

CONSTRAINT ADVERB IN *KALILEH AND DIMNA*

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Abstract

Kalileh and Dimna is one of the most brilliant literary works of all time periods after its creation. It is a story that has written in a beautiful and impressive prose and includes stories that are expressed in the language of animals and at the heart of the stories, other stories are expressed that make sit even more beautiful and impressive. Kalileh and Dimna's text is a narrative text and to close the minds of the audience in terms of story concepts and desired events and describe the external and internal positions, the author was inevitably to use from a frequency of adverbs in various types and forms. Therefore, research in used adverbs and their classification can be helpful from the different ways. As an example it would be an appropriate way in Compilation of the historical order and on the other side, investigating adverb in an indicator and excellent literary work, such as Kalileh, for explaining the importance of adverb and its place in the sentence be useful and effectiveness. As a result, this showed that the frequency of adverbs and recognizing and introducing adverbs that are more used and important and indicator in Kalileh, it well shown the techniques and extraordinary skills of possess of Persian Kkalileh and Dimna to use adverbs and adverbial phrases versus equivalent words and phrases in Arabic text.

KEYWORDS: KALILEH AND DIMNA, REGULATION, ADVERB, LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE

Introduction

Kelileh and Demneh is one of the great works of Persian literature that has occupied a special place among global brilliant literary works. This excellent book can be considered as an insightful literary work as well as a bright pearl in an endless sea of global literature in terms of premium literary features and semantics. Regarding the unrivaled stories and in-depth perspective of this book into the mysterious world of human beings through the symbolic language of animals, the charisma and charm of this literary work have increased a lot. Furthermore, the literary richness and spiritual depth of this book are high thereof. In this paper, there is not enough opportunity to discuss these features. However, it will be attempted to, as far as possible, discuss some syntactic features of this great literary work, especially the status of adverb (of manner) in the articulated sentences. Although there has been very little research in this domain, the authors are hopeful to adequately express what is needed. Furthermore, some recent linguistic and grammatical aspects of Kelileh and Demneh will be presented to respectful audience.

Adverb (of manner) is a word or group of words that add further explanation to the sentence. Furthermore, adverb is an element that can be removed from any given sentence in such a manner that no serious damage is afflicted upon sentences. For example, the underlined section is adverb:

Collar bearing pigeon and the companions returned soundly (Monshi, 2009, p. 114).

There are diverse types of adverbs including adverb of manner, place, time, quality, quantity, emphasis. This paper discusses the application of diverse adverbs in Kelileh and Demneh.

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Adverb of time

Adverb of time is a kind of adverb that addresses the time of occurrence of an action or verb. Like other types of adverbs, adverb of time can be easily removed from the sentence. There are many example of adverb of time in *Kelileh and Demneh* that are discussed below:

They waited an hour for deer, but she did not come (ibid, p. 115)

Regarding the above-mentioned sentences, the phrase “an hour” is an adverb of time. However, the following sentence includes an adverb of time formulated as a preposition (DAR means in) plus a demonstrative adjective (IN means this):

At this time, the turtle appeared (ibid, p. 115)

Adverb of place

Adverb of place is a kind of adverb that addresses the location of occurrence of an action or verb. Like other types of adverbs, adverb of time can be easily removed from the sentence. There are many example of adverb of time in *Kelileh and Demneh* that are discussed below:

He took his dead father on back and carried him to house (ibid, p. 118).

Regarding the above-mentioned sentence, two adverbs accompany the prepositions of BAR (on) and BEH (to). However, the following sentence includes an adverb of place plus an ambiguous adjective:

There is a weasel overthere (ibid, p. 116)

Adverb of manner

Adverb of manner is a kind of adverb that addresses the manner of occurrence of an action or verb. Like other types of adverbs, adverb of time can be easily removed from the sentence. There are many example of adverb of time in *Kelileh and Demneh* that are discussed below:

I was not a companion of house and lamely sat behind the door (ibid, p. 135)

Regarding the above-mentioned sentence, “lamely” denotes the manner of an action. Thus, it can be removed from the sentence.

