

The Functions of the Verbal Prefix *vā-* in Khajei Dialect

1. Introduction

According to Tabataba'i (1401: 10), a verb prefix is a prefix that comes before a verb and somehow takes over its meaning. He (the same) calls such verbs prefixed verbs and believes that the initial part of these verbs is not a prefix in the strict sense of the word because these elements lack semantic coherence. The present research examines the prefix *vā-* in the Khajei dialect. Khajehi is one of the common dialects in the Khajei rural district. In terms of national divisions, this rural district is considered part of the Meymand district of Firouzabad county, Fars province. The Khajei region is located in the southwest of Fars province and 95 kilometers south of Shiraz city. Among the villages of the Khajei rural district, we can mention the villages of Bavarian, Jokan, Huneifaqan, Qasre Asem, Mehkoyeh, Ismail Abad, etc. In addition to the Khajei dialect, the Qashqai Turkish language, Persian, the Firouzabadi Persian variety, the Sorkhi dialect, etc. are also common in this region. The Khajei dialect studied in this study is the dialect of the people of Bavarian village, where the researcher is a native speaker of this village.

2. Purpouse

This research aims to investigate and analyze complex verbs formed with the verb prefix *vā-* in the Khajei dialect. One of its most important goals is to first find out what the role of *vā-* is in the verbs in question; in other words, is *vā-* a prefix, an adjective, or part of the verb root? The second goal is to determine what the structural-semantic characteristics of verbs formed with the prefix *vā-* are. In other words, the prefix *vā-* has given a new meaning to the simple verb, or has strengthened its original meaning, or has highlighted one of the meanings of the simple verb. And in the latter case, which concept in the simple verb has it highlighted?

3. Methodology

In this study, the author, who is a native speaker of Khajei, has compiled 27 complex verbs with *vā-* using his linguistic intuition. Then, its equivalent in Modern Persian, if available, has been proposed from various dictionaries such as Farhange Sokhan, Farhange Moein, Farhange Amid, etc. In the next step, the root of the simple verb in Old Iranian and its equivalent in Old Persian, if any, and in Middle Persian are presented. Then, sentences from the Khajei dialect in which the verb in question is used are given, and based on that, the function of *vā-* is examined and analyzed.

The research data is presented in the table below:

Table 1. The Data

	Khajei		concept		Khajei		concept	Khajei	concept
1	vākorxidan	10	evaporation of water	19	vāJardondan	29	to return	vācapondan	to eat herbal powders with the palm of the hand
2	vāzegār cerdan	11	to leave	20	vāJaštan	30	to return	vācapidan	to throw food in the throat
3	vāpeleydan	12	to straighten liquids	21	vāmondan	31	to remain	vādāštan	to force
4	vārtidan	13	to shed hair or fruits	22	vaspārdsn	32	to deliver	vālisidan	to lick
5	vāroftan	14	to sweep	23	vāzadan	33	to reject	vāJeroftan	to catch, to break
6	vāreydan	15	to get rid of	24	vāysidan	34	to stand	vākālāčidan	to chew a bone
7	vāšodan	16	to hit	25	vājoštan	35	to find	vāpercidan	to untie a stich
8	vālowondan	17	to calm a crying child	26	vāxārdan	36	to eat watery foods	vānešondan	to reattach
9	vāresi cerdan	18	to check	28	vācerdan	37	to open	vāydan	to find

The structure of this research is as follows: The first part presents the introduction, and the second part presents the background of the research. The third part presents a review of the category of present tense prefixes, especially the prefix vā-. The fourth part reviews and analyzes the data, and the fifth part draws conclusions.

