# THE KINDS OF VERB IONS IN TERMS OF STRUCTURE

**MOHAMED EL SEBAEI**

Faculty of Arts, Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt

## ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the verb with its three kinds in the Persian language, in the beginning I define the word (verb), and after that I will differentiate between the verb and its three parties (simple, compound, and the past) and after that I will explain the hallmarks for every section and how to differentiate between the verb and its and his previous kinds.

**KEYWORDS:** Simple Verb, Compound Verb, Ability for Extension

## INTRODUCTION

## BASIC DEFINITIONS AND BACKGROUND

### The Verb

**Its Definition:** What is indicated in the same sense that is associated with the same one of the three times? The word is taken from the events of the names of any sources.

The verb is the verb ion and in the grammar a word shown to induce and it's tense and it's plural: Verbs.

And the verb in the Persian language in the terms of structure to three kinds: simple verb, compound verb, and the mark was explained (Kheyam Bour) the compound verb and he specialized from the descriptive and semantic hand, and I consider the past tense a branch from the compound verb, and the complicated verb considered to be a verb that created from the past tense or a name, and in another Pronounce it is a verb that consists of two pronounces but he has one concept.

For example the first kind:

**Table 1**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| عادَ، رجع | come back | باز رفت |
| خرَج | went | **در رفت** |
| نزَل | went down | **فرو رفت** ) |
| وقَف ، **نهض** | stand | **برخاست** |

From the examples of the second kind:

**Table 2**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| طلَبَ | request) | طلب کرد |
| قاتَل، حارَب | Fought, made war | جنگ کرد |
| أبطأ | Slow down | درنگ کرد |
| شمَّ، استنشق | Smell, breath | بوکرد |
| انتصر | won | قهر کرد |
| سقط | fall down | زمین خورد |

As we see every example of the second kind consists of two words, the first of them is in the place of previous exhaust which shall be added to the formulation of the verb but these two pronounces doesn't have more than one definition, and that because definition of each pronounce separately wasn't meant. For this reason the meanings of this color of verbs are often expressed in some languages with simple verbs, as in this examples:

**Table 3**

| Contrast in French | Contrast in English | The Persian Verb |
|---|---|---|
| Regareder | Sight | نگاه کردن |
| أبطأ | Slow down | درنگ کرد |
| شمَّ، استنشق | Smell, breath | بوکرد |
| انتصر | won | قهر کرد |
| سقط | fall down | زمین خورد |
| Pleurer | crying | گریه کردن (گریستن) |
| Croire | Doubt | کمان کردن (پنداشتن) |
| Ecouter | Listenening | گوش دادن |

The doctor Bateny said about the compound verb in his book, "The compound verbs considered one unit in terms of significance and meaning, it is in terms of morphological structure considered as two parties. It has two different colors from behavior. The verb " " فریفتین (Deceiving) for example is equal from the t terms of meaning for the verb "فریب دادن، able to be classified – from the morphological term – into two parties; the first part "فریب may be a center for a nominal, it comes in its imp verb continued its related; because the first part of this compound verbs able to be used in the form of nominal group. Thus both of the first and the second part – from the classification term and the morphological class – doesn't belong to one class. As an example in the sentence "to" "تو او را فریب دادی

مورفيمًا[1] واحدًا

(you deceived him) named as the non verb first l part in it "completion". And that martyrdom true of all Persian compound verbs

However, and regardless of the opinions that we mentioned above, and for looking for the prevailing opinion and it can filter the type of verb from the structure originally by looking as its root in the present (the main subject for it). Based on that if it was the root of the verb in the present simple

(أى مورفيمًا[2] واحدًا)

This verb considered to be simple, and if it the root of the verb in present content of its past, then we called that verb the past, and if we found the root of present for the verb is compound, then the verb that time is compound, for example

(May be heard ) شنیده شده باشد it's root in present is "شنو"(the root of verb consist of its past) – the verb has past. (یکون قد سمع)-

Execution (اعدام کرده بودند) (had been executed): it's root in present is "اعدام کن"(the root of the compound verb) – the compound verb.

