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SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER IN PERSIAN



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MONOGRAPH

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PREFACE

In modern linguistics, the integrated study of linguistic units in terms of form and content, structure and semantics, as well as their functions in speech, constitutes one of the major theoretical directions. In particular, the structural-semantic investigation of secondary sentence constituents that occupy a specific syntactic position in sentence structure and serve to express various characteristics of events and situations makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the internal grammatical regularities of language. Among such syntactic units, the adverbial modifier, and especially the adverbial modifier of manner, which indicates how, by what means, or in what state an action or situation is realized, occupies a special place.

Persian, as a language with rich grammatical and semantic resources, is characterized by the expression of manner through a variety of lexical, morphological, and syntactic means. In Persian, linguistic devices that convey the method, quality, degree, subjective evaluation, and processual characteristics of an action are not limited to adverbs alone. These semantic relations may also be expressed by adjectives, nouns and nominal phrases, prepositional constructions, ezafe constructions, various verb forms, imitative and descriptive units, as well as certain predicative constructions. This circumstance necessitates a comprehensive investigation of the mechanisms by which adverbial modifiers of manner are formed and realized in Persian.

Within the sentence, the adverbial modifier of manner, on the one hand, performs a specific syntactic function and, on the other hand, specifies the qualitative characteristics of an action or state, thereby contributing to the expansion and concretization of sentence semantics. In this respect, it represents one of the complex linguistic categories realized at the intersection of syntax and semantics. The grammatical form, sentence position, relation to the head component, semantic scope, and contextual properties of units expressing manner are not uniform; this, in turn, requires the category to be investigated as an independent scholarly problem.

Within the tradition of Persian linguistics, studies devoted to sentence constituents, adverbs, the category قید, verbal valency, syntactic relations, and sentence semantics have advanced various theoretical views concerning the means of expressing manner. In the Persian grammatical tradition, terms such as حالت قید، کیفیت قید، چگونگی قید are used with reference to units expressing the manner and state in which an action is performed. However, the boundaries of these concepts, their interrelations, and the classification of syntactic constructions expressing manner are not interpreted uniformly across studies. In some approaches, manner is analyzed as a morphological category within the domain of the adverb, whereas in others its syntactic function is taken as the principal criterion. Consequently, there remains a need to describe the formal and semantic nature of the adverbial modifier of manner as an integrated system.

In general linguistics, the study of the adverbial category and adverbial relations has likewise developed in close connection with syntax, semantics, functional grammar, cognitive linguistics, and pragmatics. In particular,

contemporary grammatical research attaches considerable importance to such issues as the semantic relationship between adverbial units and the predicate, their position in sentence structure, their relation to the valency system, and their status as obligatory or optional components. Applying these theoretical approaches to Persian-language material makes it possible to reveal the linguistic nature of the adverbial modifier of manner more broadly and in greater depth.

The relevance of the present monograph is determined, first and foremost, by the need for a systematic account of the relationship between the structural properties of syntactic units functioning as adverbial modifiers of manner in Persian and their semantic content. The means by which manner is expressed in Persian are highly diverse, and it is insufficient to explain all of them solely on the basis of traditional morphological classification. The same manner meaning may be realized through different grammatical forms, while a single grammatical form may perform different semantic functions depending on the context. This requires a bidirectional analysis proceeding both from form to meaning and from meaning to form.

In examining the syntactic-semantic features of the adverbial modifier of manner in Persian, the monograph integrates structural, semantic, and functional approaches. The principal focus of the study is to determine the syntactic position of the manner adverbial in the sentence, its relationship with the verbal predicate, its means of expression, its semantic types, and its functional potential in discourse.

In general, this monograph aims to investigate the syntactic-semantic nature of the adverbial modifier of manner in Persian on the basis of both traditional grammatical approaches and modern functional and semantic principles, and to establish systematically its forms of expression, semantic types, and place in sentence structure. The findings are expected to contribute to the further refinement of theoretical conceptions of Persian syntax and to the clarification of the position of manner relations within the language system.

CHAPTER ONE

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER IN PERSIAN

The Problem of Sentence Constituents in General and Persian Linguistics

Persian grammatical theory, particularly the syntax of sentence constituents, has been insufficiently studied both in Iran and internationally. This is especially true of secondary sentence constituents; to date, no monographic study has been devoted specifically to the adverbial category.

In Uzbek linguistics, issues concerning sentence constituents and their distinctive properties have been addressed in the works of D.Ashurova, D.Semigulova, M.Muminova, A.Amirova, F.Ubaeva, J.Omonturdiev, M.Bashmanov, R. Abdusamatov, N.Mahmudov and A.Nurmonov, Sh.Akramov, A.Sayfullaev, N.Ortiqova, Sh.Rahmatullaev, Kh.Usmonova, M. Mirtojiev and others.

As Kh.Usmonova notes, just as there are divergent views concerning the identification of the principal constituents of a sentence, there is likewise no consensus among linguists regarding the delimitation of secondary sentence constituents. In defining secondary constituents, linguists agree essentially on only one point: whether or not a given element enters into a relation of syntactic subordination. If it participates in such a relation, it is regarded as a sentence constituent, specifically a secondary constituent; if it does not, it is not considered a sentence constituent. A syntactic form occurring in a dependent position and occupying the syntactic slot required by the head element is treated as a secondary sentence constituent. However, divergent views have arisen with regard to which elements should be included within the class of secondary constituents.

Secondary sentence constituents serve to express a proposition more fully and precisely. They not only depend on the principal constituents and explain or supplement them, but may also be related to one another, specifying and complementing each other's meanings. Secondary constituents form part of the basic

structure of the sentence; without them, in certain constructions, the intended proposition cannot be fully expressed and the sentence cannot be constituted [64:9].

The problem of sentence constituents in Uzbek and the principles by which they are distinguished was analyzed in A.Sayfullaev's doctoral dissertation entitled “Semantics and Grammar of Sentence Constituents in Modern Uzbek.” The relevant section of the dissertation abstract discusses general theoretical issues connected with the principles of identifying sentence constituents; it states that words enter into syntactic relations in four ways (word forms, function words, word order, and intonation), and describes syntactic relations (agreement, government, and adjacency) as well as semantic-grammatical relations (coordination/correspondence). It also addresses parenthetical insertions and forms of address in sentence structure and their relation to sentence constituents. According to the scholar, for many years questions in Uzbek linguistics developed under the influence of other languages. Following independence, the study of native-language material created the possibility of analyzing it on the basis of its own ontological nature.

In Russian linguistics, substantial research has been conducted on secondary sentence constituents, particularly on the adverbial category. Examination of the works of such linguists as A.Shakhmatov, I.Meshchaninov, A.Rudnev, A.Shapiro, A.Potebnya, A.Peshkovsky, I.Figurovsky, V.Nikitin, O.Akhmanova and G.Mikaelyan and N.Shvedova shows that this topic has a long-standing scholarly tradition and a broad scope.

It is well known that the logical-grammatical principle underlies the division of secondary sentence constituents into objects, attributes, and adverbials. Formal meaning is important for this principle. More precisely, words that differ in lexical meaning and morphological structure may occupy the same syntactic position in a sentence. In such cases, a question is usually posed to the sentence constituent. This system was developed by F.Buslaev approximately a century and a half ago. Some linguists have objected that, in this case, the sentence is analyzed not according to a grammatical principle but according to meaning.

A substantial proportion of works devoted to Iranian linguistics have been written in Russian. It is therefore natural that authors such as L.Peysikov and Yu.Rubinchik relied on the traditions of the Russian linguistic school in their research. The works of the scholars mentioned above played an important role in establishing the theoretical and methodological foundations of the present monograph.

According to Yu.Rubinchik, the following features should be taken as the basis for distinguishing secondary sentence constituents and their types:

a) the part of speech to which the head element governing the secondary constituent belongs;

b) the means by which the secondary constituent is subordinated to the head word;

c) the position occupied by the secondary constituent as a dependent element;

d) the meaning it expresses;

e) the part of speech by which the secondary sentence constituent is expressed.

Some of the features listed above are primary criteria for identifying a secondary constituent, whereas others serve to distinguish its particular types.

L.Peysikov identifies the following principal features of sentence constituents in Persian: (1) the expression of meaning-not an isolated meaning confined within the limits of a single word, but meaning that, together with another constituent or several constituents in an expanded sentence, contributes to the expression of predicative, attributive-adverbial, object, and modal relations; and (2) the existence of morphological means for expressing sentence constituents. Accordingly, a sentence constituent is a particular morphosyntactic form of a word, or a syntactic group, which participates in sentence structure in order to express the grammatical relations existing within the sentence.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that secondary sentence constituents in Persian require in-depth scholarly investigation. Their classification is based in some cases on meaning and in others on grammatical-functional properties; it is often difficult to distinguish objects from adverbials, especially indirect objects and

adverbials expressed by prepositional nominal constructions; and many types of prepositional structures are difficult to assign to any single class of secondary constituents. This difficulty is particularly evident in Persian when a secondary constituent expressed by a noun is linked to another noun through ezafe or is introduced by a preposition.

Criteria for Distinguishing the Adverbial Modifier of Manner as a Sentence Constituent

In Russian linguistics, the category of the adverbial modifier first appeared in the school grammar of P. M. Perevlessky and subsequently in that of F.Buslaev. I.Raspopov does not recognize the adverbial as an independent sentence constituent, treating it instead as a type of attribute. In the works of A.Vostokov and M.Ivanov, the adverbial was subsumed under the object.

On the basis of their relationship with the predicate, I.Figurovsky divided adverbials into three groups: (1) adverbials that reveal an inherent aspect of an action or state-namely, the state or quality of the action-and answer questions such as how? and in what state? The need to show that state, quality, and manner pertain directly to the predicate is reflected in the direct connection of such adverbials with the predicate; in the sentence they are dependent on the predicate and normally occur before it; (2) adverbials that indicate not an intrinsic property of the action or state itself, but the time, place, or quantity associated with its realization, answering questions such as when?, where?, and how much? These adverbials are also related to the predicate, although their position in the sentence is freer than that of the first group; (3) adverbials denoting circumstances external to the action and expressing purpose, cause, condition, or concession in relation to its realization, answering questions such as why?, for what purpose?, under what condition?, and despite what? The position of the adverbials in this group relative to the predicate is freer than in the first group, but more restricted than in the second.

The question arises as to what unites words belonging to such different groups within a single class of adverbials. First, unlike attributes, all of them are related to

the predicate of the sentence; second, these words express meanings pertaining not to an object and its property, but to an action or state; third, adverbials are linked to the predicate by adjacency; fourth, adverbials normally do not enter into relations with a subject or object denoting an entity; if they do, their syntactic function changes and they become attributes. For example, the word "پیاده", when related to "مرد", functions as an attribute in the ezafe construction مرد پیاده, whereas when related to the verb "آمدن", it functions as an adverbial in the combination پیاده آمدن.

According to F.Ubaeva, among secondary sentence constituents the object should be considered first, the adverbial second, and the attribute third. This is because, in terms of its semantic-syntactic structure, the adverbial resembles the object on the one hand and the attribute on the other. Studying the adverbial after the object but before the attribute therefore offers methodological convenience. Objects and adverbials may occur without attributes, whereas an attribute cannot occur without them or without the principal constituents. This characterization is also applicable to the secondary constituents of Persian. In Russian Iranian studies, however, the adverbial category is examined after the object and attribute.

In linguistics, the adverbial is defined as a secondary sentence constituent that indicates how an action or state is performed, as well as such characteristics as its cause, purpose, place, time, and the like.

An attribute or object cannot express such meanings, because these characteristics pertain not to an entity but to an action or state.

In Persian, syncretic cases frequently occur between the indirect object and the adverbial, as well as among the semantic types of adverbials. According to G. Sh. Makhmudov, in distinguishing an indirect object from an adverbial it is necessary to consider the extent to which the noun functioning in that position retains its concrete, referential meaning, the semantics of the verb to which the secondary constituent is linked, and the word order of the sentence.

The adverbial category includes constituents that differ from one another in structure, means of expression, syntactic relations, and position in the sentence, and which have been grouped together primarily because they are dependent on the

sentence predicate. The lack of clearly defined boundaries for this category is also connected with the fact that the criteria for distinguishing sentence constituents have not yet been fully established.

Works on Uzbek grammar have extensively investigated such phenomena as the semantic-syntactic classification of adverbials, their means of expression, the boundary between the adverbial and the object, and syntactic synonymy. According to F.Ubaeva's monograph “The Category of the Adverbial in Modern Literary Uzbek,” by 1993 the adverbial had come to be distinguished in Uzbek grammar as a secondary sentence constituent (previously it had been studied within the object), and initially only the adverbial modifier of manner was understood as an adverbial proper. Subsequently, the number of semantic types increased, and eight types are now commonly distinguished. Nevertheless, different sources present different classifications. F. Ubaeva distinguishes adverbials of place, time, purpose, cause, result, quantity, order, accompaniment/separateness, manner, comparison, condition, concession, and negation. In Sh.Rahmatullaev's textbook “Modern Literary Uzbek,” an adverbial of comparison is distinguished in place of an adverbial of condition (the term adverbial modifier is used throughout); the term manner adverbial is likewise employed. In the “Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms,” the adverbial is divided into seven semantic types: (1) manner; (2) place; (3) time; (4) cause; (5) purpose; (6) quantity-degree; and (7) concession.

V.Nikitin distinguishes twenty-six types of adverbials in Russian. He explains one reason for this proliferation as follows: just as in morphology certain adverbs of manner could not be assigned to another class, in syntax words that could not be assigned to any other group and answered the question how? were routinely included among adverbials of manner.

N.Mahmudov and A.Nurmonov attribute this diversity to whether invariant and variant meanings are distinguished or not.

We shall not consider all the types of adverbials distinguished by V.Nikitin for Russian and F.Ubaeva for Uzbek, but only those which, in our view, may be included

within the group of manner adverbials. Of the twenty-six types, V.Nikitin identifies the following as related to manner:

1. Adverbial modifier of quality, aspect, or manner of action.

2. Adverbial modifier of the method and means of performing an action.

3. Adverbial modifier of the state of the subject or object at the moment of the action.

4. Adverbial modifier of comparison or juxtaposition of actions.

5. Adverbial modifier of joint or collective performance of an action.

6. Adverbial modifier of the order of an action.

F.Ubaeva, in turn, distinguishes among the types of adverbials those of order, accompaniment/separateness, manner, and comparison.

We cannot reject the views of these two scholars; however, in our opinion, they have treated semantic subgroups of the manner adverbial as separate classes of adverbials. This is because all the types they distinguish may be questioned by means of how?, in what manner?, or in what state? For example, the adverbial of order is said to answer questions such as in what position? and which in order?, and is commonly expressed by ordinal numerals such as first and second; adverbs of sequence such as one after another, successively, and in turn; and prepositional nominal expressions such as in turn and in order. In our view, however, with the exception of the ordinal numerals mentioned above, the question which in order? cannot properly be applied to adverbs of sequence or to such prepositional nominal expressions.

It is stated that the adverbial of accompaniment/separateness indicates that an action or state is performed jointly, although the question to which it responds is not specified. In our view, words cited as functioning as adverbials of accompaniment/separateness-such as together, jointly, side by side, in cooperation, and following along-may be questioned by in what state? or how?.

In conclusion, contemporary linguistics displays no consensus regarding the division of adverbials into structural-semantic types. For this reason, it appears appropriate to adopt as the basis of the present study the classification proposed by

Yu.Rubinchik-manner, time, place, quantity, cause, purpose, condition, and concession-and, among these, to investigate the structural-semantic types of the most actively used categories, namely manner, place-time, and quantity-degree adverbials.

Among the semantic types of adverbials listed above, the adverbial modifier of manner is the most frequent.

The adverbial modifier of manner indicates the manner in which an action is performed and answers questions such as how?, in what state?, and under what circumstances?.

Proceeding from the structural possibilities of Russian, L.Shcherba argues that it is incorrect to include within the adverbial category the so-called ‘adverbial modifier of manner,’ expressed by an adverb of manner and indicating the quality of an action, because by its nature it represents a specific type of attribute.

A.Smirnitsky, applying this issue to English, explains it as follows: the ‘adverbial modifier of manner’ differs sharply from adverbials of time or place in its structure and combinatory properties and stands closer to the attribute. Like attributes, manner adverbials are closely related to the word they qualify and express qualificative relations. Such adverbials do not function as independent elements of the sentence in the same way as temporal or locative adverbials; rather, they act as qualifiers of the predicate and occupy the position of a constituent within a constituent. In English, adverbs of manner expressing the ‘adverbial modifier of manner’ function as qualifiers and, in combination with the verb, participate in the sentence as relatively fixed units, with the adverb losing a degree of semantic independence. Thus, in English the ‘adverbial modifier of manner’ should be assigned to the attributive category.

In Persian linguistics, the adverbial modifier of manner is distinguished as an independent category. The following criteria may serve as a basis for this distinction: an adverbial is a sentence constituent capable of indicating that a particular action or state occurs in a certain time and place, of comparing it with another action or state, or of expressing the quality or state of an action. An attribute or object cannot

convey such meanings, since these characteristics pertain not to an entity but to an action or state.

On the basis of the analysis of the collected material, the following criteria were identified for distinguishing the Persian adverbial modifier of manner as a sentence constituent:

- when identifying a sentence constituent, it is also necessary to consider the constituent on which the analyzed element depends. In terms of its position in the sentence, the adverbial, and particularly the manner adverbial, is generally a preverbal constituent. From the standpoint of formal-syntactic relations, the manner adverbial is connected with the predicate by adjacency;

- the manner adverbial differs from other types of adverbials in the degree of its dependence on the predicate. Whereas adverbials of time or place may retain a certain semantic independence, the state or qualitative property expressed by a manner adverbial cannot normally be used independently of the action.

- every sentence constituent has characteristic morphological means of expression. The primary means of expressing the adverbial is the adverb. The manner adverbial is therefore also distinguished through the morphological devices by which it is realized. Certain adjectives may function both as attributes and as adverbials; in such cases, their syntactic function in the sentence must be taken into account.

