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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 02.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENTS AND GROUPS OF MEANINGS OF SIMPLE VERBS IN PERSIAN LANGUAGE

**Abstract:** The article examines the functional equivalents that are the type of variant. Theoretical views on the interpretation of functional equivalents in linguistics are presented and analyzed. In expressing the meanings of the verb خواستن [xāstan] to ask, to beg, to demand, 18 verbs are used as alternatives to this verb, the places of use of each of them are given and analyzed by examples. خواستن [xāstan] to express the meanings of the simple verb to ask, to beg, to demand, to divide the functional equivalents of this verb into six groups of meanings according to their meanings is offered.

**Key words:** Functional equivalent, synonym, variant, lexical variant, formal variant, خواستن [xāstan] simple verb, semantic groups, main word.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Arifdjanov, Z. T. (2021). Functional equivalents and groups of meanings of simple verbs in Persian language. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 19-23.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-5> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.5>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

Due to the fact that there are different views on the types and number of variants at different levels of language, in this article we cite on some ideas about functional equivalents, and we will explain in detail on their usage and subgroups.

Russian linguist E.V. Kuznetsova says that the functional equivalent the type of formal (formal) variant which differs in form but performs the same semantic function in the language [9:123], based on the Russian linguist S.O. Kartsevsky's view that ambiguity and synonymy are the main types of variant relations in language [7] Sh. Bally suggests that different words associated with functional equivalence relation as opposed to semantic variants to be called lexical variants [4:87]. But L.V. Kropotova calls them functional equivalent or formal variant because lexical variants are used in linguistics in relation to other types of variants [8:158].

In our view, it is impossible not to agree with the views of these linguists, who talk about the functional equivalents of words. It should be noted that the functional equivalents of words, which play an important role in the phenomenon of language variation and play a key role in expanding the expressive potential of the language. Below we discuss the variants (functional equivalents) of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan], their usage and semantic groups.

Among the verbs that exist in modern Persian language, the simple verb خواستن [xāstan], which has a special place with its active participation in the expression of important actions and processes, means to ask, to beg, to demand. We have identified the following places of use of verbs used as an alternative to this verb in the expression:

درخواست کردن *darxāst kardan* is the most active of the compound verbs involved in expressing the meanings of the verb to ask, to beg, to demand and is used in all the contexts which are necessary to express

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these meanings. In other words, this compound verb participates in the expression of the meaning of asking, which has the meaning of begging, and the meaning of asking, which has the meaning of demanding. Example:

از او درخواست کردم ... از خانه ما خارج شود. [5:167]

*I demanded him to leave our house.*

از نمایندگان مجلس که در حال بررسی بودجه سال 93 هستند درخواست می‌کنیم ردیفی نیز برای جمع‌آوری معاندان از خیابان‌ها در نظر بگیرند. [19]

*We ask the members of parliament who are discussing the Hijri-Shamsi 1393 (AD 2014) budget to include a point to clear the streets of drugs as well.*

واعظی در این دیدار از وزیر اقتصاد ترکیه درخواست کرد نسبت به ایجاد تسهیلات لازم برای برقراری ارتباط میان دو کشور و ... اقدام کند («نمایندگان ایران و ترکیه در کمیسیون مشترک اقتصادی راه‌های گسترش همکاری‌ها را بررسی کردند»). [24]

*During the meeting, Voiziy (the spokesman) asked the Turkish Minister of Economy to take measures to establish the necessary conditions for the establishment of relations between the two countries, ("Representatives of Iran and Turkey on Joint Economic Cooperatio) discussed ways to expand cooperation at the commission meeting").*

**tayāzā kardan** the compound verb is used relatively actively to express the meanings of to ask, to beg, to demand. However, it is observed that this compound verb in most cases means to ask, which has the meaning of to beg, and in rare cases, to mean to ask, which has the meaning of to demand. Examples:

تقاضا کرد که کمی پیانو بزنند. [5:147]

*He asked if I could play the piano a little.*

موعد مرخصی اداری ام سر آمده بود... یک هفته تمدید مرخصی تقاضا کردم. [12:44]

