

Parts of the Lexical Vocabulary of Pashto Language

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Abstract

This research paper focuses on words, vocabulary and particularly describes parts of lexical assets of Pashto language. It is an obvious fact that no language uses 100 percent of its own vocabulary, equally, the causation and need of using other language vocabularies/words is also identified for Pashto language. This topic starts with the introduction, conclusion of the main topic, results, recommendations and as well as the reference resources which are utilized in this research paper.

Keywords: word, Pashto, vocabulary and sections/parts

Introduction

Language is an indispensable need of humanity without which human life is impossible. The origin of a language begins with the sounds that make up morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, and composing long texts.

Each language uses words and phrases suitable to its community. Similarly, every community has its own vocabulary and its usages, as the speakers of a language cannot use one of them in the same way therefore all languages of the world do not have the same standpoint and/or come up in the same row in terms of their vocabulary usage. Every community uses words according to its needs and wants, whether they are old, new or words of other languages.

The value of the subject

As language is recognized by its words and lexical vocabulary, thus it is important to enlighten all the information to the language fans about the 'parts of lexical vocabulary' of Pashto language and to eliminate the existing complications in this respect.

- Point out words (lexical vocabulary)
- Needs of Pashto to other languages

Topic questions

How many parts of lexical vocabulary does Pashto language have?

Are there any words (vocabulary) of other languages in Pashto?

How much is Pashto reliance and/or dependent to words of other languages?

The objectives of the Topic

Recognize the parts of lexical vocabulary of Pashto language.

Highlight and identify words of other languages in Pashto language.

Explain the need for Pashto language to other languages.

Research method

The method of this research is descriptive, which involves an authentic assessment and evaluation of different linguistic writings with their comparative comparison as well. In addition, book-referenced research type has been opted.

Parts of the lexical vocabulary of the Pashto language

Before we understand the details of parts of lexical vocabulary, it would be good to talk a little bit about lexical and lexical vocabulary.

Vocabulary: Different names have been used in different research studies on vocabulary, however, most of them do not differ from each other.

Lexicon (word): A psychological unit that is mostly written and read only and has a literal meaning, the vocabulary always conveys an independent meaning. A word is a small unit of one or more sounds that express a feeling or a simple meaning and is a linguistic meaning item that is not divided into many other small meaning units, such as: tree, house, man, food, boy, girl, sky and more. (Hesam2019, -P10)

The vocabulary is an independent manic linguistic fragment or unity that is not divided into many smaller Manichaean pieces, or which no one wants to shuffle. (Taniwal, 2018: 232page)

Word, as a unit of lexicological and grammatical term is an independent morphemes and in phrases as unit of sentences can retain its grammatical independence, meaning, and its manipulative independency without linking to its predecessor and successor words in the sentence. (Zyar : 2017, P 33)

In the light of the above explanations, it can be said that a 'word' is an independent meaningful piece which cannot be breakup or any independent meaningful term can be called a word (lexicon).

Vocabulary

Words or vocabulary traditionally refers to a collection free morphemes of a language over other words collection. In the same context, linguistically all three types of morphemes (free, semi-free, close) compose a collection of vocabulary of a language. (zyar, 2017: 56p)

Literary vocabulary refers to the entire lexical collection of a language. Vocabulary includes the original, metaphorical, active, passive, synonymous, similar, antonyms, simple, derivative, compound and all other words that are present in the language. Vocabulary of a language expands through study and books reading. (Tahiri, 2020: 208p)

To summarize, lexical vocabulary refers to all the words of a language that are used in the language, though they all may not belong to related language.

Parts (components) of Vocabulary

Since the entire lexical vocabulary of a language is not the original vocabulary of that language, definitely, it always has different categories, each language has its own lexical vocabulary. Some other languages have less lexical vocabulary. (Ghorbanday: 2019 P-53)

Vocabulary of languages is divided into different types, such as: by shape, by meaning, by birth, by historical course, and so on. Thus a language vocabulary is composed of all these types and categories. The lexical vocabulary of Pashto language is divided into four sections, each of which will be presented in detail.

1. **Dialectical words, or dialectics:** These are the words that have a traditional usage in the dialects of the language and we can guess that they have found common use in ancient and classical literature and folklore and are still used in many modern dialects. Surviving now are: Lions, arrows, lightning, country, etc. (Zyar, 1996: P-9)

2- **Ancient vocabulary**(Archeology: Archeology or archaic words are words that are not used in the oral (spoken language) however, they are only used in the written language as make part of old vocabulary. Such as (hero, world, country) which might have been used as alive spoken words during the Amir Karor time which afterwards only passed on to us by literature language.

3- **New Words(Neologisms):** These are words that are created in the language when needed from the other features (facets) of words.

4- **Foreign Words:** Words of other languages are used in the language at the time of need when the language does not have its own vocabulary and does not succeed in creating new words, so, compel to use other language words.

Foreign words in Pashto language are divided into two parts:

A. International Words: Words that are needed in the worldwide languages equally, such as: computer, television, etc.

B. Borrowed words: These are the words that each language borrows and uses according to its need. Sometimes they are also used with some changes in its shape, meaning and shape and meaning. In Pashto language, Arabic, Hindi, Dari, Turkish, Greek, Latin, Italian, French and English words are used as borrowed words. (Ghorbanday,2019: 60-67p)

No language in the world uses 100% of its own vocabulary, a rich-literary and standard language also uses(25%-30%) of words from other languages likewise Pashto language also falls in the same category.

The Conclusion (result)

Vocabulary (word) is the basis of a language which is a meaningful independent piece of lexical term and vocabulary is a group which comprised of four categories called the original vocabulary (lexicon) of the language. Vocabulary of Pashto language has four parts which are dialect words, old (ancient) words, neologism and foreign words. Pashto is one of those languages which has a rich vocabulary.

Suggestions (Recommendations)

Linguists should endeavor for further enrichment of the lexical vocabulary of Pashto language. Conduct group work for the integration of Pashto language lexical resources in universities and other academic and research institutions

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