

Pashayeva A. A.,
Teacher in Faculty of Oriental Studies
Baku State University, Baku Azerbaijan

PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF USE OF DERIVATIVE AND NON-DERIVATIVE POSTPOSITIONS IN SENTENCES IN URDU LANGUAGE

Summary. The article investigates postpositions which create connection between words and word combinations and have a wide range of use in sentence structure in Urdu language, their peculiar properties of use in the sentence in modern Urdu language. The article also explains on the basis of samples types of derivative postpositions divided into from semantic point of view, parts of speech with which non-derivative postpositions are used and different relationships used in their expression.

Key words: Urdu language, postposition, indirect case, word combination, part of speech, semantic type.

Nature of the work

Relevance of the topic. Postpositions in the grammar of Urdu language have a priceless function. Therefore postpositions fulfill the relation between words and word combinations in the sentence. It is impossible to talk about sentence structure in Urdu language without using postpositions.

Despite all this Urdu language and its grammar haven't been widely researched and studied in Azerbaijan. In this respect, studying the topic and including researches related to postpositions in contemporary Urdu language in the extensive scientific revolution are one of the features making this subject urgent. Thus, the study of postpositions, their types and features of use in the sentence in Urdu language is necessary.

Object and subject of study. The object and subject of study are the derivative and non-derivative postpositions in Urdu language.

Purpose and objectives of the study. The purpose of the study is as follows:

– To study derivative postpositions in Urdu language and the features of their use in contemporary Urdu language.

– To study non-derivative postpositions in Urdu language and the features of their use in contemporary Urdu language.

Scientific innovation of the study. The scientific innovation of this study is that so far Urdu language and its grammar have not been extensively studied and developed in Azerbaijan. The study of postpositions playing an indispensable role in the grammar of Urdu language, their types and features of the use in Urdu language can be considered as a scientific innovation of this research.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. From theoretical and practical points of view this study has a particular importance. In other words, some professionals and students can benefit from this article in practice.

Sources of the study. Popular-scientific publications, libraries, as well as materials obtained from the websites were used in this study work.

In Urdu language postpositions define the meaning of indirect case and do not function independently.

Postpositions – are the only indirect grammatical indicators of nouns in singular which do not have inflection. e.g.:

کرسی پر [kursi par] on the chair;

کرسی کے پاس [kursi ke pas] by the chair.

In terms of morphological structure postpositions in Urdu language are divided into simple, derivative and compound.

However in terms of formation postpositions in Urdu language are divided into two groups:

1. Derivative postpositions.

2. Non-derivative postpositions.

Derivative postpositions.

Derivative postpositions are compared to the parts of speech either for their origin or formation. Derivative postpositions comprise compound and derivative postpositions. Among compound derivative postpositions the followings differ:

1. Postpositions formed from the noun and adjective, e.g.:

کی طرف [ki taraf] from;

کے قابل [ke kabl] worth;

انہوں نے شمال کی طرف سے چڑھنے کی کوششیں کیں اور یہ ان کی غلطی تھی۔

They tried to get out from the north side, but it was their fault (8, page 201).

2. Postpositions formed from adverbs, e.g.:

اندر [ke andr] inside;

کے سامنے [ke samne] in front of;

میں نے اس کے سامنے بیٹھے ہوئے پوچھا۔

I sat in front of him and asked (15, page 57).

3. Postpositions formed from simple gerunds and active verbs, e.g.:

کے لئے [ke liye] for;

کے مارے [ke mare] because of

بیچاری لومڑی کے لئے آنے کے سوا کوئی چارا نہ تھا۔

The poor fox had no choice but to come (13, page 166).

4. Postpositions formed from postpositions of Arabic and Indian origin according to their origin. e.g.:

کے بغیر [ke bağeyr] –without4;

کے ما [ke ma] together;

کے بنا [ke bina] –without4;

بغیر عوام کے، بغیر ان کی مسلسل کوششوں کے یہ قدرتی دولت بے کار رہتی تھی۔

Without people and their continuous efforts this treasure of the nature would remain untapped (8, page 7).

