



ENGLISH IRREGULAR VERBS REVISITED

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I INTRODUCTION

English Verb Inflection: A Generative View, by Griggs and Rulon (1974) can be characterized, in so far as we are aware, as the first published description of an interestingly large syntactically-defined class of formatives in English within the framework of distinctive-feature phonology in a monograph. It includes a full and explicit account of how all forms of all standard English verbs achieve their observed phonetic shapes.¹ Professor Griggs and I imply by the title that we intend for it (1974: 7) "to invite comparison of our work with Bernard Bloch's 1947 'English Verb Inflection'." Bloch's account, of course, was cast in an item and arrangement format. Comparison with an alternate item and process analysis can be accomplished by piecing together Hoard and Sloat (1971) and (1973). Their account renders Inland American English phonetic forms. Ours, which follows the phonological tenets of Chomsky and Halle (1968), renders what one might call General American English.²

1.1 SYNTACTIC INPUT

Our account assumes the type of grammatical framework as set out by Chomsky (1965) in Aspects of the Theory of Syntax.³ We illustrate the deep structure that we envision in Figure 1, where all verbal affixes in question are included. For the corresponding surface structure, see Griggs and Rulon (1974: 11).

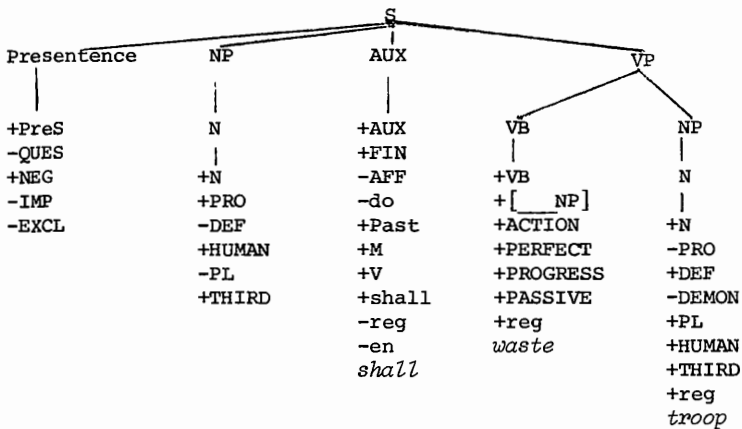


Figure 1 Deep structure for sentence *The troops shouldn't have been being wasted*

1 2 PHONOLOGICAL COMPONENT

We follow with minor modification the phonological theory of Chomsky and Halle (1968), and we have incorporated many of the rules which they present in Chapter Five into our summary of rules. Also, we accept their boundary conventions.

1 3 SYSTEMATIC PHONETIC REPRESENTATION

The dialect which we describe is General American English of an 'r-ful' variety.

2 CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS

In our view one must recognize four inflectional verbal suffixes, ING, Z, ED, AND EN. As we have suggested (1974:15) "In regular verbs, all four suffixes are joined to the stem by word /#/ boundary until that boundary is generally removed by a late phonetic rule."

3 CLASSES OF IRREGULAR VERBS

In this section we present a complete list of the various classes of English irregular verbs.

3 1 DEFINITIONS OF CLASSES

We recognize three classes of English irregular verbs, WEAK, STRONG and MIXED. A WEAK verb is one in which ED and EN alike are lexically underlying /d/. After a readjustment rule, these verbs are adjoined with formative boundary, hence /WEAK VERB #/ becomes /WEAK VERB+d/, whereas regular verbs retain the word boundary

In general, a STRONG verb is one in which the EN suffix is underlying /n/ and the past tense suffix /d/ is deleted, additionally for STRONG verbs, there is some kind of vowel gradation

A MIXED verb is one in which the past tense form or past participle form is conjugated regularly, but the other form is regular. For example, consider dive-dove-dived and prove-proved-proven. Thus, the overall system of classification may be seen in Figure 2

