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Verb Recognition and Rotational Aspects

Author: Shir gul Zaland Shinwari

Parwan University, Language and Literature Faculty/ Pashto Department

Abstract

The verb indicates the act of doing something at a time or the occurrence of an event as a major component of speech, or in other words the verb is an independent morpheme that describes the occurrence of something within specific time.; e. g: I write, I wrote, I will write, Mahmoud is writing a letter, Ahmad will go to class.

The verb has a wide concept and covers distinct subjects. So that a verb indicates doing something at a time, depending on the particular person and time and it has special roots. Since, verb cannot occur without time some people also called it tense word. Similarly, verb forms the most important and main component of a speech. Hence, a sentence without verb is incomplete and seldom verb forms a single sentence. In general, the verb is classified into three aspects, the first is the identity and position of the verb in the Pashto language in relation to the person, second, the number and third, in which situations the verb can be found.

Keywords: Verb, Identity, Status, Flour, Adjective, Composition, Sentence

Introduction:

The verb in Pashto generally revolves around three aspects which are as follows.

1- By person: In Pashto language, verbs indicate persons, these expressions are expressed by adverbs which are connected to the root and the first, second and third person are also called chat speaker, address and absent; Like: I eat, you eat, they eat;

2- By number: The person who determines in terms of singular and plural, has the same adjectives for singular and plural as we can distinguish from plural; Like: I read a book, we read a book.

2- By gender: Whether a person is male or female, gender in Pashto language can only appear in the second root, that is, in the past tense, it also appeared in the case of the third person, not the first and second. In the case of person, the verb in Pashto has two forms, known and unknown. . The verb form is known when the subject of the sentence is known; Such as: Ahmad Raghi, Mahmmad wrote the letter. An unknown verb whose verb is unclear and unknown Like: The meal was eaten, the letter was written. Verbs have specific forms in

terms of usage and meaning, therefore verbs are divided into the following types in terms of style and form of expression: news cause, conditional cause, probable cause, probable cause, imperative cause, infinitive cause, wishful thinking.

In Pashto, the verb is divided into obligatory and addictive.

A. Mandatory verb: refers to a verb that does not accept the object and the verb is used for the subject of the sentence in the past and present tense, or that the verb corresponds to the past participle of the sentence in the past tense. In the case of the first and second person in the tense, the verb is deciphered in terms of person and number, and in the case of the third person, only the person is deciphered for the verb. In the past tense, the obligatory verb in the case of the first and second person is determined by the person and number in the case of the verb of the sentence, but in the case of the third person, the person and the number also match the verb in terms of gender. .

B. Contagious: A contagious verb is a verb that accepts an object and the verb finds flour for the object of the sentence in the past tense, although this flouring is done in terms of person, number and gender. This article discusses the status of a verb based on its identity.

Verb position

News (masnad, verb) is also another important part of the sentence like (mbtada, musnad aliya, fa'il) The masnad reveals the state of the beginning and the state of the masnad, including what the news says, what happens, what (how) it is. What is, who is, of whom, about what, when, where to answer questions.

Dr. Zarghona is the true jewel in his book

- 1- The news of a sentence, like the beginning, can come from all parts of the word.
- 2- According to the structure of information, it can be simple (etymological) compound (two-eyed, synthetic) and can come in many forms.
- 3- In Pashto sentences, what is brought as news will either be present tense or will be nominal tense.

Sentences that have a complete verb or verb conjugation in the news are called actual sentences, and sentences that have a noun like the beginning are called real sentences. Thus in Pashto language news is divided into two types:

Nouns and verbs: Nouns and verbs are present in many other languages, such as Russian, Persian, and so on. Distributed:

Noun Sentence: It refers to a sentence which has both nouns masnad aliya and masnad beginning and news) i.e. the beginning and the news parts are composed of noun conjunctions (components) and are connected with

the help of a document (auxiliary verb). In other words, there are three basic elements of the original sentence (Musnad Aliya, Musnad, Asnaad).

