

# STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF COPULATIVE COMPOUND WORDS IN THE PASHTO LANGUAGE

## СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ КОПУЛЯТИВНЫХ СЛОЖНЫХ СЛОВ НА ЯЗЫКЕ ПУШТУ

### PASHTU TILIDA KOPULYATIV QO'SHMA SO'ZLARNING STRUKTUR-SEMANTIK TAHLILI

**Ugiljon S. ABDUVALIYEVA**  
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL  
STUDIES, Ph.D. student of the  
department of the Iranian-afghan philology.  
[denlo1992@mail.ru](mailto:denlo1992@mail.ru), 25 Shahrisabz street, Tashkent,  
100060, Uzbekistan

DOI: 10.47980/IIAU/2021/3/9

**Abstract:** The question of word formation, particularly the studying the ways of copulative compound words' formation based on modern methods, remains contemporary linguistics' one of the urgent problems. The relevance of this issue is increasing, especially for less-studied languages such as the Pashto language, since the language's vocabulary is constantly enriching under modern requirements. Since the lexical fund of language is dynamic, it is always essential to study the processes synchronously. English, Russian, Afghan and Uzbek linguists have carried out several works on the grammar of the Pashto language on various topics. But it is hard to find a place where you can stop on copulative compound words.

In this paper, a comprehensive study of the structure and semantics of copulative compound words formed using part of the speech of verbs in the Pashto language, which is part of the Iranian group of languages of the Indo-European language family, is carried out. This scientific article is devoted to copulative compound words in Pashto using forms 'noun + verb, verb + verb', and mixed verb forms. Also, this research work allows determining the place and function of copulative compound words in the lexical layer, to correctly understand their content and essence. During the analysis, copulative compound words composed by the parts of the verb's speech were studied in groups. The purpose of the research is the structural and lexical analysis of copulative compound words in the Pashto language formed with the help of verbs. In this research work, copulative compound words related to the part of speeches of the verb in the Pashto language have expressed, its features characteristic only for this language, its subtleties. The article also analyzed copulatively compound words based on analytical and synthetic methods.

In this article, the question is in a specific form of the copulative compound words consisting of noun + verb, verb + verb, and verb forms of the mixed type, defined as a subject of study and the materials of the modern Pashto language as an object of study. The scientific novelty of the work expresses in these issues.

**Keywords:** compound words, copulative compound words, verb, copulative element, preposition, infix, reduplication, semantic integrity, onomatopoeia.

**Annotatsiya:** So'z yasalish masalasi, xususan, kopulyativ qo'shma so'z hosil bo'lish yo'llarini zamonaviy metodlar asosida tadqiq qilish hozirgi zamon tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu masalaning dolzarbligi, ayniqsa, pashtu tili kabi kam o'rganilgan tillar uchun ortib bormoqda, chunki til lug'at boyligining zamon talabiga mos ravishda boyib borishi bilan bog'lanib ketadi. Tilning lug'at fondi dinamik xarakterga ega bo'lganligi uchun unda kechayotgan jarayonlarni sinxron planda tadqiq etish hamisha ilmiy ahamiyatga molik. Pashtu tili grammatikasi borasida ingliz, rus, afg'on hamda o'zbek tilshunos olimlari tomonidan bir qator ishlar turli mavzularda amalga oshirilgan. Lekin aynan kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlarga to'xtalgan joyini topish mushkul. Ko'rib o'tilayotgan mazkur ishda hind-yevropa tillar oilasining eroniy tillar guruhiga kiruvchi pashtu tilidagi fe'l so'z turkumi ishtiroki orqali hosil bo'lgan kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlarning strukturasi va semantikasi kompleks ravishda tadqiq etildi. Mazkur ilmiy maqola pashtu tilidagi ot + fe'l, fe'l + fe'l va aralash turdagi fe'l shakllari orqali yasalgan kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlarning tahliliga bag'ishlanadi. Shuningdek, ushbu tadqiqot ishi kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlarning lug'aviy qatlamlardagi o'rni va vazifasini belgilash, ularning mazmun-mohiyatini to'g'ri anglash imkonini beradi. Tahlil davomida fe'l so'z turkumi orqali yasalgan kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlar guruhlariga bo'lib o'rganildi. Tadqiqot ishidan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad pashtu tilidagi aynan fe'l so'z turkumi ishtiroki orqali yasalgan kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlarni struktur va leksik jihatdan tahlil qilishdir. Ushbu ilmiy tadqiqot ishida pashtu tilidagi fe'l turkumiga oid kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlar qanday ifodalanishi, uning faqat shu tilga xos xususiyatlari, nozik jihatlari o'rganildi. Shuningdek, maqola kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlarning analitik va sintetik metodlari asosida tahlil qilindi.

