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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND POSTPOSITIONS IN URDU

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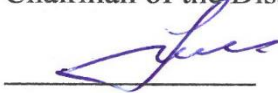
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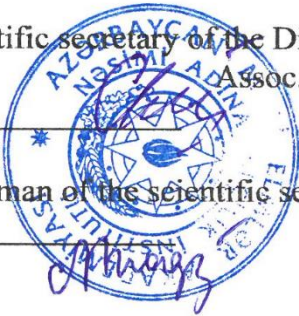


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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.

Pakistan was among the first states to recognize the independence of Azerbaijan and has historically maintained close cultural and economic ties with the country. Pakistan is also regarded as one of the most economically and militarily powerful countries in Asia. It is not fortuitous that relations with Pakistan have consistently been a priority area in our country. Pakistan has consistently demonstrated its support for Azerbaijan since the outset of the counter-offensive operations initiated in response to Armenia's provocations during the 44-day Patriotic War. Throughout this period, Pakistan has remained a staunch ally of Azerbaijan, upholding the just cause and legitimate struggle of Azerbaijan in its decades-long endeavor to liberate its territories that have been under foreign occupation for three decades. Since 2001, the Urdu language has been taught at Baku State University. The embassies of both the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Azerbaijan are operational in both countries. A mutually beneficial relationship has been established between our countries on both the economic and cultural levels. In this regard, research into the grammar of Urdu is of significant value to the field of linguistics in general, as well as to the modern science of oriental studies.

Urdu (اردو) also known as *lashkari*, meaning "army") is a language belonging to the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family. It is one of the 22 official languages of India. The Urdu language was formed as a result of interaction with Hindi in the territory of India in the 13th century. Urdu is one of two official languages of Pakistan, the other being English. It is noteworthy that only seven percent of Pakistan's population self-identify as native speakers of Urdu. This is undoubtedly attributable to the ethnic composition of Pakistan. Consequently, *numerous ethnic groups (Punjabis, Pashtuns, Singhs, Balochs, immigrants) have inhabited Pakistan for millennia. The largest ethnic group in the country is that of the Punjabis, who constitute 45%*

of the population. Additionally, their language is more widely spoken than that of any other ethnic group. The Pashtuns, in conjunction with the Singhs, constitute the second largest ethnic group, accounting for 30% of the population. Those Muslims who migrated from India after independence, along with their descendants, speak Urdu and are referred to as Muhajirs."¹

In India, approximately 50 million individuals are native speakers of Urdu. According to official data, 63,431,800 individuals worldwide self-identify as speakers of Urdu. Given its etymological roots in Turkic languages, the term 'language of the army' is also used to refer to this language. It is notable that the language used by Muslims in India bears a striking resemblance to Hindi, one of the official languages of India. However, it is distinguished from Hindi by its use of the Arabic alphabet and a rich vocabulary and lexicon drawn from Arabic, Turkic, Mongolian, and Persian languages. *"The influence of Sanskrit elements on the Hindi language increased after the partition of India and Pakistan."*² In terms of its historical development, it can be stated that Urdu has been influenced by a number of languages, including Arabic, Persian, Pashto, Turkic, Indian languages and some local Indian dialects. It is also a matter of historical record that Muslims ruled India for nearly a thousand years, during which time the army comprised soldiers of various nationalities. As a consequence of the interaction between these soldiers and the local population, a new language emerged, known as Urdu, which was used by the military. This new language served as the common medium of communication among Muslim soldiers during their conquest of ancient India. As this language remained a language of communication for a considerable period of time, fiction was not perceived to be related to it. Indeed, the earliest examples of fiction in this language only emerged in the XIII century.

¹ Eminov, Z., Səmədov, Q. Coğrafiya ensiklopediyası / .Z.Eminov.,Q.Səmədov. İki cilddə. II kitab – Bakı: Çəşniqlu Multimediya, – 2012. – 368 s.

² Kərimov, A. Qədim Hind mədəniyyəti / A.Kərimov. – Bakı: Adiloqlu, – 2008. – s.172, - s.164.

By the XVII century, this language had become the language of the court, and by the XVIII century, Urdu had become the dominant language in these areas, superseding Persian. The first serious studies of the Urdu language were published in the XX century. There have been significant studies in this field by European linguists and former USSR linguists, including Russian linguists.

"Urdu Language Textbook" written in the former USSR and modern Russia by A.A.Davidova (Part II)³, "Urdu Language Textbook"⁴ by A.A.Davidova, "Urdu Language"⁵ by Z.M.Dymshich, "Urdu Language Grammar"⁶ by Z.M.Dymshich, "Urdu Language Textbook"⁷ by G.Dashenko (two volume), B.Klyuev's books called "Practical textbook of Urdu language"⁸ have become more popular. Here, of course, it was published in Uzbekistan in 1988.

Additionally, R.Mohammadjanov's "Urdu Language Textbook"⁹ is a noteworthy contribution to the field. Significant progress has been made in the study of the Urdu language in Europe and the USA. The work in question was initiated during the nineteenth century. Notable

³ Давидова, А.А. Учебник языка урду / Давидова А.А. Часть 2. - Москва: Наука, - 1970, -356 с.

⁴ Давидова, А.А. Учебник языка урду / А.А. Давидова. - Москва: Восточная литература, - 2003. - 400 с.

⁵ Дымщиц З. М. Язык урду / З.М.Дымщиц. - Москва: Издательство Восточной литературы, - 1962. -143 с.

⁶ Дымщиц, З.М. Грамматика языка урду / З.М.Дымщиц. - Москва: Восточная литература. -2001. - 590 с.

⁷ Дашенко, Г. М. Учебник языка урду / Г. М .Дашенко, В 2-х частях. Часть первая. - Москва: Orientalist, Издатель Степаненко, 2003, -388 с.; Дашенко Г.М. Учебник языка урду / Г. М .Дашенко. В 2-х частях. Часть вторая. - Москва: Orientalist, Издатель Степаненко, - 2004. - 420 с.

⁸ Клюев, Б. Практический учебник урду / Б.Клюев. - Москва: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, - 1962. 431 с.

⁹ Мухамеджанов, Р. Учебник языка урду / Р.Мухамеджанов. – Ташкент: - 1988. -231 с.

contributions to the field include "Hindustani or Urdu Language"¹⁰ by J.Platts, "Urdu or Hindustani Grammar"¹¹ by J.Dawson, "Urdu Grammar"¹², by D.Young, "Urdu: General Grammar"¹³ by R.Schmidt, and other similar works. The study of the "Urdu language remains a pertinent field of enquiry". In 2011, Shamsur Rahman Farooqi's book, entitled "Early Urdu Literary Culture and History"¹⁴, was translated into English.

