

## A Study of Derivational Morphemes in Lari & Tati as Two Endangered Iranian Languages: An Analytical-Contrastive Examination with Persian

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**Abstract:** The present study is aimed at studying the derivational bound morphemes in two endangered languages in Iran, namely Lari and Tati. The class of morphemes under investigation is bound morphemes belonging to a close class of suffixes within the language that changes the grammatical category of the root to which it is attached and represents various word categories like noun, adjective and adverb. By carrying out this study in a descriptive-contrastive analysis framework, it would be possible to identify the unique features of the derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati and compare them with those in Persian. Hence, the features of the derivational dialectal morphemes in Lari and Tati would be followed by their structural analyses the importance of which, inter alia, lies in the necessity of registering dialectal patterns. The gathered data, demonstrated via tables, illustrate a triple categorical division of (1) natural (or real) derivations (Those meaningless affixes in the form of bound morphemes which are attached to the root and form different categories) along with the dialectal conjugation verb patterns in a dichotomous fashion of the major form categories (2) pseudo-verbal derivations (The verbal derivations with independent meanings which are attached to the roots and form complex nouns or adjectives) and finally (3) pseudo-nominal derivations (The nominal morphemes with independent meanings which are attached to the roots and form complex nouns). The findings demonstrated the uniqueness of the derivational patterns of Lari and Tati according to their natural, verbal and nominal identical patterns. Moreover, it was revealed that different kinds of derivational morphemes would be employed in Lari and Tati compared to those in Persian. Although there are common features among these three languages, Lari and Tati benefit from some unique characteristics of their derivational morphemes.

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### 1. Introduction

As Yule (2006) stated, ‘morpheme is the minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function’ (p. 62). There are two kinds of morphemes in most languages: free morphemes and bound morphemes (Shaghghi, 2011). Free morphemes are those which can stand alone and have independent meanings (Falk, 1978), such as the words ‘close’ and ‘today’; while bound morphemes are those which cannot stand alone (Yule, 2006, p. 63) and are usually attached to other independent forms or roots, such as the suffixes ‘-er’ and ‘-ing’ in English. Bound morphemes are divided into two categories: derivational and inflectional morphemes. The formers make a new words of different grammatical categories from the stem (ibid, p. 64), e.g. ‘-er’ in a word like ‘driver’ which is a noun derived from the verb ‘drive’. Inflectional morphemes, on the other hand, are those morphemes which “never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached” (Fromkin et al, 2003, p. 100). George Yule (2006) defined this type of

morphemes as the ones that “do not produce new words” (p. 64); hence, they mark properties like tense, number, gender, case, etc. (Fromkin et al, 2003, p. 100).

This study is intended to represent an analytical view of the derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati and to compare these two systems with that of Persian. Lari and Tati are actually specified as two ‘definitely endangered languages’ by the UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger. Also, Lari and Tati are among the 14 endangered Iranian languages which are to be preserved through research and analysis, raising awareness, supporting projects, and most importantly, through disseminating information such as books and articles. ‘Education through mother tongue’ is one of the UNESCO’s five programs in addressing the particular aspects of languages; consequently, it seems very crucial to provide teachers with descriptive materials of endangered languages (e.g., Lari and Tati) in order to develop an appropriate educational syllabus design. Therefore, it was strived in the current study to

analyze one of the morphological features of Lari and Tati and to describe their systems as two endangered languages and also to prepare the materials for applied linguists. At first, the various aspects of derivational morphemes were studied in detail and then the derivational morphemes were expounded on in these two severely endangered languages. It was tried to identify, through this study, which parts of such morphemes in these two languages were different from those in other languages like Persian or English. In fact, there are several factors influencing the system of derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati. For instance, derivational morphemes like /æy/, /oy/, /əv /, /æ / and /æk/ in Lari and /ken/, /geri/ and /â/ in Tati would be of great significance in determining the types and functions of derivational morphemes. Moreover, the conditions in which the morphemes are used are of paramount value too, such as type of the noun and verb and so on are the classifications where these morphemes are likely to happen. Step by step and in the format of table all of derivational morphemes will be described and the relevant details will be elaborated more in due course. Now, let's have a look at the position of the languages at question and the information concerned with their demography.