Maqolada masala konkret shaklda – ot + fe'l, fe'l + fe'l va aralash turdagi fe'l shakllari yordamida yasalgan kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlar tadqiqot predmeti, hozirgi zamon pashtu tili materiallari esa tadqiqot ob'ekti etib belgilangan. Ishning ilmiy yangiligi mana shu masalalarda o'z ifodasini topgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** qo'shma so'zlar, kopulyativ qo'shma so'zlar, fe'l, kopulyativ element, predlog, infiks, reduplikatsiya, semantik yaxlitlik, onomatopeya.

**Аннотация:** Вопросы, связанные со словообразованием, в частности, с исследованием путей образования копулятивных сложных слов на основе современных методов, остаются одними из актуальных проблем современного языкознания. Актуальность этой проблемы возрастает, особенно для малоизученных языков, таких как пушту, потому что, язык связывается с обогащением словарного запаса в соответствии с современными требованиями времени. Поскольку словарный запас языка носит динамический характер, изучение происходящих в нем процессы синхронном плане всегда имеет научное значение.

Ряд работ по грамматике языка пушту выполнен английскими, русскими, афганскими и узбекскими учеными-лингвистами по различным темам. Сложно

было найти в трудах, где можно остановиться именно на копулятивных сложных словах.

В данной работе проведено комплексное исследование структуры и семантики копулятивных сложных слов, образованных при участии части речи глаголов в языке пушту, который входит в иранскую группу языков индоевропейской языковой семьи. Статья посвящена анализу копулятивных сложных слов в пушту с использованием форм существительное + глагол, глагол + глагол и смешанных форм глагола. Также данная исследовательская работа позволяет определить место и функцию копулятивных сложных слов в лексических слоях, правильно осмыслить их содержание и сущность. В ходе анализа копулятивные сложные слова, составленные через части речи глагола изучались, разделяя по группам. Основной целью исследовательской работы является структурный и лексический анализ копулятивных сложных слов в языке пушту, образованных с помощью глаголов. В этой исследовательской работе мы изучили, как выражаются копулятивные сложные слова, относящиеся к семейству глаголов в пушту, его особенности и тонкости характерные только для данного языка. Также в статье был проведен анализ на основе аналитико-синтетических методов копулятивно сложных слов.

В статье определен предмет исследования как совокупность копулятивно сложных слов, образованных в конкретной форме существительное + глагол, глагол + глагол и смешанные глагольные формы, а материалы современного языка пушту-как объект исследования. Научная новизна работы находит своё отражение именно в этих вопросах.

**Ключевые слова:** сложные слова, копулятивные сложные слова, глагол, копулятивный элемент, предлог, инфикс, редупликация, семантическая целостность, звукоподражание.

## INTRODUCTION

In the language of Pashto, the construction of copulative compound words is one of the almost unexplored areas of this topic. In the article, the only part of the copulative compound words in the Pashto language related to the verb's category was chosen as an object of research, and this issue was analyzed based on examples collected from sources of artistic and political-social content.

