Mapping Ideological and Aesthetic Landscapes in Iranian Short Stories Today

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Abstract: In this article, the concept of allomorph in linguistics is studied in detail, as the various theoretical views of scientists, and to consider the functional-semantic features of the adverbial suffix allomorphs in Persian and the issues of their use in the context, the suffix of أ [an] and its suffixal allomorph ا [ā], also the suffix of آنه [āne] and its suffixal allomorphs گانه [gāne], وانه [vāne] hamda یانه [yāne], which form derivative adverbs were studied through examples derived from sources and literary books.

1 INTRODUCTION

There are many problems in linguistics that are waiting for their solution. The phenomenon of allomorphism, which is one of these issues, has been attracting the attention of world linguists for a long time. Over the past period, a lot of research has been carried out on morphology, affixation, and affixal morphemes. In particular, regarding morphemics, word-forming morphemes and their variants, Uzbek researchers Rasulov R. (2010), Q.Sapayev (2009), M.Iriskulov (2009), H.R.Zokirova (2016), European linguists K.A.Timofeyev (1986) and Diuf Aliu (2011), Iranian researchers Mohammad Ali (1993), Dr Iron Kalbosi (1992), Dr Hasan Anvari (2006), Dr Hasan Anwari and Dr Hasan Ahmadi Givi (2006) have carried out significant work, also Uzbek linguists A.Kuranbekov and N. Nurddinov (2019) A.A. Vahidov (2010), Russian linguists L.S. Peysikov (1972), Yu.A. Rubinchik (2001) have carried out various scientific studies on issues related to the morphophonology of the Persian language.

2 METHODS

In this article, the methods of structural analysis, comparative analysis, description, functional analysis, semantic analysis and statistical analysis are used.

3 RESULTS

In Persian, it is a very productive way to form adjectives using suffixes. This article relied on the theoretical approaches of A.A. Vahidov (2010) and D. Iron Kalbosi (1992) on Persian suffixes. On this basis, some suffixes with allomorphs were selected and divided into 2 groups according to their interchangeability:

1) Interchangeable suffixal allomorphs
2) Non-interchangeable suffixal allomorphs.

Their functional-semantic features were analyzed based on current Persian language materials. According to the analysis, it was observed that the formations formed by the suffixal allomorphs enrich the vocabulary of the Persian language and activate phonetic and stylistic options.

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4 DISCUSSION

In linguistics, there are different views on the concept of allomorph, some scientists study allomorph in the form of variants of one morpheme, some research it in the form of morphological alternations, while other scientists analyze it as alternations of lexical morpheme, other scientists call it with such concepts as alternations of lexical morpheme or the phenomenon of phoneme variation.

Uzbek linguist Azim Hojiyev (2009) considers the concept of allomorph as a variant of a morpheme and defines it as follows: "An auxiliary morpheme in which one can be used instead of another in any context of a morpheme is a variant of a morpheme. For example, the morphs -day, -dek in Uzbek can be added freely. Therefore, variants of the affix such as gulday-guldek in the variant case are types of the affix in terms of phonetic sound composition" (p. 21).

Another Uzbek linguist M.T. Iriskulov (2009) added to the above information of Azim Hajiyev, that the allomorphic component is defined as follows: "Morph and morpheme are not always equal to each other. A morpheme, a linguistic unit, can be represented in speech by one morph and by several morphs. The meaning of direction in Uzbek language is implementation with various suffixes: - ga, - ka, - qa. One such morpheme is represented by three morphs. Morphs that usually belong to a morpheme are called variants or allomorphs of that morpheme. So, allomorphs are morphs that have different forms but have the same meaning and form one morpheme" (p. 144). Also, as an example of allomorphs, the scientist cites suffixal allomorphs representing the plural in the Russian language, such as [и], [ы], [а], [я].

According to Azim Hajiyev, variants (allomorphs) of one morpheme are interchangeable, but linguists M.T. Iriskulov and R. Rasulov (2010) disagree and put forward the opinion that allomorphs cannot exchange places and explain it as follows: "Allomorph is a variant of a morpheme, and as a separate morph, it participates only in the composition of the corresponding word form. Each morph, which is observed as an allomorph, has a limited possibility of application, it appears only in conditions that are favourable for it, and it is added selectively. One morph-allomorph is not used instead of the other" (p. 221). The scientist cites these Uzbek examples as proof of his opinion: tonggi - tongki, kechki - kechgi. As the scientist continues his theory, "the phonetic situation, phonetic form and semantics do not allow this. So, allomorphs appear in such a form as the used word forms are accepted".