## 2. Review of Literature

### 2.1. Larestan Geography and Lari Language

Larestan (520 32E, 270 40' N) is located at the Southeastern part of Fars province in Iran. It is bound to Fars province from the north, to Hormozgan province from the south, to Kerman province from the east, and to Bushehr province from the west (Ahmadinya, 2010). In this town there are nine districts (including Avaz, Khonj, Gerash, Fishvar, Ahel, etc.), with Lari as their common language (Moridi, 2010). From an etymological view, 'Lar' is derived from 'Lad' meaning 'the origin and the basis of everything'. Lari is of the SW branch of Middle Iranian languages, Pahlavi, in the Middle period of Persian Language Evolution and consists of nine dialects, which are prominently different in pronunciation (Geravand, 2010).

Being a branch of Pahlavi language, Lari has several common features with it as its mother language. The ergative structure (the difference between the conjugation of transitive and intransitive verbs) existing in Lari can be mentioned as such an example. The speech community of this language includes Fars province, Hormozgan Province and some of the Arabic-speaking countries like the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman (Khonji, 2010, p. 15).

### 2.2. The Researches Carried out on Lari

A few authors have written some books about this language, among which Oskarman (1909), Ramaskowitch (1945), Veladimir Minorski (1980) and Malčanova (1982) are noticeable. Besides, one of the most important researchers in this area is Koji Kamioka, the Japanese Professor who wrote 'Comparative Basic Vocabulary of Khonji and Lari' in the "Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa" in 1997. Some Iranian researches like Vosughui (2005) and Eghtedari (1990) have also done valuable researches about Lari in various areas. The most important of these studies is carried out by Lotfali Khonji (2009) who has written a book entitled 'Comprehensive study of Larestani language and Khonji dialect' which is based on the linguistic features of Lari.

### 2.3. Takestan Geography and Tati Language

Takestan (Siyaden) is located in the Western part of Qazvin province in Iran. Etymologically, 'Takestan' means 'vineyard' and refers to the place where many types of grapes are grown and harvested (Taheri, 2009). Tati language, spoken in different areas in Iran including 'Ejtehârd', 'Xiâraj', 'Ebrâhim Abâd', 'Sagz Abâd', 'dânesfehân' (Yarshater, 1969a), has been the language spoken by one of the most traditional ethnic groups called 'Mâd' since it was once the center of Mâd-e-Soflâ (Diakonoff, 1965). Tati and all its varieties are in danger of extinction. Regarding phonetics, Tati has the same phonemes as those in Persian with a little variation, and with regard to morphology, it has still retained many of its synthetic features in syntax and phonology compared to other north-western languages in Iran.

### 2.4. The Researches Carried out on Tati

Yarshater (1969a, 1969b) is unanimously considered as a pioneer who studied the syntactic system of Tati and some of its varieties for the first time. Several researches, furthermore, such as Stilo (1981), Taheri (2009), Rasekh Mahand (2010), Sabzalipour (2011), and Rasekh Mahand and Izadifar (2013) have done valuable researches in this regard. It is worth mentioning that there is a large paucity of information regarding Tati language due to geographical and time restrictions that the researchers faced. Therefore, many linguistic areas of this language have still remained untouched.

## 3. Research Methodology

In this study, a combination of descriptive and contrastive approach in grammar writing was utilized. Regarding contrastive approach in grammar writing Gleason (1961) wrote: "This method focuses

mainly on the construction patterns of language in comparison. It's useful in developing and designing materials of second language learning. The difficulties of statements of a language (Target language) will be revealed in such grammar and the teacher can select the best strategy to meet and eradicate these problems" (p. 207-8).

The descriptive method of writing grammar on which the contrastive grammar is based juxtaposes the adequate descriptions of the two languages. Each and every of these descriptions must be in proper terms with the languages being described. It's a kind of system, in fact, recording the structural patterns discernible with the corpus on which it is based, and therefore assumed to have some features of the language as follows:

- It doesn't evaluate patterns in terms of any non-linguistic factors.
- Not all patterns or continuations of patterns used have the same social significance (p. 207-8).

Therefore, in this study, it is strived to analyze all the inflectional morphemes of these two languages in details. This examination includes a range of morphemes including those which are attached to the verbs and form the tenses, the ones attached to the adjectives and forming comparative or superlative

adjectives, those attached to the nouns and form the plural nouns, as well as the ones coming before nouns and mark gender or definiteness and indefiniteness and so on. At the same time, the morphemes are described in terms of their specific characteristics and wherever possible a comparison is made with English and the similarities and differences described. Furthermore, the table related to each aspect of inflectional morpheme is represented.