Among studies devoted to the manner adverbial in Uzbek, mention may be made of M.Muminova's dissertation entitled ‘Adverbial Modifiers of Manner in Modern Uzbek’.

The study of the manner adverbial in Tajik is represented by E.Mavlyanova's research entitled ‘Adverbial Modifiers of Manner in the Modern Tajik Literary Language’. Unlike the approach adopted in the present study, this researcher gives primary importance to semantic analysis and secondary importance to structural analysis in classifying Tajik manner adverbials. She divides manner adverbials into two major semantic groups and identifies the morphological means by which the adverbials belonging to those groups are expressed.

A review of the works of Iranian linguists shows that grammar is described as comprising two domains, morphology and syntax. These studies emphasize the division of grammar into these two distinct parts and identify the sentence as the principal unit of language, yet they do not generally discuss sentence constituents as an independent issue.

Traditional Persian grammar has been predominantly morphology-oriented. Iranian grammarians generally do not draw a strict distinction between the adverb as a part of speech and the adverbial as a sentence constituent; depending on its function in the sentence, the relevant unit is designated as قید.

The classification of adverbs is presented differently in the grammatical works of Iranian linguists. In the course of the present research, the grammars of Iranian scholars Hasan Anzali, Parviz Natel Khanlari, Khayyampur, Hossein Ajami, the Panj Ostod (‘Five Masters’: Abdolazim Gharib, Malek al-Sho‘ara Bahar, Badi‘ al-Zaman Foruzanfar, Jalal Homa‘i, and Rashid Yasemi), and Hasan Anvari and Hasan Ahmadi Givi were examined, and their definitions and classifications of the adverb were compared.

Hasan Anzali defines as adverbs those words that link the verb, in sentence formation, with meanings of place, time, state, quantity, quality, and the like-that is, words indicating the time, place, state, quantity, order, or manner in which the action of the sentence is performed-and divides them into two groups.

1. “قید مختص” (exclusive adverb) – words that always function as adverbs: همیشه ‘always’, هر گز ‘never’, هنوز ‘still/yet’, فقط ‘only’, البته ‘of course’.

2. “قید مشترک” (shared/common adverb) – words that are not adverbs by origin, such as nouns or adjectives, but which occur in an adverbial function: علی شب آمد ‘Ali came in the evening’, او خوب درس میخواند ‘He studies well’, حسین آنجا نشسته بود ‘Hossein was sitting there’, صبح سر کار خواهم رفت ‘I will go to work in the morning’. A similar grouping of adverbs is also found in the grammars of Khayyampur, Hossein Ajami, Panj Ostod, and Hasan Anvari and Hasan Ahmadi Givi.

The analysis shows that Persian grammars classify adverbs semantically in different ways. For example, the grammars of Khayyampur and Panj Ostod

distinguish twelve types: adverbs of time, place, quantity, emphasis, order, negation, quality, doubt, interrogation, exception, request, and comparison. Hasan Anzali's grammar distinguishes thirteen types, including adverbs of place, time, quantity, affirmation and emphasis, order and repetition, doubt, interrogation, exception, contingency, wish, state, and regret. Hossein Ajami distinguishes six types-time, place, quantity, state, interrogation, and emphasis-whereas the grammar of Hasan Anvari and Hasan Ahmadi Givi distinguishes twenty-one types, including adverbs of time, place, quantity, quality, state, regret, surprise, gradualness, repetition, order, interrogation, exception, affirmation and emphasis, comparison, cause, request, purpose, explanation, negation, restriction, and abbreviation/reduction.

Hasan Anzali includes among adverbs of state words that indicate the state and quality of an action in the sentence, such as آشکار 'openly', پنهان 'secretly', دشوار 'with difficulty', آهسته 'slowly', گریان 'weeping', خندان 'laughing', پیاده 'on foot', بشدت 'intensely', بسرعت 'rapidly', کتباً 'in writing', and شفاهاً 'orally', and designates them as قید حالت و کیفیت 'adverbs of state and quality'.

Parviz Natel Khanlari, in turn, defines the adverb as وابسته فعل, that is, 'a constituent dependent on the verb,' and illustrates this view with the following examples:

'Faridun came quickly' فریدون زود آمد

'Faridun came hurriedly' فریدون شتابان آمد

'Faridun came laughing' فریدون خندان آمد

In the sentence examples, the action is expressed by the verb 'to come'. However, the manner in which the action is performed differs from sentence to sentence. This difference is conveyed by the word classified as an adverb. فریدون آهسته آمد 'Faridun came slowly', as in the preceding

In Persian, many adjectives may indicate the manner or state in which a verb is performed. In such cases, these words are likewise treated as adverbs. The adverb may add the following meanings to the verb:

- the state or manner in which the action is performed;
- the place in which the action is performed;

- - the time at which the action is performed. The preceding analysis shows that the scholar primarily includes within the concept of the adverb words denoting the manner in which an action is carried out.

Khayyampur defines the adverb as a word used in relation to the verb that adds meanings such as time and place to the verbal meaning.

In the grammar پنج استاد, the adverb is defined as one of the principal elements of the sentence that relates a verb, adjective, or another word to meanings such as time, place, or state.

In Hossein Ajami's grammar, adverbs are defined as words describing the state or characteristic of an action. It is emphasized that the adverb in a sentence may be identified by posing a question, for example: چقدر 'how much?', کجا 'where?', کی 'when?', چگونه 'how?'.

In works on Persian grammar written up to the end of the 1980s, little attention was paid to the syntactic functions of parts of speech. Only in the early 1990s does a classification of sentence constituents appear in Hasan Anvari and Hasan Ahmadi Givi's دستور زبان فارسی ('Persian Grammar'). In that work, all parts of speech are divided into ten functional groups according to their role in the sentence, including a section entitled "نقشهای اسم" ('functions of the noun'). The نقش categories presented there broadly correspond to sentence constituents in Uzbek grammatical terminology. However, comparison with Uzbek grammatical literature reveals differences between the scholarly views of Uzbek and Iranian linguists. According to the book, اسم, that is, the noun, may perform various functions in the sentence, including the following:

1. نقش اهادی (subject function) – the constituent about which information is communicated in the sentence.

2. نقش مسندی (predicative function) – a noun may function as the predicate in sentences such as خراسان استان است 'Khorasan is a province' and کاوه برادر من است 'Kaveh is my brother'.

3. نقش مفعولی (direct-object function) – nouns occurring with transitive verbs and denoting the entity directly affected or targeted by the action.

4. نقش متممی (indirect-object/complement function) – defined as a noun occurring with one of the prepositions and completing the meaning of the verb in the sentence. The following sentences are provided as examples: معسوم از خانه به مدرسه رفت ‘Masum went from home to school’, منسور مشقهایشرا در کلاس با خودکار در دفترش نوشت ‘Mansur wrote his exercises in his notebook with a pen in class’. From the standpoint of traditional Uzbek linguistics, however, the combinations از خانه ‘from home’, به مدرسه ‘to school’, and در کلاس ‘in class’ in these sentences function not as indirect objects but as adverbials of place.

5. نقش ندایی (vocative function) – the part of the sentence toward which an exclamation or form of address is directed. The function of such nouns is defined as vocative.

6. نقش تمیزی (specifying/distinguishing function) – a function that resolves a relation of indeterminacy in the sentence, without which the sentence would not have a sufficiently clear and complete meaning. Such words are termed تمیز in Persian grammar. Examples include: پایتخت هندوستانرا دهلی مینامند ‘They call the capital of India Delhi’, معلم شاگردانشرا فرزندان خود میداند ‘The teacher regards his pupils as his own children’, and پادشاه چینرا خاقان میخواندند ‘They called the king of China Khagan’.

7. نقش قیدی (adverbial function). Nouns such as فردا ‘tomorrow’, صبح ‘in the morning’, عصر ‘in the evening’, روز ‘by day’, شب ‘at night’, عقب ‘behind/back’, دیروز ‘yesterday’, اینجا ‘here’, and آنجا ‘there’ may sometimes function adverbially in a sentence. An adjective may likewise occasionally perform an adverbial function.

8. نقش صفتی (وصفی) (attributive/descriptive function) – an adjective often occupies the position of a noun and assumes its meaning, while a noun may sometimes function adjectivally. In sentences such as من در عمرم مردتر از او ندیده ام ‘I have never seen anyone more manly than him in my life’ and دلی سنگتر از دل تو نیست ‘There is no heart harder than yours’, the words مرد and سنگ are nouns, but with the suffix تر they are said to acquire adjectival meaning.

9. نقش اضافی (ezafe function). The linking of one noun to another by means of the kasra marker is termed اضافه. The first word bearing the kasra is called مضاف,

and the second is called مضاف الیه. In the sentence برادر علی آمد ‘Ali's brother came’, the word علی performs نقش اضافی.

10. نقش بدلی (appositive function). A noun may occur together with another noun denoting a nickname, profession, title, office, or other characteristic of the referent and thereby identify that referent more precisely for the reader. Such words or nouns are termed بدل. Examples include برنج خریدم از احمد بقال ‘I bought rice from Ahmad the grocer’ and برادرم محمد از مسافرت برگشت ‘My brother Mohammad returned from a journey’.

The “نقش” categories listed above are divided into primary and non-primary groups. The primary roles are those directly linked to the verb, namely مسند, نهادی, مفعولی, متممی, ندایی, and تمیزی. The non-primary roles are those linked not directly to the verb but to one of the primary نقش categories, namely اضافی, صفتی, and بدلی.

It should be noted that, among Persian grammars, an explicit attempt to distinguish sentence constituents is first observed in Hasan Anvari and Hasan Ahmadi Givi's “دستور”. The categories نقش نهادی and نقش مسندی correspond to the principal constituents of the sentence in Uzbek grammar, namely subject and predicate. The Persian object category itself is divided into two groups: نقش متممی as the indirect object/complement and نقش مفعولی as the direct object. نقش صفتی is characterized as a substantivized adjective.

In her candidate dissertation entitled ‘The Positional Structure of Sentence Constituents in Uzbek’, Kh. Usmonova discusses the existence in contemporary linguistics of various approaches and trends in distinguishing the structural parts of the sentence. These include the following theoretical schemes: (a) principal constituents, secondary constituents, and unattached constituents; (b) principal, secondary, and tertiary constituents; (c) sentence constituents and constituents of constituents; (d) functional and non-functional (operative and non-operative) constituents; and (e) distinctions among the sentence center, sentence expanders, and word expanders.

A. Sayfullaev classifies the subject and predicate as principal constituents; elements subordinated to the principal constituents and explaining their meaning as

secondary constituents; and syntactic units belonging to neither of these groups as tertiary constituents.

In her dissertation ‘The Position of the Attribute in Sentence Structure’, Kh. Ortiqova states: ‘With respect to the predicate, which is defined as the central unit of the sentence, the subject, adverbial, and object are regarded as dependent sentence constituents; the attribute is then treated as an expander of these constituents and therefore as a constituent of a constituent’. From this perspective, not all of the “نقش” categories distinguished in Persian according to the classification cited above can be treated as sentence constituents proper. نقش تمیزی may be interpreted as words specifying the object, that is, as constituents of constituents. نقش ندایی is the vocative; vocatives are not included among sentence constituents in Uzbek grammar. If the preceding views are accepted, نقش ندایی may be assigned to the group of unattached constituents.

is introduced. The ”قیدواره“ the term ,”قید، متمم، قیدواره“ s article'مقدم زهرا زندی In ,article presents the views of Iranian and European scholars on the adverb compares their positions, and formulates general ,”قیدواره“ complement, and .conclusions

The article states that “some European researchers in grammatical theory have designated another group of adverbs by the term ‘adjunct,’ whereas Iranian grammarians have not paid attention to this distinction”. With regard to the term “adjunct,” the author proposes “قیواره” as its Persian equivalent. In O.Akhmanova’s Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, ‘adjunct’ is glossed as ‘secondary words’. The corresponding English term for the adverbial category is ‘adverbial adjunct’. On this basis, مقدم زهرا زندی recommends using the term “قیدواره” for the corresponding category in Persian.

The author defines “قیدواره” as follows: words that, like a complement, are necessary for specifying the meaning of the verb and that, unlike an optional adverb, cannot be omitted from the sentence, while expressing the manner in which an action is performed, are termed “قیدواره”. In the author's concluding definition, the term

“قیدوارہ” corresponds to what is traditionally understood in Uzbek linguistics as the adverbial modifier of manner.

Structural Types of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner

Simple Adverbial Modifier of Manner. In Uzbek linguistics, sentence constituents are generally divided according to structure into three groups: simple, compound, and complex constituents. In the present study, the structural classification of adverbials is based on Z.Khudaybergenova's principle of dividing sentence constituents according to their structure. According to the scholar, a simple sentence constituent consists of a synthetic word form, whereas a compound constituent consists of an analytic word form. Prepositional/postpositional combinations are, from the standpoint of their internal composition, treated as simple constituents, because function words of this type do not possess independent lexical meaning; rather, they serve to express grammatical meaning and function as equivalents of particular grammatical forms in the sentence. On the basis of these considerations, simple manner adverbials in Persian are taken to include those expressed by simple lexical items, derived words, and Arabic borrowings.

A) Expression of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner by Simple Lexical Items

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by a Simple Adverb

As in other languages, in Persian the adverbial function in the sentence is also expressed by words belonging to the adverbial part of speech.

An adverb is an independent word denoting a particular characteristic, while functionally specifying certain properties of words belonging to other parts of speech, most commonly a verb.

Adverbs in Uzbek have attracted the attention of a number of researchers; however, they were first studied as an independent part of speech by S.Fuzailov, who wrote the treatise ‘Adverbs in the Uzbek Language’. Among subsequent studies of Uzbek adverbs, mention may be made of S. Sayidirakhimova's monograph ‘The

Place of the Adverb in the System of Parts of Speech’ and T.Asadov's candidate dissertation ‘The Adverb in the System of Parts of Speech’.

Although Persian adverbs have been discussed in the works of a number of scholars, they were investigated as an independent subject by A.Rzaeva. The author notes that one group of scholars did not recognize the adverb as an independent part of speech in Persian and equated it with the adjective; nevertheless, she argues that in Persian the adverb constitutes an independent part of speech possessing its own semantics, morphological properties, and syntactic functions.

Russian Iranologists classify Persian adverbs semantically into the following types: adverbs of state/manner, time, place, cause, and quantity-degree. Among these types, adverbs of state/manner may serve to express the adverbial modifier of manner. Such adverbs specify and interpret various semantic aspects of an action. The combination of an adverb with a verb forms an adverbial syntagma.

There is no terminological uniformity among Iranian linguists in naming the adverbs that can express the adverbial modifier of manner. Hasan Anzali calls the relevant class “قید حالت و کیفیت” and defines it as ‘words indicating the state and quality in which an action is performed within the sentence’. Hossein Ajami uses the term “قید کیفیت”, while in the grammar پنج استاد it is termed “قید وصف” (‘descriptive adverb’) and includes such items as خندان ‘laughing’, شادان ‘joyfully’, سواره ‘mounted/on horseback’, پیاده ‘on foot’, لنگان لنگان ‘limping’, عاقلانه ‘rationally’, آشکار ‘openly’, پنهان ‘secretly’, بتدوار ‘slavishly’, آسان ‘easily’, دشوار ‘with difficulty’, سربسته ‘indirectly/obscurely’, and نهفته ‘secretly’. Khayyampur distinguishes the groups “قید حالت” and “قید کیفیت”, assigning words that belong morphologically to the adverbial class to “قید حالت” and words belonging morphologically to the adjective class to “قید کیفیت”. Nevertheless, the words in both groups function syntactically as manner adverbials.

It is well known that, according to their structure, adverbs may be simple or derived. Analysis of the material shows that manner adverbials expressed by derived adverbs constitute a major proportion of the Persian data.

As Yu.Rubinchik notes, the principal syntactic function of adverbs is to serve as adverbial modifiers in the sentence.

However, a syntactic criterion alone is insufficient for distinguishing adverbs as an independent part of speech, because in Persian simple adjectives may also function as adverbials in the sentence. In many cases such adjectives are difficult to distinguish formally from adverbs:

کلاهرا هم محکم روی سرم جا به جا کردم .’I adjusted my hat firmly on my head‘

سنگین نفس میکشید .’He/She was breathing heavily‘

The examples show that adjectives may undergo adverbialization in particular syntactic environments.

Iranian linguists designate words that may function both adverbially and adjectivally as “قید مشترک” (‘shared/common adverb’) and emphasize that such adverbs can perform functions other than the adverbial one. Thus, خوب ‘good/well’ functions as an adverb in خوب کار میکند ‘He works well’, whereas in محمد شاگرد خوبیست ‘Mohammad is a good student’ it functions as an adjective.

A. Rzaeva divides adverbs semantically into five groups and assigns adverbs such as خوب ‘well’, بد ‘badly’, and قشنگ ‘beautifully’ to the second group, defining them as adverbs expressing qualitative meaning and morphologically indistinguishable from adjectives.

The ‘overlapping zone’ between adjectives and adverbs of manner/state is frequently noted in the literature. The principal logical reason for this is that adverbs developed, together with verbs, on the basis of the adjectival category.

The relationship between adverbs and adjectives in Uzbek was examined in detail by S. Fuzailov in his article ‘The Adverb in Uzbek and Its Relationship with the Adjective’. Insufficient understanding of similarities among parts of speech and of the lexical-semantic and grammatical features that distinguish the adverb from other word classes leads to difficulties and inconsistencies in identifying the lexical class of adverbs. Therefore, in defining the adverb as a part of speech, it is necessary

to have a clear understanding both of its similarities to other word classes and of the criteria that distinguish it from them.

For many years this issue has been the subject of considerable debate. More specifically, many studies failed to take into account the semantic development of a given word and the possibility of interchange between syntactic functions. Yet it is natural for parts of speech to ‘form alliances’, that is, to share the questions associated with their categories and, where appropriate, to answer questions typically associated with other parts of speech.

