Structural-semantic features of substantive word combination "Adjective+Noun" in Urdu

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Annotation:

The article discusses the basic concepts and terms related to the phrase, expresses the attitude to some debatable problems associated with the theory of the phrase; the structural models of substantive phrases of the Urdu language are revealed, their features and means of communication are given, and the semantic relations between their components are shown; the main models of adjective phrases are determined, the features of their similarities and differences are demonstrated on the composition and methods of communication and describe the semantic relationship between their components.

Keywords:

adaptation, concatenation, phrase, ruler and subordinate clause, equestrian phrase, verb phrase, equivalence, subordination, original quality, relative quality, simple degree, comparative degree, superlative degree.

The word combination is two or more notional words connected by dependent or independent grammatically connection, which the word combination is a syntactic structure formed as a connection of two or more independent words based on a subordinate grammatical connection (subordinate, coordinative and predicative), denoting the names of objects in existence and events. For instance, اس لباس کو– *this clothes,* کتاب پڑھنا - *to read a book,* چاندنی رات - *moonlit night, , and so on.* Any phrases are formed of the combination of more than one notion word and

consist of two parts- the head word and adjunct اعلی تعلیم یافتہ - *"highly educated"* اعلی - *highly* - adjunct and تعلیم یافتہ – *educated* - the head element.

According to the components of word combination, it distinguishes into simple and complex types. The simple word combination is the phrase, which every components are equal to their notional word form, as بیس اپارٹمنٹ - *twenty rooms,* جلدی دوڑنا - *to run fast.* Complex word combination is that components or one of the elements consists of more words than one. For instance, اعلی تعلیم یافتہ ماہر – *highly educated specialist (*اعلی تعلیم یافتہ - *highly educated -* adjunct, ماہر - *specialist -* the headword).

Depending on which group of words the headword belongs to, two types of phrases are distinguished: noun phrase and verb phrase. A noun phrase is a phrase in which the head component is expressed by a word (noun, number, and adverb) which are not a verb (تمام طلبا - *all pupils,* خوبصورت گاؤں - *beautiful country,* and so on*).*In verbal combination, the head word is expressed with verb (کتاب پڑھنا - *to read a book,* جلدی دوڑنا - *to run fast* and so on).

According to the semantic function, the dependent word is divided into three types: attributive phrase (نئی کتاب - *a new book*), objective phrase (شاگرد کو سمجھانا – to *explain to the student*;), and adverbial phrase (جلدی بولنا - *to speak fast,* گھر سے دور – *away from home*).

The word combination does not have full content or tone, does not express an idea and differs from a sentence in that it is a syntactic unit.

The word combination consists of two notional words that are grammatically and lexically connected to each other. It structures the headword ad dependent word.

1) **The head word** - this word comes in the question, and always comes second in Urdu.

2) **The dependent word** - a word that can be an answer to the question always comes first in Urdu.

In Urdu, the dependent word usually comes first and the headword is second.

When the word combination connects between the head and the dependent words without any suffixes, but only with tone and meaning, it is adjoining: نیک - *a hardworking student,* محنتی طالب علم - *to speak beautifully,* خوبصورت بولنا استاد - *a kind teacher.*

If the dependent word connects with the head word with the help of inflections of dative, accusative, locative and ablative cases or auxiliaries, it is called subordinate.

فتح کے لئے لڑنا - *to fight for triumph,* دوستوں کی عزت کرنا - *to respect a friend,* نوجوانوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنا - *to take care of youth.*

When the dependent word takes the inflection of genitive case, and the head word is expressed with, possessive inflection is called possessive connection: کتاب جلد - *your brother.* آپ کے بھائ - *our class,* ہماری کلاس - *book's cover,* The connection of words differs into two types:

Independent connection. In Independent relation, words are equal independent meaning, as well as one connects to another independently. The elements are answered to one question, and connects with each other by conjunctions or by asyndetically by counting.

Nouns join to all lexical and grammatical groups of adjectives, among them qualifying adjectives and classifying adjectives are more productive.