In Pakistan, a substantial corpus of work has been produced by foreign scholars engaged in the study of Urdu. For this purpose, the book "Let's learn Urdu"¹⁵, prepared by A.Asani and S.Hyder, is a more popular resource.

A substantial corpus of literature has been produced on the subject of Urdu language research in Türkiye. In 2007, Nuriya Bilik and Nuray Ozench published a work entitled "Urdu Language Grammar"¹⁶. In the same year, another work on the grammar of the Urdu language was published by Durmuş Bulgur¹⁷.

Despite the considerable interest in the Urdu language in Azerbaijan and the necessity for its study, no works, textbooks or teaching aids were produced in the Azerbaijani language in this field

¹⁰ Platts, J.T. A grammar of the Hindustani or urdu language / Platts. J.T – Oxford: - 1874. - 399 p.

¹¹ Dowson, J.A. Grammar of the urdu or hindustani language/ J.A.Dowson, - London: - 1908. - 280 p

¹² Young, D. Urdu grammar / D.Young - USA Createspace: – 2014 -.174 p.

¹³Schmidt, R.L. Urdu: An Essential Grammar / R.L. Schmidt.– Routledge: -1999. - 320 p.

¹⁴ Shamsur, Rahman Faruqi. Early Urdu literature, culture and history / Shamsur R.F - Oxford University Press, - 2001. - 212 p.

¹⁵ Asani, A.S., Hyder, S.A. Let us learn urdu. / Lessons in urdu script and basic urdu reader A book for foreigners, Pakistan: Urdu bazar, - 120 p.

¹⁶ Bilik, N., Özenç, N. Urdu dili grameri / – Konya: Literatürk, – 2007. – 383 s.

¹⁷ Bulgur, D. Urdu dili ve grameri / D.Bulgur. Konya: Tabletyayınları, - 2007. – s. 281

until 2010. In 2010 “Urdu Language Grammar”¹⁸, authored by A.Karimov, represents the inaugural significant contribution to the field of Urdu language studies in Azerbaijan.

The study of prefixes and postpositiones is of particular significance within the field of Indo-Iranian linguistics. This can also be explained by the fact that since ancient times, the multi-syllabic system of these languages, with its ancient forms in Avesta and Sanskrit, has been undergoing a gradual process of disintegration. The majority of modern Indo-Aryan and Iranian languages lack a case system entirely, or retain only two or three cases. In these languages, case relationships are expressed by means of prefixes and postpositiones. This is similarly evident in the Urdu language. Consequently, in addition to their morphological functions, postpositiones also assume a syntactic role, with the majority of the syntactic load in the language falling on postpositiones. This highlights the significance of an understanding of suffixes in Urdu. Furthermore, the study of postpositiones in this language can contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of Indo-Iranian linguistics.

Object and subject of the research. The objective of this research is to undertake an interpretative and comparative analysis of the works of Pakistani, Russian, Turkish, Uzbek and English scholars who have conducted research on modern Urdu fiction. The focus is on the language of modern Urdu feature films, including the use of live speech and suffixes, as well as compound postpositiones.

The aim and tasks of the research. As previously stated, postpositiones are of particular significance in Indo-Aryan and Indo-Iranian languages. In these languages, postpositiones fulfil the function of case postpositiones in Azerbaijani. It is for this reason that the objective of this research is to examine the features of suffixes in the Urdu language. It is not possible to ascertain the mechanism of the Urdu language without first understanding the

¹⁸ Kərimov, A. Urdu dilinin qrammatikası / A.Kərimov. - Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyyatı, - 2010. – s.398

features of its suffixes. The objective of this research is to examine the grammatical characteristics of postpositiones employed in the Urdu language. In order to address this issue, the following tasks must be completed:

- to analyze the suffix system in Urdu and the history of its research, to examine the attitude of world linguists conducting scientific research in this field to this issue;

- to determine the features of the suffix system in Indo-Iranian languages, to determine the similarities and differences between Urdu and other languages;

- to review the history of the study of suffixes in Urdu;

- identifying meaning types of postpositions in Urdu language;

- to determine the structural types of postpositions used in Urdu language;

- identify the main linguistic features of simple suffixes in Urdu;

- to study the grammatical features of simple suffixes in Urdu;

- to determine the meaning relationships created by simple suffixes in Urdu;

- to involve in research complex suffixes in Urdu language;

- to examine the main grammatical features of compound suffixes in Urdu;

- to study the meaning relationships created by compound suffixes in Urdu.

The methods of the research. Descriptive, historical comparative and comparative-contrast methods were used in the dissertation work.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended. The following provisions are defended in the research work:

- Postpositions exhibit distinctive characteristics in Indo-Iranian languages, including Urdu.

- In Urdu, simple suffixes serve the same function as case postpositiones. These postpositiones are employed extensively in both Urdu and Hindi.

- In Urdu, both compound and compositional postpositiones are capable of expressing meaning relationships. A compound suffix is formed by the combination of two simple or simple and compound suffixes.

- In Urdu, it is possible for postposition constructions belonging to a specific semantic group to be attributed to other meaning groups. This is due to the fact that a single postposition can be responsible for the expression of multiple meanings. A single postposition may be assigned to multiple semantic groups as a consequence of polysemy.

- The most common grammatical case in which postpositiones are employed is the possessive case.

- In Urdu, compound postpositions play a pivotal role in the expression of space-time relations, encompassing concepts that fall within the broader category of other types of relations.

The scientific novelty of the research. This is the first time in the field of Azerbaijani linguistics that the simple suffixes used in Urdu have been subjected to comprehensive research, with a particular focus on their main grammatical and linguistic features. Additionally, for the first time, the suffixes utilized in the works of contemporary Pakistani authors were examined in a comparative context with the Azerbaijani language. This marks the first time that the characteristics of compound suffixes in sentences have been investigated within the field of Oriental studies. Furthermore, this research is the first to investigate the meaning of pronouns in the medial case, which have no meaning in isolation when combined with postpositiones, and presents a wealth of evidence in this regard.