According to the Russian scholar, Z. M. Kalinina's book which is named "Description of the lexicology of modern Pashto"; noun + noun model (سوالوځواب) - "conversation" derived from سوال - "question"; ځواب - "answer") characterizes copulative compound words, adjective + adjective model (توربور) - "the gist of the matter" derived from تور - "black"; بور - "brown"), cardinal numerals from 10 to 100, and some categories of the verb (لاسلیک کول) - "to sign" derived from لاس - "hand," لیک - "writing," کول - "to do"). (Kalinina Z. M., 1972:78)

The Arabic linguist Motiur Rahman also sets out that in his candidate dissertation "A linguistic approach to a comprehensive study of compound-words" there are different ways of forming copulative compound words:

- It is possible to compound when two words have different meanings separately. They may be noun + noun, verb + verb, adjectives + adjectives. (Motiur Rahman., 2012:357)

In Pashto, copulative compound verbs are usually formed by connecting a noun and verbs such as کول [kawəl] "to do" or کېدل [kedəl] "to become". In this case, you connect the noun and the verb without a copulative element. (Kalinina Z. M., 1972:79). لاس لیک کول [lāslik kawəl] "to sign" can be an example to this rule. Here لاس [lās] "hand" + لیک [lik] "writing" gives the meaning "signature" and by connecting to them the verb کول [kawəl] "to do" there is formed copulative compound verb "to sign".

Verbs of this type are copulative compound words. Because in them, first of all, like other compound words, a strong accent falls on the second component; secondly, the compound word is used in integrity, several signs confirm this:

- the noun in the content of compound word can not change in the number;
- the other parts of speech can not be placed between nouns and verbs in a compound word;
- the perfect form of the verb in the compound word is not formed by the prefix و [wu], as is the case with its independent use;
- the compound word changes as a whole, words in it do not change individually and separately in their way;
- the semantics of a compound verb does not come from the sum of the meaning of the components. It has semantic integrity.

In addition, like all other compound words, its second component indicates that it belongs to a group of verbs, and the grammatical features of the word also depend on it.

Different phraseological combinations can also serve as a nominal part of their content. There are several such verbs in Pashto. For example:

|                           |                   |              |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| to sign                   | [lās lik kawəl]   | لاس لیک کول  |
| to empty                  | [spin sabā kawəl] | سپین سبا کول |
| to mock (at),<br>ridicule | [rišxand wahəl]   | ریشخند وهل   |
| to worry                  | [warxato kedəl]   | وارخطا کېدل  |
| to join                   | [yaw dzay kawəl]  | يوځای کول    |
| to join                   | [yaw dzay kedəl]  | يوځای کېدل   |

دپښتونخوا دتعلیم وزیر لسم پاس، په سوشل میډیا پرې ریشخند وهل کېږي.

(<https://www.voadeewanews.com/a/5232582.html>)

[də pašto nəxwa də talim wazir lasim pās, pə sošəl meḍiya pre rišxand wahəl keji]

"The minister of education of Pashtunkhwa was ridiculed in the media for the tenth time."

In this example, the words ریشخند (beard), خند (laughter) and وهل (beat) are combined to mean ریشخند وهل [rišxand wahəl] (ridicule).

- وارخطا کپړه مه، د روپو صندوقچه، يو مليون روپۍ پکې پرتې دى ژربى عقله!!!

(Dzeṛnmal Jwak., 1357:17)

[warxato ke]a ma, də ruṑo sanduqčə, yaw milyun ruṑey pəke prātə di ʃər be aqəla]

“Don’t **worry**, there are a million rupees in the money crate, hurry up, idiot.”

Here the word وارخطا کپدل [warxato kedəl]

“worry” is a combination of the words وار (once), خطا (mistake, error) and کپدل (become).

- موز د ولسواکۍ بيرغ پور ته کر، په ټاکنو کې مو ونډه واخيسته، خو نه غواړو چې د واک پر سر له چا سره شخړه وکړو، د ټاکنو پايلو ته درناوى لرو، له هغو کسانو سره نه يو ځای کيږو چې اوس غواړي په لوى لاس افغانستان بحران ته بوځي.

(Lal Pacha Azmun., 2017:67)

[mu] də wuluswakey berğ port a kər, pə ʔākəno ke mo wanda waxištə, xo na ġwaṛo čə də wak pər sar lə čā sara šəxəra wukṛo, də ʔākəno pāyəlo ta dranāway larū, lə hağo kasano sara na **yaw dzay ke]o** čə os ġwaṛi pə loy lās afgānəštān bahrān ta bodzi]

“- We raised the flag of democracy, participated in elections, but we do not want to argue with anyone about power, we respect the results of elections, and now we do not **join** with those who want to bring Afghanistan into crisis.”

