

18.301. Persian Plurals.

Aside from the Arabic element discussed in Unit XVII, Urdu has also made free use of Persian as a source for vocabulary and elements of grammatical structure. Persian was employed in Indian Muslim courts as the official language for several hundred years, and Indian Persian poets developed and maintained a strong local tradition. Even today there is a tendency to look to Persian (including the Arabic element, which came to Urdu through Persian) as the source for new words, for elegant modes of expression, etc., just as an English speaker might look to Latin and Greek. Indeed, the more "high-flown" one's prose or poetry becomes in Urdu, the more it will be Persianised. Thus, in spite of the fact that much of the material given in Sections 18.301 through 18.308 may not be of immediate relevance, the student will find it useful to employ these Sections for reference.

The Persian noun is not marked for gender or for case. It does indicate two numbers: singular and plural. Plural forms are divided into "animate-rational" and "inanimate-irrational."

(1) The "animate-rational" plural is made with suffix /an/ (often pronounced /ā/ in Urdu). If the singular ends in /a/, the form of the suffix is /gan/. If the singular ends in /ā/, the suffix is /yan/. There are no other significant irregularities. E. g.

/bwzwrġan/ Mpl great ones

/bæġan/ Mpl children. [Also /bæġġan/, from */bæġġān/.]

/danayan/ Mpl wise ones. [/dana/ Ml Al "wise, knowing, sage, wise man."]

(2) The "inanimate-irrational" plural is made with the suffix /ha/. E. g.

/barha/ Adv repeatedly, many times. [Lit. times. This form is used only as an adverb in Urdu.]

/salha/ Adv for years, year after year. [Lit. years. This form is also only employed as an adverb in Urdu.]

The system is not completely regular, however. A few inanimate-irrational nouns are also found with the /an/ plural. E. g.

/cyraġan/ Ml [np] illumination. [Perhaps originally the plural of /cyraġ/ Ml "lamp."]

/dærxetan/ Mpl trees. [Rare in Urdu.]

/sytagan/ Mpl stars. [From */sytagan/. Rare in Urdu.]

The /an/ plural is fairly common in literature and poetry, though rare in speech. The suffix /ha/ is rather rare, occurring chiefly in a few adverbial expressions (see above) and in highly Persianised poetry. It is also found in such constructions as the names of organisations, etc., made entirely on the Persian model. E. g.

/ənjwənhæ ymdade bahəmi/ Fpl Cooperative Aid Societies. [/ənjwənhæ/ F1 "society"; /bahəmi/ Al "cooperative, mutual."]

/ryasəthæ mwttəhyda əmrika/ Fpl the United States [of] America.
 [/ryasət/ F1 "state"; /mwttəhyda/ A1 "united."]

Many purely Persian words also occur with the Arabic plural suffix /at/ and with the Persian-Arabic suffix /əjat/ (Sec. 17.304). E. g.

/kayəzat/ [common: /kayzat/] Mpl papers
 /zəvərat/ Mpl jewellery, ornaments
 /qəydxanəjat/ Mpl prisons

18.302. The /yzafət/.

Both possession and modification are indicated in Persian by the /yzafət/ F1 "addition, connection." This device consists of an enclitic /e/ added to the noun possessing, followed by a possessed noun or by a modifying adjective (i. e. a possessed quality). Thus, Noun¹-/e/ Noun² denotes "Noun¹ of Noun²"; Noun¹-/e/ Adjective² signifies "Adjective² Noun¹."

If Noun¹ has a plural suffix, the /yzafət/ follows it. If Noun¹ normally ends in /a/, this is replaced by /ə/ before the /yzafət/. E. g.

/hwkuməte pakystan/ the Government of Pakistan
 /mərde jəvan/ young man
 /ysme šərif/ noble name
 /vəzire azəm/ prime minister. [/vəzir/ M1 "minister"; /azəm/ A1 "greatest."]
 /bwzrgane din/ great religious men. [Lit. greats of the faith.]
 /ryasəthæ mwttəhyda/ the United States. [/ryasət/ F1 "state"; /mwttəhyda/ A1 "united."]
 /nwqtəe nəzər/ point of view. [Followed by the /yzafət/, /nwqta/ M2 "point, dot" occurs as /nwqtə/; /nəzər/ F1 sight, vision.]

The /yzafət/ construction thus has the same word order as that of the English "of" formation: e. g. /hwkuməte pakystan/ "government of Pakistan." The Hindi-Urdu possessive construction with /ka/, on the other hand, is just the reverse: it corresponds in word order to English "-'s": e. g. /pakystan ki hwkumət/ "Pakistan's government." These formations must be carefully distinguished since Urdu literature abounds in examples of both -- and noun phrases containing both at once are also found. E. g.

/cyraʔe yšq ki ləw/ the flame of the lamp of love. [Lit. the lamp of love's flame. /yšq/ M1 "love"; /ləw/ F1 "flame."]
 /ənjwməne kwtwbfərošane pakystan ka jəlsa/ the meeting of the Booksellers' Association of Pakistan. [Lit. the Society of Booksellers of Pakistan's meeting. /kwtwbfəroš/ M/F1 "bookseller"; /jəlsa/ M2 "meeting, session."]

18.303. Persian Numerals.

The Persian numerals from one to ten are fairly frequent in Urdu literary usage. They are treated as A1. They are:

/yək/ one	/syh/ [or /səy/] three
/do/ two	/cəhar/ four

/pənj/ five	/həšt/ eight
/šəš/ six	/nwh/ nine
/həft/ seven	/dəh/ ten

Other cardinal numerals are rare (except for /səd/ "hundred" and /həzar/ "thousand", which have been adopted into Urdu).

Persian ordinals are formed with the suffix /wm/. A few numerals have special stem alternants before /wm/.

/yəkwɪm/ first	/šəšwm/ sixth
/dovwm/ [or /doyəm/] second	/həftwm/ seventh
/syvwm/ third	/həštwm/ eighth
/cəharwm/ fourth	/nəhwm/ ninth
/pənjwm/ fifth	/dəhwm/ tenth

These ordinal numerals are often employed to number the volumes of a set of books, to number chapters, etc. The Persian ordinal /yəkwɪm/ "first" is, however, commonly replaced by the Arabic /əvvəl/ Al "first." E. g.

/jylde syvwm/ volume three. [/jylde/ F1 "volume; skin."
/babe cəharwm/ chapter four. [/bab/ M1 "chapter, section, gate."]

18.304. Persian Prepositions.

Of the Persian prepositions employed in Urdu, the following are common: /əz/ "from," /ba/ "with, accompanying," /bər/ "on," /be/ "without," /by/ (usually /bə/ in Urdu) "with, by," /dər/ "in," and /ta/ "up to, until." Only /əz/, /be/, and /ta/ can be said to have any independent existence in Urdu; the others are usually so closely joined to the following element that they must be termed prefixes rather than prepositions. E. g.