According to Yu.Rubinchik, because of uncertainty in determining the morphological properties of Persian adverbs, N.Khrisanov divides them into two groups: proper adverbs and homonymous adverbs. The first group includes words with clear lexical-grammatical features sharply distinguishing them from other parts of speech; the second includes nouns, adjectives, participles, and converbal forms that have acquired adverbial meaning. In N. Khrisanov's view, homonymous adverbs are not fully grammaticalized adverbs but words in the process of adverbialization. The following may be cited as examples:

’clean’ → ‘completely, entirely‘ پاک

.’new/fresh’ → ‘recently; again, anew‘ تازه

According to Kh.Alimova, in Dari, as in Uzbek, when the adverb was developing as a part of speech, its inventory was supplemented by words that had separated from other word classes-nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and participles (in Uzbek, including converbs). At present, in both languages, a certain proportion of adverbs consists of words that have shifted from other parts of speech into the adverbial class. Adverbialized words may temporarily perform an adverbial function when required by context while retaining the lexical-grammatical properties of their original category. Thus, there are words that can function both as adjectives and as adverbs. For this reason, Dari–Russian dictionaries sometimes provide both adjectival and adverbial equivalents for the same adjective.

The same phenomenon is observed in Persian–Russian dictionaries. Persian explanatory dictionaries likewise identify certain words as both adjectives and adverbs.

According to J.Eltazarov, adverbs constitute a monofunctional part of speech whose primary function is to modify the verb, whereas the function of the adjective is to specify a property of a noun. The scholar emphasizes that this functional similarity brings the two word classes closer together and complicates their semantic differentiation.

In our view, it is methodologically appropriate to distinguish such words as adverbs or adjectives according to their syntactic function in the sentence. Approximately 90% of the words treated in this study as simple adverbs are classified in Persian–Russian and Persian explanatory dictionaries as belonging both to the adverbial and adjectival word classes. In the examples analyzed here, however, these words function as manner adverbials. It was therefore considered appropriate to include them within the scope of the study.

Analysis of the collected examples shows that the following simple adverbs occur most frequently as expressions of the manner adverbial: آرام ‘calmly’, راحت ‘comfortably/easily’, پیاده ‘on foot’, سواره ‘mounted/on horseback’, بیدار ‘awake’, تنها ‘alone’, آهسته ‘slowly’, یواش ‘quietly/slowly’, زود ‘quickly’, درست ‘correctly’, تند ‘rapidly’, مرتب ‘continuously/regularly’, خیره, مات ‘staringly/in astonishment’, کیپ ‘closely/side by side’, راست ‘straight’, شل ‘loosely/with difficulty’, and others.

Among these, یواش, آهسته, تند, زود, and آرام may be regarded as particularly productive in the function of manner adverbials. For example:

ساعت موعد تنها به استانداری رفتم

‘At the appointed time I went to the governor's office alone.’

‘One or two people repeated it quietly.’ یک دو نفر آهسته تکرار کردند

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by a Simple Adjective

Not all types of adverbials can be expressed by adjectives. Words of this class are used primarily to express the adverbial modifier of manner.

The fact that adjectives denote a property makes them functionally similar to adverbs. The difference is that an adjective denotes a property of an entity, whereas an adverb denotes a property of an action.

The Russian linguist A.Peshkovsky explains this feature of adjectives and adverbs as follows: ‘Both of these parts of speech express a property. The adverb denotes not a property of an object, but a property of a property. This constitutes its essence’.

This relationship between adjectives and adverbs is also observable in Persian. In the sentence دانشجوی خوب آمد ‘The good student came’, the word خوب ‘good’ denotes a property of the subject, whereas in دانشجو خوب میخواند ‘The student studies well’, خوب ‘well’ functions as an adverbial and specifies the action expressed by میخواند ‘studies/reads’.

In the literature, the occurrence of words of the “good/well” type before a verb is also treated as a case of conversion, that is, category shift. S.Fuzailov argues that words of the “good” type may be regarded as adjectives undergoing a process of transition into adverbs, because in combining with a verb they become adapted to expressing a characteristic of the action.

In Persian, manner adverbials are expressed mainly by qualitative adjectives, with the exception of certain relative adjectives. The expression of manner is not characteristic of all adjectives; that is, not every adjective can denote a characteristic of an action. Adjectives that can function adverbially mainly include those denoting character or evaluation (خوب ‘good’, بد ‘bad’, جالب ‘interesting’, پاک ‘clean’, قشنگ ‘beautiful’), state or completeness (کامل ‘complete’), external size (بزرگ ‘large’, کوچک ‘small’), internal dimension (وسیع ‘wide’, تنگ ‘narrow’, عمیق ‘deep’), distance (دور ‘far’, نزدیک ‘near’), and temperature (گرم ‘warm/hot’, سرد ‘cold’). By contrast, adjectives denoting color (سرخ ‘red’, سفید ‘white’) or physical characteristics of people and animals (پیر ‘old’, لاغر ‘thin’) are generally not used as manner adverbials.

The broad use of adjectives in the sentence to express characteristics of an action in the manner of adverbs demonstrates the dialectical interrelationship between linguistic phenomena and thought and the gradual development of such phenomena.

In Persian, manner adverbials may be expressed by simple adjectives such as خوب 'well', سنگین 'heavily', سلامت 'safely/in good health', سخت 'with difficulty/severely', ساکت 'quietly', محکم 'firmly', کامل 'completely', شنگول 'cheerfully', جدی 'seriously', حیران 'in astonishment', قاییم, and قرس 'firmly, strongly'. For example:

کمی ایستادم و تابلوهارا خوب ورنداز کردم

'I stopped for a moment and examined the signs carefully.'

آنقدر قشنگ راه میرفت 'He/She walked so beautifully.'

In Persian, an adjective in the comparative degree may also function as a manner adverbial:

شهباز بلندتر گفت 'Shahbaz spoke more loudly.'

ما آرومتر میاییم 'We will come more slowly.'

Manner Adverbials Expressed by Non-Finite Forms of the Verb

There is no complete symmetry in the expression of different adverbial types by verbal forms. For some adverbials verbal expression is productive, whereas for others it is relatively unproductive. Expression of the locative adverbial by a verb is not characteristic. By contrast, temporal, manner, comparative, and conditional adverbials are frequently expressed by verbal forms, particularly participles and converbs.

Comprehensive information on participles in Persian may be found in A. Vohidov's dissertation 'Participles in Modern Persian (A Functional-Grammatical Analysis)'. The dissertation also discusses the adverbial functions of participles; the present study draws on this material and compares its own findings with those observations.

The participle is a functional form of the verb denoting an action as a property of an entity. It is called a ‘participle’ because one of its principal characteristics is that, like an adjective, it expresses a property of an entity. The converb, by contrast, is a verbal form that denotes a characteristic of an action and qualifies that action from a particular perspective.

Thus, the participle is a functional verbal form specialized for an adjectival function and expressing a property of an entity, whereas the converb is a functional verbal form specialized for an adverbial function and expressing a characteristic of an action.

Persian has no special grammatical form exclusively corresponding to the converb. The participial form may simultaneously be used in a converbal function. Whether a given form is to be interpreted as a participle or a converb is determined by its syntactic function and meaning in the sentence. The participle functions primarily as an attribute and, when substantivized, may perform nominal functions; the converb functions as an adverbial or, in certain constructions, as a predicate.

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by the Present Participle

Present participles in -آن formed from simple and compound verbs may function in the sentence as attributes, predicates, and manner adverbials. According to A. Vohidov, the adverbial functions of these participles provide grounds for treating them as converbal forms, since they depend on the verbal predicate and express an action simultaneous with that of the predicate.

Analysis of the sources shows that the following present participles occur most frequently in the function of manner adverbials: forms derived from simple verbs, such as هراسان ‘fearfully’, شتابان ‘hurriedly’, لرزان ‘trembling’, پرسان ‘asking’, خندان ‘laughing’, ترسان ‘frightened/fearfully’, and گریان ‘weeping’; and forms derived from compound verbs, such as گریه کنان ‘weeping’, تعنه زنان ‘tauntingly’, لبخندزنان ‘smiling’, ناله کنان ‘moaning’, التماس کنان ‘pleading’, شادی کنان ‘rejoicing’, ذوق کنان ‘with delight/joyfully’, نفس زنان ‘panting’, زمزمه کنان ‘whispering/murmuring’, عصازنان

‘walking with a cane’, خنده کنان ‘laughing’, سروسینه زنان ‘beating the head and chest’, اشکریزان ‘weeping/shedding tears’, and تبسم کنان ‘smiling’.

It should be emphasized that participles formed from simple verbs often possess both adjectival and adverbial meanings, whereas participles formed from compound verbs predominantly acquire adverbial meaning. For example, لرزان may mean both ‘trembling’ as an adjective and ‘tremblingly’ as an adverbial, while شادی کنان means ‘rejoicing/joyfully’.

‘Aunt woke from sleep in fright.’ خاله هراسان از خواب پرید

دکتر و پرستار هر دو شتابان به اتاق راجو آمدند

‘The doctor and the nurse both hurried into Raju's room.’

سیما و سامان ذوق کنان هی میخندیدند

‘Sima and Saman kept laughing with delight.’

‘I said under my breath in a plaintive voice.’ ناله کنان زیر لب گفتم

The examples show that the majority of present participles functioning as manner adverbials are forms derived from compound verbs.

A. Vohidov notes that when present participles are formed from verbs, changes in the lexical meaning of the verb are almost never observed. He identifies only the verb نفس زدن “to breathe” as an exceptional case: when its present participial form is formed, the meaning of نفس زدن “panting” differs from the meaning of the verb. The participial form نفس زدن “panting” also occurs in the sources analyzed in the present study:

خاله نفس زنان از میان بچه ها راه باز میکرد

‘Aunt, panting, made her way through the children.’

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by the Past Participle

As noted above, in Persian the past participial form may simultaneously function as a past converb. In this use it performs an adverbial function and expresses an action that precedes the action denoted by the main verbal predicate.

In the material analyzed for this study, manner adverbials expressed by past participles are relatively infrequent. This allows the conclusion that such manner

adverbials are less common than those expressed by other parts of speech. In many cases, a past participle formed from a compound verb functions as the manner adverbial. For example:

همه وحشت زده به هم نگاه میکردند ‘Everyone looked at one another in fear.’

هیجان زده و عصبی گوشی تلفانرا برداشتم

‘Excited and nervous, I picked up the telephone receiver.’

B) Expression of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner by Derived Words

In Persian, in addition to basic lexical items, many words belonging to other morphological formations can function as adverbials. Structurally, these include derived words, compounds, and lexicalized formations.

Affixation and semi-affixation provide highly productive means of word formation and contribute significantly to the enrichment of the Persian lexicon.

The following models of manner adverbials expressed by derived words occur in sources written in contemporary Persian.

1. Manner adverbials expressed by word-formation models involving prefixes.

1) The model ‘به + noun’:

is productive in the formation of adjectives and adverbs. In به The prefix به Persian, manner adverbials expressed by adverbs formed through the addition of to nouns constitute a substantial group: بسرعت ‘quickly, hurriedly’, بشدت ‘intensely’, بزحمت ‘with difficulty’, بزور ‘by force’, بشتاب ‘hurriedly’, بدروغ ‘falsely’, بترتیب ‘in order’, بعجله ‘hurriedly’, به اشتباه ‘mistakenly’, بخنده ‘laughingly’, بتدریج ‘gradually’, بگریه ‘weeping’, and others. Among these, the most frequent are بتفصیل ‘in detail’, بسرعت ‘quickly, hurriedly’, بشدت ‘intensely’, بزحمت ‘with difficulty’, بزور ‘by force’, بقهقهه ‘with loud laughter’. It should be noted that this model بتعنه ‘tauntingly’, and is highly productive and has virtually unrestricted potential for the formation of new words. For example:

معصومه بشدت گریه میکرد ‘Masuma was crying intensely.’

زبانمرا که خشک شده بود چند بار دور دهانم بزحمت چرخاندم

‘With difficulty, I moved my dry tongue around my mouth several times.’

Certain words that can express both adjectival and adverbial meanings function exclusively adverbially when used with the prefix به:

compulsorily, having no‘ بناچار – helpless/inevitable’ (adjective, adverb)‘ ناچار choice’ (adverb) ’unjustly‘ بناحق – unjust, wrongful’ (adjective, adverb)‘ ناحق (adverb). For example:

‘Having no choice, I sat down and greeted them.’بناچار نشستم و سلام کردم

2) The model ‘به + adjective + یای مصدری’:

’soon‘ بزودی ← به+زود+ی

’well, thoroughly‘ بخوبی ← به+خوب+ی

Derived words of this model are frequently used in Persian to express manner adverbials: بخوبی ‘well/thoroughly’, به آرامی ‘slowly/calmly’, بکلی ‘completely’, بسختی ‘with difficulty’, بزودی ‘soon’, بتندی ‘rapidly’, بتنهایی ‘alone’, بشوخی ‘jokingly’, بمهربانی ‘kindly’, بناتوانی ‘weakly’, بکنجکاوی ‘curiously’, بدشواری ‘with difficulty’, بدرستی ‘correctly’, بدرشتی ‘roughly’, به آهستگی ‘slowly’, بگرمی ‘warmly’, and بسردی ‘coldly/in a cold tone’. For example:

‘I raised my head with difficulty.’ سرمرا بسختی بلند کردم

اوستا احمد از پشت عینک نگاهی بکنجکاوی به من افکند

‘Master Ahmad looked at me curiously from behind his glasses.’

3) The model ‘بی + noun’:

The adverbial modifier of manner may be expressed not only by qualitative adjectives but also by relative adjectives. In this function, adjectives formed with the negative prefix بی are particularly frequent: بی اختیار ‘involuntarily’, بیدرنگ ‘immediately’, بی امان ‘mercilessly’, بیبهره ‘without benefit/deprived’, بی اندازه ‘immeasurably’, بیخبر ‘unaware’, بیحوصله ‘impatiently’, بیصدا ‘silently’, بیموقع ‘at an inappropriate time’, بیکار ‘idly’, بیعتبار ‘carelessly/without consideration’, بی تامل ‘without reflection’, بیهوش ‘unconsciously’, بیرمق ‘weakly’, بی نازوکرشمه ‘modestly, without affectation’, بی سروصدا ‘quietly, without noise’, and بیهوا ‘thoughtlessly, unexpectedly’. For example:

نرندر بی اختیار روی صندلی افتاد

‘Narendar involuntarily dropped into the chair.’

او آرام و بی صدا در زیر ملافه سفید خوابیده بود

‘He/She was sleeping peacefully and silently beneath the white sheet.’

2. Manner adverbials expressed by word-formation models involving suffixes.

In the formation of adverbs, suffixation is more productive than prefixation. As noted above, in Persian adverbs may also be represented by words capable of functioning simultaneously as adjectives and adverbs. Derivatives ending in -آنه or -وار may be included among such intermediate formations. If the contextual transition of adjectives into the adverbial class is taken into account, derivatives of the models ‘noun + -ناک’, ‘noun + -مند’, and ‘noun + -گین’ may likewise function as manner adverbials in the sentence.

1) The model ‘noun + -آنه’:

In the course of the study, the following derivatives formed by adding the suffix -آنه to nouns were encountered in the function of manner adverbials: طبیبانه ‘like a physician’, دوستانه ‘in a friendly manner’, تاجرانه ‘secretly/quietly’, and ملتمسانه ‘pleadingly’.

2) The model ‘adjective + -آنه’:

Among formations based on this model are صادقانه ‘frankly’, آزادانه ‘freely’, جسورانه ‘boldly’, and آمرانه ‘in a commanding tone’. In addition, derived words of the model ‘derived adjective + -آنه’, such as ناباورانه ‘in disbelief’, بیتابانه ‘impatiently’, and ناامیدانه ‘hopelessly’, also occur in the function of manner adverbials. For example:

‘He/She said in a commanding tone.’ آمرانه گفت

‘Soghra asked herself boldly,’ and so forth. صغری جسورانه از خود پرسید

3) The models ‘noun + -وار’ and ‘adjective + -وار’: Words formed with the express meanings of imitation and similarity This suffix is also used in -وار suffix parrot-like’. Its‘ طوطیوار ,’brotherly/like a brother‘ برادروار :adjective formation

adjectival use is relatively limited, however, whereas in adverbial meaning such آنه- formations are close to words formed with the suffix**.**

The expression of the manner adverbial by words formed with the suffix -وار is productive. For example:

بعد دیوانه وار با خودش میگفت ‘Then he would speak to himself like a madman.’

سنگین و بیماروار به پیاده رو رفت

‘He moved toward the pavement heavily, like a sick person.’

4) The model ‘noun + -کیَ’:

The manner adverbial may also be expressed by adverbs formed with the suffix -کیَ. Their number, however, is limited. Such derivatives are used primarily in colloquial speech.

In the material studied, the following derivatives of the ‘noun + -کیَ’ model were found functioning as manner adverbials: دزدکی ‘stealthily’, زورکی ‘by force’, حولکی ‘hurriedly’, یواشکی ‘quietly/secretly’, زیرجلکی ‘secretly’, زیرلبکی ‘under one's breath’, مرگکی ‘to the point of exhaustion’, چپکی ‘angrily’, and دروغکی ‘falsely/pretendingly’.

حالا دروغکی خودترا به ناخوشی زده تا دست به سیاه و سفید نزنی؟

‘Have you now pretended to be ill just so that you would not have to do any work?’

مشدی شهباز و میرزا یارمند دزدکی به هم نگاه میکردند

‘Mashhadi Shahbaz and Mirza Yarmand were looking at each other furtively.’

5) The model ‘infinitive/verbal stem + -کیَ’:

The use of formations such as نشستنکی ‘while sitting/sitting down’ as manner adverbials is a relatively new linguistic phenomenon and has not yet been recorded in dictionaries or grammatical sources.

علاحضرت از کرده خود پشیمان شد و نشستنکی فرمان عوف صادر کرد

‘His Majesty regretted what he had done and, while seated, issued an order of pardon.’

6) The model ‘noun + -خشمناک’: ناک ‘angrily’;

همایون خشمناک گفت ‘Homayun said angrily.’

7) The model ‘noun + -شرمگین’: گین ‘ashamedly’;

‘Mohammad said, embarrassed.’ محمد شرمگین گفت

8) The model ‘noun + -گلمند’: مند ‘offended/sadly’, for example:

نرگس گلمند اما امیدوار کنار مادرش نشست

‘Nargis sat beside her mother, upset but hopeful.’

