743. Arabic Sentence-structure

The typical A sentence-order is verb-subject-object. A is thus classified as a VSO language, quite unlike P or HU, which are SOV languages, or English, which is an SVO language. Since the A sentences and expressions that commonly occur in U tend to be restricted to quite simple religious formulae, the full pattern seldom emerges.

The placing of the verb first in the sentence or clause is, however, to be noted in such expressions as:

a'ūzu billāh	I take refuge with God!
inšallāh	if God wishes!
illā māšallāh	except as God wishes!

In the last two phrases the verb *šā* 'wish' precedes the subject *allāh*.

A is also a language which favours nominal sentences, i.e. sentences without a verb, which would be expressed in languages like HU or E with some form of the verb 'to be'. The commonest examples of all are:

as-salāmu 'alaikum	peace (be) upon you!
va-'alaikum as-salām	and upon you (be) peace!

A similar pattern is also found in negative sentences, beginning with the negative adv. *lā* 'not', e.g.:

lā haul va lā quvvâ illā billāh
          (there is) no strength or power but through God!

Note that such A phrases are conventionally distinguished in calligraphy by being written in the *nasx* script, as opposed to the *nasta'līq* employed for U and P. Examples may be seen in the texts of **3**, **6** and **13**.

8.   The Persian Component

The status for so long enjoyed by P as the premier language of Indo-Muslim civilization (12–21) continues to be reflected in the immense importance of the P component in U, particularly in vocabulary, in processes of word-formation, and in the syntax of many common types of phrase. Although the deliberate differentiation of H through Sanskritization has naturally resulted in a much lower prominence for its P component, a great many common P words, e.g. *dost* 'friend' or *nān* 'flat bread', continue to be used in all natural styles of H, many of whose syntactic structures also continue to be influenced by the underlying example of P. The P component of H is, in other words, of much greater significance than the minimal Š component of U.

The historic spread of P far beyond its homeland in the central Iranian province of Fars, which gave the language its name *fārsī*, was surely due in large part to its intrinsic simplicity. If HU can be reasonably compared in terms of difficulty to prospective learners with Italian or Spanish, P is more like E. Having a remarkably straightforward phonemic system and nouns

without genders or cases, P must have proved even more readily acceptable in India thanks to its intrinsic character as one of the nearest cousins of the NIA group to which HU belongs. Several common words are identical, e.g. *andar* 'inside' or *do* 'two': and many more are obviously closely related, e.g. P *cahār* = HU *cār* 'four'.

A general understanding of this intrinsic closeness between P and HU is taken for granted in the following paragraphs, which also assume a similar understanding of the status of P as a composite language that already incorporated many A elements before its transfer to India. Such elements are marked as 'A' where appropriate below.

81. Phonology

Like all languages long imported into alien speech-territory, the P of South Asia has come to assume a number of archaic and locally-determined features. The following descriptions of P are therefore to be understood as relating to Indo-Persian, which is quite as different from the modern P of Iran as Indian E is from the contemporary E of Britain or of the United States.

This consideration applies particularly to the phonology of the vowels, where Indo-Persian has the same 10-term system as HU, i.e. *a ā i ī u ū e ai o au*, with an amalgamation in pronunciation of the common written final *-â* with *-ā*, and with the possibility of the final nasalization *-ṅ*. This convenient congruence with IA norms has long been lost in standard Iranian pronunciation, and is one of the main reasons for the difficulties experienced by those South Asians who can still speak P in conversing with Iranians.

While the 23-term system of consonantal phonemes is both simpler and much closer to HU than the characteristically Semitic pattern of the A consonants (71), the typically Iranian preference for fricatives — as opposed to the IA distinction of aspirated consonants (51) — is notably different from HU. Features to notice in the following table, therefore, include — besides the *q* imported from A — both the way in which the oddly assorted A series of 'simple' plosive consonants is filled out by the P phonemes *g c p*, which demanded intrinsic modifications of the A alphabet to write P, and the very full set of fricative consonants, demanding only the addition of a letter to write *ž* to the A alphabet, but to be transferred only with some difficulty to the norms of IA pronunciation so accurately reflected in the Nagari writing-system (511). For the sake of clarity, the table disregards the A letters already assimilated to P phonemes (71):

