

Finite-State Morphological Analyzer for Urdu

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Dedicated to my parents

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1 Introduction

Words encountered in text frequently occur in their derived form. The size of electronic dictionaries is greatly increased if it includes inflected as well as derived forms for each word. In order to retain dictionary completeness and restrict its surplus expansion, electronic dictionaries are usually equipped with a morphological analyzer. A morphological analyzer contains necessary details for each word and the rules these words follow for derivation and inflection. For this reason it can associate words in text with entries in dictionaries. Consequently building a morphological analyzer requires morphological analysis of each word in the lexicon and formation of morphological rules.

For various natural languages (like French and English) it has been shown that these rules can be completely expressed by finite-state devices. These devices are frequently used in solving problems of morphology, and have hence evolved as a separate field of study called finite-state morphology. Similarly the term finite-state morphological analyzer refers to the morphological analyzer in which the lexicon and the morphological rules are built using finite-state devices.

Morphological analysis of Urdu language as found in literature, e.g. Siddiqi (1971), lacks robustness. This absence has created a crater which hinders progress in enabling applications for further kinds of natural language processing, including part-of-speech tagging, parsing, translation and other high-level applications. This thesis intends to fill this crater by providing finite-state morphological analysis, and building a finite-state analyzer for Urdu language.

2 Background and Literature Review

This chapter provides background knowledge about both the linguistic and computational aspects of this thesis. First, some linguistic terminology is explained. This is followed by a discussion on finite-state morphology. Urdu grammar rules relevant to analysis and results of this thesis are presented next. Then problems regarding lexicon building and rule development are narrated. This chapter ends by briefly describing conventions and techniques used in recognizing potential morphemes.

2.1 Morphology

This section explains terms and concepts frequently encountered in the study of morphology.

Grady *et al.* (1997) define **morphology** as “the study of the internal structure of words”. The most important component of word structure is the **morpheme**. It is defined as “the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function” (Grady *et al.* 1997). Fromkin and Rodman (1993) define morpheme as “the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit in which there is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning and that cannot be further analyzed”, and they further state that “every word in every language is composed of one or more morphemes”.

For example the English word *builder* consists of two morphemes: *build* (with the meaning ‘construct’) and *-er* (which indicates the entire word functions as a noun with the meaning ‘one who builds’). Similarly the word *horses* is made up of the morphemes *horse* (name of an animal) and *-s* (with the meaning ‘more than one’). Examples of Urdu words and their morphemes are given below.

Words	Corresponding Morphemes
کرسیاں	کرسی (chair) + یاں (with the meaning ‘more than one’)

نالائق	ـا (indicating negation)	+	لائق (intelligent)
تميـزـدار	ـميـزـ (manners)	+	ـدارـ (indicating presence of a property)

2.1.1 Free and Bound Morpheme

According to Fromkin and Rodman (1993) “some morphemes are not meaningful in isolation but acquire meaning by virtue of their connection with other morphemes in words”. A morpheme that can be a word by itself is called **free**, while a morpheme that must be attached to another element is said to be a **bound morpheme**. Examples of free and bound morphemes of Urdu are given below:

Free morphemes

لوگ بچہ میز

Bound Morpheme

ـدارـ as in تمـيـزـدارـ ـونـ as in لوـگـوـںـ ـیںـ as in مـیـزـیـںـ

2.1.2 Roots, Affixes and Bases

Complex words typically consist of a **root**¹ and one or more **affixes**. The root morpheme carries the major component of the word's meaning and belongs to what is known as the **lexical category**. A lexical category consists of noun (N), verb (V), adjective (A), preposition (P) and adverb (Adv), see Grady *et al.* (1997) for details. For example, eat is a root and it appears in the set of word-forms including words such as *eat*, *eats*, *eating*, *ate* and *eaten*. It may be noted that *good* and *better* do not share a common root. According to Katamba (1993) “Roots tend to have a core meaning which is in some way modified by the affix”.

¹ The term ‘root’ and ‘lexeme’ have been used interchangeably in this document, even though there is a slight difference in meaning between the two.

Katamba (1993) defines an **affix** as “a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme such as a root or base” (the latter term is explained below). By definition affixes do not belong to the lexical category and are always bound morphemes. Morphemes which occur only before other morphemes are called **prefixes**. Similarly, **suffixes** are those morphemes which occur only after other morphemes. Some languages also have **infixes**, a type of affix that occurs within a root or base. Examples of prefixes and suffixes are given below.

