A COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL SURVEY OF ADPOSITION OF TATI DIALECT IN THE NORTHWESTERN IRANIAN LANGUAGES

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1- Introduction.

Ancient Persian languages follow the languages of the early Iranian, which, despite all the phonetic changes in the details of the basic system, have maintained the structure of the structure unchanged (Schmidt, 1989: 60-61).

The internal changes that have taken place in the Middle Ages have been accompanied by the collapse of the ancient structure of the structure of Iran. Which has been the source of the complete deviation of the European Hindi linguistic category .The prepositions of the middle-western Iranian are superseded, pre-superseded, and sometimes also used together, which we call the old ones (Rassarjueva, 204-181, Bruner, 155-116). Tati dialect is one of the northwest northwest Iranian dialects(Dabir Moghada,,2013). By examining the coincidence of the word machine in this dialect and comparing it with the prepositions of the western middle class, it is possible to vary the evolution of this device in the dialect.

Most linguistic studies of Tati dialect have been conducted in the context of the study and description of the dialect studied in the limited geographic region, and some have taken a brief look at the position of the words, and there seems to be no serious research in this area.

The present article presents a comparative and adaptive look at the dialect of Tati, one of the dialects of the northwest, along the Caspian Sea coast and having a common ancestor, to examine the changes and changes that have taken place in the course of the historical evolution of the place The prepositional word is this dialect.

2- Literature of the study

Persian languages, like Hindi Aryans and other Indo-European languages, have traditionally divided into three periods of ancient Persia, Middle Eastern, and Iranian, according to the pre-Islamic language criteria. Ancient Iranian languages originated from the fourth and third centuries BC to the eighth and ninth and shortly thereafter, and the new Iranian languages have been since the eighth and ninth centuries (Schmidt 1989: 60-61)

In a comparative historical study of languages, we encounter two synchronous and simultaneous concepts. A descriptive study of language at a time is called coincidence study. When studying a language at different time periods, studying is called time (Arlano, 1981, Mod. 1981: 3) 5

Historical linguists have focused their work on standard language or written language, but the focus on locational diversity and language variations is called dialect in the main languages (Arlano, 1981, Moderately: 25). In other words, any regional or social language of a language other than the other speakers of the same language can mutually recognize is called a dialect (Negz Guo Kahn et al., 2014: 294). The notion of common ancestor is when two or more languages are a single unit .Classification of languages is called language typology based on their structural characteristics. In the today's typology, the similarities and differences of languages are examined simultaneously (Naghzgh Kohen et al., 2014: 181). In this paper, we are looking at the exact words. A word is a word that expresses the relation between two words and is placed in the category of role-playing elements. Often, its semantic interpretation is possible due to the association of these elements with other categories such as the name and verb. Of course, in the absence of a word, the semantic interpretation of sentences is impossible and the semantic cohesion of the sentence is lost. The prepositional words are three pre-add-ons and add-ons and pira add-ons. Prefixes are the letters and words that are almost always forward of the words that those words are actually condemned and affected by them (Farrokh, Comprehensive Order). So adds are a set of vocabulary packets that form a nominal group (name or pronoun) to form a single structure or structure (Rossh Menger, 2014: 99). Pierre added to the simultaneous combination of an add-on and an additional plus and the name of the two (ibid., 2013: 135) 11. The role of the points are words that are used in conjunction with other words and determine their command role and are divided into two types of the previous and the following (Green Alipour, 2010: 62) 12

3- Methods

In verbal research, the main effort of researchers is to directly collect linguistic data. The method of this research is descriptive and the required data are collected in the field method. The research tool was a questionnaire and an interview with Gothic dialects Tati. The data are from Rostam Abad, Rudbar and Clourorg.

3.1 interviews and Research Fields

The basis of the research is interviewing the speakers of the linguistic variants of the elderly people in the age group of 70 to 93 in the direction of Guilan province from Rostam Abad, Rudbar and Klur cities. Data collection has been attempted with 50 elderly (male and female) and low literate or illiterate native speakers. The choice of people has been completely random.

3.2 tools

The data collection tool was a questionnaire consisting of 21 full-length sentences, which was interviewed with Tati dialect speakers selectively. And the equivalent of these sentences is recorded in Tati dialect. The sentences of this questionnaire have been selected in the application of an additional letter in each sentence. After recording the dialect, the transcription has been completed.

3.3 Data Collection

In the sample drawn from the Gothic dialects of Tati, the cities of Rustamabad, Rudbar, and Clorum, which are part of the North Tati function, are evidence that the use of the prepositions is add-on and pre-add-on and very small. Which has the advantage of adding extra.

