

**Examination of Persian complications among  
teachers in certain tissues**

**دراسة المجاملات اللغوية في السياقات المختلفة بين المعلمات  
والعلمين في مدينة قائن**

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**Abstract**

This analysis is aims to achieve verbal differences between men and women and the effect of non-linguistic intimacy in the interaction between the two sexes in the use of language compliments. Sample population in this study was 80 people (40 men and 40 women) who were randomly selected among teachers who were taught in elementary schools in the city of Qain<sup>1</sup>. This analysis was carried out as a library and field study based on sample population selection. The research tool was a researcher- made questionnaire. In this study, t-test was used to compare the means of the two groups and data analysis was done using Spss / pc software. The compliments include verbs and pronouns that Persian speakers replace them with verbs and neutralized pronouns in order to bring themselves down and raise up their audience to be polite. Also, the case in which the speaker uses verbs with a plural identifier to refer to a singular audience is considered to be compliant. In the vocabulary replacement of verbs and its relation to the gender variable, this means that in all chosen verbs, the vocabulary replacement is correlated with the gender variable. This also applies to the pronouns. The above result is the same about the pronouns and its relation with gender on the intimacy variable. In the case of vocabulary replacement of verbs and its relation to intimacy variables, it can be said that the replacement of verbs is correlated with the intimacy variables.

**Keywords:** compliments (Taârof), gender, intimacy, Persian language.

**Introduction:**

People living in a community must be familiar with the culture and context of the community in order to establish a relationship. To use a language, it is not enough to know the language vocabulary and the syntax of that language, but it should receive the correct use of the language and consider the different situations well. Basically, people of a linguistic community do not face the difficulty of correctly achieving the various roles of the language because they are aware of the culture and context of the community they live in. Then, achieving a communication role in language is easier than achieving its emotional role because achieving the emotional aspect of language requires learning the culture of society or group that apply them.

In this research, compliments are considered as linguistic variables including verbs and pronouns that Persian speakers replace them with verbs and neutralized pronouns in order to lower themselves and raise their audience to achieve a certain social goal. In Persian, we have different verbs with the same semantic field but different application like *goftan* (to say) as neutral, *arz kardan* (to say) as more polite and *farmudan* (to say) as the most polite form. The speaker usually uses the verb "*goftan*" or "*arz kardan*" referring himself or herself and "*farmudan*" addressing his or her audience. Also "*I*" is a neutral personal pronoun, but it can be replaced with a word like "*bande*" (servant). In the case of the respondent, we can use the term "*shoma* (you )" , the plural second person pronoun or the word "*jenabeali* ( Supreme gentleman)" instead of "*tu* (you)", the singular second person pronoun. The cases that the speaker uses verbs with plural inflection to refer to a singular audience (for example: "*goftid*" (you said) addressing one person instead of "*gofti*") as a kind of respect for the audience is also examined. The above mentioned cases are considered examples of "compliments" in this study.

Non-linguistic variables included in this research are two variables of gender and intimacy, and compliments are discussed with respect to these two variables. Intimacy is a variable that is effective in choosing the form of addressing. On the other hand, this variable is influenced by the context, that is, the use of intimate forms decreases in the formal contexts. Therefore, the level of formalism in one tissue that is effective in the choice of words and forms of addressing.

In this research, the subjects were asked to fill in the questionnaire so that the defined context can be conveyed in a conversation that someone else does not see your conversation. Some of the concepts discussed are:

Compliments: Compliments are a social relationship that requires a paradoxical form of desire and refusal, and this relationship depends, of course, on the social distance of both parties (Azad-e Armaqi and Bikaran Behesht, 2010). The language of compliment is a style that the speaker uses to lower himself and raise the audience. This is done by two tools:

- A) Selection of words that lower the speaker and raise the audience.
- B) Use the plural verbs to refer to the singular audience.

The first tool can be used in two different domains: verbs and pronouns.

