Extended Abstract

A typological study of Persian adverbs based on the Loeb- Deihl framework (2005)

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Introduction

Verbs in any language are used to express events, situations, and moods, but they are not capable of expressing various aspects of an event or a situation. Therefore, languages provide some tools to express these diverse aspects, which are adverbs (Rahimian, 2010: 144). A lot of research has been conducted on adverbs in the Persian language, including their position in the sentence, different kinds of adverbs, etc. Still, there aren't enough typological studies in this category in Persian. Loeb-Deihl (2005) typological framework is a reliable study in the field of categorizing adverbs. She (2005) has studied 120 languages and grouped them in 10 strategies.

1. The Coordinate Personal Strategy (COOR. PERS)
It encodes manner in the form of some coordinative structures, which consist of two clauses of the same structural rank.

2. The Coordinate Impersonal Strategy (COOR. IMPERS)
It encodes manner using a complex sentence, in which the two clauses are linked by coordination and the subjects are not the same.

3. The Participial Strategy (PCP)
It encodes the manner item in a verbal form. This verb form is not a finite main predicate; instead, it is subordinate and usually non-finite.

4. The Converb Strategy (CONV)
The strategy has non-finite verb forms for its manner items, which do not explicitly refer to the subject of the main clause.

5. The Adjective. Personal Strategy (ADJ.PERS)
A manner item is morphologically an adjectival item. Manner-indicating adjective functions syntactically: it is constructed as a secondary predication or as an opposition to the subject of the sentence.

6. The Adjective Impersonal Strategy (ADJ.IMPERS)

The manner-indicating item is construed as an adjective. It functions syntactically as a secondary predication of the event and does not show agreement with the subject. (Loeb-Deihl, 2005: 30)

7. The Copular Participle Strategy (PCP.COP)

The manner expression has the form of a participial clause.

8. The Adpositional Phrase Strategy (PP)

The manner expression consists of an adjective or an abstract noun, which is marked by an oblique adposition or case marker.

9. The Adverb Strategy (ADV)

Manner encoding is effectuated by a manner item, which is marked by a special affix.

10. The Predicational Strategy (PRED)

The main verb has been nominalized and has become the subject of the sentence, while the manner item has become its predicate.

Material & Methods

The typology of adverbs based on the Loeb-Deihl framework (Loeb-Deihl, 2005), is the main purpose of the present study. In the present work, for the first step, the authors studied the mentioned strategies and then, reconciled them with Persian language adverbial data. It's good to mention that data were gathered from different sources such as books specifically *Wuthering Heights* (1847) and *Make Problems Sweet* (2015), sentences from articles and our data. At last, the data were compared with the framework and placed in various strategies. Our methodology is descriptive-analytical, and we use content analysis as our technique.

A lot of studies were conducted on both adverbs and typological studies that were relevant. Jahantighe (2018) studied adverbs of manner, time, and place in Persian and English. Rezaei and Deyanati (2015) conducted a typological study on adjectives, and Rezaei and Neysani (2015) studied auxiliary verbs from a typological point of view.

It was found that there is a lack of typological research on adverbs through our research. Therefore, we made an effort to conduct a typological study on manner adverbs.

Results & Discussion

The first strategy that Loeb-Deihl (2005) suggests for the Persian language is ADJ. IMPERS. She believes that the mentioned strategy has four different characteristics. In our investigation, it became clear that the first two characteristics almost fit with Persian. The third characteristic only acts in zero-derivation structures. The fourth characteristic does not match with Persian at all, since in zero derivation in Persian, the subject of the verb and the subject of the adverb are the same; while Loeb-Deihl believes that in this strategy the subject of the verb is understood to be different from the subject of the adverb. Therefore, this strategy is not feasible for the Persian language due to the importance of the fourth characteristic over the first 3 characteristics. The second strategy that she considers for Persian is COOR. IMPERSO. The main characteristics of this strategy are those verbs that have or show some signs of manner, whereas Persian verbs cannot show any signs of manner. Consequently, the strategy mentioned is not appropriate for Persian. The PP strategy is the last strategy she contemplates for the Persian language. She contends that manner expression

in this strategy should be either a specific noun or an adjective that by using an adposition, simultaneously displays manner. Although she holds the belief that instrumental groups are beneficial for our language, our studies have revealed that Persian speakers also utilize other groups.

In this investigation, it is understood that PRED strategy can be used in Persian. The main verb is nominalized and takes the place of the subject in the sentence. Meanwhile, the manner expression takes the place of the predicate in the sentence. The results demonstrate that this strategy can be utilized by Persian speakers, despite the belief that Loeb-Deihl (2005) states, Persian speakers do not use it. Another strategy that is common in Persian, but Loeb-Deihl thinks is not possible for the Persian language, is the ADV strategy. Of course, Persian language cannot be placed in any group of this strategy but in other points of view the main characteristics of ADV strategy are possible for the Persian language. Therefore, Persian speakers use this strategy. Finally, Persian does not use CONV, COOR. PERSO, ADJ. PERSO, PCP, and PCP. COP.

Conclusion

To conclude, it can be said that ADJ. IMPERSO and COOR. IMPERSO as Loeb-Deihl (2005) states, are not a common strategy for Persian speakers. Our studies show that ADV strategy, PRED and PP strategy are generally used by Persian speakers. Finally, PCP, PCP. COP, ADJ. PERSO, CONV and COOR. PERSO strategies do not match with the Persian language.

Keywords: Persian Language; Typology; Manner Adverb; Loeb-Deihl Framework

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