The relationships between meanings created by simple and complex postpositiones are determined, the history of the study of postpositiones is examined, and comparative analyses are conducted

using a variety of works written in this field. The principles of development of the postposition “نے -ne”, which is used only in past tense forms, which has an irreplaceable role in the reconciliation of content, news and completeness in the sentence, were also systematically studied.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The theoretical importance of the research work is that it is a source in the future for the study of the system of adpositiones and postpositiones of Indo-Iranian, including Indo-European languages.

The practical significance of the research is that it can be used as a methodical tool in the teaching of subjects related to this language at the undergraduate and graduate levels of Urdu language teaching faculties of higher schools. It can also be a useful source for future scientific research.

Practically, the ability to correctly understand speech in this language and to express one's thoughts grammatically more fluently and fully, to continue the conversation with the interlocutor, to build more perfect dialogues, and to perform professional translation during oral and written translation is of great importance.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main content of the research was reflected in scientific journals recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, reports made at international scientific conferences held in Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Ukraine and Russia.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was at the Department of Middle Eastern Languages and Literature (formerly known as the Department of Iranian Philology), Baku State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 7- pages, first chapter - 32 pages, second

chapter - 49 pages, third chapter - 38 pages, conclusion - 3 pages, references - 13 pages. In total, the dissertation has 133 pages, 201, 041 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of "Introduction" of the dissertation.

The *first chapter* of the dissertation is entitled "***Postposition system in Urdu and the history of its study***". The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is entitled "*Postposition system in Indo-Iranian languages*". It is known that conjunctions perform more syntactic functions in the language and have a special role in the creation of various syntactic relations. Noting that conjunctions are also used in languages without prepositions, A.Reformatsky writes: "*In those languages that do not have prepositions, those languages usually do not have prepositions, they are replaced by auxiliary words and postpositiones that have the function of prepositions, but come at the end of the word; for example, the inscription written with the prefix "Место для детей" in Russian is used with the postposition "A place for babies" in Azerbaijani, where "for" is the postposition.*"¹⁹

¹⁹ Реформатский, А.А. Введение в языковедение / А.А.Реформатский Москва: Аспект Пресс, – 2001. – 536 с., s.295

The attitude to the processing of prefixes and postpositions in the language is ambiguous. Many linguists generally classify conjunctions as auxiliary nouns. In Iranian languages, it is noted that both prefixes and postpositions are derived from independent words. *"The ancient Iranian prefixes and postpositions, due to their character, were close to the full-fledged words - adverbs, from which they took their beginnings in a larger sense"*²⁰.

Certain differences appear in the further development of Iranian languages. So, in some languages, prefixes are lost and only postpositions are used, while in some languages, both prefixes and postpositions retain their functionality, as in ancient times. Speaking about the emergence of case relationships in the Persian language, A.Karimov writes: *"The means of expressing the active case in the classical Persian language can also be attributed to the modern Persian language, but, of course, a number of differences are also noticeable here. In modern Persian, unlike classical Persian, certain rules have been formed on whether or not the postposition "ل" can be used as an unmediated completeness, and the postposition "و" has been removed from the other meanings expressed by the postposition "ل" in classical Persian, and it has become a kind of indicator of unmediated completeness. So, if the unmediated completeness is expressed by a word that expresses a class of objects in general or indefinite, the postposition "ل" is not used. However, it should also be noted that if this idea is accepted unambiguously in Persian linguistics, the current situation in other Iranian languages arouses great controversy, and it is even claimed by a number of*

²⁰ Расторгуева, В.С. Опыт историко-типологического исследования иранских языков / [в 2 томах] Отв. ред. док. фил. наук В.С.Расторгуева. – Москва: Наука, - т. 1 – 1975. – 240 с., с.110

*scholars that the word used without any sign is in the nominative case, not the effective case”.*²¹

In regard to the affixes utilized in Indo-Iranian languages, it can be posited that both prefixes and postpositions were highly functional in these languages during ancient times. However, as the languages evolved, the affixation system underwent a process of weakening, resulting in a greater functional capacity for prefixes. In some languages, this situation persists to the present day.

Of all the Indo-Iranian languages, those belonging to the Iranian branch are the most closely related to Indian languages. Consequently, a considerable number of scholars posit the existence of a shared Indo-Iranian language in the historical past. Urdu, which belongs to the Indo-European language family, does not employ the use of prefixes. However, it should be noted that Urdu also employs linguistic units that serve a similar function to that of prefixes. Such elements are referred to as postpositions and serve to indicate the syntactic relationship between the element in question and other words in the sentence. This is achieved through the use of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, infinitives, and on occasion, adverbs.

Simple postpositiones in Urdu include کا (ka), کو (ko), سے (se), میں (men), پر (par) and others. These postpositiones are widely used in Urdu as well as Hindi.

The function of postpositions in conveying spatial concepts is not exclusive to the languages of the Indo-Iranian family; it is also observed in other language groups.

The investigation of the interrelation between postpositions and case postpositions in Indo-Iranian languages, including the majority of languages, is regarded as one of the most pivotal issues in the field of linguistics. The function of postpositions is to specify the

²¹ Kərimov, A. Hal münasibətlərinin fars dilində ifadə vasitələri / A.Kərimov. – Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyyatı, – 2006. – s.364

meanings of cases and to indicate the syntactic role of nouns in the postpositioned sentence.

The Urdu noun case system is characterized by three main forms: unmediated, mediated and vocative. The Urdu language does not possess a distinctive indicative form of the unmediated case. The indirect case is invariably employed with a specific postposition, denoting the overarching meaning of the indirect case.

It is generally acknowledged that the case system of the Indo-Iranian languages was highly developed in ancient times. Subsequently, the case paradigm underwent a process of collapse, giving rise to the gradual establishment of case relations through the use of prefixes and postpositions. In the Vedic language, the most archaic form of the ancient Indian language, scholars have identified seven distinct case paradigms. Speaking about this, A.Karimov writes: *"The case category consists of seven form categories: nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative."*²².

In instances where a single postposition governs multiple nouns (including nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numbers), all of these nouns are inflected according to the main medial form. The postposition is applied solely once, preceding the name.

In instances where multiple words are governed by a single postposition, the postposition may be placed not only at the end of the group of words, but also at the beginning, directly after the first word, for greater expressiveness.

The second paragraph is entitled "History of the study of postpositiones in Urdu". In this paragraph, the history of the study of Urdu language in different countries, including our country, has been examined and information has been given about the monographs and textbooks written about it.

