

## The Position and Function of Phonological and Morphological Vowels of (i , e) In Pashto Grammar

Puhanyar Najibullah Omari<sup>1</sup> and Puhanyar Nematullah Asadi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Pashto, Badakhshan University, Faizabad AFGHANISTAN.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Pashto, Ghazni University, Ghazni, AFGHANISTAN.

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding Author: omarimustafa608@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Pashto language has seven vowels and two of them, out of seven are (i , e) which these vowels have property and value of phonology and morphology. Because of being new issue and valuable, hereby I am going to inquire the vowels of (i , e) as a research paper in Pashto Language, till it is researched that what characteristics do they have in Pashto language? For obtaining of this goal this article includes an introduction, subject matter, conclusion, finding of research and sources, literature review, target and with entire of regulation and standards of research, which have been researched and also because of needs research in explaining and inquiring of it, it has been used from library method.

**Keywords-** phonology, morphology, morpheme, phoneme, vowels, Pashto language and Pashto vowels.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The language is a means of represent and communicate. From point of view of linguists that they have researched so far, first of all language has two important characteristics, the first characteristic and value of language is that the languages belong to the one tribe of humankind in the human society, and it was in spoken language and was protected in the past, but afterward it was changed in structure which is called Grammar. The second essential characteristic of language is the written form of it which has been developed to the written level, and then among people of society has acceded in the areas of social, political, culture, economic. Anyway the main point is this that how a language can be read and written. For writing of language the linguists have deducted rules that is called Grammar. The basic of the rules are formed of vowels, words or morphemes and finally the sentence is formed that each language is not far from these rules. In the geographical that is called Afghanistan, Pashto has been accepted as a formal and national language and also is common language. It is remarkable that in the structure of Pashto Grammar in the part of phonology has a special value. The basis of this research is solid by vowels, consonant, semi vowel, and vowels of composite. And moreover in orthography and written language; Pashto language has five types of consonant

by the name of “ya” and two of them are voiced and furthermore has phonological and morphological property. Comment on its importance and its value of it, I research the vowels of (i , e) as my research paper which is completely a new subject and also such a paper so far has not been done. But it is notable that here a little has been mentioned in some sources like in contemporary language Grammar; For example, in contemporary language of Professor Mohammad saber khushki and Professor Seddiqullah Rashten, but from my point of view, their researches are not enough in this field. At the end I should say that in this research, a descriptive library method has been used.

#### *Literature Review*

The issue of research that I have selected for the research paper, considering research rules in my idea is a complete new matter. No research has been done on it, and furthermore nobody has used the worth of phonological and morphological of vowels of (i , e) in the frame of research, and it is remarkable that the vowels of (i , e) in Pashto Grammar has two functions. one in structure of words as morphemes and the other as phonemes. But in forms of scattered especially in contemporary Grammar of Professor Khoeki has been recalled.

#### *Worth and importance of research*

Value and importance of research is that, in Pashto Grammar from usage and position vowels of (i , e) has been described very well and also here upon has been explained that what kind of rule and value do the vowels of (i , e) have? Also from the features of phonological and morphological of vowels has been discussed. This research helps the writers in correct studying and writing of Pashto language.

#### *Objective of research*

The cause of this research is confirmation of correct position and function of vowels (i , e) in Pashto Grammar and also should be described that the vowels of (i , e) in which step is in meaning of one phoneme in which step in meaning of morpheme in Pashto Grammar has been accepted; till the writers of this language are not face in Grammar mistakes.

#### *Research Method*

According to the rules of research, in this research paper I have used from the descriptive library method.

## II. PASHTO LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR

According to the evidence and historical documents of linguistics, studies and narratives linguists, Pashto language has been Aryan language which in historical periods and historical evolution the mentioned language has experienced the Grammar. Furthermore, this language related to a big tribe that in Geographical by the name of Afghanistan has special position as a formal and national language. As well this language has rich literature. For learning of this language the scientists have deducted several rules which this field of linguistic has been called Grammar. Grammar is the scientific study and regular language. Also the branches are grammar, phonology, morphology and syntax. Because of this the science of phonology is from phoneme and morphology is from morpheme, and syntax discusses about the way that words are arranged to form sentences or phrases or the rules of grammar which control this. The basic units involved grammar branches (phonology, morphology, syntax) are respectively phoneme, morpheme, sentence. According to the description of morpheme and phoneme; is understood that morpheme from arrays of meaning are two parts one of them is bound which cannot stand alone for giving meaning, but in linking of free morphemes give sense. The second morpheme is free morpheme which stand alone and give meaning without linking of other morpheme. But phoneme as a phone in morphemes has value and role of meaningful.