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(1)المورفيم: أصغر وحدة لغوية لها معنى، وتقوم بوظيفة إعرابية.
(2)المورفيم: أصغر وحدة لغوية لها معنى، وتقوم بوظيفة إعرابية.

- The past verbs comes through installing one of the precedents (a, …..) With the past tense. Of course this installation gives the verb a new, often new meaning, in other times the simple verb meaning stay as it is without changing, the verb in all conditions – a past tense for example

**Table 4**

| ألقى | Throw | انداخت |
| أفنى، قضى على | fall out | برانداخت |
| صار، دار، تغير | Tour | كشت |
| عاد | Back | باز كشت |
| قرأ | Read, call | خواند |
| استدعى | Recall | فراخواند |
| رفع | raise | افراشت |
| رفع | raise | برافراشت |

**Table 5**

| عد، أحصى | counted | شمرد |
| عد، أحصى | counted | بر شمرد |

- As we mentioned previously, the ruling of the verb must be in sentence ; because the one verb may be subject to many and different conditions from sentence to another

- The history of verbs of such as appendages derivative- as we mentioned previously – has two kinds:

**The First Kind:** Pluses morphological; and that which changes of class of morphological following the affection of its installation (created to rank)

**The Second Kind:** Pluses derivative; and that it doesn't change the morphological class after its installation (consisting of the word).

According to that, the past of the verbs are growth derivatives.

- Determining the compound verb and its recognition is the most difficult and complicated things that is related to the structure of the verb, that is because it is always been doubt for determining for the inherit word of the verb; Is it a part of this verb ? For that here is the following standards:

o Ability of the inherit word of the verb for extending (it means that it accepts follower recently – in its end – also the plural mark or, the indefinite mark, or the mark.

o Ability of the grammatical analysis (meaning the ability for the following locations ascribed to it debutante, predicate, complement, attribute, constraint, wildcard, advocated).

Or in another statement: If there is doubt around one of the sentence about the pervious word of the verb; is it considered a part from this verb or not; (with the meaning: is this verb compound or simple?), let the word before the verb be examined, and see if this word accept in the sentence itself – extension, And if it accepts a grammatical analysis, or not? . If the answer proved, this is a reference that this word is not a part from the verb, and that this verb considered simple. And in other this state the verb will be compound.

- **Example 1**

(إنه يتحدث) "او حرف می زند" (he is speaking). The word حرف "Letter" here is able for extension and widening, we can say for example : طيب)، "او حرف خوبی می زند" (إنه يتحدث بكلام (he is speaking with kind words), or we can say (إنه يتحدث بكلام كثير) "او حرف ها می زند" he is speaking too much.

Also the word "Letter" "حرف"has grammatical analysis in the sentence (the location of the site). The conclusion from these two that the verb of this sentence not "حرف " می زند, but the verb of the sentence is "می زند"only.

Given that because the root of the present for this verb consists of one " موفين" (زن) it is then the verb "می زند " simple not compound.

- **Example 2**

"آمریکاییان صدام را اعدام کردند" (أعدم الأمريكيون صدّامًا) "Americian sedam ra execution" (The Americans executed Sadam), here we find that the word "Execution" "اعدام"not able to be extend, and not having any grammatical analysis in the sentence. The word "Execution" "اعدام"then is a part of the verb. When the root of the verb in the present is compound (Execution) (اعدام کن)، , we consider the verb itself compound.

- **Note**

This test which we need to know from it if the non verb ual element is able to be extend or not, it must be conduct in the sentence itself that we studying, not in another sentence ? And not in isolation from wholesale.

- "صدام افراد بسیاری را اعدام کرد" (أعدم صدام كثيرًا من الناس)"Sadam people besyari ra execution kerd" (Sadam had exceuted a lot of people). If we said "Sadam people besyari ra execution hakerd "صدام افراد بسیاری را اعدام هاکرد" this is wrong. The verb will be (اعدام کرد) (Execution) then it is a compound verb.

