TÍTULO: Comparando el dialecto de Abadeh Tashk y el idioma persa.

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RESUMEN: Este artículo es un estudio comparativo en términos de gramática, adjetivo, caso genitivo, números, pronombre, infinitivo, sufijos y prefijos, aplicación de verbos, oraciones, estrés y comparación léxica; de hecho, este documento ha comparado luri y persa. El dialecto de Luri, que es la base para el dialecto Abadeh Tashk, tiene un estrecho vínculo gramatical y léxico con el persa moderno. Este artículo también examinó los procesos fonológicos (cambios), como la sustitución, elección, la metátesis y la contracción, que se describen en detalle en el texto. En cuanto a la búsqueda del autor, hasta el momento no se ha realizado una investigación completa sobre el tema mencionado, y esto es mientras se pueden ver los cambios en todos sus aspectos.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Dialecto de Abadeh Tashk, lenguaje persa, diferencias gramaticales, comparación léxica, vocales.

TITLE: Comparing the dialect of Abadeh Tashk and Persian language.

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ABSTRACT: This paper is a comparative study in terms of grammar, adjective, genitive case, numbers, pronoun, infinitive, suffixes and prefixes, application of verbs, sentence, stress, and lexical comparison; in fact, this paper has compared Luri and persian. Luri dialect, which is the ground for Abadeh Tashk dialect, has a close grammatical and lexical bond with modern persian. This paper has also examined phonological processes (changes), such as substitution, elision, metathesis, and contraction which are discussed in detail in the text. As far as the author has searched, no full research has been conducted so far on the mentioned subject, and this is while changes can be seen in all its aspects.

INTRODUCTION.

Throughout history, always many factors have led to the influence of different languages of the world on one another. Aside from the close relationship between Indian and European languages and their abundant common points, there aren't many languages that are far from the above issue. Iranian dialects are a huge part of cultural treasures of the country, and maintenance, guarding and exploitation of these dialects is the responsibility of those who are interested in Iranian culture. These dialects are a complete mirror of the culture of people who have lived in a vast territory of Iran throughout history, and it is truly a worthy and good capital, which contains the identity of our nation. The dialect of Abadeh Tashk is derived from Luri dialect and Luri dialect is a member of south-west Iranian languages group, that both of them (Luri and Persian language) are the continuation of Middle Persian.

Today, Luri dialect in the considered region is more or less getting extinct. Although it has affected the Persian accent of Abadeh Tashk people, but not many people still speak Luri dialect. In this paper, it has been tried to have a comparison between the dialect of this region and Persian language, and to investigate various examples in terms of grammar, lexical comparison, difference in vowels, difference in consonant types, etc.

DEVELOPMENT.

Grammatical comparison.

In terms of grammar, there are the following similarities between "Abadeh Tashk dialect" and "Persian language", that some of them have a small difference mostly as reduction and enhancement or phonetic change:

A. The sign for comparative and superlative adjectives, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Better	$bex-tar$	$beh-tar$
The best	$bex-tarin$	$beh-tarin$

B. The order in genitive case, and adjective case, and the preposition between them, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
My hand	$das-e\ man$	$dast-e\ man$
Cool weather	$hav\bar{a}-ye\ x\bar{a}nek$	$hav\bar{a}-ye\ xonak$

C. main numbers, ordinal numbers, and fractional numbers and their place as a numerical affiliate, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Three cows	$so-gow$	$se-g\bar{a}v$
The fourth door	$\check{c}\,ar\min-dar$	$\check{c}\,ah\bar{a}r\min-dar$

D. Separate and continuous personal pronouns, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
You	te	to
Your cow	$gowet$	$g\bar{a}vat$

E. Infinitive sign, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Eating	$xard-an$	$xord-an$
Sleeping	$xowsid-an$	$x\bar{a}bid-an$

F. Prefixes of mood and negation in verbs, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Read	$be-x\bar{u}n$	$be-x\bar{a}n$
Don't read	$na-x\bar{u}n$	$na-x\bar{a}n$

G. Application of the auxiliary verbs of "be" $/bidan/$ in past perfect tense and subjunctive verbs, and "get" $/\check{s}edan/$ in passive verbs, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
[I] had gone	$rafte-bidam$	$rafte-b\bar{u}dam$
[I] was seen	$dide-\check{s}edam$	$dide-\check{s}odam$

