A Semantic Analysis of Compound Verbs with kærdæn light verb based on Construction Morphology Theory

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1. Introduction

The light verb of "kærdæn" has the most participation in the production of Persian compound verbs due to the fact that it can be empty of meaning more than other Persian light verbs in the process of lightenization and moves away from its meaning by combining with various words with different meanings and parts of speech to make various compound verbs. Therefore, compound verbs in conjunction with "kærdæn" light verb have formed the largest share of all compound verbs in Persian. The present study aims at how Persian compound verbs with "kærdæn" light verb are formed, and identifying and analyzing the polysemy between them based on Construction Morphology (Booij, 2010a&b). To this end, the authors have used the concepts of Construction Morphology such as structural schema and sub-schema to show the polysemy in meanings these compound verbs at the abstract level of schema. The data of this study, which includes a corpus containing 3326 numbers of compound verbs with "kærdæn" light verb, are gathered from Zanso dictionary (Keshani, 1994), Sokhan (2002), syntactic valency lexicon for Persian verbs corpus (Moloudi, Kouhestani and Rasouli, 2011), and Persian Calligraphy Spelling Dictionary (Sadeghi and Zandi Moghaddam, 2016). Findings show that in compound verbs with "kærdæn" light verb, we are faced with a kind of polysemy that can be explainable not at the level of concrete words, but at the abstract level of structural schemas. Also, a high-order structural scheme that is at a high level of abstraction, and below it there are more objective structural sub-schemas with verb formation patterns. They show the compound in different groups.

The purpose of this study is to study how Persian compound verbs with "kardan" light verb is formed along. We aimed to discover identification and polysemous analysis, which has been used to achieve this goal by Construction Morphology theory (Booij, 2010a & b). In this morphological approach, conceptual mechanisms such as schemas and sub-schemas of constructs are used to study the polysemy of words. Although Persian compound verbs are among the most studied linguistic issues, there has been no research with this approach for them. Therefore, in this research, we are looking for an answer to the question of how to study and analyze

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the polysemy of compound verbs with interaction by means of structural schemas. There are various beliefs about the structure of Persian compound verbs, the most important of which are that a compound verb is either Clusion (Baker, 1988, p. 68; Mithun, 1984, p.848; Dabir Moghaddam, 2005) or Compound (Lazard, 2014; Meshkat-Aldini, 1991, p. 140; Khayampour, 1994, p. 69; Khanlari, 2013, pp. 177-239; Anvari et al, 2013), A compound verb are created from with pre-verb and a light verb. Verb constructions are among the most prolific linguistic constructions in Persian language. Of course, their fertility is not the same in all of these verbs (Eshaghi et al, 2019). This fertility is directly related to stylization (Mansouri, 2013; Eshaghi et al, 2020). This means that the greater the lightness of a syllable, the more fertile it can be, and this leads to the emergence of polysemy between compound verbs. Construction Morphology (Booij, 2010a & b; 2018) is a new approach that has been proposed in the field of word construction and has recently done well in identifying and explaining different semantics and examining various types of word structure and word-formation patterns. The purpose of this study is to study how Persian compound verbs are formed along with their interaction, identification, and polysemous analysiswithin Construction Morphology theory (Booij, 2010a & b). In this morphological approach, conceptual mechanisms such as schemas and sub-schemas of constructs are used to study the polysemy of words. This research, after this introduction, includes materials and methods, results and discussion, and conclusion.

2. Materials and Methods

The data includes a corpus containing 3326 compound verbs with "kærdæn" light verb, are gathered from Zanso dictionary (Keshani, 1994), Sokhan dictionary (2002), syntactic valency lexicon for Persian verbs corpus (Moloudi, Kouhestani & Rasouli, 2011), Persian calligraphy spelling dictionary (Sadeghi and Zandi Moghaddam, 2016), and new words are extracted by crawlers extracting information from Persian online dictionary site. The collected data is purified, refined, and placed in semantic categories. In the semantic categories, the authors got help from the Sokhan (Anvari, 2002) and Family (2006, 2006) and have also used linguistic paradigms in distinguishing these semantic categories. Finally, the conceptual categories of compound verbs with "kærdæn" light verb are obtained to identify and analyze the polysemy between them based on Construction Morphology (Booij, 2010a&b).

3. Results and Discussion

"kærdæn" light verb is the most widely used, lightest, and most frequent light verb in Persian. The lightest here means that it comes with very different verbs and produces compound verbs with very different meanings, and in fact their classification is semantically difficult and time consuming. According to Karimi-Doostan (1997), "kærdæn" acts as a heavy verb was used in ancient Persian literary texts in two meanings: "to do" and "to make". But corresponding to the different meanings of this verb, different ways can be imagined to create many new compound verbs. Figure 1 shows these three schemas:
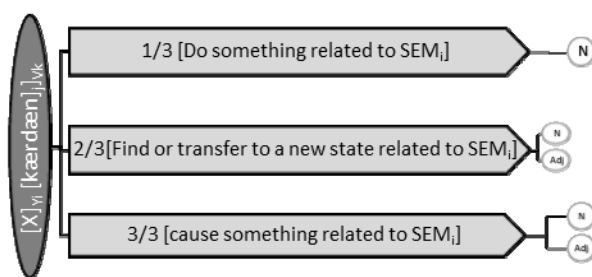
Figure 2. Three general structural schemes of Persian compound verbs with "kardan" light verb

4. Conclusion

Findings show that in compound verbs with "kærdæn" light verb, we are faced with a kind of polysemy that can be explainable not at the level of concrete words, but at the abstract level of structural schemas. Also, a high-order structural scheme that is at a high level of abstraction, and below it there are more objective structural sub-schemas with verb formation patterns. They show the compound in different groups. In this study, it was found that in the case of compound verbs with "karan" light verb, we are faced with a type of polysemy that can be explained not at the level of objective words, but at the level of abstract structural schema, and for this reason it is called constructive polysemy. Thus, Construction Morphology theory introduces a new concept of polysemy, which is the final polysemy that exists between the systematic and abstract pairs of form-meaning of language or linguistic constructs.

Keywords: compound verb, construction morphology, default inheritance, kardan light verb, polysemy, structural schema