3. Manner adverbials expressed by words formed through semi-affixation

Word formation by means of semi-affixation is productive in Persian. Nevertheless, words formed in this way occur relatively infrequently in the function of manner adverbials:

‘Parvaneh returned and left sorrowfully.’ پروانه برگشت و غصه دار رفت

این کتاب مستتبرا قلم انداز به تبع رساندیم

‘We published this unparalleled book in draft form.’

L.Peysikov notes that some scholars have regarded the verb آلودن “to contaminate” and its past stem آلود as evidence for treating the latter not as a semi-affix but as an adjective-forming suffix that has lost its lexical meaning; in his view, however, this interpretation is not well founded. Examples found in the sources demonstrate that derived words of this model can function as manner adverbials. For example:

‘He/She performed ablution sleepily.’ خواب آلود وضو میگرفت

‘Masuma asked with suppressed emotion/anger.’ معصومه بغض آلود پرسید

C) Expression of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner by Arabic Borrowings

In adverbs borrowed into Persian from Arabic, adverbial meaning is generally more explicit. This is because such forms have a relatively fixed structure, are not used with prepositions, and do not enter into ezafe relations with preceding or following words. These are borrowings ending in the Arabic accusative tanwin fatha (-an). In Arabic, -an also functions as an adverbial marker. In Persian, this morpheme is used as a suffix forming adverbs from Arabic adjectives, participles, and nouns:

sa'riyan 'quickly' (sa'ri 'quick' (adjective)), mofassalan 'in detail' (mofassal 'detailed' (adjective)).

In Persian, the manner adverbial may also be expressed by Arabic borrowings such as ettefāqan 'suddenly/by chance', fowran 'immediately', kāmelan 'completely', mostaqelan 'independently', mojaddedan 'again', fowri 'immediately', jeddan 'seriously', and motaqābelan 'in return/reciprocally'. For example:

فوراً سوغاتی‌هایی را که برایش آورده بودم جلویش گذاشتم.

'I immediately placed before him/her the gifts I had brought from the trip.'

اتفاقاً خبر دادند.'Suddenly, news arrived.'

Certain adverbs borrowed from Arabic have also adapted to the internal structural patterns of Persian, for example: tadrijan–betadrij 'gradually', mofassalan–betafsil 'in detail', and fowran–fowri 'immediately'. In the function of the manner adverbial, fowri occurs more frequently than the form fowran:

فوری تپیدم پشت ابوالفضل.'I immediately set off after Abulfazl.'

فوری دستم را روی کمرم گذاشتم.'I immediately put my hand on my waist.'.

The investigation showed that among Persian manner adverbials expressed by Arabic-derived adverbs ending in tanwin fatha -an, ettefāqan, fowran, and kāmelan are among the most frequently used.

Persian also employs Arabic-derived adverbs such as علی‌الاتصال'continuously', علی‌الاجمال 'briefly', علی‌الدوام 'continuously', بالاتفاق 'jointly' and بالاجبار 'forcibly' to express manner. Since these adverbs are characteristic primarily of bookish and formal style, they are relatively unproductive in contemporary Persian usage.

Complex Adverbial Modifiers of Manner

Complex sentence constituents are expressed by various types of phrases and turns of speech, indivisible syntactic constructions, and fixed expressions.

In Persian, complex manner adverbials include those expressed by compound words, word combinations, and phraseological units.

A) Expression of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner by Compound Words

Before discussing the expression of the manner adverbial by compound words in Persian, it is necessary to clarify the term ‘compound word’. In Uzbek, compounds, paired words, and reduplicative words are distinguished from one another, and it is emphasized that the term ‘compound word’ cannot be applied indiscriminately to all of them.

Persian, by contrast, has determinative and copulative compound words, with the latter corresponding broadly to paired and reduplicative words in Uzbek. Therefore, in order to avoid inconsistencies of classification, the present study conventionally employs the term ‘compound word’ in the sense used by Professor A.Ghulomov: ‘The term compound word includes, in addition to these [determinative compounds], paired words, ... words formed by reduplication and repetition’.

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Determinative Compound Words

In terms of the relationship between their components, determinative compounds resemble constructions consisting of a head and a dependent element-ezafe constructions, prepositional combinations, and combinations linked by adjacency. In other words, in determinative compounds one component specifies the other [83:153]. Unlike free word combinations, however, the determiner in a compound usually occupies the first position.

Analysis of the material shows that compound adjectives and compound adverbs are formed among determinative compounds according to the model numeral + noun. The manner adverbial is expressed primarily by compound adverbs formed with the numeral یک ‘one’. In the material examined, apart from compounds formed with دو ‘two’, سه ‘three’, and چهار ‘four’, no adverbs derived from other numerals were encountered.

The following compound adverbs formed with one' frequently express یک manner adverbials': یکسر, یکدفع, یکزرب, یکموقع, یکپارچه, یک کله 'immediately/rapidly'; یکمرتبه, یکباره 'suddenly'; یکدل 'with one accord'; یکراست 'straight'; یکسره 'immediately/entirely'; یکتنه 'alone'; یکدستی 'with one hand'; یکدم, یکنفس, یکریز, یکبند 'continuously'; یکدانه 'motionlessly/quietly'; یکروال 'in one consistent order'; یکزبان, یکصدا 'with one voice'; یکشکل 'in the same way'; یکشکم 'to satiety'; یکهوا 'little/slightly'; یکقلم 'completely, all at once'; یک کره 'without any reason'; یک کاسه 'together'; یکنفره 'alone'; یکنواخت 'uniformly'; یکوار 'lying/on one side', and others'.

چهره زرد آقای میرزانی یکباره سرد شد

'Mr Mirzani's pale face suddenly turned cold.'

همه یکریز قربان و صدقه اش میرفتند

'Everyone praised/fawned over him/her incessantly.'

Compound adverbs formed with the numeral دو' two' are relatively unproductive in the function of manner adverbials. The following compounds may nevertheless be cited: دوباره 'again', دومرتبه 'again', دوبالا 'twice as much/excessively', دوتایی 'together as a pair', دولپی 'with the mouth full', and دودستی 'with both hands'.

دودستی دستمرا میفشرد 'He/She squeezed my hand with both hands.'

چلوقیمه را از دست مادر گرفت و دودستی و دولپی مشغول بلعیدن شد

'He took the chelo-qeimeh from his mother's hand and began swallowing it with both hands and with his mouth full.'

Adverbs formed with the numeral سه' three' occur only rarely in the function of manner adverbials, for example: سه اسبه 'at great speed' and سه پشته 'in three rows'.

زنها از توی اتاقها به ایوان آمده بودند و سه پشته ایستاده بودند به تماشا

'The women had come out of the rooms onto the veranda and were standing three rows deep, watching.'

four’ may be‘ چهار The following derived adverbs formed with the numeral ,’on all fours‘ چهاردست وپا ,’at very high speed‘ چهاراسبه ,’cross-legged‘ چهارزانو :cited ’attentively‘ چهارچشمی firmly’, and‘ چهارمیخه ,’quickly/with both hands‘ چهاردستی.

حسن از بستر بیرون آمد و چهاردست وپا در اطراف اتاق به حرکت در آمد

‘Hasan got out of bed and began moving around the room on all fours.’

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Copulative Compound Words

Copulative compounds are formed either by combining two different root morphemes or by repeating a single root morpheme. This type of compound corresponds to paired and reduplicative words in Uzbek. However, Uzbek linguistic scholarship includes the view that the formation of paired and reduplicative words should not be regarded as word formation proper. In copulative compounds, both components contribute equally to the meaning of the whole compound, or neither component has an individually dominant role. A characteristic feature of such compounds is, first, that the grammatical relation between the components is fundamentally coordinative and the components may sometimes change places while preserving their grammatical and semantic properties; second, the constituent parts generally belong to the same part of speech, although in certain cases they may belong to different categories.

The components of a copulative compound may be connected coordinatively either directly or by means of conjunctions, prepositions, or negative particles. Nevertheless, the equal status of the components does not mean that they may be selected arbitrarily. Their semantic proximity and mutual association play an important role.

The adverbial modifier of manner is usually expressed by copulative formations based on repetition.

Analysis of the collected material shows that the bases of such reduplicative formations may be nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, verbal forms, and ideophonic/descriptive words.

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Reduplicated Adverbs and Adjectives

Analysis of contemporary Persian sources shows that the following reduplicated adverbs and adjectives are widely used to express manner adverbials: خوردخورد ‘little by little’, خالی خالی ‘with nothing, all by itself’, صاف صاف ‘straight/upright’, چپ چپ ‘angrily’, تنهاتنها ‘completely alone’, تک تک ‘one by one’, دولادولا ‘bent over’, راست راست ‘carelessly/unconcernedly’, عبث عبث ‘easily/idly’, بلندبلند ‘in a loud voice’, گلچین گلچین ‘gradually’, ریزریز ‘in small pieces/in a low voice’, تک پا تک پا and ‘step by step, gradually’, خیره خیره ‘in astonishment/staringly’, تازه تازه ‘rapidly/repeatedly’, تندتند ‘gradually/slowly’, یواش یواش ‘on tiptoe’, نوک پا نوک پا ‘frequently/quickly’, زودزود ‘gradually/slowly’, آرام آرام ‘gropingly’, کورمال کورمال ‘quietly/stealthily’, پاورچین پاورچین ‘one upon another’, روهم روهم ‘seriously’, جدی جدی ‘jumping’, and جسته جسته ‘with large strides’, گشادگشاد ‘rapidly’, بکوب بکوب.

Among these, کندکند and, تندتند, یواش یواش, آرام آرام, بلندبلند, کم کم, زودزود, ریزریز proved to be among the most productive copulative formations expressing the manner adverbial:

لابد مثل هر شب یواش یواش قدم بر میداشت

‘Perhaps, as on every night, he/she was walking slowly back and forth.’

جناب والی و بانو آرام آرام بطرف صف آمدند

‘His Excellency the governor and the lady slowly approached the line.’

It should be emphasized that in compound formations created by adjective reduplication, the repeated adjective may lose its original lexical meaning and acquire exclusively adverbial meaning; in other words, it becomes adverbialized. Examples include بلندبلند “at the top of one’s voice” from بلند “high/loud”, ریزریز “in a low voice” from ریز “small/fine”, تازه تازه “step by step, gradually” from تازه “new/fresh”, and گشاد “wide” – گشادگشاد “with large strides”:

‘He/She called so softly as to be barely audible.’ ریزریز صدا میکرد

‘The lady spoke at the top of her voice.’ خانمجون بلندبلند گفت

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Reduplication of the Present Participle

The investigation established that numerous reduplicated present participles in Persian are used in the function of manner adverbials.

The following phenomena are observed when present participles are reduplicated in Persian:

1. Iranian scholars classify words ending in -آن as adjectives and note that they express an adverbial function only when reduplicated. According to L.Peysikov, reduplication of present participles does not result in the formation of a compound word; rather, it serves to intensify the expressed characteristic.

When the manner adverbial is expressed by forms such as خندان خندان 'laughing repeatedly', گریان گریان 'weeping continuously', غلتان غلتان 'rolling along', خرامان خرامان 'walking gracefully, with elegance', لنگان لنگان 'limping', and دوان دوان 'running', the individual participle can also function adjectivally (e.g., خندان 'laughing/smiling', گریان 'weeping', غلتان 'rolling', خرامان 'graceful', لنگان 'lame/limping', دوان 'running'). Under reduplication, however, these forms become converbal and acquire an exclusively adverbial meaning. For example:

لنگان لنگان راه افتادم.' I set off limping.'

'Like a child, I ran toward Mohammad.' مثل بچه ها دوان دوان بطرف محمد دویدم

2. Certain participial forms occur only in reduplicated structures and are not used independently, for example: کشان کشان 'dragging/being dragged', شلان شلان 'limping', and پرسان پرسان 'asking repeatedly'.

کشان کشان خودرا بکوچه رساند

'Dragging himself/herself along, he/she reached the street.'

'He/She went down the stairs limping.' شلان شلان از پله ها پایین رفت

When the present participle is reduplicated, the suffix -آن may be omitted in the first component. This clearly indicates the compound nature of the resulting formation:

'laughing loudly' خندان خندان - خندخندان

لرزان لرزان -لرزلرزان ‘trembling’

کشان کشان - کشکشان ‘dragging/being dragged’

لنگان لنگان – لنگ لنگان ‘limping’, and similar forms.

گاری را برداشت و خودشرا لنگان لنگان زد به کوچه و خیابان

‘He took the cart and went out into the streets, limping.’

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Reduplication of the Past Participle

In Persian, the manner adverbial may also be expressed by forms created through reduplication of the past participle. By their nature, such forms constitute compounds. As a result of reduplication, the lexical meaning of the past participle may change: رفته رفته ‘gradually, increasingly’ (رفته is the past participle of رفتن ‘to go’), جویده جویده ‘chewing/in a chewed manner’ (جویده from جویدن ‘to chew’), جسته جسته ‘gradually, little by little’ (جسته from جستن ‘to jump’), بریده بریده ‘in broken fragments, intermittently’ (بریده from بریدن ‘to cut’).

این ترس رفته رفته چنان بر من غالب میشد که خوابرا از چشمم میگرفت

‘This fear gradually overwhelmed me to such an extent that it deprived me of sleep.’

The collected material shows that in many cases one of the reduplicated participles, usually the second component, appears in the negative form.

تو تندتند غذارا جویده نجویده قورت میدادی

‘You kept swallowing your food rapidly, whether properly chewed or not.’

Combinations of this model may also occur with the components linked by the interfix -o-/-vo-:

آبجی خانم هم کارهایشرا کرده و نکرده گذاشت

*‘*Abji Khanum left her work only half done*’*.

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Compound Forms Created through Numeral Reduplication

In Persian, numerals may also be reduplicated to express manner. Iranian linguists refer to reduplicated numerals functioning adverbially in the sentence as صفت شمارشی ‘numeral adjectives’. Distributive numerals formed by reduplication of cardinal numerals are not distinguished as a separate category in traditional Persian grammar. Yu.Rubinchik, however, emphasizes that there are sufficient grounds for recognizing them as an independent type. In the sentence, distributive numerals function as manner adverbials. In the material examined, such adverbials are expressed specifically by distributive forms created through reduplication of the numeral یک ‘one’.

صغری با شعف کودکانه انگشتر دیگر زیورهارا یک یک بیرون میاورد

‘With childlike delight, Soghra took out the ring and the other ornaments one by one.’

یکی یکی بشقاب مسی گود پلو داد دست من

‘He/She handed me the deep copper dishes for pilaf one by one.’

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Copulative Formations Involving Prepositions

Binary formations created from prepositional structures with the participation of an interfix are formally similar to phraseological units. However, reduplicative phraseological units cannot be treated as compounds when each word bears independent stress and a pause occurs between them. According to Yu. A. Rubinchik, such structures may be regarded as compounds only in cases where the preposition can be transformed into the linking ā (alef-e ettesāl): پی درپی↔پیاپی ‘successively, continuously’ (پی ‘trace’), دم بدم↔دمادم ‘constantly, incessantly’ (دم ‘moment’), دورادور ↔ دوربه دور ‘all around’ (دور ‘circle/around’). In these combinations, the preposition has developed into an interfix. Such formations generally display both adverbial and adjectival features and may function as manner adverbials in the sentence:

‘He/She kept repeating exactly the same thing.’ همینذرا پی درپی تکرار میکرد

حاج آقا احمد پیاپی به درشکچی دستور میداد که تندتر برود

‘Haji Aqa Ahmad repeatedly ordered the coachman to go faster.’

In Persian, compounds based on reduplication may take the suffixes -کی, -کَ- and -ی and function as manner adverbials in the sentence. In such cases the suffix is attached to the end of the reduplicative formation. Examples include زوززورکی, زورزورانه ‘by force, with difficulty’, سرسرکی, سرسری ‘carelessly, negligently’, پس پسکی ‘walking backward, retreating’, هول هولکی ‘hurriedly’, زیرزیرکی ‘secretly, covertly’, kurkuraki ‘dimly (burning)’, narmnarmak, کم کمک, خش خشک and نم نمک ‘gradually/slowly’. For example:

بالای سردر کروانسرا چراغی کورکورکی میسوخت

‘Above the entrance to the caravanserai, a lamp was burning dimly.’

تکه گوشت ماهی را نرم نرمک گذاشتم رو زبانم

‘I slowly placed a piece of fish meat on my tongue.’

The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Reduplicated Ideophonic Words

In Persian, the manner adverbial may be expressed not only by adverbs, adjectives, verbal forms, compound words, and phrases, but also by ideophonic/descriptive words. In Uzbek and Russian linguistic traditions, the category designated here by the term ‘ideophonic/descriptive words’ has also been referred to by such terms as imitative interjections, figurative expressions, onomatopoeia, onomatopoetic words, mimemes, and imitative words. Having examined Uzbek and Russian linguistic literature, particularly Uzbek words imitating images and sounds, R.Qunghurov considers the term ‘descriptive words’ the most appropriate designation for this linguistic phenomenon. This is because terms such as imitative interjection, imitative word, and sound-imitative word reveal only one aspect of the category and do not adequately describe image-denoting words. In figurative or image-denoting words, the element of imitation is minimal or absent; moreover, many events and situations represented by such words cannot be imitated through sound.

Conversely, terms such as ‘figurative word’ and ‘figurative expression’ do not encompass the specific properties of sound-imitative words. Taking all these considerations into account, the present study likewise uses the term ‘descriptive/ideophonic word’.

Furthermore, as Sh.Rahmatullaev notes, a speaker uses the sounds of his or her own language to create a symbolic imitation of another sound. With respect to the symbolic sound representation of the appearance of an action or state, however, the notion of imitation is not fully appropriate. Therefore, it is more accurate to refer to such formations collectively as ‘descriptive units’.