/əz lahəwr ta rawəlpynDi/ from Lahore to Rawalpindi
/əz myrza ɣalyb/ [a book written] by Mirza Ghalib. [/myrza ɣalyb/ M1
"Mirza Ghalib" (1797-1869) is one of the most popular poets of Urdu.]
/əz sərə nəw/ Adv all over again, from the very beginning. [Lit. from
a new heading. /nəw/ "new" is purely Persian and does not occur
independently in Urdu. This phrase is treated as a single unit.]
/dərəsl/ Adv really, in fact. [Lit. in origin.]
/baqayda/ Al regular, proper, according to regulation. [/qayda/ M2
"rule, regulation."]
/bərbad/ PAI destroyed, ruined. [Lit. on the wind. Persian /bad/
"wind" does not occur alone in Urdu.]
/bepərda/ Al unveiled, uncovered. [Lit. without curtain.]

Persian compound prepositions consist of a simple preposition + a noun or other element. Many of these have been adapted to the Urdu compound postpositional pattern. E. g.

/[ki] bəjəe/ Comp Post instead of. [/bə/ "with, by"; /ja/ F1 "place";
/e/ is the /yzafət/.]
/[ke] dərmyan/ Comp Post between, among, in the midst of. [/dər/
"in"; /myan/ "middle" is not used independently in Urdu.]
/[ke] bərxylaf/ Comp Post contrary to, opposite to. [/bər/ "on";
/xylaf/ PAI "against, opposing." Compare /[ke] xylaf/ Comp Post
"against, opposing."]

Two further prepositional formations must be noticed:

(1) Certain substantive elements occur + the /yzaḥat/ before a noun as a kind of compound preposition. The first element is usually an adjective or predicate adjective, and it is arguable that these formations should be termed compounds rather than prepositional phrases. They are nevertheless equivalent to an Urdu compound postpositional phrase. E. g.

/qabyḥe ṭarīf/ worthy of praise. [/qabyḥ/ Al "capable, worthy, suitable."
This is equivalent to /ṭarīf ke qabyḥ/.]

/xylāḥe ḥwkm/ against the order. [Equivalent to /ḥwkm ke xylāḥ/.]

Some of these constructions also occur with a Persian preposition preceding the first element, and the whole is employed as a true preposition. E. g.

/bātawre ymdād/ as aid, by way of aid. [/bā/ "with, by"; /bātawre/ is
equivalent to the Urdu form /[ke] ṭawr pər/.]

/bāzariēe ḥavāi jāḥāz/ by airplane. [/bā/ "with, by"; /bāzariēe/ is
equivalent to the Urdu form /[ke] zariēe [se]/. In speech, /bāzariēe/
occurs as /bāzariē/.]

A few of these formations are treated as though they were Urdu compound postpositions: i. e. the first element is preceded by /ke/, and the whole follows the noun to which it refers. E. g.

/māwli saḥāb ke zere āsar/ under the influence of Māwli Saḥāb. [/zer/
Ml Adv "under"; /[ke] zere āsar/ is equivalent to /[ke] āsar ke
ṭāht/. See Sec. 25.223.]

(2) Some compound postpositions of Arabic-Persian origin admit of an alternate construction in which the postpositional element precedes the noun, and the noun in turn is followed by /ke/. Thus, one finds both /[ke] bəyāyr/ Comp Post "without" and also /bəyāyr ... ke/, /[ke] bərxylāf/ Comp Post "contrary to, opposite to" and also /bərxylāf ... ke/, etc. Note that it is always /ke/ which follows, even when the postposition is otherwise treated as feminine: e. g. /[ki] bəjāe/ Comp Post "instead of" and also /bəjāe ... ke/ (instead of */bəjāe ... ki/). One compound postposition has an alternate form employed only in this construction: /[ke] syva/ Comp Post "except" but /syvāe ... ke/. Of the compound postpositions introduced so far, only the following may have this alternate "split" construction: /[ke] bəyāyr/ "without, " /[ki] bəjāe/ "instead of, " /[ke] syva/ "except, " and /[ke] ylāva/ "in addition to, besides. " E. g.

/ylāva yn cizō ke, yy saman bhi mere ghər pəḥwācā denā. In addition to
these things, take [lit. make arrive] this baggage to my house also.
[Equivalent to /yn cizō ke ylāva/.]

/bəjāe ys kytab ke, vw kytab pəRḥie! / Instead of this book, please read
that book! [Equivalent to /ys kytab ki bəjāe/.]

/bəyāyr ys dəvai ke, mārīz ko fayda nəḥī hoga. / Without this medicine,
the patient will not benefit. [Equivalent to /ys dəvai ke bəyāyr/.]

/syvāe ws ke, baqi ṭamām lərke kylas mē ḥāzr the. / Except for him,
all the rest of the boys were present in class. [Equivalent to /ws ke
syva/.]

/bəjāe ys ke, ky ap mere ḥā yntyzar kərē, mere kalyj a jāē. / Instead of
this, that you wait at my place, please come to my college. [Equivalent
to /ys ki bəjāe/.]

18.305. Persian Noun and Adjective Affixes.

Unlike Arabic, Persian substantive formations are quite unsymmetrical. There is a large class of stems, a small number of prefixes, and two or three suffix classes. The occurrence of any given element or any given combination of elements is unpredictable and dependent only upon usage. The following description is not intended to be exhaustive.

There are very few true prefixes in active use in Persian noun and adjective formation. Although traditional grammarians usually give up to fifteen or twenty elements as "prefixes," most of these are also found independently in Persian as adjectives, prepositions, etc., and constructions made with them must therefore be classed as compounds (see Sec. 18.307). To the author's knowledge, only the following can be classed as real prefixes:

[In this and following Sections the meanings of all stems will be given for ease of reference, irregardless of whether or not they have been introduced as vocabulary items in this Course.]

/la/ "un-, non-, in-." This element is from Arabic.

/la/ + N = A, PA, N. E. g.

/laməzhəb/ AI irreligious. [/məzhəb/ MI "religion."]

/na/ "non-, in-, dis-." /na/ + N = A, PA, N. See Sec. 15.302. E. g.

/navaqyf/ AI unacquainted. [/vaqyf/ PAI "acquainted, knowing."]

Other elements commonly classed as "prefixes" in Persian include: /bəd/ "bad, un-, dis-" (see Sec. 11.301); /be/ "without, -less" (see Sec. 9.302); /yəyr/ "un-, non-"; /həm/ "together, syn-, con-"; /kəm/ "less, little-"; /pwr/ "-full, full-of-"; and /xwš/ "good-, well-" (see Sec. 17.308).

Persian substantive suffixes fall into three rough order classes: (a) a large group of "derivational" suffixes used to derive an adjective from a noun stem, a noun from an adjective, a noun from a noun, etc.; (b) miscellaneous second-order suffixes (e. g. /i-/ /gi/ "abstract noun formant," /ana/ "adjective formant"); and (c) the plural suffixes discussed in Sec. 18.301. The /yzafət/ (Sec. 18.302) occurs as an enclitic after this third class. Suffixes of classes (a) and (b) include:

/a/: PA + /a/ = A. This suffix, written *ه*, represents the one formal difference

in Urdu (though not in Persian, where this dichotomy does not exist) between the predicate adjective and the adjective proper. Many stems occur without /a/ only as predicate adjectives; with /a/, however, they are found before a noun as adjectives. Although this suffix does not occur with all predicate adjectives by any means, there are a great many sets like the following:

/məwjuda/ AI present. [/məwjud/ PAI "present."]

/mwtəəlyqa/ AI connected, attached. [/mwtəəlyq/ PAI "connected, attached."]