²² Kərimov, A. Qədim Hind mədəniyyəti / A.Kərimov. – Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyyatı, – 2008. – 172 s., s.159

To gain an understanding of the history of the Urdu language, it is essential to consider the ethnic characteristics that emerged in India. It is a well-established fact that Sanskrit, which played a pivotal role in the development of Indo-European languages, assumed a similar position to that of Latin in the formation of modern European languages during the Middle Ages. Although Sanskrit, like Latin, ceased to be a spoken language long ago, it is regarded as the common source of the languages of India. This language serves as the foundation for both Hindi and Urdu. While Hindi is more closely related to Sanskrit and the ancient Indian script, Urdu is more closely aligned with Islamic culture. Consequently, it has adopted the Arabic alphabet and incorporated numerous terms from the languages of neighbouring Islamic communities. Accordingly, the prevailing hypothesis regarding the genesis, evolution, and development of Urdu is that this language has been shaped by a multitude of factors, including Arabic, Persian, Pashto, Turkic, Indian languages, and select local Indian dialects.

The third paragraph is titled “*Types of Meaning of Postpositiones in Urdu*”. Postpositiones in Urdu are mainly used to clarify the meaning of the medial case. These postpositiones express different syntactic meanings by using the medial case. The relationship of suffixes with parts of speech in Urdu also has its own characteristics. Based on their semantics, Pakistani scholars divide the suffixes of the Urdu language into 5 types of meaning:

1. Connecting postpositiones; 2. Conditional postpositiones; 3. Question postpositiones; 4. Conjunctive postpositiones; 5. Izafat postpositiones.

Connecting postpositiones. It should be noted that the suffixes included in this group, as in most languages, are mostly used in classical, literary language and do not have a wide range of use in everyday speech. Conjunctive postpositiones include the following postpositiones: میں [men], لئے [liye], سے [se], اوپر [upar], کو [ko], نیچے [niçe], پر [par], درمیاں [darmiyān], تک [tak], سامنے

[samne], اندر [andr] آگے [aqe], باہر [bahr], پیچھے [piçhe], ساتھ [sath].

These suffixes can play a certain role in the complete formation of sentences, acting at different points of elaboration.

Conditional postpositiones. Conditional postpositiones are postpositiones that are used in connection with a condition and indicate the condition expressed in the sentence. They are as follows: اگر [aqar], جبکہ [cabki], جو [co], جوں جوں [con con], جب [cab], جب [cab], اگرچہ [aqarçi], جب تک [cab tak], جونہی [conhi]

The mentioned postpositiones are used after the part of the sentence where the condition is expressed. After the given answer, the following postpositiones are processed according to them: تو [to], لیکن [lekin], تب [tab], چونکہ [çunki], پر [par], پھر بھی [phir hi], باہم [tahm], اس لئے [is liye], جو [co], جب [cab] و اگر [aqar], تو [to] in sentences with conditional suffixes, they are used after conditional suffixes:

میں جب گھر سے چلتی تو تمہیں نہ مل سکی۔
(Me cab qhar se çalti to tumhe na mil saki)
I couldn't meet you when I left home²³.

Thus, the postpositiones included in these groups complement each other and provide a complete expression of the idea:

Question postpositiones. Interrogative suffixes are interrogative suffixes used to ask something. Interrogative suffixes are used with many parts of speech and play an important role in expressing a question in a sentence. For example: کون [kon], کیسا [keysa], کہا [kaha], کیوں [kiyo], کیا [kiya], کس طرح [kis tarah], کب [kab], کس لئے [kis liye], کتنا [kitna], کیسے [keyse].

Interrogative suffixes are one of the main elements of the interrogative sentences used in everyday life in Urdu as in most languages, along with word order and interrogative intonation.

آپ کے لئے کتنا کپڑا کافی ہے؟

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(Ap ke liye kitna kapra kafi he?)

How many pieces are enough for you?²⁴.

Conjunctive postpositiones. Conjunctive postpositiones are postpositiones that connect words and phrases. Conjunctions can be used in both simple and complex sentences.

We can refer to the last group of postpositiones in terms of adverbial postpositiones. Relative postpositiones are particles belonging to nouns and show the mutual relationship of nouns:

کا [ka], را [ra], کے [ke], رے [re], کی [ki], ری [ri]

Considering that the noun is one of the most active parts of speech in most languages, we can observe that adjective suffixes are also very active types of suffixes:

اس کا بیٹا نہیں ہے -

(Us ka beta nehi he) He doesn't have a son.²⁵.

It can be observed that suffixes in Urdu play an active role in the expression of a multitude of meanings, operating within a variety of semantic groups. It is important to note, however, that many words related to postpositions in the division carried out by Urdu scholars are not postpositions in the Azerbaijani language. Rather, they belong to other categories, such as number, conjunction, and interrogative pronouns. This can be attributed to the dearth of fundamental linguistic science in Pakistan. A critical analysis of the meanings of the suffixes in question leads to the conclusion that the classification proposed by Urdu scholars, which includes connecting, conditional, interrogative, connecting and adverbial suffixes, is erroneous. It is our contention that the most accurate division is that proposed by Russian scholars.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Basic linguistic features of simple suffixes in Urdu". This chapter consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph is titled "Grammatical features of simple suffixes in Urdu".

s.12 - اشفاق احمد گدان / لاہور ۲۰۰۱ - ۳۹ ص - 24

s.27 - راجہ عام محمود بھٹی - آذربائیجان کوہ قاف کی جنت / اسلام آباد ۲۰۰۹ - ۳۷ ص - 25

Given that the modern Urdu language is structurally classified as an ergative language, the ergativity of this language is contingent upon the use of tense forms. In tenses based on the past participle, the subjects of active verbs (y)aa become ergative subjects. In the imperfect tense, the verbs of passive and active verbs are nominative.

After the grammatical structure of the Urdu language was stabilized, the suffixes in this language were divided into 3 parts according to their morphological structure: *simple, derivative and compound*.

According to the method of formation, postpositiones are divided into 2 types in Urdu: derivational and non-derivative. Non-derivative postpositiones include simple postpositiones and their number is 7. They belong to simple suffixes: کا (kā), کو (ko), میں (men), پر (par), سے (se), تک (tak), نے (ne).

It is possible to distinguish the following among derivative compound suffixes:

1. *Formed from the name (noun and adjective)*. For example, کی طرف (ki taraf) "in the direction"; کے قابل (ke kabil) (suitable);

2. *Formed from the adverbs*, for example: کے اندر [ke andar] "inside", کے سامنے [ke samne] (in front of).

3. *Formed from the verbs*, for example, کے لئے [ke liye] "for", کے مارے [ke mare] "due to", "according to".

