



Pazhuhesh

A Periodical of the College of Foreign Languages

Dr. Ali Afkhami: Editor-in-chief and chairman

Dr. Hooshang Honarvar: Managing editor

Under the supervision of the board of editors

Typesetting and lay-out: Atenna (Parvin Parchegani)
Tehran University Press
College of Foreign Languages, P.O.Box 14155 / 6553,
Tehran-IRAN

Vol. II

1374

No.1

Pazhuhesh

A periodical of the College of Foreign Languages

The objective of Pazhuhesh is to publish any scholarly article that treat subjects of linguistics, literature, and the teaching of foreign languages.

The editors will be glad to examine manuscripts from all who are interested in submitting them. It should be pointed out that contributions may be in English, Farsi, French, German or Russian, that the manuscripts should not exceed four thousand words in length, and that they be interesting and readable. All manuscripts should be typed and accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes for return.

All communications and queries relative to articles etc., should be addressed to Pazhuhesh, College of Foreign Languages, P.O.Box 14155 / 6553, Tehran, IRAN.

Contributors are responsible for the contents and the authenticity of their articles.

CONTENTS

		<u>Page</u>
- The Role of the Boundaries and Their Functions.	Dr. Ali Afkhami	1
- Are We Helping Our Students?	Aghdas Dastghaib	9
- Семантический признак пола в средствах его выражения в русском языке	Dr. Safar-Ali Farsadmanesh	17
- George Herbert's Imagery and Allegorical Form	Dr. Hooshang Honarvar	32
- Some Aspects of Grammar	Dr. Abbas Kasraian	44
- A Morphological Analysis of Four Persian Words	Dr. A.A. Khomeijani Farahani	50
- Mental Lexicon	Hamideh Marefat	54
- Oedipus and <i>The Owl</i>	Dr. Bahram Meghdadi	67
- Le thème obsessionnel de l'argent dans <i>Madame Bovary</i>	Dr. Malek Mehdi Mirfendereski	79
- Patriotism in <i>The Portrait of a Lady</i>	Ma'sumeh Tabatabai	98
- The Discoursal Aspects of Reading Comprehension	Dr. Minoo Varzegar	109

صفحه

۱	دکتر تورج رهنما	- ماکس فریش و رمان
۱۰	دکتر محمدتقی غیائی	- روش‌ها و هدف‌ها در سبک‌شناسی
۱۹	دکتر جاوید قیطانچی	- داستان "سرود کریسمس و رابطه آن با اهداف و زندگی چارلز دیکنز (به مناسبت یکصد و پنجاهمین سالگرد چاپ سرود)



پڙهه ښكاره علوم انساني او مطالعاتو فرېښتې
پرتال جامع علوم انساني

THE ROLE OF THE BOUNDARIES AND THEIR FUNCTION

Dr. Ali Afkhami

مرز بین واژه‌ها به سه دسته تقسیم می‌شوند دسته اول که به مرز سازه
informative boundary دسته دوم به مرز واژه word boundary و دسته
سوم prefix boundary موسومند. در اینجا علامت + برای مرز سازه و علامت
برای مرز واژه و علامت = برای مرز پیشوند بکار رفته است. در ضمن وقتی
علامت + برای مرز سازه بکار می‌بریم نایبستی با فاصله‌ای که بین لغات منظور
می‌کنیم اشتباه شود زیرا عواملی که باعث می‌شوند در خط معمولی فاصله بین
لغت رعایت شود یا از نوع تلفظ است و یا گرامر و ملاحظات معناشناختی و اگر
کلمه‌ای به هجای بدون تکیه ختم شود و کلمه بعدی با یک هجای تکیه‌دار آغاز
گردد در اینجا ما + نداریم مگر اینکه کلمه اول با واکه ختم شود و دومی با واکه
آغاز گردد. ملاحظه می‌شود زنجیره‌ای که دارای + باشد دارای تکیه است و اگر
دارای # باشد بدون تکیه خواهد بود. در مورد پسوندهائی که به یک ستاک
(Stem) متصل می‌شوند قضیه فرق می‌کند. اگر ستاک از مقوله واژگانی نباشد ما
+ داریم ولی چنانچه ستاک از مقوله واژگانی باشد ما # داریم. پسوندهائی که
ماقبل آنها + باشد تغییر در تکیه و الگوی همخوانی و واکه‌های آنها رخ می‌دهد
در حالیکه پسوندهائی که ماقبل آنها # باشد تکیه و الگوی همخوانی و واکه‌ای
آنها ثابت باقی می‌ماند.