Adverb of quality

Adverb of time is a kind of adverb that addresses the quality of occurrence of an action or verb. Khayampour believes that: “Regarding the Arabic syntax, the adverb of quality is the same as absolute object that states the type of any given verb” (2002, p. 90). Compared to adverbs of time and place, there are fewer examples of adverb of quality in *Kelileh and Demneh* that are discussed below:

Having heard these stories, the mouse quickly tore the rope (ibid, p. 122). Regarding the mentioned sentence, the word “quickly” denotes the quality and speed of cutting action.

Marked adverb

Some types of adverbs are marked including inserting a Nunation (Tanwin) at the end of some adverbs such as *Zaheran* (apparently) as well as adverbs that are accompanied by a prefix and denote the state or quality of actions such as “in seconds” and “in fact”. Furthermore, there some types of adverbs that are formed via the combination of

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preposition and noun in order to make an adverbial complement such as “on Monday” and “in Iran”. The following section discusses the examples of marked adverbs in *Kelileh and Demneh*:

However, some of his external moral behaviors are afflicted with obscenity (ibid, p. 121).

Regarding the above-mentioned sentence, a prefix plus a noun has made a marked adverb. However, the following sentence includes a preposition plus a noun in order to make an adverbial complement:

He noticed the deer in cage (ibid, p. 131).

The following sentence includes a Nunated adverb that is very rare in *Kelileh and Demneh*:

He could introduce the beauties, prestige and royal grandeur of Holy Imperial to Islamic societies scattered throughout the world (ibid, p. 14).

Unmarked adverb

Some adverbs are unmarked including absolute adverb, noun joint with the adverb and adjective joint with the adverb. Absolute adverbs are those words that are always adverbs in all sentences such as never, always, etc. Similarly, nouns joint with the adverb are those phrases in which the noun represents the adverb such as the role of “autumn” in the sentence “they were traveling in autumn”. Regarding the adjectives joint with the adverb, the adjectives represent the adverb such as “fine” in the sentence “he studies fine”. There are many examples of two types of unmarked adverbs, namely absolute and adjective joint with the adverb, throughout *Kelileh and Demneh*. However, there are very few examples of noun joint with the adverb in this literary book.

Regarding the following sentences, adjectives joint with the adverb are used:

The mouse love iron very much.

Adverb as simple and compound adjectives: Regarding some parts of *Kelileh and Demneh*, the adverbs are represented by simple and compound adjectives:

He, slowly and softly, turned to lion (ibid, p. 86)

Adverb as complex and simple adjectives: Regarding some rare parts of *Kelileh and Demneh*, the adverbs are represented by complex and simple adjectives:

Happily and smilingly, Demneh went to Kelileh (ibid, p. 114).

Adverb as complex and compound adjectives: Regarding some parts of *Kelileh and Demneh*, the adverbs are represented by complex and compound adjectives:

They returned merrily and friendly (ibid, p. 227).

Adverb as complex and compound adjectives: Regarding some parts of *Kelileh and Demneh*, the adverbs are represented by complex and compound adjectives:

He lamely stretched himself over the tree (ibid, p. 276).

Adverb as subjective and objective adjectives: Regarding some parts of *Kelileh and Demneh*, the adverbs are represented by subjective and objective adjectives:

Ashamedly and ruthfully, Demneh went before Shanazbah (ibid, p. 100).

Adverb as ambiguous and detailed adjectives: Regarding some parts of *Kelileh and Demneh*, the adverbs are represented by ambiguous and detailed adjectives:

He increasingly articulate more pride and glory (ibid, p. 27).

However, the following sentences include absolute adverbs:

The blood will never stop.

I wish the Almighty God spread the justice and holiness of this just and adorned king forever (ibid, p. 14).

Of course, I could not find the outlet (ibid, p. 48).

Noun joint with the adverb: in many sentences, the noun represents the adverb:

Once upon a time, raven, pigeon and turtle gathered (ibid, p. 184).

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Adverb as definite noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a definite noun:

Suddenly, he appeared there (ibid, p. 215)

Adverb as indefinite noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by an indefinite noun:

They waited for the deer for an hour (ibid, p. 184)

Adverb as generic noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a generic noun:

We should go tonight (ibid, p. 118)

Adverb as mass noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a mass noun:

I wish we had all type of juvenile benefits and fruits as well as property (ibid, p. 27).