There are a group of verbs that have different forms: 1: Neutral form, 2: Raising up form (referring to the audience), 3: getting down form (for the speaker). Also, to indicate the lower situation of speaker to his audience, different words can be used instead of the first person singular pronoun. To refer to the audience, it is possible to use different words instead of the second one, thus reminding the audience to be higher. In this research, the followings are considered to be compliant:

- 1: Verbs that have a neutral, upright and downright form. Among these verbs, three sentences "take, come and say" are chosen.
- 2: Proponents that have a neutral, high and down forms. The pronouns are "I" and "you". The various forms of these pronouns are: "I, my servant - you, you, my dear, Your Excellency.
- 3: The verbs used to refer to the singular audience in a plural form.

**Information gathering method:**

Data collection in this research is based on a researcher-made questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of four different contexts, two of which indicate the intimacy between the subject and his audience, and the other two indicate non-intimacy among them. Since this research is done with respect to communication between non-homosexual people, it is clear that the questionnaire provided to the subjects varies according to gender. The contexts and situations described in the female sex questionnaire are different from those of the male gender questionnaire. The issues raised in each of the four pages are in the male and female gender questionnaire, and the only difference is the context and the situation that sample individuals should pay attention to. Each item has several options. The last option is for items that the subject is likely to add to the options. In general, the first and second cases relate to the high and low forms. First speaker singular (speaker) and second singular (audience) and six other cases are related to different forms of "giving,

coming and saying" verbs. The cases that represent the raising form are made up of more options. First, because adding the plural suffix to the verb forms a new form that does not apply for the singular one. The second is due to the distinction between the two types of suffixes, the "id" and "in" in Persian. Biman (1986) believes that regarding intimacy, verbs that have the "in" suffix are in the middle level of "id" and "i:" suffixes.

**Background:**

Despite the prevalence of compliments in Iranian society, there is no comprehensive study in Persian. There are more research works on literary mechanisms that can include compilations (Ghazanfari, 2008; Keshavarz, 1988; Shafi'i Khoreji Khaliji et al., 2013; Rahmani et al., 1395; Khodaei Moghadam, 2013). In a paper titled "Compliments and Cultures for Iranians", Daneshgar (2002) acknowledged that Persian compliments are not words spoken only by the true will and real meaning of the speaker, but also the type of our culture and behavior of Iranians. This is why they are not rude and fatigued forms to anyone, and in everyday encounters, despite their forms that seems flattering, people do not consider them as lying or flattering decree. Koutlaki's (2002) research is one of the methodological researches carried out in Persian. In this research, Koutlaki examines the category of compliments by considering two aspects of personality and respect in Iranian society, while reviewing the ideas of Goffman (1975) and Browne and Levinson (1987). Dergich's Paper (2007) is another study that, by designing the most important roles of compliments and its reasons, has tried to answer the question why foreigners do not understand the Persian compliments. Azad-e Armaqi and Bikaran Behesht (2010), also referred to Compliments in the article entitled "Compliments in the Iranian daily life", based on George Zimmel's thoughts, related to the social distance and to the extent of being strangers.

**Analysis of research data:**

Then, firstly, demographic description of the subjects is presented and then analyzing the data extracted from the questionnaires.

**Demographic description of research sample****Describe the gender:**

Table 1: Prevalence and percentage of gender variable

gender	Frequency	Frequency percent
female	35	96.1
male	11	23.9

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The above table shows that 35 of the statistical samples were female and 11 were male. 8 people did not specify their gender. In total, out of 80 distributed questionnaires, 9 were incomplete and ineligible, and 17 questionnaires were not returned.

### Age description:

Table 2: Description of the age variable

variable	Average	standard deviation	minimum	maximum
age	34.84	7/61	20	49

### Describe the degree of education:

Table 3: Description of the education level variable

Education level	Frequency	Frequency percent
Diploma and lower	3	%6.38
Postgraduate Diploma	6	12.8%
Bachelor's Degree	30	%63.78
Master's degree and higher	8	%17

- How to use the addressed forms to refer to the second singular person (intimated)

option	code	Addressed male cousin by		Addressed female cousin by	
		male	female	male	female
You(singular second person)	1	5	4	2	25
You(plural second person)	2	6	30	9	10
Jenabeali(supreme one)	3	0	1	0	0
Hazrateali(very supreme one)	4	0	0	0	0
.....	5	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

