

## EXERCISE 17

1. I saw him yesterday after I had seen you. 2. As soon as it rained we returned. 3. I wanted to buy the rest of the books. 4. At (the time of) the New Year, which is the biggest festival of the year in Persia, the people go to see each other and celebrate the holiday for at least five days. 5. If you wish to receive the newspaper regularly you must send 250 rials to the office of the newspaper. 6. If you rely upon their good-will you will be disappointed. 7. If you are unable to come it does not matter. 8. If I knew the solution of this problem I would tell you. 9. He feared that his mother was ill. 10. If you go to Tehran write a letter to me. 11. If he has not gone I will tell him. 12. He forgot to tell you. 13. I should like to come with you to Persia, because I have never been there. 14. In my opinion, it would be better if we discussed the matter now. 15. Whether you go or not makes no difference. 16. This book will be useful to you.

## LESSON IX

## Compound Verbs

1. Compound verbs are formed by a simple verb combined with a noun, adjective, adverb or prepositional phrase. The following simple verbs are commonly used to form compounds: کردن کردن (*kon*) 'to do, make', نمودن نمودن (*nama*) 'to show', داشتن داشتن (*daftan*) 'to have, possess', دادن دادن (*deh*) 'to give', زدن زدن (*zan*) 'to strike', شدن شدن (*jav-, fou*) 'to become', گشتن گشتن (*gard*) 'to become', خوردن خوردن 'to eat', آمدن آمدن (*a*) 'to come', کشیدن کشیدن (*kafidan*) 'to pull, draw', افتادن افتادن (*ofti*) 'to fall', گرفتن گرفتن (*gir*) 'to take', یافتن یافتن (*yab*) 'to find' and بردن بردن (*bar*) 'to take, carry'. شدن شدن and گشتن گشتن, while interchangeable when used to form the Passive Voice (see Lesson VI, para. 4), are not in all cases interchangeable when used to form compound verbs.

(a) Compound verbs formed by a simple verb<sup>1</sup> and a noun, e.g.

گوش کردن گوش کردن (*guf kardan* (*dadan*), to listen.

رهبری کردن رهبری کردن, to lead, guide.

<sup>1</sup> For the Present Stems of Irregular Verbs see Appendix I.

گردش کردن	<i>gardesf kardan</i> , to go for a walk.
دست دادن	<i>dast dadan</i> , to shake hands.
چانه زدن	<i>cane zadan</i> , to bargain (over a price, etc.).
آتش زدن	<i>atef zadan</i> , to set fire to.
آتش گرفتن	<i>atef gereftan</i> , to catch fire.
آتش کردن	<i>atef kardan</i> , to start (an engine, trans.).
کشتی گرفتن	<i>kofti gereftan</i> , to wrestle.
پاس دادن	<i>pas dadan</i> , to keep watch (sentry-go).
سپری شدن	<i>separi fodan</i> , to disappear, come to an end.
سوگند خوردن	<i>sougand xordan</i> , to swear, take an oath.
زمین خوردن	<i>zamin xordan</i> , to fall down (usually of persons).
سر آمدن	<i>sar amadan</i> , to overflow, boil over; fall due.
بار آمدن	<i>bar amadan</i> , to be trained, brought up.
رنج کشیدن (بردن)	<i>ranj kasidan (bordan)</i> , to suffer, take trouble.
سر کشیدن	<i>sar kasidan</i> , to drink to the dregs; to revolt, turn aside; to oversee.
راه افتادن	<i>rah oftadan</i> , to set out, start (on a journey).
رخت بستن	<i>raxt bastan</i> , to set off on a journey, pack; to die.
یخ بستن	<i>yax bastan</i> , to freeze (intrans.).
نام گذاشتن	<i>nam gozastan</i> , to give a name to (someone).
نماز گذاشتن	<i>namaḡ gozastan</i> , to perform one's prayers, to pray.

Many verbs are formed with a Verbal Noun and a simple verb such as *کردن kardan*. The tendency in Modern Persian is to use such compounds rather than the simple verb, e.g.

وادر کردن *vadar k.* 'to persuade, oblige' rather than داشتن *va داشتن*

کوشش کردن *kufesf kardan*, 'to try, strive' rather than کشیدن *kufidan*.

(b) Compound verbs formed by a simple verb and an adjective, e.g.

باز کردن *baḡ kardan*, to open.

پیدا کردن *pēida kardan*, to find.

- جوش آمدن *juf amadan*, to boil (intrans.).  
 پسند آمدن *pasand amadan*, to be agreeable.  
 دور افتادن *dur oftadan*, to be separated.  
 بلند کردن *boland kardan*, to raise, lift; to steal (colloq.).

(c) Compound verbs formed by a simple verb and a preposition or adverb equivalent:

باز *baz*, again, back, e.g.

باز آمدن *baz amadan*, to come again.

باز داشتن *baz داشتن*, to restrain, intern, detain.

وا *va* (used only in compounds), back, again, e.g.