Derivative (compound) postpositions consist of two parts: postposition کا [ka] (کے [ke] or in the form of کی [ki]) or postposition سے [se] and noun, adjective, adverb, gerund or preposition.

In derivative (compound) postpositions the second part generally preserves its lexical meaning, but the first part postpositions کا [ka] (کے [ke], کی [ki]) or سے [se] serve to unite the controlled word with the second part of the postposition.

If the second part of derivative (compound) postpositions expressed by the masculine noun (adjective, gerund, or adverb) then the postposition کا [ka] appears in the form of کے [ke], e.g.:

بیچ [ke biç] – in the center (بیچ [biç] – center, noun, masculine);
 خلاف [ke xilaf] – contrary (خلاف [xilaf] – contrary, adjective);
 کے لئے [ke liye] – for (لئے [liye] – gerund, لینا [lena] – to take);
 کے پاس [ke pas] – beside (پاس [pas] – side, nearness, adverb);
 ان کے سامنے دو راستے تھے –

[Un ke samne do raste the.]

There were two ways in front of them (9, page 13).

If the second part of a compound postposition is expressed with the feminine noun then the postposition کا [ka] is used in the form of کی [ki], e.g.:

کی طرح [ki tarah] – in the style (طرح [tarah] – style, type, way, noun, feminine);

کی طرف [ki taraf] – in the side (طرف [taraf] – side, noun, feminine);

میں نے کھڑکی کے شیسے سے نیچے کی طرف دیکھا –

I looked from the window glass down (8, page 176).

اب رانی پہلی کی طرح سست نہ رہی –

Now Rani wasn't as gloomy as before (15, page 66).

During the use of possessive pronouns with compound postpositions the first element of postposition کا [ka] is omitted. However the possessive pronoun either acquires [e] which is the ending of indirect case (if the first element is کا [ka]) or gets [i] which is the ending of feminine gender (if the first element is کی [ki]), e.g.:

پاس کے [ke pas] – near;

میرے پاس [mere pas] – near me;

لئے کے [ke liye] – for;

تمہارے لئے [tumhare liye] – for you;

کی طرف [ki taraf] – on the side;

ہماری طرف [hamari taraf] – our side, to our side;

– میرے لئے ایک چائے کا کپ لاؤ

Bring me a cup of tea (17, page 168).

کل میرے پاس کیوں نہیں آئے؟
 Why didn't you visit me yesterday? (8, page 190).

– ہمارے سامنے پہاڑی راستہ تھا –

There was a mountainous road in front of us (15, page 61).

In Urdu language there are seven compound (complex) postpositions, the first element of which is سے [se] :

سے پہلے [se pehle] before, till²;

سے قبل [se qabil] before, till²;

سے پہنچنے سے پہلے [se pehne se pehle] before, till²;

سے اوپر [se upar] – on;

سے آگے [se aqe] – before;

سے پیچھے [se piche] – behind;

سے باہر [se bahr] – outside;

لیکن میں نے اس سے پہلے تو تمہیں کبھی نہیں دیکھا –

But I have never seen you before (9, page 53).

From semantic point of view, derivative (compound) postpositions in Urdu language are divided into the following groups. Some of them are: 1. Postpositions indicating exceptions and additions:

کے مارے [ke mare] therefore;

کے سبب [ke sabab] therefore;

لیکن ہگلی کا دھانہ بڑا اور گہرا ہے اس لئے جہاز اندر تک آ جاتے ہیں –

The source of Hooghly river is large and deep, therefore ships are sailing inside (8, page 190).

2. Postpositions pointing on the means of action or indicating the source of action:

ذریعہ کے [ke zariya] by means of;

– ان کے ذریعہ سامان بھی ایک مقام سے دوسرے مقام کو بھیجا جاتا ہے –

By means of them the things are delivered from one place to another (8, page 182).