4. *Formed from prefixes (etymologically related to Arabic-Persian and Hindi prefixes)*, for example: کے بغیر [ke bagair] "süz, sız, suz, süz", کے ما [ke ma] "--ilə, -la, -lə"; کے بنا [ke bina] "--süz, -sız, -suz, -süz".

The suffix کا [kā] is the most used suffix in Urdu. Combines with any independent part of speech: with a noun (- باپ کا گھر [bāp kā ghar]– father's house), with an adjective (- بڑوں کا کام [baro kā kām]- adult's job), with a numerals (دو تین کا فرق [do-tin kā fark] – slight difference), with a pronoun (ان کا دوست [un ka dost] their friend), with a verb: a) with an infinitive - (لکھنے کی میز [likhne ki mez]–

table), b) with participle نام کے والوں کے [anevalon ke nam] – the names of the participants), with adverb (یہاں کا آدمی [yahan ka admi] –population).

کو [ko] postposition belongs to the group of postpositiones used to reflect the interaction of nouns and verbs. Other postpositiones included in this group are:

1. Postposition that used with subject نے [ne].
2. Postposition that used with object کو [ko] .
3. Postposition that used with izafat کو [ko], کے [ke], کی [ki].
4. Postpositiones reflect the relationship between nouns and verbs میں [me], سے [se], پر [par] و تک [tak].
5. Postpositiones that distinguish nouns from one another: سا [sa], ایسا [eysa], ویسا [veysa], جیسا [ceysa], طرح [tarah], گویا [goya].

In Urdu, the postposition کو [ko] is used after the object:

سعید نے اس اخبی شخص کو غور سے دیکھا -
(Said ne us acnabi şaxs ko ġor se dekha).
Said looked carefully at this citizen²⁶.

In the sentence shown above, the postposition کو [ko] used after complements denoting living concepts. The postposition کو [ko] is not used after complements denoting inanimate concepts, for example:

انہوں نے میری کتاب پڑھی -
(Īnho ne meri kitab parhi)
They have read my book²⁷.

ماں نے تار کا فارم بھر دیا -
(Ma ne tar ka farm bhar diya)
Mother filled out the form of the telegram²⁸.

کو [ko] the postposition corresponds to the cases of flexibility and effectiveness. In this case, the postposition performs the functions of mediated and unmediated completion, for example:

26. s.25. -سفق ال رحمن انسانی تماشا - لاہور- ۲۰۰۳-۳۲ ص.

27. s.29 - اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ - ڈاکٹر سایم اختر- ۲۰۱۰ - ۸۲ ص.

28. s.56. ص- ابلاغ رسالہ سہ ماہی - پروفیسر احمد سجاد - اگست - ۲۰۱۴ - ۳۹ -

یہیں ہوائی جہازوں کو درست کرنے کے کارخانے بھی ہیں -
(*Yahi havayi cahazon ko durust karne ke karxane bhi hen*)

There are also factories for repairing airplanes here ²⁹.

Coming after nouns, کو (ko) always acts as a postposition, but when it comes after a pronoun (including personal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative pronouns), it can be replaced by the postposition e~h (em). In impersonal constructions, the real or logical object of the verb is emphasized by کو (ko) and the verb agrees with the logical unmediated complete. In this case, it is considered subject because it can control the superlative adjective (apna), it can be the subject of short sentences with a conjunctive habit, and it comes right at the beginning of the sentence.

The postposition سے (se) is mainly used to express completeness and adverbial relations. The same relations are also expressed by means of the conjunction (men).

The postposition سے (se) is involved in the expression of speech. Meanings such as "from", "with", "through" and "relatively" are expressed through the postposition سے (se). But in some cases, other postpositiones can express these meanings more precisely.

The postposition سے (se) is also involved in expressing the degree of superiority in Urdu. So, the degree of superiority is expressed in two ways in Urdu:

1) 1) before the adjective, سب سے (sab se) is added:

سب سے بڑا – sab se bara - the biggest

سب سے مضبوط – sab se mazbut - the strongest

2) or is repeated with the adjective postposition سے (se):

بڑے سے بڑا – bare se bara - the biggest.

The postposition تک (tak) - although it has a more limited scope than other postpositiones, it is involved in the expression of some points. For example, this postposition can indicate a limit or an end.

²⁹ Again there– p.71

In other words, the postposition تـك (tak) indicates the extent to which something extends in time and space:

چار بجہ تک آئیے۔

(Çar bace tak aiye)

Come by 4 o'clock.³⁰

آنہوں نے دور دور تک چور کی تلاش کی۔

(Unhom ne dur dur tak çor ki talaş ki)

They searched near and far (to near and far) to find the thief.³¹

The postposition تـك (tak) also acts as an emphatic particle. The postposition تـك (tak) acts as a particle with the meaning "even".

The postposition پـر (par) is mainly involved in the expression of space and time relations. One of the uses of this postposition is that it indicates movement to a certain distance:

میں کام پـر چلا گیا۔

(Men kam par çala गया)

I went to work.³²

پـر (par) is sometimes used after infinitives. In this case, infinitives are nouns derived from verbs. This tense expresses the place immediately after the time expression. The postposition پـر (par) can follow infinitives.

میں (men) is one of the postpositions in Urdu that is mainly involved in expressing spatial relations, but it has many other functions as well:

اس نے اونچی چھلانگ لگانے میں ریکارڈ قائم کیا ہے۔

(Us ne uçi çhalanq laqane me rekard kaym kiya he)

He broke the high jump record.³³

میں (men) the spatial postposition denotes a place in a certain time and space section. Such space can be either concrete or abstract:

میں (kamre men) - in the room

³⁰ s.29 - زندگی نو رسالہ - دہلی - ۲۰۱۸ - ۴۹ ص۔

³¹ s.37 - رات پشمینے کی - گلزار - ۲۰۰۹ - ۲۴۴ ص۔

³² s.14 - علمی قواعد اردو - ڈاکٹر حسین منابذ رضوی - ۲۰۱۱ - ۳۲ ص۔

³³ Again there- s.21

The postposition *نے* (*ne* - emphasizes the real or logical object of the verb in the absolute tense. If the postposition *کو* (*ko*) is used in the sentence, the verb agrees with the completeness without a logical means. In earlier articles, it was mentioned that the postposition *نے* (*ne*) expresses the choice of purposefulness or awareness, but the "noun combination + *نے* (*ne*) postposition + infinitive + auxiliary verb construction" separately for 1st, 2nd and 3rd personal pronouns led to the conclusion that the postposition *نے* (*ne*) was previously accepted as a means of expression of the "final choice" category, later it was replaced by its re-grammaticalization as a means of expression of the initial category. The employment of this construction with second-person pronouns gives rise to a particularly intriguing interplay between the semantics of the "initial category" and the potential-prospective semantics of the infinitive, as well as the impact of the speech factor.

