

Incorporation Process in Persian Language

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Abstract

For a long time, speakers were interested in the word-formation by the compounding process. The compound verb is the result of a non-verbal constituent and a verbal constituent. The non-verbal constituent may be a noun or an adjective and the verbal constituent is one of the light verbs such as to do, to give, to have, to make, to take or a lexical verb such as to read and to take. This article is concerned with incorporation. Incorporation is a process that in its surface structure there is a verb stem and a noun stem which both constitute a structural unit in a way that the noun stem becomes a part of verb arguments and it leads to verb change valence. The main concern of this article is the incorporation analysis based on morphological and syntactic approaches of Persian language with concern to its data. Incorporation can be a type of lexical structure with internal syntax, or the result of movement of the noun into the verb, and then compounding of the two together with respect to the Empty Category principle (ECP). The noun incorporated in the verb is usually non-referential or a generic noun. It seems that as an Incorporation is made up of two constituents (noun and verb) which is formed a compound verb with transparent and predictable meaning and its output can be used to construct other words, hence we are deal with morphology.

Key words: Empty category principle (ECP), Incorporation, Internal syntax, Productivity, Morphology

INTRODUCTION

Word is an abstract unit that infers to the outer world and it is engraved in speakers' minds that can be used in conversation and writing. Speakers were interested in new morphology structure through compounding method from ancient times. Compounding is an morphology process which is a combination of two independent words with particular meanings and it leads to a compound verb that has one meaning. Compound verb includes two bases that are words or stem morphemes. The process that can be used in phonetic changes and new word or sentence construction is called productive and incorporation is among these processes, while the compounding result is not always used in new morphology structure. Incorporation is a kind of compound verb that is emerged from attaching two lexical structures with one meaning. This incorporation unit in morphological domain can be used in word formation. Every word has a lexical entry and a grammatical role and

through incorporation process the non-verbal and verbal parts are compounded and make the compound verb. According to Shaghaghi(1393:9) belief, morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies internal word construction and its rules. The ultimate goal of morphology is achieving a theory that first is helpful in describing word structure in the given language, the tools for identifying word types including extensive and non-extensive words, their constituents and also providing word structure grammar. The second point is achieving a theory that has description and specification power for nuclear and universal morphological domain. Many Persian researchers and grammarians believe that compounding is a branch of morphology that acts as word formation and it attempts to compaction of data and enrichment of words by using lexical elements. Indeed, compounding considers compounding as a process from which a lexeme is derived from two or more simple lexemes. According to morphology theory based on lexeme (Aronoff, 1994), this word type has internal word syntax, meaning that compound verb possesses interior structural component that led to word structure through grammar(p.2) therefore, incorporation can be considered as a word structure process that has internal word syntax.

However, a number of other grammarians investigate compounding category on the basis of syntactic theories. Among compounding types, compound verb that is made

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of combination of non-verbal and verbal constituents is a very productive process. When the non-verbal constituent (noun, adjective, preposition) is combined with the verbal constituent (intransitive or transitive), the verb argument becomes different. Noun incorporation in the surface structure led to a noun stem and a verb stem combination and makes intransitive compound verb. The incorporated noun into verb is the verb argument or in another words, it is the object of transitive verb (Anderson 2001, p.2). Furthermore, syntactic change of noun for combining with verb makes a compounded unit that results in reducing verb valence, therefore incorporation analysis in this syntactic framework is more appropriate. Moreover, syntactic output of compounding principle can sometimes be input of compounding word structure and it can help new words formation. Words meaning and role in language structure are divided in extensive and non-extensive parts. Extensive word is not construable and it lacks inner structure while non-extensive word is construable in its constituents. According to morphological rules, the constituents of these structures are putting together in association. Sometimes, the meaning of non-extensive word can be achieved by passing every constituent meaning. In this case, the meaning of word is called combinable (like cabinet-maker meaning the one who makes cabinet or quilter). But sometimes it is not the case and the resulting meaning is unpredictable and the word meaning is not combinable, rather it is metaphorical (like bitter meaning very unhappy and upset).