H. Some prepositions and conjunctions, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
With	$b\bar{a}$	$b\bar{a}$
That	ke	ke
But	$vali$	$vali$

I. The structure of derivative and combinative verbs in terms of derivative prefixes and suffixes, with non-verb elements, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
[You] took it	$var da\check{s}ti$	$bard\bar{a}\check{s}ti$
[It] flew	$b\bar{a}l - gereft$	$parv\bar{a}z - kard$

J. Adjustment of Subject and verb in terms of person and number, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
You said [one person]	$te - gofti$	$to - gofti$
You said [more than one person]	$\check{s}em\bar{a} - goftin$	$\check{s}om\bar{a} - goftid$

K. The place of predicate in linking sentences, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
The weather is dark	$hav\bar{a} - t\bar{a}rike$	$h\bar{a}va - t\bar{a}rik - ast$

Comparison in terms of prosody.

A. Stress in noun, adjective, preposition, pronoun, number, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
(Noun) Tree	*derxt*	*deraxt*
(Adjective) Wise	*dānā*	*dānā*
(Preposition) But	*valī*	*valī*
(Simple past) Slept	*xowsīd*	*xābid*

B. Syllable structure for example:

Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
/cv/	*/cv/*
/cvc/	*/cvc/*
/cvcc/	*/cvcc/*

Lexical comparison.

The words in this dialect, compared to Persian words, can be divided into three groups:

A. The ones which are totally different, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Father	*bowo*	*Pedar*
Sister	*dede*	*Khahar*
Brother	*kākā*	*Baradar*

B. The ones which are totally the same, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Pain	*dard*	*dard*
Cold	*sard*	*sard*
Dark	*tarik*	*tarik*

C. The ones which have phonetic difference with each other; these differences are the following types:

1. Difference in phone types, which is divided into two groups:

A. Difference in vowels which is:

The $/\bar{a}/$ before nasal consonants meaning /m/ and /n/ in Persian is turned to $/\bar{u}/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect: $\bar{a} \rightarrow \bar{u}$

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Soul	*Jūn*	*Jān*
Dinner	*š ū m*	*š ā m*
Comb	*š ū ne*	*š ā ne*
Clothe	*Jūme*	*Jāme*
Cup	*Jūm*	*Jām*

$/\bar{a}/$ in Persian, compared to $/a/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect, can be seen in the following example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Tooman	*teman*	*tūmān*

$/\bar{a}/$ in Persian before the consonant $/h/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in the same: $\bar{a} \rightarrow a/[h]$

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Road	*rā(h)*	*rāh*
Hat	*kolā(h)*	*kolāh*
Straw	*kā(h)*	*kāh*

The $/a/$ in Persian, when comes before the consonant $/b/$ is usually turned to the compound vowel $/ow/$, and $/b/$ is also omitted: $a \rightarrow ow/[b]$

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Lip	*Low*	*Lab*
Water	*ow*	*āb*
Night	*š ow*	*š ab*
Fever	*tow*	*tab*
Green	*sowz*	*sabz*
Partridge	*kowk*	*kabk*

/a/ in Persian compared to /e/ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English.	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Iron	*ā hen*	*ā han*
Henna	*hena*	*hanā*

In this dialect the /a/ which exists in Persian at the beginning of some words, is omitted:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Pomegranate	*nār*	*anār*

/o/ in Persian compared to /e/ in this dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Enemy	*de š man*	*do š man*
High	*belan*	*boland*
Daughter	*dextar*	*doxtar*
Cruelty	*zelm*	*zolm*

$/o/$ in Persian compared to $/\bar{a}/$ in this dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Cool	*xānek*	*xonak*
Stale	*kāne*	*kohne*

$/\bar{u}/$ in Persian compared to $/i/$ in this dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Needle	*sizan*	*sūzan*
Chicken	*Jije*	*Jūje*

$/\bar{u}/$ in Persian compared to $/o/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Burning	*sox*tan	*sūx*tan
Sewing	*dox*tan	*dūx*tan