- 1-1 When you want to address your cousins (male or female):
- 1-2. When you want to address your male or female colleague:

option	Code	Addressed male colleague by		Addressed female colleague by	
		male	female	male	female
You(singular second person)	1	2	0	1	9
You(plural second person)	2	8	30	8	25
Jenabeali(supreme one)	3	1	5	2	1
Hazrateali(very supreme one)	4	0	0	0	0
.....	5	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

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-2- How to use the addressed forms to refer to the second singular person (non-intimated)

2-1 When you want to address your music master (lady and gentleman):

option	code	Addressed male music master by		Addressed female music master by	
		male	female	male	female
You(singular second person)	1	0	0	0	0
You(plural second person)	2	7	22	6	29
Jenabeali(supreme one)	3	4	10	4	3
Hazrateali(very supreme one)	4	0	1	0	0
.....	5	0	0	1	0
Sum		11	33	11	32

2-2. When you want to address a person (lady and gentleman) in the park.

option	code	Addressed a man by		Addressed a woman by	
		male	female	male	female
You(singular second person)	1	0	0	0	1
You(plural second person)	2	9	24	9	29
Jenabeali(supreme one)	3	2	8	1	2
Hazrateali(very supreme one)	4	0	0	0	0
.....	5	0	0	1	0
Sum		11	32	11	32

3. How to use the addressed forms to refer to the first singular person (intimated).

3-1 When you want to address yourself in front of your cousin (male or female )

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option	code	Addressed yourself in front of male cousin by		Addressed yourself in front of female cousin by	
		male	female	male	female
I	1	11	34	11	35
Bande(servant)	2	0	1	0	0
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

3-2 When you want to address yourself in front of your colleague (lady and gentleman):

option	code	Addressed yourself in front of male colleague by		Addressed yourself in front of female colleague by	
		male	female	male	female
I	1	9	30	10	34
Bande(servant)	2	2	5	1	1
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

4 . How to use the addressed forms to refer to the first singular person (non-intimated).

4-1 .When you want to address yourself in front of your music master (lady and gentleman):

option	code	Addressed yourself in front of male music master by		Addressed yourself in front of female music master by	
		male	female	male	female
I	1	10	26	8	31
Bande(servant)	2	1	7	3	1
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	33	11	32

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4-2 When you want to address yourself in front of someone in the park (lady and gentleman)

option	code	Addressed yourself in front of a man by		Addressed yourself in front of a woman by	
		male	female	male	female
I	1	9	27	9	28
Bande(servant)	2	2	5	2	4
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	32	11	32

5. How to use different forms of " dadan(to give) " for second singular person (intimated).

5.1 Ask your cousin ( male and female)to give you something:

option	code	asking your male cousin by		asking your female cousin by	
		male	female	male	female
Bede(singular second person)	1	4	6	1	23
bedin(plural second person- informal)	2	7	23	10	10
bedid(plural second person- formal)	3	0	3	0	0
Lotfkon(singular second person- polite form of give)	4	0	0	0	1
Lotfkonin(plural second person- informal- polite)	5	0	2	1	1
Lotfkonid(plural second person- formal- polite)	6	0	1	0	0
.....	7	0	0	0	0
sum		11	35	11	35

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5-2. Ask your colleague (lady and gentleman) to give you something:

option	code	asking your male colleague by		asking your female colleague by	
		male	female	male	female
Bede(singular second person)	1	3	0	1	8
bedin(plural second person-informal)	2	6	21	7	18
bedid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	3	1	2
Lotf kon(singular second person-polite form of give)	4	0	1	0	1
Lotf konin (plural second person-informal-polite)	5	2	3	2	3
Lotf konid (plural second person-formal-polite)	6	0	5	0	0
.....	7	0	1	0	2
sum		11	34	11	34