*My vacation was over ... I asked them to extend it for another week.*

چرا شورای نگهبان از روحانی تقاضا کرد به منزل هاشمی برود؟ [22]

*Why did the Supervisory Board demand the priest to go to Hashemi's house (meaning 'demanded')?*

**xāstār (-e chizi) šodan** the compound verb is used relatively actively to express the meanings of to ask, to beg, to demand. However, it is observed that this compound verb in most cases means to ask, which has the meaning of to demand and in rare cases, to mean to ask, which has the meaning of to beg. Examples:

تظاهر کنندگان در تایلند خواستار استعفای نخست وزیر شدند. [22]

*Protesters in Thailand have demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister.*

تونی بلر مداخله غرب در سوریه را خواستار شد. [23]

*Mr. Blair demand for the West to intervene in Syria.*

**xāhān (-e chizi) budan** is a relatively active verb to express the meanings of to

ask, to beg, to demand but خواستار شدن regarding this verb acts as a variant of the verb. Example:

با توجه به اقتصاد پویا و فرصت‌های بسیار خوب در ترکیه، خواهان افزایش سرمایه‌گذاری ایتالیا در کشورمان هستیم («عبدالله گل خواستار افزایش سرمایه‌گذاری ایتالیا در ترکیه شد»). [24]

*Regarding the dynamic economy and very favorable conditions in Turkey, we ask for an increase in Italian investment in our country ("Abdullah Gul asked for an increase in Italian investment in Turkey").*

**talab (-e chizi) kardan** is a less commonly used verb to express the meanings of to ask, to beg, to demand, and in most cases the basic simple or compound verbs that is used in these meanings comes as a secondary variable form of verbs (e.g. خواستن, درخواست کردن). Example:

بقایب برای بار دوم از روحانی طلب یاری کرد. [25]

*For the second time, Baka'i asked the priest for help.*

**este'lām kardan** has means to ask, to ask for written information which has the meanings of asking and demanding. Example:

شورای رقابت تناژ محصولات خودروسازان را استعلام کرد. [16]

*The Competition Council has asked automakers to provide information on the tonnage of their products.*

**xāheš kardan** basically means to ask, which has the meaning of begging. Example:

برای این آمده‌ام که از شما خواهش کنم آن را قبول کنید. [14:195]

*I came to beg you to accept this.*

**xāhešmand budan** comes mainly in the third person singular and in some cases the first person singular and plural, in the form of politeness or in official correspondence (letters, notes) and appeals that in the meanings of asking, begging. Examples:

خواهشمند است رسماً اعلام بفرمائید علت لغو مجمع بدون تعیین تاریخ جدید چیست؟ («اعضای مجمع فدراسیون تکواندو خواستار برگزاری سریعتر انتخابات شدند»). [24]

*Without announcing the new date of the General Assembly, we ask you to officially state the reasons for the cancellation ("Members of the General Assembly of the Taekwondo Federation demanded that the election be held sooner").*

من از خوانندگان دانشمند «سخن» خواهشمندم که در این کار دشوار چاره‌گری کنند. [27:299]

*I ask the clever readers of Sokhan (magazine) to find a way out of this difficult situation.*

**ested'ā kardan** is used to express to ask which has the meaning of demanding and the meaning of ask with the meaning of demand, then this at the same time with above meanings, the aspect of the meaning of the summoning semantic is also observed. Examples:

از ایشان استدعا کردم که با من شطرنج بازی فرمایند. [5:95]

*I asked them to play chess with me.*

از مردم استدعا دارد که آرامش خود را مثل همیشه حفظ نمایند. [13:94]

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*He summoned the people to keep their peace as usual.*

**motālebe kardan** means to demand, to demand one's rights, to be given one's rights, and only in these places with simple verb خواستن [xāstan] can form a variant. Example:

بانک ملت خسارت 820 میلیون دلاری از انگلیس مطالبه کرد.

[26]

"Millat Bank" has demanded that the United Kingdom pay \$ 820 million in damages.