In the example above, the words يو (one), ځای (place) and کپدل (become) were combined and formed the meaning of يوځای کپدل [yaw dzay kedəl] (join).

There is also a ready noun form of copulative compound words in the language of Pashto, which are derivative words from the verb category. Due to these derivative words’ usage in an independent lexical unit form, there was an expression of a different meaning. Most of them take an imperative mood form in the second person singular:

|                                      |                |             |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| transaction, trade                   | rākəra warkəra | ورکړه راکړه |
| meeting                              | lidəna katəna  | ليدنه کتنه  |
| meeting, conversation, communication | našta walāra   | ناسته ولاړه |
| relation                             | tag rā tag     | تگ را تگ    |
| going up/down                        | tselay tsulay  | څلى څولى    |
| hospitality                          | andey-kundey   | اندۍ کوندۍ  |

د افغانستان بانک مشر خليل صديق له خلکو وغوښتل چې ورځنۍ راکړه ورکړه په افغانۍ وکړي او د افغانۍ د ارزښت کمېدل يې هم لنډمهالي وبلل “احتکاريان له قصده د افغانستان اقتصاد ته گوزار ورکوي”.

(<https://www.bbc.com/pashto/afghanistan-45506072>)

[də afgānəštān bank məšr xalil sidiq lə xalko wuğūštəl čə wradzeney **rākəra warkəra** pə afgāney wukṛi aw də afgāney də arzəšt kamedəl ye ham ləndmahale wubaləl “ihtəkāriyān lə qasda də afgānəštān eqtisād ta guzār war kawī]

“The head of the Afghan bank, Khalil Siddiq, asked the Afghan people to perform their daily **trade** in

Afghani (AFN), and considered the lack of demand for afghani is also temporary and said that “speculators are deliberately putting pressure on the Afghan economy.”

In this example, pronoun or pronominal dative prefix را[rā] (me/us) and و[war] (him/them), as well as the imperative form of the verb کړه[kəra] (do!) in combination (namely “give me” + “give him”) formed a new meaning - ورکړه راکړه [rākəra warkəra] (trade). (H.G. Raverty., 2005:46)

پوره يو کال يې د کابل پوهنتون له استادانو او محصلينو سره کاري ليدني کتنې وکړي او په دې چوکاټ کې يې د اساسي جوړونې پايله تر لاسه کړه چې يوه اندازه لومړنۍ او ضروري مرستې تر لاسه شوې.

(Lal Pacha Azmun., 2017:61)

[pura yaw kal ye də kābul pohantun lə uštādāno aw muhasəlino sara kāri **lidəna katəna** wukṛe aw pə de čokāt ke ye də asāsi joṛawəne pāyəla tər lāsa kṛa čə yawa andāza lomṛaney aw zaruri mrašte tər lāsa šwe]

“He met (namely made **the meetings**) with the teachers and students of the University of Kabul for a year, and with this, he got the opportunity to get the first and necessary help (aid).”

In the example above, the words ليدنه [lidəna] (seeing) and کتنه[katəna] (looking) join together to form the meaning of ليدنه کتنه [lidəna katəna] (meeting).

انجنير لطيف چې د همگام له نژدې ملگرو هم و او ډېره ناسته ولاړه يې سره کوله د خواشينۍ په څرگندولو وايي، همگام «کومه جدي ناروغي نه درلودله خو په خوراک کې به يې احتياط نه کاوه او د غورو خوراکونو له خوړو سره يې مينه درلوده».