#### 4. Derivational Morphemes in Lari and Tati

Derivations in Iranian languages are mostly utilized in making complex adjectives. However, they vary in function and limitations (Kashani, 1993). Regarding the fact that derivational morphemes belong to an open class, it is worth mentioning that those used in Lari and Tati are very different from the ones in Persian because in Lari and Tati, three different categories of derivational morphemes are used which are not the same as the ones in Persian. Lari language, using a morphological system, has localized foreign words some of which have been made more abstract than their genuine form. This is more obvious when juxtaposing the derivational morphemes used in Persian and Lari.

**Table 1.** List of vowel phonemes in Lari, Tati and Persian

	Lari			Tati			Persian		
	Front	Center	Back	Front	Center	Back	Front	Center	Back
<b>High</b>	i, i:		u, ū	ɪ		u	ɪ		u
<b>Mid</b>	e	ə	o	e, ε	ō	o	e		o
<b>Low</b>	æ		â	æ		â	æ		â

**Table 2.** Examples of identical derivational morphemes in Lari, Tati and Persian

Derivational Morpheme	Morpheme Function/ Structure	Example in Lari	Equivalent in Persian/English	Example in Tati	Equivalent in Persian/English
/i /	adjectives	ʃu:bi	ʃu:bi / made of wood	tōrʃi	torʃi / sour
	adjectives	gâzi	næfti / working by petroleum	tiryâki	tæryâki/ addicted
	adjective	riʃi	riʃi/ with beard	riʃi	riʃi/ with beard
	present and past participles	xândæni/ geri:xi	xândæni / to be read// nazi/ somebody who cries	boxârdeni/ something to be eaten	rævænde/ somebody who goes
/om/	ordinal number	dâzæom	dovom/ the second	dōyyom	dovom/ the second
/kâr/	doer / having a special feature	dʒuʃkâr	dʒuʃkâr/ welder	Dōrōskâr	Trustworthy
/gær/	doer (of a special job)	zærgær	zærgær/ goldsmith	Rōftægær	rōftægær/dustman
/dâr/	adjective	pu:ldâr	pu:ldâr/rich	Feldâr	pu:ldâr/rich

**Table 1.** Examples of identical-in-function derivational morphemes in Lari, Tati and Persian

Drv. in Persian	Drv. in Lari	Drv. in Tati	Morpheme Function	Example in Lari	Equivalent in Persian/English	Example in Tati	Equivalent in Persian/English
/i/	/əv/	/idʒ/	quantity/absolute adjective	ʃu:xækʊə	be zi:bâyi:/ beautifully	teronij	tehrâni:/from Tehran
	/e/	/in/	adjective/color	Gele	geli/muddy	rængin	rængi/ colorful
	/æy/	/lâ/	abstract nouns	si:yæy	si:yahi:/ black	Siyâlâ	si:yahi:/ black
	/æy/	/ken/	adjective	ʃi:ʃæy	ʃi:ʃei:/of glass	Âzirneken	di:ru:zi:/of yesterday
	/oy/	/dim/	adjective	bæri:koy	yæræghâni:/ jaundiced	âveledim	yæræghâni:/ jaundiced
	/oy/	/â/	abstract noun	kâkaberâoy	bærâdæri/fraternal	Dervâ	du:ri/remoteness
/e/	/u:/	/gæri/	adjective	heʃu:	ʃepeʃi/dirty	berâgæri	bærâdæri/fraternity
	/æ/	/ɛ/	instrument noun	dæsæ	dæste/handle	riʃe	riʃe/root
	/æk/	/æk/	instrument noun	Toxmæk	toxme/nuts	qerqeræk	qerqere/spool
/dân/	/du:/	/don/	containing noun	kædu:	kâhdân/hayloft	Göldon	goldân/vase
/bân/	/bu:/	/von/	adjective/doer	gælæbu:	ʃu:pân/shepherd	sâyevon	sâyebân/sunshade
/u:/	/ey/	/böl/	adjective	Tersey	tærsu:/timid	æʃkæmböl	ʃekæmu:/gluttonous
/mænd/	/i/	/meʃ/	adjective	zu:ri	qodrætmænd/powerful	qodermeʃ	qodrætmænd/powerful

