Aside from the Arabic element discussed in Unit XVII, Urdu has also made free use of Persian as a source for vocabulary and elements of grammatical structure. Persian was employed in Indian Muslim courts as the official language for several hundred years, and Indian Persian poets developed and maintained a strong local tradition. Even today there is a tendency to look to Persian (including the Arabic element, which came to Urdu through Persian) as the source for new words, for elegant modes of expression, etc., just as an English speaker might look to Latin and Greek. Indeed, the more "high-flown" one's prose or poetry becomes in Urdu, the more it will be Persianised. Thus, in spite of the fact that much of the material given in Sections 18.301 through 18.308 may not be of immediate relevance, the student will find it useful to employ these Sections for reference.

The Persian noun is not marked for gender or for case. It does indicate two numbers: singular and plural. Plural forms are divided into "animate-rational" and "inanimate-irrational."

(1) The "animate-rational" plural is made with suffix /an/ (often pronounced /a/ in Urdu). If the singular ends in /a/, the form of the suffix is /gan/. If the singular ends in /a/, the suffix is /yan/. There are no other significant irregularities. E.g.

/bwzwrgan/ Mpl great ones
/bæcgan/ Mpl children. [Also /bæccgan/, from /bæcəgan/.
/danayan/ Mpl wise ones. [/dana/ M1 A1 "wise, knowing, sage, wise man."]

(2) The "inanimate-irrational" plural is made with the suffix /ha/. E.g.

/barха/ Adv repeatedly, many times. [Lit. times. This form is used only as an adverb in Urdu.]
/salha/ Adv for years, year after year. [Lit. years. This form is also only employed as an adverb in Urdu.]

The system is not completely regular, however. A few inanimate-irrational nouns are also found with the /an/ plural. E.g.

/cyrayan/ M1 [np] illumination. [Perhaps originally the plural of /cyray/ M1 "lamp."]
/dorəxтан/ Mpl trees. [Rare in Urdu.]
/sytyragan/ Mpl stars. [From /sytyragan/; Rare in Urdu.]

The /an/ plural is fairly common in literature and poetry, though rare in speech. The suffix /ha/ is rather rare, occurring chiefly in a few adverbial expressions (see above) and in highly Persianised poetry. It is also found in such constructions as the names of organisations, etc., made entirely on the Persian model. E.g.

/samjwmənhae ymdade bahomi/ Fpl Cooperative Aid Societies. [/samjwm/ F1 "society"; /bahomi/ A1 "cooperative, mutual."]
18.302. The /yzafa/.

Both possession and modification are indicated in Persian by the /yzafa/ F1 "addition, connection." This device consists of an enclitic /c/ added to the noun possessing, followed by a possessed noun or by a modifying adjective (i.e., a possessed quality). Thus, Noun1-/c/Noun2 denotes "Noun1 of Noun2"; Noun1-/c/Adjective2 signifies "Adjective2 of Noun1."

If Noun1 has a plural suffix, the /yzafa/ follows it. If Noun1 normally ends in /a/, this is replaced by /a/ before the /yzafa/. E.g.,

/hwkmate paksayt/ the Government of Pakistan
/marde javan/ young man
/ysme šarif/ noble name
/vozi reazm/ prime minister. [/vozi/ M1 "minister"; /azm/ A1 "greatest."
/bwzwrge din/ great religious men. [Lit. greats of the faith.]
/ryasatae mwttahyda/ the United States. [/ryasat/ F1 "state";
/mwttahyda/ A1 "united."]
/nwqtas nazor/ point of view. [Followed by the /yzafa/; /nwqtas/ M2 "point, dot" occurs as /nwqtas/; /nazor/ F1 sight, vision."

The /yzafa/ construction thus has the same word order as that of the English "of" formation: e.g., /hwkmate paksayt/ "government of Pakistan." The Hindi-Urdu possessive construction with /ka/, on the other hand, is just the reverse: it corresponds in word order to English "-'s": e.g., /pakstan ki hwkmat/ "Pakistan's government."

These formations must be carefully distinguished since Urdu literature abounds in examples of both -- and noun phrases containing both at once are also found. E.g.,

/cyrafe yšq ki law/ the flame of the lamp of love. [Lit. the lamp of love's flame. /yšq/ M1 "love"; /law/ F1 "flame."]
/onjwmne kwtwbfarošane paksyot ka jolsa/ the meeting of the Booksellers' Association of Pakistan. [Lit. the Society of Booksellers of Pakistan's meeting. /kwtwbfaroš/ M/F1 "bookseller"; /jolsa/ M2 "meeting, session." ]


The Persian numerals from one to ten are fairly frequent in Urdu literary usage. They are treated as A1. They are:

/yak/ one
/do/ two
/syn/ [or /soy/] three
/casar/ four
Other cardinal numerals are rare (except for /səd/ "hundred" and /hazar/ "thousand, which have been adopted into Urdu).

Persian ordinals are formed with the suffix /wm/. A few numerals have special stem alternants before /wm/.

/yakwm/ first /sašwm/ sixth
/dovwm/ [or /doywm/] second /haštwm/ seventh
/syvwm/ third /haštwm/ eighth
/coharmwm/ fourth /nəhwm/ ninth
/panjwm/ fifth /dəhwm/ tenth

These ordinal numerals are often employed to number the volumes of a set of books, to number chapters, etc. The Persian ordinal /yakwm/ "first" is, however, commonly replaced by the Arabic /avval/ A1 "first." E.g.

/jylde syvwm/ volume three. [/jyl/ F1 "volume; skin."]
/babe coharmwm/ chapter four. [/bab/ M1 "chapter, section, gate."]

18.304. Persian Prepositions.

Of the Persian prepositions employed in Urdu, the following are common: /az/ "from," /ba/ "with, accompanying," /bər/ "on," /be/ "without," /by/ (usually /bə/ in Urdu) "with by," /dər/ "in," and /ta/ "up to, until." Only /az/, /be/, and /ta/ can be said to have any independent existence in Urdu; the others are usually so closely joined to the following element that they must be termed prefixes rather than prepositions. E.g.

/az lahawr ta ravalppondi/ from Lahore to Rawalpindi
/az myrza yalyb/ [a book written] by Mirza Ghalib. [/myrza yalyb/ M1 "Mirza Ghalib" (1797-1869) is one of the most popular poets of Urdu.]
/az sore naw/ Adv all over again, from the very beginning. [Lit. from a new heading. /naw/ "new" is purely Persian and does not occur independently in Urdu. This phrase is treated as a single unit.]
/darəs/ Adv really, in fact. [Lit. in origin.]
/baqyda/ A1 regular, proper, according to regulation. [/qayda/ M2 "rule, regulation."]
/bərəbəd/ PA1 destroyed, ruined. [Lit. on the wind. Persian /bəd/ "wind" does not occur alone in Urdu.]
/bəpənda/ A1 unveiled, uncovered. [Lit. without curtain.]