The syntactic component of grammar generates from the lexicon a surface structure which is a string of units. Those units can be classified into two types: the segments and the boundaries, each of them being a complex of features.

The segments receive, for example, the following specification:

[+ segment],[+vocalic], [- consonantal] for vowels,
 [+ segment],[- vocalic], [+ consonantal] for true consonants, etc...
 The boundaries receive the specification [- segment],[+boundary].⁽²⁾

Three types of boundaries will be discussed in this paper:

1. the formative boundary +⁽³⁾, which stands for the set of features [- seg, +FB, -WB]
2. the "word" boundary #, which stands for the set of features [- seg, -FB, +WB]
3. the prefix boundary =, which stands for the set of features [- seg, -FB, -WB].

The formative boundary + marks the beginning and the end of each formative in the lexicon and is the only boundary to be part of it; so we have for example: +black++cat+

In a string it appears between the final segment of a formative and the initial segment of the following formative, so we have: black+cat.

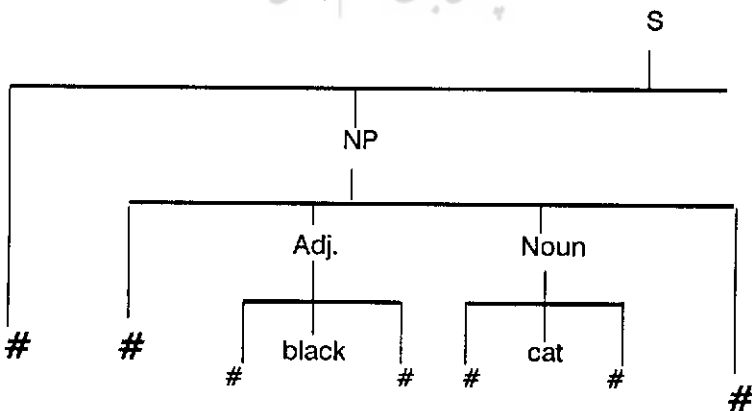
This can be taken as a general convention.⁽⁴⁾

According to Chomsky and Halle, there can be no rule in the grammar that introduces or deletes the feature [+ formative boundary] (except as part of a longer string of units).⁽⁵⁾

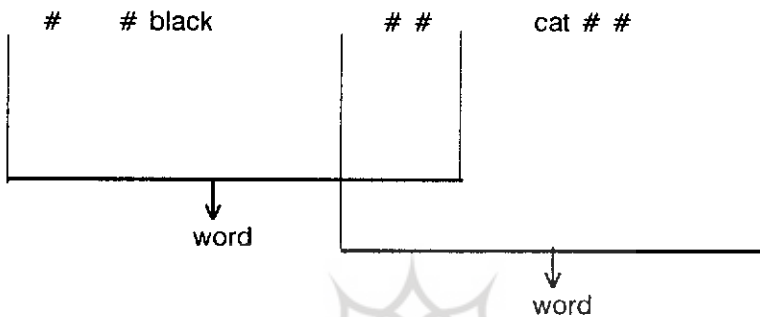
This rather puzzling difference between the two statements above could be explained by the deletion of one formative boundary when there is a sequence X++Y, that's to say "when part of a longer string of units".⁽⁶⁾

The "word" boundary marks the beginning and the end of every string belonging to a lexical category: N(noun), V(verb), etc... or to a major category: NP(noun phrase), S(sentence), etc..., so the "word" boundary is at these places according to general convention above.⁽⁷⁾

So we can have the following representation:



We can deduce from this representation that a word can be defined as a string of romatives contained in the context # # _ # # where no occurrence of # # appears:⁽⁸⁾