- "صدام در عرق اعدام کرد" (قام صدام بعملية إعدام في العراق) "Sadam dar arak execution " (sadam made an execution process in Iraq) and if we said "Sadam dar Iraq execution ha kerd"" صدام در عراق اعدام ها کرد" (قام صدام بعمليات إعدام فى العراق) (sadam made execution processes in Iraq) it was right then, the verb (کرد)is simple then.

Of course it seems that the standard "ability for extension" can't be described with Inclusiveness and briefing ; that because that we chance a lot to find the verb – in the same time that the verb is compound – combined with a word is able to extend – and that at (کان الطفل يبكى). "بجه کریه می کرد" (The baby was crying). The verb for example "بجه کریه ی شدید می کرد" (کان الطفل يبكى بحُرقة) "the baby was crying too much.

It is worth mentioning here that it is impossible that we consider that for the concept of meaning business in this condition ; because when we study the kind of verb from which "wording and structure" there is no place for proving. Then it is not right to consider that the verb here is compound depending on that it is: the verb and the word combining with it has the same meaning in the sentence. "

- The verbs that consists of "additional letter + name" or char verb er + verb" (it means the collective verbs), it considered compound verbs, for example (لقد استخدم فى المبنى كثيراً من الحديد) "او در ساختمان، آهن زيادى به کارد برد", (he uses a lot of iron in the building).

- The hiding meaning considered – from which the verb structure – one compound verb, at:" "او مردم را دست به سر می کند" (إنه يردُ الناس عنه بالحيلة) (he is given by the people by deception) .(

- The compound verbs considered one unit from which the verb structure, but it constitutes more than unit from which the morphological structure. As example the verb كار می کند" (work) in one unit (compound verb) from which the structure and verb ual wording, also it there is two words from which the morphological structure and wording (the unit of language). کار + می کند.

- The compound verb has four kinds:

- Non verb verb + verb ual verb : " (کریه کرد" (بکی).(crying.)

- The hiding meaning statements: " (دست به سر می کند" (یرد بالحیلة)..(given by deception).

- The verb ual statements: additional letter + name + verb ual element : (کند) "از رونق افتاد"

- Additional letter + name + pervious verb: "azba dor aword" (weak, kill.) "

ازبا در آورد" (أضعف، قتل).

**Methods to Differentiate between the Compound and the Simple Verb**

There is a lot of methods to differentiate between the compound and the simple verb, and every one of these methods useful and serviceable, that it can't be considered any one of them collective and preventive, before we mention these methods we shall pay your attention for an important thing:

The verb must be suit in the sentence, it should never study in isolation of its sentence; the verb may be simple in a sentence, but the verb itself considered compound in another sentence, according to its combination with different parts and elements. As example the verb (صنع، عمل) "کرد" " (make, do) in the following sentences :

بیماری او را ضعیف کرد" (أنهکه المرض) – (فعل بسیط).

" او موضوع را به دوستش یاد آوری کرد" (لقد ذکر صدیقه بالأمر)- (فعل مرکب) (simple verb) Weakened by disease - (hi 've mentioned his friend about it) - (composite verb).

As well as the verb (أخذ) "کرفت" (take) in the phrase:" "دلم کرفت" (ضاق صدری) (fed my chest) differs from it in the phrase: "احمد حقش را کرفت" (تسلم أحمد نصیبه)، (extradite Ahmad share), or in the phrase: بلیس دزد را کرفت" (ألقت الشرطة القبض علی اللص) (police arrested the thief.) The verb" "کرفت" "in the first sentence in the sense:"(ضاق صدری وحزن)" غمکین شد" (narrowed my chest and sadness), while the verb "کرفت" " "In the second phrase means "دست آورد" (اخذ او حصل علی ) (taking or earned), while in the third sentence, the verb "" (arrested) کرفت "دستکیر کرد" (ألقی القبض)."

From these examples, we note that these verb s carry semantic differences (significant) among them, nor is verb ually one. The verb"کرفت" "craft" in the first sentence is verb ually necessary, :  while transitive verb is in effect for the last two sentences.

