” and “defined”.**

(7) E.d.: ba’ d az se cehār daqiqe šomāre-**i-rā** dād “After four minute he gave me **one [definite] number**” (radov. 69) bejāye vey šaxse digar-**i-rā** mansub nemāyad “Instead of him **one other [definite] person** will be appointed” (kalin. 24)]xanum šomā ce zabānhā-**i-rā** midānid? “Lady, **wich languages [some definite]** do you speak?” (faT.-kal. 89) kas-**i-rā** nemibinad (vidr.) “He doesn’t see no one[definite]”; ketāb-**i-rā** āvard, majale-**i-rā** did (saub.), “He brings **one definite book**, he saw **one definite journal** “yek ketāb-**i-rā** negāh mikardam namixāndam; conin cizhā-**i-rā** dar on bebinad (vidr.)” I was looking at one definite book, I was not reading it; He may see such definite things” mard-**i-rā** did, man ketāb-**i-rā** xaridam, tarh-**i-rā** dāštand (vidr.) “He saw one definite man, I bought one definite book, he had one definite plan”; The Safavid patterns: digar-**i-rā** dar avaze ta’in o arz nemāyad (Sani, 377,saist.) “He canrepresent some/one other definite (person-s) instead of the appointed price” hič āfaride-**i-rā** qodrate ān nist “No one [definite] has not this strength” (Xandamir, 287,saist.). Special possessive construction: Oblique possession.

**This phenomenological intensive usage of course, must be described and mentioned by corresponding comments in Educational Practice: it is not a mistake, it is the Pragmatic Intensivity, Informational Stressing.**

**5. The MP tendency of Subject Verb Agreement by number (plural) to Inanimate Subjects is one of innovated features by NP range too.**

**6. The Free (inverted) Word Order of Colloquial Farsi (Goftari), occuring in Literary Language (Nefeshtari) too, is Partially Quasi – Innovated Change only, in opposite to Standard Fixed Word Order, because Free Word Order is quite possible in classiqal Persian, as well as on the old LL. Levels: in OP and MdP. In fact, the fixed Order is the main Tendency only,-not the Absolute Rule by the whole Diachronic Range.**

**(8) (9) (10)...**

#### **COMMON CONCLUSION**

**We see the novelties by Modern Persian Morphosyntax, belonging really to the Language Usage Innovations. This novelties-Innovations seems to be of a Great Importance From the view of Theoretical Codifications. They are Valuable to show the Dynamics of Morphosyntactic Changes and**

**Grammar Rules Typology too. We see, that not only Normative, but Partial and Peripheral Taxemes too are very important to Morphosyntax Rules qualification and codifications. The separate, rare and few taxemes, as well as unique patterns may having a high degree of codifying the structures and expression models. Especially if they are included in the Colloquial Stream Dynamics. In its turn, this Theory is absolutely useful and valuable to Educational Practice (*Learning, or/and Teaching*).**

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