(<https://www.bbc.com/pashto/afghanistan-46586574>)

[inʃiner latif čə də hamgām lə nəjde malgro ham wu aw čəra **našta walāra** ye sara kawəla də xwašiney pə cargandawəlo wayi, hamgām “kuma jədi nārogi na darlodəla xo pə xorak ke bə ye ehtiyāt na kawə aw də ġwaṛo xorakuno lə xwaro sara ye mina darlodəla”]

“An engineer Latif was also a close friend of Khamgom and had a lot of contact (**conversation/communication**) with him, (and) he expressed his condolences and said: Hamgom did not have a serious illness, but he did not spare himself in eating, he liked to eat fatty foods.”

In the example above, the words ناست [nāšt] “sit” and ولاړ [walār] “stand” come together to mean ناسته ولاړه [našta walāra] “communication, meeting.”

In addition, in most cases, using onomatopoeic words before the verbs کول [kawəl] (to do) and کپدل [kedəl] (to become) are also productive. (Kalinina Z. M., 1972:97).

A) combination of onomatopoeic words with verbs:

|              |                |            |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| laugh loudly | kaṭ kaṭ xandəl | کت کټ خندل |
| whisper      | pus pus kedəl  | پس پس کپدل |
| knock        | ṭak ṭak kawəl  | ټک ټک کول  |

|       |                 |              |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|
| crisp | kṛəs kṛəs       | кېدل کرس کرس |
| shoot | ḍazo ḍuza kawəl | دزو دوزه کول |

دی ویل: د ولو بزگر تر خبرو خندا ډیره وه ده به کت کت  
وځندل په خندا کې: ”د تاغز دخان حرم!“ نه پوهیږم چه خدای به څه  
ور سره کړی وی، خانو- دخان خوی دچا څخه پټ دی!

(Dzerṇmal Jwak., 1357:30)

[de wayəl: də walo buzgār tər xabaro xana ḍera wad  
a bə kaṭ kaṭ wuxandəl pə xandā ke: də tāgəz də xān  
haram! na pohejəm čə xuday bə cə wər sara kṛay way,  
xānu də xān xuy də čā cxa pəṭ dey]

“He said: Why did the farmer **laugh** at the  
news and said, ‘the harem of Togizkhan.’ I do not  
understand what God has done to him, what he is  
hiding from whom.”

B) combination of onomatopoeic words with  
verbs (imitation of the image):

|                            |                 |                |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| drown, sink                | ḍoba ḍoba tələl | دوبه دوبه تلل  |
| stumble                    | kaṭe waṭe tələl | کړی وړی تلل    |
| to be torn to pieces       | barg barg kedəl | برگ برگ کېدل   |
| look straight at, stare at | neḡ neḡ katəl   | نیغ نیغ کتل    |
| split into pieces          | ṭuṭe ṭuṭe kedəl | توتي توتي کېدل |
| to be straight             | neḡ neḡ kedəl   | نیغ نیغ کېدل   |

ژوند یوه کیسه ده، ژوند د نیمو شیو ټپه ده، ژوند تکه سپینه  
سپوږمۍ ده چې په ورځو کې دوبه دوبه ځي او شاته نه گوري.  
(Lal Pacha Azmun., 2017:13)

[jwand yawa kisa da, jwand də nimo šəpo ṭəpa da,  
jwand təkə spina spuṛmey da čə pə uryadzo ke **ḍoba  
ḍoba dzi** aw šāta na gori]

“Life is a story; life is midnight; life is a white  
moon that **sinks** into the clouds and does not look  
back.”

تلولی غوندي يي شاوخوا وکتل چې پر ده بې سترگي ولگېدل،  
خدازده ولي لږ پرې راتاو شاندي شوه، څو شېبې يي نیغ نیغ کتل.  
(Akbar Baray., 2004:26)

[tlolay ḡunde ye šau xwa wukatəl čə pər da ye  
šterge wulagedəl, xudāzāda wale ləj pre rātaṭw šānde  
šwa, co šebe ye **neḡ neḡ katəl**]

“He looked around as if he was walking, and his  
eyes fell on him; God knows why he stared at him  
several times.”