In the morphological and grammatical rules based on the structural locate the word and meaning of that word associated with other words relationship called horizontal or structural relationship. For example:

- "" (my head hit a rock.‏(اصطدمت رأسى بصخرة) ‏"سرم به سنك خورد"‏).

- "" (Naspeny robe.‏(ناسبنى ثوبه) ‏"لباسش به من خورد"‏)

- "(drinking baby milk.‏(شرب الطفل اللبن) ‏"كودك شير خورد"‏)

In sentence number**(A)** ‏(سرم به سنك خورد)‏ "خورد" relatted verb "for each of the words " ‏(الحجر)‏ "سنك"و، ‏(الرأس)‏ "سر""

(the head), "(stone) has made the verb verb ually a composite hidden At the wholesale number** B **we find that the verb

"خورد"conjugation" with the word ‏(ثوب)‏ "لباس"" dress" (dress) has founded verb ually transgressor to a simple integral, so

the verb here really simple sense ". (fit). No. As in the sentence,** C **, the verb "خورد conjugation" the words: ‏شير‏ "(milk),"

كودك" (the child) to make a simple reverb ion to the effect of the transgressor. " ‏(شرب)‏ "نوشيد"" meaning: "(drink), you get

the significance of this tries

## SUGGESTED METHODS TO DISTINGUISH SIMPLE AND COMPOUND VERB

- Quad parts in sentences containing object and integral, if signed by the verb or the name of the recipe, this fverb did not verb before him and integral effect, then surely it is, then - with the verb ual - verb ually one boat. For example:

- "" (Ahmed borrowed money from me).‏(اقترض أحمد منى المال) ‏" أحمد پول را از من قرض كرفت "‏ .

  Verb ive object integral composite verb

- "(Hala chose to name her son Youssuf).‏(اختارت هاله لابنها اسم يوسف) ‏هاله نام يوسف را براى پسرش انتخاب كرد‏

  L by the integral composite verb

- "(thief stole money from the bank)

  ‏(سرق اللص الأموال من البنك) ‏"سارق پول ها را از بانك سرقت نمود"‏

  Composite verb

- Quad parts in sentences containing complementary and footboard, or its effect on the armrest, so if it is not the non-morphological (primary) site is located in a complementary or Missned, then surely it would be part of the verb ive compound; This is about:

- ‏" مردم از پوريای ولی به عنوان پهلوان نام می بردند"‏

  ‏مبتدأ متمم مجموعة حرف إضافة مسند فعل مركب‏

  ‏(كان الناس يذكرون پوريای ولی كأحد الأبطال).‏

  Tyro integral set datum add a composite verb people remember as one of the heroes gone)

- ‏" من اورا عاقل كمان كرده بودم" (كنتُ قد ظننته عاقلاً)‏

  **‏مبتدأ مفعول به مسند فعل مركب‏**

- Phrases hidden inclusions, to do if every one of its constituent parts has a special meaning is quite different from the general meaning of the term, kidney, these phrases are then always verb a boat. Such as:

(I thought I had a reasonable person)

Tyro integral composite verb 4 - susceptibility to the effect of: If he came in by the combined effect of wholesale the verb part be the highest compound nor inevitable. Such as

("Ahmad read this book.(قرأ أحمد هذا الكتاب) " احمد اين كتاب را مطالعه كرد").

(The thief stole the money)

" دزد بول ها را سرقت نمود " ( سرق اللص الأموال).

("Biting an apple)

" أو سيب را كاز زد" (قضم التفاحة).

("Hussein called for freedom)

" حسين آزادكى را فرياد زد" (نادى حسين بالحرية)

"(Fittest mechanical car)

" مكانيكـ اتومبيل را تعمير كرد" (أصلح الميكانيكي السيارة).

(I've cheated his friend.)

" او دوستش را فريب داد " (لقد خدع صديقه ).

However, in these kinds of sentences the verb associated with the descriptive part verb simple, and be part of the previous like (Ahmed this book beautiful)

"احمد اين كتاب را آراسته كرد" (زيّن أحمد هذا الكتاب).