وا داشتن *va داشتن*, to restrain; persuade, oblige (someone to do something).

وا زدن *va zadan*, to reject, refuse.

وا گذاشتن *va gozastan*, to leave, abandon; cede, make over.

بر *bar*, on, up, off, e.g.

بر آمدن *bar amadan*, to be accomplished; to rise, swell.

بر آوردن *bar avardan*, to fulfil, accomplish, estimate.

بر آشفتن *bar asoftan*, to disturb, agitate.

بر افراشتن *bar afrastan*, to raise up.

بر انداختن *bar andaxtan*, to overthrow.

بر انگیزختن *bar angixtan*, to stir up, excite.

بر خاستن *bar xastan*, to rise, get up.

بر خوردن (به) *bar خوردن (be)*, to meet (fortuitously); to offend.

بر داشتن *bar داشتن*, to take up, off, remove; *بر داشتن کلاه kolah*  
*bar داشتن*, to swindle; *بر داشتن محصول mahsul bar*  
*داشتن*, to collect the crops, harvest.

بر کندن *bar kandan*, to take off (clothes); to uproot.

بر گزیدن *bar gozidan*, to choose, select.

بر گشتن *bar gasthan*, to return.

ور *var*, away, off, up (used only in compounds), e.g.

ور آمدن *var amadan*, to rise (bread, etc.).

ور رفتن *var raftan*, to fiddle, fidget.

پیش *pif*, before, forward, e.g.

پیش آمدن *pif amadan*, to occur, happen.

پیش افتادن *pif oftadan*, to come to the fore, take the lead.

پیش کشیدن *pif kafidan*, to bring forward.

پیش بردن *pif bordan*, to win, gain the upper hand.

در *dar*, in; also conveys a sense of completion. E.g.

در آمدن *dar amadan*, to come out (in Modern Persian); to go in, to come out (in Classical Persian).

در آموختن *dar amuxtan*, to learn thoroughly.

در آوردن *dar avardan*, to bring in, out, take out; to learn.

در رسیدن *dar rasidan*, to overtake, come upon.

در رفتن *dar raftan*, to flee, slip away; to go off (a gun, etc.).

در گذشتن *dar gozastan*, to die; to pass over, forgive.

در گرفتن *dar gereftan*, to catch (a fire, etc.); to 'catch on'.

در ماندن *dar mandan*, to become helpless, distressed, destitute; to be tired out.

در کردن *dar kardan*, to let off (a gun, etc.).

فرا *fara*, behind, back, again; the addition of فرا *fara* makes the verb emphatic.<sup>1</sup> E.g.

فرا آمدن *fara amadan*, to come.

فرا رفتن *fara raftan*, to go.

فرا افکندن *fara afkandan*, to throw.

فرا گرفتن *fara gereftan*, to learn (well).

فرو *foru*, فرود *forud* down; فرو *foru* is also used to make the verb emphatic. E.g.

فرو آمدن *forud amadan*, to alight, come down.

فرو بردن *foru bordan*, to swallow; to immerse.

<sup>1</sup> فرا *fara* is used to form compound verbs in Classical rather than Modern Persian. فراز *faraḡ*, up, again, under, back, is similarly used in Classical Persian to emphasize the verb, e.g.

فراز آمدن *faraḡ amadan*, to approach, enter.

فراز دادن *faraḡ dadan*, to give back.

فراز آوردن *faraḡ avardan*, to obtain.

فرو رفتن	<i>foru raftan</i>	} to sink, go under.
فرو شدن	<i>foru sodan</i>	
فرو نشستن	<i>foru nefastan</i> ,	to subside (a rebellion, etc.); to sit down.
فرو ایستادن	<i>foru istadan</i> ,	to stop (rain, etc.).

(d) Compound verbs formed by a simple verb and a prepositional case, e.g.

بجا آوردن	<i>be ja avardan</i> ,	to perform, accomplish.
در صدد بر آمدن	<i>dar sadad bar amadan</i> ,	to intend (to do something).
بکار بردن	<i>be kar bordan</i> ,	to make use of.
بسر بردن	<i>be sar bordan</i> ,	to spend, pass (time).
بسر آمدن	<i>be sar amadan</i> ,	to fall due.
از دست دادن	<i>az dast dadan</i> ,	to give up, lose.
از بین رفتن	<i>az bēin raftan</i> ,	to disappear, be lost.
سر بسر گذاشتن	<i>sar be sar gozāstan</i> ,	to tease.
بشمار رفتن	<i>be somar raftan</i> ,	to be considered, reckoned as.
در بر گرفتن	<i>dar bar gereftan</i> ,	to embrace.
در میان نهادن	<i>dar mian nehadan</i> ,	to lay before (someone, something), discuss.

(e) Compound verbs formed by a simple verb and the present stem or some part of another verb, e.g.