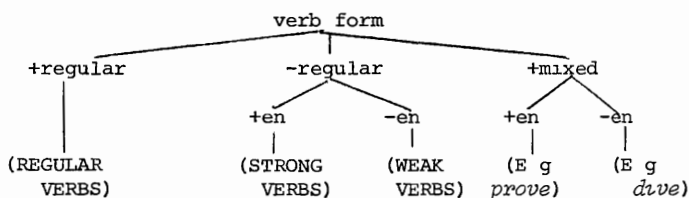


Figure 2 Conjugational classes of English verbs

In our description, we view be and go as suppletive verbs because of their untowardly phonetic gyrations

3 2 THE DATA

In the lists of irregular verbs which follow, the following conventions are used. Verbs which may have alternate regular conjugations are enclosed in parentheses, a parenthesized capital (W) indicates that a verb may have an alternate weak conjugation, the Roman numerals (I, II, III) identify the three different classes of strong verbs. Thus, for example, the notation (cleave (W)) means that the conjugations cleave-cleaved-cleaved, and cleave-cleft-cleft are possible, and so on

3 3 WEAK VERBS

The weak verbs, 98 in number, are arranged into four groups which have phonological utility. The first two groups contain infinitives which terminate in segments which are voiceless, the infinitives in the last two groups terminate in segments which are voiced.

(a) (beseech), bet, bite (II), burst, cast, catch
cost, creep, cut, (fit), hit, hurt, keep, (knit),
(leap), let, (light), meet, put, quit, seek

set, shit, shoot, shut, sleep, (slit), spit (II),
split, (sweat), sweep, teach, think, thrust, weep,
(wet), (work/wreak)

(b) make

(c) bend, (bereave), (blend), bring, build, (burn),
buy, (cleave (II)), deal, (dream), (dwell), feel,
(gild), (gird), (kneel), (lean), (learn), leave, lend,
lose, may, mean, (pen), (rend), send, (smell), (spell),
spend, (spill), (spoil), use, went

(d) bid(I), bleed, breed, can, (chide (II)), (clothe),
feed, flee, have, hear, hide (II), lead, (plead), read,
(rid), say, sell, shall, shed, (shoe), slide, (speed),
spread, stand, tell, (tread (II)), (wed), will

3 4 STRONG VERBS

We recognize three classes into which strong verbs fall. Those which we designate Roman I have infinitives and past participles which are the same if one ignores the tense/lax distinction of the tonic vowel. Roman II verbs have the same past tense and past participle forms and Roman III verbs have a different tonic vowel in each form.

CLASS I

be, bid(W), blow, come, do, draw, drive, eat, fall,
forsake, give,

go, grow, know, ride, rise, run, see, shake, (shrive),
slay, smite (II), stride (II), strike (II), (strive),
take, (thrive), throw, write

CLASS II

bear, beat, (bide), bind, bite (W), break, (chide (W)),
 choose, (cleave (W)), cling, dig, (dive (M)), fight,
 find, fling, freeze, get, grind, hang, (heave), hide (W),
 hold, lie, (shear (M)), shine, shrink (III), sink (III),
 sit, sling, slink, smite (I), speak, spin, spit (W),
 spring (III), (stave), steal, stick, sting, stink (III),
 stride (I), strike (I), (string), swear, (swell (M)),
 swing (III), tear, (tread (W)), (wake), wear, weave, win,
 wind, wring

CLASS III

begin, drink, fly, ring, shrink (II), sing, sink (II),
 spring (II), stink (II), swim, swing (II)

3 5 MIXED VERBS

All of the mixed verbs listed below can be conjugated regularly, they are, therefore, all enclosed in parentheses (crow, dive (II), hew, lade, melt, mow, prove, rive, saw, sew, shear (II), show, sow, strew, swell (II))

Since the phonological processes involved in the derivations of strong, weak, and mixed verbs alike are amply illustrated in Griggs and Rulon (1974), we content ourselves at this point to present, following the summary, our alphabetized list of the phonetic reflexes of the irregular verbs of modern General American English