Persian compound prepositions consist of a simple preposition + a noun or other element. Many of these have been adapted to the Urdu compound postpositional pattern. E.g.

/[ki] bājae/ Comp Post instead of. [/bə/ "with, by"; /ja/ F1 "place"; /e/ is the /yzafat/."]
/[ke] dərmyan/ Comp Post between, among, in the midst of. [/dər/ "in"; /myan/ "middle" is not used independently in Urdu.]
/[ke] bəxylaf/ Comp Post contrary to, opposite to. [/bər/ "on"; /xylaf/ PA1 "against, opposing." Compare /[ke] xylaf/ Comp Post "against, opposing."]
Two further prepositional formations must be noticed:

1) Certain substantive elements occur with the /yzaf/ before a noun as a kind of compound preposition. The first element is usually an adjective or predicate adjective, and it is arguable that these formations should be termed compounds rather than prepositional phrases. They are nevertheless equivalent to an Urdu compound postpositional phrase. E.g.

/qabyle tarif/ worthy of praise. [/qabyl/ Al "capable, worthy, suitable." This is equivalent to /tarif ke qabyl/.

/xylafe hwkm/ against the order. [Equivalent to /hwkm ke xylaf/.

Some of these constructions also occur with a Persian preposition preceding the first element, and the whole is employed as a true preposition. E.g.

/botowre ymdad/ as aid, by way of aid. [/bo/ "with, by"; /botowre/ is equivalent to the Urdu form /ke] tawr par/.

/bazorice havai jahaz/ by airplane. [/bo/ "with, by"; /bazorice/ is equivalent to the Urdu form /ke] zarie [se/]. In speech, /bazorice/ occurs as /bazeric/.

A few of these formations are treated as though they were Urdu compound postpositions; i.e. the first element is preceded by /ke/, and the whole follows the noun to which it refers. E.g.

/mowlvi sahab ke zero osor/ under the influence of Mowlvi Sahab. [/zer/ MI Adv "under"; /ke] zero osor/ is equivalent to /ke] osor ke toht/.

See Sec. 25.223.

2) Some compound postpositions of Arabic-Persian origin admit of an alternate construction in which the postpositional element precedes the noun, and the noun in turn is followed by /ke/. Thus, one finds both /ke] bayaar/ Comp Post "without" and also /bayaar ... ke/, /ke] baryylaf/ Comp Post "contrary to, opposite to" and also /baryylaf ... ke/, etc. Note that it is always /ke/ which follows, even when the postposition is otherwise treated as feminine: e.g. /ki] bajar/ Comp Post "instead of" and also /bajar ... ke/ (instead of /bajar ... ki/). One compound postposition has an alternate form employed only in this construction: /ke] syva/ Comp Post "except" but /syva ... ke/. Of the compound postpositions introduced so far, only the following may have this alternate "split" construction: /ke] bayaar/ "without," /ki] bajar/ "instead of," /ke] syva/ "except," and /ke] ylava/ "in addition to, besides." E.g.

/ylava yn cizö ke, yy saman bhie mere ghar pahüca dena. In addition to these things, take [lit. make arrive] this baggage to my house also.

[bayaar ... ke/ "without," /bajar ... ke/ "instead of," /syva ... ke/ "except," and /ylava ... ke/ "in addition to, besides." E.g.

18.305. Persian Noun and Adjective Affixes.
Unlike Arabic, Persian substantive formations are quite unsymmetrical. There is a large class of stems, a small number of prefixes, and two or three suffix classes. The occurrence of any given element or any given combination of elements is unpredictable and dependent only upon usage. The following description is not intended to be exhaustive.

There are very few true prefixes in active use in Persian noun and adjective formation. Although traditional grammarians usually give up to fifteen or twenty elements as "prefixes," most of these are also found independently in Persian as adjectives, prepositions, etc., and constructions made with them must therefore be classed as compounds (see Sec. 18.307). To the author's knowledge, only the following can be classed as real prefixes:

[In this and following Sections the meanings of all stems will be given for ease of reference, regardless of whether or not they have been introduced as vocabulary items in this Course.]

/la/ "un-, non-, in-." This element is from Arabic.

/la/ $+$ N = A, PA, N. E.g.

/lamazhab/ A1 irreligious. [/mazhab/ M1 "religion."]

/na/ "non-, in-, dis-" /na/ $+$ N = A, PA, N. See Sec. 15.302. E.g.

/navayf/ A1 unacquainted. [/vayf/ PA1 "acquainted, knowing."]

Other elements commonly classed as "prefixes" in Persian include: /bad/ "bad, un-, dis-" (see Sec. 11.301); /be/ "without, -less" (see Sec. 9.302); /yayr/ "un-, non-";

/ham/ "together, syn-, con-"; /kam/ "less, little-"; /pwr/ "-full, full-of-"; and /xwš/ "good-, well-" (see Sec. 17.308).

Persian substantive suffixes fall into three rough order classes: (a) a large group of "derivational" suffixes used to derive an adjective from a noun stem, a noun from an adjective, a noun from a noun, etc.; (b) miscellaneous second-order suffixes (e.g. /i/-

/gšt/ "abstract noun formant," /ana/ "adjective formant"); and (c) the plural suffixes discussed in Sec. 18.301. The /yzafat/ (Sec. 18.302) occurs as an enclitic after this third class. Suffixes of classes (a) and (b) include:

/la/: PA + /a/ = A. This suffix, written ظ , represents the one formal difference

in Urdu (though not in Persian, where this dichotomy does not exist) between

the predicate adjective and the adjective proper. Many stems occur without

/a/ only as predicate adjectives; with /a/, however, they are found before

a noun as adjectives. Although this suffix does not occur with all predicate

adjectives by any means, there are a great many sets like the following:

/mawjuda/ A1 present. [/mawjdu/ PA1 "present."]

/mawjuda/ A1 connected, attached. [/mawjuda/ PA1 "connected, attached."]

/obraluda/ A1 cloudy. [/obralud/ PA1 "cloudy." /obr/ M1 "cloud";

/ud/ "soiled with, smeared with, covered with" is the past stem of the

verb /alu/; see Sec. 18.306. It occurs only in compounds in

Urdu.

Examples of usage:

/mawjuda tɔmanc më yy ciz bahwət am hɔw. / In the present age this

thing is very common. [/mawjuda/ cannot be substituted for, /mawjuda/ here. ]

152
Everybody was present there. [məwjud\ cannot occur.]

Aid has reached the areas affected by the flood. [mwtəɔsyra/ Al "affected, influenced, stricken." The PA1 form mwtəɔsyṛ is also possible here but is rather less common. Compare:]

I was much influenced by his words. [Here mwtəɔsyra/ cannot occur at all.]

The united armies of Egypt and Syria advanced. [mwtəɔsyrd/ A1 "united."]

The armies of Egypt and Syria united and advanced [lit. having become united, advanced]. [mwtəɔsyd/ PA1 "united, joined, allied."]

These customs have been abandoned nowadays. [mətruk/ PA1 "abandoned, left."]