In noun sentences (khabar, masnad) the different components of the word (nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numbers, constraints, functional adjectives, noun pharyngeal compounds) can come in direct and indirect forms.

In question and answer, in dialogues, proverbs and terms, auxiliary verbs are dropped, such as: Bezo's friendship is self-defeating. Follow the path of your action.

As an example, we see a few noun sentences below.

1- The name in the original case as news and with the auxiliary verb:

Happy is happy. I am a teacher. He is a teacher. The village chief is Khanmirdi.

2- The name in the non-original state with the forearm and the forearm as news:

Destroyers are in the forest. He is one of our friends.

3- The adjective in the sentence as the real news:

The streets of Kabul are wide. The city is old. The palace of oppression is destroyed. It's flat. The book is on the table. Good people are few. These are big, old, broken, clear, and have been identified as true news.

4- Actual adjectives (nouns) as real news:

They are going to their village. Such a time is coming. The Abasind always swells.

Be sunny in the summer. Is brilliant. He is a good winner. Pashtuns are the guardians of the country. The children are moving. How valuable is this book?

5- Imprisonment as official news:

Their home is far from the city center. The book is there. The word is near.

6- Conscience as a story: He is the father of this boy. He means I am, you are my goat.

7- News Additional Conscience: This house is ours. This book is yours. The first part of this book is mine.

8- Noun news are interrogative pronouns: Who is this boy? Who's here What is there How many people were there? What is the path to college? How is he in class? This beautiful letter from Chad?

9- Number as Musnad (news): There are eight vowels in Pashto language. This room is fifth. The words are very secretive.

10- Source as factual news: Their purpose was to go. They only mean reconciliation.

11- Actual name (Hasil Masdar) for the real news: The first heart is training and nurturing for children.

12- Expressing the name news as a composition (meetings):

1- As an additional combination:

Khushal Khan is the grandson of Malik Akori. Laughter is the salt of life.

2- The composition of the additional pronouns as the actual news: This boy is my brother. This boy with me is my cousin. This country is our motherland.

To ask: Whose brother is this man? Where was Adam Khan Durkhani from?

3- Descriptive composition as news: Khushal Khan Khattak is a strong poet. Health is a great blessing. Knowledge is a hidden treasure. How nice the weather is today. The people sitting are good people. What a beautiful bird!

Attributes are also used to describe descriptive phrases, as in the case of the nouns: Today is a very hot day.

Expression of News as a Numerical Synthesis: Knowledge is a Light. A week is seven days and seven days is a week. The month of Ramadan is thirty days long. It is now four o'clock.

News as a container: Nimrao and the moon are in the sky.

Malala is at home. The book is on the table. The pens are under the table.

Current Predicate in Pashto language:

Verb Sentences: Sentences that have a complete verb form, that is, part of the verb are the main verbs, or in other words, a verb sentence is one that is not a complete verb or a verb, an object, a verb. In such sentences, the news section shows all the grammatical forms of the verb (tense, gender, number, person, cause, condition), verb types, obligatory, contagious, known, unknown, positive and negative.

Dr. Zarghona has shown that true verbs are one-to-one (simple) and two-to-one (derivative, synthetic). Compound verbs are nouns that are formed with the help of auxiliary verbs in one (noun, adjective, number, constraint, source, verb), although there are many examples of simple and (compound, derivative) verbs in many sources. Can be seen. Here we want to give just the following examples of actual sentence.

Simple essential verb as news: I'm going to town.

Simple transitive verb as news: he reads the newspaper. Read the news.

Derivatives and syntactic verbs as news: sunrise, I will bring books.

Predicate in several ways:

In the Pashto language, the predicate of a sentence also comes in many forms, meaning that a few words are mentioned for a beginner. Is a sentence. Also, if more than two verbs (predicate) (noun-verb) are included in a sentence, it will also be called multiple news sentences, such as: He got up from anger, sat down, and said:

He is the subject of the sentence; the rest is grammatically related to the subject and shows the correspondence of the verb with the subject. Long fell down, fell down, and became very angry. In a verb sentence, the three main elements of a sentence are shown: the subject, the object, the verb.