Prefix	Suffix
prefix + root	root + suffix
<i>na</i> + <i>laiq</i>	<i>kam</i> + <i>tar</i>
نالئق	کمتر

The internal structure of a word can be represented as a tree diagram. Figure 2.1 shows the internal structure of Urdu words *likhai* (لکھائی) and *na-laiq* (نالئق). The word *likhai* belongs to the lexical category noun (N), which is indicated at the top of the tree diagram. This word can be further broken into root morpheme *likh*, a verb (V), and a suffix, *ai* indicated as leaf nodes of the tree diagram. Similarly a tree diagram for the word *na- laiq* has been drawn.



Figure 2.1: Internal Structure consisting of a root and an affix

Grady *et al.* (1997) defines **base** as “the form to which an affix is added”. Many times, the base is also the root. However, “an affix can be added to a unit larger than a root” (Grady *et al.* 1997). This can be seen in the English the word *blackened*, in which the past tense affix *-ed* is added to the verbal base *blacken* – a unit consisting of the root

morpheme *black* and the suffix *-en*. In Figure 2.2 *blacken* is the base but not the root for *-ed*. The symbol ‘Af’ below stands for an affix. This figure has been taken from Grady *et al.* (1997).

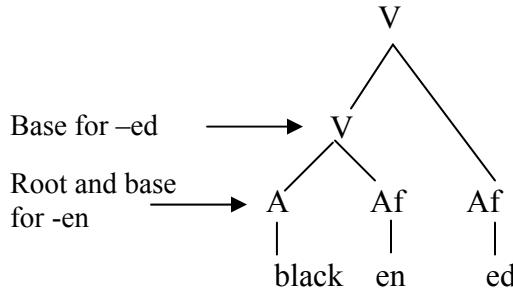


Figure 2.2: A word illustrating the difference between a root and a base

2.1.3 Concatenative and Non-concatenative Languages

Most natural languages form their words by concatenating morphemes (Beesley and Karttunen 2003). Such languages can be called as **concatenative** languages. In these languages morphemes can be concatenated by attaching (concatenating) affixes.

However, there are languages which do not form words exclusively via concatenation (Beesley and Karttunen 2003). Languages that cover non-concatenative phenomena such as infixation, reduplication and interdigititation (the later two terms are explained below) are sometimes called non-concatenative languages. However, most of these languages “also employ concatenation or are even principally concatenative, so the description ‘not totally concatenative’ is usually more appropriate” (Beesley and Karttunen 2003).

Reduplication is a phenomenon in which the root or part of the root (like a syllable) is repeated, and this repetition corresponds to some change in meaning of the root; see Beesley and Karttunen (2003) for details. In Semitic languages like Arabic, prefixes and suffixes are usually concatenated but the stems are composed of a ‘root’, which usually consists of three characters (like **drs** and **ktb**), and a ‘pattern’ of vowels / consonants with empty slots (like a_a_ and u_i_). Roots can be inserted in these empty slots (it can be said that root is ‘interdigitated’ with the pattern). Various roots can be interdigitated with a pattern. Also vowels / consonants of a pattern can usually be changed to give new

patterns. The example below, taken from Narayanan and Hashem (1993), shows how interdigitation works for the Arabic root 'drs' ('study').

Root	Pattern		Words
drs	_a_a_	(third person singular verb)	<i>daras</i> (he studied)
	_u_i_	(perfect passive verb)	<i>duris</i> (was studied)

2.1.4 Inflection and Derivation

There are two broad classes of ways to form words from morphemes: inflection and derivation. **Inflection** is the modification of a word's form to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs. This modification is introduced to give rise to contrasts between categories such as singular versus plural and past versus non-past. Consider the examples below:

Number		Tense	
Singular	Plural	Non-past	Past
cat	cat+s	Work	work+ed
car	car+s	Talk	talk+ed

Derivation forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base through addition of an affix (Grady *et al.* 1997). Few English examples of derivations are as follows:

Verb base	Resulting noun
develop	develop+ment
excite	excit+ment
treat	treat+ment

Since inflection and derivation are both marked by affixation, the distinction between the two can at times be ambiguous. Three criteria are introduced in (Grady *et al.* 1997) to help distinguish between inflectional and derivational affixes. These criteria are briefly described below.