There is no profit in reviving [lit. making alive] these abandoned customs.

With a numeral preceding a noun denoting time + /a/ = A. E.g.

do sala mənsuba/ two year project. [sal/ M1 "year."]
cowboys sala ləRki/ twenty-four year old girl. [sal/ M1 "year."]
syə roza joisə/ three day meeting. [roz/ M1 "day."]

N + /a/ = N, usually with some semantic change. Again this is written in Urdu, this is treated as though it were the Type II masculine suffix /a/. E.g.

dəstə/ M2 handle. [dəst/ M1 "hand" is found only in very literary Urdu.]

roza/ M2 fasting. [roz/ M1 "day."]

N + /a/ = N. Rare. E.g.
cəgal/ M1 claw. [cəg/ PA1 "twisted, curved." This is more commonly found as cəəgal/ M1.]

N + /ana/ = N. This is written in Urdu, and is treated as though it were /an/ + the Type II masculine suffix /a/. E.g.
dəstəna/ M2 glove. [dəst/ M1 "hand."]
šgwaštəna/ M2 thimble. [Persian šgwašt/ M1 "thumb" is rare in Urdu.]
jərməna/ M2 fine. [jərm/ M1 "crime."]

"-like, fit-for-": N + /ana/ = A. This, too, is written in Urdu. Adjectives made with this suffix are employed only with nouns which denote inanimate things, abstracts, etc. and never with nouns denoting rational beings. E.g.

šahana/ A1 kingly, king-like. [šah/ M1 "king."]
məxələfəna/ A1 opposing, opposed, contrary. [məxələf/ M/F1 A1 "opponent, opposing."]
mərdana/ A1 man-like, manly. [mərd/ M1 "man, male."]

Examples of usage:
/ws ne yy baRi ahmaqana harakat ki./ He made this very stupid move.
[/ahmaqana/ M1 "stupid." If a noun denoting a rational being were employed instead of /harakat/, the adjective would be /ahmaq/ M1 "stupid."]

//yslam ke yy haqiqatpassandana wasl ynsan ki tarqqi ka zaria ben sakti hây./ These truth-loving principles of Islam can become the way to progress for mankind. [/haqiqatpassand/ M1 would be the form found before an animate rational noun; e.g. /haqiqatpassand admi/ "truth-loving man." See Sec. 18, 307 for the compound formation /haqiqatpassand/.]

/ar/: see /avar/.

/avar/-/ar/-/or/-/var/-/var/-/yar/ "possessing": N + /avar/ (etc.) = A. E.g.
/zoravor/ M1 strong. [/zor/ M1 "force, power, strength."]
/salar/ M1 Al chief, leader. [/sal/ M1 "year"; literally "possessing years."]
/dyler/ A1 brave, valiant. [/dyler/ M1 "heart."]
/wmmidvar/ M/F1 A1 candidate; hopeful, expectant. [/wmmid/ F1 "hope."]
/taqatvar/ A1 strong, powerful. [/taqat/ F1 "power, strength, energy."]
/hohyar/ A1 clever, intelligent. [/hoh/ M1 [np] "consciousness, awareness."]

/ak/ "diminutive": N + /ak/= N. Rare in Urdu. E.g.
/dastak/ F1 tapping, knocking. [/dast/ M1 "hand"; literally "little hand."]

/bar/ "place of": N + /bar/= N. Rare. E.g.
/juyebar/ F1 place of streams. [/ju/ denotes "stream" in Persian."]
/ban/-/van/ "keeper of, guardian of": N + /ban/ (etc.) = N. E.g.
/bayban/ M1 gardener. [/bay/ M1 "garden."]
/mezban/ M1 host. [/mez/ F1 "table."]
/kocvan/ M1 coachman. [/koc/ F1 "coach."]

/ca/-/ica/ "diminutive": N + /ca/ (etc.) = N. This suffix is treated as though it were /c/-/ic/ + the Type II suffix /a/ in Urdu. E.g.
/kytabca/ M2 pamphlet. [/kytab/ F1 "book."]
/bayica/ M2 little garden. [/bay/ M1 "garden."]
/ci/ "person engaged in": N + /ci/= N. E.g.
/afeimci/ M1 opium user. [/afeim/ F1 "opium."]
/topci/ M1 cannoneer. [/top/ F1 "cannon."]
/dan/ "container for": N + /dan/= N. E.g.
/nomokdan/ M1 salt-cellar. [/nomok/ M1 "salt."]
/qalamdan/ M1 pen-case. [/qalam/ M1 [or F1] "pen."]

/er/: see /avar/.

/fam/ "-coloured": N, A + /fam/= A. E.g.
/gwlfam/ A1 rose-coloured. [/gwl/ M1 "rose."]
/safoyfam/ A1 whitish, white-coloured. [/safoy/ M1 "white."]
/gah/-/gah/ "place of": N + /gah/ (etc.) = N. Nouns made with this suffix are always F1. E.g.
/ybadotgah/ F1 place of worship. [/ybadat/ F1 "worship."]
/danygah/ F1 university. [/dany/ F1 "knowledge, learning."]
/gar/-/gər/-/kar/ "doing, making, person doing": N, A + /gar/ (etc.) = M/F1

A1. E.g.
/dostkar/ M/F1 artisan, handicraftsman. [/dost/ M1 "hand": literally "hand-doing."]
/xwdkar/ A1 automatic. [/xw/ Adv "self."]
/gwnahgar/ M/F1 sinner. [/gwnah/ M1 "sin."]
/jadugær/ M/F1 magician. [/jadu/ M1 "magic."]
/zərgər/ M1 goldsmith. [/zər/ M1 "gold."]

/gə/ "worth-": N + /gə/ = A. Rare in Urdu. E.g.
/raegə/ F1 worthless, useless. [From */rahgə/: literally "worth throwing on the road." /rah/ F1 "road, way."]

/gər/: see /gar/.
/gəh/: see /gah/.
/gi/: see /i/.
/gin/: see /in/.
/gū/ "coloured": N, A + /gū/ = A. This suffix has much the same meaning as
/fam/ above. E.g.
/gwlgū/ A1 rose-coloured. [/gw/ M1 "rose."]
/i/-/gi/ "abstract noun formant": N, A + /i/ (etc.) = N. See Secs. 7.301 and
13.301. Nouns + /i/-/gi/ are all F2 in Urdu. E.g.
/nekī/ F2 virtue, goodness. [/nek/ A1 "good, virtuous."]
/dosti/ F2 friendship. [/dost/ M/F1 "friend."]
/zynogī/ F2 life. [/zyn/ A1 "alive."]

/i/ "ship, occupation of": N + /i/ = N. See Sec. 7.301. Nouns + this suffix are
F2. E.g.
/zəmindari/ F2 landownership, post or system of landownership, estate
of a landowner. [/zəmindar/ M1 "landowner." For the analysis of 
zəmindari/, see Sec. 18.307.]
/DakTrī/ F2 occupation of doctor, medical practice. [/DakTrā/ M/F1
"doctor."]