1. Mina and Maryam got into an argument yesterday (*Diruz goft-o-goye Minâ va Maryam bâlâ gereft*).

In this sentence (*bâlâ gereftan*) has a metaphorical meaning (*seddat gereftan*). Non-extensive words result from productive word formation processes of language.

According to existence of incorporation in morphology, this article attempts to investigate incorporation based on morphological and syntactic approaches in Persian language data. It is citable that some researches have been done about incorporation in Persian language and non-Persian languages and it is observed that they view these words from different perspectives.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Compound Word

The word which is resulted from compounding of two structures is called compound. Compound word from Spenser (1991) perspective is a word that has particular morphological, phonological, semantic and syntactic criteria. He believes that the compound word should have lexical integrity, anaphoric island and be referentially opaque. Phonologically, the first syllable of compound word should have the main stress and also have juncture at the beginning and at the end of compound word. Semantically, it should

be a meaningful unit and syntactically, it should not be expandable. To sum up, compound word should be two words syntactically and one word morphologically. Many researchers consider compound word as the result of incorporation and compounding process.

Incorporation process

During two structures compounding, there will be some changes in its framework. Sometimes, these changes occur in processes where incorporation can be found.

Mitthun (1984) introduced many discussion about incorporation. He divided incorporation in four groups.

The first group- in this incorporation, the direct object lose its grammatical features and it is absorbed in transitive verb and makes intransitive verb.

The second group- the direct object also lose its grammatical features in this group and it is incorporated into transitive verb but it remains transitive verb and the verb arguments don't change.

The third group- it is about the study of pragmatics and it introduces anaphoric noun in discourse.

The fourth group- the noun is incorporated into verb and it limits the verb to a particular operation.

Compounding process

The noun is incorporated into the transitive verb in this process and the result is intransitive or transitive compound verb, the meaning is metaphorical and we cannot understand compound verb true meaning through one by one elements or technically, we should say compound verb meaning is opaque.

Approaches

Lexical approaches

Compound verb study amounts to two different lexical entry that both have their own grammatical category. Anderson (2001) considers incorporation as a lexical approach that is the result of a compounding of a noun and a verb in lexis. He adds that nearly most of scientific theories considered compounding process in lexis (p.3).

Incorporation process discussed in three categories: morphology, syntax and discourse.

In a case where incorporation is accomplished in lexis, the result is a lexicalized process that helps language productivity, but if it is accomplished in syntax, the result is a syntactic grammar like transformation of noun group (definite object) to verb (Mitthun 1984: 889).

Rosen (1989) believes that incorporated noun operates before syntax in lexis. He adds that when the noun is

incorporated into the verb, it can affect verb argument structure and it changes grammatical and theta role of the verb, thus the intransitive verb is made but sometimes the incorporated noun into verb doesn't eventuate in the change of theta role of the verb and the result would be a complex predicate in a kind of incorporation which is called noun classifier. The result is called complex noun incorporation process. He believes that when the speaker observes a word, regardless of etymology (word origin), he or she considers the word as a meaningful unit.

Syntactic approaches

As mentioned previously, incorporation process is studied from different perspectives like Baker's (1988) syntactic approach. Baker says that noun incorporation transfer from one place in a sentence to a new place eventuates in verb incorporation and it changes the government among verbs, their arguments and grammatical functions. Noun incorporation is incorporated into the verb based on alpha move and leaves behind a trace that resulted from this moving on the basis of Empty Category Principle (ECP). Thus, it considers incorporation study in syntax.

BACKGROUND STUDIES

Considering that writing analyze incorporation on the basis of morphology and syntax, there is a necessity for paying attention to two categories of Persian and non-Persian researches. Both categories consider incorporation as moving one of verb arguments into the verb that leads to verb arguments change, but they consider incorporation process as one of morphological or syntactic approaches. Thus, first non-Persian researches will be discussed in morphology and syntax and then studies of Persian researchers will be discussed in these two domains. Even though many researches have been done about complex predicate incorporation, but there is no comprehensive or coherent description.