Category change: Derivational affixes “characteristically change the category and/or the type of meaning of the form to which they apply and are therefore said to create a new word” (Grady *et al.* 1997), while inflection neither changes the grammatical category nor the type of meaning present in the word to which it applies. Figure 2.3 shows two Urdu words *kitabein* (کتابیں) and *neiki* (نیکی) as an example of inflection (with no change in grammatical category) and derivation (with change in grammatical category) respectively.



Figure 2.3: Tree structures illustrating inflection and derivation respectively

Order: It means the relative order in which inflectional affixes and derivational affixes combine. According to Grady *et al.* (1997) “A derivational affix must combine with the base before an inflectional affix does”. Grady *et al.* (1997) explains this feature by the example given in Figure 2.4.

The example shows formation of English word *neighbourhoods*. In this example the suffix *-hood* does not bring about a category change (since both the base *neighbour* and the resulting word *neighbourhood* are nouns). However this suffix does modify the type of meaning from ‘person’ (for *neighbour*) to ‘place’ (for *neighbourhood*). Therefore *-hood* is a derivational affix. The tree-diagrams in the figure below show that the relative

positioning of a derivational affix (DA) is closer to the root than that of an inflectional affix (IA). (The symbol asterisk (*) will be used to indicate an incorrect word)

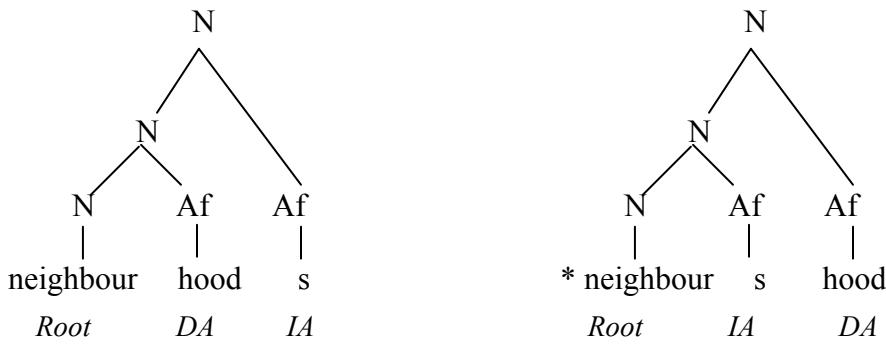


Figure 2.4: The relative positioning of derivational and inflectional affixes: the derivational affix must be closer to the root

Productivity: Productivity is “the relative ease with which affixes can combine with bases of appropriate category” (Grady *et al.* 1997). Inflectional affixes normally have relatively few exceptions and are therefore more productive than derivations. In English the suffix –s, for example, can combine with almost all nouns that allow a plural form (except for a few cases such as *oxen* and *feet*). In contrast, derivational affixes typically apply to restricted classes of bases. Thus, -ize can combine with only certain adjectives to form a verb (Grady *et al.*, 1997) as shown below.

Familiar-ize	*common-ize
public-ize	*open-ize
modern-ize	*new-ize
priorit-ize	*first-ize

2.1.5 Causation in Urdu Verbs

This section reviews contemporary linguistic discussions on Urdu verb classifications.

Material for this section has been taken from Butt (2003). The article introduces two causative morphemes in Urdu/Hindi: *-a-* and *-va-*. It supports² the following distinction between them in modern Hindi/Urdu.

- direct causation (*-a-* morpheme)
- indirect causation (*-va-* morpheme)

Verbs can take both causative morphemes as shown in the examples below. This distinction between direct and indirect causation is however “not hard and fast, leading to speaker variability”.

Root verb Direct causative verb Indirect causative verb

بن	بنا	بنوا
کھا	کھلا	کھلوا
پڑھ	پڑھا	پڑھوا

Another way of causativizing / transitivizing is via “strengthening” roots. This can be seen in the following words.

Root verb “root strengthening” of verbs

ابل	ابال
اچھل	اچھال
کٹ	کاٹ
مر	مار

In other words the roots are strengthened by vowel lengthening. The article however concludes that “the strengthening of root has entered the language as a transitivizing strategy” and “transitivization differs from causativization”. Also “causative morphemes are always added to the non-transitivized root” indicating their independent formation.