**doā kardan** means to ask God for something, and here it is functionally equivalent to the simple verb خواستن [xāstan]. Examples:

هر یک از افراد ما در هر نمازی خدا را شکر می گویند و

برای دوام این نعمت و موهبت دعا می کنند. [12:36]

*Each of our people prays to God in their every prayers and asks that this blessing and blessing continue.*

باید رفت، دعا کرد که بهشان خوش بگذرد. [16:101]

*You have to go and ask them to have a good time.*

**mas'alat kardan** usually means to ask God instead of asking for something, or it is only here that with the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] forms a variant. This compound verb is usually used in the last part of a congratulatory letter to express good wishes (for example, to ask or wish the congratulatory person health, success, etc.) or in the last part of a letter of condolence to the patient, etc. used in wishing blessings from God. Examples:

از خدای مهربان سلامتی شما را مسئلت می کنم.

*I wish you good health (in a congratulatory letter).*

از خداوند متعال برای شما صبر مسئلت می کنم.

*I ask Allah to be patient with you (in a letter of condolence).*

**eltemās kardan** means to ask earnestly, to ask hard, to beg, mainly to beg, beseech which has aspect of asking and it is only in these places that خواستن [xāstan] forms a variant with the simple verb. Example:

هرچه التماس می کردم، کاغذ و قلم می خواستم، به من منی

دادند. [20:10]

*No matter how much I begged, no matter how much I asked for paper and pen, they wouldn't give it to me.*

برگزارکنندگان اجلاس ژنو 2 نیازمند حضور ایران در این اجلاس هستند و باید برای حضور ایران در این اجلاس التماس کنند («نقدی: اجلاس ژنو 2 بدون حضور ایران نتیجه ای برای مردم سوریه نخواهد داشت»). [24]

*For the organizers of the Geneva II meeting, it is necessary for Iran to participate in this meeting and they should ask Iran to participate in this meeting ("Naqdiy : The Geneva 2 meeting will not bring any results for the Syrian people without Iran's participation")*

**tamannā dāstan** actually means to beg, and basically means to ask, which means to beg and only in these places is with a simple verb خواستن [xāstan] forms a functional equivalence. Example:

از شما تمنا دارم وضع ما را دقیقاً در نظر بیاورید. [15:181]

*Please, I ask you to have a clear idea of our situation.*

**talabidan** has been used relatively infrequently to express the meanings of to ask, to beg, to demand, and in most cases in the basic meanings of simple or compound verbs used in these as a secondary functional equivalent of verbs e.g. خواستن, etc. Example

بیر کل شورای جهانی کلیساها از جامعه جهانی کمک طلبید.

[11]

*The Secretary General of the World Council of Churches has asked to the international community for help.*

**ta'ārof kardan** has several meaning and has a only in functional equivalence with the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] the sense of asking, asking politely. Example:

ایرانی‌ها به مهمان نوازی مشهور هستند و برای همین احساس می‌کنند برای پذیرایی بهتر از مهمان، باید مدام به آنها تعارف کنند تا میوه، شیرینی یا غذای بیشتری میل کند. [17]

*Iranians are known for their hospitality. For this reason, they believe that in order to make a better guest, they should ask from guests to eat fruit, sweets, or more food.*

**xāhande šodan** is rarely used and comes as a secondary variable form of the basic simple or compound verbs that express the meanings of to ask, to beg, to demand. Example:

اگر اول شما و آخر شما ... گرد آیند و همه خواهند گردند ...

نقصان نیاید در ملک من. [1:168-169]

*The ones at the beginning and the ones at the end ... even if everyone gathers and asks (to give something) ... my property will not decrease.*

**tāleb (-e chizi) šodan** is rarely used and comes as a secondary variant form of the main verbs that mean to ask, to beg, to demand. Example:

She asked for help. - وی طالب مساعدت شد.

In short, if we replace the verbs used in all the sentences given as examples of the compound verb variants of the verb خواستن [xāstan] with the simple verb خواستن [xāstan], there will be a change in the meaning of the sentence. And these compound verbs can serve as variants of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] in expressing the meanings of asking, begging, demanding. There are noticed only methodological limitations.