/əbraluda/ AI cloudy. [/əbralud/ PAI "cloudy." /əbr/ MI "cloud"; /alud/ "soiled with, smeared with, covered with" is the past stem of the verb /alu/; see Sec. 18.306. It occurs only in compounds in Urdu.]

Examples of usage:

/məwjuda zəmanə mē yy ciz bəhwt am həy. / In the present age this thing is very common. [/məwjud/ cannot be substituted for, /məwjuda/ here.]

- /səb log vəhā məwjud the./ Everybody was present there. [/məwjudə/
cannot occur.]
- /səylab se mwtəssyra ylaqō ko ymdad pəhwc gəi həy./ Aid has reached
the areas affected by the flood. [/mwtəssyra/ A1 "affected,
influenced, stricken." The PA1 form /mwtəssyr/ is also possible
here but is rather less common. Compare:]
- /māy wn ki batō se bəhwt mwtəssyr hwa./ I was much influenced by his
words. [Here /mwtəssyra/ cannot occur at all.]
- /mysr əwr šam ki mwtəhyda fəwjē age bəRhī./ The united armies of
Egypt and Syria advanced. [/mwtəhyda/ A1 "united."]
- /mysr əwr šam ki fəwjē mwtəhyd ho kər age bəRhī./ The armies of
Egypt and Syria united and advanced [lit. having become united,
advanced]. [/mwtəhyd/ PA1 "united, joined, allied."]
- /yy rwsamat ajkəl mətрук ho gəi hōy./ These customs have been
abandoned nowadays. [/mətрук/ PA1 "abandoned, left."]
- /yn mətруka rwsamat ko zynda kərne se koi fayda nəhī./ There is no
profit in reviving [lit. making alive] these abandoned customs.
[/mətруka/ A1 "abandoned, left."]

With a numeral preceding, a noun denoting time + /a/ = A. E. g.

- /do sala mənsuba/ two year project. [/sal/ M1 "year."]
- /cəwbys sala ləRki/ twenty-four year old girl. [/sal/ M1 "year."]
- /syh roza jəlsa/ three day meeting. [/roz/ M1 "day."]

/a/: N + /a/ = N, usually with some semantic change. Again this is written ا

In Urdu, this is treated as though it were the Type II masculine suffix /a/. E. g.

- /dəsta/ M2 handle. [/dəst/ M1 "hand" is found only in very literary
Urdu.]
- /roza/ M2 fasting. [/roz/ M1 "day."]

/al/: N, A + /al/ = N. Rare. E. g.

- /cəgal/ M1 claw. [/cəg/ PA1 "twisted, curved." This is more commonly
found as /cəgəl/ M1.]

/ana/: N + /ana/ = N. This is written انہ in Urdu, and is treated as though

it were /an/ + the Type II masculine suffix /a/. E. g.

- /dəstana/ M2 glove. [/dəst/ M1 "hand."]
- /əgwštana/ M2 thimble. [Persian /əgwšt/ M1 "thumb" is rare in Urdu.]
- /jwrmana/ M2 fine. [/jwrm/ M1 "crime."]

/ana/ "-like, fit-for-": N + /ana/ = A. This, too is written انہ . Adjectives

made with this suffix are employed only with nouns which denote inanimate
things, abstracts, etc. and never with nouns denoting rational beings. E. g.

- /šahana/ A1 kingly, king-like. [/šah/ M1 "king."]
- /mwxylyfana/ A1 opposing, opposed, contrary. [/mwxylyf/ M/F1 A1
"opponent, opposing."]
- /mərdana/ A1 man-like, manly. [/mərd/ M1 "man, male."]

Examples of usage:

/ws ne yy bəRi əhməqana hərəkət ki. / He made this very stupid move.
[/əhməqana/ A1 "stupid." If a noun denoting a rational being were
employed instead of /hərəkət/, the adjective would be /əhməq/ A1
"stupid."]

/yislam ke yy həqiqətpəsəndana wsul ynsan ki tərəqqi ka zəria bən səkte
həy. / These truth-loving principles of Islam can become the way
to progress for mankind. [/həqiqətpəsənd/ A1 would be the form
found before an animate rational noun: e. g. /həqiqətpəsənd admi/ truth
loving man." See Sec. 18. 307 for the compound formation
/həqiqətpəsənd/.]

/ar/: see /avər/.

/avər/-/ar/-/er/-/var/-/vər/-/yar/ "possessing": N + /avər/ (etc.) = A. E. g.

/zoravər/ A1 strong. [/zor/ M1 "force, power, strength."]

/salar/ M1 A1 chief, leader. [/sal/ M1 "year": literally "possessing
years."]

/dyler/ A1 brave, valiant. [/dyl/ M1 "heart."]

/wmmidvar/ M/F1 A1 candidate; hopeful, expectant. [/wmmid/ F1
"hope."]

/taqətvər/ A1 strong, powerful. [/taqət/ F1 "power, strength, energy."]

/hošyar/ A1 clever, intelligent. [/hoš/ M1 [np] "consciousness, aware-
ness."]

/ək/ "diminutive": N + /ək/ = N. Rare in Urdu. E. g.

/dəstək/ F1 tapping, knocking. [/dəst/ M1 "hand": literally "little
hand."]

/bar/ "place of": N + /bar/ = N. Rare. E. g.

/juebar/ F1 place of streams. [/ju/ denotes "stream" in Persian."]

/ban/-/van/ "keeper of, guardian of": N + /ban/ (etc.) = N. E. g.

/bayban/ M1 gardener. [/baɣ/ M1 "garden."]

/mezban/ M1 host. [/mez/ F1 "table."]

/kocvan/ M1 coachman. [/koc/ F1 "coach."]

/ca/-/ica/ "diminutive": N + /ca/ (etc.) = N. This suffix is treated as though it
were /c/-/ic/ + the Type II suffix /a/ in Urdu. E. g.

/kytabca/ M2 pamphlet. [/kytab/ F1 "book."]

/bayica/ M2 little garden. [/baɣ/ M1 "garden."]

/ci/ "person engaged in": N + /ci/ = N. E. g.

/əfimci/ M1 opium user. [/əfim/ F1 "opium."]

/topci/ M1 cannoneer. [/top/ F1 "cannon."]

/dan/ "container for": N + /dan/ = N. E. g.

/nəməkdan/ M1 salt-cellar. [/nəmək/ M1 "salt."]

/qələmdan/ M1 pen-case. [/qələm/ M1 [or F1] "pen."]

/er/: see /avər/.

/fam/ "-coloured": N, A + /fam/ = A. E. g.

/gwlfam/ A1 rose-coloured. [/gwɫ/ M1 "rose."]

/səfəydfam/ A1 whitish, white-coloured. [/səfəyd/ A1 "white."]

/gah/-/gəh/ "place of": N + /gah/ (etc.) = N. Nouns made with this suffix are
always F1. E. g.

/ybadətgah/ F1 place of worship. [/ybadət/ F1 "worship."]