3. Postpositions expressing togetherness:

کے ساتھ [ke sath] together, with;

کے ساتھ [ke ma] together, with;

– سنسکرت آریہ لوگ کے ساتھ ہندستان میں آئی اور خوب پھیلی

Sanskrit language was brought to India and spread by means of Arias (8, page 188).

4. Postpositions expressing concession:

کے باوجود [ke bacudud] despite;

بار بار ناکامیوں کے باوجود ۱۹۳۴ء میں ننگا پربت کی چوٹی کو فتح کرنے کے لئے ایک مہم اور تیار ہوئی

Despite the repeated failures in 1934 another expedition was organized again to conquer Mount Nanga Parbat (8, page 173).

5. Postpositions expressing equality, imitation:

کی طرح [ki tarah] as;

کی مانند [ki mannd] like;

کے برابر [ke barabar] equal.

6. Postpositions expressing shortcoming, absence of something or someone:

کے بغیر [ke bağeyr] without⁴;

کے بنا [ke bina] without⁴;

کے بلا [ke bila] without⁴;

عوام کے بغیر، ان کی مسلسل کوششوں کے بغیر یہ قدرتی دولت بے کار تھی۔

Without people and their continuous efforts this wealth would be useless (8, page 15).

7. Postpositions expressing shortcoming, absence of something or someone:

کے بدلے [ke badle] instead, instead of;

کے بجائے [ke bacaye] instead, instead of.

8. Postpositions expressing comparison:

کے مقابلے [ke mukable] in comparison;

کے مقابل [ke mukabl] in comparison.

9. Postpositions expressing or indicating to be worthy:

کے قابل [ke kabl] worthy;

کے لائق [ke layik] ntl;

10. Postpositions expressing approximate amount:

کے قریب [ke karib] approximately, nearly;

کے لگ بھگ [ke laqbhaq] roughly;

کے (سے) اوپر [ke (se) upar] much, more.

Sometimes compound postpositions have repetitions, in this case either the meaning gets stronger or the form of postposition is changed. These repetitions do not happen completely, only the second component is repeated, e.g.:

کے اندر اندر [ke andr andr] during;

کے پیچھے پیچھے [ke piche piche] after;

کے ساتھ ساتھ [ke sath sath] together;

کے بیچ بیچ [ke biç biç] in the center;

– ہم بہت دیر تک ساحل کے ساتھ ساتھ گھومتے رہے۔

We walked by the seaside ntl late (16, page 169).

ہمارے ملک میں قومی آمدنی کے ساتھ ساتھ مزدوروں اور ملازموں کی تنخواہیں بھی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے

Along with the increase in the national income in our country the salaries of workers and employees increases as well (8, page 16).

Non-derivative postpositions.

Non-derivative postpositions comprise simple postpositions. They are seven: اک [ka], وک [ko], ت [tak], ے [me], ن [ne], پ [par], س [se].

The most commonly used postposition in Urdu language is postposition کا [ka]. It is compatible with a number of parts of speech:

The compatibility of postposition اک [ka] with pronoun, e.g.:

آپ نے اس کا سامان اٹھا لیا اور اس کے گھر تک لے گئے۔

You took his belongings and brought to his home (9, page 366).

2. The compatibility of postposition کا [ka] with infinitive. e.g.:

میں تجھے ایسا کرنے کی اجازت نہ دیا۔

I do not give you a permission to do so (9, page 365).

3. The compatibility of postposition کا [ka] with participle. e.g.

مقابلوں میں انعام پانے والوں کے ملک میں بڑی قدر ہوتی تھی۔

Those who won prizes in competitions were greatly respected in their own countries.

اب ہوائی سفر کرنے والوں کی تعداد بڑھ رہی ہے۔

Currently, the number of people travelling by plane is increasing (8, page 177).