$/i/$ in Persian compared to $/e/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Pour	*rex*tan	*rix*tan
Sift	*bex*tan	*bix*tan

B. Difference in consonant types:

$/b/$ in Persian compared to $/f/$ and $/v/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in the following words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Recording	*zaft*	*zabt*
Ax	*ta var*	*tabar*
On	*var*	*bar*

/d/ in Persian compared to /t/ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Kick	*laɣat*	*lagad*

/d/ in Persian at the end of some words is omitted in this dialect:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Several	*čan*	*čand*
High	*belan*	*boland*
Early	*zi*	*zūd*
Clause	*ban*	*band*
Read	*xon*	*xānd*

/f/ in Persian compared to /b/ in this dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Half	*nesb*	*nesf*

/h/ in Persian compared to /x/ in this dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Better	*bextar*	*behtar*

Neutralization of the phonemes $/m/$ and $/n/$ before the consonant $/b/$, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Saturday	šambed	šanbe
Cotton	pambe	panbe
Tail fat	dombe	donbe
Pulpit	mambar	manbar

$/r/$ in Persian compared to $/l/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Bitumen	γil	γir
Hunting	šekāl	šekār
Wool	kolk	kork
Leaf	balg	barg
Venus	zahle	zahre

$/ž/$ in Persian compared to $/j/$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect, for example:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Manijeh	manije	maniže
Gendarme	Jāndārm	žāndārm

Difference in the number of phones.

Omission of the $/t/$ in Persian at the end of some words in Abadeh Tashk dialect:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Right	*rās*	*rāst*
Wanted	*xās*	*xāst*
Skin	*pūs*	*pūst*
Hand	*das*	*dast*
Drunk	*mas*	*mast*

Omission of $/h/$ in Persian in the following word:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Four	*čār*	*čahār*

Replacement of the two side consonants in the ending consonant cluster in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Cancellation	*faxs*	*fasx*
Ceiling	*safγ*	*saγf*
Photo	*ask*	*aks*
Lock	*γolf*	*γofl*
Rate	*nexr*	*nerx*
Shoulder	*keft*	*ketf*

Difference in consonants or vowels of some similar words:

$\bar{a}$ in Persian is turned to ey in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Mirror	*eyne*	*āyene*

a in Persian is turned to $\bar{a}$ in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Bride	$\bar{a}r\bar{u}s$	$ar\bar{u}s$

$\bar{a}$ in Persian is turned to ow in Abadeh Tashk dialect in some words:

English	Abadeh Tashk dialect	Persian
Water	ow	$\bar{a}b$
Sleep	xow	$x\bar{a}b$
Bile	$zardow$	$zard\bar{a}b$

Phonological processes in Abadeh Tashk dialect.

The changes which are created due to combination of phones in words are called phonetic processes. Persian phonetic changes have existed in ancient Persian, Middle Persian, and modern Persian, that some of them can be mentioned: omission of some phonemes, substitution (conversion of some phonemes to other phonemes); or even in some words, there is more than one change, for example: (substitution and elision, substitution and metathesis, metathesis and elision, etc.). In this dialect, like all languages, the mentioned phonetic evolutions occur.

In Abadeh Tashk dialect, obvious phonetic changes occur, such that in many words, a consonant is substituted by another consonant, namely, "substitution" occurs in them, or some consonants are omitted meaning that "elision" occurs in them, and in some cases, two consonants are displaced meaning that "metathesis" occurs in them, and sometimes "contraction" occurs in a word; sometimes also more than one change occurs in a word at the same time, namely: metathesis and elision, substitution and metathesis, substitution and contraction, or etc.

Examples.

Examples of various types of phonetic changes are presented below:

Elision.