4 SUMMARY

In summary then, Professor Griggs and I invite comparison of our grammar with Bloch's 1947 item and arrangement analysis. Those interested in an alternate analysis for Inland American English should consult Hoard and Sloat (1971) and (1973)

5 SYSTEMATIC PHONETIC REPRESENTATIONS

[bēʌr bōʌr bōrn]
 [bTyt bTyt(ə)]
 [bəɣɪn bəɣən bəɣʌn]
 [bend bent]
 [bərTɪv bərəft]
 [bəsTɪʃ bəsɔʌt]
 [bet bet]
 [bɪd bæd/bɪd/bēyd bɪd(ə)]
 [bāyd bōwd bōwd]
 [bāynd bāwnd bāwnd]
 [bāyt bɪt]/[bāyt bɪt bɪtən]
 [bɪTɪd bɪed]
 [blend blent]
 [blōw blūw blōwn]
 [brəyk brōwk brōwkən]
 [brTɪd brəd]
 [brɪŋ brɔʌt]
 [bɪld blɪt]
 [bʌrn bʌrnt]
 [bʌrst bʌrst]
 [bāy bɔʌt]
 [kən kud]
 [kæst kəst]
 [kæʃ kɔʌt]
 [čāyd čɪd]/[čāyd čɪd čɪdən]
 [čūwz čōwz čōwzən]
 [klɪTɪv klɪft]/[klɪTɪv klōwv klōwvən]
 [klɪɪn klɪŋ klɪŋ]
 [klōwð klæd]
 [kʌm kēym kʌm]
 [kɔʌst kɔʌst]
 [krTɪp krept]
 [krōw krūw krōwd]
 [kʌt kʌt]
 [dɪTɪl delt]
 [dɪg dʌg dʌg]
 [dāyv dōwn dōwn]/[dāyv dōwn dāyvɪd]
 [dūw dɪd dʌn]
 [drɔʌ drūw drɔʌn]
 [drTɪm dremt]
 [drɪŋk dræŋk drʌŋk]
 [drāyv drōwv drɪvən]

[dweɪ dwelt]
 [Tyt ɛyt Tytən]
 [fāʌl fɛl fāʌlən]
 [fTɪd fɛd]
 [fTɪl fɛlt]
 [fāyt fɔʌt]
 [fāynd fāwnd fāwnd]
 [fɪt fɪt]
 [fɪTɪ fɪɛd]
 [fɪlɪŋ flʌŋ flʌŋ]
 [flāy flūw flōwn]
 [fərsɛyk fərsuk fərsɛykən]
 [frTɪz frōwz frōwzən]
 [gɛt gāt gāt(ən)]
 [gɪld gɪlt]
 [gʌrd gʌrt]
 [gɪv gɛyv gɪvən]
 [gōw --- gɔʌn]
 [grāynd grāwnd grāwnd]
 [grōw grūw grōwn]
 [hæŋ hʌŋ hʌŋ]
 [hæv hæd hæz]
 [hTʌr hʌrd]
 [hTɪv hōwv hōwv]
 [hyūw hyūwd hyūwn]
 [hāyd hɪd]/[hāyd hɪd hɪdən]
 [hɪt hɪt]
 [hōwld held held]
 [hʌrt hʌrt]
 [kTɪp kept]
 [nTɪl nɛlt]
 [nɪt nɪt]
 [nōw nūw nōwn]
 [lɛyd lɛyded lɛydən]
 [lɪTɪd lɛd]
 [lɪTɪn lɛnt]
 [lɪTɪp lɛpt]
 [lʌrn lʌrnt]
 [lɪTɪv lɛft]
 [lɛnd lɛnt]
 [lɛt lɛt]
 [lāy lɛy lɛyn]
 [lāyt lɪt]
 [lūwz lɔʌst]