4. The compatibility of postposition کا [ka] with adverb, e.g.:

آج کی رات رانی نے اپنے ارمانوں کے پورا ہونے کی خواہش میں آنکھوں میں کلٹ دی۔

Tonight Rani closed his eyes with the wish for his dreams come true (15, page 67).

The postposition کا [ka] expresses three types of syntactical relationship between words and word combinations:

1. Attributive (defining) relationship.

2. Commercial relationship.

3. Predicative relationship.

During the expression of attributive relationship a word used with the postposition کا [ka] mainly expresses the following:

a) The subject of action, e.g.:

پہاڑوں پر چڑھ کر سورج نکلنے اور ڈوبنے کا منظر اچھا لگتا ہے۔

While climbing mountains the view of sunrise and sunset is very beautiful (8, page 351).

b) Belonging, e.g.:

شمالی علاقے کی آب و ہوا کھیتی کے لئے مناسب نہیں ہے۔

The atmosphere of the northern regions is not suitable for agriculture (8, page 142).

c) Representing feature, e.g.:

اس کے چہرے پر ایک ایسی عورت کافخر نظر آتا ہے جسے اپنے حسن کا احساس ہے۔

In her face it was possible to notice a woman pride feeling her own beauty (8, page 99).

d) Attribute of an object, e.g.:

کراچی میں لوہے اور فولاد کا سامان، رشمی، اونی، سوتی کپڑے، جوتے اور سگریٹ بنانے کا کارخانہ قائم ہو گئے ہیں۔

There have been established factories manufacturing iron and steel items, silk, wool, cotton fabrics, shoes and cigarette in Karachi (8, page 212).

The words used with the postposition کا [ka] during the expression of object relationship are basically used in the following meanings:

a) Subject of activity. e.g.:

سانپ کا کاٹا رسی سے ڈرتا ہے۔

A scalded dog fears cold water. (Proverb) (8, page 86).

b) Object of essence, e.g.:

ہر مسافر کو اپنے ساتھ بیس کلوگرام سامان مفت لے جانے کی اجازت ہے۔

Each passenger is allowed to carry twenty kilograms of item with him for free (8, page 175).

ممبئی، کلکتہ، پونا، مدراس وغیرہ میں فلم بنانے کی کمپنیاں ہیں۔

Bombay, Kolkata, Puna, Madras and other cities have film companies.

Words or word combinations used with the postposition اک [ka] in the expression of predicative relationship act as the nominative form of verbal predicate in the sentence, e.g.:

وہ اپنے دادا کو ان کے جنم دن کے موقع پر بدھائی کا تار بھیجینگے۔

He will send a letter of congratulation on the occasion of the birthday of his grandfather (8, page 171).

One of simple postpositions used in Urdu language is the **postposition سے [se]**.

The postposition سے [se] is used in the expression of two types of relationship:

1. Object relationship 2. Adverbial modifier relationship.

During the expression of an **object relationship** the postposition سے [se] together with the word it is used performs the function of indirect object in the sentence.

During the expression of object relationship the postposition سے [se] is usually used with:

a) An indirect object depending on a verb expressed by a noun or nominative pronoun, e.g.:

سری نگر کے باشندے جہلم دریا کو کشتی سے پار کرنے کے عادی ہیں۔

Srinagar population got used to go boating on the river Chelam (8, page 82).

اس کی آنکھیں گریبا حاصل کرنے کے احساس سے چمکنے لگیں۔

Her eyes began to shine with the senses to get a doll. Onun (15, page 66).

b) Object infinitive or noun, e.g.:

اس کو جنگل میں جانے سے خوف آتا تھا۔

He was afraid of going to the forest (13, page 181).

During the expression of an **adverbial modifier relationship** (time, reason, place etc.) a word used with the postposition سے [se] performs a function of adverbial modifier in the sentence.