Elements of Arabic and Persian origin prevail in Urdu. But some of them are of Indian origin. This includes *آگے* (*age*), *پاس* (*pas*), *پیچھے* (*pichhe*) *ساتھ* (*sath*) and others. Since the Urdu language has lost its Muslim character and acquired an Indian character over time, words of Indian origin have been replaced by these words. Without the postposition *کے* (*ke*), the general term *سمیت* (*samet*) "with, together" is used for the mediate case: *سمیت ہاتھیوں* "samet hathiyon" with the verb; *سمیت اُس* (*us samet*) "together with him". Note that the postposition *سمیت* (*samet*) (-ilə, -la, -lə) (which goes back to the Sanskrit verb adjective) and all compound and compositional postpositiones together form modifier postpositiones, which are structural types of postpositiones in Urdu.

Modal postpositiones co-occur with simple and compound postpositiones in Urdu and are formed by the combination of two simple postpositiones or a compound and one simple postposition. The simple postpositiones *سے* [*se*] and *تک* [*tak*] are used as the second part of the corrective postposition:

کی طرف سے [par se] above, پر سے [me se] from within, میں سے [ki taraf se] by, کے آگے سے [ke samne se] in front of, کے سامنے سے [ke aqe se] in front of, کے اندر سے [ke pas se] from inside, کے پاس سے [ke andr se] from inside, کے نیچے سے [ke niçe se] from down, کے اوپر سے [ke yaha se] next to, کے یہاں سے [ke upar se] above, کے اوپر تک [ke upar tak] up to the top, کے اندر تک [ke andr tak] to the inside, کے بیچ تک [ke biç tak] to the middle.

Another paragraph of the second chapter is titled “**Meaning relationships formed by simple postpositiones in Urdu**”. Postpositiones in Urdu can be a single word (simple postposition) or a phrase. Postpositiones are of two types: chain of postpositiones (two postpositiones expressing complex relationships of space and motion) and compound postpositiones.

In Urdu, the postposition کو [ko] is used in three types of conjunctions:

I. Objective relationship; II. Adverbial connection; III. Predicative relation.

Objective communication. The postposition کو [ko] is usually omitted when expressing the objective relation. This postposition is mainly used together with a group of words. They can be grouped as follows:

a) With personal pronouns or living nouns:

اس سے پہلے تو اس کے باپ نے کبھی کسی بچے کو ایک پیسہ بھی نہ دیا۔
(Usse pehle to us ke baap ne kabhi kisi baççe ko ek peysa bhi na diya)

Before that, his father had never given a penny to any child.³⁴

b) With a noun, concrete demonstrative pronoun or any other words, e.g.:

میں بھی اپنی گڑیا کو انہیں ہاتھ نہ لگانے دوں گی۔
(Men bhi apni quriya ko inhe hat na laqane dungi)
I won't let them touch my doll either.³⁵

³⁴ s. 13 - غبار خاطر - مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد - ۲۰۱۸ - ۴۹-ص۔

³⁵ Again there - p.35

c) With the subjective infinitive suffix on the verb:

[یہ کشتی ڈوبتے ہوؤں کو بچانے کے لئے استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔
[*Ye kışti dubne huo ko baçane ke liye istimal ki cati he*
This ship is used to rescue the drowned.³⁶

One of the meaning relations expressed by the postposition کو [ko] is adverbial relation. When expressing an adverbial relationship, the postposition کو [ko] is omitted, and this postposition can be expressed by the following language units:

a) With a noun and a number that perform the function of time adverb:

رات کو رقص و موسیقی کا ایک اچھا پروگرام تھا جس میں ازبکستان کے
اچھے گانے اور ناچنے والوں نے حصہ لیا۔

[*Rat ko raks-o-musiki ka ek aççha program tha cis me
uzbakistan ke aççhe qane our naçnevalo ne hissa liya*]

In the evening there was a musical program with the participation of the best singers and dancers of Uzbekistan.³⁷

The meaning relations created by the postposition کو [ko] also include predicative relation. When expressing a predicative relationship, the postposition ko [ko] is not omitted, as in other semantic relationships. It is possible to group the language units in which the postposition کو (ko) is expressed during the creation of a predicative relationship as follows:

The predicative noun in the sentence with the infinitive in the medial case acting in the news function:

مصور علی ترین انسانی جذبات میں سے ایک جذبہ یعنی اپنے ملک کی محبت
کو ظاہر کرنے کو کامیاب ہوا

[*Musavvir alitarin insani cazbat me se ek cazba yani apne mulk
ki muhabbat ko zahr karne ko kamiyab hua*]

The artist succeeded in embodying one of the highest human feelings, love for the motherland.³⁸

³⁶ Again there– p.45

³⁷ Again there– p.23

³⁸ رات پشمینے کی – گلزار – ۲۰۰۹ – ۲۴۴ ص.

The postposition سے[se] is one of the simple postpositions that has wide possibilities of development in Urdu and is involved in expressing many relationships. These relationships can be grouped into two types of relationships:

Another of the simple suffixes in Urdu, the suffix میں[men] - also serves to express two types of relationships:

1. Object relationship;
2. Adverbial relationship.

One of the simple postpositions in Urdu, the postposition پر [par] is involved in the expression of many meanings. The postposition پر [par] is a postposition used in conjunctions of three types:

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

One of the other postpositions involved in the expression of semantic relations in Urdu is the postposition نے[ne] One of the simple postpositions, the postposition ne [ne] indicates the subject in the ergative construction:

پھر میں نے اس کی طرف دیکھا۔
[Phir me ne us ki taraf dekha]
Then I looked at him.³⁹

One of the most specific features of postpositions is their connection with verbs and the point of processing. Many verbs in Urdu are used with different suffixes in a sentence. These co-occurrences are lexical features of verbs. The meaning expressed here is loaded on a kind of verb.

The third chapter is titled “**Compound postpositions in Urdu**”. The first paragraph of the chapter is titled “*Main grammatical features of compound postpositions in Urdu*”.

One of the groups in which postpositions in Urdu are classified according to their morphological characteristics is

³⁹ Again there– p.32

compound postpositiones. Complex suffixes are formed by combining simple suffixes with different parts of speech.