The process of omission of some consonants in Abadeh Tashk dialect:

- Initial elision: omission of a at the beginning of word: $an\bar{a}r = n\bar{a}r$ (pomegranate); $\bar{a}ta\check{s} = ta\check{s}$ (fire)

- Middle elision: omission of d at the middle of word: $gandom = gannem$ (wheat); $r\bar{u}dx\bar{a}ne = r\bar{u}x\bar{u}ne$ (river); $han\bar{a}band\bar{a}n = hen\bar{a}ban\bar{u}n$ (Hanabandan)

-Final elision:

- Omission of t in st group: $m\bar{a}st = m\bar{a}s$ (yogurt); $estek\bar{a}n = esk\bar{a}m$ (glass); $dastgah = dasga$ (machine); $\check{s}ast = \check{s}as$ (washed); $dast = das$ (hand); $hast = has$ (is); $nist = ni$ (is not); $mast = mas$ (drunken); $p\bar{u}st = p\bar{u}s$ (skin); $dastp\bar{a}\check{c}e = dasp\bar{a}\check{c}e$ (hasty); $dastedaste = dassedasse$ (group-by-group); $dastm\bar{a}l = dasm\bar{a}l$ (napkin); $r\bar{a}st = r\bar{a}s$ (right); $dorost = deres$ (true); $dastnam\bar{a}z = dasnem\bar{a}z$ (ablution); $dastband = dasban$ (bracelet).

- Omission of t in st group: $d\bar{a}\check{s}t = d\bar{a}\check{s}$ (had); $ha\check{s}tsad = ha\check{s}sad$ (eight hundred); $he\check{s}t = he\check{s}$ (put); $pes t\bar{a}n = pes\bar{u}n$ (breast).

-Omission of d in nd group: $\gamma and = \gamma an$ (sugar); $and\bar{a}ze = ann\bar{a}ze$ (size) (substitution has also occurred); $m\bar{a}nde = monne$ (remainder); $boland = belan$ (high); $bande = banne$ (servant) (elision and substitution); $xande = xanne$ (laugh); $band = ban$ (clause); $g\bar{u}sfand = gosban$ (Sheep); $labxand = low-xan$ (smile) (also omission of b in lab); $navand = nava$ (Peganum harmala); $dastband = dasbav$ (bracelet); $x\bar{a}nd = xon$ (read); $sfand = sfan$ (Esfand); $\check{c}and = \check{c}an$ (several).

-Omission of d in the group $dozd = dez : zd$ (thief).

- Omission of d at the end, after high vowel $z\bar{u}d = zi : \bar{u}$ (early).

- Omission of z at the end of the word after vowels: $\check{c}iz = \check{c}i$ (thing); $emr\bar{u}z = emr\bar{u}$ (today); $dir\bar{u}z = dir\bar{u}$ (yesterday); $dor\bar{u}z = derr\bar{u}$ (two days); $han\bar{u}z = hani$ (still).

- Omission of h at the end of the word after vowels: $g\bar{a}h = ga$ (sometimes).

- Omission of h in some words before r : $\gamma ahr = \gamma ar$ (miff); $mehr = mer$ (affection); $mahr = mar$ (dowry); $\check{c}\bar{a}h\bar{a}r = \check{c}\bar{a}r$ (four).

- Omission of h in some words after the consonant n : $tanh\bar{a} = tan\bar{a}$ (alone).

- Omission of h in some words after low vowel a : $zahre = zale$ (Venus).

- Omission of h in some words after the consonant b : $sobh = sob$ (morning).

- Omission of h in some words after the consonant l : $solh = sol$ (peace)

- Omission of b after vowels at the end of words: $d\bar{u}sab = d\bar{u}\check{s}ow$ (douche); $d\bar{u}\gamma\bar{a}b = d\bar{u}\gamma ow$ (grout).

- Omission of f in a number of words: $g\bar{u}sfand = gosban$ (sheep).

- Omission of b at the end of some words: $lab = low$ (lip).

- Omission of h between two vowels or after consonant: $zahmat = zamat$ (trouble); $rahmat = ramat$ (mercy).

- Omission of u between two l : $g\bar{u}l\bar{u}le = g\bar{u}lle$ (bullet).

- Omission of h after vowel o : $kohne = k\bar{a}ne$ (stale).

- Omission of high vowel $\bar{a}$ at the middle of word: $xej\bar{a}lat = xojelat$ (shame).

- Omission of still letters especially at the end of words: $ketf = kat$ (shoulder); $du\gamma = du$ (dough); $talx = tal$ (bitter); $sost = ses$ (loose).

Substitution (transformation).