During the expression of adverbial modifier relationship the postposition سے [se] is usually used with:

a) Adverbial modifier of time denominated in nouns or word combinations pointing to the time of execution of any case, e.g.:

لیکن اس زمانے کو نہ جانے کتنے سال ہوئے۔

But how many years had passed since then is unknown (8, page 211).

b) Word combination indicating the duration of any case, e.g.:

فلم شروع ہونے سے پہلے نیم تاریک چھا جاتی ہے۔

Before the start of the film it becomes half dark (8, page 127).

c) Adverbial modifier of place expressed by a noun or word combination denominated the starting location of any action, e.g.:

ٹاکیہ ایک شہر سے دوسرے شہر میں چٹھیاں کس طرح پہنچاتا ہے؟

How does a postman deliver letters from one city to another (8, page 179)?

یہاں سے بزار دور ہے؟

Is the market far from here (17, page 247)?

d) Adverbial modifier of place expressed by a noun, nominative pronoun or adverb, e.g.:

کلکتہ سے چند میل کے فاصلے پر ربنگرانتھ ٹاگور کا تعلیمی ادارہ ہے۔

Rabingranat Tagore's educational center is located a few miles away from Calcutta (8, page 190).

کام سے واپس آ کر وہ چپکے سے پیسے لے جائے گی۔

Returning home from work, he will take the money secretly (15, page 67).

e) Adverbial modifier of reason expressed by a noun, nominative pronoun or infinitive, e.g.:

کلکتہ کے تجارتی اور صنعتی مرکز ہونے سے یہاں تمام بھارت کے لوگ آباد ہیں۔

Since Calcutta is a commercial and cultural center, the entire Indian population is settled here (8, page 191).

The postposition میں [me] which is one of non-derivative (simple) postpositions serves for the expression of two types of relationship:

1. Object relationship 2. Adverbial modifier relationship.

During the expression of an **object relationship** the postposition **میں** [me] performs a function of indirect object in the sentence and is usually used with:

An indirect object depending on a verb expressed by a noun or nominative pronoun, e.g.:

دوکاندار روپیہ لیتا ہے اور کپڑے کو کاغذ میں لپیٹ دیتا ہے۔

The seller takes the money and wraps the fabric (8, page 229).

During the expression of an **adverbial modifier relationship** the postposition **سے** [se] usually expresses:

a) The place where an action takes place, e.g.:

پاکستان میں چار موسم ہیں: گرمی، سردی، ببار اور برست۔

There are four seasons in Pakistan: summer, winter, spring and rain season (13, page 298).

b) Direction of an action, e.g.:

وہ ایک جنگل میں جا پہنچا۔

He reached a forest (13, page 179).

c) The time when an action occurs, e.g.:

گرمی میں بھی سدا برف ہی برف ہوتی ہے۔

Even in summer each side gets in snow (8, page 192).

پاکستان میں گرمیوں کے موسم میں سخت گرمی اور سردیوں میں سخت

سردی ہوتی ہے۔

In Pakistan the summer is very hot, the winter is very cold (8, page 143).

The **postposition** **پر** [par] is a postposition used during the expression of three types of relationships.

1. Object relationship 2. Adverbial modifier relationship 3. Predicative relationship.

The postposition **پر** [par] together with the word it used performs a function of an indirect object in the sentence.

During the expression of an **object relationship** the postposition **پر** [par] is usually used with:

a) An indirect object depending on a verb expressed by a noun, nominative pronoun, or word combination, e.g.:

میں اس کے قریب جا کر اس کی آنکھوں پر ہاتھ رکھتے ہوئے کہا۔

I came to him and putting my hands on his eyes told him (13, page 179).

b) An indirect object expressed by a noun, nominative pronoun, or an infinitive, e.g.:

پچھلے اتوار کو ارشد نے ہمیں کھانے پر بلایا تھا۔

Last Sunday Irshad invited us for dinner (8, page 174).