² “Given that a distinction between indirect and direct causation is an old part of the language, a likely scenario is that the two morphemes are indeed being identified as direct vs. indirect causation.”

Thus root verbs can be transivitized and / or causativized. Transitivity is specified by root strengthening while direct and indirect causitivity is shown by morphemes *-a-* and *-va-* respectively.

2.2 Finite-State Morphology

Over the years, various problems in morphology, including those in non-concatenative morphology (Kay (1987) and Beesley (1996)) have been solved using finite-state devices. This has given rise to finite-state morphology, which has become a widely accepted paradigm for the computational treatment of morphology.

This section begins with the description of terminology related to finite-state morphology. It later discusses the components that are required to build finite-state morphological analyzers.

2.2.1 Two-Level Morphology

Koskenniemi (1997) describes two-level morphology as a “general, *language-independent* framework which has been implemented for a host of different languages (Finnish, English, Russian, Swedish, German, Swahili, Danish, Basque, Estonian, etc.)”. It consists of two representations and one relation:

1. The **surface** representation of a word-form. This is the actual spelling of the final valid word. For example English words *eating* and *swimming* are both surface representations.

2. The **lexical** (also called morphophonemic) representation of a word-form. This shows a simple concatenation of base forms and tags³. Consider the following examples showing the lexical and surface form of English words.

Lexical Form	Surface Form
talk + Verb	talk
walk + Verb + 3PSg	walks
eat +Verb + Prog	eating
swim +Verb + Prog	swimming

It may be noted that the lexical representation (or form) is often invariant or constant. In contrast, affixes and bases of the surface form tend to have alternating shapes. This can be seen in the last two examples above. The same tag “+Verb + Prog” is used with both eat and swim, but *swim* is realized as *swimm* in the context of *ing*, while *eat* shows no alternation in the context of *ing*. This phenomenon is also explained in section 2.3.

3. The rule component. This consists of rules which map the two representations to each other. Each rule is described through a finite-state transducer (details of finite-state transducers are described in the next section).

Figure 2.5, which is taken from Koskenniemi (1997), schematically depicts two-level morphology.

³ Tags are markers that indicate information such as part of speech (like +Noun tag for noun and +Verb for verb etc). They are also used to specify distinctions within a main category, such as +3PSg for third person singular form and +Prog for progressive (continuous) tense (Beesley and Karttunen 2003).

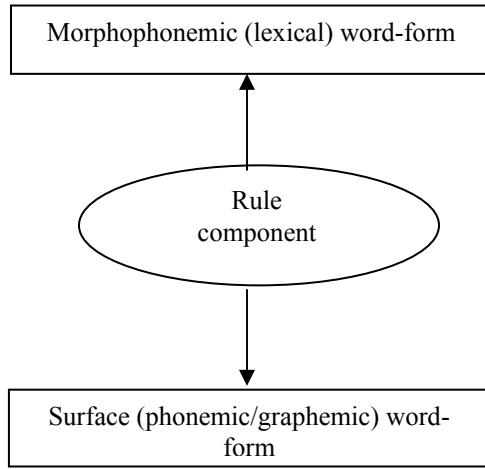


Figure 2.5: Two-level morphology

2.2.2 Finite-State Transducer

Of all the finite-state devices, such as finite-state automata and graphs, finite-state morphology mostly uses finite-state transducers (FST). An FST is simply a classical finite-state automaton whose transitions are labeled with pairs, rather than with single symbols, e.g. $\Sigma = \{a:a, b:b, a:c, a:\epsilon, e:\epsilon, \dots\}$. It maps one set of symbols to another, via a finite automaton. The figure below shows an FST built over the pairs $a:A$, $b:B$ and $c:C$. For details about finite-state transducers see Roche and Schabes (1997).

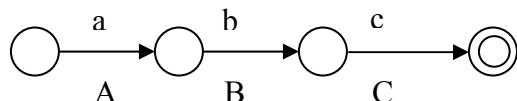


Figure 2.6: An arbitrary finite-state transducer

Kay (1987) suggests that linguists in general and computational linguists in particular, benefit from employing finite-state devices wherever possible. They are theoretically appealing because they are best understood from a mathematical point of view. They are computationally appealing because they make for simple, elegant, and highly efficient implementations. Beesley and Karttunen (2003) assert that computing with finite-state devices is attractive because of the following three reasons.