Words that one repeats before the verbs کول [kawəl]  
(to do) and کېدل [kedəl] (become), they can also express  
by the infix په [pə]:

|                                 |                        |                     |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| turn from one side to the other | laṭ pə laṭ kedəl       | لټ په لټ کېدل       |
| meet face to face               | šterge pə šterge kedəl | سترگي په سترگي کېدل |

څو شېبې لا نور هم دغسې نارامه په ځای کې لټ په لټ شوم.  
(Akbar Baray., 2004:49)

[co šebe lā nor ham daḡase nārāma pə dzay ke **laṭ  
pə laṭ šəwəm**]

“A few more minutes in this troubled place.”

For a few more minutes, in this troubled place,

I turned from one side to the other.

ډاکتر غني مخکې شو او ولس ورپسې، اوږده مبارزه يې وکړه،  
له خلکو سره سترگي په سترگي شو.

(Lal Pacha Azmun., 2017:75)

[ḍāktar ḡani mæxke šu aw wulus warpase, uḡda  
mubārəza ye wukṛa, lə xalko sara **šterge pə šterge šu**]

“Dr. Ghani was ahead, and people followed him;  
he fought for a long time, **met the people face to  
face**.”

However, the repetition of words with the help of  
prepositions is not limited to only one type. One can  
see it in the preposition infix نا [nā]:

|                                             |              |           |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| reluctantly,<br>unwillingly,<br>willy-nilly | zəṛə nā zəṛə | زړه نازړه |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|

ده ته يې ترشا وروکتل او چې کریم جان يې بيا هم هماغسې  
خواته ورکتون وموند، دا هم راتاو شوه، دغسې ورو ورو او زړه نا  
زړه پرې رارهي شوه.

(Akbar Baray., 2004:26)

[də ta ye tər šā wro katəl aw čə karim jān ye biyā  
ham hamāḡase xwata wərektun wumund, da ham rātaṭw  
šwa, daḡase wro wro aw **zəṛə nā zəṛə** pre rārahi šwa]

“He looked after him, and Karimjan found him  
again in that kindergarten; he turned around and  
walked towards him slowly, **reluctantly**.”

Copulatives are not limited to their repetition  
only with the help of prepositions. One can see this in  
the following examples of pronoun را [rā]:

|                |                   |               |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| overturn       | awuṣṭəl rāawuṣṭəl | اوښتل رااوښتل |
| turn around    | aṛawəl rā aṛawəl  | اړول رااړول   |
| swirl          | gərzay rā gərzay  | گرزی راگرزی   |
| here and there | taw rā taw        | تاو را تاو    |

موټر چلوونکي ناراضه سترگي سره تاو را تاو کړي.

(Akbar Baray., 2004:7)

[moṭar čalawunki nārəzā šterge sara **taw rā taw**  
kṛe]

“The driver turned the car **here and there** with  
dissatisfaction.”

The [aw] conjunction can join to a verb by  
combining two different words or synonyms to form a  
new general meaning:

|                        |                            |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| engage in              | sar aw kār larəl           | سر او کار لرل        |
| moan                   | jāri aw zārey<br>kawəl     | ژاړي او زاری کول     |
| bring joy and vitality | samsora aw<br>šerāza kawəl | سمسوره او ښېرازه کول |

د لسو ماشومانو دا مور له درېیو لسیزو راهیسې له تغیر سره  
سر او کار لري.

(<https://www.bbc.com/pashto/afghaniṣṭan-462555>)

[də laso māšumano da mor lə dreio lasizo rāhise  
lə ʔaɣar sara **sar aw kār lari**]

“The mother of ten children has been **engaged in** knitting rug for thirty years.”

د سېين غره ننداري يې د ذهن ور شو سمسوره او بېنپرازه كړه.  
(Lal Pacha Azmun., 2017:23)

[də spin ɣəra nindare ye də zehn war šu **samsora aw šerāza kəra**]

The sight of the Spinghar filled his soul with joy (literally, it **brought joy and vitality** to his mind).

According to the dissertation of the Arabic linguist Motiur Rahman, when two words with equal (equivalent) meaning combine through a connecting-infix, this can form copulative compound words (Motiur Rahman., 2012:357). Composites of this type exist in the lexical fund of the Pashto language. In this case, two words with the same or equal meaning unite by the connecting-infix **aw**. This connective infix, denoting the name of action, also, makes copulative compounds with verbs:

هر لور ظلم، هر لور ستم، هر لور د بېگناه خلكو نيول او لوټل  
او له هر ستمه د خلاصون  
خوبونه ور ليدل.