- /danyšgah/ F1 university. [/danyš/ F1 "knowledge, learning."]
- /gar/-/gər/-/kar/ "doing, making, person doing": N, A + /gar/ (etc.) = M/F1
- A1. E. g.
- /dəstkar/ M/F1 artisan, craftsman. [/dəst/ M1 "hand"; literally "hand-doing."]
- /xwdkar/ A1 automatic. [/xwd/ Adv "self."]
- /gwnahgar/ M/F1 sinner. [/gwnah/ M1 "sin."]
- /jadugər/ M/F1 magician. [/jadu/ M1 "magic."]
- /zərgər/ M1 goldsmith. [/zər/ M1 "gold."]
- /gā/ "worth-": N + /gā/ = A. Rare in Urdu. E. g.
- /raegā/ PA1 worthless, useless. [From */rahgā/: literally "worth throwing on the road." /rah/ F1 "road, way."]
- /gər/: see /gar/.
- /gəh/: see /gah/.
- /gi/: see /i/.
- /gin/: see /in/.
- /gū/ "-coloured": N, A + /gū/ = A. This suffix has much the same meaning as /fam/ above. E. g.
- /gwigū/ A1 rose-coloured. [/gwl/ M1 "rose."]
- /i/-/gi/ "abstract noun formant": N, A + /i/ (etc.) = N. See Secs. 7.301 and 13.301. Nouns + /i/-/gi/ are all F2 in Urdu. E. g.
- /neki/ F2 virtue, goodness. [/nek/ A1 "good, virtuous."]
- /dosti/ F2 friendship. [/dost/ M/F1 "friend."]
- /zyndəgi/ F2 life. [/zynda/ A1 "alive."]
- /i/ "-ship, occupation of": N + /i/ = N. See Sec. 7.301. Nouns + this suffix are F2. E. g.
- /zəmindari/ F2 landownership, post or system of landownership, estate of a landowner. [/zəmindar/ M1 "landowner." For the analysis of /zəmindar/, see Sec. 18.307.]
- /DakTri/ F2 occupation of doctor, medical practice. [/DakTər/ M/F1 "doctor."]
- /i/ "adjective formant": N, A + /i/ = A. See Sec. 7.301. E. g.
- /tarixi/ A1 historic, historical. [/tarix/ F1 "history, date."]
- /yislami/ A1 Islamic. [/yislam/ M1 "Islam."]
- When this suffix occurs with a noun denoting a place, country, etc., the construction may be M1/F2 denoting "person from ..."; it may also be treated as F2 [np], signifying "... language." E. g.
- /bəgali/ M1/F2 F2 [np] A1 Bengali (person from Bengal); the Bengali language; Bengali (adj.). [/bəgal/ M1 [np] "Bengal."]
- /əgrezi/ M1/F2 F2 [np] A1 English (person); the English language; English (adj.). [/əgrez/ A1 "English." In Urdu /əgrez/ is more usually employed for "Englishman, English person."]
- /ica/: see /ca/.
- /in/-/ina/-/gin/ "possessing the quality of, made of": N + /in/ (etc.) = A. In Urdu this suffix is often pronounced /ī/. E. g.

- /rəgin/ A1 coloured. [/rəg/ M1 "colour."]
 /nəmkin/ A1 salty. [/nəmək/ M1 "salt."]
 /yəmgin/ A1 sad, sorrowful. [/yəm/ M1 "sorrow, sadness."]
 /derina/ A1 lengthy. [/der/ F1 "lateness, a long time."]
- Some formations with /in/ and /ina/ are nouns. A stem + /ina/ is treated as a Type II noun in Urdu (i. e. /in/ + the Type II masculine suffix /a/). Compare /derina/ above. E. g.
- /postin/ M1 leather jacket. [/post/ F1 "skin, hide."]
 /pəšmina/ M2 wool, woollen goods. [/pəšm/ M1 "wool."]
- /ina/: see /in/.
 /iza/: see /za/.
 /kar/: see /gar/.
 /lax/ "place of many-": N + /lax/ = N, A. Rare. E. g.
 /səglax/ M1 A1 stony place, stony, rocky. [/səg/ M1 "stone" occurs in literary Urdu.]
- /man/ "possessing the quality of": N, A + /man/ = A. Rare in Urdu. E. g.
 /šadman/ A1 happy, glad. [/šad/ PA1 "happy, glad."]
- /mənd/ "possessing-": N + /mənd/ = A. E. g.
 /əqlmənd/ A1 wise, intelligent. [/əql/ F1 "intellect, reason, wits."]
 /dəwlətmənd/ A1 wealthy. [/dəwlət/ F1 "wealth."]
 /syhətmənd/ A1 healthy. [/syhət/ F1 "health."]
- /nae/ "place of": N + /nae/ = N. Constructions with this suffix are F1. E. g.
 /abnae/ F1 strait. [/ab/ "water" is Persian and is employed mostly in compounds in Urdu.]
 /xaknae/ F1 isthmus. [/xak/ F1 "earth, dirt."]
- /nak/ "-full": N + /nak/ = A. See Sec. 15.303. E. g.
 /əfsosnak/ A1 sad, sorrowful. [/əfsos/ M1 "sorrow, regret."]
 /dərdnak/ A1 painful. [/dərd/ M1 "pain."]
- /san/ "possessing the quality of": N, A + /san/ = A. Usually pronounced /sā/ in Urdu. Rare. E. g.
 /yəksā/ PA1 equal, matching. [Persian /yək/ "one."]
- /sar/ "like-, possessing the quality of": N + /sar/ = A, PA. E. g.
 /xaksar/ A1 humble. [Lit. like dust. /xak/ F1 "dirt, earth, dust."]
 /šərmsar/ PA1 bashful, modest. [/šərm/ F1 "modesty, shame, bashfulness."]
- /sar/ "place of many-": N + /sar/ = N. Rare. E. g.
 /šaxsar/ M1 glen, branchy place. [/šax/ F1 "branch, bough."]
- /stan/: see /ystan/.
 /šən/ "place of many-": N + /šən/ = N. E. g.
 /gwlšən/ M1 rose-garden. [/gwl/ M1 "rose."]
- /tər/ "comparative": A + /tər/ = A. See Sec. 13.302. E. g.
 /nəzdiktər/ A1 nearer. [/nəzdik/ A1 "near."]
- /tərin/ "superlative": A + /tərin/ = A. This is really /tər/ + a suffix /in/. See Sec. 13.302. E. g.

- /nəzdikərin/ A1 nearest. [/nəzdik/ A1 "near. "]
- /ū/ "like-, possessing the quality of": N + /ū/ = N, A. Rare in Urdu. E. g.
/hwmayū/ A1 fortunate. [/hwma/ or /hwmae/ M1 "bird of happy omen. "]
- /van/: see /ban/.
- /var/: see /avər/.
- /vənd/ "possessing the quality of": N + /vənd/ = N. Rare in Urdu. E. g.
/xwdavənd/ M1 lord, master, God. [/xwda/ M1 "God. "]
- /vər/: see /avər/.
- /vəš/ "-like": N + /vəš/ = A. Rare. E. g.
/pəriveš/ A1 fairy-like. [/pəri/ F2 "fairy. "]
- /yar/: see /avər/.
- /ystan/-/stan/ "place of": N, A + /ystan/ (etc.) = N. /stan/ occurs after stems ending in a vowel, while /ystan/ is found elsewhere. Nouns made with this suffix are M1. E. g.
/pakystan/ M1 Pakistan. [/pak/ A1 "pure. "]
/gwlystan/ M1 rose-garden. [/gwł/ M1 "rose. "]
/bostan/ M1 garden. [/bo/ is an alternate form of /bu/ F1 "smell, odour. "]
- /za/-/iza/ "diminutive": N + /iza/ = N. In Urdu, this suffix is treated as though it were /z/-/iz/ + the Type II masculine suffix /a/. Rare. E. g.
/məškiza/ M2 small leathern bottle. [/məšk/ F1 "leather waterbag. "]
- /zar/ "place of": N + /zar/ = N. E. g.
/gwłzar/ M1 rose-garden. [/gwł/ M1 "rose. "]
/regzar/ M1 desert. [/reg/ M1 "sand" is rare in Urdu.]

