Past-making Suffix in Lori Dialect of Kohgiluye and Boyerahmad and its Articulation Behaviour

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Abstract

This article deals with deep structure of [j] in the surface structure of the inflectional form of the past tense verbs of Lori dialect of a city in Iran called Yasooj, Capital of Kohgiluye and Boyerahmad Province. Considering diversity of dialects in this region, sometimes differences have been noticed in past tense pronunciation of verbs such as: to see, to arrive, to put, to get up, … in which there is a [d] in deep structure which has been pronounced as [Daal-e Zagros] or [j]. In Morphological analysis of those verbs, it is wondered whether [j] appears in the surface structure is an intervene morpheme or a product of softening of [d] in deep structure.

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Consequently, the possibility of a relationship between [j] and [Daal-e Zagros], if they are related to [d] in Farsi, and what are the regulations behind it are studied. Synchronic and diachronic linguistics prove that there is a sequence of linguistic rules involved in the past tense formation of the mentioned verbs including: softening, epenthesis and elision. Some people believe that it is only “epenthesis” that happens in the past tense form of those verbs, so that [j] appears in the surface structure is an intervene morpheme and in morphological analysis it should be concerned as an individual morpheme. The database used in the current study has been collected from a native speaker of Yasooj. Results of this article are issued via sets of phonological rules.

**Keywords:** Lori Dialect, Lori Language, Kohgiluye and Boyerahmad, Softening, elision, epenthesis, shift, Daal-e Zagros, intervene consonant, intervene morpheme