("Squandered money thief.(بدد اللص الأموال) " دزد بول ها را باره نمود")

(Make a quick car mechanic)

"مكانيك اتومبيل راتندرو كرد" (جعل الميكانيكي السيارة سريعة).

- Be a verb meaning "(make)(جعل)" "كرداند" : If we can replace by wholesale verb" (make)(جعل)" "كرداند"  so that does not change meaning of the sentence, then the verb decidedly simple, and be part of the previous "document"; towards:

   "شاعر، مجلس را كرم نمود" (كرداند) (أبهج الشاعر المجلس).

   ("Council exhilarating poet)

   "طوفان خافنه هارا خراب كرد" (=كرداند) (خرب السيل البيوت).

   "(Torrent ruined houses)

   Rest

   Tyro object datum verb

   <u>او به من فخر می‌فروشد</u> نهاد مبتدأ مفعول به مسند فعل

(كنتُ قد ظننته عاقلاً)

(I thought I had a reasonable person)

- Negative of verb, and the addition of the word (أيّ) "هيج"""" (any) before the non- morphological (basic) and increasing J at the end: If Khamrna doubt as well as in verb as simple or compound, should we exiled, and add the word" irritated " by the non- morphological, beyond, the reported wholesale simple verb meaning no doubt, but it was a boat ; such as

أحمد براى بيروزى خود <u>تلاش كرد</u> "(بذل أحمد جهداً من أجل نجاحه وفوزه)

" "(Ahmad exert effort for success and victory).

Effect by the simple verb

If we were rejected previous sentence:

" احمد براى بيروزى خود هيج تلاشى نكرد" (لم يبذل أحمد أى جهد من أجل نجاحه)

(" "Ahmad did not make any effort to success). We see that the standard extension capability (ability of) exist over here, where he came of (the letter Z) after the word  تلاش""" (جهد)، Evanescence " (effort), as well as the reported sentence makes perfect sense and common usage.

"م درس (I've learned my lesson), we cannot say : " "من درس را ياد كرفتم" (لقد تعلمتُ الدرس)" In the following sentence: "را هيج يادى نكرفتم". "ياد كرفتم" "It is." PE.YN the verb " "" verb

It is draw attention that it should not limit the use of Checked susceptibility to follow (for an extension) installed on formulas only. If it was already installed in its compound, it must remain in its compound also exiled in other formulas should not be forgotten that the compound verb, which is the source of his compound, which is the root user similarity Authority vehicle as well.

- **Susceptibility to Replace** : We can, in some cases to replace the verb result of another that has the same meaning; example:

- " " (Ahmad speaking good words)

احمد حرف جالبى زد " ( تحدث أحمد بكلام ظريف)

- " (Ahmad spoke words good)

احمد حرف جالبى كفت" ( تحدث أحمد بكلام ظريف).

- " (Ahmad spoke words good. )

"احمد حرف جالبى بزبان آورد" (تحدث أحمد بكلام ظريف).

We see that the two verbs: " "بر زبان آورد" ،و"كفت""" are equal to the verb "زد ," the same meaning. And then have the verb " زد " in the sentence number "A" really simple (although we have entered this - somewhat - in the concept of semantic. (Another example: a) " (i've talked with me)

**" او با من مصاحبه كرد " ( لقد تحدث معى).**

- " (I've made a speech with me)**.**

**او با من مصاحبه انجام داد " ( لقد قام بحديث معى).**

The verb " **"كرد"** " in the sentence number "A" is the same meaning of the verb"انجام داد , " shall be deemed verb ually simple. Just as the verb meaning "(**جعل**) **"كرداند"** (Making ",صار: أي) (شُدْ=), **"كشتت"** (ie: become), it is (asking for Holder), so the verb (verb) If the sense (the (**فعل**) **"كرد"**..., completed), it is then always, simple and transgressor to effect it, and it is the former (whether they are a name or description) effect of the sentence**.**

Another example:

- " (Ahmad swear to right)