Some believe that incorporation is a morphological process that is the result of a compounding of a verb and a noun in lexis. Mitthun (1986) says that incorporation process should be studied in three domains: Morphology, syntax and discourse (P.8). incorporation study in different languages shows that this process was more activated in morphology and syntax and the cooperation between these two domains led to language productivity in a way that "the languages that possess morphological process can have syntactic structure" (Mitthun1984: 847-848). It is evident that without considering morphological and syntactic features of incorporation, language productivity that is the subject of many researches in literature will not become possible.

Compound verb that is the result of compounding of noun, adjective, adverb and preposition with verb may happen in

incorporation or compounding. Rosen (1989) regards noun incorporation before syntax in lexis and believes:

Noun is incorporated into verb and it affects verbargument structure, its theta and grammaticalrole in a way that there is one less argument in comparison with its extensive type. He adds that when the speakers observe a word, without considering its structure and origin, they regard it as a meaningful unit (p.295).

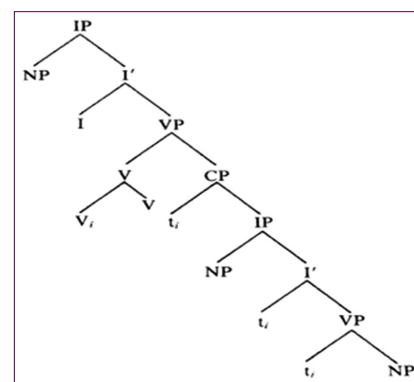
Gabriel Caballero and his colleague (2007) investigated non-syntactic arrangement effects in noun incorporation. First according to Baker's approach that investigates noun incorporation in generative grammar, they analyzed elements arrangement in incorporation and they demonstrated that:

Noun comes before stem of the verb and based on different language studies, they noticed that these conceptions are universal and they should be studied in non-syntactic or maybe lexical domain. They also added that non-syntactic lexicologists and analysts had many activities about incorporation.

Despite Rosen and Anderson perspectives, in Mitthunperspective, incorporation is more lexical but he analyzed this process in morphology, syntax and discourse. Gabriel and his colleagues have done syntactic analyses at first but they came to an understanding that incorporation is a universal conception at the end and it should be studied in non-syntactic or maybe lexical domains.

At first, Sadock (1986) agreed with morphological incorporation perspective but with analysis on Eskimos language, he switched to syntactic analysis and believed that incorporation is a compounding of two stems from two different lexical entries.

By studying on Swahili and considering Baker's analysis, Li (1990) demonstrated that verb incorporation is more compatible with syntactic approach in this language. He gave a causative instance for emphasis on Baker's approach. There is a verb incorporation in this sentence (p.399).



Musa a-li-m-pik -ish-q mke

Musa he-pasti-her-cook-cause-ind wife his food

Musa made his wife cook some food.

In Sadock's (1986) analysis, incorporation belongs to syntax but his definition of incorporation, which is compounding of two stems from different lexical entries, witnesses morphological approach; but by studying on causative language structure of Swahili due to clear description of structures movement, Lee gives a true analysis of incorporation from syntactic approach.

Most of Persian grammarians analyzed verb structure from ancient times and they divide verb structure in three categories: Simple, prefix and compound. Furthermore, some divided complex predicate in compounding and incorporation types. DabirMoghadam (1376) did a comprehensive research about compound verb and classified under two general headings: 'Combination' and 'Incorporation'. By incorporation analysis on the basis of Persian language data, he considers this process in morphology even though, represented analyses were more in syntax. He added that incorporation of a direct object, whereby the direct object loses its grammatical endings (e.g. the postposition *-râ*, the indefinite marker *-i*, the plural suffix, the possessive suffix) and incorporates with the verb to create an intransitive compound verb which is a conceptual whole. Hence he dealt with two kinds of incorporation in Persian language: First direct object incorporation and the other one is prepositional phraseincorporation.