In some words, a consonant is converted to another consonant. For example:

- Conversion of b to v: $tabar = ta\,var$ (ax); $xabar = xa\,var$ (news); $b\bar{a}z = v\bar{a}z$ (open); $bar = var$ (on).

- Conversion of r to l: $par\,v\bar{a}r = pal\,v\bar{a}r$ (fattening); $zarar = zalal$ (harm); $zanjir = zanjir$ (chain); $zahre = zale$ (Venus; as a metaphor for courage); $t\bar{a}r = t\bar{a}l$ (strand, hair strand); $\hat{y}ir = \hat{y}il$ (bitumen); $barg = balg$ (leaf); $kork = kolk$ (wool); $\check{s}ek\bar{a}r = \check{s}ek\bar{a}l$ (hunting).

- Conversion of b to f: $nab\check{s} = naf\check{s}$ (corner); $sabt = saft$ (register); $zabt = zaft$ (record); $tan\bar{a}b = tan\bar{a}f$ (rope).

- Conversion of d to z: $xedmat = xezmat$ (service); $badz\bar{a}t = bazz\bar{a}t$ (villain).

- Conversion of s to z: $tasbi = tazbi$ (rosary), or in the same word, conversion of s to v and conversion of b to z: $tasbi = tavzi$ (rosary).

- Conversion of n to b: $donbe = dombe$ (tail fat).

- Conversion of s to $\check{s}$: $k\bar{a}sni = k\bar{a}\check{s}ni$ (succor).

- Conversion of f to b: $nesf = nesb$ (half)

- Conversion of f to d: $f\bar{a}tameh = f\bar{a}dme$ (Fatemeh)

- Conversion of g to γ: $lagad = la\gamma at$ (kick)

- Conversion of h to x: $bahtar = bextar$ (better)

- Conversion of b to d: $badbaxt = baddaxt$ (miserable)

- Conversion of x to h: $x\bar{u}ne = h\bar{u}ne$ (house)

- Conversion of n to m : $anb\bar{a}r = amb\bar{a}r$ (warehouse); $\check{s}anbe = \check{s}mbe$ (Saturday); $p\bar{a}nsad = pomsad$ (five hundred); $\check{c}anbar = \check{c}ambar$ (collarbone); $menbar = member$ (pulpit); $panbe = pambe$ (cotton).

- Conversion of j to $\check{z}$: $maj\bar{a}l = me\check{z}\bar{a}l$ (opportunity)

- Conversion of k to y : $akbar = aybar$ (Akbar)

- Conversion of $\check{z}$ to j : $mani\check{z}e = manije$ (Manijeh)

- Conversion of $\bar{u}$ to i : $sot\bar{u}n = setin$ (column); $d\bar{u}d = did$ (smoke); $b\bar{u}d = bid$ (was); $t\bar{u}t = tit$ (berry); $j\bar{u}je = jije$ (chicken); $han\bar{u}z = hani$ (still); $v\bar{a}r\bar{u}ne = v\bar{a}rine$ (reverse); $s\bar{u}zan = sizan$ (needle).

- Conversion of k to γ : $kal\bar{a}\gamma = \gamma al\bar{a}\gamma$ (crow).

- Conversion of k to d : $rok = rod$ (frank).

- Conversion of d to t : $gard = gart$ (powder); $lagad = la\gamma at$ (kick).

- Conversion of γ to x : $ya\gamma e = yaxe$ (collar); $va\gamma ti = vaxti$ (when); $na\gamma\check{s} = nax\check{s}$ (role).

- Conversion of n to m and also conversion of vowel o to e : $donb\bar{a}l = demm\bar{a}l$ (rear); $anbor = ambor$ (pincers); $panbe = pambe$ (cotton); $\check{c}anbar = \check{c}ambar$ (collarbone); $tanbal = tambal$ (lazy); $\check{s}anbe = \check{s}ambe$ (Saturday); $menbar = membar$ (pulpit).

- Conversion of b to the vowel ow : $di\check{s}ab = di\check{s}ow$ (last night).

- Conversion of f to the vowel ow : $afs\bar{a}r = ows\bar{a}r$ (bridle); $deraf\check{s} = derow\check{s}$ (banner).

- Conversion of the vowel $\bar{u}$ to i : $s\bar{u}rat = sirat$ (face).