گیر کردن	<i>gir kardan</i> ,	to get stuck.
گیر آوردن	<i>gir avardan</i> ,	to get, obtain (possession of something).
نیست و نابود کردن	<i>nist o nabud kardan</i> ,	to destroy utterly.

1. Compound verbs are also formed by a simple verb combined with an Arabic participle, noun or adjective:<sup>1</sup>

(a) With an Arabic Noun, e.g.

فکر کردن	<i>fekr kardan</i> ,	to think.
حرکت کردن	<i>harakat kardan</i> ,	to set out, start.
صبر کردن	<i>sabr kardan</i> ,	to wait, have patience.

<sup>1</sup> For Arabic forms see Part II.

قناعت کردن	<i>qana'at kardan</i> , to be contented, satisfied (with), make do (with).
تعلیم کردن	<i>ta'lim kardan</i> , to teach.
مطالعه کردن	<i>motalé'e kardan</i> , to study, read.
غارت کردن	<i>yarat kardan</i> , to plunder.
تعجب کردن	<i>ta'ajjob kardan</i> , to be surprised.
التفات کردن	<i>eltefat kardan</i> , to pay attention.
دوام کردن	<i>davam kardan</i> , to be durable.
نقش بستن	<i>naqf bastan</i> , to stamp (cloth, etc.).
فائده بردن (از)	<i>fa'ede bordan (az)</i> , to benefit (from).
حمله بردن (به)	<i>hamle bordan (be)</i> , to attack.
اتفاق افتادن	<i>ettefaq oftadan</i> , to happen, occur.
ارسال داشتن	<i>ersal daftan</i> , to send.
امکان داشتن	<i>emkan daftan</i> , to be possible.
جرأت داشتن	<i>jor'at daftan</i> , to dare.
شهرت داشتن	<i>sohrat daftan</i> , to be famous.
حرف زدن	<i>harf zadan</i> , to talk.
قدم زدن	<i>qadam zadan</i> , to walk (up and down).
صدا زدن	<i>sada zadan</i> , to call.
طعن زدن	<i>ta'ne zadan</i> , to make insulting insinuations.
شعله زدن	<i>fo'le zadan</i> , to be in flames.
نسبت دادن (به)	<i>nesbat dadan (be)</i> , to attribute (to).
خبر کردن (دادن)	<i>xabar kardan (dadan)</i> , to inform, notify.
عذر خواستن	<i>oẓr xastan</i> , to ask pardon.
مصلحت دیدن	<i>maslahat didan</i> , to consider expedient.
طول کشیدن	<i>tul kasidan</i> , to last (of time).
انس گرفتن	<i>ons gereftan</i> , to become fond of.
قرار گرفتن	<i>qarar gereftan</i> , to become established, settled; to be calmed, consoled.
تصمیم گرفتن	<i>tasmim gereftan</i> , to decide.
عیب گرفتن	<i>ēib gereftan</i> , to find fault.
تغافل ورزیدن	<i>tayafol varzidan</i> , to show neglect.
وفات یافتن	<i>vafat yaftan</i> , to die.

تأسف خوردن *ta'assof خوردان*, to regret.

سفره انداختن *sofre andaxtan*, to lay the table.

ادامه پیدا کردن *edame pēida kardan*, to continue (intrans.).

(b) With an Arabic Participle, e.g.

منکوب کردن *mankub kardan*, to conquer.

مغلوب کردن *maylub kardan*, to defeat.

منصرف کردن *monsaref kardan*, to dissuade.

متحیر کردن *motahāiyer kardan*, to surprise, astonish.

(بر) غالب آمدن *γaleb amadan (bar)*, to conquer.

(c) With an Arabic Adjective, e.g.

اسیر گرفتن (کردن) *asir gereftan (kardan)*, to take prisoner.

مریض شدن *mariz sodan*, to be, become ill.

سوار کردن *savar kardan*, to take on board, to put on a horse, etc.

(d) With an Arabic Noun combined with a preposition, e.g.

باتمام رساندن *be etmam rasandan*, to finish, bring to an end.

بوجود آوردن *be vojud avardan*, to bring into existence.

بمخاطر آوردن *be xater avardan*, to bring to mind, recall.

بغارت بردن *be γarat bordan*, to carry off as plunder.

بهدر رفتن *be hadar raftan*, to be wasted, go to waste.

3. Compound verbs, with certain exceptions, form their passive in the usual way with شدن *sodan*, e.g.

بر انداخته شدن *bar andaxte sodan*, to be overthrown.

بر گزیده شدن *bar gozide sodan*, to be chosen.

(a) If a compound verb formed with کردن *kardan* is transitive شدن *sodan* replaces کردن in the Passive Voice, e.g.

اعلام کردن *e'lam kardan*, to announce.

اعلام شدن *e'lam sodan*, to be announced.

راضی کردن *razi kardan*, to satisfy, secure the agreement of (someone).

راضی شدن *razi sodan*, to be satisfied.

اسیر کردن *asir kardan*, to take prisoner.

اسیر شدن *asir sodan*, to be taken prisoner.