Shaghghi (1386) discussed incorporation analysis in Persian language in his article comprehensively. He regards incorporation as one of word-making processes in Persian language that is used for making compound verb. He discussed incorporation process, its features, structure and the difference with compounded compound verb in this article. Shaghghi divided compound verb in incorporation and compounding types and he categorized them in continuance shape of prototypes and interim genres. He regards syntactic output of incorporation as the input of word-making from DabirMoghadam's quotation and he believes that these words participate in deviational or inflectional in word-making and based on that the words (*suzan duzi/xormâ pazân/badan sâzi/zur giri*) are considered as this type that are existed in Persian speakers' lexical list.

In an article named Noun Incorporation Process, Arkan (1385) considers morphological or syntactic approach as having coincidence in morphology and he believes that noun incorporation is justifiable with morphological approach and because of this matter, productivity criterion and generalization of this process are increased in word-making on the basis of morphological approach (p.95).

Arkan (1390) draws word-making pattern in verbal compound words analysis in this way.

(Non-verbal stem + verbal stem) \longrightarrow (Bound stem of verbal complex) \longrightarrow (Bound stem of verbal complex + affix) \longrightarrow verbal complex word (p.18).

Arkan emphasizes that the existence of first stress on final syllable of compound word shows that stress principle regards the compounding of noun + verb as a universal associate and unit. Arkan adds that the output of compounding principle is a lexical stem that participates actively in word-making processes so for this reason this stem is regarded as a word-making reality that without its consideration, it is impossible to justify some of word-making productivity processes (Ibid).

Thus, DabirMoghadam investigates compound verb incorporation in syntax comprehensively first but at the end, because of different syntactic, morphological, semantic and phonological reasons, he regards incorporation process as more lexical and by syntactic analyses, he understood incorporation as lexical. While shaghghi and Arkan understood this lexical process through studying morphology. They consider incorporation as more lexical because they believe that incorporation process helps language productivity and it should be investigated in lexis.

Asi and Badakhshan (1389) in an article named compound words categorization described compounding expansively and they consider that as one of morphological branches and word-making mechanism. Writers believe that we can refer to interrupt ability, lexical integrity, final interiority, anaphoric island and repeatability about compounding identity. Then they talk about compound verb core and its main types and they also divide compound words in exocentric and endocentric and finally they add that there is no comprehensive or coherent categorization for compounding in Persian language.

Dadfar and Salmani (1391) proceed in intrinsic and collective approach of grammarians by investigating simple verb and compound verb in Persian language and they try to show that whether simple verb is a time necessity or a barrier against natural language progress.

They discussed about the semantic difference between simple and compound verbs with example and they came to a conclusion that the application of simple verbs led to foregrounding and finally it led to defamiliarization. According to the application of these two verb types, their structures and meanings are different and they cannot be treated interchangeably.

In addition to what mentioned above, other attempts have been made about compound verb. Pazoki (1389) proceeded in his article named analysis of compound

predicate in Persian language books in secondary schools based on Vahidijan Kamjar vote and he made some propositions for eliminating problems like semantic and syntactic criteria. In syntax, He engaged in comparison between Vahidijan Kamjar and Dabir Moghdam approaches and he stated that linguists investigated compound in morphology and syntax. He believes that some consider the position of compound verb compounding in morphology and some consider it in syntax. If we consider that matter as what the first group believed that is the analysis of compound verb in morphology and we judge with the use of expansibility of non-morphological part of compound verb, we will face with many faults and contradictions therefore, Pazoki considers syntactic criterion in eliminating compound problems as more clear and simple in teaching.

The studies about compound verb and its types were elapsed in years that occupied many grammarians' minds because the understanding and recognition of compound verb and its types in textbooks and teaching Persian and non-Persian learners is very important. Therefore, based on the studies in morphology and syntax in Persian language, there came to be significant results, but because of the extensiveness of the present topic, there should be more researches.