6. How to use different forms of " dadan(to give) " for second singular person (non-intimated).

6-1. Ask your music master ( male and female)to give you something:

option	code	asking your male music master by		asking your female music master by	
		male	female	male	female
Bede(singular second person)	1	0	0	0	0
bedin(plural second person-informal)	2	7	13	5	16
bedid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	2	2	1
Lotf kon(singular second person-polite form of give)	4	0	1	0	0
Lotf konin (plural second person-informal-polite)	5	4	8	3	12
Lotf konid (plural second person-formal-polite)	6	0	9	1	4
.....	7	0	0	0	0
sum		11	33	11	33

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6.2 Ask a person in the park ( male and female)to give you something:

option	code	asking a man in the park by		asking a woman in the park by	
		male	female	male	female
Bede(singular second person)	1	0	0	0	1
bedin(plural second person- informal)	2	6	15	6	18
bedid(plural second person- formal)	3	1	4	1	5
Lotf kon(singular second person- polite form of give)	4	0	0	0	2
Lotfkonin (plural second person- informal- polite)	5	4	3	3	3
Lotfkonid (plural second person- formal- polite)	6	0	9	1	2
.....	7	0	1	0	1
sum		11	32	11	32

7. How to use the simple past of of " dadan(to give) " for first singular person (intimated).

7-1 you tell your cousin that you gave her or him something:

option	code	To tell male cousin that s.th. is given him by		To tell female cousin that s.th. is given him by	
		male	female	male	female
I gave	1	11	33	11	35
taghdim kardam (I offered)	2	0	2	0	0
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

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7-2 you tell your colleague that you gave her or him something:

option	code	To tell male colleague that s.th. is given him by		To tell female colleague that s.th. is given her by	
		male	female	male	female
I gave	1	8	24	11	28
taghdim (I kardam offered)	2	3	10	0	5
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	34	11	33

8. How to use the simple past of " dadan(to give) " for first singular person (non-intimated).

8-1 You tell the master of music that you gave something to him or her.

option	code	To tell male music master that s.th. is given him by		To tell female music master that s.th. is given her by	
		male	female	male	female
I gave	1	8	19	7	23
taghdim (I kardam offered)	2	2	12	4	10
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		10	31	11	33

8-2 You tell someone in the park that you gave something to him or her.

option	code	To tell a man that s.th. is given him by		To tell a woman that s.th. is given her by	
		male	female	male	female
I gave	1	7	20	7	24
taghdim kardam (I offered)	2	4	12	4	8
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	32	11	32

9. How to use different forms of " amadan (to come) " for second singular person (intimated).

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9-1 Invite your cousin (male and female) to come to your home or office:

option	code	inviting your male cousin by		inviting your female cousin by	
		male	female	male	female
biya(singular second person)	1	5	46	2	20
biyayn(plural second person-informal)	2	5	24	8	11
biyayid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	0	0	0
Tashrif biyarin(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	1	5	1	4
Tashrifbiyarid (plural second person-informal-polite )	5	0	2	0	0
.....	6	0	0	0	0
sum		11	35	11	35

9-2. Invite your colleague (lady and gentleman) to your home.

option	code	inviting your male colleague by		inviting your female colleague by	
		male	female	male	female
biya(singular second person)	1	3	0	1	9
biyayn(plural second person-informal)	2	6	17	8	17
biyayid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	5	0	2
Tashrif biyarin(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	2	8	2	6
Tashrifbiyarid (plural second person-informal-polite )	5	0	5	0	1
.....	6	0	0	0	0
sum		11	35	11	35

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10. How to use different forms of " amadan (to come) " for second singular person (non- intimated).

10-1 Invite the music master (lady and gentleman) to your home or office.

option	code	inviting your male music master by		inviting your female music master by	
		male	female	male	female
biya(singular second person)	1	0	1	0	0
biyayn(plural second person-informal)	2	7	12	4	15
biyayid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	2	2	2
Tashrif biyarin(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	4	7	4	9
Tashrif biyarid (plural second person-informal-polite )	5	0	10	1	7
.....	6	0	1	0	0
sum		11	33	11	33

10.2 Invite a man or woman in the park to come to your home or office.

option	code	inviting your male music master by		inviting your female music master by	
		male	female	male	female
biya(singular second person)	1	0	1	0	0
biyayn(plural second person-informal)	2	7	12	4	15
biyayid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	2	2	2
Tashrif biyarin(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	4	7	4	9
Tashrif biyarid (plural second person-informal-polite )	5	0	10	1	7
.....	6	0	1	0	0
sum		11	33	11	33

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11. How to use the different forms of "amadan (to come) " for first singular person (intimated).