18.306. The Persian Verb.

The Persian verb is similar to its Urdu counterpart in its basic structure: a stem + various suffixes + auxiliary verbs. Unlike Urdu, however, the Persian verb has a small set of prefixes, no gender distinctions, a full set of person-number suffixes, etc. Most of the details of this system are irrelevant for a knowledge of Urdu.

Each Persian verb has two possible stem forms: (1) the "past stem," used in the past tenses, the infinitive, the past participle, and the future tense (a periphrastic formation); and (2) the "present stem" which occurs in the present tenses, the imperative, the present subjunctive, the present participle, and the noun of agent. Details of these two stem forms are as follows:

(1) The "past stem" consists of the root + a suffix /t/-/d/-/id/. /t/ occurs after a root ending in a voiceless consonant (e. g. /p/, /x/, /f/, /š/); /d/ occurs after voiced consonants and vowels (e. g. /b/, /z/, /r/, /n/, /l/, /u/, /o/, etc.); /id/ may occur after any consonant. Other affixes occur after the past stem. E. g.

- /pərvərd/ nourished, reared. [Root: /pərvər/ "nourish, rear. "]
/nyšəst/ sat. [Root: /nyšəs/ "sit. "]
/xərid/ bought. [Root: /xər/ "buy. "]

/kwš̄t/ killed. [Root: /kwš̄/ "kill. "]
/kənd/ dug. [Root: /kən/ "dig. "]
/malid/ rubbed. [Root: /mal/ "rub. "]

(2) Basically, the "present stem" consists of the root only -- without /t/-/d/-/id/. There is, however, a large class of verbs which have a present stem root alternant different from that employed for the past stem. Thus, while both the present and past stems of "kill" contain the root alternant /kwš̄/, the present stem of "sit" is not /nyš̄əs/ (the form found in the past stem) but another alternant, /nəšin/. Most such pairs of root alternants differ in only one or two sounds. One or two have completely different alternants for their two stems, however. Verbs which have the /id/ form of the past stem suffix always have just one root alternant; employed in both their present and past stems. E. g.

/pərvər/ nourish, rear. [Present stem of /pərvər/ "nourish, rear. "]
/kən/ dig. [Present stem of /kən/ "dig. "]
/xər/ buy. [Present stem of /xər/ "buy," an /id/ verb.]
/mal/ rub. [Present stem of /mal/ "rub," an /id/ verb.]

But compare:

/nəšin/ sit. [Present stem of /nyš̄əs/ "sit. "]
/dar/ have. [Present stem of /daš̄/ "have. "]
/bənd/ tie. [Present stem of /bəs/ "tie. "]
/əfrəz/ raise. [Present stem of /əfrax/ "raise. "]
/bin/ see. [Present stem of /di/ "see. "]

In Urdu, the present stem occurs only in compounds or with various suffixes (see below), but the past stems of several verbs are found as F1 nouns. E. g.

/xərid/ F1 purchase price. [/xər/ "buy. "]
/fərox̄t/ F1 sale. [/fərox̄t/ "sell. "]
/nyš̄əst/ F1 seat (in parliament, etc.). [/nyš̄əs/ "sit. "]

Suffixes found with the past stem include:

/a/ "past participle": Past stem + /a/ = A, PA, Adv. This suffix is written with

• . Before a following suffix or compound element /a/ occurs as /ə/.

The /gi/ form of the abstract noun formant /i/-/gi/ is added to many items ending in /a/. E. g.

/asud̄a/ A1 prosperous. [/asu/ "be satisfied, rest. "]
/azwr̄da/ A1 melancholy. [/azwr̄/ "be gloomy, sad, depressed. "]
/š̄ykəsta/ A1 broken. [/š̄ykəs/ "break. "]
/danysta/ Adv knowingly, deliberately. [/danys/ "know. "]
/rəfta rəfta/ Adv gradually. [/rəf/ "go." Literally "gone gone. "]
/š̄ykəstəgi/ F2 breakage, defect. [/š̄ykəs/ "break. "]

/ar/ "abstract noun formant": Past stem + /ar/ = N. E.g.

/gwftar/ F1 saying, speech. [/gw̄f/ "say. "]
/rəftar/ F1 gait, speed. [/rəf/ "go. "]
/didar/ M1 sight. [/di/ "see. "]

/ar/ "person . . . ing, agentive noun formant": Past stem + /ar/ = N. E. g.

/xəridar/ M/F1 customer, buyer. [/xər/ "buy."]

/pərəstar/ M/F1 worshipper. [/pərəst/ "worship."]

But note the passive sense of:

/gyryftar/ PA1 caught, arrested, apprehended, seized. [/gyryf/ "catch, arrest, seize."]

The /i/ form of the abstract noun formant /i/-/gi/ occurs after /ar/. E. g.

/gyryftari/ F2 arrest, seizure. [/gyryf/ "catch, arrest, seize."]

/xəridari/ F2 buying, purchasing. [/xər/ "buy."]

/ən/ (+ /i/) "fit for, suitable for": Past stem + /əni/ = A (?). /əni/ consists of

the Persian infinitive suffix /ən/ (which is otherwise rare in Urdu) + /i/

"adjective formant." Forms ending in /əni/ are uncommon in Urdu and are

usually found only after the /yzafət/. E. g.

/xordəni/ A1 (?) fit to eat, edible. [/xor/ "eat."]

/gwfəni/ A1 (?) worth saying. [/gwf/ "say."]

Suffixes found with the present stem include:

/a/ "noun and adjective formant": Present stem + /a/ = N, A. This suffix is

written **ا**. The /i/ form of the abstract noun formant /i/-/gi/ occurs

after this suffix. E. g.

/dana/ M1 A1 wise, knowing, sage, wise man. [/danys/ "know"; present stem /dan/.]

/bina/ M1 one having vision, wise, intelligent. [/di/ "see"; present stem /bin/.]

/danai/ F2 wisdom. [/danys/ "know"; present stem /dan/.]

/a/ "noun formant": Present stem + /a/ = N. This suffix is written with **ا**.

In Urdu, this suffix is treated as though it were the Type II masculine suffix

/a/. E. g.

/bosa/ M2 kiss. [/bos/ "kiss."]

/lərza/ M2 trembling, tremor. [/lərz/ "tremble."]

/nala/ M2 cry, lamentation. [/nal/ "cry."]

/ak/ "noun formant": Present stem + /ak/ = N. E. g.

/təpak/ M1 warmth, enthusiasm. [/təp/ "be warm."]

/xorak/ F1 food, dose (of medicine). [/xor/ "eat."]

/pošak/ F1 dress, costume. [/poš/ "wear."]