Studies of the manner adverbial in Uzbek also note that it may be expressed by imitative words. F.Ubaeva divides Uzbek manner adverbials semantically into five types, one of which she terms the descriptive manner adverbial. According to her, words such as қалт-қалт, гуп-гуп, гур, ялт, лапанглаб, and милт-милт function as descriptive manner adverbials; rather than directly indicating the quality or emotional manner of an action or state, they depict its perceptible characteristic.

Yu.Rubinchik identifies Persian forms such as میو میو ‘meow-meow’, درنگ درنگ ‘clang-clang’, and چلپ چلپ ‘splash-splash’ as sound-imitative words and notes that many of them become substantivized and function as the nominal component of compound verbs; however, he does not specifically address their function as manner adverbials.

Iranian linguists designate descriptive/imitative words by the term اسم صوت and define them as follows: words that imitate natural sounds, sounds produced by humans or animals, cries of living creatures, or sounds resulting from the contact or friction of objects-such as شورت و شارت کش کش, قارقار, بع بع, من و من, قاه قاه, and چلپ چلپ-are called imitative words.

Descriptive words function primarily as adverbials and attributes in the sentence. When performing an adverbial function, they express the manner adverbial. The following may be included among such words:

کروچ کروچ, کروج کروج, قروچ قروچ, ملچ ملچ, ملچ وملوچ, لاف لاف, لف لف, خرت وخرت, غژغژ, خش خش, شلپ شلپ, خرخر, قاروقور, وزوز, لخ لخ, چک چک, چکه چکه, جزجز, گرگر, جیلینگ جیلینگ, قل قل, شرشر, گرپ گرپ, جریق جریق, غرچ غرچ, هاوهاو, تق وتوق, تق تق, تلق وتلوق;

For example:

کروچ کروچ استخوانهای ماهی را میجوید

'He/She crunched the fish bones noisily while chewing them.'

آب از شیر چک چک میچکید 'Water was dripping from the tap drop by drop.'

As noted, the Persian present participle is one of the means by which manner adverbials are expressed. Words imitating sounds produced by human actions or by various animals and birds also frequently function as the nominal component of compound verbs. Since precisely these descriptive words constitute the semantically formative nominal component of such compound verbs, it should be emphasized that the present participial forms of these verbs may function as manner adverbials.

خش خش 'a sound produced during labored breathing' کردن,

فش فش 'a hissing sound accompanying speech' کردن,

قرقر 'to express dissatisfaction in a low voice or mutter' کردن, and so forth:

شهره هق هق کنان گفت 'Shahriya said it while sobbing.'

خوابد آلود و قرقرکنان نگاهم کرد 'Sleepily and muttering, he/she looked at me.'

Expression of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner by Word Combinations

A word combination is a connection of two or more words linked by subordination, semantically and grammatically interrelated, and expressing a unified but internally divisible concept. The investigation established that manner adverbials may be expressed by adverbial, converbal, and prepositional combinations.

A) The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Combinations of the Structure 'Adverb + Adjective'

Among combinations of the 'adverb + adjective' type, structures containing the adverb خیلی 'very' occupy a prominent place. Their ability to express manner adverbials may be illustrated by the following examples.

آقا خیلی خشک جواب سلام آقا رضا را از مخرج ادا کرد

‘The gentleman responded to Aqa Reza's greeting in an extremely dry manner.’

آرام نگاهم کرد. تعجب کرده بود و خیلی آرام و زیر لب گفت

‘He/She looked at me quietly. Surprised, he/she spoke very calmly and under the breath.’

B) Manner Adverbials Expressed by Converbal Phrases:

In addition to past participles, manner adverbials may also be expressed by combinations containing past converbal forms. In Uzbek syntax, such combinations within a simple sentence are referred to as converbal phrases or converbal constructions.

منوچهر دست راسترا زیر چانه اش زده روی نیمکت ولمیده بود

‘Manuchehr lay stretched out on the bench with his right hand propped under his chin.’

امروز عروسک خودرا پهلویش گذاشته به بیرون نگاه میکرد

‘Today he/she sat looking outside with the doll placed beside him/her.’

C) The Adverbial Modifier of Manner Expressed by Prepositional Combinations

Prepositions not only express relations between words but also perform the function of linking them. This function follows logically from their linguistic nature. Since prepositions express relations among words, they serve as connecting elements between the words that participate in those relations.

Manner Adverbials Expressed by Simple Prepositional Combinations

1. Combinations with the preposition bā

In Persian, prepositional phrases can also function as adverbial modifiers of manner. Constructions with the preposition با “with” belong to this group. In terms of structure and form, phrases with با resemble adjectives formed with the derivational prefix باادب “polite”–با ادب, باحتیات “cautious”–با احتیات, “cautiously” باشتها “having a good appetite”–با اشتها, “with appetite” بانساف “fair, conscientious”–با انساف, باحترام “respectful”–با احترام, “respectfully” بااحتیات :با- “politely”

“conscientiously”, باحوصله “patient”–با حوصله “patiently”. Such prepositional phrases are homoformal with adjectives, although in fact they perform different functions. This is demonstrated by the existence of phrases with the preposition با for which no corresponding derived adjective occurs: با تعجب “in surprise”, با خنده “laughing”, با عصبانیت “angrily”, با گریه “weeping”, با افسوس “regretfully”, با سرعت “quickly”, etc. For example:

او با تعجب گفت”.“He said in surprise

با سرعت خودشرا به بانک رساند ”.“He reached the bank quickly

On the basis of the collected material, manner adverbials expressed by phrases with the preposition با may be divided into several groups:

– manner adverbials expressed by the construction “preposition با + noun”

Among the manner adverbials expressed by the construction “preposition با + noun” we may include با تعجب “in surprise”, با تاسف “regretfully”, با هیجان “excitedly”, با عصبانیت “angrily”, با خجالت “embarrassedly”, با مهربانی “kindly”, با خوشحالی “happily”, با ناراحای “with anxiety”, با التماس “imploringly”, با دقت “carefully”, با کنجکاوی “curiously”, با حصرت “wistfully”, با افسوس “regretfully”, and others.

For example:

مشدی زد روی دستش و با افسوس گفت

“Mashadi struck his hand against the other and said regretfully.”

با بی حوصلگی گفتم ”.“I said impatiently

Among the examples collected, forms such as با عجله “hurriedly”, با سرعت “quickly”, با مهربانی “kindly”, با خوشحالی “happily”, با شتاب “hurriedly”, با خنده “laughing”, با دقت “carefully”, با ناراحتی “anxiously”, با التماس “imploringly”, با ناامیدی “despairingly”, and با بی... “with a lack of ...” were observed to occur frequently in the function of manner adverbials.

It should be noted here that, when a phrase with the preposition با functions as a manner adverbial, it may be invariant with words formed according to the model به- + noun. Compare: بزحمت–با زحمت “with difficulty”, بشدت–با شدت “intensely”, بترتیب–با ترتیب “in order”, بشتاب–با شتاب “hurriedly”, بسرعت–با سرعت “quickly, hurriedly”, بخنده–با خنده “laughing”, بعجله–با عجله “hurriedly”. For example:

بهرام با عجله به طرف ماشین آمد ”.Bahram hurried toward the car“

با سرعت از جا برخاستم ”.I quickly rose from my seat“

– manner adverbials expressed by the construction “preposition با + ezafe phrase”.

Research on the literary style of Persian has shown that manner adverbials may be expressed by constructions following the model “preposition با + ezafe phrase”. For example:

خانم با دستان لرزان جبه را به صغری داد

“The lady handed the box to Soghra with trembling hands.”

چند بار با قدمهای بلند در طول متبه راه میبرد

“Several times he walked through the kitchen with long strides.”

Among cases in which a manner adverbial is expressed by با + an ezafe phrase, constructions such as با صدای...,با لحن...,با لبخند...,با چشمان... are especially frequent:

پرستاری با لحن ملایم گفت ”.The nurse said in a gentle tone“

خانمجون با صدای آهسته گفت ”.The lady said in a low voice“

Analysis of the collected material showed that among ezafe constructions with the preposition با, manner adverbials denoting the manner of speech verbs occur most frequently:

با صدای بلند قصیده را که ساخته بود قرائت کرد.

“He recited the qasida he had composed in a loud voice.”

با لحن آمرانه‌ای به او گفتم”.I said to him in a commanding tone“.

– a model in which the manner adverbial is expressed by the preposition با together with coordinative combinations.

Forms of manner adverbials expressed by the preposition با and coordinated combinations were also observed. This can be seen in the following examples:

فصل بهار با تمام طراوت و زیبایی‌اش رسید”.Spring arrived with all its freshness and beauty“.

سید آهی کشید و تسبیح گِلی را دو سه بار با حلم و وقار در دست گرداند.

"Saeid sighed and turned the clay prayer beads in his hand two or three times with gentleness and dignity."

2. Word combinations with the preposition be:

a) Among word combinations with the preposition be, a principal place is occupied by constructions in which the head word is a noun denoting an object, such as 'amāme be sar "with a turban on the head", lačak be sar "with a headscarf on the head", ostexān be dahān "with a bone in the mouth", bā kulepošti be duš "with a load on the shoulder".

The study established that combinations such as چماق‌به‌دست "with a stick in hand", یک لنگه کفش به دست "with one shoe in hand", کتاب و کیف به دست "with a book and bag in hand", جاروب به دست "with a broom in hand", یکی به دست، یکی به بغل "one in the hand, one at the side", چمدان به دست "with a suitcase in hand", عبا به دوش "with an aba draped over the shoulder", ماهی به دهان "with a fish in the mouth", گوشم به در "with my ear to the door" can function as manner adverbials.

In discussing word combinations with the preposition be, one further issue must be addressed. Such combinations are often confused with phraseological units, because structurally they resemble fixed expressions such as angošt be dahān "astonished" or compound words such as xānebeduš "vagrant". Semantically, however, such combinations differ from phraseological units. L.Peisikov discussed these distinctions in detail. Consider the following examples:

'Amuyam 'abā be duš ru-ye pust-e taxtaš nešaste bud

"My uncle was sitting on a bench covered with a sheepskin, with his aba draped over his shoulder."

Xalife-ye dokkān jārub be dast az dokkān birun āmad

"The shop assistant came out of the shop with a broom in his hand."

Combinations of this type may also be used with the preposition dar. For example:

Doktor bā 'aksi dar dast vāred šod

"The doctor entered with an X-ray image in his hand."

b) be- + ezafe phrase

The manner adverbial may also be expressed by the construction preposition be + ezafe phrase:

Delam mixāhad be sedā-ye boland gerye konam

"I feel like crying at the top of my voice."

Az tah-e del mixandidand va be sedā-ye boland bā ham harf mizadand

"They laughed heartily and spoke to one another in loud voices."

3. Constructions with engār 'as if, like':

Engār sosk dide negāh kard

"He looked as if he had seen a cockroach."

Xānom engār qosseaš-rā farāmuš karde bāšad az xāne-ye mā raft

"The lady left our house as if she had forgotten her grief."

Manner Adverbials Expressed by Ezafe Prepositional Phrases

Among manner adverbials expressed by ezafe prepositional constructions in Persian, phrases with mesl-e, mānand-e, 'eyn-e "like, as, as if" and bedun-e "without" occur frequently. Constructions with mesl-e, mānand-e, and 'eyn-e indicate that an action is performed through comparison or likening to a particular phenomenon or object.

1. Construction with the preposition mesl-e:

1) mesl-e + noun:

Mesl-e mādaraš be man ons gerefte

"She had become attached to me just as to her mother."

Mesl-e baččehā bahāne migereft

"He made excuses like a child."

2) mesl-e + adverb:

U mesl-e hamiše ārām o metin qabul kard

"As always, he received it calmly and with composure."

Ammā mesl-e emruz xaste va farsude našode bud

"But he had never been as tired and worn out as he was today."

3) mesl-e + ezafe phrase:

U mesl-e ādamhā-ye mast telow telow mikard

"He staggered like a drunken man."

Bāz yādam namiravad ke četowr semsārhā mesl-e lāšxorhā-ye bu šenide atrāfemān-rā ehāte karde budand

"I still cannot forget how the second-hand dealers surrounded us like vultures that had caught a scent."

2. Construction with the preposition mānand-e:

1) mānand-e + noun:

Mānand-e divānehā dar otāq be dowr-e xodaš migašt

"He paced around the room like a madman."

2) mānand-e + ezafe phrase:

Agar yeki az baččehā-ye Hāji nāxoš mišod šaboruz mānand-e yek mādar-e delsuz be pā-ye u šab zendedāri mikard

"If one of Haji's children fell ill, she would stay awake by the child's bedside day and night like a devoted mother."

3. Construction with the preposition 'eyn-e:

1) 'eyn-e + noun:

Yekhu 'eyn-e mojassame xoškam zad "Suddenly I froze like a statue."

2) 'eyn-e + ezafe phrase:

'Eyn-e bačč-ye mār tekān tekān mixord "He writhed like a baby snake."

In colloquial Persian, alongside the preposition 'eyn-e, its equivalent form eynehu is also widely used:

'Eynehu bid milarzid "He trembled like a willow."

'Eynehu qerqi āvardamaš bālā-ye sar-e yābu "Like a falcon, I brought him up above the horse."

4. bedun-e + noun:

Analysis of the material showed that, when bedun-e + noun combinations function as manner adverbials, the construction bedun-e erāde "involuntarily", "unwillingly" is particularly frequent:

Manučehr bedun-e erāde ru-ye sandali-ye rāhati nešast

"Manuchehr unwillingly sat down in the armchair."

Dast-e rāstaš-rā bedun-e erāde boland kard

"He raised his right hand involuntarily."

D) Manner Adverbials Expressed by Complex Word Combinations

Combinations consisting of two or more components that enter into different syntactic relations are distinguished as complex word combinations:

Ašk dar čašmhāyaš jam' va gilās ru-ye gilās 'araq minušid

"With tears in his eyes, he drank glass after glass of vodka."

Jam'iyat pošt-e sar ham dar tāriki istāde budand

"The people stood one behind another in the darkness."

Šahbāz saraš-rā az ru-ye tasdiq tekān dād

"Shahbaz nodded his head in confirmation."

Expression of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner by Phraseological Units

In Persian, manner adverbials may also be expressed by nominal phraseological units (PUs). Nominal PUs include not only substantivized PUs, but also adjectivized and adverbialized PUs.

1. Manner Adverbials Expressed by Prepositional Phraseological Units

Prepositional PUs are formed according to the model noun + preposition + noun and occur most often with the prepositions از, در, به, با, زیر, روی. Such nominal PUs function in the sentence as manner adverbials: سربه زیر "with head bowed", شانه به سر "with shoulders hunched", دست به سینه "with hands on the chest", etc. For example:

Dāš ākol dast be sine istād

"Dash Akol stood with his hands on his chest."

Hamāntowr sar be zir va bā sedā-ye larzān goftam

"With my head still bowed, I said in a trembling voice."

Within this pattern, PUs based on lexical repetition may also be observed; in such cases the resulting combination often acquires a completely new meaning that is not reducible to the meanings of its components: مو به مو "in detail", "thoroughly"

(مو “hair”), شیربه شیر “one after another”, “successively” (شیر “milk”), درجه به درجه “gradually”, “little by little” (درجه “degree”), سینه به سینه “face to face” (سینه “chest”), سبیل به سبیل “face to face”, “directly” (سبیل “moustache”), چشم درچشم “face to face”, “opposite” (چشم “eye”), فصل به فصل “in turn”, شانه به شانه “together”, “shoulder to shoulder”, راه به راه “gradually”, دراز به دراز “stretched out (lying)”, نوبت به نوبت “successively”, “in turn”, یک به یک “one by one”. For example:

Barāyešān mu be mu šarh dādam “I explained it to them in detail.”

Hamānjā derāz be derāz mixābid “He lay there stretched out.”

2. Manner Adverbials Expressed by PUs Beginning with a Prepositional Combination

The following may be included among manner adverbials expressed by such PUs:

a) PUs with primary prepositions: az bon-e dandān “obediently”, “gently”, bā xun-e del “with great difficulty”, “through hardship”, bā jib-e xāli “penniless”, bā nafas-e dozdide “holding one’s breath”, “without breathing”, “motionless”, bā kamāl-e taa’jjob “in great astonishment”, bā kamāl-e birahmi “mercilessly”, az samim-e qalb “wholeheartedly”, az tah-e del “from the heart”, az sir tā piyāz “from beginning to end”, be hāl-e xabardār “standing rigidly, at attention”, etc. For example:

In se tā bačče-rā bā xun-e del bozorg kardam

“I raised these three children with great difficulty.”

Goftam: xeyli ham xošam miyāyad ke az zabān-e xodat az sir tā piyāz šarh-e da’vāyetān-rā bešenavam

“I said: I would very much like to hear from you yourself a detailed account of the cause of your quarrel.”

b) ezafe prepositional PUs: zir-e lab “under one’s breath”, piš-e xod “to oneself”, “mentally”:

Zir-e lab be xodam fohš dādam

“I cursed myself under my breath.”

Among ezafe prepositional PUs functioning as manner adverbials in Persian, PUs with the preposition mesl-e occupy a special place. In the course of the study, such combinations as mesl-e ‘alam-e yazid “like a driven stake”, mesl-e ajal-e moallaq “like untimely death”, mesl-e Rostam-e dar-e hammām “standing imposingly”, mesl-e gusfand-e gorg dide “like a sheep that has seen a wolf”, mesl-e borj-e zahr-e mār “as if enraged”, mesl-e qerqi “like a calamity”, mesl-e sir-o-serke “like cat and dog”, mesl-e gāv-e ‘assāri “staring blankly”, mesl-e gorbe-ye Mortazā ‘Ali “gentle as a cat”, mesl-e gāv-e pišāne-ye sefid “as conspicuous as a white blaze on a horse”, mesl-e tir “like an arrow”, mesl-e barq “like lightning”, mesl-e barre “silently”, mesl-e farfare “rapidly” were encountered. For example:

Pesare šoru’ kard naveštan…. Pedare ham bālā-ye saraš mesl-e ‘alam-e yazid istād va goft: benavis

“The boy began to write.... His father stood over him like a driven stake and said: ‘Write!’”

Kākā Rostam ham mesl-e Rostam-e dar-e hammām qameaš-rā be dast gereft

“Kaka Rostam, too, took his knife in his hand, standing imposingly.”

