The simple infinitives of Class B and their conjugated forms are presented in Tables **32** to **39**.

1.1.3. Class C

The RIIs of Class C of the simple verbs result from a double formal change to the graphic constituents of the RI: omission on the one hand, and alternation on the other. The truncated segment and/or the alternating segment can be composed of one, two or even three graphs. The identity of the truncated segments of the RIs is the primary measure for the sub-categorization of infinitives of Class C.

The graphic formations of segments that have to be changed are as follows:

i. Truncated and alternating segments consist of a single graph. [d] د and [t] ت are the two truncated graphs, and the alternating segments are : [u] و / [ɑ] ا, [o] اُ / [a] اَ, [o] اُ / [i] ى, [x] خ / [z] ز, [x] خ / [s] س, [x] خ / [ʃ] ش, [s] س / [l] ل, [b] ب / [ʃ] ش / [l] ل, [l] ل / [ʃ] ش / [r] ر, [ʃ] ش / [n] ن, [s] س / ه [h], [s] س / [l] ل, [w] و / [f] ف, [f] ف / ب.

Ex.:

Inf. [andudan] اندودَن → RI [andʋd] اندود → RII [andɑ] اندا

Inf. [bordan] بردَن → RI [bord] بُرد → RII [bar] بَر

Inf. [mordan] مُردَن → RI [mord] مُرد → RII [mir] میر

Inf. [andɑxtan] انداختَن → RI [andɑxt] انداخت → RII [andɑz] انداز

Inf. [ʃenɑxtan] شناختَن → RI [ʃenɑxt] شناخت → RII [ʃenɑs] شناس

Inf. [foruxtan] فروختَن → RI [foruxt] فروخت → RII [foruʃ] فروش

Inf. [gosastan] گَسَستَن → RI [gosast] گَسَست → RII [gosal] گَسل

Inf. [xɑstan] خواسَتَن → RI [xɑst] خواست → RII [xɑh] خواه

Inf. [ʃekastan] شَکسَتَن → RI [ʃekast] شَکست → RII [ʃekan] شکن

Inf. [dɑʃtan] داشتَن → RI [dɑʃt] داشت → RII [dɑr] دار

Inf. [heʃtan] هِشتَن → RI [heʃt] هِشت → RII [hel] هِل

Inf. [jɑftan] یافتَن → RI [jɑft] یافت → RII [jɑb] یاب

Inf. [raftan] رفتَن → RI [ra*f*t] رفت → RII [ra*w*] رَو

ii. Truncated segments consist of a single graph. These segments are [d] د and [t] ت. The alternating segments consist of two or three graphs: [ar] اَر / [on] نُ, [as] اَس / [in] ین, [ox] خُ / [az] اَز, [e∫] ش / [ar] ار , [of] ف [is] یس , [e∫] ش / [ar] ار , [iz] یز . [as] اس / [ub] وب , [of] فُ / [ab] اب .

Ex.:

Inf. [kardan] کَردن → RI [k*ar*d] کَرد → RII [k*on*] کُن

Inf. [ne∫astan] نِشَستَن → RI [ne∫*as*t] نِشَست → RII [ne∫*in*] نِشین

Inf. [poxtan] پُختَن → RI [p*ox*t] پُخت → RII [p*az*] پَز

Inf. [neve∫tan] نوشتَن → RI [neve∫t] نوشت → RII [nev*is*] نویس

Inf. [aqe∫tan] آغْشتَن → RI [aqe∫t] آغْشت → RII [aq*ar*] آغار

Inf. [xoftan] خُفتَن → RI [x*of*t] خُفت → RII [x*ab*] خواب

Inf. [a∫oftan] آشُفتَن → RI [a∫*of*t] آشُفت → RII [a∫*ub*] آشوب

Inf. [xastan] خاستَن → RI [x*as*t] خاست → RII [x*iz*] خیز

iii. The truncated segment consists of several graphs: [eft] اِفت, [ft] فت and [st] ست. The alternating segments are all formed by a single graph: [e] ! / [i] ای and [o] اُ / [u] او .

Ex.:

Inf. [gereftan] گِرفتَن → RI [g*e*reft] گِرفت → RII [g*ir*] گیر

Inf. [goftan] گُفتَن → RI [g*of*t] گُفت → RII [g*u*] گو

Inf. [∫ostan] شُستَن → RI [∫*os*t] شُست → RII [∫*u*] شو

The conjugated forms of Class C simple infinitives are presented in Tables **40** to **74** of this book.