[mēyk mēyd]
 [mēy māyt]
 [mīyn ment]
 [mīyt met]
 [melt meltəd mōwltən]
 [mōw mōwd mōwn]
 [pen pent]
 [pīyd pīed]
 [prūwv prūwvd prūwvən]
 [put put]
 [kwīt kwīt]
 [rīyd red]
 [rēnd rent]
 [rīd rīd]
 [rāyd rōwd rīdən]
 [rīŋ ræŋ rʌŋ]
 [rāyz rōwz rīzən]
 [rāyv rāyvd rīvən]
 [rʌn ræn rʌn]
 [sēy sed sez]
 [sɔʌ sɔʌd sɔʌn]
 [sīy sɔʌ sīyn]
 [sīyk sɔʌt]
 [seɪ sōwɪd]
 [send sent]
 [set set]
 [sōw sōwd sōwn]
 [šeyk šuk šeykən]
 [šəl šud]
 [šɪʌr šɔʌr šɔʌrn]
 [šed šed]
 [šāyn šōwn šōwn]
 [šit šit]
 [šūw šād]
 [šūwt šāt]
 [šow šōwd šōwn]
 [šrɪŋk šrʌŋk/šræŋk šrʌŋk(ən)]
 [šrāyv šrōwv šrīvən]
 [šʌt šʌt]
 [sɪŋ sæŋ sʌŋ]
 [sɪŋk sʌŋk/sæŋk sʌŋk(ən)]
 [sɪt sət sət]
 [slēy slīw slēyn]
 [slīyp slēpt]

[slāyd slɪd]
 [slɪŋ slʌŋ slʌŋ]
 [slɪŋ slʌŋk slʌŋk]
 [slɪt slɪt]
 [smel smelt]
 [smāyt smōwt smɪtən]
 [sōw sōwd sōwn]
 [spɪyk spōwkən]
 [spɪyd sped]
 [speɪ spelt]
 [spɛnd spent]
 [spɪl spɪlt]
 [spɪn spʌn spʌn]
 [spɪt spæt spæt]
 [splɪt splɪt]
 [spōyl spōylt]
 [spred spred]
 [sprɪŋ sprʌŋ/spræŋ sprʌŋ]
 [stænd stʌd]
 [stēyv stōvn stōvn]
 [stɪyl stōwl stōlən]
 [stɪk stʌk stʌk]
 [stɪŋ stʌŋ stʌŋ]
 [stɪŋk stʌŋk/stæŋk stʌŋk]
 [strūw strūwd strūwn]
 [strāyd strōwd strɪdən]/[strāyd strōwd strōwd]
 [strāyk strʌk strɪkən]/[strāyk strʌk strʌk]
 [strɪŋ strʌŋ strʌŋ]
 [strāyv strōvn strɪvən]
 [swēʌr swōʌr swōʌrn]
 [swet swet]
 [swɪp swept]
 [swel sweld swōwlən]/[swel swōwl swōwlən]
 [swɪm swæm swʌm]
 [swɪŋ swʌŋ/swæŋ swʌŋ]
 [tōyk tuk tēykən]
 [tɪyç tōʌt]
 [tēʌr tōʌr tōʌrn]
 [tel tōwɪd]
 [θɪŋk θōʌt]
 [θrāyv θrōvn θrɪvən]
 [θrōw θrūw θrōwn]
 [θrʌst θrʌst]
 [tred tred]/[tred trād trād(ən)]

[yūws̄ yūws̄]
 [wēyk̄ wōwk̄ wōwk̄(ən)]
 [wēl̄r̄ wōl̄r̄ wōl̄r̄n̄]
 [wTyv̄ wōwv̄ wōwv̄ən]
 [wed̄ wed̄]
 [wTyv̄ wept̄]
 [--- went̄ ---]
 [wet̄ wet̄]
 [wIl̄ wud̄]
 [wIn̄ wAn̄ wAn̄]
 [wāynd̄ wāwnd̄ wāwnd̄]
 [wark̄/rTyk̄ rōl̄t̄ rōl̄t̄]/[wark̄/rTyk̄ rTykt̄]
 [rIn̄ rAn̄ rAn̄]
 [rāyt̄ rōwt̄ rit̄ən]

