

Here since **برد** is in the simple past **پدید** is also used as a simple past equivalent.

But we should not forget that the participial verb is not always used as an equivalent of the accompaniment. The following shows such kind of usage:

به چشمهای او نگاه میکرد و او چشم برهم نهاده و حرکت نمی کرد (رستم التواریخ ص ۲۶).

Here **حرکت نمی کرد** (as an accompaniment) is in the past continuous while **برهم نهاد** (as a participial verb) is the equivalent of the past perfect.



century it gradually has lost the adverbial aspect and is being used as a verb.

امر بر بعضی چنان مشتبه شده است که این تلفظ تحمیل شده را تلفظ فطری و عادی پنداشته و در اثبات همزه بودن و به صدای همزه ادا شدنش پافشاری و اصرار غریبی به خرج میدهند (احمد بهمنیار مقدمه لغتنامه ص ۱۶۰).

The Accompaniment of the Participial Verb- The Participial Verb is not usually used at the end of a sentence. It is normally followed by a sentence which does not have any participial verb.

That is why we can even call it an accompaniment of the Participial Verb or in a short form of "Accompaniment". Here we can examine an example:-

گشتاسب از دین یزدان پرستی و شیوه آباء و اجدادی خود تخلف نموده و دین مجوس آشکار کرد (احیاء الملوك ص ۵).

Here we have the verb آشکار کرد which is used after تخلف نموده and can be called an accompaniment.

اگر کسی نادرآ مال بی مشقت یابد چون در تحصیل آن محنتی نکشیده باشد هر آینه قدر و قیمت آن ندانسته زود از دست بدهد (انوار سهیلی ص ۶۳).

The Participial Verb is usually used in place of such a verb which has the same grammatical aspects as the accompaniment. That is if the accompaniment is in the indicative present the participial verb is used as an indicative present equivalent. For example:-

از آن دونکنه که بالاتر بدست آمد ارتباط بین این دورا دریافتند و می توانیم حکم کنیم (ملک الشعراء بهار سبک شناسی ج ۱ ص ۴۱۱).

Here since دریافته is also used as an indicative present equivalent.

And if the accompaniment is in the simple past the participial verb is used as a simple past equivalent. For example:-

و آن منشور درد پبای سیاه پیچیده پیش برد و بر تخت نهاد (بیهقی ص ۳۱۷).

## **Tsc Participial Verb And Its Changes In Persian Language**

**Khosrow Farshidvard**

These days the verb in the Persian Language has five or six moods.

They are as follows:-

1. Indicative
2. Subjunctive
3. Imperative
4. Participle
5. Infinitive
6. Injunctive.

The Participial Verb is a kind of past participle which plays the role of a verb in a sentence. It usually accompanies another verb which shares the same subject. The following can be considered as an example of the same usage:-

دو روز آنجا توقف نموده و سپهبد نيمروز را بنواخت (احياء الملوك ص ۱۱).

In old days the Participial Verb was used as an adverb. Here we can have an example of the same usage:-

آن سرغ سر بر زمین گرفته منقار بر آن همی زد (تاریخ بلعمی).

Thus in the beginning it was used as an adverb. But since 16th