ANALYSIS AND REVIEW

In terms of construction, the verb is divided into three forms of simple, prefix, and compound. A simple verb is composed of one component and the prefix verb includes prefixes like re, de, sub, out, ex, in, en, up, which comes with a simple verb, but the compound verb is usually composed of a noun/adjective and a verb that the two together give a compound and a single meaning. Some believe that in compound verbs, resulted from compounding of two verbal and non-verbal components, the verbal component is usually of light verbs such as do, give, have, make, take and the non-verbal components is a noun or adjective combination of which springs a single meaning to mind. Many scholars consider a compound verb as the result of the connection of two independent structures as one single word and they believe that there are two main types of the process of forming compound verbs in Farsi i.e. compounding and incorporation processes. In the analysis of data, 500 compound verbs have been used, derived from the Bashir Hussein (n.d.) Persian Dictionary, the newspaper and the data of Tabatabai (1384).

Compound Verb

In the compounding process, the adjectives, nouns, adverbs, and prepositions are joined with verbs and incorporated

or combined compound verbs are formed with specific attributes. It worth mentioning that the verb in the compounding process is usually a light verb but the verb in the incorporation process is usually a lexical verb (with lexical/original meaning). Because of the broadness of the discussion in this article, we have tried to bring examples of compounding the noun/adjective and verb, including (Tables 1-5).

Table 1: Make/Cause/Put:

Incorporation	Combination
	'To make stigmatized' angoštnama kardan
	'To Put in trouble' gereftâr kardan
	'To cause chaos' âšub kardan
	'To make angry' delxor kardan
	'To make a donation' baxšeš kardan

Table 2: Become/Get:

Incorporation	Combination
	'To become charming' faribâ šodan
	'To become appeared' nemudar šodan
	'To become notorious' angoštnamâ šodan
	'To get upset' delxor šodan
	'To ask about/go over' joya šodan

Table 3: Take/Get

Incorporation	Combination
'To get loan' vâm gereftan	'To call to witness' govâh gereftan
'To take title deed' sanad gereftan	'To set up' pâ gereftan
'To take back' pas gereftan	'To take to heart' guš gereftan
'To take a book' ketâb gereftan	'To make an excuse' bahane gereftan
'To take as a loan' garz gereftan	'To beg pardon' aman gereftan

Table 4: Give

Incorporation	Combination
'To pay a tip' anâm dâdan	'To give an explanation' šarh dâdan
'To give a book' ketâb dâdan	'To give consent' rezâ dâdan
'To give food' gazâ dâdan	'To get on someone's nerves' âzâr dâdan
'To give credit' vâm dâdan	'To give evidence of' govâh dâdan
'To give rosewater' golâb dâdan	'To give protection' amân dâdan

Table 5: Make/Take

Incorporation	Combination
'To comb out' šâne zadan	'To cry out' jâr zadan
'To paint over' rang zadan	'To take in' gul zadan
'To touch on' dast zadan	'To call on/drop in' sar zadan
'To knock at a door' dar zadan	'To play a trick' kalak zadan
'To beat on' kotak zadan	'To make/take a guess' hads zadan

Incorporation

Compound verb that is the combination of a noun, adjective, adverb, preposition with a simple verb makes an associate unit that generally has one meaning. Many researches demonstrate that compound verb can be as an incorporation or compounding, it is more discussed about incorporation because the present article deals with incorporation. During incorporation process an independent word is moved into a new position based on syntactic principle and it is placed in the inside of the other word (Katamba, 1993). The most important feature of incorporation is the change in relationship between the phrase and its topics that eventuates in one structural movement and the change in grammatical relationship. Sometimes the structural movement happens in the group and sometimes in the word itself. If the second case happens, there will be a meaningful morphological change. When one word is placed in other word based on this syntactic movement, the result is a complex predicate with two structures. This type of process is included in noun incorporation, verb and preposition. Noun incorporation is an expression that is used for compounding process. During this process, a word that has theta role of active, passive, instrument and also has objective grammatical role is combined with the verb and makes compound verb. Noun incorporation is perhaps one of the most syntactic processes of morphology (p.282, 283). According to the previous studies, incorporation is investigated in morphology, semantic, phonology and syntax and because of that there are also some evidences for further analysis in this part.