NOTES

¹I wish to here acknowledge that Professor Griggs is the major architect of our monograph

²For dialectological reasons, the reader might like to know that Professor Griggs is a native of Ft Worth, Texas, and that I am a native of Topeka, Kansas

³We are presently at work on an up-dated grammar of English irregular verbs

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PERSIAN VERBS A CHAFEAN ANALYSIS

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Most students of Modern Persian grammar have recognized at least two types of verbs simple and compound. The simple verbs, whose number is relatively small,¹ consist of one word such as daštaen "to have", xordæn "to eat", zaedaen "to hit", etc. Compound verbs consist of a combination of one of a number of simple verbs and one or more lexical items baer daštaen "to lift, to take", zaemin xordæn "to fall", haerf zaedaen "to speak", etc. Furthermore, most grammarians have sub-classified the compound verbs on the basis of the part-of-speech, inherent or derived, classification of the lexical item (i.e. noun, adjective, preposition, or adverb) that combines with the simple verb.³

Rubinehik (1971) divides the compound verbs into what he calls prefixed and compound verbs. Prefixed verbs are formed by joining different dependent words, mainly preposition to a simple verb baer daštaen "to take, lift", baer-xordæn "to be offended", etc. Compound verbs, however, are formed by a combination of nouns or adjectives with simple verbs zaemin xordæn "to fall down", baz kaerdaen "to open", haerf zaedaen "to speak", etc.

The main reason for differentiating a simple verb (with a complement) from a compound verb seems to lie in the fact that the meaning of a compound verb differs from the meaning of each element in that verb. For example, in sentence (1)

1 maen šam xordaem I ate supper

šam "supper" is a noun that functions as the object of the verb xordæn

But in sentence (2)

2 maen zaemin xordaem I fell down

the noun zaemin "earth" is not an object for the simple verb xordæn "to eat", rather zaemin xordæn is a unitary semantic

concept, an intransitive verb, only distantly related to the meaning of its verb constituent.

The most recent studies on various aspects of Persian syntax are a few unpublished Ph D dissertations (Palmer (1970), Moyne (1970), Stilo (1971)) In their attempts to deal with Persian within the framework of Generative grammar, they have recognized the simple-compound distinction between verbs. They have tried to generate the two types of predicate constructions through formalized rules While each of these studies has provided us with valuable bits of information on various aspects of Persian syntax, they have hardly any insightful thing to say about the actual syntactic-semantic processes involved in the formation of compound verbs Moyne differentiates the simple transitive verb predicate construction from that of a compound verb by considering the latter as frozen structures in lexicon They are not generated by any base rule (Moyne 1970 81) For example, he differentiates between sentences (1) and (2) by generating (1) through the base rules but not sentence (2) To consider the process of compound-verb formation as "frozen" is to disregard the productive nature of this syntactic phenomenon

In Modern Persian, compound verbs are used to introduce new semantic concepts (e g , telefon kaerdaen "to telephone"), to replace verbs of Arabic origin (e g , daer xast kaerdaen for taelaebidaen "to ask"), or to provide new ways of expressing an already existing semantic concept (e g , gul zaedaen for faeriftaen "to deceive") It is interesting to note how new compound verbs are formed for new concepts Not too long ago the concept of airplanes flying was introduced to the Persian community In their language, the Persians had a word for flying (paeridaen) as is seen in

3. kaebutaer aez deraext paerid The pigeon flew from the tree

But when they saw the planes flying, they did not use the simple verb paeridaen to express the action performed by the plane, rather they formed a compound verb, paervaz kaerdaen, a combination of paervaz, a nominal derivative from paeridaen, and a simple verb, kaerdaen "to do" Therefore, sentence (4) is grammatical but (5) is not

