The Adverbial Prepositions in Persian: A Cognitive Approach

Golnaz Mirfetros*,

In Persian language, there are two types of prepositions. Simple prepositions and complex or compound prepositions (Sadeghi, 1359; Anvari & Givi, 1385; Gholamalizadeh, 1384; Lazard, 1957). Most of researchers agree with simple prepositions: "az" /of/, "be" /to/, "tâ" /till/, "dar"/in, at/ and "bar"/on/. However, complex prepositions "bâlâ"/top/, "pâyeen"/below/, "ru"/on/, "zir"/under/, "poŝt"/behind/are challengeable for the most of researchers. Bamshadi (1393) believes these words are noun and he named them "locative nouns", because they have the features of nouns. The grammatical categories of these words are not clear. So in this research the author classified Persian prepositions into two types: grammatical prepositions and adverbial prepositions. Also she consideredadverbial prepositions when they come with grammatical prepositions in a sentence and what theyaffectthe conceptual meaning and space of sentence.The study aimedto: firstly, considering Persian prepositions according to cognitive approach (Croft & Crause, 2004) and Rizzi (1988). Next what affect the companion of grammatical prepositions and adverbial prepositions on conceptual meaning in a sentence and examined their bounded and unbounded properties. Finally, the other factors like type of verb affect in conceptual meaning either. This research is conducted by using two testsin/for-test and image schema shows these ideas. The result of data is summed up as follow: the two types of prepositions come together, semantically point to a punctual space and when adverbial prepositions come alone point to a wider space and also related to verb and construction of sentence affect the space/domain of conceptualization of sentence.

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