

# パシュトー語名詞の形態的分類

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## 0. Introduction

MacKenzie, D.N. 'A Standard Pashto,' Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, XXII. 231-235, 1965.

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### 0.1. Inventory of the Segmental Phonemes

The Vowel Phonemes: / i, ê, a, â, ô, u, ə /

The Consonant Phonemes:

Stops: /p, b, t, d, ɬ, ɖ, k, g /

Fricatives: /s, z, š, ž, ʃ, ʒ, x, ɣ /

Affricates: /c, j /

Liquids: /l, r, ɾ /

Nasals : /m, n, ŋ /

Glottals : /h, ' /

Learned Phonemes : /f, q, h /

1. Gender There are two grammatical genders in Pashto--masculine and feminine. Genders are determined by meaning and form.

A. Meaning: lââlâ 'elder brother'      plâr 'father'  
xôr 'sister'      môr 'mother'

B. Form :

B.1. Masculine All nouns ending in a consonant in the singular, including /y/ as in /ay/ and /əy/, or in /u/ are masculine.

kôr 'house'      kələy 'village'      largay 'wood'  
dâru 'medicine'      bânu 'eyelash'      sôy 'hare'

Exceptions:

zrə 'heart'      psə 'sheep'      wêštə 'hair'

B.2. Feminine      All nouns ending in a vowel such as /a/, /ə/, /i/, /ei/, /â/, /ê/, /ô/ in the singular are feminine.

šadza 'woman'      pašto 'Pashto'      badi 'feud'  
šâ 'tha back'      zangô 'cradle'      šambê 'Saturday'  
mdzəka 'earth, ground'      cârə 'knife'

Exceptions:

břestən 'cotton blanket'      tsərmən 'leather'  
stən 'needle'      təršədz 'seam of a dress'  
lâr 'road, way'      ləmə 'hem'      mēcən 'flour mill'  
lwêšt 'span'      miâšt 'month'      mřədz 'quail'  
mangwəl 'claw'      pəltən 'military unit'  
wradz 'day'      'uriadz 'cloud'      žmundz 'comb'  
tsəngəl 'elbow'

## 2. Number      Nouns have two numbers--singular and plural.

Pluralia tantum      Some nouns that designate liquids, material, granular substance, and the like, usually occur in the plural.

Masculine:

cars 'hashish'      kuci 'butter'      teryâk 'opium'  
šarâb 'liquor'      tambaku 'tobacco'      srəp 'lead, metal'  
zar 'gold'      mis 'copper'      'urbəši 'barley'  
'ôrə 'flour'      taratêzak 'water-cress'      jas 'zinc'  
šaršam 'mustard'

Feminine:

warəi 'wool'      cây 'tea'      šidê 'milk'  
pəi 'human milk'

## 3. Case      Nouns have four cases--Absolute Case, Oblique Case I, Oblique Case II and Vocative Case

4. Classification Nouns can be subdivided according to their plural formation into five masculine and six feminine sub-classes.

Examples:

- |       |  |                              |           |
|-------|--|------------------------------|-----------|
| m 1   | kôr 'house'                              | zrə 'heart'                  | Inanimate |
| m 2   | mâr 'snake'                              | dôst 'friend'                | Animate   |
|       | Cf. suk 'fist'                           | tâlu 'palate'                |           |
| m 3   | saɾay 'man, human being'                 | largay 'wood'                |           |
| m 4   | məlgərəy 'friend'                        | səžəy 'lungs'                |           |
| m 5 a | malax pl. maləx 'locust'                 | mardak pl. mardək 'ball'     |           |
|       | ṭōpak ṭōpək 'musket'                     | taltak pl. taltək 'coverlet' |           |
|       | xaṭak pl. xaṭək 'a kind of black beetle' |                              |           |
|       | Cf. pal pl. paluna 'sole of foot'        |                              |           |
|       | cal pl. caluna 'deceit'                  |                              |           |
| b     | xar pl. xrə 'donkey'                     |                              |           |
| c     | paštun pl. paštənə 'Pashtoon'            |                              |           |
| d     | zuy pl. zāmən 'son'                      | vrôr pl. vruna 'brother'     |           |
|       | vrârə pl. vrêruna 'nephew'               |                              |           |
| f 1   | šədzə, pl. šədzi 'woman'                 | Stressed /a/                 |           |
| f 2   | pša pl. pšê 'foot'                       | Unstressed /a/               |           |
| f 3   | šâ, pl. šâwi 'the back'                  | zangô 'cradle'               |           |
| f 4   | hagəi pl. hagəi 'egg'                    | puštəi pl. puštəi 'the ribs' |           |
|       | dôḏəi pl. dôḏəi 'bread'                  | Inanimate                    |           |
| f 5   | budəi pl. budəigâni 'old woman'          | Animate                      |           |
|       | dôbəi pl. dobəigâni 'laundress'          |                              |           |
| f 6   | môr pl. mandi 'mother'                   | xôr pl. xwəndi 'sister'      |           |

Nouns belonging to the classes m 5 and f 6 are kinship terms. These classes are unproductive.

# Summary of Pashto Nouns

Class	Singular				Plural			
	Absolute	Oblique I	Oblique II	Vocative	Absolute	Oblique		
m 1	kôr	kôr	kôra	kôra	kôruna	kôrô	'house'	
m 2	mâr	mâr	mâra	mâra	mârân	mârânu	'snake'	
m 3	laigay	laigi	laigaya	laigaya	laigi	laigeyu	'wood'	
m 4	mêlgerey	mêlgeri	mêlgera	mêlgerê	mêlgeri	mêlgeru	'friend'	
m 5	malax	malêx	malêxa	malêxa	malêx	malêxu	'locust'	
b	xar	xrê	xara	xara	xrê	xrô	'donkey'	
c	paštun	paštânê	paštuna	paštuna	paštânê	paštânô	'Pashtoon'	
d	zuy	zuy	zuya	zuya	zâmen	zâmenu	'son'	
f 1	şedza	şedzi			şedzi	şedzu	'woman'	
f 2	pşâ	pşê			pşê	pşô	'foot'	
f 3	şâ	şâwi			şâwi	şâwu	'the back'	
f 4	dôdei	dôdei			dôdei	dôdeyu	'bread'	
f 5	hilêi	hilêi			hileigâni	hileigânu	'duck'	
f 6	môr	môr	môra	môri	mandi	mandu	'mother'	