11-1 you tell your male or female cousin you will go to see her or him.

option	code	A man is told by		A woman is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I will come	1	10	32	10	34
Khedmat (I will miresam be in your service)	2	1	3	1	2
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

11-2 You tell your male or female colleague you will go to see her or him.

option	code	male colleague is told by		female colleague is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I will come	1	8	20	10	26
Khedmat (I will miresam be in your service)	2	3	14	1	8
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	34	11	34

12. How to use the different forms of "amadan (to come) " for first singular person (non-intimated).

12-1 You tell your male or female music master you will go to see her or him.

option	code	male music master is told by		female music master is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I will come	1	7	14	5	16
Khedmat (I will miresam be in your service)	2	3	18	5	17
.....	3	1	0	1	0
Sum		11	32	11	33

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12.2 You tell someone in the park (lady and gentleman) you will go to see her or him.

option	code	A man is told by		A woman is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I will come	1	7	18	8	21
Khedmat (I will miresam be in your service)	2	4	13	3	10
.....	3	0	1	0	1
Sum		11	32	11	32

13. How to use the simple past of " goftan(to say) " for second singular person(intimated).

13-1 you say your male or female cousin that he or she has already told you something.

option	code	Male cousin is told by		Female cousin is told by	
		male	female	male	female
gofti(singular second person)	1	5	4	11	22
goftin(plural second person-informal)	2	6	27	9	10
goftid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	3	0	3
farmudīn(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	0	1	0	0
farmudīd(plural second person-informal-polite)	5	0	0	0	0
.....	6	0	0	0	0
sum		11	35	11	35

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13.2 You tell a colleague (lady and gentleman) that he or she has already told you something.

option	code	Male colleague is told by		Female colleague is told by	
		male	female	male	female
gofti(singular second person)	1	3	0	1	9
goftin(plural second person-informal)	2	6	21	7	18
goftid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	6	2	3
farmudīn(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	2	4	1	5
farmudīd(plural second person-informal-polite)	5	0	4	0	0
.....	6	0	0	0	0
sum		11	35	11	35

14. How to use the simple past of " goftan(to say) " for second singular person (non-intimated).

14.1 You tell the music master (lady and gentleman) he or she has already told you something.

option	code	Male music master is told by		Female music master is told by	
		male	female	male	female
gofti(singular second person)	1	0	0	0	0
goftin(plural second person-informal)	2	9	14	7	15
goftid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	6	2	7
farmudīn(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	2	6	2	7
farmudīd(plural second person-informal-polite)	5	0	7	0	4
.....	6	0	0	0	0
sum		11	33	11	33

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14.2 You tell someone in the park (lady and gentleman) that he has already told you something.

option	code	man in the park is told by		Woman in the park is told by	
		male	female	male	female
gofti(singular second person)	1	0	0	2	1
goftin(plural second person-informal)	2	9	16	7	17
goftid(plural second person-formal)	3	0	3	0	6
famudin(singular second person-polite form of come)	4	1	3	1	5
famudid(plural second person-informal-polite)	5	1	10	1	3
.....	6	0	0	0	0
sum		11	32	11	32

15. How to use different forms of verb " goftan(to say)" for first person singular (intimated):

15-1 you say your male or female cousin you have already told him or her something.

option	code	Male cousin is told by		Female cousin is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I said	1	11	33	11	35
Arz kardam (polite form of " I said")	2	0	2	0	0
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

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15-2 You tell a colleague (lady and gentleman) you have already told him or her something.

option	code	Male colleague is told by		Female colleague is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I said	1	8	25	9	28
Arz kardam (polite form of "I said")	2	3	10	2	7
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	35	11	35