3. Manner Adverbials Expressed by PUs Formed According to the Pattern “هر چه + comparative adjective”:

har če zudtar “as quickly as possible”, har če behtar “as well as possible”, har če bištar “as much as possible”, etc.

Bāyad dar āxer az in dar beravam, har če zudtar va āsudetar

“In the end, I must get out through this door as quickly as possible.”

Narges sāket nešaste bud va xodā xodā mikard har če zudtar be maqsad berasad

“Narges sat silently and prayed to God that she might reach her goal as quickly as possible.”

4. Manner Adverbials Expressed by Adverbialized Fixed Expressions

G.Kogan distinguishes the following models of adverbialized fixed PUs: 1) “be towr-e + noun”, 2) “be nahv-e + noun”, 3) “be surat-e + noun”, 4) “bā kamāl-e +

noun", 5) "be qadr-e + noun". Adverbialized PUs formed according to these models function as manner adverbials in the sentence.

In addition to the fixed expressions based on the patterns cited above, the study also identified the following adverbialized fixed expressions functioning as manner adverbials:

Dar yek čašm bar ham zadan tamām-e kārhā-ye xune-rā mikone

"In the blink of an eye, she does all the housework."

According to Yu.Rubinchik, the number of adverbialized fixed expressions in Persian is steadily increasing. For example, a group of fixed expressions has emerged in the form of incomplete attributive subordinate clauses based on complex sentences with attributive clauses. They are formed as follows:

"preposition be + noun with demonstrative yā-ye ešāre + conjunction ke + third-person singular form of the verbs budan or šodan".

Here the noun is represented by the words vasile "means", towr "manner", nahv "method", qeymat "value". The meanings of such combinations are nearly identical. These fixed expressions may be translated as "by any means possible", "somehow".

In the sources examined, only the following fixed expressions formed in this way were encountered:

Ān šab-rā be har nahvi ke bud sobh kardam

"Somehow I made it through that night until morning."

Mā-rā be har mašaqqati ke bud az ham savā kardand

"They managed somehow, with great difficulty, to separate us from one another."

5. Manner Adverbials Expressed by Copulative PUs

Copulative PUs include fixed combinations consisting of words belonging to the same grammatical class. As a linking element, such PUs employ the coordinating conjunction va/o, pronounced o. In Persian, this pronunciation of the conjunction indicates the close semantic and structural connection between the combined words.

The expression of manner adverbials by copulative PUs is one of the productive means of expression in Persian. In such constructions, synonymic repetition

predominates. The emergence of these combinations is grounded in the widely used Persian stylistic device of semantic intensification.

When manner adverbials are expressed by copulative PUs, the following synonymic combinations occur:

– adjective + adjective: tak-o-tanhā “all alone”, māt-o-mang “astonished”, sāket-o-sāmet “silent”, sāf-o-pustkande, rāst-o-pustkande “openly, plainly”, seft-o-saxt “firmly”, tāq-o-joft “successively”, zār-o-geryān “weeping bitterly”, sahih-o-sālem “safe and sound”, sarxoš-o-šangul, sarhāl-o-qebrāq, xoshāl-o-sarkeyf “happily”, sarāsime va herāsān “fearfully”, xāmuš-o-andišnāk “distressed”, tond-o-tiz “intently”, xāmuš-o-biharakat “silently, motionlessly”, māt-o-pekar “silent”, xaste va bihowsele, xaste-vo-delkufte “exhausted”, sost-o-bimārgune, xaste va biramaq “with difficulty”, salandar-o-heyrān “wandering in bewilderment”, sālem-o-sarxoš “safe and sound”, xaste vo nālān “weary”, γamgin-o-afsorde “sad”:

Xoshāl-o-sarekeyf māhihā-rā āvardam xāne

“I happily brought the fish home.”

– adverb + adverb: be garmi va čarbzabāni “with ingratiating warmth”, sāket-o-ārām “silently”, sāket-o-xāmuš “quietly”, yavāš-o-xafe “slowly and quietly”, šarmgin-o-sāket “shyly”:

– adjective + adverb: sangin-o-bimārvār “with difficulty”, geryān-o-boγzālud “weeping”, zarif-o-māherāne “skillfully”:

Ma’sume geryān va boγzālud porsid

“Masume asked, weeping and angrily.”

– adverb + adjective: ārām-o-mehrabān “gently and kindly”, ārām-o-matin “calmly and resolutely”, ārām-o-bisedā, sāket-o-binešāt “silently”:

Ārām-o-mehrabān goft

“He said softly and kindly.”

– present participle + present participle: tarsān-o-larzān “fearfully, trembling”, tarsān-o-herāsān “fearfully”, šādān-o-xandān “joyfully”, gerye konān-o-tu sar zanān “weeping and lamenting”, hen hen konān-o-nafas zanān “whimpering and panting”:

Tarsān-o-larzān dar zadam

“Trembling with fear, I knocked on the door.”

– adjective + past participle: γamgin-o-afsorde “sad”, xaste vo delkufte “exhausted”:

Xaste vo delkufte be raxtxāb oftādam

“Exhausted, I fell onto the bed.”

CHAPTER TWO

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER

Just as the means of expressing the manner adverbial are diverse, its semantics is also highly varied. The manner adverbial expresses a range of meanings. It may denote circumstances associated with an action or state, including tempo, state, duration, quality, suddenness, comparison, and related semantic features.

F.Ubaeva classifies the Uzbek adverbial modifier of manner according to its semantic-syntactic properties into the following types: manner adverbials denoting state, mood, quality, descriptive manner, and method.

In Russian linguistics, V.Nikitin treats the sentence constituent that we designate generally as the manner adverbial as two separate types: the adverbial modifier of manner and the adverbial modifier of method.

M.Muminova divides the manner adverbial in Uzbek into two semantic groups:

1. Manner adverbials indicating the qualitative properties and state of an action, that is, the intrinsic characteristics of the action itself.
2. Manner adverbials indicating the method by which an action is performed.

The author emphasizes, however, that the semantic groups of adverbials do not have rigid boundaries and that one meaning may supplement another. The same phenomenon was also observed in Persian examples. Analysis showed that certain manner adverbials can simultaneously convey several meanings. For example, the manner adverbial آهسته "slowly" primarily characterizes the tone of speech verbs (مدتی با مادرش آهسته حرف زد "He spoke quietly with his mother for a while"), while it can also express the speed of an action (آهسته پدال ترمزرا فشار داد "He slowly pressed the brake pedal") and its degree or intensity (آهسته انگشتهایمرا فشار داد "He gently squeezed my fingers").

The manner adverbial expressed by or manner in which an action is performed slowly, calmly" may denote the state" آرام (آرام نگاهم کرد "He looked at me calmly"), and the tone of speaking (سرشرا آرام بلند کرد "He slowly raised his head") its speed

When denoting .(”Mohammad whispered softly into my ear“ محمد آرام توی گوشم گفت) ”to speak, to say“ گفتن the tone of speech, it occurs mainly with the verb.

The manner adverbial بسرعت “quickly” may indicate both the speed of an action (دمهاشانرا بسرعت میجنباندند “They moved their tails rapidly”) and a temporally immediate performance of the action, i.e., ‘at once, immediately’ (مشدی بسرعت کتشرا درآورد و بیرون رفت “Mashadi immediately took off his jacket and went out”).

The manner adverbial بسختی “hard, with difficulty” conveys two meanings: performing an action with force (دستهای احمد دو رشته گیس بافته ربابه را گرفت و بدور گردنش پیچاند و بسختی فشار داد “Ahmad seized Rababa’s two braided plaits, wrapped them around her neck, and pulled hard”), and performing an action reluctantly or with difficulty (بسختی سعی میکردم ظاهرمرا حفظ کنم “I was struggling to maintain my composure”).

Uzbek-language textbooks combine adverbials indicating the degree and quality of an action, as well as the method of its performance, into a single semantic group-the adverbial modifier of manner. M.Muminova considers this grouping justified because such distinctions are not fundamentally significant at sentence level. Indeed, in sentences equivalent to “I came on foot”, “I fell on my back”, and “He spoke laughing”, the word “on foot” denotes the method of performing the action, “on his back” denotes the manner of the action, and “laughing” denotes the state accompanying the action. The author emphasizes that all these words answer the general question “how?”, after which they may be subdivided into narrower groups according to their meanings.

As a result of analysis of the examples, manner adverbials in Persian were divided semantically into the following groups:

1) Manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed

2) Manner adverbials denoting the quality of an action

3) Manner adverbials denoting the method of performing an action

Manner Adverbials Denoting the State in Which an Action Is Performed

Manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed indicate the condition under which the action is carried out or a property of the state

expressed by the verb. Every action is performed by a subject, and manner adverbials of this type primarily characterize the performance of an action in relation to the subject's state. They therefore express the condition or mood in which an action or state takes place.

1) Performance of an action in a particular state

Among manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed, forms indicating the external circumstances of the action are particularly notable. Within this group, a central place is occupied by manner adverbials indicating that an action is performed while holding or carrying something:

جاروب به دست از دکان بیرون آمد

"He came out of the shop with a broom in his hand."

چماق به دست دنبالش دویدم "With a stick in my hand, I ran after him."

In addition to combinations containing the word دست "manner", hand" adverbials expressed by the following constructions also indicate the state in which an action is performed:

عبا به دوش روی پوست تختش نشسته بود

"With his aba draped over his shoulder, he was sitting on a bench covered with a sheepskin."

صبح ها با دو بچه یکی بدست، یکی ببغل اول میرفت کودکستان و بعد بسر کلاس

"In the mornings, with two children-one in her arms and the other at her side-she would first go to the kindergarten and then to class."

2) Manner Adverbials Denoting the Mood in Which an Action Is Performed

It is well known that the various changes taking place in nature and society, as well as diverse human relationships in life, inevitably affect a person's character and psychological state. Such external influences create the conditions for the emergence of a wide range of emotional states. Human psychology is highly multifaceted and comprises such states as joy, anger, sadness, indifference, and others. Adjectives expressing these psychological states may function in the sentence as manner adverbials and characterize the state in which an action is performed.

Such manner adverbials indicate the mood in which an action or state is realized and the psychological condition of the subject while performing the action.

Manner adverbials denoting the mood in which an action or state is performed may express either the subject's positive or negative emotional state during the action. These two broad types of mood can be represented in various ways.

a) The performance of an action in a positive mood is expressed by the following manner adverbials:

– "happy" – خوشحال, شنگول, سرخوش, شاد, سرحال, ذوق کنان, شادی کنان, با خوشحالی;

– "very happy" – شادان و خندان, سرخوش و شنگول, شادوخندان, سرحال وقبراق, با شوق و ذوق, با خنده و شادی;

– "laughing" – بخنده, خندان, خنده کنان, با خنده, خندان خندان;

– "jokingly" – بشوخی;

– "smiling, with a smile" – لبخندزنان, با لبخند.

Among manner adverbials expressing the performance of an action with a smile, the construction با لبخند... ("with a ... smile") is especially productive.

"He opened the door with his usual smile." با لبخند همیشگی اش دررا باز کرد

"They asked with an affectionate smile." با لبخند محبت آمیز سوال کردند

Manner adverbials expressed by such constructions may denote not only that an action is performed with a smile, but also a nuance of slyness or mischievousness in the performance of the action.

"He said with a sly smile." با لبخند رندانه ای گفت

"He called me with a mischievous grin." با لبخند شیطانی مرا صدا کرد

b) The performance of an action in a negative mood may be expressed by the following manner adverbials:

– "sad, upset" – گلمند, غصه دار;

– "angrily, nervously" – با عصبانیت, عصبانی, عصبی;

– "with anger" – خشمناک, چپکی, خشمگین, با خشم, چپ چپ;

– "weeping, with tears in the eyes" – گریه کنان, گریان, اشکریزان, گریان گریان, زاروگریان, بگریه;

– “lamenting”, “wistfully” – ناله کنان, با حصرت.

3) Manner Adverbials Denoting the Psychological State in Which an Action Is Performed

Manner adverbials may indicate that an action is performed in the following psychological states:

– “fearfully” – هراسان, ترسان, ترسان ولرزان, ترسان وهراسان, وحشت زده;

– “excitedly” – با هیجان, هیجان زده;

– “embarrassedly” – با خجالت;

– “shyly” – شرمگین;

– “trembling” – لرزان, لرزان لرزان, لرزلرزان;

– “in astonishment” – با تعجب, با کمال تعجب, خیره خیره, با حیرت;

– “regretfully” – با تاسف;

– “anxiously” – با ناراحتی;

– “despairingly” – با ناامیدی, ناامیدانه;

– “hopefully” – امیدوار;

– “fearlessly” – جسورانه.

The subject’s psychological state can also be inferred from outward appearance. When manner adverbials are expressed by the phrase با دست لرزان “with trembling hands”, they tend to reflect the subject’s excitement or agitation while performing the action; with با چشمان گریان, با چشمان اشک آلود “with tearful eyes”, they convey sadness; with با دهان پرخنده, با چهره شاد, they convey happiness; and with با دندانهای فشرده they typically indicate that the action is performed by the subject in anger. For example:

“She kissed her son with tears in her eyes.” پسرشرا با چشمان اشک آلود بوسید

با دست لرزان چراغرا روشن کرد

“With trembling hands, he switched on the light.”

Manner Adverbials Denoting the Quality of an Action

Manner adverbials denoting the quality of an action express the following meanings:

– performing an action quietly or softly: زیرلبکی “in a low voice, under one’s breath”, بیصدا “silently”, بی سروصدا “quietly, without noise or commotion”;

– performing an action secretly: زیرجلکی, تاجرانه “secretly”; دزدکی “stealthily, secretly”;

– performing an action unwillingly or with difficulty: بناچار, بسختی, خشک, بزور “with difficulty, by force”, بدشواری, بزحمت “with difficulty”;

– performing an action suddenly: اتفاقاً “suddenly”, بی اختیار “involuntarily”, یکمرتبه, یکباره “all of a sudden”. هوا, بی تامل “without thinking”,

1) Manner Adverbials Denoting the Tempo of an Action or State

Manner adverbials of this group indicate that an action is performed quickly, slowly, or hurriedly, or they express graduality in the course of the action.

1) Manner adverbials denoting the ‘rapid’ performance of an action include: بسرعت, بزودی, بتندی, فوری, بی درنگ, بشدت, با یک حرکت سریع, با سرعت عجیبی, با سرعت, زود تند, چهاردستی, چهاراسبه, زودزود, بکوب بکوب, تندتند;

دمهاشانرا بسرعت میجنباندند “They moved their tails rapidly.”

بهرام تندتند ظرفهای نشسته را میبرد

“Bahram carried away the unwashed dishes very quickly.”

Here we may observe both the rapid tempo of an action and its temporal immediacy, i.e., performance at once or immediately: یکسر, یک کله, بسرعت, بزودی فوراً, “immediately”, “at once”. For example:

پرستار بطرف در دوید و بسرعت دکتررا خبر داد

“The nurse ran toward the door and immediately informed the doctor.”

اما بزودی از راه انزلی جواب فرا رسید

“But a reply soon arrived by way of Anzali.”

In addition to the manner adverbials listed above, phraseological units such as مثل برق “like lightning”, مثل تیر “like an arrow”, تو یک چشم به هم زدن “in the blink of an eye”, مثل فرفره “very quickly” also denote the speed with which an action is performed.

2) The ‘slow’ performance of an action is expressed by manner adverbials such as جسته, یواش, آهسته, یواشکی, به آرامی, با آهستگی, گلچین گلچین, یواش یواش, آرام آرام, پاورچین پاورچین, جسته جسته, یواش.

3) The ‘hurried’ performance of an action is expressed by manner adverbials such as هولکی, بشتاب, بعجله, شتابان, با حرکت شتابامیز, با عجله, با شتاب, سه آسبه.

4) Manner adverbials denoting the tempo of an action or state may also express graduality in its performance: بترتیب “in order”, رفته رفته “gradually, increasingly”, تک تک “one after another”, یکروال “in a regular sequence”, تازه تازه “step by step, gradually”, بتدریج, خردخرد, گلچین گلچین, یواش یواش, آرام آرام, جسته جسته, پاورچین پاورچین, “gradually, little by little”. For example:

بترتیب میان مردم قهتی زده تقصیم میکردند

“They distributed it in order among the people suffering from famine,” etc.

2) Manner Adverbials Expressing Comparison

Alongside the manner adverbials described above, there are also forms expressing comparison in the performance of an action. Such adverbials characterize an action or state by comparing its subsequent manifestation with a preceding one.

For example:

Gol xānom vahšatzadetar az piš faryād kešid

“Gol Khanom screamed even more terribly than before.”

Hanuz asabānitar az ān bud “He was even more nervous than that.”

The collected material showed that, when manner adverbials express comparison, they may not only compare a later manifestation of an action or state with an earlier one, but may also indicate an abstract increase or decrease in the degree of the action’s characteristic. For example:

Abbās sedā-ye geryeaš-rā bolandtar kard “Abbas began to cry louder.”

Rizeš-e qatrāt-e bārān tondtar šode bud “The rainfall had become heavier and faster.”

3) Manner Adverbials Expressing Similitude

Among Persian manner adverbials expressed by an ezafe preposition + word or word combination, models with the prepositions mesl-e, mānand-e, ‘eyn-e, and bedun-e are particularly frequent. Constructions with mesl-e, mānand-e, and ‘eyn-e indicate that an action or state is realized through comparison or likening to a particular condition, object, or entity. For example:

Mesl-e hamiše miyāyad-o-miravad “As always, he comes and goes.”

Ba’d mānand-e divāne miraft birun “Then he would go outside like a madman.”

M. Muminova notes that in Uzbek the manner adverbial may be expressed by constructions of the type noun + the postpositions ‘singari’, ‘kabi’ (‘like, as’).