**Table 2.** Examples of structural derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati

Drv. in Persian	Drv. in Lari	Drv. in Tati	Morpheme Function	Example in Lari	Equivalent in Persian/English	Example in Tati	Equivalent in Persian/English
/ân/	past participle	/kenâ/	adjective	e'lækâ	âvi:zân/hanging	xolxolekenâ	xæmide/crouched
/âne/	hær + noun	kæn+ adjective	denotes root repetition	hærroz	ru:zâne/daily	kenæâstâkenâ	yævâʃæki/slowly
/vâr/	infinitive	infinitive + infinitive	the concept of root	letæ	rizeʃ/falling	bexændebexænde	læbxændzænân/smilingly
/âsâ/	ʃfon + noun	noun+værâ	state adjective	ʃfonpæri:	pæri:sâ/ like a fairy	âfteʃeinevæ râ	yoru:be/sunset
/vâre/	absolute adjective	absolute adjective	describing resemblance	benæ	gæhvâre/cradle	qâre	gæhvâre/cradle

The same situation can be considered for Tati because derivations in this language are used in a way different from that in Persian. Kashani (1993, p. 27) indicated that derivations in Persian are employed as an instrument for making new words, especially adjectives. Although this function of derivations seems to be obvious in Lari and Tati, various forms are used in these two languages in order to denote word-formatational structures. Therefore, Lari and Tati utilize their own morphological systems regarding the place and function of their derivational morphemes, although social changes have led to many differences in these types of morphemes in the two languages. To have a thorough view of derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati, it is worth mentioning the categorization of derivational morphemes in the present study in which four categories are considered. Regarding these

categories, the first division is related to the derivational morphemes which have the same form and function in Lari and Tati. The second one includes those morphemes in Persian which have the same function but are different in form in Lari and Tati. The third category is devoted to the morphemes in these endangered languages for which there is no equivalent in Persian but alternative structures are used instead. And finally, the fourth category is concerned with the Persian morphemes for which there is no equivalent at all in Lari and Tati. The following sections are devoted to elaborating on this categorization in depth and the tables illustrate the issue more comprehensively. Due to the phonological differences in Lari, Tati and Persian, the vowel phonemes of these languages are presented comparatively in Table 1.

**Table 3.** Persian derivational morphemes with no equivalents in Lari and Tati

Drv. in Persian	Morpheme Function/ Structure	Equivalent in Lari	Equivalent in Tati	Example in Persian	Equivalent in English
/zâr/	makes noun of places	-	-	gændomzâr	wheat field
/gâr/	to make agent nouns	-	-	xâstegâr	suitor
/âr/	to make agent nouns	-	-	xâri:dâr	buyer
/gi:n/	describing quality	-	-	xæjmgî:n	angry
/nâk/*	adjective	-	-	tærsnâk	terrifying
/âk/	making nouns	-	-	pu:fâk	clothing
/âne/	adverb	-	-	dælîrâne	bravely
/eʃ/	noun	-	-	lærzeʃ	vibration
/ân/	adjective	-	-	su:zân	hot

\* This morpheme is completely outcast even in Persian but it is included in Persian morphological system

#### 4.1. The same form and function

The first category is related to those derivational morphemes which have the same function and form in Tati, Lari and Persian. Table 2 shows the items in more details. As shown in the table, most of the identical derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati are the ones which have been borrowed from Persian as the dominant language (e.g., /zærgær/ or /dʒuʃkâr/). However, there are other derivations in these languages which are employed in a different context, for example /geri:xi/ which is a special word in Lari and its equivalent in Persian is constructed by the expression /nazi/ or what is known as “somebody who cries”. The next category includes the derivations with the same functions whose forms are different.

#### 4.2. The same in functions but different in forms

The second category of derivational morphemes in the present research includes those derivational morphemes which perform the same function in Tati, Lari and Persian but their structural forms are different in these languages. These bound morphemes, as shown in Table 3, have the highest frequency in Lari and Tati because they are not borrowed from Persian and have their own specific characteristics. Table 3 gives examples of the identical-in-function derivational morphemes in Lari, Tati and Persian.

As shown in table, there are some derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati which are attached to the root and make special word formations. The words are formed differently but have the same meaning as those in Persian. It means that Tati and Lari derivational morphemes such as /æy/, /oy/, /əv/, /lâ/, /ken/, /ε/ which indicate the quality or special state, are all equivalent to /i:/ in Persian. In addition, /du:/ is a morpheme which has phonologically evolved through the ancient Iranian language, Pahlavi, to the modern era. It must be

noted that there is no word with /dân/ in Lari, and the derivational morpheme of /du:/ is employed instead. Also, the derivational morpheme of /e/ is of high frequency in Persian but in Lari and Tati it is not used at all. Therefore, other structures replace it instead. Furthermore, the words including /e/ as their derivational morphemes in these two languages are borrowed from Persian. Lari and Tati sometimes use other structures to meet the word formation purposes. Table 4 shows this notion better.