Analyzing the opinions of linguists, it can be said that allomorphs are variants of one morpheme. But here a controversial question is raised: are allomorphs interchangeable or not? Finding an answer to this question requires studying the theories and views of other linguists.

Allomorphism is being explained as the result of the application of phonological processes examining languages such as English. There is another claim regarding allomorphy apart from the conventional. According to Carstairs, 1987, there is a need to distinguish phonologically-conditioned allomorphy from lexically or grammatically conditioned one (Carstairs, 1987). Ralli, 2007, has also claimed in her paper that, "non-phonologically conditioned allomorphy occupies a central position in morphology" (Ralli, 2007).On the basis of the (Carstairs, 1987) and (Ralli, 2007) claims, allomorph can be defined as "syntactic variation of a phoneme is also called allomorphy"(p.35).

In European linguistics, there is a slightly different approach to the concept of allomorph, and the Russian linguist Yarstseva (1990) gives the following definition using the term morpheme exchange: "The morpheme, which is the main unit of morphology, is understood as a phoneme, similar to an abstract invariant that comes in the form of a specific variant - morph (allomorphs): the use of a morpheme in different variants is different positions - such as grammatical position (in these cases, in the form of grammatical or morphological variants comes) is also related to phonetic position (in these cases the morpheme comes in phonetic form). For example, in Russian "писать" - "пишу" the base morpheme grammatical position (invariant form-true variant form) and various morpheme exchanges English noun plural suffixes [s] - [z] - [iz] are phonetically conditioned occurs in the position (p. 313)". The scientist proves his ideas through the following examples: bats - bats, birds - birds, boxes - boxes.

Apparently, Yartseva also put forward the opinion that each of the allomorphs has its own position, they are not interchangeable. In order to determine the nature of allomorphs in the Persian language, which is the main object of our article, we will turn to the theory and views of the Iranian linguist Iron Kalbosi (1992) in order to determine what kind of view there is on the concept of allomorph in Iranian linguistics. In his books on the grammar of the Persian language, the scientist calls the morph (vāž) and defines it as follows: "The smallest unit of language that has a meaning or form is called a morph and is used in the formation of words as grammatical

units of the language. A morph is a concept with an abstract meaning, its object, that is, its expression in writing is a morpheme (vāžak), its variants (gunehā-ye vāžak) are called allomorphs" (p. 21)

It is clear that every scientist has his own opinions and views and evidence for his opinions. To find a solution to the problem, we will analyze the ideas of Russian linguist L.S. Peysikov (1973) about the allomorph. The scientist defines the concept of allomorph as the alternation of a lexical morpheme and explains it as follows:

"In order for a morpheme to be an allomorph, it must have the main unifying sign, that is, a common functional-semantic feature. If the commonality of meaning and function is located in one allomorph eme, the remaining criteria have a relative character and play an auxiliary role in determining similarity issues. The commonality of meaning and tasks allows for combining different allomorphs. So, two or more elements can be allomorphs of one morpheme" (p. 29). Also, the scientist sets the following requirements for the phenomenon of allomorphism:

1) if affixes have the same meaning and function;

2) if affixes are interchangeable on the same morphemic basis;

3) if affixes have only self-used places;

4) if affixes have a common and similar appearance, relative phonetic commonality.

Analyzing the various theories and views of the above linguists, it can be said that affixal allomorphs are divided into two groups:

1) Interchangeable suffixal allomorphs

2) Non-interchangeable allomorphs.

Word-forming affixal allomorphs are different variants of the same word-forming morpheme. In the process of affixation, depending on the style and phonological adaptation, one of the affixal allomorphs can be used instead of another. In this case, one formative morpheme can form a word in a scientific or artistic style, and the second word-forming allomorph can form a word in an oral style.

Phonologically, in the process of word formation, word-forming affixal allomorphs cannot replace each other. Sometimes two vowels do not appear in one word, and if two vowels occur, a gap appears. A consonant is added to fill this gap. We will consider the proof of these ideas in the analysis of the suffixal allomorphs that form the morpheme.