1. Qualifying adjectives can be put into comparative or superlative forms in the dependent component of the word combination. As the result of making adjectives in comparative degree with synthetic way, with adding suffix "تر" which came from Persian. The word combination consists of two elements. For instance, "خوبصورت تر مکان" - *more beautiful building.*

2. If comparative degree is made with analytic way, substantial phrase have three components: "تم سے اچّھے بچّے" – *children better than you.*

3. Substantial word combination, which includes adjective in comparative form, has mainly three components:

بہت اچّھا آدمی–*very good person*;

بہت پیاری شکل –*very nice look ;*

بڑے اچّھے لوگ – *very good people.*

If in this phrase has an inflection, its changeable adjective, also, it changes in inflection: میں مکان چھوٹے بہت –*in the very small house.*

To form superlative degree, we use not only **"بہت"** adverbs but also **"بڑا"** a changeable adjective: کسان کخجوس بڑا – *a too greedy farmer*

While forming comparative adjective, it is common to find examples that a comparative degree of adjective is formed by an adverb **نہایت.**

آواز گین غم نہایت – "*very dismal voice*".

"بالکل"-"*very, extremely*" is an adverb also expresses superlative degree, which came from Arabic: کپڑے کالے بالکل – *too dark clothes.*

4) In Urdu there are many repeated adjectives. They make nouns semantic colourful and they have three components of word combination:

سے موں کا اچّھے اچّھے – *because of good deeds*;

میں کھیتوں برے برے – *in green fields*;

تکیے چھوٹے چھوٹے –*small pillows.*

Classifying adjectives, as a dependent component of a phrase, donate a noun phrase's relation to another object, action or event. For example:

کپڑے ولایتی - *clothes come from abroad*;

سے زبانوں قومی – *from national languages.*

Adjectives donate kinship identifying the head element that means a living object, as the dependent element of substantial word combination. For example: خا بہن زاد لہ –a *cousin (a girl).*

تھا کرتا پہنا کپڑے جھوٹے موٹے معمولی وہ تھا بادشاہ مزاج منصف ایک میں ملک کسی کہ ہے جاتا کہا تھا۔

"As they say, in one country, there was a fair king, who wore modest tattered dresses"

"بادشاہ مزاج منصف"-"*fair, honest king*"

In this "Adjective+noun"[1] structure in the word combination, "بادشاہ" is the dominative component; "منصف مزاج" is dependent to the subordinative and dominative component بادشاہ.

"معمولی موٹے جھوٹے کپڑے"- "*modest tattered clothes*"

In this example, "معمولی موٹے جھوٹے کپڑے" is the headword; "معمولی موٹے جھوٹے" is the dependent element. "معمولی" is an adjective; "موٹے جھوٹے" is compound adjective. As it is given, these two adjectives کپڑے connects to the head and the dependent components.

"اے اقبال مند ! آپ کو تو ملک چین کا قیمتی ریشمی کپڑا پہننا چاہیے۔ یہ معمولی کپڑا آپ کو بادشاہ

زیب نہیں دیتا۔

"*Oh my king, you should wear a precious silk dress came from China, this modest dress cannot give adornment*"

In this sentence, "قیمتی ریشمی کپڑا" - *a precious silk clothes"* is a combination of adj+noun. There "کپڑا" is defined with noun, "قیمتی ریشمی" is defined with adjective. "کپڑا" the headword connects with قیمتی and ریشمی adjectives as the dependent word.

"قیمتی " classifying adjectives, it "قیمت" connects with "ی" suffix is added to noun, "ریشم" also with adding "ی" suffix creates "ریشمی" classifying adjective. These two classifying adjectives are connected with کپڑا.

"معمولی کپڑا" – *modest clothes.*

Adj+noun is the word combination "معمولی" is a classifying adjective, adding suffix "ی" and it forms معمول a classifying adjective.

" ان کے پاس ایک انگوٹھی تھی جس میں بیش قیمت نگ جڑا تھا وہ نگ رات کو دیئے کی طرح چمکتا تھا۔"

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[1] Then the same formula is used in the article.

"He had a ring, which fixed extremely precious stone. It glittered, shined as a candle at night"

In this phrase, **"بیش قیمت نگ"** – "*extremely precious stone*" is adj+noun structure. **"بیش قیمت"** is a qualifying adjective, the headword defined with **"نگ"** noun. The word combination includes two components: an adjective بیش قیمت connected to the headword نگ as the dependent word.