- Conversion of the vowel e to o in the word: $nefrin = norfin$ (curse).

- Conversion of high vowel $\bar{u}$ to low vowel o : $k\bar{u}f$ tan $= kof$ tan (contuse).

- Conversion of $\check{c}$ to $\check{s}$: $hick\bar{a}r = hi\check{s}k\bar{a}r$ (no work); $\check{c}e\check{c}ize = \check{c}i\check{c}i$ (what).

- Conversion of h to y : $m\bar{a}hi = moyi$ (fish).

- Conversion of p to f : $kaps\bar{u}l = kafs\bar{u}l$ (capsule).

- Conversion of low vowel a to high vowel $\bar{a}$: $am\bar{u} = \bar{a}m\bar{u}$ (uncle); $ar\bar{u}s = \bar{a}r\bar{u}s$ (bride).

- Conversion of low vowel i to the vowel o : rixtan $= rox$tan (pour).

- Conversion of the vowel i to e : $rism\bar{a}n = resm\bar{u}n$ (rope); rixtan $= rex$tan (pour); bixtan $= bex$tan (sift).

- Conversion of b to γ : $\check{c}\bar{u}b = \check{c}\bar{u}\gamma$ (wood).

- Conversion of high vowel $\bar{a}$ to high vowel $\bar{u}$: $rism\bar{a}n = resm\bar{u}n$ (rope); $r\bar{a}n = r\bar{u}n$ (thigh); $r\bar{u}dx\bar{a}ne = r\bar{u}x\bar{u}ne$ (river); $hamm\bar{a}m = ham\bar{u}m$ (bathroom); $d\bar{a}l\bar{a}n = d\bar{a}l\bar{u}n$ (corridor); $z\bar{a}n\bar{u} = z\bar{u}ni$ (knee); $\check{s}\bar{a}ne = \check{s}\bar{u}ne$ (comb); $fenj\bar{a}n = fenj\bar{u}n$ (cup); $yaxd\bar{a}n = yaxd\bar{u}n$ (box); $x\bar{a}m = x\bar{u}m$ (raw); $j\bar{a}m = j\bar{u}m$ (cup).

- Conversion of the vowel $\bar{u}$ to i : $kad\bar{u} = kodi$ (pumpkin); $tar\bar{a}z\bar{u} = terazin$ (scale); $j\bar{u}je = jije$ (chicken); $z\bar{u}d = zi$ (early); $z\bar{a}n\bar{u} = z\bar{u}ni$ (knee); $sot\bar{u}n = setin$ (column); $s\bar{u}zan = sizan$ (needle); $s\bar{u}rat = sirat$ (face); $kuce = kice$ (alley); $v\bar{a}r\bar{u}ne = v\bar{a}rine$ (reverse).

- Conversion of the vowel a to e :

$tar\bar{a}z\bar{u} = terazin$ (scale); $han\bar{a} = hena$ (henna); $tala = tela$ (gold); $\gamma a\check{s}ang = \gamma e\check{s}ang$ (beautiful); $ma\check{z}\bar{a}l = me\check{z}\bar{a}l$ (opportunity); $\bar{a}han = \bar{a}hen$ (iron).

- Conversion of m to n and d to n: *omde = onne* (major).

- Conversion of low vowel a to high vowel $\bar{a}$: *arūs = ārūs* (bride).

- Conversion of high vowel $\bar{a}$ to low vowel o: *xānd = xon* (read).

- Conversion of high vowel $\bar{a}$ to compound vowel ey: *āyene = eyne* (mirror)

- Conversion of s to $č$, j to $č$, and d to t: *masjed = mač čet* (mosque).

- Conversion of low vowel o to high vowel $\bar{a}$: *kohne = kāne* (house); *xonak = xānek* (cool).

- Conversion of low vowel o to low vowel e: *tof = tef* (spit); *xoda = xeda* (God); *doxtar = dextar* (daughter); *sotūn = setin* (column); *šol = šel* (loose); *šomā = šemā* (you); *došman = dešman* (enemy).

- Conversion of high vowel $\bar{a}$ to compound vowel ow: *āb = ow* (water); *xāb = xow* (sleep); *zardāb = zardow* (bile).