Below, in order to consider the functional-semantic features of the adverbial suffix allomorphs in the Persian language and the issues of their use in the context, the suffixal of أ [an] and its suffixal allomorph ا [ā], also the suffix of آنه [āne] and its suffixal allomorphs گانه [gāne], وانه [vāne] hamda یانه

[yāne], which form different derivative adverbs will be studied through sources and examples from literary books.

1) The suffix أ [an] has its own allomorph ا [ā], which is used to make derivative adverbs from words of different categories. They are Arabic diacritics - "fatha", which were borrowed from Persian. These suffixes are added to original Persian words or words borrowed from other languages and form derivative adverbs. For example,

Adverbs of manner:

سوماً [sevvoman] – from the third

تلفناً [telefonan] – by telephone

مخصوصاً [maxsusan] – especially

مخصوصاً تو که با فراهم کردن این قفس بزرگ، نشان داری که آمال و آرزوهای خیلی بزرگی هم داری.

Maxsusan to ke bā farāham kardan-e in γafas-e bozorg nešān dāri ke āmāl o ārzuhā-ye xeyli bozorgi ham dāri. (Mirkiyoni. 2009. P. 23.)

Especially you, who by providing this big cage, show that you have very big hopes and dreams.

اشتباهاً [eštebāhan] – mistakenly

حتماً [hatman] - obviously

حتماً می خواستی سلاح و سپاهی با پول طلا ها فراهم کنی.

Hatman mi xāsti salāh va sepāhi bā pul tellā hā farāham koni. (Mirkiyoni. 2009. p. 28)

Obviously, you wanted to buy weapons and troops with gold coins.

تقریباً [taγriban] – About

یقیناً [yaγinan] - surely

قطعاً [γat'an] – Certainly

بدأ [badan] - later on

آشکاراً [āškāran] – obviously

ابداً [abadan] – never

اصلاً [aslan] – never

مطلقاً [motlaγan] - absolutely

اقلاً [aγlan] – at least

بگذار اقلاً تنی به آب بزنم. اقلاً این گرما و خستگی راه را از تنم بیرون کنم.

Begozār aγlan tani be āb bezanam. Aγlan in garmā va xastegi-ye rāh rā az tanam birun konam. (Mirkiyoni. 2009. p.15)

Let me at least touch the water. At least I can get this heat and fatigue out of my body.

Adverbs of time :

ابدا [abadā] – never

مطلقا [motlaγā] – absolutely

حالا [hālā] – now

حالا حق ندارم به خاطر این خیانت سر تو را از تنت جدا کنم.

Hālā haq nadāram be xāter-e in xiyānat sar-e to rā az tanet jodā konam. (Mirkiyoni. 2009. p.44)

Now I have no right to cut your head from your body because of this betrayal.

مبادا [mabādā] – mabodo, balki

مرد کاسب، این قرار را با خودش گذاشت و از خانه بیرون
رفت، در حالی که از سایهٔ خودش می ترسیدم و نگران بود که مبادا
یکدفعه سر کلهٔ یکی از طلبکار ها پیدا شود.

Mard-e kāseb, in γarār rā bā xodeš gozāšt va az xāne birun raft, dar hāli ke az sāye-ye xodeš mi tarsid va negarān bud ke mabādā yekdaf'e sar-e kolle-ye yeki az telbakār ha peydā šavad. (Mirkiyoni. 2009. p. 50)

Shoemaker made this appointment with himself and left the house, while he was afraid of his own shadow and worried that he might suddenly be found on the head of one of the creditors.

The suffix أ [an] and its suffixal allomorph ا [ā] they can come interchangeably. For example:

ابدأ[abadan] – ابدا[abadā] – never
مطلقاً[motlaγan] - مطلقا [motlaγā] – absolutely

The suffix أ [an] and its allomorph ا [ā] form derivative adverbs from functionally different word groups. There is no difference in the stylistic application of the above suffixal allomorphs, and they can be interchanged.

2) The suffix آنه [āne] has its own functional allomorphs گانه [gāne], وانه [vāne] hamda یانه [yāne], which are used to make derivative adverbs from words of different categories. The appearance of these allomorphs is explained by the phonetic phenomena occurring at the place of the connection of morphemes.