Adverb as proper noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a proper noun:

Roosbeh reflected on that point until the exact date of death of Demneh (ibid, p. 149)

Adverb as simple noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a simple noun:

The grub stayed for a day (ibid, p. 60).

Adverb as complex noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a complex noun:

Suddenly, he escaped and went before ravens (ibid, p. 226)

Adverb as compound noun: Regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, adverb is represented by a compound noun:

At that time, there was no clear way (ibid, p. 48)

Adverb as complex-compound noun: regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, a complex –compound noun represents adverb:

The eremite entered the city at night (ibid, p. 75)

Adverb as ambiguous pronoun, count pronoun and ambiguous pronoun: regarding some sentences in *Kelileh and Demneh*, ambiguous pronoun, count pronoun and ambiguous pronoun represent adverb:

Every now and then, we visit there (ibid, p. 116)

Different types of adverb in terms of meaning and function

Time: today, at that time, etc.: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of time are utilized:

He gave everyone a week off (ibid, p. 36)

Place: here, there, etc.: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of place are utilized:

Mohammad Amin was killed in Bagdad (ibid, p. 20)

Quantity: one, many, few, much: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of quantity are utilized:

I reiterated seven times that I am crazy (ibid, p. 49)

Manner: slowly, tearfully, and weepily: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of manner are utilized:

The raven smoothly put the mouse on the ground (ibid, p. 170)

Negation: never, ever, none, not: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of negation are utilized:

Nevertheless, the wise will never be disappointed (ibid, p. 92)

You still need to endure severity and pain (ibid, p. 256)

However, no serious wrath too the kingdom (ibid, p. 390)

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Exception: unless, except, otherwise, other, etc.: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of exception are utilized:

Unless you may not aspire to live!

Emphasis: verily, undoubtedly, of course, by the way, forcibly, inevitably: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is represented by a complement plus recitative adjective:

You should rapidly busy yourself with these issues (ibid, p. 116)

Quality: fine, gently: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of quality are utilized:

Borzouyeh merrily addressed the issue (ibid, p. 30)

Interrogation: why, whether, because, when, wherefore, how, wherethrough: there are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb of interrogation are utilized:

How do I hope to have your loyalty? (ibid, p. 121)

The position of adverb

Like other components of sentence, adverb has its own position in sentences. Usually, the adverb is used after the subject and before the verb. However and due to semantics and writers' style, the position of adverb is altered. Accordingly, the adverb can occur in the beginning of sentences, before the subject or after the verb. The position of adverb is also varied in *Kelileh and Demneh*:

Then, why should I think to this infidelity? (ibid, p. 136)

Regarding the above-mentioned sentence, the adverb is placed in the beginning of the sentence and before the subject.

The old man travelled from this mortal world to an eternal world while he was embossed with martyrdom, salvation and forgiveness (ibid, p. 118)

Regarding the above-mentioned sentence, the adverb is placed after the verb.

Furthermore, due to semantics and writers' style, the position of adverb is altered throughout *Kelileh and Demneh*.

Adverb after subject: There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is placed after the subject:

Having heard this, the lion rested for a while (ibid, p. 125)

Adverb after object: There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is placed after the object:

All these chapters have been written chronologically (ibid, p. 155)

Please accept me as your friend (ibid, p. 149)

Adverb after complement: There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is accompanied by preposition "BAR (on)":

The birds suddenly shunned away from that action (ibid, p. 208)

Adverb after adverb: There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is placed after another adverb:

Accordingly, both continued their path after the eremite (ibid, p. 215)

Adverb after predicate: There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is placed after the predicate:

One should strive to attract more intimate and opt friends because this action has numerous advantages (ibid, p. 237)

Adverb after verb: There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is accompanied by a simple recitative adjective:

*This book, *Kelileh and Demneh*, has been compiled by Indian scientists and scholars which includes all types of admonish, proverbs and practices* (ibid, p. 38)

Sometimes, due to subject ellipsis, the adverb is placed in the beginning of the sentences:

Promptly, he prepared the desired item (ibid, p. 218)

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Sometimes, due to verb ellipsis, the adverb is placed in the end of sentences:

It is recommended to shun away enemies (ibid, p. 278)

Adverb in the perspective of Unit (singular and plural):

Regarding some sentences, adverb is usually used as singular because there is only one unique adverb in these sentences. If these adverbs are plural, some diverse plural marks should also be used including HA, AN, AT, YN, VN. However, the number of singular adverbs is relatively more than plural number. The different applications of adverbs in the perspective of Unit can be observed as follow:

Whoever wishes to reach your closeness, he/she should bear the thorny sense of prickles (ibid, p. 120)

Regarding the above-mentioned sentence, “of prickles” is a singular adverb.