ن q	کْ k	چ c	ت t	پ p
	گ g	ج j	د d	ب b
			ن n	٢ m
	خ x	ش š	س s	ف f
	غ ǧ	ژ ž	ز z	و v
ه h		ی y	ر r	
			ل l	

The syllabic structure of P is quite close to that of A: in this respect it resembles HU rather than S. There are no initial clusters, and no medial clusters of more than two members, nor any final short vowels. Two-member final consonant-clusters are, however, very common: these are easily assimilated to HU norms when the first member is a sibilant, e.g. *dost* 'friend', somewhat more awkwardly when it is a distinctively P fricative, e.g. *daraxt* 'tree', liable to be pronounced by speakers careless of proper U usage as e.g. *darakhat*.

811. Script

Apart from the addition of letters to write the P phonemes *p c ž g* absent from A phonology, which subsequently provided the model for the addition to the alphabet of modified characters to write the U phonemes *ṭ ḍ ṛ*, the A script proved intrinsically quite well adapted to the writing of P.

Subsequent phonetic changes have resulted in only a few historically determined ambiguities in the spelling of P loan-words in U, notably the redundant writing of *vāo* after initial *xe*, e.g.:

xud	pr. self	*xuš*	adj. happy

These historical spellings continue to reflect the long-obsolete pronunciations *xwad* and *xwaš*, cf. U *xwāb* 'dream'.

The A script also had to be adapted to record that most characteristic of P constructions, the izāfat *-i* which is normally pronounced in Indo-P and U as *-e* (841), and so written in Nagari where it occurs in P phrases in H. U spelling-rules for the izafat are adapted from P, and may be summarized as follows:

(a) after a consonant, the optional writing of *zer* is regularly reproduced in the text of the U passages in this book, e.g.:

barr-e saǧīr	m.	subcontinent
qāid-e aʿzam	m.	'Great Leader', i.e. Jinnah

(b) after final *-â* or *-ī*, the standard P and U notation of *hamzâ* over *he* or *ye* is followed, e.g.:

sarmāyâ-e alfāz	m.	stock of words, vocabulary
vādī-e sindh	f.	the Indus Valley

(c) after final *-ā* or *-ū*, the standard U practice of writing *baṛī ye* after *hamzâ* is observed, e.g.:

daryā-e sindh	m.	the River Indus
urdū-e muʿallā	f.	the Exalted Camp

Finally, while the A script is admirably suited to indicate the Semitic process of root-modification, it copes much less well with long polysyllables of the kind which result from the Indo-European preference for word-formation through compounds. Hence the practice of breaking such compounds into their constituent elements in P and U orthography,

82.

e.g.:

P	*kitāb-faroš*	m.	bookseller
S	*janam-bhūm*	f.	birthplace
E	*ṭāip-rāiṭar*	m.	typewriter

82. Lexicon

The close genetic relationship between the Iranian and the IA groups within Indo-European, illustrated by the obvious similarity between many pairs of P and HU words (8), is to be seen in such etymological rules as that which establishes the correspondence of Iranian *h- -ft- d* with IA *s- -pt- dh*, hence:

P *haft*	num. seven	= S *sapta* > HU *sāt*		num. seven	
P *hind*	m. India	= S *sindhu* > HU *sindh*		m.	Indus, Sind

Except in the language of classical P poetry (in its turn largely transferred to U poetry), however, it must be remembered that this native P vocabulary tends to be outweighed by the huge numbers of A borrowings and the many composite PA forms developed therefrom. P also incorporates a few loan-words from Turkish, some of which have been transferred to HU, e.g. the name *urdū* itself, *qulī* 'porter', or *qaiṅcī* 'scissors', besides the agentive suf. *-cī* found in *bāvarcī* 'cook' or *tabalcī* 'tabla-player'.