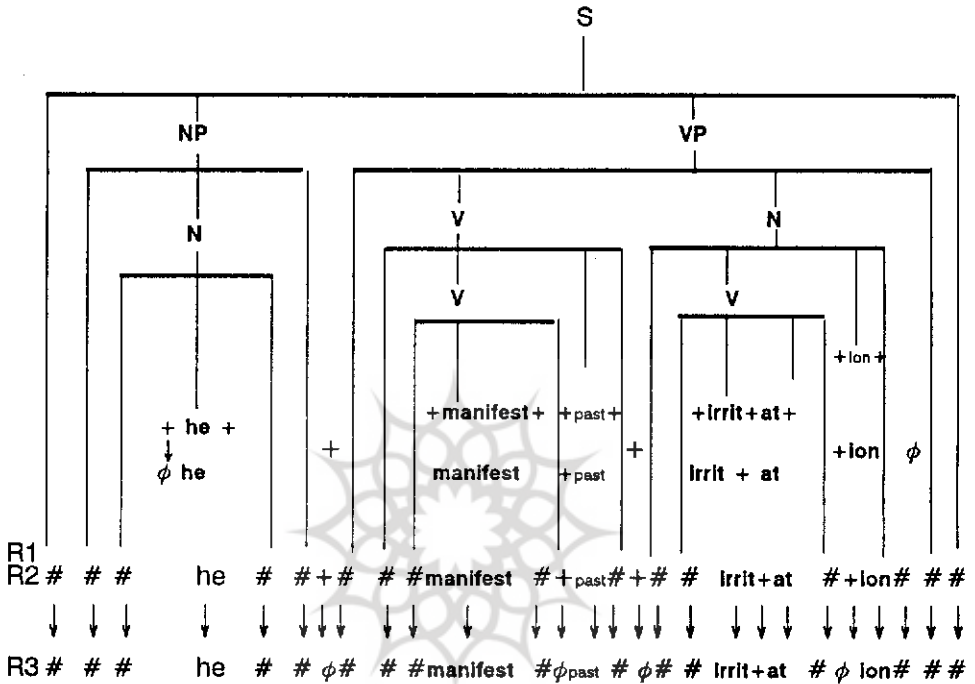


The prefix boundary = , can be defined as being inserted by a rule between the final segment of a prefix and the initial segment of a stem.

Some remarks must be made about the former two boundaries: + and #. We have noticed that some occurrences of ++ are replaced by + in the terminal phonological string. This can be achieved by the rule R_1 . Then some occurrences of + are replaced by # according to rules R_2 and R_3 . We will see, that some occurrences of # are replaced by + according to rule R_4 . Chomsky and Halle say in S.P.E., p. 364: "... the latter (= and+) are introduced by means of special rules (see note 28 and convention 115, p. 366), some universal, other language specific." And page 13 they say: "To recapitulate, the rules of syntax will generate surface structures and a universal principle of interpretation will assign the boundary symbol # in certain places. The readjustment rules will modify the surface structures in various ad hoc ways, demarcating it into phonological phrases, eliminating some structures and replacing some occurrences of # by +."

For the application of the above mentioned rules and their ordering, let's consider the following example and its representation:

'he manifested irritation'



In this way we obtain the following string:

he ##### manifest # past ### irrit + at # ion

We assume that there is a rule R_4 of the type: $\# \rightarrow + / \text{---ion}$

By R_4 we obtain:

he ##### manifest # past ### irrit + ion

We can postulate the following rules in the proper ordering of application:

$R_1: + \rightarrow \phi / [-\alpha \text{ seg}] \text{---} [\alpha \text{ seg}]$

This rule accounts for the deletion of initial and final + boundary and of one of the boundary in the sequence ++.

This means that in the case of: +he, on the left of the boundary there is no segment, then α is + and we have the context: $[- \text{seg}] \text{---} [+ \text{seg}]$

: he + + manifest, α is + and we have the context $[- \text{seg}] \text{---} [+ \text{seg}]$, or α is _ and we have the context $[+ \text{seg}] \text{---} [- \text{seg}]$, in each case the context is correct and a + boundary is deleted and then the context cannot be correct for the deletion of the remaining boundary (which is not