#### 4.3. Derivational Morphemes in Lari and Tati with different structures

The third type of derivational morphemes in Lari, Tati and Persian concerns those morphemes which are employed in Persian but are not used in Lari and Tati. This means that the derivational morphemes in Persian are replaced with ‘structural format’ in these two languages. More explanation is given in Table 4.

#### 4.4. The Derivational Morphemes in Persian with no equivalent in Lari and Tati

The third category, i.e. those derivational morphemes which exist in Persian but not in Lari and Tati, are used in different structural forms to meet the word formation’s purposes. However, there are some derivational morphemes in the fourth category in Lari and Tati which have no equivalents in Persian. In fact, the morphemes with no equivalent in these endangered languages are more frequent compared to other categories aforementioned, so there Lari and Tati would not employ Persian borrowed words related to this category. Table 5 indicates some of these words.

As the table shows, most of the Persian derivational morphemes do not have any equivalents in Lari and Tati. It is worthy of notice that sometimes other alternative structures are used in these two languages, instead.

**Table 4.** Pseudo-verbal derivations in Persian with no equivalents in Lari and Tati

Pseudo-verbal Derivations in Persian, Lari&Tati	Morpheme Function	Example in Persian	Example in Lari	Example in Tati	Equivalent in English
/gærâ/	adjective	ʃæpgærâ	-	-	leftist
/tælæb/	adjective	ʒodâi:tælæb	-	-	separatist
/pæzir/	adjective	emkânnapæzir	-	-	impossible
/pæræst/	adjective	mihænpæræst	-	-	patriot
/xiz/	adjective	hâselxiz	-	-	fertile
/dân/	adjective	hæmetʃizdân	-	-	versatile
/xâh/	adjective	ziyâdexâhi	-	-	greedy

**Table 7.** Pseudo-verbal derivations in Persian with some equivalents in Lari and Tati

Ps-vrb. Drv. in Persian	Ps-vrb. Drv. in Lari	Ps-vrb. Drv. in Tati	Morpheme Function	Example in Persian	Example in Lari	Example in Tati	Equivalent in English
/dân/	/du:/	/zon/	Adjective	Yædrdân	kæazrdu:	Yæderzon	grateful
/gir/	/ʃi/	/ger/	Noun	Nâxongir	næʃi	næxengir	nail clipper
/xân/	-	/xen/	Adjective	Âvâzxân	-	âvâz xen	singer
/bæru:n/	/boru:/	/beri/	Noun	ærosbæru:n	beiboru:	tæläberi	Wedding
/gu:/	-	/vâdʒin/	adjective	doru:yu:	-	dorovâdʒin	liar

\* There is no equivalent morpheme in Lari

**Table 8.** Pseudo-nominal derivations in Persian with some equivalents in Lari and Tati

Ps-vrb. Drv. in Persian	Ps-vrb. Drv. in Lari	Ps-vrb. Drv. in Tati	Morpheme Function	Example in Persian	Example in Lari	Example in Tati	Equivalent in English
/bâz/	/bâz/	/vâz/	Noun	hoeyebâz	ʃâʃvôlbâz	ʃâʃvôlvâz	trickster
/bâzi/	/bâzi/	/vâzi/	Noun	ræfiybâzi	ræfikbâzi	ræxevvâzi	cronyism
/xâne/	/xu:næ/	/xone/	Noun	Golxâne	golxu:næ	gôlxone	greenhouse

#### 4.5. Pseudo-verbal derivations

Pseudo-verbal derivations are those meaningful derivational categories which could be used as derivational morphemes in morphological structures. The point is that these derivations are meaningful because they are derived from verbs (i.e., they are stems) whereas natural derivational morphemes cannot stand alone. It is worth mentioning that pseudo-verbal derivations are used as a sort of neologism modification for updating the Persian system of morphology with ever-emerging words and expressions in foreign languages (Kashani, 1993). Furthermore, they are used to add new lexemes based on loan translation. Pseudo-verbal derivations in Persian are constructed based on the present or past stems and employed in the process of word-formation.

Although Lari and Tati don't use these derivational morphemes, there are some other words with pseudo-verbal derivational morphemes which are employed in these two languages but their structural forms are different from those in Persian. These changes are mostly attributed to the phonological and morphological evolutions from the middle Iranian era up to the modern period.