But P is extremely rich in native processes of word-formation, through the use of prefixes, suffixes, and compounds. In this respect, P is quite comparable to S (62), although it lacks the archaic S features of *sandhi* or *guṇa* and *vṛddhi*. U therefore draws upon the rich resources of P word-formation in the same way that H does upon those provided by S, to make up for the meagre patterns provided by the native HU component (523). Not only have great numbers of P and PA derivative forms been historically assimilated into U, but it is also P patterns of word-formation which are chiefly relied upon in the coinage of U neologisms calqued upon E, e.g.:

taraqqī-pazīr	adj.	developing ('progress-receiving')
taraqqī-yāftâ	adj.	developed ('progress-found')
ġair-taraqqī-yāftâ	adj.	undeveloped ('non-progress-found')

821. Prefixes

Although P prefixes function in the same way as those of S (621) in the formation of derivatives, typically converting a noun into an adj., most of them also have an independent status in the language as adj., adv., or prepn. (843). The commonest P pref. include:

(a)   *bā-* 'with', typically the opposite of (c) *be-*:

A *qā'idâ*	m.	rule	*bā-qā'idâ*	adj.	regular
A *murād*	f.	desire	*bā-murād*	adj.	as wished for

(b) *bad-* 'bad', typically the opposite of (d) *xūb-* or (e) *xuš-*:

A *tamīz*	f.	manners	*bad-tamīz*	adj.	rude
A *sūrat*	f.	form	*bad-sūrat*	adj.	ugly

(c) *be-* 'without', one of the commonest negative pref.:

A *qā'idâ*	m.	rule	*be-qā'idâ*	adj.	irregular
kār	m.	work	*be-kār*	adj.	unemployed

(d) *xūb-* 'good':

A *sūrat*	f.	form	*xūb-sūrat*	adj.	beautiful

(e) *xuš-* 'happy, nice' (cf. S *su-* 621u):

bū	f.	smell	*xuš-bū*	f.	fragrance
A *qismat*	f.	fortune	*xuš-qismat*	adj.	fortunate

(f) A *ğair-* 'other', very common in the sense of E 'un-':

A *mutavāzī*	adj. balanced	*ğair-mutavāzī*	adj.	unbalanced
A *matlūb*	adj. desired	*ğair-matlūb*	adj.	undesired

(g) *kam-* 'less':

zor	m.	strength	*kam-zor*	adj.	weak
A *sin*	m.	age	*kam-sin*	adj.	young

(h) A *lā-* 'not', another common negative pref.:

A *sānī*	adj. second	*lā-sānī*	adj.	unequalled
A *ta-'āvun*	m. cooperation	*lā-ta'āvun*	m.	non-cooperation

(i) *nā-* 'not', with *be-* the commonest negative pref.:

gavārā	adj. pleasant	*nā-gavār*	adj.	unpleasant
A *vāqif*	adj. acquainted	*nā-vāqif*	adj.	unacquainted

(j) *ham-* 'co-, con-' (cf. S *sama-* 621s):

A *ma'ne*	mp. meaning	*ham-ma'ne*	adj.	synonymous
A *vatan*	m. country	*ham-vatan*	m.	compatriot

Although the independent status of many of these pref. blurs their distinction from the P compounds of the *bahuvrīhi* type (825c), the frequency with which e.g. *xuš-* or *kam-* are used in word-formation makes it sensible to treat them under this heading.

822. Suffixes
A great number of suffixes are simply inbuilt into P, in the sense that they exist in several words without generating new forms: this type of bound suf. is of course equally characteristic of HU (522). P examples include:

(a) *-ār*, used to form f. nouns from verbal roots:

raft-	going	*raftār*	f.	movement
guft-	talking	*guftār*	f.	speech

(b)   *-iš*, a very common alternative to (a):

āmez-	mixing	*āmeziš*	f.	mixture
koš-	trying	*košiš*	f.	effort

Other such bound suf. are used to derive adj. from nouns, e.g.:

(c)   *-mand*:

dāniš	f.	wisdom	*dāniš-mand*	adj. intellectual
hoš	f.	sense	*hoš-mand*	adj. sensible

Besides such numerous bound suf., there is also a smaller number of P. suf. which continue to generate derived words in U. These fall into two formal classes, the first serving to generate adj., the second nouns. The commonest adj. suf. are:

(d)   *-ānâ*, added to both nouns and adj. to generate fresh forms, often patterned on E '-ly, -ical, -al', e.g.:

dost	m.	friend	*dostānâ*	adj. friendly
A *šā'ir*	m.	poet	*šā'irānâ*	adj. poetical
A *falsafī*	adj.	philosophic	*falsafīyānâ*	adj. philosophical

(e)   *-â*, an adj. extension with various functions in U, including semantic differentiation, e.g.:

A *maujūd*	adj. present	*maujūdâ*	adj. current

This P *-â* is, however, most frequently used in U to distinguish adj. not so much in meaning as in their use as qualifiers before a noun, e.g. *muqarrarâ vaqt par* 'at the appointed time', vs. the predicative *vaqt muqarrar ho gayā* 'the time was appointed'. The suf. is to be distinguished from the graphically identical *-â* which marks the f. of the A adj. (735).