(Akbar Baray., 2004:52)

[har lor zulum, har lwar sitam, har lor də begunāh  
xalko **niwəl aw luṭəl** aw lə har sitama də xlāsun xobuna  
war lidəl]

“Oppression is everywhere who is looting innocent people, and getting rid of any oppression is just a dream.”

From the examples above, it is clear that one can represent this connecting infix by a noun, the name of an action, and a pronoun.

In addition, in Pashto, there is also reduplication of the verb. The repetition of the verb reinforces its grammatical meaning of continuity:

تلل تلل په بازدارا ورغلل.

(M.G. Aslanov., 1948:123)

[tləl tləl pə bāzdarā waraɣələl]

“They **walked, walked**, and reached Bazdaru.”

په ليكلو ليكلو وخت رانه تېر شو.

(A.D. Boyle., 2014:101)

[pə **likəlo likəlo** waxt rā na tər šu]

“I was so busy **writing** that I lost track of time.”

ها؟...ويم په خدای چې په چغو چغو خو هرې خوا ته درنه  
وتېښتي!..

(Akbar Baray., 2004:12)

[hā? ... wayəm pə xuday ɕe pə **čəgo čəgo** xo hare  
xwata darna wu təʃti!..]

“Yes ..., **by screaming**, they will run to all sides from you, I said”.

بي اختاره به مو په خاورو سپېرې كړي گوتي د پزو پر سرونو  
راوكېښلي او په تويو تويو به مو له خدايه وغوښتل چې ترې ومو  
ساتي.

(Akbar Baray., 2004:36)

[be ihtiyāra bə mo pə xawro spere kɾe guṭe də pozo  
pər saruno rāwukṣəle aw pə **towbo towbo** bə mo lə  
xudaya wuɣuṣtəl ɕe tre wu mo sāti]

“We involuntarily put our dusty hands on the tip of our noses and prayed to God to protect us from it by relying on our **repentance**.”

مور يې په للو للو پر خپل زنگانه سر زنگاوه او شينكي خوبونه  
يې ور ته رابلل.

(Lal Pacha Azmun., 2017:22)

[mor ye pə **lalu lal**u pər xpəl zangāna sar zangāwa  
aw šinki xobuna ye wər ta rābaləl]

“His mother lulls him with her knees and wishes him good dreams.”

Some of the examples mentioned above belong to the verbal adverb. This function form of the verb expresses the sign, purpose, and the action's time.

## CONCLUSIONS:

- In copulative compound verbs, the combinations of nouns and verbs such as **لوک** [kawəl] (to do) or **لديک** [kedəl] (to become) are productive. In this case, the noun and the verb connect without a copulative element.

- Apart from the verbs **لوک** [kawəl] (to do) and **لديک** [kedəl] (to become), the verb **لومو** [wahəl] (beat) is also used to form a copulative compound word (لومو دن خشيړ).

- It has been observed that there are copulative compound words in the mixed verb model, in particular: noun + verb, adjective + verb, numeral + verb.

- The fact that there are also copulative compound words, which form as a separate lexical unit, from the model “verb + verb” in colloquial speech, was proved by examples. Some of them take the form of the imperative verb in the second person singular (دېکار مېکړو).

- Also, the repetition of onomatopoeic words before the verbs **لوک** [kawəl] “to do” and **لديک** [kedəl] “to become” is productive. In these cases, onomatopoeic words combine with the preposition-infix **پ** [pə] or with the connecting-infix of the **وا** [aw].

- Copulative compound words can also repeat using the **ان** [nā] preposition-infix.

- One can express copulatives not only by repetition using prepositions but also by the pronoun **ار** [rā].

- **وا** [aw] the connecting-infix is productive in a copulative compound verb's formulation, through which both synonyms and words related to another part of speech can form a new meaning by combining among themselves.