In Urdu, the point of development in which conjunctions are worked together to form a compound postposition is mainly characterized as an auxiliary noun in these languages. Compound suffixes in Urdu consist of postpositioned expressions and more complex constructions, combining the simple suffix کا [ka] with a noun, adjective, adverb. Compound postpositiones consist of two parts: the postposition کا [ka] (in the modified form کے [ke] or کی [ki] or the postposition سے [se]) and a noun, adjective, adverb, verb conjunction or preposition.

In complex postpositiones, usually the second part retains its lexical meaning, and in the first part, the postposition کا [ka], کے [ke], کی [ki] or سے [se] serves to connect the second part of the postposition with the controlled word.

The number of such suffixes in Urdu is quite large. The order of elements in some postposition expressions can be bilateral. In other words, small changes in the structure of the compound or during reconciliation may or may not be indicated. Among the grammatical means, the most commonly used ones are mentioned. Most often, 6 main structural types to which such postpositiones belong are listed:

کا [ka] postposition + nominative noun + postposition

کا [ka] postposition (کے [ke] or کی [ki]) agrees with the following noun in gender and case::

وجہ [vacah] “because of” – کی وجہ سے [ki vace se] “due to”

ذریعہ [zaria] “means, method” – کے ذریعے [kē zariya] “through”

طور [tour] “way, means” – کے طور پر [kē tour par] “like, this way”

مقابلہ [mukābila] “comparison” – کے مقابلے میں [kē mukābilē men] “in comparison”

ہے ہیں؟ اماں کے حکم کی وجہ سے۔ آپ یہ کام کس کی وجہ سے کر رہے

[ap ye kām kis kī vacah sē kar rahē hen? –Amman kē hukm kī vacah sē]

Who are you doing this for? Because of my mother's request.⁴⁰

Compare this meaning of the postposition with “kis vace se” (without the postposition کی kī)

ہے ہیں؟ ضروری ہے۔ آپ یہ کام کس کی وجہ سے کر رہے ہیں؟ Zaruri he

Why are you doing this? It must be.⁴¹

If the second part of the compound postposition is expressed by a feminine noun, then the postposition का [ka] is used in the form की [ki]:

[ki tarah] – in the manner of ([tarah] – method, type, style, noun, feminine gender)

[ki taraf] – in the manner of ([taraf] – side, noun, feminine gender)

میں نے کھڑکی کے شیشے سے نیچے کی طرف دیکھا۔

[Me ne khirki ke shise se niche ki taraf dekha]

I looked down through the window glass.⁴²

اب رانی پہلی کی طرح سست نہ رہی -

[Ab rani pehli ki tarah sust na rahi]

Now Rani was not as carefree as before.⁴³

The relationships that play a pivotal role in the formation of complex suffixes are derived from the internal laws and developmental processes of the Urdu language. These working forms, which emerge organically during the course of language evolution, currently serve an auxiliary function in the more precise articulation of thought within the linguistic system. The evolution of complex suffixes and the existing relations between the parties were

⁴⁰ - علمی قواعد اردو - ڈاکٹر حسین مٹاہد رضوی - ۲۰۱۸ - ۳۲ ص.

⁴¹ Again there- p.16

⁴² - زندگی نو رسالہ-دہلی - ۲۰۱۸ - ۴۹ ص.

⁴³ Again there- p.15

further regulated, resulting in the emergence of compositional suffixes.

The second paragraph of the chapter is titled "*Meaning relationships created by compound postpositiones in Urdu*". Compound suffixes in Urdu express various object and relative relations by combining with the medial case forms of nouns, pronouns, infinitives and other language elements. A word with a complex postposition can be used predicatively, that is, it can function as a connecting part of the message.

It is possible to divide postpositiones in Urdu into the following groups according to their semantics:

Postpositiones denoting the place of execution of the work or the location of the object:

کے اوپر [ke (se) upar] – above (سے)

کے نیچے [ke niçe] – below

کے اندر [Ke andar] – in

کے درمیان [Ke darmiyān] – in the middle, between

کے نزدیک [Ke nazdik] –near

کے پاس [ke pas] - beside

The second group *includes postpositiones indicating the direction of movement.*

کی جانب [Kī cānib] – in the direction کی طرف [ki taraf] – on the side

کے پار [Ke par] – to that side

کے نیچے [ke niçe] – in the direction of

کے پیچھے [ke piçhe] – below

کے پاس [ke pas] – behind

کے پار [ke par] – to that side, with that side

کے راستے [ke raste] –over

کے لئے [ke liye] – for

کے نزدیک [ke nazdik] – near

Thus, it is clear that the postpositiones included in this subgroup are used to express the direction of movement in Urdu.

Here, the main difference between the shades of meaning expressed by the suffixes is according to whether the action takes place inside or outside a certain space.

Another group of relationships that can be expressed through postpositiones in Urdu *include postpositiones that express the purpose of doing something*. It should be noted that although the number of suffixes included in this subgroup is not very large, they can accurately express the purpose of the action-process in the sentence. In addition, these postpositiones can also express object relations, and in this case, the postpositiones can point to the object or person who is the cause or sign of the event.

کے لئے [ke liye] – üçün;
ہمیں اپنے ملک کے لئے ہر چیز کو قربان کرنے کے لئے تیار رہنا چاہئے۔
[Hame apne mulk ke liye har çiz ko kurban karne ke liye tayar
rehna çahiye]

We should be ready to sacrifice everything for our country.⁴⁴

In Urdu, not only compound postpositiones but also compositional postpositiones are capable of expressing meaning relationships. Compound suffixes are formed by combining two simple or simple and compound suffixes.

اپنے حال اور مستقبل کے بارے میں سوچتے سوچتے اسے نیند آ گئی۔
[Apne hal our mustakbil ke bare men soçte-soçte use nind a
qayi]

He fell asleep thinking about his situation and future.⁴⁵

The Urdu language is notable for its rapid evolution and development. Despite already exhibiting a structured grammatical structure, the presence of diverse linguistic elements and the context of multilingualism contribute to its ongoing transformation and expansion. The structural and lexical shifts observed in Urdu are a

⁴⁴ s.32 – درخشن کاشف. جدید درسی اردو. کراچی. ۲۰۰۴ - ۱ ص.

⁴⁵ Again there– p.17

subject of ongoing study and are incorporated into various grammatical resources.

