# Theoretical Approaches of Afghan Linguists on the Classification of Compounds and Copulative Compound Words

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the study of the theoretical opinions of Afghan linguists regarding Pashto compounds and copulative compound words, the purist tendency, the analysis of their opinions on this topic, and the emerging problems, in particular, the problems of classification. Also, the article discusses copulative compound words, copulative phraseological combinations and free copulative phrases.

**Keywords and expressions:** compounds, copulative compound words, reduplication, "copulative" synonymous pair, copulative element, syntactic conjunction, lexical conjunction.

Pashtu is rich in vocabulary. Learning how to make a joint word in Afghanistan goes back to ancient pashtu grammatical traditions. The beginning of Afghan literature is related to the book Hayr-ul-Bayon (original written source) by Boyazid Ansari (1525-1585). He is one of the first linguists in the 16th century to grasp the importance of such a vocabulary-making strategy. Pashtu, like other Ethiopian languages, demonstrates a rich system of joint words and in a sense covers the lack of a mechanism for making effective layers of words in the language.

"Hayr-ul-Bayon" is characterized by its own spelling, archaeological linguistic-morphological, synthetic, historical-dialectical characteristics, creating its own unique stylistic background and dying the entire pashtun text.[1]

In addition to repeated words, such as anaphora, epiphor, synonymous pairs of words, synthetic tavtalogy, antibodies, and a stylistic figure, such as a synonymous couple, "copulative" is found in the texts of "hayr-ul-bayon." This is often reflected in the repetition of synonyms such as "language and language", "fire", "tooth-tooths" at the end of phrases/phrases. Boyazid Ansari is characterized by the formation of synonymous couples from words in two languages: Pashtu and Arabic. At the same time, according to the rules, the word pashtuncha is first given, and then its synonym for Arabic, which, as if, clarify the meaning of the word pashtuncha.[2]

The main source of vocabulary and vocabulary in Pashtu is Sidiqullo Rishtin's book "D Kashto Esto 'o 'ah and Translation". This source was first published in a new edition in Kobul in 1948 and later in 2004. Although this source is considered a rich but not adequately researched resource by R.R. Sikoev, it contained a lot of information. While studying the vocabulary of the vocabulary in the vocabulary of the vocabulary, S. Rishtin interrupts the vocabulary and vocabulary of other linguists. Specifically, [3]while studying the work of Dr. Abdulhaq (UAE), S. Rishtin cites that the joint words consist of two types of Urdu:

1) a specific letter can be added to another word and produce its own meaning;
2) A joint word is formed by adding two separate horses or one horse to the other quality, or one horse with the other verb, quality + verb.[4]

Olympus also interrupts the use of joint words in Arabic, in which The Watch Tower Publications Index and the Research Guide for Jehovah's Witnesses conclude that the following are the following:[5]

[1] A. Mannonov., Sharqshunoslik masalalari, –T, 2022. 336-б.

[2] Ko'specified source, 334-335b.

[3] R.R. Sikoev, Nominal Word Formation in the Modern Literary Language of Pashto, Dissertation Abstract, M., 1967. –With.3.

[4] P. Rashtin. Pashto derivations and combinations . Kabul, 2004. P.S. ۴۶.

[5] Shu source, 46-but.

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(1) the addition of a word belonging to two different categories of horses (1)

(2) based on the name of the second meaning (Marz and Bom – Zebulun and Zynt);

3) as a result of the addition of two separate horses in a binding tool (AUB and Haa);

(4) If the last one comes before the name (Haar Á)

  S. Rishtin observes that the tariff on vocabulary varies slightly in the grammar of each language, especially in Arabic, Somi, and a number of other languages, and generally[6] explains the following idea of joint words in Orthodox grammar: "There are some letters and loads in Orthodox languages that are loads of vocabulary and are used in their toolbox the parts and meanings of the z vary". [7]

  S. Rishtin believes that "yes" must be raised for a linker to come between two independent words. The joint horse section explains that there are two types of structure for the inclusion of Pashtu-language words. In the first large group, the addition of two separate horses is interpreted to be made in two different ways: (1) between two words, there will be or fall an [8]isofali linker (e.g. glxjhkl [d čərg bang] meaning "screaming**of the** rooster /dawn, morning"; In the sense of [buey 'a 'āl] old arguments/kamalak"); 2) In the middle of both words, there will be a "lasting relationship" and it will be called "Alphabian Marco." This method of making, in turn, is divided into two categories: "The letter connecting" between the two components falls[9]: The city of Rahrah, the King of the Hebrew Scriptures, the God of The Taurat (Torah) and the Insect (Gog and the Injiah) Among the horses in these examples, "D Afa A" was actually an "aw binder" but fell because of its content/co-creation. In the [10]*second* group, the scientist is limited to giving the following examples:

  The second large group is a combination of one component horse, the other component consists of quality.[11]

  From the joint horse section of S. Rishtin, you can observe that joint pashtu-language horses are divided into posesive, copulative, and determinative types, which are not just called the terms above.