Sample Tati Goshjuran's sentences in Tati language

In the sample, Gothic Taran Clorey and Roodbar and Rustamabad provinces testify to the fact that prepositions are predominantly superseded. Also the number of prepositions is very limited.

So adds:

Hassan works for us at the factory Hasan kârxâna da âma râ kâr kare
It does work for us at Hassan Factory

Hasan happened to Hasan Hasan-e râ tefâqi dagenesê
There is something happening to Hassan

I gave Mary a book. Man kitâbe maryam râ-dâ
I gave Mary my book

I have to tell them this important topic. Az bâyad em mohemma muzi čan râ bâje
They say they should make me the most important thing

They spread the table on the floor Avân sefrašân zamin-e sar jik
They made them on their table

Ahmad came to his time Ahmad vaqten-an da bâmê
Come on in time Ahmad

I opened the door with the key. Man barem ačarenan-o â-ka
Got open with a key on me

He sought his love for Tehran. A eštan rafeqe da da tehrân beşe
Tehran went behind its friend

My 9th ice was frozen in the winter. Dasânem zemestân da yax zanind
They drove my ice in the winter

I took my shoes in front of the mosque in front of me. Čeman kafšânešan masjed-e pişe ku beba
They took the mosque of my shoes to the front

Flowers in the garden have faded Gulân bâqča da ĉilikisind
Fade in the flower garden-

Who are you trying to do čigi râ talâš kâri
You make a quest who

Agm-če-a Rašt da denyâ âmyay select gilaki netâne xub gaf bezane
Do not speak well, but Gilaki does not come here in Rasht
Although he was born in Rasht, Gilaki could not speak well

I walked with snow-covered shoes. Šender-a kafšân na varân dare râ bešim
I walked in the snow with my shoes

bought a gift for my mother Man čeman mâr râ hadya bexeri
I bought a gift for my mother

Ali came to Ali with his sister Ali eštan xâvar na bâmê
He came with his sister Ali

Pre-supplements:

I traveled from Tehran to Rasht. Az Tehran da Rašt beṣ im
I went to Tehran from Rasht

Until the table was opened, they started eating. Tâ sefra âbê šerušân be ka-xerâk hardan
They started eating to open the table up

I bring the book to Man kitâvem čeman rafeq ke šema na on âšnâyirân âdâme
I let you know that he is with you that my friend is my book
My friend, whom you are familiar with

To the farm, they began to harvest. Tâ ârases zami šeruš be ka-druan

<center>Go to the start of the farm to get up</center>

I go to sleep to sleep ka šum ke bexesem

<center>Sleep going home</center>

Application:
They spread the table on the floor Avân sefrašân sar zamin-e jik
<center>They landed on their table</center>

    3.4 Analysis of the data

    In this research, the position of the superstition is examined in terms of the structure and the course of the historical transformation of the superscript. For this purpose, 21 sentences have been used in extraction and interpretation of the prepositions in Persian, with at least one possibility of additional words being used. Then the sentences are translated by Tatyana's elderly readers and literate or illiterate. Gothic Tati for 50 people (male to female .(Randomly selected. Each sentence is then transcribed to ipa. After extraction, the sentences were translated into Persian and then translated into English. Using the Tati translation into Persian, the sentences are categorically examined for word marking, and finally the variety of prepositions is added to the prefix, so add, and addition, and the frequency of the uppercase are considered.

4- Findings, discussion

    The framework is cited by the present paper for the study of Iranian language linguistics, which is consistent with Camerie's (1978) paper. In this article, Kameri speaks of five language classes based on three symbols s, and A and P respectively Subject Agent and Patient.

    When speaking of Greeneberg's universe, we can point to the Greenberg universe, in which the languages with the usual order of the subject-object-the verb are mostly added-commercials, according to the achievements of the two classmates, the names of the two, and the most commonly used category - Presented the verb (OV) and the actual verb-class (VO) (which is justifiable by deleting the subject). (Secretary General, 13-2: 97-98)

    Camerie mentions two global trends in language typology

    VO, Pr, NG, NA

    OV, Po, GN, AN

    The adjective A and the subtraction of the layer G, and the noun N the last word, the PO, the preceding prefix Pr - the object O and the verb V in this pattern (2007: 119(