However, F.Ubaeva treats these forms as a separate adverbial of similitude and explains this as follows: “In the syntax of modern Uzbek literary language there is no special section called the adverbial of similitude. Some constituents formed on the basis of comparison are regarded as manner adverbials and are studied within that group. The facts of Uzbek, however, show that constituents indicating similarity are not manner adverbials; in their grammatical and logical properties they differ fundamentally from manner adverbials. In the example ‘He sings like a nightingale’, the constituent ‘like a nightingale’ does not indicate in what state or manner the action is performed; rather, it shows the similarity between the action of one entity and the action of another, and on the basis of this similarity the characteristic of the action or state is identified”. As shown in Chapter One, such word combinations express a characteristic of the state denoted by the verb. It is therefore appropriate to study them within the category of manner adverbials. Indeed, when manner adverbials expressed by models with the prepositions mānand-e, mesl-e, and ‘eyn-e indicate similarity in the performance of an action or state, they may answer not only such questions as ‘like whom?’, ‘like what?’, ‘as whom?’, ‘as what?’, ‘resembling whom?’, ‘resembling what?’, ‘as when?’, ‘as where?’, but also the general question ‘how?’. Such manner adverbials express various types of similarity.

1) They express similarity between the action of one person and that of another, or the resemblance of one person to another in the performance of a particular action:

Mesl-e barādarhā ke vaqti mixāhand bā xāhari harf bezanand, xejālat mikešid

"He felt embarrassed like brothers who are about to speak with their sister."

Labhāyaš-rā eyn-e bačče hā varčide bud "He pursed his lips like a child."

2) In the performance of a particular action, a person's behavior or characteristic may be likened to that of an animal or bird:

Doktor Mahbub mesl-e qerqi bālā-ye saram sabz šod

"Doctor Mahbub suddenly appeared over me like a hawk."

In doxtar tā se ruz marā ke did mesl-e juje milarzid

"For three days, whenever this girl saw me, she trembled like a chick."

There are also cases in which, during the performance of an action, the characteristic of one animal is likened to that of another, or an animal's characteristic is likened to that of a person:

Yābu 'eyn-e gorbe-ye tarside xodaš-rā andāxt tu rāhrow-e hayāt taraf-e dar

"The horse threw itself into the passage toward the door like a frightened cat."

In zabunbaste (yābu) mesl-e man pir šode

"This poor creature has grown old, just like me."

3) In the performance of an action or in a particular state, a person may be likened to various inanimate objects:

Az ān ruz be b'ad Ma'sume mesl-e šam'i ke dar marz-e bād qarār gerefte bāšad parišān bud

"From that day onward, Masume was distressed like a candle standing in the wind."

Doktor Mahbub ham mesl-e mojassame-ye mumi kenār-e panjare-ye matabaš minešast

"Doctor Mahbub, too, would sit by the window of his clinic like a wax statue."

4) Various inanimate objects may be likened to one another:

Xoršid čun jām-e talā-ye šenāvari dide mišod

"The sun looked like a floating golden goblet."

Tiğe-ye qāyeq mesle čāqu sine-ye āb-rā midarid

"The bow of the boat cut through the water like a knife."

5) Temporal states may be compared in the performance of an action:

Ān mowqe' mesl-e hālā čašmogušaš bāz našode bud

"At that time his eyes and ears had not yet opened as they have now."

Mesl-e hamiše miyāyadomiravad "As always, he comes and goes."

Among the manner adverbials discussed above, the most frequent are those expressing similarity between the action of one person and that of another, or resemblance between persons in the performance of a particular action.

Constructions with 'engār' functioning as manner adverbials also express similarity, although such constructions denote the likening of a particular state or situation.

Engār susk dide negāh kard "He looked as if he had seen a cockroach (as if frightened)."

Engār yek satl āb-e sard rixtand ru-ye saram tond porsidam

"I asked quickly, as if a bucket of ice-cold water had been poured over me."

Manner Adverbials Denoting the Method of Performing an Action

1) Manner Adverbials Expressing the Method of an Action or State

Manner adverbials denoting the method of performing an action indicate how, by what method, by what means, or in what way the action is carried out. Such manner adverbials answer questions such as 'how?' and 'by what method?'. They may indicate:

– repetition or renewed performance of an action: تازه "again, anew";

– continuous performance of an action: مرتب, یکنفس, یکدم, یکبد, یکریز "continuously, without interruption";

– performance of an action alone: بتنهایی, تک و تنها, یکتنه, یکنفره, تنها "alone, by oneself";

– performance of an action with force: بسختی, بشدت and similar forms.

In Persian, the method of performing an action is expressed mainly by manner adverbials represented by present participles such as پرسان "asking", التماس کنان "imploring", عصازنان "leaning on a cane"; determinative compounds such as یکدستی "with one hand", دلپی "with the mouth full", دودستی "with both hands", سه پشته "in three rows", چهاردست و پا "on all fours"; copulative compounds such as تک پا تک پا, "gropingly", کورمال کورمال "one on top of another", روهم روهم "on tiptoe", نوک پا نوک پا "gracefully, with a swaying gait", خرامان خرامان "rolling", غلتان غلتان "limping", دوان دوان "running, hopping", کشان کشان "dragging, being dragged", šalānšalān "limping", kešānkešān "dragging, being dragged", javidejavide "chewing", borideboride "in broken, fragmentary fashion"; as well as constructions of the bā + ezafe phrase model, such as bā gāmhā-ye (qadamhā-ye) boland "with long strides" and bā raveš-e hamišegi-ye xodaš "in his/her usual manner". For example:

Boride boride harf mizad, engār dārad gerye mikonad

"He spoke in broken phrases, as if he were crying."

Čeloqime-rā az dast-e mādar gereft va dodasti va doloppi mašγul-e bal'idan šod

"He took the cheloqima from his mother's hand and began swallowing it with both hands and his mouth full."

2) Manner Adverbials Descriptively Characterizing an Action or State

Manner adverbials expressed by ideophonic words provide a descriptive representation of the characteristic of an action or state.

Semantically, ideophonic words are divided into two major groups:

1. Sound-symbolic words arise through conventional imitation of sounds produced by people, animals, objects, and phenomena.

Sound-imitative words may be subdivided into several types according to the source of the sound they imitate or according to distinctions among similar sources. Thus, one group arises from imitation of sounds produced by animate beings

(humans, animals, and other creatures), while another arises from imitation of sounds produced by inanimate objects.

1) Words imitating sounds produced by animate beings:

a) words imitating sounds produced by human actions;

koruč-koruč, koruj-koruj, qoruč-qoruč – "the sound produced when chewing something dry or hard". For example:

Koruč-koruč ostexānhā-ye māhi-rā mijavid

"He crunched the fish bones as he chewed them."

malač malač, malač-o-moluč – "the sound produced while chewing something". For example:

Čašmhāyaš dar mowqe'-ye xorāk luč mišod va šaqiqehāyaš be jonbeš mioftād va malač-o- moluč rāh miandāxt

"While eating, his eyes bulged, his cheeks moved, and he began smacking his lips."

lāf-lāf, laf-laf – "a sound produced mainly when drinking liquid or eating something juicy". For example:

Bačče dāšt be yek sib gāz mizad va lāf- lāf mixord

"The child bit into the apple and ate it noisily and eagerly."

gorp – "the sound produced by a heavy fall". For example:

Dast ru-ye qalbaš gozāšt va gorp ru-ye zamin naqš bast

"He put his hand on his chest and fell to the ground with a thud."

xert o xert, yež-yež, xeš-xeš – "sounds produced by scraping a hard object against a surface or by two objects rubbing against one another":

Sar-e tāsaš-rā bā nāxonhā-ye derāz xert o xert xārānd

"He scratched his bald head noisily with his long fingernails."

šaraq – "the sound of a sharp blow":

Pirmard nāgāh faryād kešid va bā kaf-e dast šaraq tu-ye sar-e bimuyaš zad

"The old man suddenly shouted and struck his bald head with a sharp smack."

šelep-šelep "the splashing sound made while walking in water", xer-xer "wheezing or the dry breathing of a sick person", qărr-o-qur "a rumbling sound

from the stomach", vez-vez "the buzzing of a bee or fly", lex-lex "the sound produced by worn footwear while walking".

Analysis of the collected examples showed that among words imitating sounds produced by human actions, ideophonic forms characterizing the verb xandidan "to laugh" occur especially frequently. These include:

qah-qah, qāh-qāh – "laughing loudly", γaš-γaš "snickering", ker-ker, kerr o ker, her-her "giggling". For example:

Abbās dast-e bibi-rā mohkam gerefte bud va qāh-qāh mixandid "Abbas held grandmother's hand tightly and laughed loudly."

Bibijān avval γeš-γeš xandid, ba'd goft..."Grandmother first snickered, then said..."

b) words imitating the sounds of various animals and birds;

miyow-miyow – "meow-meow", hāf-hāf, ow-ow – "woof-woof", 'ar-'ar – "the braying of a donkey", ba'-ba' – "the bleating of a sheep"; bird calls include jir-jir "chirp-chirp", ququliqu "cock-a-doodle-doo", qār-qār "caw-caw", qod qodā "quail-like call".

Words imitating the sounds of various animals and birds function as the nominal component of compound verbs, and the present-participle forms of the compound verbs containing these words may function as manner adverbials.

2) Words Descriptively Imitating Sounds Produced by the Movement or State of Inanimate Objects:

ček-ček, čekke-čekke – "the sound of dripping liquid":

Āb az šir ček-ček mičekid "Water dripped from the tap."

jez-jez, gor-gor – "the sound produced by burning":

Ātašhā jez-jez sedā kardand va xāmuš šodand "The flames crackled and went out."

jiling-jiling – "the sound of a bell":

Jiling-jiling zang xord "The bell rang with a jingling sound."

qol-qol, šor-šor – "the sound of a liquid boiling", "the sound produced when liquid is poured":

Samāvar jelow-e bibi qol-qol mijušid

"The samovar bubbled as it boiled in front of grandmother."

گرپ گرپ "the sound produced by two objects repeatedly striking one another", جریق جریق, قرچ قرچ "a creaking or grinding sound", حو حو "the sound of running", تق و توق, تق تق, تلق و تلوق "a knocking or tapping sound" water or wind."

Ideophonic Words Expressing Imitation of Movement and State

Whereas sound-imitative words represent phenomena associated with hearing, words imitating movement and state represent phenomena associated with visual perception. They occur as figurative representations of the state, movement, outward appearance of objects, and of light-related phenomena.

The more numerous the forms of movement and state in everyday life, the richer the language is in words that represent them. For example, a form equivalent to 'alanga-jalanga' denotes a state in which a person looks around in different directions in alarm or astonishment, and similar forms occur as well.

In Persian, words imitating states and movements are divided into several groups according to their semantic distinctions:

a) figurative words denoting movement and its characteristics. Such words most often occur as figurative representations of different aspects of the movement of people, objects, and animals:

انگوررا از کف دستم برداشت و لپ لپ خورد

"He took the grapes from my palm and ate them with smacking sounds."

b) words imitating the state or outward appearance of people and other entities. These primarily depict objects in a calm, motionless, or balanced state. For example:

چشمهای یابو تو تاریکی برق برق میزد و خش خش نفس میکشید

"The horse's eyes gleamed in the darkness, and it breathed with a wheezing sound."

Semantic Analysis of the Structural Types of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner

The semantic analysis of Persian manner adverbials showed that forms expressing different aspects of an action are represented by various morphological structures.

It was observed that manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed are expressed mainly by simple adjectives, non-finite verb forms, and constructions of the type 'preposition + noun'; manner adverbials denoting the quality of an action are expressed mainly by simple adverbs, simple adjectives, derived words, reduplicative forms, and 'preposition + noun' constructions; while manner adverbials denoting the method of performing an action are expressed primarily by determinative compounds, reduplicated words, word combinations, and prepositional models.

The semantic group to which the manner adverbial of each structural type belongs, the meaning it expresses, and the degree of its productivity are presented in the tables.

Semantic Analysis of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Simple Adverbs

Manner adverbials denoting the state/mood in which an action is performed **I**	**Manner adverbials denoting the quality/tempo of an action** **II**	**Manner adverbials denoting the method of performing an action** **III**
"slowly" آرام "silently, motionlessly" مات "in astonishment" خیره "awake" بیدار	"properly" درست "side by side" کیپ "straight" راست "completely" تمام -------- "slowly" آهسته "slowly" آرام "quickly" تند "quickly" زود "slowly" یواش	"riding" سواره "on foot" پیاده "continuously" مرتب "alone" تنها

Analysis of the collected factual material showed that manner adverbials expressed by simple adverbs are especially productive in denoting the quality and tempo of an action. It should be noted that the adverbs آرام "slowly" and آهسته "quietly, slowly" may be assigned to two semantic groups.

The manner adverbial آهسته primarily denotes the tone of speech verbs (با مدتی "He spoke quietly with his mother for a while", مادرش آهسته حرف زد یک دو نفر آهسته "One or two people repeated it quietly", تکرار کردند "I said quietly", آهسته به خودم گفتم to myself"), the speed of performing an action ("He slowly", آهسته پدال ترمزرا فشار داد pressed the brake pedal"), and its degree or intensity ("He", آهسته انگشتهایمرا فشار داد gently squeezed my fingers.").

Semantic Analysis of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Adjectives

I	II	III
"happy" شنگول "astonished" حیران "safe and sound" سلامت "far apart" گشاد "side by side" تنگ "seriously" جدی	"heavily" سنگین "loudly" بلند "firmly" قرص "firmly" قایم "well" خوب "firmly" محکم "thoroughly" قشنگ "with difficulty" سخت "plainly" صاف	"again, anew" تازه

Manner adverbials expressed by adjectives mainly denote the quality and state in which an action is performed.

When functioning as manner adverbials, some adjectives acquire additional meanings alongside their basic lexical meanings: تازه "new" → "again, anew", تنگ "narrow" → "close", خشک "dry" → "with difficulty", قشنگ "beautiful" → "thoroughly, properly", پاک "clean" → "completely, anew", گشاد "wide" → "far apart, without drawing close to one another", تنگ "narrow" → "close to one another", صاف "pure" → "openly, plainly", بلند "high" → "in a loud voice".

Tāze hamdigar-rā bayal kardim "We embraced each other again."

Mā tang pahlu-ye ham nešastim "We sat close to each other."

Āqā xeyli xošk javāb-e salām-e āqā Rezā-rā az maxraj adā kard

"The gentleman responded to Aqa Reza's greeting with great difficulty."

Dustān do sar-e čāderšab-rā gereftand va qašang foru kardand tu āb

"My friends took hold of the two ends of the net and immersed it thoroughly in the water."

Semantic Analysis of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Non-finite Verb Forms

Manner Adverbials Expressed by the Present Participle

I	II	III
”fearfully“ ترسان ”in alarm“ هراسان ”trembling“ لرزان ”panting“ نفس زنان ---------- ”happily“ شادی کنان ”laughing“ خندان ”laughing“ خنده کانان ”joyfully“ ذوق کنان ”smiling“ لبخندزنان ”weeping“ گریان ”weeping“ گریه کنان ”sobbing“ هنهن کنان ”shedding tears“ اشکریزان ”lamenting“ ناله کنان	”hurriedly“ شتابان	”imploringly“ التماس کنان ”asking“ پرسان leaning on a“ عصازنان ”cane

Manner adverbials expressed by the present participle are particularly productive in denoting the state in which an action is performed and the mood accompanying its performance.

Semantic Analysis of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Determinative Compounds

I	II	III
”motionlessly, calmly“ یکدنده ”cross-legged“ چهارزانو ”lying on one side“ یکوار ”in a regular sequence“ یکروال	”firmly“ چهارمیخه ”attentively“ چهارچشمی ”continuously“ یکنفس -------- ”hurriedly“ سه اسبه ”very quickly“ چهاراسبه ”quickly“ چهاردستی یکسر, یکدعفه, یکزرب, یکموقع, یکپارچه, یک کله - ”immediately“	”with the mouth full“ دلپی ”with one hand“ یکدستی ”with both hands“ دودستی ”in three rows“ سه پشته ”on all fours“ چهاردست وپا ”alone“ - یکتنه, یکنفره یکریز, یکدم, یکبند - ”continuously“

Semantics of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Reduplicated Adverbs and Adjectives

I	II	III
”bending down“ دولادولا ”in astonishment“ خیره خیره	”all alone“ تنهاتنها ”in a loud voice“ بلندبلند	”on tiptoe“ تک پا تک پا ”on tiptoe“ نوک پا نوک پا

”upright“ صاف صاف ”seriously“ جدی جدی ”in a low voice“ ریزریز ”with large strides“ گشادگشاد ”angrily“ چپ چپ	”gradually“ گلچین گلچین ”slowly“ یواش یواش ”slowly“ آرام آرام ,quietly“ پاورچین پاورچین ”gradually ”very quickly“ تندتند ”rapidly“ بکوب بکوب ”step by step“ تازه تازه ”quickly, repeatedly“ زودزود	one on top of“ روهم روهم ”another ”gropingly“ کورمال کورمال

Some manner adverbials expressed by reduplicated adverbs and adjectives occur only with verbs denoting specific actions. For example, the manner adverbial golčingolčin “slowly, gradually” occurs only with verbs of walking or movement; čapčap “angrily” characterizes the verb ‘to look’; and bolandboland “in a loud voice” characterizes verbs denoting speaking and reading:

Xānomjun bolandboland goft “The lady spoke in a loud voice.”

Ruzname-rā bolandboland xānd “He read the newspaper aloud.”

Piyāde golčingolčin raftam “I went on foot, slowly.”

Rais-e pāsgāh dāšt be Ali Šokri čapčap negāh mikard “The head of the guard post was looking angrily at Ali Shokri.”

