List of verbs

Most Dari complex predicates are exactly the same as Farsi (ignoring systematic phonological differences). There are three families of exceptions:

1- Farsi verb for which there doesn't seem to be an exact Dari equivalent:

- "xedmat residan" (to pay a visit to someone, *honorific*)
- "xaali bastan" (to fib)

2- Cases where the Dari equivalent is different:

- Farsi "harf zadan" vs. Dari "gap zadan" (to speak)
- Farsi "panaah bordan" vs. Dari "panaah xaastan" (to seek refuge)
- Farsi "garm gereftan" vs. Dari "garm jushidan" (to act friendly)
- Farsi "vel kardan" vs. Dari "eelaa kardan" (to let go)
- Farsi "ghel xordan" vs. Dari "lool xordan" (to roll)

3- Cases where the Farsi verb exists but is less common in Dari and another verb is usually used in Dari instead:

- Farsi "zamin xordan" vs. Dari "aftidan" (to fall, to trip)
- Farsi "bozorg kardan" vs. Dari "kalaan kardan" (to raise (a child))
- Farsi "hadar raftan" vs. Dari "zaaye' shodan" (to be wasted)
- Farsi "gher aamadan" vs. Dari "kamarak zadan" (to dance, to show reluctance)
- Farsi "vool xordan" vs. Dari "shorak xordan" (to move slightly and continuously)

Causative verbs

Most verbs worked in exactly the same way as Farsi.

For some of the verbs our consultant gives other equivalents in Dari, but it's not clear whether that means the Farsi version does not exist in Dari or not:

- Farsi "xaabidan -> xaabaandan", Dari "xow kardan -> xaabaandan" (to sleep)
- Farsi "cheshidan -> cheshaandan", Dari "maze kardan -> cheshaandan" (to sleep)

For one verb our consultant did not like the causative form: "pusidan -> pusaandan" (to rot)

For one verb our consultant prefers a complex predicate equivalent of a common Farsi heavy verb: Farsi "charxidan -> charxaandan" vs. Dari "dawr xordan -> dawr daadan"

For one verb our consultant formed the causative from adding the suffix to the past stem of the verb (instead of the present stem): "gashtan -> gashtaandan" (to spin)

Passives

All passive forms made by using participle+"shod" (instead of changing the light verb) were accepted by her for complex predicates. The question was asked for 10 different verbs. Two of them are shown below:

Shekast daad -> "shekast daade shod" vs. Farsi "shekast xord (was defeated)

Por kard -> "por karde shod" vs. Farsi "por shod" (was filled)

Separability

Gush kasi nakard: NO

Gush saaraa nakard: OK

Gush man nakardam: ?

Gush in aadamaa nakardan: ?

This is how she responded to the first few sentences. For all of the remaining sentences with scrambling of this kind, her response was to give us the canonical word order instead. These sentences included all forms of NVEs (nouns, PPs, etc.) and all forms of inserted items ("kasi", "in aadamaa", "Ali", etc.).

Resultative constructions

She considers the sentences that are given to her as grammatical, and she agrees with the resultative interpretation of them.

Ellipsis

Her answers are exactly like our own judgments. For the particularly interesting case in which "yaad gereftan" and "tamiz kardan" seemed to behave differently, this is how she responds:

bahaar lesaan o yaad gereft, vali alefbaa ro ~~[yaad]~~ nagereft: OK, but it's not common. We usually put "yaad" there.

bahaar mizaa ro paak kard vali panjera ro ~~[paak]~~ nakard: OK (without any additional comments)