  **"أ احمد سوكند خورد" (أقسم أحمد يمينًا)**

- " (Ahmad swear to right)

  **" احمد سوكند ياد كرد "(أقسم أحمد يمينًا).**

- ("Ahmad swear to right)

  **احمد سوكند جاى آورد " (أقسم أحمد يمينًا).**

The verb " **"خورد"**," came the sense of : "**"به جاى آورد**"،" and **"ياد كرد"** " It is a simple verb, and the longer the word **"سوكند"** (section) effect of that verb**.**

General what happens mixing between the site effect in addition to the verb and its accompanying verb between the boat. In the sense that the student is located in the thought that the effect of a sentence is the highest part or descriptive (basic) of the verb, and this is the wrong place. If we cannot - using the base substitution and equal sense - that we consider the developed part by the effect of the verb, the verb, which verb will be with us a boat. In some cases, too - but for scarcity - be fleecing Advanced complementary to the name; manner:

**"كودك زمين خورد" = "كودك به زمين خورد" = "كودك به زمين افتاد" (سقط الطفل على الأرض).**

(The baby fell on the ground.) The verb"**"خورد"** "simple, and the word" **"زمين"** (الأرض)(Earth) at the site of complement, has been deleted appearance to its presumed meaning**.**

**As a whole:** it has to be - in order to distinguish simple verb for the boat - three issues of concern**:**

- **Taking into Account the Standard Morphological:** The sense that the use of the base susceptibility to replace. In other words: we can put other appropriate verb ions in the position of the verb, which we are considering, as well as other examples that come instead of the non-or morphological basis (whether a name or description)

- **Example**

  (It made me tired كرد خسته مرا او " )

  ( بيجاره (Poor, tired)

  خفته (Asphyxiation .)

  (Incapacitatedناتوان )

(Debtorمقروض .)

If the content of the replacement missed and come up with other examples do not make meaningless sentence, the verb, which we then be simple. If it was a composite of what we can do to change the previous, (nominal and verb ual) in the composite verb is indivisible, and not be subject to separate them, and do not replaceable(حادثة لخى روى داد)

Example: "(an accident bitten).

It is not possible to come instead of" "any word last maintains the meaning of the sentence and its implications, except in one case, which is also the word" face(رخ" , this is the term used is the word" Roy " in this sentence alike. Shall be done permission a boat

- Taking into account the standard grammar: (ability to verb earlier part of the site Bedouin, and its ability to follow).

- Taking into account the standard voice: the use of any verb ors, quietly and in determining the simplicity of the verb or installed. If we can do or stop by the earlier part of the verb, it would be a simple verb undoubtedly. In order to understand how to play or stop quietly role in determining the simplicity of the verb or installed we will use a simple approach and scientifically ; site mean the use of dependency (repetitions)

او مرا بيجاره كرد بيجاره '' (لقد أتعبنى أتعبنى) – (كرد) (simple verb'')

من همه جيزرا خراب كردم خراب'' (لقد أفسدتُ كل شئ.. أفسدتُه)ـ

(I've ruined everything spoiled ..) –

(كردم .simple verb :)

Had a compound verb what we can never repeat that part of it after the verb. At the foundation at the site of the dependency Missed, who repeated after the verb and which concludes the sentence, and must be beyond Anthill of silence and fully. The compound in the verb, this is not possible; towards**:**

حادثه ى بدى داد. روى Bad event has occurred) - ( : a composite verb**. )** **''**

درک نمى كند''He does not understand me (-) : a composite verb**. )**

Another word; is that the names and attributes of animate it added competent and who have complementary, it not at all used in the formulation of the compound verb.

## CONCLUSIONS

This paper presented the verb with its three kinds in the Persian language, in the beginning I define the word (verb), and after that this paper differentiated between the verb and its three parties (simple, compound, and the past) and after that I will explain the hallmarks for every section and how to differentiate between the verb and its and his previous kinds.

In this paper we introduced methods to differentiate between the compound and the simple verb and as well some suggested methods to distinguish simple and compound verb.

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