Morphology

According to previous studies, incorporation is a process in which the noun (direct object) is absorbed the verb after missing it features and it is incorporated into the verb. The noun which is incorporated into the verb is a part of verb topic or in another words it is the object of transitive verb. In noun incorporation, a noun stem is combined with a verb stem in the surface structure and make intransitive compound verb (Anderson2001:1).

2-A- Mina cut the flower from the garden (*Mina gol rā az bâqčē čid*).

B- Mina cut the flower from the garden (*Mina gol az bâčē čid*).

In the sentence 4-A there are direct and indirect objects but in the sentence 4-B the direct object is incorporated into the verb.

First achievement: The noun which is incorporated into the verb led to reducing verb topics and makes intransitive verb.

Spenser (1991) believes that compound verb should be referentially opaque thus, the below example is another evidence for verb incorporation.

3-A- I read the book and put that on the library (*Man kefâb râ xândam va ân râ dar kefâbxâne gozâštam*).

B- I read the book and put that on the library (*Man kefâb xândam va ân râ dar kefâbxâne gozâštam*).

Because of the direct object in sentence 5-B is incorporated into the verb it is non-referential.

Second achievement: The direct object which is incorporated into the verb is non-referential and it cannot be referent.

The other reason for incorporation in Persian language is the criterion for a lexical process in which the output of incorporation is the input of that process (DabirMoghadam1384:177). Language speakers know their language word-making process and in comparison with other cases, they make new words. Writers know this construction in this presumptive way.

4- *xod âmuzi ← xod âmuz ← xod âmuxtan*

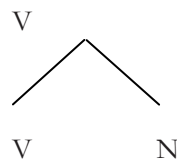
5- *bad âmuzi ← bad âmuz ← bad âmuxtan*

6- *xod pardâz ← xod pardâz ← xord pardâxtan*

7- *zabân šenasi ← zaban šenas ← zabân šenaxtan*

Third achievement: The output of incorporation process leads to making new words.

As the third achievement shows, incorporation can participate in new word-formation thus, these new words should have particular syntactic structure. As verbal compound words are constructed based on a syntactic-like phrase structure rule, thus there is a kind of internal syntax in bound stem of verbal compound. Therefore, the construction of these words should be based on syntactic principles such as adherence and affixes framework. According to adherence principle, verbal structure is dominant on non-verbal structure in these words, while the verb has structural dominance on non-verbal structure in tree diagram.



In this structure, the verb and the noun structure are sisters and the verbal core is dominant on the noun. In this way, an internal syntax type is dominant in the given stem (Arkan 1390:5).

In incorporation process, the verb keeps its lexical identity and its meaning is predictable. While in compounding process, the verb meaning becomes lexicalized meaning and its meaning unpredictable and idiosyncratic (Spenser 1991: 44).

8-A- Maryam came to me for conversation (*maryam barye gof-o-go be samte man pišâmad*).

B- An accident happened in chalos road yesterday (*diruz dar jade çâlus sanebe?i pišâmad*).

The compound verb (*piš âmad*) in the sentence 9-A) An incorporation which means (*joloâmad*) and it is predictable while in the sentence 9-B) A combination which means (*etefaqofâdan*) thus, its meaning became lexicalized meaning.

9-A Mina and Maryam's relationship was broken (*râbete Mina va Maryam beham xord*).

B) My contract was broken with the company yesterday (*diruz qarâr dâdam bâ šerkat beham xord*).

C) I nauseated in the class (emruz sare kelâs hâlam be ham xord).

As a compound verb have different meanings in above sentences.

Fourth achievement: The meaning of verb incorporation is predictable.

Based on DabirMoghadam's approach, every incorporation has a non-incorporation structure that is non-referential like (*Minâzâbr râ be hasan dâd*). In the comparison with (*Minâ be hasan zâbr dâd*). (p.176). He added that incorporation is productive process in Persian language and it is an intransitive verb that has predictable meaning thus, incorporation is the language knowledge of speakers that is helpful in word-formation during this process.

Semantic

Incorporation is a word that has predictable and clear meaning and it is a meaningful unit in a way that it is possible to get the whole meaning of the word while the combination has a metaphorical meaning.