(f)   *-ī*, the exceedingly common adj. suf. which P shares with A, and which consequently marks huge numbers of adj. in U:

berūn	adv.	outside	*berūnī*	adj. external
pākistān	m.	Pakistan	*pākistānī*	adj. Pakistani

Nouns ending in *-â* produce adj. with the written ending *-āī*:

A *sūbâ*	m.	province	*sūbāī*	adj. provincial
A *'ilāqâ*	m.	locality	*'ilāqāī*	adj. local

The commonest suf. of the second class, used to generate nouns, is formally identical:

(g)   *-ī*, the standard marker of abstract nouns derived from P adj., in U equivalent in function with the extended A *-iyat* (722):

bihtar	adj.	better	*bihtarī*	f. welfare
xūb	adj.	good	*xūbī*	f. excellence

Adj. ending in *-â*, whether this is intrinsic or determined by the addition of the suf. (e) *-â*, regularly follow this pattern with the special termination *-agī*:

šāistâ	adj. cultured	*šāistagī*	f.	culture
PA *maujūdâ*	adj. current	*maujūdagī*	f.	currency, presence

This nominal suf. *-ī* is applied in U with complete freedom to derived adj. of all types, whether formed by prefixation (821) or the suffixation of P verbal elements (823):

PA *taraqqī-yāftâ*	adj. developed	*taraqqī-yāftagī*	f.	development
PA *xuš-ušlūb*	adj. elegant	*xuš-uslūbī*	f.	elegance

Other P nominal suf. are more specialized in function, e.g.:

(h) *-dān* m. or *-dānī* f. 'receptacle for':

A *qalam*	f.	pen	*qalam-dān*	m.	pen-case
HU *nas*	m.	snuff	*nas-dānī*	f.	snuff-box

(i) *-zādâ* m. 'son of':

A *navvāb*	m.	prince	*navvāb-zādâ*	m.	princeling

This in turn produces the U suf. *-zādī* f. 'daughter of':

šāh	m.	king	*šah-zādī*	f.	princess

(j) *-stān* m. 'home of' (= S *-sthān*):

pāk	adj. pure	*pākistān*	m.	Pakistan
hindū	m. Hindu	*hindustān*	m.	India

(k) *-gāh* f. 'place of':

A *dars*	m.	teaching	*dars-gāh*	f.	college
dast	m.	hand	*dast-gāh*	f.	grasp

While many other P nominal suf. may be distinguished in U, it is often hard to place them in a formally separate compartment from P compounds of the *karmadhāraya* type (825b), given their additional status as independent words, e.g. *xānâ* m. 'drawer', besides numerous suf. uses as in *dāk-xānâ* 'post office' or *'ajāib-xānâ* m. 'museum'.

823. Verbal suffixes

The P pref. and suf. types so far described for U largely overlap with the S types so actively employed in H (621–2). U also, however, makes much use of a special type of P suf., those derived from the P verb (834).

Although P verbs are often closely related to their HU opposite numbers in etymology and conjugation, their main parts are differently classified. Most HU verbs follow the regular model of *ānā* 'to come', from which the stem *ā-* and the past ptc. *āyā* can be regularly derived: only a few follow the

823.

pattern of *jānā* 'to go', with the regular stem *jā-* but the irregular past ptc. *gayā* 'gone'. The P verb is rather different, since the inf. is formed from the past stem ending in *-d-* or *-t-*, e.g. *āmadan* 'to come', past ptc. *āmadâ* 'came', or *raftan* 'to go', past ptc. *raftâ* 'gone': and, like the majority of common P verbs, these form their present tenses from irregular bases, *ā-* 'coming' and *rau-* 'going'. It is these 'present-stems', sometimes matched by the corresponding past ptc., which furnish the majority of the P verbal suffixes in active use in U.

