

Alignment guidelines for Greek-Persian:

In general, it is preferable that each Greek word should be matched with only one Persian word. However, if the meaning of a phrase is not understood from its components separately, several words can be matched with several words. If a Greek word has been translated to multiple synonymous words, only one of the equivalents is aligned.

If a phrase or word in Greek has an inaccurate equivalent in Persian that conveys the meaning of that word or combination to some extent, it should be aligned. This is particularly true of words with multiple meanings or metaphors. In general, it is up to the aligner to decide whether the Persian equivalent of a Greek word is accurate enough to match. Punctuation and numbers are not aligned.

Nouns and adjectives:

Each Greek noun or adjective should be matched with only one Persian word if possible. However, Persian adpositions and particles that may be used to express Greek cases (for example, را for Accusative or Dative) should be aligned; but always with the Greek noun in that case and not its modifiers.

Articles:

If the Greek article does not have any equivalent in Persian, it is not aligned, even if the meaning is implied in the translation. The Greek article should only be aligned if it has an equivalent in Persian, for example, as a demonstrative pronoun or زنی in ی.

Pronouns:

Greek personal pronouns are aligned only if there is a personal pronoun in the Persian as well in addition to the verb endings (for example رفتنام in ام). Greek possessive pronouns (his, her ...) are aligned if they have an equivalent in Persian, either as a clitic pronoun (“ش” in “کتابش”) or as an independent pronoun (“کتاب او”). If a pronoun has no equivalent in the other text, it is not aligned.

Verbs:

Phrasal verbs or auxiliary verbs that are necessary to express the tense or form of the verb are aligned, whether in Greek or in Persian. This includes Persian auxiliary verbs, pronouns and etc used for conveying the meaning of certain Greek tenses, moods, or voices. If Any adverbs or particles complementing the meaning of the Greek verb should be aligned with its Persian translation individually if possible. Otherwise, it can be aligned along with the verb.

Persian adpositions and particles that may be used to express the meaning of a Greek preverb, are aligned with the verb; but in the case of tmesis, they should be aligned with the preverbs as 1-1 if possible.

Conjunctions, adpositions, particles:

Adpositions are matched only if they have an equivalent.

Persian adpositions and particles that may be used to express Greek cases (for example, را for Accusative or Dative) are aligned with the Greek word in that case only, and not its modifiers.

Persian adpositions and particles that may be used to express the meaning of a Greek preverb, are aligned with the verb; but in the case of tmesis, they should be aligned with the preverbs as 1-1 if possible.

The Greek negation is aligned with any negation particle or adverb used in the translation, such as نه or هرگز. In case of the negation prefix with the Persian verbs, the negation is aligned with the whole verb, if the Persian verb is a compound, the Greek negation is only aligned with the part of the verb that comes after the negation prefix, for example in اطلاع نخواهد داد, only نخواهد داد should be aligned with the negation, while the Greek verb is aligned with the Persian compound verb as a whole. The same rule applies to any auxiliary verbs in Persian.

The vocative exclamative particle in Greek should be aligned only if there is a Persian equivalent. Persian ای can be aligned with its Greek equivalent if present, otherwise together with the vocative noun.

Adverbs should be aligned keeping a 1-1 correspondence everywhere reasonable.