During the expression of an **adverbial modifier relationship** the postposition **پر** [par] (time, purpose, reason, attribute etc.) is usually used with:

a) An adverbial modifier of place expressed by a noun, nominative pronoun or word combination, e.g.:

وہ گھر پر جا کر چپ چاپ پڑا رہا۔

He sat quietly going home (13, page 164).

b) An adverbial modifier of time expressed by a noun, infinitive, or word combination, e.g.:

کوٹھی سے واپسی پر وہ دوکان کے شوکس میں رکھی گڑیا کو ایک لمحے

کے لئے دیکھی ہوئی گھر کی طرف دوڑی۔

While returning from villa for a moment she looked at the doll at the shop window and ran towards the house (15, page 67).

During the expression of **predicative relationship** a noun or a subject together with an infinitive acts as a predicative part of nominative predicate, e.g.:

میرے خیال میں وہ غلطی پر ہے۔

I suppose he is mistaken (8, page 83).

The **postposition** **تک** [tak] – postposition **تک** [tak] is used during the expression of two types of relationships:

1. Object relationship 2. Adverbial modifier relationship

During the expression of an **adverbial modifier relationship** the postposition **تک** [tak] is usually expressed by:

a) An adverbial modifier of place expressed by a noun, or any other word, e.g.:

وہ باب کو پکڑنے کے لئے دوڑی مگر اس کا دور دور تک کوئی نام و نشان نہ تھا۔

He ran to catch his father, but there were no footsteps until the long distance (15, page 67).

b) An adverbial modifier of time expressed by a noun, word combination or adverb, e.g.:

میں نے تو آج تک نہیں دیکھا کہ کبھی کسی لیڈر کے لئے کوئی آواز اٹھائی گئی ہو۔

So far I have never seen any leader to be raised voice for (15, page 59).

The **postposition** **نے** [ne] being one of simple postpositions is the indicator of subject in ergative construction, e.g.:

میں نے کہا: “آپ کو کس نے بتایا کہ وہاں کا کھانا سب سے عمدہ ہے؟”

I said: “Who told you that their food is very good?”

(9, page 119).

اس نے کھلے آسمان کی طرف دیکھتے ہوئے پوچھا۔

Looking at the open air he asked (15, page 61).

This article is devoted to the study of peculiar features of the use of derivative and non-derivative postpositions which have a wider scale of use in Urdu language. While talking about similarities and differences between Urdu and Azerbaijani languages, we should admit that there are no prepositions in Urdu language. The relationship between word combinations and parts of speech is fulfilled exactly by postpositions. According to the explanations and samples regarding postpositions provided by various urdu scholars and russian scientists in their works we conclude that postpositions have an indispensable role in the grammar of urdu language.

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Пашасва А. А. Особливості використання похідних і непохідних постпозицій у пропозиціях мовою урду

Анотація. У статті досліджуються постпозиції, які створюють зв'язок між словами і словосполученнями й мають широкий спектр використання в структурі речень мовою урду, їх особливості використання в реченні в су-

часній мові урду. Також пояснюються на основі зразків типи похідних постпозицій, поділених на семантичні точки зору, частини мови, з якими використовуються непокідні післялоги, і різні відносини, які використовуються в їх вираженні.

Ключові слова: мова урду, постпозиція, непрямий випадок, словосполучення, частина мови, семантичний тип.

Пашаева А. А. Особенности использования производных и непроизводных постпозиций в предложениях на языке урду

Аннотация. В статье исследуются постпозиции, которые создают связь между словами и словосочетаниями и имеют широкий спектр использования в структуре предложений на языке урду, их особенности использования в предложении в современном языке урду. Также объясняются на основе образцов типы производных постпозиций, разделенных на семантические точки зрения, части речи, с которыми используются непроизводные послелоги, и разные отношения, используемые в их выражении.

Ключевые слова: язык урду, постпозиция, косвенный случай, словосочетание, часть речи, семантический тип.