First, the mathematical properties of finite-state machines are well understood. This allows one to modify and combine finite-state devices in ways that would be impossible using other traditional algorithmic programs. In other words this “mathematical beauty”

of finite-state devices translates into “unparalleled flexibility”, especially due to properties such as inversion, intersection, union and composition (Beesley and Karttunen 2003).

Second, finite-state devices are computationally efficient, resulting in excellent processing speeds.

Third, in most cases, finite-state devices can store a lot of information in relatively little memory (Beesley and Karttunen, 2003).

2.2.3 Constructing a Finite-State Transducer

As stated earlier a finite-state transducer accepts a language stated over pairs of symbols. It consists of states and arcs, where the arcs are labeled by symbol pairs.

A set of strings, a **language**, can be represented by symbols on *one side* of the arcs of an FST. In Figure 2.6, for example, the first string “abc” will be known as the *upper* language; while the string “ABC” will be known as the *lower* language.

A set of *pairs* of strings is called a **relation**. For example, the relation for the FST given in Figure 2.6 is {<“abc”, “ABC”>}. In other words each path of the transducer represents a pair of strings in the relation.

If the *upper* language of the transducer is the string in lexical form, and the *lower* language of the transducer is the string in surface form, then the transducer so formed is able to map between the lexical and surface representations. Consider the example in Figure 2.7. It shows a finite-state transducer for an English word *walks*, whose root is *walk*.

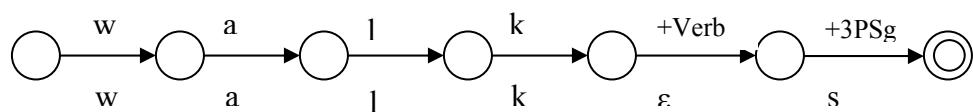


Figure 2.7: Finite-state transducer for English word *walks*

Using the above transducer the word *walks* (surface form), maps to the string “walk +Verb +3PSg” (lexical form), which means:

- The traditional base form is *walk*.
- The word *walks* is a verb.
- The word *walks* is in the third person singular form.
- The relation between the surface and lexical forms is {<“walk +Verb +3PSg”, “walks”>}

Notice the new multicharacter symbols in Figure 2.7: +Verb and +3PSg are in fact single symbols, with multicharacter print names. These symbols or tags are chosen and defined by linguists who build the system. The order of these tags, and the choice of the infinitive as the base form, is also determined by linguists (Beesley and Karttunen 2003). These tags may vary from system to system.

It may also be noted that FST of Figure 2.7 gives the rule (as described in section 2.2.1) to associate lexical and surface representations.

When all the lexicons and rules (such as the one described above) are defined and compiled into finite-state transducers, they can be combined together using set operations like union, intersection, and composition (Beesley and Karttunen 2003). This forms a network of transducers. The pairs that the network as a whole accepts are those that are accepted by any one of the component transducers.

2.2.4 Morphological Analysis and Generation

Two-level morphology is used as a model for morphological analysis and generation (Koskenniemi 1997). The term **morphological analysis** is used for transformation from surface representation to lexical representation (e.g. *eating* → *eat+Verb+Prog*). At some places the term recognizing a word is also used to indicate morphological analysis.

The opposite of analysis is **generation**, i.e., to generate surface strings from lexical strings. It is used in exactly the opposite way from analysis (e.g. *eat+Verb+Prog* → *eating*) (Beesley and Karttunen 2003).

Since transducers are inherently bi-directional, due to inversion property of finite-state devices, rules written for generation can be used for an analyzer and vice versa. Thus building morphological analyzers/generators require the same kind of rule formation.

2.2.5 Building a Finite-State Morphological Analyzer

In order to build a finite-state morphological analyzer we need the model of rules (or rule component as shown in Figure 2.5). Finite-state morphological analyzer is always composed together with a lexicon. Such a lexicon consists of words represented by FSTs.

When all the lexicons and rules defined by the linguist and compiled into finite-state transducers, they can be combined together using any operations like union, intersection, and composition (Beesley and Karttunen 2003).