2) Semantics of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Reduplication of Present and Past Participles and by Reduplicated Words with Derivational Suffixes

I	II	III
”laughing“ خندتن خندان ”weeping“ گریان گریان ”asking around“ پرسان پرسان ”walking backward“ پس پسکی ”carelessly“ سرسرکی ”carelessly“ سرسری	”gradually“ رفته رفته ”slowly“ جسته جسته ”hurriedly“ هول هولکی ”slowly“ نرم نرمک ”gradually“ کم کمک ”slowly“ خش خشک ”gradually“ نم نمک	”rolling“ غلتان غلتان ”gracefully“ خرامان خرامان ”limping“ لنگان لنگان ”running“ دوان دوان ”dragging“ کشان کشان ”limping“ شلان شلان ”chewing“ جویده جویده ”in broken phrases“ بریده بریده

Semantic Analysis of Manner Adverbials Expressed by Constructions with the Preposition Bā

The construction ‘Bā + noun’

I	II	III
bā nārāhati “anxiously” bā xande “laughing”	bā deqqat “carefully” bā eltemās “imploringly”	bā širinzabāni “sweetly, charmingly”

bā xošhāli “happily” bā taajjob “in astonishment” bā nāomidi “despairingly” bā taassof “regretfully” bā afsus “regretfully” bā hers “” bā heyrat “in amazement” bā hayejān “excitedly” bā xašm “angrily” bā asabāniyat “angrily” bā gerye “weeping” bā hasrat “wistfully” bā labxand “with a smile”	bā mehrabāni “kindly” bā delxuri “” bā ešq “with love” bā zahmat “with difficulty” bā šetāb “hurriedly” bā sor’at “quickly” bā ajale “hurriedly” bā āhestegi “slowly”	

The construction ‘Bā + ezafe phrase’

I	II	III
با رنگ پریده “pale-faced” با دستان لرزان “with trembling hands” با دهان پرخنده “laughing” با دندانهای فشرده “angrily, with clenched teeth” با حالت خوش “in a good state” با حالت افسرده “in a depressed state” با خنده عصبانی “with a forced smile” با حال پریشان “distressed” با چهره شاد “with a cheerful face”	با سرعت عجیبی “at great speed” با یک حرکت سریع ’ “with a rapid movement” با محبت خواهرانه “with sisterly affection” با عشق پدرانه “with fatherly love” با حرکت شتابامیز “hurriedly” با زخمت فراوان “with great difficulty”	با گامهای (قدمهای) بلند “with long strides” bā lahje-ye xalxali “” bā āhang-e maxsusi “in a distinctive intonation” bā harf-e xoš “with sweet words” bā lahje-ye širin va kudakāne “in a sweet, childlike manner of speech” bā xatt-e nasta’liq va xānā “in a clear Nastaliq script” bā zabān-e bizabāni “silently” bā raveš-e hamišegi-ye xodaš “in his/her usual manner” bā āhang-e qamangiz-e arabi “in a sorrowful Arabic melody” bā jest-e xāssi “with a distinctive gesture” bā lahn-e… “in a ... tone” bā sedā-ye… “in a ... voice”

When the model ‘با + ezafe phrase’ denotes the method of performing an action, it primarily indicates how, in what tone, or with what intonation or accent speech is produced.

The model با + coordinated combination

I	II	III
با خنده و شادی “with joy and laughter” با ذوق و شوق “with enthusiasm”	با کینه و خشم “angrily” با شدت و سرعت “rapidly and intensely”	با سر و صدا “noisily”

”and delight ”fearfully“ با ترس و لرز ”angrily“ با خشم و عصبانیت in disbelief“ با تعجب و ناباوری ”and astonishment ”shyly“ با خجالت و هیا		

Manner adverbials expressed by such combinations intensify the meaning of the manner in which an action is performed. For example, synonymous words denoting desire, mood, astonishment, and similar states accompanying an action are linked by a coordinating conjunction and serve to intensify the meaning.

Analysis of the collected material showed that among ezafe constructions with the preposition با, manner adverbials characterizing speech verbs occur most frequently.

The Relationship Between the Adverbial Modifier of Manner and Certain Semantic Groups of Verbs

Since the adverbial is a sentence constituent that realizes the valency of the verbal predicate, it enters directly into a syntagmatic relation with the verbal predicate.

As noted above, the manner adverbial differs from other types of adverbials in being more closely dependent on the predicate of the sentence. Whereas temporal or locative adverbials preserve a certain degree of semantic independence, the state or characteristic expressed by a manner adverbial cannot be used independently of the action. The semantic system of manner adverbials enters into a syntactic relation with the verb and expresses various characteristics of the action or state denoted by it. Accordingly, alongside the semantic analysis of manner adverbials, it is appropriate to classify verbs into lexical-semantic groups, since the combinatory potential of manner adverbials with verbs differs. Some manner adverbials can combine with verbs belonging to several semantic groups, whereas others are restricted to particular groups. For example, manner adverbials such as پیاده “on foot”, سواره “riding”, گلچین گلچین “slowly”, راست “straight”, تند “quickly”, لنگان لنگان “limping”, شلان شلان “limping”, پس پسکی “walking backward”, جلو جلو “,”, پس پس “moving forward”, عقب عقب “moving backward”, با گامهای... “with ... steps”, با قدم...

“with ... steps”, نفس زنان “panting”, سلانه سلانه “walking gracefully”, مثل تیر “like an arrow”, مثل باد “swiftly”, نوک پا نوک پا “”, شلپ شلپ کنان “”, له له کنان “on tiptoe” combine mainly with verbs of motion;

پیاده گلچین گلچین رفتم “I went on foot, slowly.”

Manner adverbials such as بلندبلند “in a loud voice”, خندان “smiling”, شل “”, با لحن..., با آهنگ..., با لهجه... “in a ... tone/intonation/accent”, با صدای... “in a ... voice”, زیر لب “under one’s breath”, زیرلبکی “quietly”, صاف و پوستکنده “plainly, bluntly”, بگرمی و چرب زبانی “”, جدی “seriously” combine mainly with verbs of speech;

خانمجون بلندبلند گفت “The lady spoke in a loud voice.”

روزنامهرا بلند بلند خواند “He read the newspaper aloud.”

Manner adverbials such as چپ چپ “angrily”, خیره “staringly”, هاج و واج “” combine mainly with verbs of visual perception;

رییس پاسگاه داشت به علی شکری چپ چپ نگاه میکرد

“The head of the guard post was looking angrily at Ali Shokri.”

Apart from the manner adverbials listed above, the combination of other manner adverbials with verbs is not restricted. Such adverbials may combine with verbs from different semantic groups. For example, manner adverbials such as بگریه “weeping” and ساکت “silently” can combine with verbs belonging to several semantic groups (بگریه “weeping” – دویدن “to run”, گفتن “to speak”, نگاه کردن “to look”, نشستن “to sit”; ساکت “silently” – نشستن “to sit”, نگاه کردن “to look”).

Semantic groups of verbs have not been specially distinguished in Persian linguistics. During analysis of verbs occurring with manner adverbials in the sources examined, it was established that Persian manner adverbials productively combine with three major groups of verbs. The following semantic groups were distinguished: verbs of motion, verbs of speech, and verbs of visual perception.

1. Verbs of motion [97:232–293; 155; 141; 156]. In Persian this group includes رفتن “to go”, آمدن “to come”, داخل شدن “to enter”, وارد شدن “to enter”, براه افتادن “to set out”, خودرا رسانیدن “to reach”, گذشتن “to pass”, دویدن “to run”, برگشتن “to return”, بیرون (آمدن) رفتن “to go/come out”, دور شدن “to move away”, نزدیک شدن “to approach”, فرار کردن “to flee”, بالا رفتن “to ascend”, روانه شدن “to set off”, راه رفتن “to walk”, عقب رفتن

“to move backward”, جلو رفتن “to move forward”, راه بردن “to proceed”, قدم زدن “to walk, stroll”, قدم داشتن “to step”, گشتن “to move around”, نزدی شدن “to approach”, and others.

Among lexemes expressing motion, the verbs رفتن “to go” and آمدن “to come” are the most productive.

The verbs رفتن and آمدن combine:

– with manner adverbials denoting the speed of an action, such as تند, تند و تند, آهسته آهسته, گلچین گلچین, آرام آرام “hurriedly”, با عجله, هولکی, شتابان “quickly”, تند تند “slowly, gradually”, بسرعت, زود زود “quickly”, مثل اجل معلق “very rapidly”, یک کله “at once”. For example:

“I hurried off to look for another person.” با عجله به سراغ دیگری رفتم

– with manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed, such as تنها “alone”, بدون اراده “involuntarily”, تک و تنها “all alone”, عصازنان “leaning on a cane”, پرسان پرسان “backing away”, پس پسکی “with long strides”, با گامهای بلند “asking around”, کتاب و کیف بدست “with a book and bag in hand”. For example:

“He walked like a madman.” عین دیوانه ها میرفت

صبح ها با دو بچه یکی بدست یکی ببغل اول میرفت بکودکستان و بهد بسر کلاس

“In the mornings, with two children—one in her arms and the other at her side—she would first go to the kindergarten and then to class.”

جاروب به دست از دکان بیرون آمد

“He came out of the shop with a broom in his hand.”

– with manner adverbials denoting the mood in which an action is performed, such as لبخندزنان “smiling”, ذوق کنان “joyfully”, شادان و خندان “very happily”. For example:

“He comes home joyfully.” ذوق کنان به خانه میاید

ننه غلام حسین با چهره گشاده شادان و خندان به دیدن من آمد

“Gholam Hossein’s mother came to see me with a cheerful face, happy and smiling.”

سیما لبخندزنان با سینی چای به طرفمان آمد

“Sima came toward us smiling, carrying a tray of tea.”

“Then I hurriedly ran out of the room.” بعد هولکی از اتاق بیرون دویدم

The combinability of verbs of motion with the majority of manner adverbials can be seen in the following table:

VERB	Manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed	Manner adverbials denoting the speed of an action	Manner adverbials denoting the method of performing an action
”to set out“ براه افتادن	نفس زنان “panting”, هن هن کنان “sobbing”, بدون اراده ”involuntarily“	with“ سلانه سلانه small, measured ”steps	”limping“ لنگان لنگان
”to go up“ بالا رفتن to move“ عقب رفتن ”backward to move“ جلو رفتن ”forward		تندوتند, تندتند – “quickly”, کم کم ”gradually“	
”to walk“ راه رفتن	بدون اراده ”involuntarily“, بی ”impatiently“ خوصله		”limping“ لنگان لنگان
”to proceed“ راه بردن			with“ با گامهای بلند ”long strides
”to enter“ وارد شدن ”to enter“ داخل شدن	با چشمان اشک آلود “with tearful eyes”, ”immediately“ بیدرنگ		with a“ چمدان بدست ”suitcase in hand“, با with a“ عکسی در دست ”photograph in hand
to“ (رفتن) بیرون آمدن ”come/go out	”in alarm“ هراسان	”quickly“ بسرعت“, با ”hurriedly“ عجله	with a“ جاروب بدست ”broom in hand
to“ خودرا رساندن ”reach	”panting“ نفس زنان	”hurriedly“ با عجله	”dragging“ کشان کشان
”to run“ دویدن	”laughing“ خندان, ”astonished“ خیران	هولکی, با عجله, فوراً – ”hurriedly“, تند ”quickly“	”running“ دوان دوان, with a“ ماهی بدهان ”fish in the mouth“, with a“ چماق بدست ”stick in hand“, مثل تیر ”like an arrow“
”to set off“ روانه شدن			with“ با گامهای بلند ”long strides
قدم زدن, قدم داشتن ”to walk, to step“	”with difficulty“ بیرمق	”slowly“ یواش یواش	
to“ نزدیک شدن ”approach to move“ دور شدن ”away		”slowly“ آرام آرام	”limping“ شلان شلان, ”limping“ لنگان لنگان, ”running“ دوان دوان
to move“ گشتن ”around	without“ بی اعتبار ”regard		

2. Verbs of speech. The collected examples revealed the following verbs belonging to the lexical-semantic group of speech: گفتن "to say, speak", خواهش کردن "to request", بر زبان آوردن "to utter", خبر دادن "to inform", پرسیدن "to ask", صحبت کردن "to converse", خواندن "to read", "to sing", حرف زدن "to speak", سوال کردن "to ask", در سخن دویدن "to interrupt someone's speech", تعریف کردن "to describe", صدا زدن "to call", جمله را ادا کردن "to continue speaking", بسخن ادامه دادن "to repeat", تکرار کردن "to finish an utterance", and others. Among speech verbs, گفتن "to say, speak" was found to be the verb most frequently used with manner adverbials. Analysis of manner adverbials characterizing the verb گفتن alone showed that manner adverbials express a range of semantic features of speech.

The verb گفتن "to say, speak":

– combines with manner adverbials denoting the performance of an action in a negative mood, such as خشمناک "angrily", با چشمان اشک آلود "tearfully", هن هن کنان "sobbing", با گریه "weeping", با عصبانیت "angrily, nervously", با خشم "with anger", با صدای گریه "in a tearful voice". For example:

مشدی با عصبانیت اما خیلی آهسته گفت "Mashadi spoke angrily, but very quietly."

زری بگریه گفت."Zari said, weeping."

– combines with manner adverbials denoting the performance of an action in a positive mood, such as با خنده "laughing", با لبخند "with a smile", خنده کنان "smiling/laughing", خندان "laughing", بشوخی "jokingly", با خوشحالی "happily". For example:

رجو بخنده گفت ."Raju said, laughing."

من خندان ادامه دادم ."I continued, smiling."

– combines with manner adverbials expressing the psychological state in which an action is performed, such as شرمگین "shyly", دیوانه وار "madly", با افسوس "regretfully", چشم در چشم من "looking me straight in the eyes", سربزیر "with head bowed", با حصرت "wistfully", با خونسردی "calmly, coolly", نفس زنان "panting", با تعجب "in astonishment", با مهربانی "angrily, through clenched teeth", دندانهای فشرده "embarrassedly", با خجالت "anxiously", با ناراحتی "despairingly", با ناامیدی "kindly",

“in amazement”. For با حیرت ,“reluctantly” با بی میلی ,“impatiently” بابی خوصلگی example:

“Then he spoke to himself like a madman.” بعد دیوانه وار با خودش میگفت

“I said with embarrassment.” با حجالت گفتم

– combines with manner adverbials denoting the degree or volume of speech, such as آهسته “quietly”, آرام “quietly”, به آرامی “calmly”, زیر لب “under one’s breath”, زیرلبکی “in a whisper”, با صدای بلند “in a loud voice”, با صدای آهسته “in a low voice”, یواشکی “quietly”. For example:

“Amir spoke in a loud voice.” امیر با صدای بلند گفت

– combines with manner adverbials denoting the qualitative tone of speech, such as با لحن ملایم “in a gentle tone”, با لحن تمسخرآمیز “mockingly”, با لحن تاسرانگیز “regretfully”, با لحن آمرانه “in a commanding tone”, با لحنی آمیخته با همدردی “in a sympathetic tone”, با لحن پرمهر و محبتی “in a warm and affectionate tone”, با لحن تهدیدآمیز “threateningly”, با لحن غم انگیز “in a sorrowful tone”, با لحن شیرین “in a sweet tone”, با صدای لرزان “in a trembling voice”, صدای حفیف “in a soft voice”. For example:

“He said in a trembling voice.” او با آهنگ لرزان گفت

“I said to him in a commanding tone.” با لحن آمرانه ای به او گفتم

– combines with manner adverbials denoting the method of speech, such as با فش فش کنان “in a familiar, brotherly manner”, با لحن داشی “childishly” لحن بچگانه “with a particular mischievousness”, با شیطنتی خاص “sweetly, with charming speech”, با شیرینزبانی “angrily”.

خانمجون با شیرینزبانی خاص خودش گفت

“The lady spoke with her characteristic sweetness of speech.”

When the verb “گفتن to say, speak” occurs with the manner adverbial “زود .quickly”, it is used mainly in the imperative mood“

It would be incorrect to conclude from the foregoing analysis that manner adverbials can combine only with the three groups of verbs discussed above. Manner adverbials may combine with verbs of all semantic groups. The present study examines only those verb groups with which manner adverbials occur most frequently.

The results of the research make it possible to draw the following conclusions:

In Persian, manner adverbials were divided into simple and complex structural groups.

The morphological means used to express manner adverbials in Persian are diverse. The study identified manner adverbials expressed by independent lexical items (simple adverbs, simple adjectives, non-finite verb forms), derived words, compound words (determinative and copulative), word combinations (adverb + adjective combinations, converbal phrases, prepositional combinations, complex word combinations), phraseological units (prepositional PUs; PUs beginning with a prepositional combination; constructions based on the pattern ‘har če + comparative adjective’; adverbialized fixed expressions), and Arabic borrowings. Their frequency of use, however, is not uniform. The collected card index comprises 3,000 examples. On this basis, the following percentage distribution of productive means of expressing manner adverbials in Persian was established: constructions with the preposition bä – 50%; compound words – 15%; derived words – 12% (words formed by prefixes – 8%, by suffixes – 3.5%, by semi-affixation – 0.5%); word combinations – 4%; non-finite verb forms – 3% (present participles – 2%, past participles – 1%); borrowings – 3%; simple adjectives – 2%; simple adverbs – 1%; phraseological units – 10%.

Analysis of the collected material showed that the most productive means of expressing the manner adverbial in Persian is the construction with the preposition bă, whereas formations based on the noun + năk, noun + gin, and noun + mand models are unproductive.

The means of expressing manner adverbials, particularly adverbs and adjectives, are characterized by close interrelation. It was established that many simple adverbs functioning as manner adverbials in Persian may also belong to the class of adjectives. Since this issue lay outside the objectives of the present study, no detailed attempt was made to determine the part-of-speech status of such words. It should nevertheless be noted that linguists have not reached a consensus on how to classify words that display both adverbial and adjectival properties. The close

relationship between adverbs and adjectives in Persian is also reflected in the prefixes and suffixes used to form derived words functioning as manner adverbials. The study established that 90% of the derivational prefixes and suffixes forming such words are also used in adjective formation.

The following conclusions may be drawn from the semantic analysis of manner adverbials and their relationship with the verb:

Semantically, manner adverbials were divided into three groups. The analysis showed, however, that these semantic groups do not have rigid boundaries and that a single manner adverbial may convey several meanings.

Among the three semantic groups distinguished, manner adverbials denoting the state in which an action is performed were found to be the most productive, whereas those denoting the method of performing an action were the least productive.

The semantic system of manner adverbials enters into syntactic relations with the verb and expresses various characteristics of the action or state denoted by it. When manner adverbials combine with verbs, semantic groups characterizing the state and quality of performance of verbs of motion and verbs of speech were found to occur most frequently.