/i/ "adjective formant": N, A + /i/ = A. See Sec. 7.301. E.g.
/tarixi/ A1 historic, historical. [/tarix/ F1 "history; date."]
/ysslami/ A1 Islamic. [/ysslam/ M1 "Islam."]

When this suffix occurs with a noun denoting a place, country, etc., the
construction may be M1/F2 denoting "person from ..."; it may also be
treated as F2 [np], signifying "... language." E.g.
/bōgāli/ M1/F2 F2 [np] A1 Bengali (person from Bengal); the Bengali
language; Bengali (adj.). [/bōgāla/ M1 [np] "Bengal."

/sgrēzi/ M1/F2 F2 [np] A1 English (person); the English language;
English (adj.). [/sgrēza/ A1 "English." In Urdu /sgrēz/ is more
usually employed for "Englishman, English person."]

/ica/: see /ca/.
/in/-/ina/-/gin/ "possessing the quality of, made of": N + /in/ (etc.) = A. In
Urdu this suffix is often pronounced /i/. E.g.

155
Some formations with /ina/ and /ina/ are nouns. A stem + /ina/ is treated as
a Type II noun in Urdu (i.e. /in/ + the Type II masculine suffix /a/). Compare
/derina/ above. E.g.

/postin/ M1 leather jacket. [/post/ F1 "skin, hide." ]
/pošmina/ M2 wool, woollen goods. [/pašm/ M1 "wool." ]

/ina/: see /in/.
/iza/: see /za/.
/kar/: see /gar/.

/lax/ "place of many-"; N + /lax/ = N, A. Rare. E.g.
/saqlax/ M1 A1 stony place, stony, rocky. [/saq/ M1 "stone" occurs in
literary Urdu. ]

/man/ "possessing the quality of"; N, A + /man/ = A. Rare in Urdu. E.g.
/sadman/ A1 happy, glad. [/sad/ PA1 "happy, glad." ]

/mend/ "possessing -"; N + /mend/ = A. E.g.
/aqlmend/ A1 wise, intelligent. [/aq/ F1 "intellect, reason, wits." ]
/dawlatmend/ A1 wealthy. [/dawlat/ F1 "wealth." ]
/syhatmend/ A1 healthy. [/syhat/ F1 "health." ]

/nae/ "place of"; N + /nae/ = N. Constructions with this suffix are F1. E.g.
/abnae/ F1 strait. [/a/ "water" is Persian and is employed mostly in
compounds in Urdu. ]

/xaknae/ F1 isthmus. [/xak/ F1 "earth, dirt." ]

/nak/ "-full"; N + /nak/ = A. See Sec. 15.303. E.g.
/ofsosnak/ A1 sad, sorrowful. [/osos/ M1 "sorrow, regret." ]
/dardnak/ A1 painful. [/dard/ M1 "pain." ]

/san/ "possessing the quality of"; N, A + /san/ = A. Usually pronounced /sā/ in
Urdu. Rare. E.g.

/yaksā/ PA1 equal, matching. [Persian /yak/ "one." ]

/sar/ "like-, possessing the quality of"; N + /sar/ = A, PA. E.g.
/xaksar/ A1 humble. [Lit. like dust. /xak/ F1 "dirt, earth, dust." ]

/šarmšar/ PA1 bashful, modest. [/šarm/ F1 "modesty, shame,
bashfulness." ]

/sar/ "place of many-"; N + /sar/ = N. Rare. E.g.

/xaksar/ M1 glen, branchy place. [/xak/ F1 "branch, bough." ]

/stdan/: see /ystan/.

/šan/ "place of many-"; N + /šan/ = N. E.g.

gwšan/ M1 rose-garden. [/gwš/ M1 "rose." ]

/tar/ "comparative"; A + /tar/ = A. See Sec. 13.302. E.g.
/nazdiktar/ A1 nearer. [/nazdik/ A1 "near." ]

/tarin/ "superlative"; A + /tarin/ = A. This is really /tar/ + a suffix /in/. See
Sec. 13.302. E.g.
The Persian verb is similar to its Urdu counterpart in its basic structure: a stem + various suffixes + auxiliary verbs. Unlike Urdu, however, the Persian verb has a small set of prefixes, no gender distinctions, a full set of person-number suffixes, etc. Most of the details of this system are irrelevant for a knowledge of Urdu.

Each Persian verb has two possible stem forms: (1) the "past stem," used in the past tenses, the infinitive, the past participle, and the future tense (a periphrastic formation); and (2) the "present stem" which occurs in the present tenses, the imperative, the present subjunctive, the present participle, and the noun of agent. Details of these two stem forms are as follows:

(1) The "past stem" consists of the root + a suffix /t/-/d/-/id/. /t/ occurs after a root ending in a voiceless consonant (e.g. /p/, /x/, /t/, /s/); /d/ occurs after voiced consonants and vowels (e.g. /b/, /z/, /r/, /r/, /l/, /u/, /o/, etc.); /id/ may occur after any consonant. Other affixes occur after the past stem. E.g.

/pavvad/ nourished, reared. [Root: /pavv/ "nourish, rear."

/nyâst/ sat. [Root: /nyâs/ "sit."

/xerid/ bought. [Root: /xor/ "buy."

18.306. The Persian Verb.
/kwst/ killed. [Root: /kwə/ "kill."]
/kond/ dug. [Root: /kan/ "dig."]
/malid/ rubbed. [Root: /mal/ "rub."]

(2) Basically, the "present stem" consists of the root only -- without /t/-/d/-/id/.
There is, however, a large class of verbs which have a present stem root alternant different
from that employed for the past stem. Thus, while both the present and past stems of
"kill" contain the root alternant /kwə/, the present stem of "sit" is not /nyšə/ (the form
found in the past stem) but another alternant, /nəšin/. Most such pairs of root alternants
differ in only one or two sounds. One or two have completely different alternants for their
two stems, however. Verbs which have the /id/ form of the past stem suffix always have
just one root alternant, employed in both their present and past stems. E.g.
/pəvər/ nourish, rear. [Present stem of /pəvər/ "nourish, rear."]
/kon/ dig. [Present stem of /kon/ "dig."]
/xəɾ/ buy. [Present stem of /xəɾ/ "buy," an /id/ verb.]

But compare:
/nəšin/ sit. [Present stem of /nyšə/ "sit."]
/dəɾ/ have. [Present stem of /daɾ/ "have."]
/bəɾd/ tie. [Present stem of /bəɾ/ "tie."]
/oʃəɾ/ raise. [Present stem of /oʃəɾ/ "raise."]
/bin/ see. [Present stem of /bi/ "see."]

In Urdu, the present stem occurs only in compounds or with various suffixes (see below),
but the past stems of several verbs are found as F1 nouns. E.g.
/xəɾəɾ/ F1 purchase price. [/xəɾ/ "buy."]
/fəɾəɾxt/ F1 sale. [/fəɾəɾxt/ "sell."]
/nyšəɾxt/ F1 seat (in parliament, etc.). [/nyšə/ "sit."]