4 haevapeyma daer aseman paervaz mikonaed
The plane flies in the sky

5 *haevapeyma daer aseman mipaeraed*

Examples like telefon kaerdaen "to telephone" and paervaz kaerdaen show the productive nature of compound verb formation

I maintain that the process of compound verb formation could be explained within Chafe's (1970) theory of linguistics. This study is an attempt to demonstrate the applicability of his theory with some modification to a limited number of Persian verbs, however, further research is necessary to account for the formation of all compound verbs.

According to Chafe (1970) the verb which is the central and controlling element in a sentence could be specified by various selectional semantic and inflectional units. Selectional units, that is, state, process, action, process-action, state-ambient, and action-ambient, determine not only the presence of accompanying nouns but also the choice of a verb root. These units may be inherent in a particular verb or derivationally added to it.

I believe the structure of compound verbs in Persian cannot be accounted for without an understanding of the function and the structure of simple verbs. In fact, I would claim that the process of compound verb formation is but a surface realization of the underlying semantic units and processes involved in the structure of simple verbs. Therefore, I will begin my analysis by describing the structure of a few simple verbs with the framework of Chafe (1970). Throughout this paper I will assume some familiarity with his theory.

Let us examine the different forms of the verb suxtaen "to burn" in the following sentences:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 6 | ketabaem suxt | My book burnt |
| 7 | morad ketabaemra suzand | Morad burnt my book |
| 8 | ketabaem suzteast | My book is burnt |

In (6) suxt, the 3rd person singular of the past tense of suxtaen, denotes the process that occurred to its patient, to ketabaem "my book". In (7) suzand "burnt" is the 3rd person singular form of the past tense of suzandaen "to burn", the so-called causitive form of suxtaen. It requires an agent, Morad, to perform the action and a patient, ketabaem "my book", to undergo the process. The difference between the meaning of the verb in (6) and (7) is due to a semantic process that Chafe (1970: 129) characterizes as

Rule 1.	process	—	←—>>	process
	<u>root</u>			action
				<u>root + causative</u>

That is, a verb root which is process can optionally become a process-action verb through the addition of the derivational semantic unit causative. This new semantic unit will require, in addition to a patient, the presence of an agent.

In the English translations of (6) and (7) there is not any morphological difference between burnt as a process verb and as a process-action. But in the Persian sentences, suxt and suzand are morphologically different, perhaps an indication of the derivational relation characterized by Rule (1). However, this semantic change is not always accompanied by some overt morphological marking. In sentences (9) and (10), šekaestaen "to break" does not exhibit any change, but in (11) and (12) one finds two different words mord and košt corresponding to the semantic units of process and process-action respectively.

9.	paenjere šekaest.	The window broke.
10.	morad paenjerera šekaest.	Morad broke the window.
11.	morad mord.	Morad died.
12	Mehdi moradra košt.	Medhi killed Morad.

In sentence (8) above, suxte "burnt" is a state, it indicates the state of the patient ketabaem "my book". The change of the verb in (6) to that of (8) is characterized by Chafe (1970 124) as

Rule 2.	process	—	—>>	state
	<u>root</u>			<u>root + resultative</u>

It should be noted that in (8) suxte is the past participle of suxtaen and is accompanied by the third person singular present form of the verb budaen "to be". Rule (2) could account for the difference between the verbs in (9) and (13) and in (14) and (4)

13	paenjere šekaeste aest	The window is broken.
14	morad morde aest.	Morad is dead

Now let us examine some examples of verbs that are inherently process-action

15	morad nan-ra borid	Morad cut the bread
16	nan be asani borid	The bread cut easily
17	nan boride aest	The bread is cut

In (15) borid, the 3rd person singular past tense of boridaen, is a process-action verb with Morad the agent. In (16) borid has derivationally become a process verb. Chafe (1970: 131) characterizes this semantic derivation by