16. How to use different forms of verb " goftan(to say)" for first person singular (non-intimated):

16.1 You tell male or female music master you have already told him or her something.

option	code	Male music master is told by		Female music master is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I said	1	8	18	6	23
Arz kardam (polite form of "I said")	2	3	14	5	10
.....	3	0	1	0	0
Sum		11	33	11	33

16.2 You tell a man or woman in the park you have already told him or her something.

option	code	A man in the park is told by		A woman in the park is told by	
		male	female	male	female
I said	1	7	20	1	2
Arz kardam (polite form of "I said")	2	4	12	2	1
.....	3	0	0	0	0
Sum		11	32	3	3

**Conclusion and review of research hypotheses:**

## 1 Testing of the first hypothesis

There is a significant difference in the use of the addressed forms to refer to the second person singular between men and women.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female	35	۲۰/۵۷	. / . . ۲	- ۳ / . ۹	different
	male	11	۳۲/۸۲			
Addressing your male cousin	Female male	35	۲۵/۴۶	. / . ۱	- ۲ / ۴۶	different
		11	۱۷/۲۷			
Addressing your female music master	Female male	32	۱۹/۹۷	. / . . ۷	- ۲ / ۶۸	different
		11	۲۷/۹۱			
Addressing your male music master	Female male	33	۲۲/۳۹	. / ۹۱	- . / ۱۲	No difference
		11	۲۲/۸۲			
Addressing your female colleague	Female male	35	۲۱/۹۹	. / . ۸	- ۱ / ۷۳	No difference
		11	۲۸/۳۲			
Addressing your male colleague	Female male	35	۲۴/۶۴	. / ۱۲	- ۱ / ۵۶	No difference
		11	۱۹/۸۶			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female male	32	۲۱/۱۷	. / ۱۹	- ۱ / ۳۳	No difference
		11	۲۴/۴۱			
Addressing a man in the park	Female male	32	۲۲/۳۸	. / ۶۵	- . / ۴۶	No difference
		11	۲۰/۹۱			

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## 2 Testing of the second hypothesis

There is a significant difference between men and women in the use of the addressed form to refer to the first person singular.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female	35	23/50	1/000	0/000	No difference
	male	11	23/50			
Addressing your male cousin	Female	35	23/66	.58	-0/56	No difference
	male	11	23/00			
Addressing your female music master	Female	32	20/67	0/02	-2/35	different
	male	11	25/86			
Addressing your male music master	Female	33	22/39	0/37	-0/89	No difference
	male	11	22/82			
Addressing your female colleague	Female	35	23/16	0/38	-0/98	No difference
	male	11	24/59			
Addressing your male colleague	Female	35	23/29	0/76	-0/31	No difference
	male	11	24/18			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female	32	21/69	0/64	-0/46	No difference
	male	11	22/91			
Addressing a man in the park	Female	32	21/86	0/85	-.20	No difference
	male	11	22/41			

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### 3 Testing the third hypothesis

There is a significant difference between men and women in how to use the different imperative forms of verb "dadan (to give) "for the singular audience.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female	35	20/67	0/004	-2/89	different
	male	11	32/50			
Addressing your male cousin	Female male	35	25/16	0/08	-1/77	No difference
		11	18/23			
Addressing your female music master	Female male	33	22/76	0/80	-0/25	No difference
		11	21/73			
Addressing your male music master	Female male	33	24/20	0/11	-1/62	No difference
		11	17/41			
Addressing your female colleague	Female male	34	۲۱/۹۹	0/48	-0/70	No difference
		11	۲۸/۳۲			
Addressing your male colleague	Female male	34	۲۴/۶۴	0/03	-2/12	different
		11	۱۹/۸۶			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female male	32	۲۱/۱۷	0/58	-0/55	No difference
		11	۲۴/۴۱			
Addressing a man in the park	Female male	32	۲۲/۳۸	0/34	-0/96	No difference
		11	۲۰/۹۱			

### 4 Examination of the fourth hypothesis

There is a meaningful difference in the use of the simple past of

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verb "dadan (to give) " for the first singular person between men and women .