From the 50-odd P verbs so used in compound U nouns and adj., the following commonest examples may be cited as illustrations of typical word-building formations.

(a) *pasandīdan* 'to approve', pres. stem *pasand-* used in U to represent E '-ive, -ist':

A *taraqqī*	f.	progress	*taraqqī-pasand*	adj.	progressive
A *dahšat*	f.	terror	*dahšat-pasandī*	f.	terrorism

(b) *dāštan* 'to have', pres. stem *dār-* very commonly used in U as a simple adj. suf., with the f. derivative *-dārī*:

A *tamīz*	f.	manners	*tamīz-dārī*	f.	discretion
xuš-bū	f.	fragrance	*xuš-bū-dār*	adj.	fragrant

(c) *dānistan* 'to know', pres. stem *dān-*, not to be confused with the 'receptacle' suf. *-dān* (822h):

A *'arabī*	f.	Arabic	*'arabī-dān*	adj.	Arabic-knowing
fārsī	f.	Persian	*fārsī-dānī*	f.	knowing Persian
A *qadar*	f.	worth	*qadar-dān*	m.	patron

(d) *dīdan* 'to see', with the quite irregular pres. stem *bīn-*:

jahān	m.	world	*jahān-dīdâ*	adj.	experienced
dūr	adv.far		*dūr-bīn*	m.	telescope

(e) *mālīdan* 'to rub', pres. stem *māl-*:

pā	m.	foot	*pā-māl*	adj.	trampled
rū	m.	face	*rū-māl*	m.	handkerchief
goš	m.	ear	*goš-mālī*	f.	punishment

(f) *yāftan* 'to find', pres. stem *yāb-*:

A *taraqqī*	f.	progress	*taraqqī-yāftâ*	adj.	developed
dast	m.	hand	*dast-yāb*	adj.	obtainable
kām	m.	desire	*kām-yāb*	adj.	successful

824. Numerals

The lower P numerals, whose etymological relationship to their HU counterparts has been indicated above (82), are very frequently used in U where E favours a Roman numeral, e.g. 'George VI', 'volume II', etc., exactly as H favours the use of S numerals in similar contexts (624). This is particularly true of the P ordinals, formed with the suf. *-um*:

	Cardinals	Ordinals
I	*yak*	A *avval*
II	*do*	*dovum*
III	*se*	*sivvum*
IV	*cahār*	*cahārum*
V	*panj*	*panjum*
VI	*šiš*	*šišum*
VII	*haft*	*haftum*
VIII	*hašt*	*haštum*
IX	*nuh*	*nuhum*
X	*dah*	*dahum*

The established A loan *avval* 'first' is sometimes supplemented, e.g. in king-lists, by the following A ordinals *sānī* 'second', *sālis* 'third', *rābi'* 'fourth', *xāmis* 'fifth', etc.

Higher numerals are seldom encountered, except for the standard *hazār* 'thousand'.

825. Compounds

The formal categories into which S compounds are slotted (625) are less tidily applied to the classification of P compounds, given the overlap with the various types of derivatives formed by the prefixes and suffixes described above (831–3).

(a) *dvandva*-compounds are effectively replaced in P by phrases joined with the copula *o* 'and' (842), e.g. *xušī o ğam* 'joy and sorrow', vs. S *sukha-duḥkha*.

(b) Most P words that might be assigned to the *tatpuruṣa* category may equally be treated as suffixed derivatives (822). But the *dvigu*-type, whose first element is a P numeral, is well represented in compounds also incorporating P, HU, or A components, e.g.:

P + P	*cahār-šambâ*	m.	Wednesday ('day 4')
P + HU	*se-pahar*	m.	afternoon ('watch 3')
P + A	*yak-tarfâ*	adj.	one-sided

(c) *bahuvrīhi*-compounds of various types, though similarly hardly distinct from many pref.-formations (821), yield many P adj., e.g.:

PA	*pur-fāidâ*	adj.	edifying ('full of benefit')
P	*zabar-dast*	adj.	overwhelming ('upper-handed')

83. *Morphology*

While P is historically much richer than HU in resources for word-formation, it is much simpler in grammatical structure. It is therefore possible to treat the substantial influence of morphologically-derived P forms on U, also far from negligible in H, in terms of lexically conditioned items.