Anoushiravan ordered them to import Bohailats(a kind of walnut) from India (ibid, p. 19)

Regarding the mentioned sentence, Bohailats is a plural adverb.

Previously, he has sent them many times (ibid, p. 39)

Accordingly, you deserve more (ibid, p. 246)

Adverb as Mokassar (Arabic plural form): There are some cases in *Kelileh and Demneh* in which adverb is of Mokassar type:

He enumerated it as a favorite asset and exquisite resource in his stock (ibid, p. 19)

Multi-adverbs:

Regarding the text of *Kelileh and Demneh*, there are many cases that involve more than one adverb:

The skin grew over his organs like Saffron (ibid, p. 189)

The following sentence includes three adverbs:

Verily, I did not spoil their feast (ibid, p. 220)

The following sentence includes four adverbs:

Accordingly, both continued their path after the eremite (ibid, p. 215)

The following sentence includes five adverbs:

Among those ravens, there were five ravens that were remorseful, wise, old and popular (ibid, p. 192)

Adverbial phrase:

Adverbs are accompanied by another word or words in some cases:

Whoever attempted to dominate his/her own opinion over others (ibid, p. 25).

Adverb along with adjective: Adverbs are accompanied by adjectives in some cases:

Borzouyeh merrily addressed the issue (ibid, p. 30)

Adverb along with ambiguous adjectives: Adverbs are accompanied by an ambiguous adjective in some cases:

The king went before him while accompanied by some owls (ibid, p. 212)

Adverb along with ambiguous adjective and count adjective: Adverbs are accompanied by ambiguous adjective and count adjectives in some cases:

In both cases, people cannot escape your wrath (ibid, p. 338)

Adverb along with demonstrative adjectives: Adverbs are accompanied by demonstrative adjective in some cases:

That day, the king allowed all people to enter the palace (ibid, p. 37)

Adverb along with genitive noun: Adverbs are accompanied by genitive noun in some cases:

Groups of people were striving to earn livelihood and promote their status among people (48)

Adverb along with genitive personal pronoun: Adverbs are accompanied by genitive personal pronoun in some cases:

He enumerated it as a favorite asset and exquisite resource in his stock (ibid, p. 19)

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Adverb along with genitive absolute pronoun: Adverbs are accompanied by genitive absolute pronoun in some cases:

His intimate friend had a yellow board in his hand in order to dedicate him (ibid, p. 39)

Adverb along with genitive common pronoun: Adverbs are accompanied by genitive common pronoun in some cases:

How do you threaten the sea? (110)

Adverb along with several genitive nouns: Adverbs are accompanied by several genitive nouns in some cases:

Wise prefer not to war when there are powerful, dominant, and authoritative (ibid, p. 115)

Adverb along with complement: Adverbs are accompanied by a complement in some cases:

He was going home hurriedly (ibid, p. 77)

Conclusion

Like the majority of literary works in the Persian language and literature, adverb has occupied a sublime status in *Kelileh and Demneh*. Just as the adverb cannot be separated from the structure of sentences, the importance of adverb cannot be overlooked throughout some great literary works including *Kelileh and Demneh*. Accordingly, the role of adverb is so lasting and profound. As we meditate on the structure of simple sentences of this book, the structural diversity of adverb within these sentences becomes evident. It can be even argue that no important characteristic is lost within the adverbs of *Kelileh and Demneh*. The simplest and most basic applications as well as the longest and most complex adverbs in the structure of sentences throughout *Kelileh and Demneh* are evident. However, several examples of various aspects of adverbs could be presented in the present paper. Unfortunately, the article became too long and no opportunity was available to present other examples and compare them with modern sentences as well as other great works of Persian literature. Hope to address the mentioned aspects of adverbs in another paper.

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