Linguist Vokhidov A. (2010) recommended analyzing one of the structural-semantic restrictions required by the language norm in cases of the addition of the suffix آنه [āne] and its suffixal allomorphs to constituent bases in the following order. (p. 38) According to him, the suffix آنه [āne] is added to the base of the word that ends with a consonant phoneme. This suffix is used to form derivative adverbs when added to nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. For example:

Noun + آنه [āne]
دوست [dust] > دوستانه [dustāne] – friendly
مرد [mar] > مردانه [mardāne] – for men
Adverb + آنه [āne]
شب [šab] > شبانه [šabāne] – evening
Adjective + آنه [āne]
عاقل [āγel] > عاقلانه [āγelāne] – Wisely

از همه مردم خواست تا تسلیم خشونتی که گفتمان های حکومتی
به مردم تزریق می کنند نشوند و صبورانه و عاقلانه رفتار کنند.

Az hame mardom xāst tāslim xošunati ke goftemān hā-ye hokumati be mardom tazriq mikonand našavand va saburāne va āγelāne raftār konand. (Shokeri A. 2016. P.73)

She asked all the people not to succumb to the violence that the government's discourse injects into the people and to behave patiently and wisely.

When the suffix گانه [gāne] is added to the word-formative bases ending with the vowel [e], the suffixal allomorph of گانه [gāne] was formed as a result of the addition of گ [gāf] consonant. The suffix گانه [gāne] can be added not only to Persian nouns but also to Arabic-acquired adjectives and adverbs. For example:

Adjective + گانه [gāne]
محزون [mahzun] > محزونانه [mahzunāne] – sadly
متفرعن [motafar'an] > متفرعنانه [motafar'anāne] – submissively
جدا [jodā] > جداگانه [jodāgāne] – alohida, bo'lak-bo'lak
Noun + گانه [gāne]
بچه [bače] > بچگانه [bačegāne] – childish
Number + گانه [gāne]
سه [se] > سگانه [segāne] – triple

When the suffix آنه [āne] is added to the word-formative bases ending with the vowels [ā] or [i], the suffixal allomorph یانه [yāne] was formed as a result of the addition of a ى [yāy] consonant. For example:

Adjective + یانه [yāne]
دانا [dānā] > دانایانه [dānāyāne] – wisely
مخفی [maxfi] > مخفیانه [maxfiyāne] – secretly

با جمعی از دوستانی که مخفیانه از پی استاد به راه افتادند.

...maxfiyāne az peyye ostād be rāh oftād. (Shokeri A. 2016. P.67)

with a group of friends who secretly followed the teacher.

After stems ending in the vowel phoneme [u], the old variant of allomorphs is وانه [vāne]. Although the suffix allomorph وانه [vāne] is not very prolific, it is preserved in some derivative adverbs. For example:

Noun + وانه [vāne]
جادو [jādu] > جادونه [jāduvāne]– magical
آهو [āhu] > آهوانه [āhuvāne] – as gazelle

The suffix آنه [āne] has its own functional allomorphs گانه [gāne], وانه [vāne] hamda یانه [yāne], form derivative adverbs from different word groups. Adverbs derived from these suffixal allomorphs can appear in texts of various styles. These suffixes are phonetically allomorphs, so they cannot be interchanged.

5 CONCLUSION

The theories and views of different scientists on the concept of allomorphs were studied and analyzed into two groups: interchangeable allomorphs and non-interchangeable allomorphs. Then the derivative adverbs made from the suffix of أ [an] and its suffixal allomorph ا [ā], also the suffix of آنه [āne] and its suffixal allomorphs گانه [gāne], وانه [vāne] hamda یانه

[yāne], were studied through examples derived from sources and literary books. According to the results of the research, the following conclusions were reached: 1. In Persian, the suffixal morphemes that form the derivative adverbs perform similar functions in terms of functionality and semantics. 2. In Persian, the suffixal allomorphs that form derivative adverbs belong to different stylistic styles. However, in some cases, words made of adverbial suffixal allomorphs that are used interchangeably within the same base do not differ stylistically. 3. In Persian, adverbial suffixal allomorphs differ phonetically according to the way they are formed, and adverbial suffixal allomorphs cannot be used interchangeably in the same base.

Therefore, derivative adverbs formed through adverbial suffixal allomorphs contribute to the enrichment of the Persian language vocabulary and the increase of various phonetic and stylistic options.

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