831. *Nouns*

P nouns have no distinction of gender, and virtually none of case (unless the object-marker *-rā* is treated as synonymous with the HU ppn. *ko*). There are two types of p., both of which appear only in the most formal U styles:

(a)　*-āṅ* for animate nouns:

	dāniśmand	m.	intellectual	*dāniśmandāṅ*	mp. intellectuals
A	*'āqil*	m.	wise man	*'āqilāṅ*	mp. the wise

The p. of animate P nouns ending in *-â* appears as *-agāṅ*:

baccâ	m.	child	*baccagāṅ*	mp. children

(b)　*-hā* for inanimate nouns:

A	*kitāb*	f.	book	*kitāb-hā*	fp. books

This p. ending is more frequently used in adv. phrases in U, and may be added therein to HU nouns:

	bār	f.	time	*bār-hā*	adv. time after time
HU	*baras*	m.	year	*baras-hā baras*	adv. year after year
	hazār	num.	thousand	*hazār-hā*	adv. thousands of

As the last example shows, this P *-hā* is often used as a learned equivalent of the specialized functions of the HU obl. p. *-oṅ*, e.g. *hazāroṅ* 'thousands of'.

832. *Adjectives*

Although simple P adj. do not decline, they share with E the regular pattern of a comparative form in *-tar* '-er' and a superlative in *-tarīn* '-est'. The commonest examples in U are:

xūb	good	*bih-tar*	better	*bih-tarīn*	best
bad	bad	*bad-tar*	worse	*bad-tarīn*	worst

Since HU lacks any mark of distinction between the comparative and superlative degrees, such P adj. forms tend to be treated in U as intensives of the same type as the single A elative degree (735).

The P comparative suf. *-tar* thus generates a few intensive adv. in U, e.g.:

A	*ziyādâ*	adv. more	*ziyādâ-tar*	adv. mostly
	kam	adv. less	*kam-tar*	adv. seldom

The P comparative construction employs the prepn. *az* which is directly comparable to the HU ppn. *se* 'from, than' but also involves the use of the comparative suf. *-tar*, e.g. the equivalent renderings of the tag 'the excuse is worse than the sin':

<div align="center">

P *'uzr bad-tar az gunāh ast*

U *'uzr gunāh se burā hai*

</div>

833. Pronouns
While the general rule of comparative linguistics which states that languages are seldom influenced in such basic components as pronouns by other languages is almost universally true, the profound influence of P upon U is illustrated by such completely assimilated pronominal loans as *xud* 'self' for HU *āp*, *cand* or PA *ba'z* for HU *koī* 'some', and the P *har* 'every' in *har koī* or *har kuch* for HU *sab koī* 'everyone' or *sab kuch* 'everything'.

Otherwise, the organization of personal pronouns in P is very similar to that of HU, although the genuine 3rd person s. pr. *o* 'he, she, it' exists in P alongside the frequently employed demonstratives *ań* (= HU *vo*) 'that' and *iń* (= HU *ye*) 'this'.

834. Verbs
The conjugation of P verbs is determined by the basic contrast between the pres. and the past stem (823). Although personal forms of the P verb seldom appear in U except in set loan-tags, it is useful to have a picture of the basic paradigms, as illustrated by the common verb *dādan* 'to give', pres. stem *dih-*:

dihandâ pres. ptc. giving			*dādâ* past ptc. given		
mī-diham	1s.	I give	*dādam*	1s.	I gave
mī-dihī	2s.	you give	*dādī*	2s.	you gave
mī-dihad	3s.	he gives	*dād*	3s.	he gave
mī-dihīm	1p.	we give	*dādīm*	1p.	we gave
mī-dihīd	2p.	you give	*dādī*	2p.	you gave
mī-dihand	3p.	they give	*dādand*	3p.	they gave

Apart from their function as suffixes in word-formation (823), verbal stems appear independently in a few common U nouns, e.g. the doublets *just-jū* f. 'search' and *guft-gū* f. 'conversation'.