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female male	35	23/50	1/000	0/000	No difference
		11	23/50			
Addressing your male cousin	Female male	35	23/81	0/42	-0/80	No difference
		11	22/50			
Addressing your female music master	Female male	33	22/17	0/71	-0/37	No difference
		11	23/50			
Addressing your male music master	Female male	31	21/94	0/28	-1/07	No difference
		11	18/10			
Addressing your female colleague	Female male	33	23/33	0/18	-1/36	No difference
		11	20/00			
Addressing your male colleague	Female male	34	23/12	0/89	-0/14	No difference
		11	22/64			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female male	32	21/38	0/47	-0/72	No difference
		11	23/82			
Addressing a man in the park	Female male	32	22/06	0/95	-0/07	No difference
		11	21/82			

## 5 Examination of the fifth hypothesis

There is a meaningful difference in the use of the verb" amadan (to come) " for a singular audience between men and women.

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variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female male	35	21/66	0/07	-1/84	No difference
		11	29/36			
Addressing your male cousin	Female male	35	25/56	0/03	-2/16	different
		11	16/95			
Addressing your female music master	Female male	33	22/62	0/91	-0/12	No difference
		11	22/14			
Addressing your male music master	Female male	33	24/27	0/09	-1/68	No difference
		11	17/18			
Addressing your female colleague	Female male	35	23/10	0/69	-0/40	No difference
		11	24/77			
Addressing your male colleague	Female male	35	26/06	0/01	-2/48	different
		11	15/36			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female male	32	22/06	0/95	-0/06	No difference
		11	21/82			
Addressing a man in the park	Female male	32	23/64	0/11	-1/60	No difference
		11	17/23			

## 6. Examination of the sixth hypothesis

There is a meaningful difference in the use of the verb " amadan (to come) " for first singular person between men and women.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female male	35	23/16	0/38	-0/88	No difference
		11	24/59			
Addressing your male cousin	Female male	35	23/47	0/96	-0/05	No difference
		11	23/59			
Addressing your female music master	Female male	33	22/08	0/67	-0/43	No difference
		11	23/77			
Addressing your male music master	Female male	32	22/81	0/41	-0/83	No difference
		11	19/64			
Addressing your female colleague	Female male	34	23/79	0/30	-1/03	No difference
		11	20/55			
Addressing your male colleague	Female male	34	23/76	0/41	-0/82	No difference
		11	20/64			
Addressing a man in the park	Female male	32	22/44	0/63	-0/48	No difference
		11	20/73			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female male	32	22/47	0/63	-0/49	No difference
		11	20/64			

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### 7. Examination of the seventh hypothesis

There is a meaningful difference in the use of the simple past of the verb " goftan (to say) " for a singular audience between men and women.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female	35	21/43	0/04	-2/10	different
	male	11	30/09			
Addressing your male cousin	Female male	35	25/71	0/01	-2/53	different
		11	16/45			
Addressing your female music master	Female male	33	23/74	0/23	-1/20	different
		11	18/77			
Addressing your male music master	Female male	33	24/70	0/03	-2/14	different
		11	15/91			
Addressing your female colleague	Female male	35	22/71	0/44	-0/78	No difference
		11	26/00			
Addressing your male colleague	Female male	35	25/54	0/04	-2/07	different
		11	17/00			
Addressing a man in the park	Female male	32	23/61	0/11	-1/58	No difference
		11	17/32			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female male	32	23/77	0/08	-1/77	No difference
		11	16/86			

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### 8. Examination of the eighth hypothesis

There is a meaningful difference in the use of the verb "goftan (to say)" for the first singular person between men and women.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing your female cousin	Female	35	23/50	1/00	0/000	No difference
	male	11	23/50			
Addressing your male cousin	Female	35	23/81	0/42	-0/80	No difference
	male	11	22/50			
Addressing your female music master	Female	33	21/67	0/36	-0/91	No difference
	male	11	25/00			
Addressing your male music master	Female	33	23/55	0/28	-1/09	No difference
	male	11	19/36			
Addressing your female colleague	Female	35	23/60	0/90	-0/13	No difference
	male	11	23/18			
Addressing your male colleague	Female	35	23/57	0/93	-0/08	No difference
	male	11	23/27			
Addressing a woman in the park	Female	4	1/50	0/72	-0/38	No difference
	male	3	1/67			
Addressing a man in the park	Female	32	22/06	0/95	-0/07	No difference
	male	11	21/82			