/sozak/ M1 inflammation, gonorrhoea. [/sox/ "burn"; present stem /soz/.]

/an/ "abstract noun formant": Present stem + /an/ = N. This suffix is sometimes pronounced /ā/. The adjective formant /i/ may follow /an/ in some items.

E. g.

/fərman/ M1 command, edict. [/fərmu/ "order, command"; present stem /fərma/, here /fərm/.]

/baran/ [or /barā/] F1 rain. [/bar/ "rain."]

- /barani/ A1 dependent upon rain (as land). [/bar/ "rain."]
- /an/ "present participle": Present stem + /an/ = A, PA. This suffix is sometimes pronounced /ā/. The /i/ form of the abstract noun formant /i-/gi/ follows /an/ in many examples. E. g.
- /rəvā/ A1 moving, going, in progress. [/rəf/ "go"; present stem /rəv/.]
- /tabā/ A1 gleaming, shining. [/taf/ "gleam, shine"; present stem /tab/.]
- /sozā/ A1 burning. [/sox/ "burn"; present stem /soz/.]
- /rəvani/ F2 fluency. [/rəf/ "go"; present stem /rəv/.]
- /tabani/ F2 brightness, shininess, gleam. [/taf/ "gleam, shine"; present stem /tab/.]
- /ynda/-/ənda/-/wnda/ "noun of agent": Present stem + /ynda/ (etc.) = N, A. The last two forms of this suffix are not common. This affix is written with a final *o* and may be followed by the /gi/ form of the abstract noun formant /i-/gi/ or by the /gan/ form of the plural suffix (when the form refers to persons). Before suffixes or a following element in a compound the final /a/ of this suffix occurs as /ə/. E. g.
- /bəxšynda/ M/F1 giver, bestower. [/bəxš/ "give, bestow."]
- /nwmaynda/ M/F1 A1 representative. [/nəmu/ or /nwmu/ "show, point out, appear"; present stem /nəma/ or /nwma/.]
- /tabynda/ A1 gleaming, shining. [/taf/ "gleam, shine"; present stem /tab/.]
- /nwmayndəgi/ F2 representation. [/nəmu/ or /nwmu/ "show, point out, appear"; present stem /nəma/ or /nwma/. And also:]
- /nwmayndəgan/ M/Fpl representatives.
- /yš/ "abstract noun formant": Present stem + /yš/ = N. Nouns made with this suffix are uniformly F1. E. g.
- /xahyš/ F1 desire, wish. [/xas/ "wish, want"; present stem /xah/.]
- /košyš/ F1 try, attempt. [/koš/ "try."]
- /azmayš/ F1 test, trial. [/azmu/ "try, test, examine"; present stem /azma/.]

18.307. Compounding.

Persian structure is complicated by the fact that members of many grammatical classes may be juxtaposed to one another (with or without an intervening /yzafət/, the conjunction /o/ "and," etc.) to form a compound which then occurs in the same environments as a simplex noun or adjective. Many different combinations are found: noun + noun, adjective + noun, noun + adjective, present stem + past stem, adverb + adverb, etc. etc. A large number of these formations have been borrowed wholesale into Urdu, and Urdu speakers have also constructed many new compounds on Persian models. The following list is thus by no means exhaustive.

Compounds which are employed as nouns include:

N + N = N. E. g.

/qəydxana/ M2 prison. [/qəyd/ F1 "restriction, restraint, imprisonment"; /xana/ M2 "house of, place for; compartment."
/roznama/ M2 daily newspaper. [/roz/ M1 "day"; /nama/ M2 "letter, writing, document."]

N + /e/ + N = N. E. g.

/nwqtəe nəzər/ M1 point of view. [/nwqta/ M2 "point, dot"; /nəzər/ F1 "sight, vision."]

/talybe ylm/ M1 student. [/talyb/ M1 "seeker"; /ylm/ M1 "knowledge"; usually pronounced /talybylm/ in normal speech.]

N + /o/ + N = N. E. g.

/abohəva/ F1 climate. [/ab/ "water" is found mostly in compounds in Urdu; /həva/ F1 "air, wind."]

/šoroγəwγa/ M1 noise, tumult. [/šor/ M1 "noise"; /γəwγa/ M2 "noise, tumult" is limited almost entirely to compounds in Urdu.]

A + N = N. E. g.

/xwšbu/ F1 fragrance, perfume. [/xwš/ PA1 "happy, glad, good"; /bu/ F1 "odour, smell."]

/nəwmwslým/ M1 new Muslim, new convert to Islam. [/nəw/ "new" occurs in compounds only; /mwslym/ M1 A1 "Muslim."]

N + A = N. E. g.

/yislamabad/ M1 Islamabad. [A place name. /yislam/ M1 "Islam"; /abad/ A1 "inhabited, populated."]

N + /e/ + A = N. E. g.

/ysme šərif/ M1 illustrious name. [/ysm/ M1 "name, noun"; /šərif/ A1 "noble, illustrious."]

/tərze nəw/ F1 new style, new manner. [/tərz/ F1 "way, manner, method"; /nəw/ "new" occurs in compounds only.]

N + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/cəwkidar/ M1 watchman. [/cəwki/ F2 "post (of a guard)"; /dar/ present stem of /daš/ "have."]

/ghəRisaz/ M1 watchmaker. [/ghəRi/ F2 "watch"; /saz/ present stem of /sax/ "make, construct."]

/zəmindar/ M1 landowner, landlord. [/zəmin/ F1 "earth, ground, land"; /dar/ present stem of /daš/ "have."]

A + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/xwšnəvis/ M1 calligrapher, one who writes beautifully. [/xwš/ PA1 "happy, glad, good"; /nəvis/ present stem of /nəvyš/ "write."]

/durbin/ M1 telescope. [/dur/ F1 A1 "distance, far"; /bin/ present stem of /di/ "see."]

N + Past Participle = N. E. g.

/šəhzada/ M2 prince. [/šah/ M1 "king"; /zada/ past participle of /za/ "be born."]

N + Noun of Agent = N. E. g.

/raedəhynda/ M/F1 A1 opinion-giver, voter, person polled. [/rae/ F1 "opinion"; /dəhynda/ "giver" is found in compounds only; /dəh/ present stem of /da/ "give" + /ynda/.]

/dərɣastkwnynda/ M/F1 applicant. [/dərɣast/ F1 "application" is itself a compound of /dər/ "in" + /ɣast/, the past stem of /ɣas/ "wish, want"; /kwnynda/ "maker, doer" occurs in compounds only; /kwn/ present stem of /kər/ "make, do" + /ynda/.]

Past Stem + /o/ + Past Stem = N. E. g.

/amədorəft/ F1 communication. [/aməd/ past stem of /amə/ "come";
/rəft/ past stem of /rəf/ "go."]

/gwftoʃwnid/ F1 conversation. [/gwft/ past stem of /gwf/ "say";
/ʃwnid/ past stem of /ʃwn/ "hear."]

Past Stem + /o/ + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/gwftwgu/ F1 conversation. [/gwft/ past stem of /gwf/ "say"; /gu/
present stem of /gwf/ "say"; /o/ "and" is here shortened to /w/.]

/jwstwju/ F1 search. [/jwst/ past stem of /jws/ "seek, search"; /ju/
present stem of /jws/ "seek, search." Again /o/ occurs as /w/.]