The participles have a certain artificial independence in the most Persianized styles of U, e.g. *in'ām-dihandâ* 'prize giver' for the inf. ptc. *in'ām dene-vālā*, but are more genuinely restricted to a number of common adj. loans. The pres. ptc. has the ending *-indâ* after vowel-stems, e.g. *āindâ* 'coming', used in U as an adj. 'next': cf. the P phrase from the Pakistani

national anthem *pākistān pāindâ bād* 'may Pakistan endure!'. (The 3s. *bād* 'may it be!' also occurs in the common HU expression *mubārak-bād* 'congratulations!' Another specialized P 3s. is the HU adv. *šāyad* 'perhaps'.)

Many P past ptc., ending in *-dâ* or *-tâ*, appear as adj. in U, e.g. *šāistâ* 'cultured', *guzaštâ* 'past, last', besides such compounds as *pas-māndâ* 'backward' or *in'ām-yaftâ* 'prize-winning'. The past ptc. *raftâ* 'gone' is used as an adv. in U *raftâ raftâ* 'gradually'.

84. Syntax

If P resembles S in its rich patterns of word-formation, it is more like E not only in the simplicity of its morphology, but also in the apparent simplicity of its syntax, several of whose most characteristic phrasal constructions are regularly used in U. More generally, the continuing overt debt of U to P is directly reflected in many features of U syntax: and the same patterns continue to characterize H syntax also, even if P words may have been replaced by S loans.

841. Izafat Phrases

Rules for writing the izafat *-e* in the U script are explained above (811). In meaning, the izafat has two principal functions in P: the indication of a possessive relationship between two nouns, or the qualification of a noun by an adj. In both types, the P word-order is the reverse of the comparable HU constructions.

Izafat phrases of noun + noun correspond to those linked by *kā* in HU, e.g. *šurafā-e lakhnaū* mp. 'the gentlemen of Lucknow' for *lakhnaū ke šurafā*. Although formally of this type, phrases headed by the PA *ahl-e* 'people of' are effectively used as compounds in U, e.g. *ahl-e zabān* mp. 'native speakers', or *ahl-e maġrib* mp. 'Westerners'.

Izafat phrases of noun + adj. similarly follow the reverse order of words from HU, e.g. *zamānâ-e darāz* m. 'a long time', vs. *lambā vaqt*. Many izafat phrases of this type also are effectively used as compounds in U, e.g. *barr-e sagīr* m. 'subcontinent', from A *barr* 'continent' + A *sagīr* 'small'.

A third possibility provided by the flexible izafat is the linkage of adj. + noun, e.g. *sar-garm-e safar* 'actively embarked on the journey': but this is less common than the two main types. The frequency with which izafat phrases are employed is one of the most obvious indicators of a Persianized style in U, whose heaviest varieties may occasionally resort to phrases of more than two members, e.g. *ahl-e zabān-e lakhnaū* 'the native speakers of Lucknow'.

842. Copular Phrases

The P copula *o* tends to be restricted in U to a number of common phrases which effectively function as compounds of fresh meaning, e.g.:

āb o havā	f.	climate ('water & air')
āmad o raft	f.	traffic ('coming & going')
našv o numā	f.	development ('growth & production')

843.   Prepositional Phrases
Like A, but unlike HU, P has prepositions. These frequently appear as the first members of loan-phrases in U, typically adverbial in sense, just like the A prepositional phrases (742). The commonest simple P prepositions include:

(a)   *az* 'from, than':

az sar-e nau	afresh ('from a new head')
kam az kam	at least ('less than less')

Compare the HU synonyms *nae sire se* and *kam se kam*.

(b)   *ba-* 'by, with', to be distinguished from A [bi-] 'in, on' (742), but similarly often written together with the following word:

ba-xūbī	well ('with excellence')
ba-rāh-e rāst	directly ('by the straight path')
roz ba-roz	day by day

The last type of reduplicated adv. phrase gives rise to fresh formations incorporating native HU words, e.g. the HU synonym *din ba-din* 'day by day', or *pīṛhī ba-pīṛhī* 'generation by generation'.