As we have seen, the verbs used as a functional equivalent to the verb خواستن [xāstan] in the expression of the meanings of the simple verb to ask, to beg, to demand are, in turn, can be divided into the following six groups of meanings according to the aspects of meaning expressed in the medium. It should be noted that certain verbs can be divided into several groups of meanings at the same time, as they represent several aspects of meaning:

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1. Verbs that are used to express both the meaning of a request with the meaning of to ask and the meaning of a demand with the meaning of ask:

خواستن [xāstan], درخواست کردن [darxāst kardan], تقاضا کردن [taqāzā kardan], خواستار شدن [xāstār šodan], خواهان شدن [xāhān šodan], طلب کردن [talab kardan], طلبیدن [talabidan], استعلاص کردن [este'lām kardan], استعلاص دعا [ested'ā kardan], تعارف کردن [ta'ārof kardan], تمنا داشتن [tamannā dāstan].

2. Verbs involved in the expression of the meaning of the request, which has the meaning of demand:

خواستن [xāstan], درخواست کردن [darxāst kardan], تقاضا کردن [taqāzā kardan], خواستار شدن [xāstār šodan], خواهان شدن [xāhān šodan], طلب کردن [talab kardan], طلبیدن [talabidan], استعلاص کردن [este'lām kardan], استعلاص دعا [ested'ā kardan], مطالبه کردن [motālebe kardan], خواهنده شدن [xāhande šodan], طالب شدن [tāleb šodan].

3. Verbs involved in the expression of the meaning of the demand to give:

مطالبه کردن [motālebe kardan], طلب کردن [demand kardan], درخواست کردن [darxāst kardan], خواستن [xāstan].

4. Verbs involved in the expression of the meaning of the request, asking, which has the meaning of begging:

خواهشمند بودن [xāheš kardan], خواهش کردن [xāhešmand budan], التماس کردن [eltemās kardan], تمنا داشتن [tamannā dāstan], درخواست کردن [darxāst kardan], خواستار شدن [xāstār šodan], خواهان شدن [xāhān šodan], طلب کردن [talab kardan].

5. Verbs that are involved in the expression of the meaning of the request, which has the meaning of begging (licking):

خواهش کردن [xāheš kardan], التماس کردن [eltemās kardan], تمنا داشتن [tamannā dāstan], خواستن [xāstan].

6. Verbs involved in expressing the meaning of asking, which have the meaning of asking from God:

دعا کردن [doā kardan], مسئلت کردن [mas'alat kardan], خواستن [xāstan].

Therefore, it can be said that these verbs, which serve as variable forms of the simple verb خواستن

[xāstan] in the expression of the meanings of *to ask, to beg, to demand*, are not divided into groups of meanings without modification, خواستن [xāstan] can be replaced by a simple verb, and all of these compound verbs can be briefly or generically described by the word خواستن [xāstan]. However, the verb خواستن [xāstan] does not serve as a key word in all the groups of meanings divided according to the aspects of meaning expressed by these compound verbs. In particular, the six groups of meanings mentioned above, in the first and second groups درخواست کردن [darxāst kardan], in the third group مطالبه کردن [motālebe kardan], in the fourth group خواهش کردن [xāheš kardan], in the fifth group التماس کردن [eltemās kardan] and in the sixth group مسئلت کردن [masalat kardan], the compound verbs serve as the main word for meaning.

In conclusion, it can be said that خواستن [xāstan] is a simple verb that means *to ask, to beg, to demand*, eighteen compound verbs auxiliaries in these compound verbs (without taking into account the variable forms of the verbs) comes as a function of the variable forms of this verb.

The conjunctive verbs that serve as variable forms of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] in expressing the meanings of *to ask, to beg, to demand* vary according to the place and degree of use, and these verbs we have listed the locations of applications in a sequential order based on their levels of use.

The division of the compound verbs, which serve as variable forms of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan], in the expression of the meanings of *to ask, to beg, to demand*, into six groups of meanings according to the aspects of meaning expressed by them detected.

In the semantic groups of compound verbs, which serve as variable forms of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] in the expression of the meanings of *to ask, to beg, to demand*, the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] is also used with the other verbs that it has been observed that serves as the main word.

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