## III. SOUNDS OF PASHTO LANGUAGE

3.1. Vowel sounds are those which in pronunciation the airstreams does not face with block, and Pashto language vowels are respectively e, i ,a ,a,u,o,a (chamto,p13,1398).

3.2. Consonants are those which in pronunciation the airstream faces with block. Consonant of Pashto language are twenty-seven letters that in sequential are showed by phonetic graphic and also the Arabic letters are naturalized which are combined with Pashto language as the following:

b,p,t,I,j,j,c,c,c,d,d,r,z,z,s,g,s,s,k,g,l,m,n,n,h,b,s,z,t,z,f,  
,z,z,( Hashomi,p,17. 1383)

### 3.3. Quasi vowels

The quasi vowels are those in which Pashto language sometimes appear like vowel and sometimes appear like consonant. Pashto language has two quasi vowels; 1. (y), 2. (w). (khoshki p17, 1392).

## IV. PHONEMES (YAHAEI) PASHTO LANGUAGE

Before that I directly concentrate about the subject of the case discussion; it is remarkable that I

briefly mention all of the phonemes which have function in Pashto language. The rules that for correct writing and reading of Pashto Language texts has been deducted, and furthermore of letters or phonemes or other five phonemes in this grammar are used that in Pashto grammar for denoting of it, the Pashto language scientists have deducted several different phonetics i , e , ay , ay , ay , (Rashten p8,1383). About the above phonemes should be said that in correct writing and reading of texts and manner of writing of Pashto language these phonemes are possessed from special value in writing itself. Without observing of composition and dictation or writing of Pashto text it in no way is correct. In addition, phonemes of (i , e) that in the rules are used in different grammar of Pashto Language and these phonemes are divided into two parts 1. (i:) 2. (e:). And as well phonemes (i, e). From point of view of production of vowels are unrounded. (Marhun, p18. 1394).

## V. POSITION AND FUNCTION OF (PHONOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL) VOWELS OF (E, I) IN PASHTO LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

Because of value of the subject, first of all it is required that each vowel in a special title should be researched and then it is generally discussed on subject matter which indeed the Position and function of (e, i).

*5.1. Position and function of (phonological and morphological) vowel of (i) in Pashto language grammar.*

### 5.1-1. the magnific vowel of (i) as a phoneme

Pashto language has seven vowels, that the vowel(i) is called magnific vowel (ya) and short. In Pashto grammar is showed in graphic phonetics and from point of view of type production of lips vowel is loose and unrounded. Vowel (i) is that kind of vowel which in the words structure of Pashto language has special phonological of position and function. As well in free morpheme of this language, vowel of (i) evermore with other vowels and consonants in linking and complement of meaning of words in Pashto language has formative situation. And also it is remarkable that vowel (i) in the form of phone in structure of morphemes in the first, amid and end is as a phoneme, for example in the beginning of morpheme(ڪ) and in amid morpheme(kher), and in the end morpheme (Dusti) came as a morpheme that in my idea it shows the nature and description of phonological of vowel (i).

### 5.1-2. Magnify vowel of (i) as a morpheme

In Pashto language studies has been stabilized that in second part of Pashto grammar (morphology) is discussed from two types of morphemes which one of them is bound morpheme and the other is free morpheme that we before defrayed in description and explanation of

them. Bound morphemes are prefixes, suffixes, particles, and etc. that these morphemes have found grammatical value in linking with free morphemes. In the second type of morphemes the free morphemes are placed in nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, verbs of Pashto language. For instance, pen, book, etc. from perspective of meaning array does not require to the grammatical form and also in the frame of bound morpheme and particle has position as well. Particles in Pashto language are in two types: one prefixes and the second is suffixes. Prefixes and suffixes are those bound morphemes which has special value in structure and description of Pashto language verbs. Our target of these suffixes are these that we know vowel of (i) in Pashto language grammar as a phone and also as a form of bound morpheme it means suffix of singular nouns which is ended diphthong (AY). Because of grammar rules of Pashto language, the nouns which have been ended in (ay) are pluralized with vowel of (i). in my idea it shows the value and situation of morphological of (i) in mentioned language for instance the noun of storay (star) that has been ended in letter of Pashto diphthong (ay) in pluralizing exchanged in (stori) and diphthong (ay) is changed in vowel of (i). from the above example it is appeared that the vowel (i) has application as a bound morpheme. (Shirzad, p76. 1395). As a result of discussion, it can be said; if vowel of (i) is seen in all of singular nouns from view of a phoneme in that case the vowel of (i) is a phone, but if it is seen in structure of nouns that is ended in diphthong of (ay) in that case it plays the role of grammatical of a morpheme. Briefly the magnificent vowel of (i) has two types of situation and application. In situation of phoneme and in situation of morpheme.