Suffixes found with the past stem include:
/a/ "past participle": Past stem + /a/ = A, PA, Adv. This suffix is written with
θ. Before a following suffix or compound element /a/ occurs as /ə/.

The /gi/ form of the abstract noun formant /i-/gi/ is added to many items
ending in /a/. E.g.
/əsquda/ A1 prosperous. [/əsu/ "be satisfied, rest."]
/əzwrda/ A1 melancholy. [/əzwr/ "be gloomy, sad, depressed."]
/əʃəɾəɾ/ A1 broken. [/əʃəɾəɾ/ "break."]
/əɾəɾəɾəɾ/ Adv knowingly, deliberately. [/əɾəɾ/ "know."]
/əɾəɾəɾəɾəɾ/ Adv gradually. [/əɾəɾ/ "go,"] Literally "gone gone."]
/əɾəɾəɾəɾəɾəɾ/ F2 breakage, defect. [/əɾəɾəɾ/ "break."]

/ar/ "abstract noun formant": Past stem + /ar/ = N. E.g.
/gwəɾəɾ/ F1 saying, speech. [/gwəɾ/ "say."]
/əɾəɾəɾəɾ/ F1 gait, speed. [/əɾ/ "go."]
/diɾəɾ/ M1 sight. [/di/ "see."]

158
"person...ing, agentive noun formant": Past stem + /ar/ = N. E.g.
/ar/ M/F1 customer, buyer. [/xar/ "buy."]
/arad/ M/F1 worshipping. [/parad/"worship."]

But note the passive sense of:
/gyryf/ PA1 caught, arrested, apprehended, seized. [/gyryf/ "catch, arrest, seize."]

The /i/ form of the abstract noun formant /i/-/gi/ occurs after /ar/. E.g.
/gyryfari/ F2 arrest, seizure. [/gyryf/ "catch, arrest, seize."]
/xaradari/ F2 buying, purchasing. [/xar/ "buy."]

/ən/ (4 /i/) "fit for, suitable for": Past stem + /əni/ = A (?). /əni/ consists of the Persian infinitive suffix /ən/ (which is otherwise rare in Urdu) + /i/ "adjective formant." Forms ending in /əni/ are uncommon in Urdu and are usually found only after the /yəzafə/. E.g.
/xorədən/ F1 (?) fit to eat, edible. [/xor/ "eat."]
/əgwəftənə/ A1 (?) worth saying. [/əgwəf/ "say."]

Suffixes found with the present stem include:
/a/ "noun and adjective formant": Present stem + /a/ = N, A. This suffix is written /ə/ . The /i/ form of the abstract noun formant /i/-/gi/ occurs

after this suffix. E.g.
/dani/ M1 A1 wise, knowing, sage, wise man. [/danis/ "know", present stem /dan/.

/bini/ M1 one having vision, wise, intelligent. [/di/ "see"; present stem /bin/.

/dani/ F2 wisdom. [/danis/ "know"; present stem /dan/.

/a/ "noun formant": Present stem + /a/ = N. This suffix is written with /ə/ .

In Urdu, this suffix is treated as though it were the Type II masculine suffix
/a/ . E.g.
/bosa/ M2 kiss. [/bos/ "kiss."]
/lərzə/ M2 trembling, tremor. [/lərz/ "tremble."]
/nala/ M2 cry, lamentation. [/nul/ "cry."]

/ak/ "noun formant": Present stem + /ak/ = N. E.g.
/təpak/ M1 warmth, enthusiasm. [/təp/ "be warm."]
/xorək/ F1 food, dose of medicine. [/xor/ "eat."]
/poʃək/ F1 dress, costume. [/poʃ/ "wear."]

/soxək/ M1 inflammation, gonorrhea. [/sox/ "burn"; present stem /soz/.

/an/ "abstract noun formant": Present stem + /an/ = N. This suffix is sometimes pronounced /ə/ . The adjective formant /i/ may follow /an/ in some items.

E.g.
/ʃərmən/ M1 command, edict. [/ʃərmə/ "order, command"; present stem /ʃərmə/; here /ʃərm/.

/ʃərən/ [or /ʃərən] F1 rain. [/ʃər/ "rain."]
/barani/ A1 dependent upon rain (as land). [/bar/ "rain," ]
/an/ "present participle": Present stem + /an/ = A, PA. This suffix is sometimes
pronounced /ə/. The /i/ form of the abstract noun formant /i/-/gi/ follows
/an/ in many examples. E.g.
/ravä/ A1 moving, going, in progress. [/raf/ "go"; present stem /raf/.
/tabä/ A1 gleaming, shining. [/taf/ "gleam, shine"; present stem
/tab/. ]
/sosä/ A1 burning. [/sot/ "burn"; present stem /sot/.
/rovani/ F2 fluency. [/raf/ "go"; present stem /raf/.
/tabani/ F2 brightness, shininess, gleam. [/taf/ "gleam, shine";
present stem /tab/.
/ynda/-/ynda/-/wnda/ "noun of agent": Present stem + /ynda/ (etc.) = N, A.
The last two forms of this suffix are not common. This affix is written with
a final - and may be followed by the /gi/ form of the abstract noun formant
/i/-/gi/ or by the /gan/ form of the plural suffix (when the form refers to
persons). Before suffixes or a following element in a compound the final /a/
of this suffix occurs as /a/. E.g.
/baxäynda/ M/F1 giver, bestower. [/baxä/ "give, bestow."
/nwmaynda/ M/F1 A1 representative. [/nwmu/ or /nwma/ "show, point
out, appear"; present stem /nwma/ or /nwma/. ]
/tabynnda/ A1 gleaming, shining. [/taf/ "gleam, shine"; present stem
/tab/. ]
/nwmyndägi/ F2 representation. [/nwmu/ or /nwma/ "show, point out,
appear"; present stem /nwma/ or /nwma/. And also;
/nwmyndagägn/ M/F1 representatives.
/yä/ "abstract noun formant": Present stem + /yä/ = N. Nouns made with this
suffix are uniformly F1. E.g.
/xahyä/ F1 desire, wish. [/xaha/ "wish, want"; present stem /xaha/.
/kosyä/ F1 try, attempt. [/kosä/ "try,"
/azmayä/ F1 test, trial. [/azma/ "try, test, examine"; present stem
/azma/. ]


Persian structure is complicated by the fact that members of many grammatical classes
may be juxtaposed to one another (with or without an intervening /yazafot/, the conjunction
/o/ "and," etc.) to form a compound which then occurs in the same environments as a
simplex noun or adjective. Many different combinations are found: noun + noun, adjective
+ noun, noun + adjective, present stem + past stem, adverb + adverb, etc. etc. A large
number of these formations have been borrowed wholesale into Urdu, and Urdu speakers
have also constructed many new compounds on Persian models. The following list is thus
by no means exhaustive.

Compounds which are employed as nouns include:

N + N = N. E.g.
/qaydxana/ M2 prison. [/qayd/ F1 "restriction, restraint, imprisonment"; /xana/ M2 "house of, place for; compartment."]