  Joint verbs, on the other hand, were studied by S. Rishtin in eight types, in which the structure of the joint verbs was interpreted using "kuel" [kawəl] or "cylinder" [cedəl]. We did not find that the remaining species should be interrupted because only the 5th type of these species was relevant to our work. In 5 types, the scientist is limited to bringing up the model and the examples involved in this model. [12]More than two components are involved before the "Kul" [kawəl] or "Kudl" [kedəl] masks:

تار پتار کېدل، پوري راپوري کېدل، پس پس کول، را په زړه کول، لاندي باندي کېدل،
هغه دغه کول او نور.

  In addition to posessive, copulative, and determinative relationships between the two components before the "koul" [kawəl] or "kawəl" [cedəl] masks in the examples, you can also observe the repetition of a component.

  Joint qualities, on the other hand, have been studied in four gurus, and among the examples cited in the

لري لکه: مخه بنه کول، تور برېښ کول، راشه درشه کول، لټ پلټ کول، خواره واره
کول، بي پردې کول، بي لاري کول، خوابدي کول، بېخونده کول، نا پوهي کول، ترلاسه
کول، پرخای کول، ترمخ کول، ترمې ترمې کول، درې درې کېدل، په یوه خوله کېدل،

source, the product of posessive and determinative joint qualities has been observed, while joint qualities with a copulative connection have not been found.[13]

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[6] Shu source, 47-but.

[7] Shu source, 49-but.

[8] P. Rashtin. Pashto derivations and combinations . Kabul, 2004. P.S. ۴۵.

[9] Shu source, 140-but.

[10] Shu source, 141-but.

[11] Shu source, 143-but.

[12] Shu source, 145-but.

[13] P. Rashtin. Pashto derivations and combinations . Kabul, 2004. P.S. ۱۴۸.

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The repeat section of the words observed that components are connected to connectors such as "Ra, No, Tr, "  and serve for a sense[14]:

پټ راپټ، مـات رامـات، ورك را ورك، تله راتله، تـڮ راتـڮ، پیـښ راپیـښ، ښنه نا ښنه، جوړ نا جوړ، روغ ناروغ، میلمه نا میلمه، تیـل نا تیـل، بلد نا بلد، تیر په تیـر، هیـر په هیر، شا په شا، خوا په خوا، څنگك په څنگك، سر په سر، لاس په لاس، تار په تار، خوله په خوله، لور په لور، مخ په مخ، غبر په غبر، خوله تر خوله، لاس پر لاس، مخامخ، شواشو، دبادب.

It turns out that E. Trump's (Kōr-ā-kōr] house,  (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) It[15] becomes clear that the examples he cited through a repeat of the components are not a copulative joint word, but a repeat word. Repeating the words is detailed in S. Rishtin's book Pashtu Grammar[16].

The desire for purism in Afghanistan has led to the formation of large amounts of neologisms in the Pashtu language mainly through affixation and a combination of vocabulary.

N.A. According to Dvoryankov, the puristic trend, especially Lal Muhammad Kokar and Abdulhay Habibi, is "the most sophisticated" [specile pa ( for  fully formatted text, see publication) Read in linguistic manuals and dictionaries published in Afghanistan  , such as "Sof Pashtu" and  Muhammad Gul Momand's "Pahtu Sund" [pa'to sind] "Pashtu Ocean" z is reflected. For example:  "signature" (pers. DST, Arabic.  ( For all) .  [17]

As an example of such neologisms, it is rapidly squeezing words from Ethiopian and Arabic: "roghtun" [roghtun] "hospital", The words  [melməndzay] can be cited as "hotel",   "education and training"  [pāləna aw rōzəna].

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, two trends are clearly observed: on the one hand, there is an attempt to create a number of neologisms and clear the Pashtu language of foreign customs, mainly Arabic, while on the other hand, there is a process of relentless enrichment of Pashtu with terms, new concepts, and phrases related to differences in Western European languages.[18]

Mujahid Ahmad Z, one of the Afghan linguists who like Purism, isa goodor r, and Zion changes and pauses all foreign terms to the terms he contemplates. The professor's new terms were not warmly opposed, and he himself comments on this: "abandoning the tested method and choosing a new path is not easy, especially the only one who abandons old terms and uses new methods and rules of research - that is, for me!"[1920]

It is noteworthy that M.A. Zion's 2005 book On Pashtu Language Grammar, published in Oxford, updates terms in Afghan linguistics, is used in classification, uses new terms, and brings them into Pashtu language grammar. It's enough to see this in the classification of single joint words. M. Ziyor divides the combined words into three types (copyive "Huh Ghana", Determinative "Angangangle" and reduplication "Ghribun") are enough to give examples of these species without explanation. Xususan, kopulyativ turga oid نن سبا، نن پرون، لاندي باندي، وراندي وروسته، مخ وڅټ، غاره غری، دلته هلته، دلي هلي، لري نژدي، لروبر، سبا[21] misollaridan) بیگا، سهار مابنام، شپه او ورځ، اوري او ژمی، لور و ژور/څور، کښنته پورته، دننه د باندي، وخت نا وخت، ارت و بیرت، توند و تیز، لرو خوارپوزله ( ډبر، کورټ و سکوټ، تینگ و ترینگ، ستری ستومان، زور زهیر، quyidagicha xulosaga kelish mumkin:

- copulative joint words are divided into binding and non-binding types;

[14] Shu source, 161-but.