Metathesis.

In some words, two consonants are replaced, meaning that "metathesis" occurs in them.

- Replacement of f with l: *γofl = γplf* (lock)

- Replacement of y with l: *barg = balg* (leaf)

- Replacement of f with y: *kofr = korf* (disbelief); *nefrin = norfin* (curse)

- Replacement of f with t: *ketf = koft* (shoulder)

- Replacement of r with x: *nerx = nexr* (rate)

- Replacement of s with y: *kasr = kars* (fraction)

- Replacement of z with r: *nazr = narz* (vow)

- Replacement of t with r: *čatr = čart* (umbrella); *ketr = kert* (kettle); *atr = art* (perfume)

- Replacement of γ with l : $s\breve{o}\gamma l = s\breve{o}l\gamma$ (job)

- Replacement of k with s : $aks = ask$ (photo)

- Replacement of s with x : $nosxe = noxse$ (version); $fasx = faxs$ (cancellation)

- Replacement of b with v : $zebr = zerb$ (rough); $t\bar{u}bre = terbe$ (Tobra); $sabr = sarb$ (patience).

- Replacement of t with l : $satl = salt$ (bucket)

- Replacement of h with r : $mahram = marham$ (intimate)

- Replacement of x with l : $boxl = bolx$ (stinginess)

- Replacement of l with y : $\gamma aly\bar{a}n = \gamma eyl\bar{u}n$ (hookah)

- Replacement of b with v : $nabz = navz$ (pulse)

- Replacement of f with γ : $sa\gamma f = saf\gamma$ (ceiling)

Also, replacement of some vowels:

- Replacement of vowel o with e : $\breve{c}\bar{a}dor = \breve{c}\bar{a}der$ (tent); $tong = teng$ (flagon); $\breve{c}odan = \breve{c}edan$ (cast iron); $oj\bar{a}\gamma = ej\bar{a}\gamma$ (stove); $dom = dom$ (tail); $\bar{a}jor = \bar{a}jer$ (brick).

- Replacement of vowel a with e : $hana = hen\bar{a}$ (henna); $\bar{a}han = \bar{a}hen$ (iron).

- Replacement of vowel a with ow : $sa\,v\bar{a}r = sow\bar{a}r$ (horseman).

- Replacement of high vowel $\bar{u}$ with low vowel i : $\bar{a}s\bar{u}de = \bar{a}side$ (calm).

- Replacement of high vowel $\bar{u}$ with low vowel e : $t\bar{u}bre = terbe$ (Tobra).

- Replacement of low vowel e with low vowel o : $\bar{a}xer = \bar{a}xor$ (The last)

- Replacement of low vowel o with low vowel i : $n\bar{a}zok = n\bar{a}zik$ (thin).

Metathesis and elision.

In some words, there are more than one change, namely, substitution and elision; substitution and metathesis, substitution and contraction, or metathesis and elision or etc. which come along with each other.

-Omission of h in some words before r and replacement of low vowel o with high vowel a : $mohre = m\bar{a}re$ (bead)

Enhancement.

- Enhancement of g to the end of the word: $ney = neyg$ (reed)

- Enhancement of low vowel e to the beginning of the word: $e\check{s}kam$ (pregnant); $e\check{s}nof$ tan (hear); $e\check{s}mordan$ (count).

Substitution and enhancement.

Conversion of n to m and enhancement of d : $\check{s}anbe = \check{s}ambed$ (Saturday).

CONCLUSIONS.

There are some conclusions such as:

➢ According to what was said, the following can be presented as the conclusion of the discussion:

➢ Abadeh Tashk dialect is derived from Luri dialect and is a branch of southwestern Iranian dialects.

➢ Abadeh Tashk dialect, which is based on Luri dialect, is very similar to modern Persian in terms of grammatical and lexical structure.

➢ The words in Abadeh Tashk dialect, compared to formal Persian words, can be divided into three groups: a completely different group, a completely identical group, and a group which have phonetic difference, that this is divided into two parts itself, which has been explained in the text.

> Also, according to what was said, in the mentioned dialect, most of the cases have been related to the processes of "elision", "metathesis", "enhancement", and "metathesis and elision", respectively.

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