اپنے تخت پر بیٹھ کر بھی خدا کے نیک بندوں میں شامل ہوسکتے ہیں۔

"*You can be one of God's good servants while even sitting on your throne.*"

"نیک بندوں میں" – *kind servant.*

Here **"بندہ"** noun is the headword, **"نیک"** is a qualifying adjective and this dependent word joined with بندہ the headword by substantive way

سچ ہے اچھے کام کا انجام ہمیشہ اچھا ہوتا ہے اور برے کام کا انجام برا۔

"*It is true that the result of good work would be good, the result of bad work would be bad.*"

There are two word combinations in this sentence. The first phrase is " اچھے کام کا" – good work. کام is the head component and اچھے is dependent to the head component. Moreover, it defined by a changeable adjective. The second one is برے کام کا "bad work". The dependent word is a changeable adjective. Here کام is also the head component as the word combination, which is given above, برے adjective, is changeable and the dependent word.

ایک بزرگ آدمی یہ باتیں سن رہے تھے انہوں نے بادشاہ سے کہا کہ اس نیک آدمی کو قتل کرنا مناسب نہیں ہے کیوں کہ اس کے چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے ہیں جو اس کی راہ دیکھ رہے ہوں گے۔

"*One old man listened and said to the king: It is not kind of you killing this good person, because he has little children. They are probably waiting for him*"

In this sentence بزرگ آدمی –*an old man* is the word composition. آدمی is a noun head component, بزرگ is a dependent component defined by a qualifying adjective. نیک آدمی کو – *good (kind) person* is a word composition in Adj+N

structure. چھوٹے – *little children* is also in Adj+N structure. چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے structure.

چھوٹے – *little-little* is dependent to بچے the head component.

تجربہ کار بزرگ نے یہ بات سن کر بادشاہ سے صاف صاف کہا:۔

اے بادشاہ! خدا منصف مزاج لوگوں پر مہربان ہے تو خدا کی مخلوق کے ساتھ رحم وکرم کرتا ہے"

"*An experienced old man heard this conversation, and then said openly to the king: God is merciful to them who show mercy to their people.*"

In the following sentence, تجربہ کار بزرگ is a word combination. بزرگ is a noun head component and adjective تجربہ کار is the dependent component. تجربہ took a suffix کار and formed an adjective.

منصف مزاج لوگوں پر is also another phrase, لوگ is the head component and compound adjective منصف مزاج comes as the dependent component.

قزل ارسلان ایران کے سلجوقی خاندان کا مشہور بادشاہ تھا۔ اس کا ایک نہایت ہی مضبوط قلعہ تھا۔

"*Kizil Arslan was one of the most famous Seljuk rulers. He had extremely sturdy fortress.*"

نہایت ہی مضبوط قلعہ – this is the word composition. قلعہ is noun head word. The dependent word is مضبوط a qualifying adjective in superlative degree.

بادشاہ کے اس بلند اور وسیع قلعے کو دیکھ کر وہ مسکرائے۔

"*Seeing the king's sky-high and wide fortress, He smiled.*"

Here, بلند اور وسیع قلعے کو - *a sky-high and wide castle* is a combination of adj +noun. There is a coordinated adjective بلند اور وسیع (*sky-high and wide*), and both qualifying adjectives are subordinate to the dominant word defined by قلعہ the noun phrase.

تم سے پہلے بڑے طاقت ور بادشاہ کا اس پر قبضہ تھا لیکن کچھ دنوں رہ کر وہ یہاں سے رخصت ہوگئے

"*Before you, a very powerful king had conquered it, however, only a few days later, he left here.*"

بڑے طاقت ور بادشاہ کا "a *very powerful king*" is a combination with Adj + N structure. **بادشاہ کا** is noun that is the head component and **طاقت ور** *powerful* which is a qualifying adjective is the dependent component in superlative degree.

اسی لیے سمجھ دار آدمی دنیا کو آنکھ نہیں لگاتا کیوں کہ یہ ہمیشہ کسی کے ساتھ نہیں رہتی-

"*Therefore, a clever person does not addict to the world because the world has never been loyal to anyone.*"

In this phrase, **سمجھ دار آدمی** – *a clever person* is a word component in *Adj*+N structure. **آدمی** is noun head component which has **سمجھ دار** (**سمجھ+دار**) an adjective dependent component.

Conclusion

According to the components of word combination, it distinguishes into simple and complex types. The simple word combination is the phrase, which every components are equal to their notional word form. Complex word combination is that components or one of the elements consists of more words than one. Depending on which group of words the headword belongs to, two types of phrases are distinguished: noun phrase and verb phrase. A noun phrase is a phrase in which the head component is expressed by a word (noun, number, and adverb) which are not a verb in verbal combination, the head word is expressed with verb.

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