[15] And. Trumpp., Grammar of the Pashto or language of the Afghan. – London, 1873. P.52.

[16] ص. Rghtin. Pashto grammar. Peshawar . , 1994 . p. 71

[17] Dvoryankov H.A. Tongue Pashto. –M., 1960. C-30.

[18] And. Mannonov, A. Ķuronbekov., Ҳozirgi Pashto tila lexikologiasi, (ў.қ) -T., 2013. 142-b.

[19] Merganov C. New Words in the Modern Literary Language of Pate 60-80 –Dushanbe., 1995. With-86.

[20] Adjacent to Ahmad Ziar. Pashto legs. Cable، ١٩٧٣.

[21] ٢٠٠٥ . 240-r   Exvard,.Ahmed Ziar. Pashto پښتويوت Adjacent

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- components of both species have characteristics of antonyms and synonyms;
- misollarda ravish + ravish modeli ustunlik qiladi;
- in addition to **the** [u/o] copulative element (connector),  you  can find copulative elements in [aw]  , D [də], na [nā].

The aforementioned examples show that comonetary joint words, kopulyative phrase units , and erkincopulative vocabulary are presented in a group of mixed vocabulary.

Examples of this model were listed by M. Ziyor in 1981 under the title "Pair of GardensaNishlar", in which the horse+ot=ot model has a considerable advantage over other models (quality+quality, ravish+ravish=ravish).[22]

M. Ziyor mentions that copulatives in Pashtu have "connector" and "Nathel" (Nathal) "binding" types. [23]Like S. Rishtin, he interrupts in the Loads (Adot) section for connectors participating between the two components and comments: "According to Arabic and Arabic, " We called the binding element, known as The Watchtower, "**Tajikistan"** respectively in the Pashtu language, in this case, the two components are added together with "O" or "yes".[24]

According to Mr. Zion, the connectors "O" or "and" are synonyms. Phonetically, if "O" is weak when it comes between two components, it shouts in the form of a "and" unit (vocalization):

If "Oh" is not weak, then when binding components, it looks like this:

Also, "o" has a synthetic connection "and" is a dictionary link.

One of the Afghan linguists who slightly interrupted the joint words, Kazi Rahimullaxon pashtu, interrupts the making of joint verbs by adding quality and horses to the verbs "Kul" [kawəl] or "Kudll" [kedəl], and gives a number of examples of these models.[25]

Additional information on the joint words can be observed in an article by Akbar Ali, Muhammad Yasir Khan, Bilal Khan on the theme "Joint Words in Pashtu: Analysis of Joint Words and Complex Joint Quality." This article focuses on a lack of standard in pashtu language grammar, especially when a number of scientists have studied, especially when the part of morphology has not been extensively studied. In terms of joint words, a vocabulary tariff consisting of two or more elements is provided. It also mentioned that the synthetic compound is simultaneously viewed as the use of joint vocabulary and derivative morphology in the formation of a new joint word, and in this case they attributed the research work of English scholars (Booij, 2007:90), Plag I (2003) to English grammar. In the Joint Qualities section, the following models are analyzed: horse+quality=quality; quality+quality=quality; horse+ot=quality; horse+verb=quality.[26][27]

Research by Afghan linguists has found that vocabulary is interrelated with grammar, first and foremost in the use of the same tools in the making of new words and in the making of some grammatical forms. In pashtu, front or back helpers (predlogs) act as both an agreement, an affix, and a copulative binding element. "[28]Oh" equal linker is simultaneously starring as a copulative element. This phenomenon complicates the connections between vocabulary and grammar.

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[23] Adjacent to Ahmad Ziar. Pashto legs. Exfred, 2005. p. 257.

[24] Adjacent to Ahmad Ziar. Pashto legs. Exfred, 2005. p. 202.

[25] Qazi Rahimullah Khan., Introduction to invaded. New York. 2002. P-70.

[26] Akbar Ali, Muhammad Yasir Khan, Bilal Khan. Compounding in Pashto: An Analysis of Compound and Compound-Complex Adjectives. Global Language Review (GLR). Vol: II (2017). DOI: 10.31703/glr.2017(II-I).08. P-107.

[27] Shu source, 108-but.

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