

Verb Belongings in Pashto Language

Nasir Ahmad Taheri

Assistant Professor, Pashto Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Literature and Humanity
Baghlan University, Baghlan, Afghanistan
Email: nasirahmad.taheri2015@gmail.com

Abstract: This article offers a roughly complete discussion of verb belongings and its relationship alongside the sentence in Pashto Language. It further explores the various parts of verb and its implications. Adverbs usually come as relatives to the context of verb because adverbs show the state of verbs occurrence. It is only possible, when the adverbs are not used with the basic components of a sentence. In addition, the study also focuses on other dimensions which related to the position of verb in a sentence such as nouns, register and etc.

It includes the key words, introduction, research outcomes, research methodology, verb interpretation, verb belongings, verb related themes and components, findings, discussion, conclusion and encompasses the books that I have used as core references.

Key Words: Verb recognition, Verb Belongings, Verb Belongings Components, Adverbs as Verb Belongings.

1. Introduction:

Which words come as verb belongings in a sentence? This is the question that raised long ago in my mind. A sentence has two main parts, the first basic part is subject and the second is predicate (Which is subject and predicate) The words which function as subject are parts of noun and comprised of noun and its types, descriptive nouns and its kinds, countable and uncountable nouns and their kinds, concrete noun and its kinds, material nouns, infinitive, infinitive phrases but mostly verbs come as predicate in a sentence. If the verb independently appears in a sentence it can function as predicate and if it is not independent in a sentence then it can be attached with a part of noun in order to make a predicate.

There are various reason why I started working on this topic; firstly, it was question needed to be answered, next, verb is one of the key components of a sentence, which meant it creates the second part of a sentence (predicate) or it come together with the parts of the noun to make a predicate, next, it is main issue, next, lake of information about verb belongings in books, internet and other sites and it is very interesting topic. Anyway, very plays a very fundamental role in making sentence. Keeping in mind the aforesaid reasons and many others are motivations for writing this paper.

2. Literature Review:

According to the aforesaid topic there are no information available in any articles, journals, books, internet websites, magazines and newspapers, the only information that I get from books are that they say, verb belongings are words that show the place, meaning and time of a verb in a sentence .

3. Materials and Methods :

As far as the nature of this study concerns, analytic research method suits best for this article. In analytic research, I could complete the major areas of this work by applying the principles of library research. In spite of the so-called data collection methods, I also interviewed the experts and critics in this regard. Since the theme of the study is verb belongings so I would like to draw your attention to the principal discussion.

4. Discussion:

As far as the fact concerns, there is no very credible and enough information to understand verb belongings clearly but it can be said about verb belongings, verb belongings are those which describe the state, time and place of an action (verb). Since, this theme is also discussed by Shirzad but as my findings concerned, verb belongings are nouns, descriptive nouns, numbers, adverbs, objects and other words which function as verb belongings are basically verb belongings.

Verb Recognition: Verb shows action and if the work is in progress it can also be called verb. Verb makes a sentence together with noun and noun constituents in order to express the time of an action.(Taheri,1394). In

addition, verb is a word that shows state, being, and action within certain time period, for instance, write, writing, written and wrote. (Reshtin,1994).

Since you understood verb I would like to invite you to verb belongings.

Verb Belongings Recognition: Verb belongings comprise of the words which function as verb that semantically tie to verb in a sentence. In other words, all the words that describe the meaning of verb can be called verb belongings. Verb belongings show the place, time and cause of a verb. (Shirzad,1395)

Once, we understood the verb belongings, now the question rises, which parts basically make verb belongings? In order to answer the above question it can be said that all the adverbs function as the verb belongings and all those words which show the place, time and cause of verb are indeed verb belongings. Moreover, words that function as the objective of a sentence can be part of verb belongings and the words that used with auxiliary verbs can also be counted as verb belongings; the following sentences are good examples which include phonemic form as well:

1. Ahmad is a good man. ʌ _ ahmad ʃə sərəy dəy
2. Ahmad is a very good man. ʎ _ ahmad ɔer ʃə ʃəsərəy dəy
3. Ahmad wrote a book. ʎ _ ahmad Ketáb likalay dəy

In the first sentence, (good man) came alongside (is) which is nondependent verb constituted predicate of a sentence and completed the meaning of a sentence since (is) as an auxiliary verb cannot represent independently thus (good man) is used to complete the meaning of the sentence so syntactically it is called verb belonging. In the second sentence (very good man) is part of the verb belongings since it is differed from the first one it is because there is (very) but still the very is not main verb here in the sentence and it cannot express complete concept and therefore (very good man) is used to make predicate. As it is earlier pointed that descriptive noun can also function as verb belongings in certain cases and the third sentence is a fine instance. In third sentence, (wrote book) it is verb belonging because it is also accompanied by nondependent. Since, there are many words that can function as the verb belonging so I want to discuss on the basis of order.