/rozanana/ M2 daily newspaper. [/roza/ M1 "day"; /nana/ M2 "letter, writing, document."]

N + /e/ + N = N. E.g.

/nwqta nezar/ M1 point of view. [/nwqta/ M2 "point, dot"; /nezar/ F1 "sight, vision."]

/talybe ylm/ M1 student. [/talyb/ M1 "seeker"; /ylm/ M1 "knowledge"; usually pronounced /talybylm/ in normal speech.

N + /o/ + N = N. E.g.

/abohava/ F1 climate. [/ab/ "water" is found mostly in compounds in Urdu; /baha/ F1 "air, wind."]

/sooryawya/ M1 noise, tumult. [/soor/ M1 "noise"; /yawya/ M2 "noise, tumult" is limited almost entirely to compounds in Urdu.

A + N = N. E.g.

/xwesbu/ F1 fragrance, perfume. [/xwes/ PA1 "happy, glad, good"; /bu/ F1 "odour, smell."]

/nawnmwslam/ M1 new Muslim, new convert to Islam. [/naw/ "new" occurs in compounds only; /mwslam/ M1 A1 "Muslim."]

N + A = N. E.g.

/yslamabad/ M1 Islamabad. [A place name. /yslam/ M1 "Islam"; /ab/ A1 "inhabited, populated."]

N + /e/ + A = N. E.g.

/ysme sherif/ M1 illustrious name. [/ysm/ M1 "name, noun"; /sherif/ A1 "noble, illustrious."]

/terze naw/ F1 new style, new manner. [/terz/ F1 "way, manner, method"; /naw/ "new" occurs in compounds only.

N + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/cawkidar/ M1 watchman. [/cawki/ F2 "post (of a guard)"; /dar/ present stem of /da/ "have."]

/ghorissa/ M1 watchmaker. [/ghor/ F2 "watch"; /saz/ present stem of /sax/ "make, construct."]

/zamindar/ M1 landowner, landlord. [/zamin/ F1 "earth, ground, land"; /dar/ present stem of /da/ "have."]

A + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/xwesnovis/ M1 calligrapher, one who writes beautifully. [/xwes/ PA1 "happy, glad, good"; /novis/ present stem of /nowes/ "write."]

/durbin/ M1 telescope. [/dur/ F1 A1 "distance, far"; /bin/ present stem of /di/ "see."]

N + Past Participle = N. E.g.

/zhazada/ M2 prince. [/zhah/ M1 "king"; /zada/ past participle of /za/ "be born."]

N + Noun of Agent = N. E.g.

/raeshynda/ M/F1 A1 opinion-giver, voter, person polled. [/rae/ F1 "opinion"; /shynda/ "giver" is found in compounds only; /da/ present stem of /da/ "give" + /ynda/."]

/dorxastkwynand/ M/F1 applicant. [/dorxast/ F1 "application" is itself a compound of /dar/ "in" + /xast/, the past stem of /xas/ "wish, want"; /kwynand/ "maker, doer" occurs in compounds only; /kwn/ present stem of /kor/ "make, do" + /ynda/.]
Past Stem + /o/ + Past Stem = N. E.g.

/amədorəf/ F1 communication. [/aməd/ past stem of /amə/ "come"; /əf/ past stem of /əf/ "go."]

/gwətswənid/ F1 conversation. [/gwət/ past stem of /gwəf/ "say"; /swənid/ past stem of /swən/ "hear."]

Past Stem + /o/ + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/gwətwəgə/ F1 conversation. [/gwət/ past stem of /gwəf/ "say"; /gu/ present stem of /gwəf/ "say"; /o/ "and" is here shortened to /w./]

/jəstwəjə/ F1 search. [/jəst/ past stem of /jəsw/ "seek, search"; /ju/ present stem of /jəsw/ "seek, search." Again /o/ occurs as /w./]

Present Stem + /o/ + Past Stem = N. E.g.

/bəndobəst/ M1 arrangement. [/bənd/ present stem of /bəs/ "tie"; /bəst/ past stem of /bəs/ "tie."]

Present Stem + /o/ + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/darəqəf/ F1 or M1?] catching, seizing. [/dar/ present stem of /daʃ/ "have"; /gər/ present stem of /gərʃ/ "catch, arrest, seize."]

/səsoqəwədəf/ M1 burning and melting. [/səso/ present stem of /səxəf/ "burn"; /gəwədəf/ present stem of /gəwədəf/ "melt."]

Adverb + N = N. E.g.

/pəsəmənəfər/ M1 background. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back"; /mənəfər/ M1 "sight, view, scene."]

Adverb + Past Participle = N. E.g.

/pəsəxəndəf/ M2 leavings, left-overs. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back"; /xəndəf/ past participle of /xəf/ "eat."]

Adverb + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/peʃərəf/ M1 forerunner. [/peʃ/ Adv "before"; /rəf/ present stem of /rəf/ "go." /rəf/ is found at the end of a word or before a consonant; /rəf/ occurs before vowels.]

Adverb + /o/ + Adverb = N. E.g.

/pəsəpeʃəf/ M1 indecision, shilly-shallying. [/pəs/ Adv "after, back"; /peʃəf/ Adv "before."]

Preposition + Past Stem = N. E.g.

/dəʃərəf/ F1 application. [/dəf/ "in"; /ərəf/ past stem of /əs/ "wish, want."]

Preposition + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/dəgəwərəf/ F1 overlooking, ignoring. [/dəf/ "in"; /gəwərəf/ present stem of /gəwəʃəf/ "pass by."]

Present Stem + /a/ + Present Stem = N. E.g.

/kəʃəkaʃəf/ F1 struggle, wrangle. [/kəʃəf/ present stem of /kəʃəf/ "pull, tug."]

Present Stem + /ma/ + Present Stem = N. Adv. /ma/ is the Persian negative imperative prefix; it is found only in compounds in Urdu. E.g.

/kəʃəmaʃəkəʃəf/ F1 struggle, contention. [/kəʃəf/ present stem of /kəʃəf/ "pull, tug."; lit. "pull-don't-pull."]

/xəmahəkəʃəf/ Adv willy-nilly, all for nothing. [/xəh/ present stem of /xəs/ "wish, want"; lit. "want-don't-want." This is often pronounced /xəməxə/ or even /xəmxə/ in normal speed speech.]

Compounds which are employed as adjectives include:

N + N = A. E.g.

N 162
/ṣāgdyl/ A1 hardhearted. [/ṣāg/ M1 "stone"; /dyl/ M1 "heart."]
/pərīcyhra/ A1 beautiful, fairy-faced. [/pərī/ F2 "fairy"; /cyhra/ M2 "face."]
N + A = A. E.g.

/həqiqatpəsənd/ A1 truth-loving. [/həqiqat/ F1 "truth, reality"; /pəsənd/ PA1 F1 "pleasing, liked, choice."]
A + N = A. E.g.