Rule 3	process	—— ———>	process
	action		<u>root + deactivative</u>
	<u>root</u>		

That is, a process-action verb root could be converted into a process root by the addition of a derivational semantic unit, deactivative. Now if we apply Rule (2) to the result of (3) the result will be a derived state verb. Sentence (17) has precisely such a verb, and its semantic structure could be characterized by (18)

18	V
	state
	<u>root + deactivative + resultative</u>

The following sentences contain action verbs where the noun Morad acts as the agent of the verb

19	morad daevid	Morad ran
20	morad xaendid	Morad laughed

Chafe's treatment of action verbs is rather sketchy. Besides the obligatory agent noun, he claims, some of these verbs may require the presence of other nouns such as, beneficiary, and complement. As far as the main selectional semantic units of state, process, action, and process-action are concerned, Chafe does not change the action verbs into any other verbs. He does not think that the inherently action verbs undergo any derivational processes similar to those of other verbs. In this section I would like to show that such is not true with Persian. Sentences (21) and (22) seem to be clearly derived from (19) and (20) respectively.

21	morad mehdira daevand	Morad made Mehdi run
22	morad mehdira xaendand	Morad made Mehdi laugh

Sentences (19) and (20) each have one noun Morad which bears an agent relation to the verb. Both sentences could be appropriate answers to

23. morad če kard kaerd. What did Morad do?

Sentences (21) and (22) which contain two nouns, Morad and Mehdi, could also be answers to sentences (23). While these sentences look like process-action ones, Mehdi does not seem to be a patient as one expects in process-action verbs.

Sentences (21) and (22) suggest that Chafe's outline of semantic structure for verbs needs some modification. Besides the fact that action verbs undergo some derivational changes, the resulting changed sentences seem to have two nouns, both of which could be considered to be agents. I have made certain suggestions to extend Chafe's proposal elsewhere.⁴ These modifications are necessary if one wants to account for the following English sentences

24. Morad walked across the stage.
25. Morad walked the queen across the stage.

The Persian data clearly indicates that there is a difference between the role of Morad and Mehdi in (21) and (22). While Mehdi is the person who "ran" and "laughed", Morad is the person who caused Mehdi to undertake the action. Morad may or may not have participated in the same action, but he certainly caused or instigated the action. We are forced either to change our concept of the semantic unit "patient" or postulate an additional semantic unit called instigator besides those proposed by Chafe.

The action verbs do not seem to undergo any further derivational changes.

Now let us examine the state verbs. In all the above examples which dealt with state verbs, the verb was a derived one. They were the so-called past participle form of the verb followed by some form of the verb "to be". In Persian like those in English, except for a few experiential and benefactive verbs, most state verbs are what the traditional grammarians call adjective and participle, and are always accompanied by the verb "to be".

- 26 daer baz bud The door was open
 27 daer baz šod The door opened
 28 morad daerra baz kaerd Morad opened the door

Most grammars of Persian consider sentence (26) to contain a simple verb, but (27) and (28) each contain a compound verb šodaen "to become" and kaerdaen "to do" are called auxiliaries, especially in sentences where instead of an adjective, such as baz "open" a participle like šekaeste "broken" or raevan "going, flowing" is used

- 29 paenjere šekaeste bud The window was broken
 30 morad be maenzel raevan Morad was going home
 bud

It is not at all clear why one should consider sentences (26), (27), and (28) to contain two different classes of verbs, in fact, they all seem to have the same class of verbs. If (26) contains a simple verb, (27) and (28) must also contain simple verbs, too. The verbs in these sentences differ from one another in the same way that verbs of the sentences (6), (7), and (8) differ. If we accept Chafe's hierarchical system and consider state as the highest semantic selectional unit, sentence (26) would then be the basic semantic concept from which sentence (27) could be derived by Rule 4