5. Analysis: I would like to discuss regarding analysis as follow

4.1 Nouns as verb Belongings

Nouns can come as verb belongings in a sentence, it is possible when a non-independent verb is placed in a sentence that is revealed in the above examples and the following examples can be for further realization.

1. Ahmad is a good man. ʌ _ ahmad ʃə insán dəy
2. Great speech is a great power. ʎ _ ɔwərə way ná de zaro hayəi yət lari.

4.2 Descriptive nouns as verb Belongings.

Most probably descriptive nouns can also function as verb belongings because when auxiliary verbs come as the secondary part of a sentence thus descriptive nouns accompany the secondary part in order to complete the second incomplete part, for instance;

1. Good man, makes good friends. ʌ _ ʃə insán ʃə məlğər tyá kawí.

4.2 Adverbs as verb Belongings

As it is earlier stated, verb belongings are words that show the time, place and cause of an action (verb) and as far as the function of adverbs concern, these words can also be adverb. Taking into consideration the interpretation of adverbs, it can be worth to claim that adverbs function as verb belongings in a sentence because it talks about the action of a verb, time of verb and state (manner) of verb. In addition, when a word describes the state and quality of a verb so it is verb belonging as well. The following examples are given for further understanding.

1. I went to Kandahar yesterday. ʌ _ zə pə rún qən dəhár tə lárm
2. I know Ahmad very well. ʎ _ ahmad zə pox pežanəm
3. Breshna entered happily. ʎ _ brešná pə xandá ráğlə
4. Gulalia wedding quickly ended. ɛ _ de maláley wádə žer xatəm šow

In the first sentence (yesterday and Kandahar), in second sentence (very), in third sentence (happily) and in fourth sentence (quickly) are adverbs which describe the time, place and state of verbs thus they can be verb belongings in the above sentences.

4.4 Pronoun as verb Belongings

Sometimes pronoun can also function as verb belongings in a sentence, when pronoun used as an objective in a sentence or used with verb in a sentence to make the predicate it is being called verb belonging. The following examples are given highlight the use of pronoun as verb belongings:

1. Ahmad saw me. 1_ ahmad zə wəlidəm
2. Barial told them. 2_ bəryáli hağūy tə wə weyəl

In the above sentences (me and them) function as verb relatives because they add to the meaning of verb and are not directly tied to subject.

4.5 Numbers as verb Belongings

Numbers can also function as verb belongings as the other parts of speech function. For instance;

1. I have given two books to Ahmad. 1_ má ahmad tə dwə ketàbúnə war kṛəl
2. Ahmad gave me three notebooks. 2_ ahmad má tə dre ketábĉe rákrə

In the above sentences (two and three) are numbers but function as verb belongings.

4.6 Objects as verb Belongings

Object is the receiver of an action, it shows that the work is done on the basis of object. According to Mohammad Karim Wasil, “the element that receive action is object”(Wasil, (1391)

. Anyway, object can come as verb belongings. For example:

1. I ate melon 1_ má xəṭakav wə xwər.
2. You ate melon. 2_ tá xəṭakay wə xwər.
(Zeyar,1384)

In the aforesaid sentences (melon) function as object and verb belongings as well because object deals with verb and verb inflects for object not necessarily subject. If the melon changes to plural form melons then the verb comes in plural form thus it is called verb belongings.

5 Conclusion and Findings:

In conclusion, it is worth to say that all those words which have semantic relationship with verb can be called verb belongings. Since, nobody has been worked in this regard, I felt strong need to be worked on the due topic and as a result many of the ambiguous points were cleared and properly described. It is cleared and will help the reader for the concerned studies. In addition, it is revealed that not only object comes as verb belongings but other parts of speech (nouns, descriptive nouns, numbers, and adverbs) can also function as verb belongings in a sentence.

6. Result

As far as the discussion of this study concern, it concludes that there is no very credible and enough information to understand verb belongings clearly but it can be said about verb belongings, words that belongs to verb in a sentence is called verb belongings, it can be nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numbers and etc.

7. Recommendation:

As far as I explored this topic from my knowledge, my request to other researchers is to keep their researches continue in this topic.

References:

1. Khashki, M. Saber. (1395). Contemporary Pashto Grammar. Kabul. Jahan Danish Publication society. P:283
2. Reshtin, Sediqulla. (1994). Pashto Grammar. Translator; Sayed Mohiuddin Hashimi. Peshwer. University book agency. P: 262
3. Zeyar, Majawer Ahmad. (1384). Pashto Grammar. Peshwer. Danish Publication Society.p:125
4. Shirzad, Mohammad Aqa. (1395). Pashto Syntax. Jalalabad; Maihan Publication Society. P:181
5. Taheri, Nasir Ahmad. (1394). the structure of verb in Pashto. Kabul .p:9
6. Wasil, Abdul Karim. (1391). Sentence in Pashto Language. Jalalabad, Gaudar Publication Association.p:21