Therefore, the categories introduced in Table 6 are just related to the words borrowed from Persian. Generally, these sorts of derivational morphemes are rarely employed in Lari and Tati, although some words like "kæzr næʃnâs" can be found in these languages, as observable in Table 7.

#### 4.6. The pseudo-nominal derivational morphemes

Like the pseudo-verbal derivational morphemes, the pseudo-nominal derivational morphemes are also not so frequent in Lari and Tati. Although it seems that most of the word formations in Persian are made through pseudo-nominal derivational morphemes rules, Lari and Tati rarely employ such regulations and their speakers prefer to use other absolute forms of nouns. Considering a pseudo-verbal derivation like 'bâzi', it can be inferred that Persian has succeeded to fight against foreign loan words by employing and making words through this derivation.

Words like 'hoeyebâzi', 'hæmdʒensbâzi' and 'kâyæzbâzi' and on the like indicate that Persian utilizes more derivational morphemes which are made on the basis of pseudo-nominal rules. However, Lari and Tati have their special morphological

regulations and try to replace borrowed-from-Persian words with other indigenous features. The data presented in Table 8 show the notion in more details. As Kashani (1993, p. 62) asserts, there are more than hundreds of morphemes performing as the pseudo-nominal derivational morphemes in Persian. They, in fact, help Persian make new words based on the context. Although their productivities vary, they play a leading role in making technology-based words (ibid).

## 5. Conclusion

This research examined the derivational morphemes in Lari, Tati and Persian. Doing so, the data were analyzed through a descriptive-comparative study and the results were reported using tables. Regarding the data gathered and the analyses conducted, it can be inferred that the derivational morphemes in Lari, Tati and Persian can be divided into four categories. The first category deals with those derivational morphemes which are identical in Persian, Lari and Tati. These bound morphemes include those which are borrowed by Lari and Tati from Persian as the dominant language (e.g., /i/ in /ʃu:bi/, /om/ in /dovom/, /gær/ in /zærgær/ or /kâr/ in /dʒuʃkâr/). The complete divisions related to this category are given in Table 2.

The second category of derivational morphemes includes those which take different forms in Persian and these two languages. Actually, these morphemes take the same function in Persian, Lari and Tati but their forms are completely different in the three languages. For example, the derivational morpheme /i/ in Persian (used in words like /bærâdæri/) is replaced in Lari and Tati with /oy/ (e.g., /kâka berâoy/) and /geri/ (e.g., /berâgeri/), respectively. As previously represented in Table 3, these bound morphemes are of the highest frequency in Lari and Tati because they are not borrowed from Persian.

The third category is related to the derivational bound morphemes which are utilized in Persian but not in Lari and Tati. These morphemes in Persian change to 'structural format' in Lari and Tati; for example, the Persian derivations like /âne/ in /ru:zâne/ turns into /hær + noun/ in Lari (e.g., hær roz) and /kæn+ adjective/ in Tati (e.g., kenæ âstâkenâ, meaning slowly). More details could be found in Table 4. Finally, the fourth category of the derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati that are shown in Table 5 are concerned with the derivational morphemes for which there is no equivalent in Persian. To give examples, one can name /zâr/, /gâr/ and /âk/ in Persian words like /gændomzâr/, /xâstegâr/ and /pu:ʃâk/ respectively.

Furthermore, the analyses of the pseudo-verbal and the pseudo-nominal derivational morphemes in Lari and Tati in comparison with their counterparts in Persian revealed that the pseudo-verbal derivations are used to make new words in Persian. Conversely, rarely are they used in Lari and Tati morphological systems, and other constructions with different structural forms are employed in these two languages, instead. For example, /gærâ/ in words like /ʃæp gærâ/ meaning 'leftist' is not used in Lari and Tati, but structures such as /kæazrdu/ in Lari and /qæderzon/ in Tati are utilized instead of the Persian derivation of /dân/ which is used in /qædrdân/ meaning 'grateful'. The same rule is assumed for the pseudo-nominal derivations where in Lari and Tati such morphemes are employed in a limited number of cases.

However, some of these types of morphemes are used in Lari and Tati but they are, in fact, borrowed from Persian; for example, /bâzi/ which is employed in /ræfikbâzi/ in Lari and (with a little change) as /ræxevvâzi/ in Tati (the data related to pseudo-verbal and pseudo-nominal derivations are represented in Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8). The inescapable conclusion, then, is that Lari and Tati employ different kinds of derivational morphemes compared to Persian. Although there are some commonalities and similarities between these three languages, Lari and Tati use unique features of morphological system in applying derivational morphemes.

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