The position of the verb in Pashto:

A. But the verb (musnad) actually comes at the end of a sentence, such as:

1- The Pashtuns supported any kind of struggle.

2- Once he finds the taste of freedom, he does not gladly put the rope of slavery on his feet.

3- On the following day, Mirwais Khan gathered all the people of Kandahar.

B. Verb (musnad) in the middle of a sentence:

The chain of madness fell on me

In my heart I love your Zulfo trader

In the first verse (privat) is the verb of the sentence.

C: Musnad (verb) at the beginning of the sentence:

In poetic language, of course, this order is more common, but sometimes, in some cases, the verb precedes the poem, which we will cover in a separate section:

Let us now give a few more examples in this section.

The mad Laila came proudly

Hunting hearts like hawks

Here (came) and (appears) before other parts (2: 22).

Or: I'm a hero

Third: Rules of succession of members in Pashto sentence structure:

A: It should be noted here that the components of a sentence also depend on the types of sentences. If the sentence is a noun, the order of the words is very simple and easy. Subject, 2- Object, 3- Verb comes but in constrained sentences:

1- verb 2- temporal 3- spatial 4- other constraints 5- verb comes.

Thus the relation of the verb between the subject and the verb is brought. First the adverbs of the container, then the adverbs and the adverbs, and finally the verbs.

In sentences that contain time and space constraints, time constraints are avoided as well as spatial constraints. Such as:

I left home yesterday to go to university.

Subject, conditional time, condition, starting place, waiting place, verb.

In this sentence, the relation of the verb, which has four elements, can be preceded or followed by importance. Infectious verbs also come as follows:

He bought a book for his son from a swordsman in the market yesterday.

In ignorant verbs, the subject is brought instead of the subject, and other conjunctions are added, but the number is small.

Malala returned home yesterday.

In Pashto language, the components of a sentence are preceded and followed to draw more attention. For example, although the object is combined with the verb in ordinary sentences, why does it precede the subject with more attention and importance?

For example, Ahmad Shah Baba built the old city of Kandahar.

Or another example: blow the flower heads slowly and carefully. Who gave you my book?

In these sentences, the strong city of Kandahar, the heads of flowers, my book is considered the object and precedes the subject.

In Pashto, if the subject of a sentence is an independent pronoun and the personal pronoun is replaced by an imperfect state, then the object precedes it. The footsteps were heard. I saw them. And will bring it. He saw it.

Also, the order of the subject and the verb in a sentence occurs when the subject is represented only by the verb ending (pasini). Like: I see a man. Eat.

In sentences where the direct subject is not mentioned and the object is pronounced as independent, the verb precedes the object, such as I see, I write, I see, I make, I rise (5: 46).

Another thing is that the verbs, such as temporal, spatial, and other constraints, do not precede the defense at the beginning of the sentence because of their importance. Yesterday I was at home. Who works in the country? People work in the country. Worked in a factory. There were seventeen buildings in this beautiful valley. Who was first in the race? Emerald became the first to run.

In command sentences, the adverbs of the adverb come first, then the other adverbs, and finally the object and the verb. Buy me a good pen at the market tomorrow. Come to our place with Saleem tomorrow!

Result

A verb is a word that expresses the action or occurrence of an action or a condition and an effect in a tense such as write, write, has written, will write. These examples illustrate the work of writing in the past, present, and future. And the pain in my hand, the manga is broken, reveals a state and effect at a time. Each verb has a form and a form according to its usage and meaning, from which its qualitative and functional form is revealed. A verb is an action or an effect that is definitely attributed to the subject or to the subordinate of the subject, another thing is that every verb and action that appears belongs to a time and place.

In Pashto, all verbs, whether obligatory or contagious, correspond to the subject of the sentence in the past tense, but the obligatory verb also corresponds to the subject in the past tense, but the transitive verb corresponds to the object in the past tense. . And auxiliary verbs are those verbs that are not particularly usable, and come side by side with the main verbs.

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