/bədhal/ A1 wretched, miserable. [/bəd/ A1 "bad"; /hal/ M1 "state, condition."]
/nərmədyl/ A1 soft-hearted. [/nərm/ A1 "soft"; /dyl/ M1 "heart."]
/xwəqəyəmət/ A1 lucky, of good omen. [/xwəq/ PA1 "happy, glad, good"; /qəyəmət/ F1 "fate, destiny."]

N + Present Stem = A. E.g.

/dykaʃ/ A1 attractive. [/dyl/ M1 "heart"; /kaʃ/ present stem of /kaʃ/ "pull, tug."]
/həyərətəğez/ A1 wondrous, marvellous. [/həyərət/ F1 "wonder, amazement"; /əğez/ present stem of /əğez/ "arouse, excite."]
A + Present Stem = A. E.g.

/swstərəw/ A1 slow, slow-paced. [/swst/ A1 "slow, lazy"; /ərəw/ present stem of /ərəw/ "go" (see /pəšərəw/ above).]

N + Past Stem = A. E.g.

/nəmnyhad/ A1 so-called, just for the name only. [/nəm/ M1 "name"; /nyhad/ past participle of /nyha/ "put, place, apply."]
A + Past Stem = A. E.g.

/bədnyhad/ A1 ill-disposed, having bad intentions. [/bəd/ A1 "bad"; /nyhad/ past participle of /nyha/ "put, place, apply."]

N + Past Participle = A. This construction is very common in Urdu. Among those past participles most frequently employed are /kərdə/ from /kər/ "make, do," /kərdə/ from /kər/ "be, become," /yaftə/ from /yat/ "get, obtain," /zədə/ from /za/ "hit, beat," etc. E.g.

/jahədida/ A1 experienced, widely travelled. [/jahən/ M1 "world"; /dida/ past participle of /di/ "see."]
/atəkərdə/ A1 given, bestowed. [/ata/ F1 "gift, benefaction, giving"; /kərdə/ past participle of /kər/ "make, do." Lit. "gift-made."]
/jəməxəwdə/ A1 gathered, collected, accumulated. [/jəma/ F1 "gathering, collection"; /xəwdə/ past participle of /xəw/ "be, become." /jəməxəwdə/ has an intransitive connotation: "collection-became"; /jəməkərdə/ also occurs and has a transitive significance: "collection-made."]
/xədəxəwdə/ A1 married. [/xədi/ F2 "marriage"; /xəwdə/ past participle of /xəw/ "be, become."]
/taləməyəta/ A1 educated. [/taləm/ F1 "education"; /yaftə/ past participle of /yat/ "get, obtain."]
/səyəlabzədə/ A1 flood-stricken. [/səyəlab/ M1 "flood"; /zədə/ past participle of /za/ "hit, beat."]

A, PA + Past Participle = A. Adjectives are uncommon as the first element in this type of compound, but it is a frequent means of making an adjective from a predicate adjective. Again, /kərdə/, /kərdə/, etc. are the commonest second elements. E.g.
Adverb + Past Participle = A, PA. E.g.
/poṣmanda/ PA1 backward, retarded. [/poṣ/ Adv "after, back"; /manda/ past participle of /man/ "remain, stay."]

/prekorda/ PA1 offered, presented. [/preš/ Adv "before"; /korda/ past participle of /kər/ "make, do."]

Preposition + N = A, PA. E.g.
/bərbad/ PA1 destroyed, ruined. [/bər/ "on"; /bad/ "wind" occurs only in compounds in Urdu: lit. "on the wind."]

/dərkar/ PA1 needed, required. [/dər/ "in"; /kar/ "work, doing" is found in compounds only in Urdu.

Preposition + Past Stem = A, PA. E.g.
/bərxast/ PA1 dispersed, dismissed. [/bər/ "on"; /xast/ past stem of /xas/ "arise, get up."]

Preposition + Past Participle = A, PA. E.g.
/bərgašta/ PA1 rebellious, turned away. [/bər/ "on"; /gašta/ past participle of /gəš/ "turn."]

/dərmanda/ PA1 distressed, destitute. [/dər/ "in"; /manda/ past participle of /man/ "remain, stay."]

Preposition + Adverb = A, PA. E.g.
/dərpeš/ PA1 facing, confronting. [/dər/ "in"; /peš/ Adv "before."]

N, A + A/ N, A = A, Adv. E.g.
/bərəber/ PA1 Adv equal, level, adjoining. [/bər/ "breast" is employed in compounds only in Urdu: lit. "breast-to-breast."]

/la-balab/ Adv brimful, to the brim. [/la/ M1 "lip."]

/serapa/ Adv from head to foot. [/sər/ M1 "head"; /pa/ "foot" is found only in compounds in Urdu.

/yəsənok/ Adv all at once. [Persian /yən/ "one."]

Many constructions contain more than one affix or consist of compounds + one or more affixes. It is not possible to deal with all of these formations in the limited space available here, however, and a few illustrative examples must suffice:

/nadanyəmandana/ PA1 unwise, foolish. [/na/ "non-, in-, dis-"] is a prefix; /dan/ present stem of /dayns/ "know"); /yə/ is an abstract noun formant occurring with present stems; /mand/ "possessing" is an adjective formant; /ana/ "like, fit for" is another adjective formant.]

/həqe xwydxtiari/ F2 right of self-determination. [/həq/ M1 "right, truth"; /e/ is the /yəzəf/; /xwy/ Adv "self"; /xtiari/ M1 "option, discretion, choice, authority, jurisdiction"; /i/ "abstract noun formant." Note that /həqe xwydxtiari/, /xwydxtiari/ and /xwydxtiari/ are all without meaning. This compound has been coined by Urdu newspaper writers as the translation of an English phrase.

/qəbl az pešavarana/ PA1 prevocational. [/qəbl/ Adv Comp Post "before" is from Arabic; /əz/ Prep "from"; /peša/ M2 "occupation", /ər/ is one form of a suffix meaning "possessing"; /ana/ "like,
"fit for" is another adjective formant suffix. Again, this is recent newspaper coinage.]