4. Findings

In this study, the present tense prefix vā- in the Khajei dialect has been studied and analyzed in order to answer its two main questions. In response to the first question, the findings show that in 24 cases of the data, vā- is the prefix, as presented in the table below. In the verb vālowondan, vā- is not a prefix but is considered part of the root of the verb vāl-. Also, the verbs vācerdan "to open" (vā- means "to open and unfold") and vāresi cerdan "to check" are not prefixes and are two-part verbs. The functions of the prefix vā- are presented in the table below:

Table (2). Functions of the prefix vā- in the Khajeh dialect

	Highligthen ing one of the meaning of the simple verb				
Highligthe ning the main meaning of the simple verb	to seprate , to take away	pressure, force, impact	reverse, backwards	new meaning	again
vāysidan	vākorxi dan	vācapondan	vāĴardondan	vāšodan	vāneš ondan
vājoštan	vāzegār cerdan	vācapidan	vāĴaštan		vāyda n
vāxārdan	vāpeley dan	vādāštan	vāmondan		
vāĴeroftan	vārtida n	vāšodan	vaspārdsn		
vālisidan	vārofta n	vāĴeroftan	vāzadan		
	vāreyda n	vākālāčidan			
		vāpercidan			

5. Resources

Anvari, H. (2007), Farhange Soxan (8 volumes). Tehran: Soxan.

Abolghasemi, M, (1994), The Articles of Persian-Dari Verbs. Tehran: Qoqnos.

Bahrami Kh, Sahar and Namdari, A, (2019), "A Study of Prefix Verbs in Persian from the Perspective of Inflection Construction", Quarterly Journal of Western Iranian Languages and Dialects Studies 7/2, 22: 35-55.

Haj Abdi, H, Din Mohammadi, Gh. R., Afkhami, A, Karimi Dostan, Gh. Ho. (1401), The evolution of the verb prefix /ba-/ in the Dibaji dialect compared to Persian, Linguistic Studies, 13/1, 57-87.

Rozati Kishah Khaleh, Moharram, Dyan, Mehdi (1388), "Prefixed verbs in Persian prose works from the beginning to the end of the fifth century", Literature and Languages, No. 5: 27-50.

Rafiei Jirdeh, A,(2007), Prefixed Verb in Taleshi, Adab Pajouhi, 1/1, 107-126.

- Ranjbar, H, (2015), "Functions of the Prefix "و" in Infinitive Verbs and Its Effect on Verb Conjugation", Second National Conference on Local Literature and Folk Poets of Iran, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj Branch.
- Kalbasi, I, (2012), Derivational Construction of Words in Modern Persian, Tehran: Persian Language and Literature Academy.
- Sarlak, R, (2002), Dictionary of the Bakhtiari Dialect of Chaharlang, Tehran: Athar Publishing House.
- Salami, A, (2002), Dictionary of Dialects. Tehran: Publishing Works.
- Moshiri, M, (2009), Dictionary of Persian Language. Tehran: Soroush.
- Mirhashmi Joorshari, H, (2012), The Present Prefix /bv/ in the Simple Past of Gilaki from Formation to Conjugation, Adabpajouhi, 6/20, 111-134.
- Amid, H, (2009), Dictionary of Persian. Tehran: Rah Roshd.
- Moein, M, (2002), Dictionary of Persian (two volumes). Tehran: Adena.
- Mackenzie, D. N, (2004), A Short Dictionary of the Pahlavi Language, translated by Mahshid Mirfakhraei, Tehran: Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies.
- Mansouri, Y, (2016), "The Historical Background of Present Prefixes in Persian", History of Literature, 2/9: 155-174.
- Tabatabaei, A, (2016), "Prefixes of the Persian Language Today (1)", Letter of the Farhangestan, 1/14, No. 53: 127-137.
- (1401). "A Structural-Semantic Study of Complex Verbs in Persian (1)", Journal of Language and Linguistics 17/9, No. 33: 289-313.
- Natel Khanlari, Parviz (1999), Historical Grammar of the Persian Language, with the help of Effat Mastharnia, Tehran: Toos.
- (1993), History of the Persian Language, Volume 1, Tehran: Farhang Nashr-e-No.
- Cheung, J, (2007), Etymological Dictionary of the Iranian Verb, Leidenen.
- Pokorny, J. (1959). Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Bern, Munich: A. Francke.