Present Stem + /o/ + Past Stem = N. E. g.

/bəndobəst/ M1 arrangement. [/bənd/ present stem of /bəs/ "tie";
/bəst/ past stem of /bəs/ "tie."]

Present Stem + /o/ + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/darogir/ F1 [or M1?] catching, seizing. [/dar/ present stem of /daʃ/
"have"; /gir/ present stem of /gyryf/ "catch, arrest, seize."]

/sozogwdaz/ M1 burning and melting. [/soz/ present stem of /sox/
"burn"; /gwdaz/ present stem of /gwdax/ "melt."]

Adverb + N = N. E. g.

/pəsmənzər/ M1 background. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back"; /mənzər/ M1
"sight, view, scene."]

Adverb + Past Participle = N. E. g.

/pəsxorda/ M2 leavings, left-overs. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back"; /xorda/
past participle of /xor/ "eat."]

Adverb + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/peʃrəw/ M1 forerunner. [/peʃ/ Adv "before"; /rəw/ present stem of
/rəf/ "go." /rəw/ is found at the end of a word or before a consonant;
/rəv/ occurs before vowels.]

Adverb + /o/ + Adverb = N. E. g.

/pəsopeʃ/ M1 indecision, shilly-shallying. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back";
/peʃ/ Adv "before."]

Preposition + Past Stem = N. E. g.

/dərɣast/ F1 application. [/dər/ "in"; /ɣast/ past stem of /ɣas/
"wish, want."]

Preposition + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/dərgwzər/ F1 overlooking, ignoring. [/dər/ "in"; /gwzər/ present
stem of /gwzəʃ/ "pass by."]

Present Stem + /a/ + Present Stem = N. E. g.

/kəʃakəʃ/ F1 struggle, wrangle. [/kəʃ/ present stem of /kəʃ/ "pull,
tug."]

Present Stem + /mə/ + Present Stem = N, Adv. /mə/ is the Persian negative
imperative prefix; it is found only in compounds in Urdu. E. g.

/kəʃməkəʃ/ F1 struggle, contention. [/kəʃ/ present stem of /kəʃ/
"pull, tug"; lit. "pull-don't-pull."]

/xahməxah/ Adv willy-nilly, all for nothing. [/xah/ present stem of
/ɣas/ "wish, want"; lit. "want-don't-want." This is often
pronounced /xaməxa/ or even /xamxa/ in normal speed speech.]

Compounds which are employed as adjectives include:

N + N = A. E. g.

/səgdyl/ A1 hardhearted. [/səg/ M1 "stone"; /dyl/ M1 "heart."
/pəricyhra/ A1 beautiful, fairy-faced. [/pəri/ F2 "fairy"; /cyhra/ M2
"face."]

N + A = A. E. g.

/həqiqətpəsənd/ A1 truth-loving. [/həqiqət/ F1 "truth, reality";
/pəsənd/ PA1 F1 "pleasing, liked, choice."]

A + N = A. E. g.

/bədhal/ A1 wretched, miserable. [/bəd/ A1 "bad"; /hal/ M1 "state,
condition."]

/nərmədy/ A1 softhearted. [/nərm/ A1 "soft"; /dyl/ M1 "heart."]

/xwšqysmət/ A1 lucky, of good omen. [/xwš/ PA1 "happy, glad, good";
/qysmət/ F1 "fate, destiny."]

N + Present Stem = A. E. g.

/dylkəš/ A1 attractive. [/dyl/ M1 "heart"; /kəš/ present stem of
/kəš/ "pull, tug."]

/həyrətəgez/ A1 wondrous, marvellous. [/həyrət/ F1 "wonder,
amazement"; /əgez/ present stem of /əgex/ "arouse, excite."]

A + Present Stem = A. E. g.

/swstrəw/ A1 slow, slow-paced. [/swst/ A1 "slow, lazy"; /rəw/
present stem of /rəf/ "go" (see /pešrəw/ above).]

N + Past Stem = A. E. g.

/namnyhad/ A1 so-called, just for the name only. [/nam/ M1 "name";
/nyhad/ past participle of /nyha/ "put, place, apply."]

A + Past Stem = A. E. g.

/bədnyhad/ A1 ill-disposed, having bad intentions. [/bəd/ A1 "bad";
/nyhad/ past participle of /nyha/ "put, place, apply."]

N + Past Participle = A. This construction is very common in Urdu. Among those
past participles most frequently employed are /kərda/ from /kər/ "make, do,"
/šwda/ from /šw/ "be, become," /yafta/ from /yaf/ "get, obtain," /zəda/
from /zə/ "hit, beat," etc. E. g.

/jəhādida/ A1 experienced, widely travelled. [/jəhan/ M1 "world";
/dida/ past participle of /di/ "see."]

/ətakərda/ A1 given, bestowed. [/əta/ F1 "gift, benefaction, giving";
/kərda/ past participle of /kər/ "make, do." Lit. "gift-made."]

/jəməšwda/ A1 gathered, collected, accumulated. [/jəma/ F1
"gathering, collection"; /šwda/ past participle of /šw/ "be, become."
/jəməšwda/ has an intransitive connotation: "collection-became";
/jəməkərda/ also occurs and has a transitive significance: "collection-
made."]

/šadišwda/ A1 married. [/šadi/ F2 "marriage"; /šwda/ past
participle of /šw/ "be, become."]

/talimyaf/ A1 educated. [/talim/ F1 "education"; /yaf/ past
participle of /yaf/ "get, obtain."]

/səylabzəda/ A1 flood-stricken. [/səylab/ M1 "flood"; /zəda/ past
participle of /zə/ "hit, beat."]

A, PA + Past Participle = A. Adjectives are uncommon as the first element in
this type of compound, but it is a frequent means of making an adjective from
a predicate adjective. Again, /kərda/, /šwda/, etc. are the commonest
second elements. E. g.

/mwqərrəršwda/ A1 appointed, fixed. [/mwqərrər/ PA1 "appointed, fixed, established."]

/šækərda/ A1 published, issued. [/šae/ PA1 "published, issued."]

/nəwzayda/ A1 new-born. [/nəw/ "new" occurs in compounds only; /zayda/ past participle of /za/ "be born." /za/ occurs with both the /d/ and the /id/ alternants of the past stem formant: /zayda/ is thus from /zaida/.]

Adverb + Past Participle = A. E. g.

/pəsmānda/ A1 backward, retarded. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back"; /mānda/ past participle of /man/ "remain, stay."]

/peškərda/ A1 offered, presented. [/peš/ Adv "before"; /kərda/ past participle of /kər/ "make, do."]

Preposition + N = A, PA. E. g.

/bərbad/ PA1 destroyed, ruined. [/bər/ "on"; /bad/ "wind" occurs only in compounds in Urdu: lit. "on the wind."]

/dərkar/ PA1 needed, required. [/dər/ "in"; /kar/ "work, doing" is found in compounds only in Urdu.]

Preposition + Past Stem = A, PA. E. g.

/bərxast/ PA1 dispersed, dismissed. [/bər/ "on"; /xast/ past stem of /xas/ "arise, get up."]

Preposition + Past Participle = A, PA. E. g.

/bərgəšta/ A1 rebellious, turned away. [/bər/ "on"; /gəšta/ past participle of /gəš/ "turn."]