Phonological

Every word should have one stress phonologically. As incorporation is the combination two structures, it should have two primary stresses but in incorporation construction, the movement of non-verbal structure is toward the verb thus it will be a compound verb. Phonologically, incorporation in an infinitival way has one primary stress in final syllable. Stress analysis needs

particular tools and data thus, the analysis of this part belongs to those who study in this field.

Syntactic

For compound verb (incorporation or combination) recognition, syntactic criteria are considered. Syntactically, it can be referred to discontinuity, syntactic metathesis and infinitive- making process.

Discontinuity and expansiveness criteria are possible when between the non-verbal and verbal parts of these verb, we cannot use the words or (*-bâ va -i*) affixes because these verbs are considered as a unit and they are under the verb dominant.

10-A- I borrowed the money from the bank yesterday (*diruz az bânk vâm gereftam*).

*B- I borrowed the money from the bank yesterday (*diruz az bânk vâmbâ gereftam*).

*C- I borrowed a huge money from the bank yesterday (*diruz az bânk vâm kalani gerdftam*).

It is citable that shaghghi (1382) named two kinds of compounded verbs as expansible and non-expansible (p.22). He also recounted these cases for verbs incorporation.

DabirMoghadam (1384) believes that complex predicates (incorporation or combination) cannot be displaced or technically, syntactic metathesis is not happening in these verbs because it makes the sentence ungrammatical but it happens in poetry and informal speech.

11-A- I explained the issue to him (*mozû râ barye u tarh kardam*).

B- *kardam mozû ra barye u tarh*.

12-A- The father painted the house (*pedar xââne râ rang kard*).

B- *kard pedar xââne râ rang*.

Thus based on previous studies in incorporation and the ways for its syntactic recognition needs more investigations.

CONCLUSION

Incorporation has internal consistency. In another words, the morphological tools act the whole compounding. Baker (1998) considers incorporation as a syntactic process meaning that the movement of a noun into the verb is based on empty category principle while Rosen considers this as a morphological type. For recognizing incorporation

in Persian language, morphological, semantic, phonological and syntactic evidences were referred. In morphological perspective, the verb is combined with its complement and compound verb is being made that is meaningfully clear and predictable and it participates in word-formation process actively while the meaning of combination is unpredictable and metaphorical in various cases (*dirufz goft-o-goye Minâ va Maryam bâlâ gereft*). As the compounding is a productive process in Persian language, the word-formation through combination and incorporation in Persian language has a considerable productivity. It is citable that compound verb typically has one main stress like a word in a way that the result of compounding (non-verbal and verbal) is considered to be an associate unit that can have clear and opaque and the result of combination can also be participated as an independent structure in sentence construction or it can be the stem of morphological processes. The pattern of making compound verb construction is the result of the following incorporation:

[Non-verbal constituent + verbal constituent] → [Verbal complex constituent] → [Verbal complex incorporation constituent + affix] → [Complex word]

Apparently, the result of incorporation has more applications as it is speakers' capacity feature and it has high productivity and frequency so in this way, combination has referentially opaque feature and the speaker has less tendency in using metaphorical words thus, as syntactic output that is the result of incorporation has more productivity compared to compounding process, it can be used in word-formation process and it is helpful in making new words. The studies have shown that productivity should be considered as a continuum that is shown from non-productive to productive in a spectrum. Based on other investigations about compounding, the result of two lexical entries compounding are together that is the speakers' language knowledge. So we engage in morphology and as the result of this process has a clear meaningful unit and it also has a primary stress, it should be investigated in semantic and phonology and in another way as the movement is from a nonverbal element toward a verbal element that is based on empty category principle thus it should be investigated in syntax. The accomplished analysis show that there is more application in morphology hence this perspective more dynamic than other perspectives.

APPENDIX

1. Compounded
2. Complex predicate

3. Light verb
4. Incorporation
5. Empty category principle
6. Lexeme-based morphology
7. Word structure
8. Noun incorporation
9. Lexicalized
10. Empty category principle
11. Mohawk
12. Chuck Chee
13. Verb incorporation.

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