    According to categorical studies, older Indo-European languages are of the type end nucleus or OV, but in the course of linguistic transformations, they are similar to those of the initial nucleus or VO, many languages are in the middle stages, and evidence of both constructs They are found in them. Tati language is based on the description of its nominal group of the end-language or OV languages, and the order of AN, the primitive trait, is tight in Tati language, if there is no evolution of evidence of the construction of NA in it. The order of GN, ie, the predeposition of Layer Layer, is also strictly adhered to in Tati .The status of the historical classification of the ancient Persian language, the existing texts dating from the sixth to the fourth centuries BC, and the status of Middle Persian typology, from the fourth century BC to the ninth century AD. In the ancient Persian category, word order is fairly free, and in the ancient Persian, a remarkable supremacy of the pre-supra (18 pre-supra-2 pre-adds, which were used as additional supplements and 2 additional supplements) are observed. In the desire of the ancient Persian to introduce the verb at the end of the sentence and to present a nominative or adverbial proposition before the verb, the characteristics of making the verb of the ending of the OV are this language (Sekhir Moghaddam 2013 and 130). In the long term, the central order of the main elements of simple sentences is often the subject-explicit object-verb. A large number of pre-additions have been added during this period and, in the words of the head teacher, the added number has been added, and 4 additional piraces have been added. But the occurrence of the core nucleus has been seen in the prehistoric times before the syntactic clause and the arrangement of the coexistence of the layers. As in the dialect, the additional words are added as add-ons, add-ons and pira added. In the middle period, the possibility of occurrence of the attribute before or after the term, the increase of the number of prefixes that were used as a supplementary supplement and the emergence of Pira add-ons. Also, the distinctive difference between the classical Persian language and the Persian language today is the consolidation of the plus and following phrases in Farsi today, the fixation of the order of the attribute + the attribute, the absence of any prefix that can be used as an additional addition, and the disappearance of all the pira add-ons In Farsi today, as well as extras that were used as additional backing, helped to establish the structural and functional structure of the Persian language today, a pre-existing language.

    Given the nature of the alphabets in the course of its historical evolution from Middle Persian to Tati dialect, the alphabets in Tati dialect are added in all three ways, so there is added and Pira, and Tati dialect is called extra language .In this dialect, in the sequence of additions and layers of the layer, the adjacent layer is preceded by an adjoint line. In the order of adjectives and adjectives, the trait always comes before it. In the active object sequence, the object is explicitly placed before the verb. According to the generals 2 Greenberg (There is an additional NG order, followed by an additional GN arrangement), and 4 Greenberg (the verbs of the final verb OV are then added) and 5 Greenbrocks (if the verb is the

<center>1455</center>

ending and has the GN order, then the order of AN will be) and describe The Tati dialect is the end-language language . According to Durayer's 1992 article entitled Correlation of the Grangeberg Arrangement, the database of which consists of 625 languages from different linguistic families, we can mention the Durre correlations. It must be said that each correlation arranges the occurrence of a pair of components x and y in order of occurrence of the verb to the object. Since objects having an object-verb ordering (ov) are susceptible to using post-additive, voices tend to use pre-add-ons in languages with verb-object order (vo). Therefore, it can be said that the pairs> the prepositions (including pre plus and extra) and the nominal group are the correlation pair. In this pair, the alphabets are patterned with the verb and the nominal groups with the given alphabets are also an object-oriented pattern. That is, there is a kind of symmetry and coordination between the place of the verb and the subject and the position of the prepositional word in relation to the nominal group along with it (Dehbir Moghadat 1392: 120-117)

The Tati dialect is located between the final verb language and the middle verb language (Dehbir Moghaddam, 1197). In comparison, it is known that the Tati dialect is more strongly correlated with languages of the weak verb language in the Europe-Asia region .Given the different components of Tati and Afsari, it is not unexpected that, as a result of the collision between Farsi as the subtropical and Tati layer as the underlying layer, Tati influences these components in Persian and converges with it (Dehbir Moghadam 1392: 1135)

5 Analysis Results. After analyzing the data, it was found that Tati dialect had a variety of prepositions compared to Persian. The results of the analysis showed that from 21 sentences of 16 additional cases, 5 additional items were added, and only one supplementary addition was used.

6. Conclusion. In this study, by comparing the synchronization and timing of the structure of the alphabets in the Tatian dialect, we describe the rules and processes governing the use of the alphabets. Given the historical-adaptive trend, over the course of history, the prepositions have undergone some changes in the direction of diminution. Preventing the Farsi-Tatyana track in the Gothic Tati community is one of the important strategies for maintaining dialect. It is suggested that optional language courses be included in Persian language courses at Guilan University.

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