/dərmandā/ A1 distressed, destitute. [/dər/ "in"; /mānda/ past participle of /man/ "remain, stay."]

Preposition + Adverb = A, PA. E. g.

/dərpeš/ PA1 facing, confronting. [/dər/ "in"; /peš/ Adv "before."]

N, A + /a/ + N, A = A, Adv. E. g.

/bərabər/ A1 Adv equal, level, adjoining. [/bər/ "breast" is employed in compounds only in Urdu: lit. "breast-to-breast."]

/ləbələb/ Adv brimful, to the brim. [/ləb/ M1 "lip."]

/sərapa/ Adv from head to foot. [/sər/ M1 "head"; /pa/ "foot" is found only in compounds in Urdu.]

/yəkayək/ Adv all at once. [Persian /yək/ "one."]

Many constructions contain more than one affix or consist of compounds + one or more affixes. It is not possible to deal with all of these formations in the limited space available here, however, and a few illustrative examples must suffice:

/nadanyšmāndāna/ A1 unwise, foolish. [/na/ "non-, in-, dis-" is a prefix; /dan/ present stem of /danys/ "know"; /yš/ is an abstract noun formant occurring with present stems; /mānd/ "possessing" is an adjective formant; /ana/ "like, fit for" is another adjective formant.]

/həqə xwdyxtiari/ F2 right of self-determination. [/həq/ M1 "right, truth"; /e/ is the /yzafət/; /xwd/ Adv "self"; /yxtiar/ M1 "option, discretion, choice, authority, jurisdiction"; /i/ "abstract noun formant." Note that /həqə xwdyxtiar/, /xwdyxtiar/, and /xwdyxtiari/ are all without meaning. This compound has been coined by Urdu newspaper writers as the translation of an English phrase.]

/qəbl əz pešəvərāna/ A1 prevocational. [/qəbl/ Adv Comp Post "before" is from Arabic; /əz/ Prep "from"; /peša/ M2 "occupation"; /vər/ is one form of a suffix meaning "possessing"; /ana/ "like,

fit for" is another adjective formant suffix. Again, this is recent newspaper coinage.]

18.308. Persian Verb Stems Employed in Compounds.

Examples of one or another form of many of the verbs given below are found in the author's wordcount of newspaper Urdu. Others have been culled from various dictionaries and older grammars of Urdu. The list is not exhaustive.

Alternate forms are given in square brackets.

PAST STEM	PRESENT STEM	MEANING
afrid	afrin	create, produce
alud	ala	soil, smear, defile, cover with
aməd	a	come
amext	amez	mix
amox̄t	amoz	teach, learn
arast	ara	decorate, embellish, set
asud	asa	rest, be satisfied
avext	avez	hang
avwr̄d	avər [ar/]	bring
azmud	azma	test, examine
azwr̄d	azar	grieve, disturb, vex, be gloomy, sad, depressed
əfrax̄t	əfraz	raise
əfroxt	əfroz	kindle
əfš̄anid	əfš̄an	scatter, diffuse
əfzud	əfza	arouse, enhance, encourage, increase
əndax̄t	əndaz	throw, put down, drop, pour
əndeš̄id	əndeš̄	think, meditate
əgext	əgez	arouse, incite, instigate
baft	baf	weave
barid	bar	rain
bax̄t	baz	play, lose at (game)
bəst	bənd	tie, fasten
bəx̄š̄id	bəx̄š̄	bestow, give, grant
bosid	bos	kiss
bud	baš̄	be
bwr̄d	bər	carry, bear
cəkanid	cəkan	drip, trickle
cəspid	cəsp	adhere, stick, incline to, attract
cid	cin	gather, collect, pick, pluck
dad	dəh	give
danyst	dan	know
dašt	dar	have

PAST STEM	PRESENT STEM	MEANING
did	bin	see
doxt	doz	sew, penetrate
fəhmīd	fəhm	understand
fərmud	fərma	order, command, say
fəroxt	fəroš	sell
fərsud	fərsa	rub away, scratch, wear
fyreft [/fəreft/]	fyreb [/fəreb/]	deceive
fyrystad	fyryst	send
gəšt	gərd	turn, revolve
gəzīd	gəzīn	cut, sting, bite, be stricken by
gwdaxt	gwdaz	melt
gwft	gu [/go/]	say, tell
gwrext	gwrez	flee, run away
gwvarīd	gwvar	digest, be digestible, palatable
gwzašt	gwzar	pass, experience (transitive)
gwzəšt	gwzər	pass, be experienced (intransitive)
gwzīd	gwzīn	choose, select, adopt
gyryft	gir	catch, arrest, seize, take
jwmbīd	jwmb	move, stir
jwst	ju [/jo/]	search, look for
kašt	kar	grow, plant
kənd	kən	dig
kərd	kwn	make, do
kəšīd	kəš	pull, draw, tug, attract
koft	kob	crush
kwšt	kwš	kill
kwšud	kwša	open
lərzīd	lərz	tremble
lesīd	les	lick
malīd	mal	rub
mand	man	remain, stay
mwrđ	mir	die
nalīd	nal	cry, lament
nəmad [/nwmud/]	nəma [/nwma/]	show, point out, appear
nəvaxt	nəvaz	grace, bestow, cherish
nəvyšt	nəvis	write
nošt	noš	drink
nygarīd [/nygaryst/]	nygar	paint, decorate, embellish, write
nyhad	nyh	place, put, apply
nyšəst [/nəšəst/]	nyšin [/nəšin/]	sit
pašīd	paš	sprinkle, scatter

PAST STEM	PRESENT STEM	MEANING
pærestid	pærest	worship
pærdaxt	pærdaz	nourish, bring up, adorn, finish, complete, free, clean
pærværd	pærvær	nourish, rear
pæyvæst	pæyvænd	unite, join
pæzirwft	pæzir	receive, accept, be capable of
pošid	poš	wear, clothe, dress
pwrsid	pwrs	ask
pwxt	pæz	cook
rand	ran	drive, run (transitive)
ræft	ræv	go
rəsanid	rəsan	cause to arrive
rəsid	rəs	arrive, reach
rext	rez	drop, pour, shed, spill
rwbud	rwbā	snatch, seize
saxt	saz	make, construct, build
soxt	soz	burn
sypwrd	sypar	entrust
sytad	sytan	seize, carry away
šarid	šar	fall (water), flow
šənaxt [/šynaxt/]	šənas [/šynas/]	know, be acquainted with
šwd	šəv	be, become
šwmwrd	šwmar	count
šwnid [/šynid/]	šwnəv [/šynəv/]	hear
šygaft	šygaf	rupture, split, tear apart
šykəst	šykən	break
šytaft	šytab	hasten
- taft [/tabid/]	tab	gleam, shine, dazzle, burn, set on fire
tərašid	təraš	cut, pare, scrape
tərsid	tərs	fear
wftad	wft	fall
vərzid	vərz	cultivate, exert oneself, endeavour, practice
xand	xan	read
xast	xəz	rise, get up, arouse
xast	xah	wish, want
xəndid	xənd	laugh
xərid	xər	buy
xord	xor	eat
yaft	yab	get, obtain
zad [/zayd/]	za	be born
zəd	zən	hit, beat, strike