### 9. Testing the ninth hypothesis

The verbal substitution of verbs in the language of compliment with a non-linguistic variable indicates correlation with intimacy.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Addressing her or him	intimated	188	151/01	0/000	-7/49	correlated
	non-intimated	175	215/29			
Addressing yourself in front of her or him	intimated	188	174/12	0/005	-2/83	correlated
	non-intimated	175	190/47			
Ask her to give you s.th.	intimated	186	143/11	0/000	-7/78	correlated
	non-intimated	176	222/07			
Ask her or him to give you s.th.	intimated	185	160/94	0/000	-4/86	correlated
	non-intimated	173	199/34			
Telling her or him you gave her or him s.th.	intimated	188	145/70	0/000	-7/40	correlated
	non-intimated	176	221/81			
Inviting her or him to your home or office	intimated	186	157/13	0/000	-5/57	correlated
	non-intimated	175	206/37			
telling her or him you will visit her or him	intimated	188	147/45	0/000	-7/21	correlated
	non-intimated	176	219/93			
Saying her or him that you said her or him s.th.	intimated	188	147/11	0/000 5/17	-	correlated
	non-intimated	140	187/85			

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### 10. Testing of the tenth hypothesis

Use of plural suffix in verbs referring to a singular audience is correlated with non-linguistic gender variable.

variable	gender	n.	Average	Sig	t	Result
Ask her or him to give you s.th.	Female male	219	153/23	0/15	-1/45	No correlation
		79	139/15			
Inviting her or him to your home or office	Female male	233	161/51	0/02	-2/30	correlated
		77	137/31			
Saying her or him that s/he has already told you s.th.	Female male	234	162/93	0/001	-3/22	correlated
		75	130/27			

### Conclusions:

The results are obtained out of quantitative analysis of the data of this research and all of them are based on the figures of the tables and charts. Obviously, due to the limited sample population in this study, its generalization to the whole society should be done with caution and certainly to achieve more reliable results, a larger scale research should be done. The findings showed that the vocabulary replacement of all chosen verbs is correlated with the gender variable. This also applies to the pronouns. The above result is the same for the pronouns and its relation with the intimacy variable. In the case of vocabulary replacement of verbs and its relation to intimacy variables, it can be said that the replacement of verbs is correlated with intimacy. So it is suggested that this research be done in other situations and also in the case of other samples, taking into account other sociological components, and the results can be explained in a comparative way.

الملخص

تطرق هذه الدراسة الى الاختلافات اللفظية بين الرجال والنساء وتأثير العلاقة الحميمة غير اللغوية في التفاعلات بين الجنسين في استخدام المجاملات اللغوية. كان عدد

افراد عينة الدراسة ٨٠ شخصا (٤٠ رجلا و ٤٠ من النساء) الذين تم اختيارهم عشوائيا من بين المعلمات و المعلمين الذين يدرسون في مختلف المدارس في مدينة قائن. تم إجراء هذا التحليل بدراسة ميدانية على أساس أخذ العينات من افراد العينة و إعداد استبيان ثم تم استخدام اختبار t لمقارنة وسائل المجموعتين وتم تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج pc / spss. تتألف المجاملات من الأفعال والضمائر التي يستبدل بها المتحدثون الفارسيون الأفعال والضمائر المحايدة من أجل خفض أنفسهم و رفع جمهورهم. و الافعال التي يستخدمها المتحدث بصيغة الجمع للمخاطب تعتبر مجاملات لغوية أيضا. تستبدل الافعال و الضمائر من صيغة المفرد الى صيغة الجمع وفقا لمتغيرات الجنس و العلاقات الحميمة بين الطرفين.

كلمات البحث: العلاقة الحميمة ، الجنس ، المجاملات ، اللغة الفارسية

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