In the "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation, the following scientific and theoretical provisions are summarized:

1. In Urdu, postpositions are primarily employed to elucidate the semantics of the medial case. The aforementioned postpositions express a range of syntactic meanings through the use of the medial case. Given the absence of prefixes in Urdu, syntactic tasks within a sentence are expressed exclusively through postpositions. In Urdu, postpositions are used as standalone elements and cannot form part of a sentence. As postpositions are auxiliary parts of speech, they serve to establish connections between nouns and other parts of speech.

2. Following the stabilization of the Urdu language's grammatical structure, the suffixes were categorized into three distinct groups: simple, complex and corrective, based on their morphological structure. In accordance with the method of formation, postpositions are classified into two categories in Urdu: derivational and non-derivative. Non-derivative postpositions are further subdivided into simple postpositions, which are in turn classified into 7 distinct categories.

3. Modal postpositions, which are formed by the combination of two simple postpositions or one compound and one simple postposition, occur together with simple and compound postpositions in Urdu. The simple postpositions سے [se] and تک [tak] are used as the second part of the corrective postposition.

4. Postpositions in Urdu consist of a single word (simple postposition) or a phrase. There are two types of postpositions: chain postpositions (two postpositions that express complex relationships of space and motion) and compound postpositions.

5. Simple suffixes, which have wide possibilities of development in Urdu language, are involved in expressing many

relationships. It is possible to group these relationships into two types of relationships: 1. Object relationship; 2. Relative connection.

6. In Urdu, suffixes with a wide range of linguistic possibilities are also structurally diverse. One of the groups in which postpositiones are classified according to their morphological characteristics is compound postpositiones. Complex suffixes are formed by combining simple suffixes with different parts of speech.

7. One of the most striking issues in the study of suffixes in Urdu is the expression of the concept of affiliation through suffixes. "To have, to have" can be expressed in Urdu through the postpositiones کا [kā] (کے [kē] / کی [kī], کے پاس [kē pās] or [kō]) The main point of departure here is the exact definition of the type of affiliation relations.

8. Postpositiones play a crucial role in expressing the medial case in Urdu. Thus, the middle case form is used together with suffixes to express the concept of case, and the middle case gains precision and concreteness through suffixes. In Urdu, where there is no advanced case system, the suffixes act as case postpositiones, but they cannot be equated with case postpositiones in any case. In Urdu, postpositiones involved in expressing the middle case and clarifying the meaning of this case are کا [kā], کو [ko], سے [se], پر [par], میں [men]. Suffix on the gender of nouns, whether they are singular or plural, and their suffixes, the points of development of the middle case differ.

9. In accordance with the established semantics of Urdu, postpositions are classified into two principal categories: those indicating the place of execution or location of the object, and those indicating direction of movement. In general, suffixes in Urdu are capable of expressing a comprehensive range of meanings pertaining to the occurrence of action.

10. In the Urdu language, it is possible for multiple postpositions to be combined, resulting in the formation of a compound postposition. In certain instances, the components of a

compound postposition may comprise two individual postpositions. Alternatively, a complex postposition may be combined with a simple postposition. Compositional postpositions are capable of expressing a vast array of semantic relations in Urdu. The compositional postposition سے [men se] expresses spatial, object and distributional relations. And the compositional postposition پر سے [par se] indicates space and object relations. Other compositional postpositions, suffixes on the content, mainly express space, time and object relations.

11. Comparative analysis of prefixes and postpositions in many languages shows that this process develops from lexical uniformity to syntactic uniformity, and postpositions, like prefixes, act only as means of expression of syntactic function.

12. As in all languages where the range of postpositions is wide, in Urdu they are constantly developing and increasing in number. Postpositions are usually located in the center of postposition compounds. Sometimes, changing only one of the components of postpositioned compounds is enough to change the grammatical relations expressed by the word combination with the help of the postposition.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following articles:

1. Urdu dilində törəmə və qeyri-törəmə sonqoşmalar // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2010. - №2(73) – s.9-11

2. Urdu dilində کو [ko] sonqoşması və onun sintaktik funksiyaları// – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2010. - №4(75) – s.109-111

3. Urdu dilində mürəkkəb sonqoşmalar // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2011. - №2(78) – s.39-40

4. Urdu dilində bəzi sadə sonqoşmaların sintaktik funksiyaları// – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2012. - №1(81) – s.21-24

5. Urdu dilində کو [ko] sonqoşmasının cümlədə işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri// – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2012. - №3(83) – s.8-11

6. Bəzi düzəltmə və mürəkkəb sonqoşmaların urdu dilində işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2013. - №2(86) – s.14-16.

7. Urdu dilində mürəkkəb sonqoşmaların semantik təsnifatı // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2014. - №2(90) – s.29-32

8. Urdu dilində bəzi sadə və mürəkkəb sonqoşmaların semantik növləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2015 - № 03 (95), s.54-57

9. Urdu dilində (ne) sonqoşması və onun cümlədə işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: // Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2016. – № 4 (100) – s.127-129.

10. Urdu dilində (ne) sonqoşması // Bakı: “İslam həmrəyliyi - 2017: Reallıqlar və perspektivlər” mövzusunda respublika elmi-metodik konfransının materialları. 25-26 aprel 2017-ci il. Bakı- 2017

11. Pashayeva, A. Peculiar properties of use of derivative and non-derivatie postpositions in sentences in urdu language// - Одеса: Науковий вісник міжнародного гуманітарного університету – 2017 выпуск 27 том 2, с. 84-87

12. Türk dilçilərinin əsərlərində sadə sonqoşmaların funksional aspektləri // - Bakı: dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2018 - №04 (108), s. 78-85

13. Sadə sonqoşmaların əvəzliliklərlə işlənmə prinsipləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2019 - № 03 (111), s.190-193

14. Hind-İran dillərində sonqoşma sistemi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020, № 1, – s.112-118.

15. Семантические отношения, создаваемые производными суффиксами в языке урду / Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук // Выпуск 43. Том 2 – Дрогобич 2021 –140-146с.

16. Suffix Sistem in Indo-Iranian languages // Professional education through a foreign language acquisition / Nizhny Novgorod, Russia – 2021. – 502-506 p.

17. History of studying suffixes in Urdu language // – Lahore, Pakistan: Anahita, A Research Journal of Persian Language, Literature Art and Culture, 2022. №09 – p.10-22

18. Urdu dilində bəzi mürəkkəb sonqoşmaların yaranma üsulları // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat (BDU), – 2023. №2 (122), – s. 77-80

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