(c)   *bar* 'on':

bar-pā	afoot ('on foot')
bar-zabān	by heart ('on the tongue')

(d)   *dar* 'in':

dar asl	in fact
dar miyān	in between

844.   Compound Prepositions
Besides these simple prepositions, comparable in number to the small HU set *kā, ko, tak, par, meṅ, se*, P has a large number of compound prepositions.

Typically linked to the following noun by the possessive izafat, these may be simple words, e.g. *mānind-e* or *misl-e* 'like', or compounds introduced by a simple prepn., e.g. *ba-jā-e* 'in place of', *ba-taur-e* 'by way of', *bar-xilāf-e* 'in opposition to', *bar-vazn-e* 'on the pattern of'.

In older U prose, such compound prepositions are frequently encountered, either in their purely P form with the izafat, or as prepositions without the izafat but with *ke* written after the noun. The modern preference for full loan-translations as ppn. headed by *ke* or *kī* thus took some time to become fully established. The process may be illustrated by successive versions of the phrase 'like other poets':

mānind-e šā'irān-e dīgar	(P)
mānind aur šā'iroṅ ke	(older U)
aur šā'iroṅ kī mānind	(modern U)

Although the intrinsic formation of compound postpositions is native to the NIA component of HU, a great many individual items have been transferred from P compound prepositions by this somewhat roundabout route. Direct loan-translations in U have often been further adapted in H by the substitution of S loans, e.g. P *ba-taur-e* > U *ke taur par* > H *ke prakār* 'by way of, like', or P *qābil-e* > U *ke qābil* > H *ke yogya* 'worthy of'.

A few P prepositions are compounded with *az* 'from' instead of the linking izafat, e.g. *peš az* 'before'. This may account for the exclusive U preference for *se pahle*, vs. the possibility of *ke pahle* in H.

845. *Phrase-verbs*

In exactly the same way as H and U have adapted their modern loans from E to function as verbs by the addition to nouns and adjectives of *karnā* or *honā*, e.g. *telīfon karnā* 'to telephone' or *pās honā* 'to pass', so too did P expand the relatively small stock of its native verbal stems by adding *kardan* 'to do' or *šudan* 'to become' to great numbers of A loan-nouns and adj. Although it is not always possible to determine the order of historical priority, the influence of P in the development of many HU phrase-verbs is certainly often comparable to that described above for compound ppn. sets (844), e.g. P *rāzī kardan* > U *rāzī karnā* > H *santušt karnā* 'to satisfy', similarly P *rāzī šudan* > U *rāzī honā* > H *santušt honā* 'to be satisfied'.

846. *Sentence-structure*

In terms of its typical sentence-structure, P is much closer to HU than to E or A (743), since it has the order SOV. Historically, however, P was developed much earlier than either H or U as a language of high culture and official administration, and the intrinsic resources of its syntax were correspondingly developed to meet the requirements of formal written expression. It is for this reason that the P component of HU extends beyond the familiar loan-categories of nouns and adj. to embrace not only compound postpositions and phrase-verbs or adv. and intj. like *šayad* 'perhaps' and *kāš* 'if only!', but also the conjunctions which form the basic link-elements in the structure of the complex HU sentence.

The native HU preference is for the linking of clauses in parallel parataxis, e.g. *jo...*, *vo...* or *jab...*, *to...*, and for the linking of sentences through the enclitic particles *bhī* or *to* (54). More sophisticated clause linkages are largely expressed in U by the use of P loan-conjunctions, whose syntactic function is exactly reproduced in H by S substitutions.

The basic P conjunction is *ki* 'that', equally used in U and H to introduce reported direct speech. It also appears in many P compound conjunctions used in U, e.g. *balki* 'but rather', *bā-vujūde-ki* 'in spite of', *tā-ki* 'so that', *cūṅki* 'since', not to speak of the familiar HU *kyoṅki* 'because'. The P marker *-ci* functions similarly in the formation of *cunāṅci* 'accordingly', or the extension of P *agar* 'if' to form *agarci* 'although', exactly synonymous in U with *hālāṅki*. Although H *yadi* 'if' and *yadyapi* 'although' are impeccably S in appearance, they are better understood as deliberately introduced loan-conversions from the P conjunctions, preserved in U, which did so much to facilitate the officialese of the Mughal chanceries.