- Infinitives can also reduplicate. The repetition of a verb reinforces its meaning of continuity. Some of the examples belong to the verbal adverb. This function form of the verb expresses the sign, purpose, and time of the action.

## ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

28. <https://www.bbc.com/pashto/afghanistan-45506072>  
29. <https://www.voadeewanews.com/a/5232582.html>  
30. <https://www.pashtowraza/posts/689441714576673>

1. Калинина З. М. Очерки лексикологии современного пушту. – Москва, 1972. – С.67.
2. Грюнберг А. Л. Очерк грамматики афганского языка (пашто). – Ленинград, 1987. – С.54-55.
3. Сикоев Р. Р. Парные слова в современном литературном пушту и их роль в словообразовании // Индийская и иранская филология. Вопросы грамматики. 1976, с. 192
4. М. Г. Асланов., Пушту-русский словарь, М., 1985. С-498.
5. Сикоев Р. Р. Именное словообразование в современном литературном пушту. – Москва, 1967.
6. М. Г. Асланов, Рассказы и очерки на восточно-афганском языке (пахто), М., 1948, –С.123.
7. Boyle A.D. Descriptive grammar of Pashto and its dialects. – Germany, 2014. P-101.
8. Raverti H.G. Grammar of the Pukhto, Pushto or language of the Afghans. Second edition. –India, 2005. P-46.
9. Inomxojayev R. Pashto an intermediate Textbook. – USA: Georgetown University Press, 2015.
10. Penzl, Herbert. A grammar of Pashto: A descriptive study of the dialect of Kandahar, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: American Council of Learned Societies. 1955.
11. Abbi, Anvita. "Reduplicative Structures: A Phenomenon of the South Asian Linguistic Area" Oceanic Linguistics Special Publications, No. 20, pp. 159-171. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1985.
12. Motiur Rahman, Ph.D. A Linguistic Approach to Comprehensive Study of Compound Words. Saudi Arabia. 2012. P357.
13. Tegey H., Robson B. A reference grammar of Pashto. –Washington, 1996.
14. Azami Dawood. Learning Pashto. The Ohio State University, –Columbus, 2009.
15. Inomkhoyayev R. Pashto an intermediate Textbook. Georgetown University Press, USA, 2016.–P.73.
16. ۷۱ ص- ۱۹۹۴، روښن پي. رم ارگ و تېږپ. نى تېږپ. ص
17. نهوبى كرت وا منوقاقتشا وتېږپ د نى تشر. ص ۱۴۰ ص- ۲۰۰۴، لباک
18. ۲۷۲ ص- ۱۳۴۱، ازوج، من دوېش بژ، نى تشر دللا قى دص
19. ۴۳ ص- لاک م ۲۰۰۴، لباک، مگتسرس چيروپ د یرب ربکا
20. لاک م ۱۹۸۷، ناتسن اغفا، سیدرپ یربیخ شوغ
21. م ۱۹۸۵، ناتسن اغفا، ینام وا مرگنوج. یزیناتس قفش لاک
22. وا مرگج، دناب فیطل روتکوود: زرابژ، یوتسلوٹ فیل لاک م ۲۰۱۴. وکسم، کوټ مرولخ "تلوس"
23. - راټا وا دنوژ کټخ ناخ لاحشوخوا ردص د روخنایرز ۱۰۳ ص- ۱۹۹۶، روښن پي
24. چاپ لرل ۸ ص- ۱۳۹۵. لباک. ۴۰ هـ دنوژ، مروگو مت دنوژ نومزا
25. ۱۶ ص- لاک م ۱۳۵۷، لباک، مراندنه ینورپ. کاوژ لمزیریخ
26. ۲۹ ص- یصیق وتېږپ، نى تشر دللا قى دص
27. ۸۱ ع. ۱۹۵۸، رواينپ، لاتې ډوب د، یدم هاش یدم ریم دیس ص-
28. <https://www.bbc.com/pashto/afghanistan-45506072>
29. <https://www.voadeewanews.com/a/5232582.html>
30. <https://www.pashtowraza/posts/689441714576673>