Examples of one or another form of many of the verbs given below are found in the author's wordcount of newspaper Urdu. Others have been culled from various dictionaries and older grammars of Urdu. The list is not exhaustive. Alternate forms are given in square brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAST STEM</th>
<th>PRESENT STEM</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afrid</td>
<td>afrin</td>
<td>create, produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alud</td>
<td>ala</td>
<td>soil, smear, defile, cover with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amad</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amext</td>
<td>amez</td>
<td>mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoxt</td>
<td>amoz</td>
<td>teach, learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arast</td>
<td>ara</td>
<td>decorate, embellish, set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asud</td>
<td>asa</td>
<td>rest, be satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avext</td>
<td>avez</td>
<td>hang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avwrd</td>
<td>avar [/ar/]</td>
<td>bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azmud</td>
<td>azma</td>
<td>test, examine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azwrd</td>
<td>azar</td>
<td>grieve, disturb, vex, be gloomy, sad, depressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofraxt</td>
<td>ofraz</td>
<td>raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofroxt</td>
<td>ofroz</td>
<td>kindle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofshanid</td>
<td>ofshan</td>
<td>scatter, diffuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofzud</td>
<td>ofza</td>
<td>arouse, enhance, encourage, increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ondaxt</td>
<td>ondaz</td>
<td>throw, put down, drop, pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ondelid</td>
<td>ondez</td>
<td>think, meditate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogext</td>
<td>ogez</td>
<td>arouse, incite, instigate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baft</td>
<td>bafl</td>
<td>weave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barid</td>
<td>bar</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baxt</td>
<td>baz</td>
<td>play, lose at (game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bast</td>
<td>bend</td>
<td>tie, fasten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beksid</td>
<td>beks</td>
<td>bestow, give, grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boasid</td>
<td>boas</td>
<td>kiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bud</td>
<td>baš</td>
<td>be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwrd</td>
<td>bar</td>
<td>carry, bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cakanid</td>
<td>cakan</td>
<td>drip, trickle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cospid</td>
<td>cosp</td>
<td>adhere, stick, incline to, attract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cid</td>
<td>cin</td>
<td>gather, collect, pick, pluck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dad</td>
<td>doh</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>danyst</td>
<td>dan</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dašt</td>
<td>dar</td>
<td>have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST STEM</td>
<td>PRESENT STEM</td>
<td>MEANING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>did</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doxt</td>
<td>doz</td>
<td>sew, penetrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fahmild</td>
<td>fahm</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmud</td>
<td>farma</td>
<td>order, command, say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feroxt</td>
<td>feroš</td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fersud</td>
<td>fersa</td>
<td>rub away, scratch, wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fyreft</td>
<td>fyreb</td>
<td>deceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fyrystad</td>
<td>fyryst</td>
<td>send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaošt</td>
<td>gerd</td>
<td>turn, revolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gawzid</td>
<td>gozin</td>
<td>cut, sting, bite, be stricken by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwdaxt</td>
<td>gwdaz</td>
<td>melt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwšt</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>say, tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwrext</td>
<td>gwrez</td>
<td>flee, run away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwwarid</td>
<td>gwwar</td>
<td>digest, be digestible, palatable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwzašt</td>
<td>gwzar</td>
<td>pass, experience (transitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwzanšt</td>
<td>gwzar</td>
<td>pass, be experienced (intransitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwwid</td>
<td>gwzin</td>
<td>choose, select, adopt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyryšt</td>
<td>gir</td>
<td>catch, arrest, seize, take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jwmbid</td>
<td>jwmb</td>
<td>move, stir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jwst</td>
<td>ju</td>
<td>search, look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kašt</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>grow, plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kand</td>
<td>ken</td>
<td>dig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kařd</td>
<td>kwn</td>
<td>make, do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kašid</td>
<td>koš</td>
<td>pull, draw, tug, attract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>košť</td>
<td>kob</td>
<td>crush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwšt</td>
<td>kwš</td>
<td>kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwšud</td>
<td>kwša</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lærzid</td>
<td>lærz</td>
<td>tremble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lessid</td>
<td>les</td>
<td>lick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malid</td>
<td>mal</td>
<td>rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mand</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>remain, stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwd</td>
<td>mir</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malid</td>
<td>mal</td>
<td>cry, lament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namud</td>
<td>nema</td>
<td>show, point out, appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navaxt</td>
<td>navaz</td>
<td>grace, bestow, cherish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navysť</td>
<td>navis</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nošt</td>
<td>noš</td>
<td>drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nygarid</td>
<td>nygar</td>
<td>paint, decorate, embellish, write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[nyg Aryt]</td>
<td>[nygaryst]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyhad</td>
<td>nyh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyšast</td>
<td>nyšin</td>
<td>place, put, apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pašid</td>
<td>paš</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sprinkle, scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST STEM</td>
<td>PRESENT STEM</td>
<td>MEANING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄or̄astid</td>
<td>p̄or̄ast</td>
<td>worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄erdaxt</td>
<td>p̄erdaz</td>
<td>nourish, bring up, adorn, finish, complete, free, clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄or̄var</td>
<td>p̄or̄var</td>
<td>nourish, rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄eyvost</td>
<td>p̄eyvond</td>
<td>unite, join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄azirwft</td>
<td>p̄azir</td>
<td>receive, accept, be capable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄ošid</td>
<td>p̄oš</td>
<td>wear, clothe, dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄wr̄sid</td>
<td>p̄wr̄s</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p̄wxt</td>
<td>p̄ez</td>
<td>cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rand</td>
<td>ren</td>
<td>drive, run (transitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raft</td>
<td>rav</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōsanid</td>
<td>rōsan</td>
<td>cause to arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōsid</td>
<td>rōs</td>
<td>arrive, reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rext</td>
<td>rez</td>
<td>drop, pour, shed, spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rw̄bud</td>
<td>rw̄ba</td>
<td>snatch, seize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saxt</td>
<td>saz</td>
<td>make, construct, build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soxt</td>
<td>soz</td>
<td>burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syp̄wrd</td>
<td>syp̄par</td>
<td>entrust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sytad</td>
<td>syt̄an</td>
<td>seize, carry away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄arid</td>
<td>ū̄ar</td>
<td>fall (water), flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄onaxt</td>
<td>ū̄onas [/ŷnas/]</td>
<td>know, be acquainted with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄nd</td>
<td>ū̄av [/ŷnas/]</td>
<td>be, become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄wmwrd</td>
<td>ū̄wmar</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄wd</td>
<td>ū̄wda [/ŷwda/]</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄ynw̄id</td>
<td>ū̄ynw̄av [/ŷynw̄av/]</td>
<td>rupture, split, tear apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄ygaf</td>
<td>ū̄yghaf</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄ykašt</td>
<td>ū̄yken</td>
<td>hasten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄ytaft</td>
<td>ū̄ytaft</td>
<td>gleam, shine, dazzle, burn, set on fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄taft [/tyabid/]</td>
<td>tab</td>
<td>cut, pare, scrape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t̄oraš̄id</td>
<td>t̄oraš̄</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t̄orsid</td>
<td>t̄ors</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w̄ft</td>
<td>w̄ft</td>
<td>cultivate, exert oneself, endeavour, practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v̄or̄sid</td>
<td>v̄er̄z</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x̄and</td>
<td>x̄an</td>
<td>rise, get up, arouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x̄ast</td>
<td>x̄ez</td>
<td>wish, want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x̄ast</td>
<td>x̄ah</td>
<td>laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x̄ondid</td>
<td>x̄ond</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x̄or̄d</td>
<td>x̄or</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaft</td>
<td>ȳab</td>
<td>get, obtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zad [/zayd/]</td>
<td>z̄a</td>
<td>be born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z̄̄zd</td>
<td>z̄̄zan</td>
<td>hit, beat, strike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>