## **5.2. position and function of (phonological and morphological) vowel of (e) in Pashto language grammar.**

### **5.2.1. feminine vowel of (e) in phoneme situation**

In Pashto language from seven vowels of feminine is the kind of vowel that is used in structure of Pashto language morphemes which respectively comes in first, amid, and end and also in Pashto it has been called by the name of feminine vowel or long vowel (ya). The form of its graphic phonetics is (i) and from the point of view of lingual production is a back unrounded vowel and this vowel (i) is a phone that has a special meaningful value in structure in structure of morphemes words, and meaningful adjectives. It is remarkable that vowel (e) is in proper nouns like (ade=mother) has come as a phoneme and plays the role of a phoneme and also in Pashto language there are some morphemes in changing of these meaningful vowels for example (mina) that gives the meaning of love, but if we change the vowel(i) into morpheme (e) the meaning of it will change and morpheme(Mina) is changed into morpheme of (Mena) that the meaning word of (Mena) is changed into home. In fact, it shows the phonological nature manner.

### **5.2.2. Feminine vowel of (e) in morpheme position**

As we mentioned before, that the knowledge of morphology discusses from morpheme. And that is the basic unit of discussion of that science. Vowel of (e) also in Pashto grammar is a bound morpheme. Morpheme is a meaningful and irresolvable unit of language; because of meaning and structure there are two kinds of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes that we mentioned the description of them in the former pages. But the thing which is citable about bound morphemes that also have several suffixes in Pashto language that these suffixes are used for changing the singular nouns into plural. Namely vowel of (e) in some cases are is placed as a plural suffix of plural nouns. Furthermore, in Pashto language some of the nouns which end in vowel of (a) changes into (e) or we can say all of these nouns are pluralized by vowel of (e). In my idea certainly it shows the value and application of morphological of vowel (e). for example, in (Diwa=.....) if we pluralize this noun, vowel (a) changes into (e) and instead of vowel (i) vowel of (e) is replaced. As a result of research, the position and function of vowel of (e), we come to result that vowel (e) in Pashto language grammar(morphemes) as a phoneme and also in nouns that end with vowel (a) comes as a morpheme or suffix of plural noun, briefly it is both morpheme and phoneme.

## **VI. RESEARCH OUTCOMES**

Orthography of Pashto language is consistent of four types of phones (phonemes), vowels, consonants, semi vowels, and compound phones. Vowels of Pashto language are seven which two of them are (e, i) out of seven mentioned vowels have special position and function of phonological, and morphological in grammar of Pashto language; likewise observing of these vowels (I, e) in writing of Pashto texts really essential and if the situation of these vowels are not observing in dictation, and composition the written text is not correct, and not reliable.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

From analysis and dissection of question of situation and application of vowels (i, e) in Pashto language grammar we come to result those vowels of (i, e) have value and situation of phonological and morphological in Pashto language grammar. Furthermore, without considering of these vowels, writing of any context in Pashto language will not be correct. Should be known that being correct of any text and the value of it depend on these vowels. Second here fore from stay we found that observing of vowels (i, e) in writing of Pashto language is necessity, and furthermore these vowels (e, i) in structure of singular nouns instead of phonemes and in plural nouns, which is ended in vowel (a) and diphthong of (ay) is replaced

morphemes. In fact this is the marker of two properties vowels of (e, i) it is necessary for the writers of Pashto language in text to know the properties of vowels of (e, i) and pay serious attention, otherwise they will not acquit the right of this language.

### **REFERENCES**

- [1] Chamto, M.G. (1328). Descriptive linguistics, Kabul: Danish press.
- [2] Khishki, M. S. (1392). Pashto phonology and morphology, Jalalabad: Momand Press.
- [3] Rashten, S. (1383). Pashto Grammar, Peshawor: Khawar press.
- [4] Ziwar, R.Z. (1382). Pashto syntax, Peshawor: Sapi Pashto investigative and development centre.
- [5] Shirzad, M. A. (1395). Pashto syntax, Jalalabad: Momand Press centre.
- [6] Marhun, M. (1394). Phonetics, Kabul: Kahinat investigative and Translation centre.
- [7] Hashomi, S.M. (1383). Abstracted Grammar of Pashto language, Peshawor: Arik books Management Press.