Rule 4 state — — — —>> process
 root root + inchoative

This rule changes a state verb into a process verb. Sentence (28) is further derived from the application of the Rule 1 to the verb of sentence (27)

Sentences (26), (27), and (28) are similar to (6), (7), and (8) or to (15), (16), and (17) in that in each set there is a verb intrinsically state (26), process (6) and process-action (15), and the other two sentences in each set are derived from them by the appropriate application of Rules 1, 2, 3, or 4. The difference between these sets of sentences lie in the fact that intrinsically state verbs, which have surface marker, budaen "to be", regularly use šodaen and kaerdaen when they undergo semantic derivation. This is not always true of other types of verbs, even though when šodaen and kaerdaen appear with the latter, they definitely indicate the derivative nature of that particular verb

It is then reasonable to postulate that budaen, sodaen, and kaerdaen are surface representations of the semantic units, state, process, and process-action respectively. They appear with the so-called simple verbs as they undergo the semantic derivations. There is no reason to believe that their presence with other lexical items should be called compound verbs. In fact I would like to claim that the appearance of budaen, sodaen, and kaerdaen with other lexical items such as nouns, participles, adjectives, etc. indicate the selectional semantic units of the sentence. If the lexical item is an adjective, the verb budaen would show the inherent feature and the others the derived features. If it is non-adjective, the presence of these verbs indicates the semantic selectional feature of process, process-action, action, etc. Consider the following sentences

31. in aen^yomaen daer New York tae'sis ^yod.
This association was established in New York.
32. morad in ænj^yomaenra dæ r New York tae'sis kaerd.
Morad established this association in New York.

While the noun tae'sis "establishment" can form both a process and process-action, the following noun cannot

33. morad sabr kard Morad waited.

In fact (33) is an action verb. It should be noticed that the meaning of these verbs is the meaning of the noun, adjective, etc. sodaen or kaerdaen determine the semantic relationship between various parts of the sentence. The same arguments could be made for English sentences like

34. Morad made a speech.
35. Morad did a dance for us.

There are a number of other compound verbs where the verb used in their formation is not one of the so called auxiliaries. They are simple verbs with their own semantic content such as

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 36. morad kaebab xord. | Morad ate kabab |
| 37. morad zaemin xord. | Morad fell down. |
| 38. morad qose-xord. | Morad felt sorrowful |
| 39. Morad kešowra kešid. | Morad pulled the drawer. |
| 40. Morad jiq kešid. | Morad shouted. |
| 41. Morad sigar kešid. | Morad smoked a cigarette |

I have discussed the above sentences in Sharifi (1973a, and 1973b) and we shall discuss similar sentences in connection to gereftaen "to get" in the next paper (Sheik and Sharifi) in this volume. The simple verbs, xordaen "to eat" and kesidaen "to pull" seem to change their original meanings in sentences (37, 38) and (40 and 41) when they appear in a compound form. It is this seeming disparity between the meaning of the simple verb and their meaning as they appear in the compound form that has given the strongest motivation to divide the verbs into two groups of simple and compound. I have argued that the basic meaning of the simple verb is present in all of the compound verbs. To native speakers in (37 and 38) the notion of "consumption and absorption" and in (40 and 41) the idea of "pulling and drawing" is present. In addition, the verbs xordaen and kesidaen reflect the semantic selectional units of action which is necessary to change the nouns in each sentence through a derivational process into an action verb. This is not much different from the function of the so-called auxiliary verbs, šodaen and kaerdaen. If sentences (26, 28) in fact, contain simple verbs there is no justification for considering (37, 38, 41, and 42) as different.

NOTES

- 1 For an example of the traditional classification see Elwell-Sutton, 1963, pages 94ff
- 2 These are the infinitive forms of the verbs. The mark of an infinitive is the final -an of the word.
- 3 See Lambton 1961, pages 85ff
- 4 "Chafe's Action Verbs in Persian", a paper read before the Linguistics Section II of the 1974 Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Diego, California

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