For some natural languages, it is possible and convenient to divide up the work, doing nouns, verbs, and adjectives separately, the resulting sub language transducers can then simply be unioned together when they are finished (Beesley and Karttunen 2003). Most morphological analyzers are equipped with lexicons. Brief introduction of two tools that are used to build morphological analyzers is given in appendix A.

2.3 Problems in Rule Formation

According to Beesley and Karttunen (2003) there are two central problems in morphology as given below. The third problem discussed below has been taken from Sarkar (1993).

2.3.1 Word Formation

The morphemes of a word are constrained to appear in certain combinations and orders. These constraints need to be considered while forming rules. For example, English words

such as *piti-less-ness* and *un-guard-ed-ly* are valid, while **piti-ness-less* and **un- guard-ly-ed* are not valid due to incorrect order. Similarly, *insaan-i-yat* is a valid Urdu word, but **insaan-yat-i* is not.

Word formation is also called morphotactics or, in other traditions, morphosyntax (Beesley and Karttunen, 2003).

2.3.2 Phonological and Orthographical Alternation

The spelling of a morpheme often depends on the environment. Thus those morphemes that can change shape need to be taken into account. For example in English note the following alternations (among many others).

- *pity* is realized as *piti* in the context of a following *less*
- *fly* is realized as *flie* in the context of a following *s*
- *die* is realized as *dy*, and *swim* as *swimm*, in the context of a following *ing*

Similar phenomena appear in almost all languages (Beesley and Karttunen, 2003).

2.3.3 Large Number of Imported Foreign Words

This problem arises when a language frequently follows different phonological rules for words of foreign origin. Sarkar (1993) argues that in languages like Hindi and Tamil large number of words imported from Sanskrit. These imported words display Sanskrit's phonology (not Hindi or Tamil's). The cases where this occurs are common and productive, and cannot be termed as exceptional (Sarkar 1993). Consider the following Hindi words reproduced here from Sarkar (1993).

Hindi Words that follow	Nom. Sing.	Ob. Sing.
Sanskrit phonology	pita	Pita
	data	Data
common Hindi phonology	phita	Phite
	ladka	Ladke

All these examples show that we need to access for a certain class of words to the phonology of another language whose rules might conflict with its own. Urdu language

being an amalgam of various languages depicts similar behavior. This can be suggested from the following examples:

Urdu Words that follow	Nom. Sing. Masculine.	Ob. Sing. Masculine
Persian phonology	aaqa	aaqa
common Urdu phonology	larka	larke

2.4 Morpheme recognition and Unsupervised Systems

Recognizing morphemes in words can be tricky and even complex. This is depicted in the following extracted text taken from Napoli (1996 p.183-184).

"The question of how many morphemes a word has is interesting from a theoretical perspective. If we ask how many syllables a word has, we will find a near uniformity in answers (at least for speakers of the same dialect). But the same question asked about the numbers of morphemes can elicit a variety of answers.

Sometime rules of the language will help us figure out the correct answer. But much of the time the rules of the language will not be so helpful. We have to rely, then, on native speaker intuitions. Some speakers make more associations between the items in their lexicon than others. And the more languages you have studied, the more likely you may be to make the less-obvious associations.

... So our comment in the above paragraph mean that even two people with who know precisely the same words may have different lexicons, in that one person might recognize the existence of a morpheme that the other person doesn't recognize."

Nevertheless, productive affixes are easily recognizable to most speakers. For this reason morphemes, in general, can be recognized by identifying ‘recurring forms’ and matching these forms with ‘recurring meanings’ (Grady *et al.* 1997). However allomorphs (variations in affixes due to context), homophones (affixes identical in sound but not in sense) and homographs (affixes that are orthographically identical but differ in sense) induce exceptions to this general rule.

Problems also arise with affixes having more than one letter. These affixes can either be identified as a whole morpheme (using longest match technique) or they can possibly be split into further legitimate affixes (using techniques such as minimum description length).

Unsupervised systems (like Goldsmith (1997) and Schone and Jurafsky (2000)) can also be used for automated morphological analysis. Existing systems "focus on identifying prefixes, suffixes, and word stems in inflecting languages" (Schone and Jurafsky 2000). Thus avoiding non-concatenative phenomena like infixation, interdigititation and reduplication. It is for this reason that features as root strengthening discussed in section 2.1.5 cannot be indicated by these automated systems.

Most systems also use "high frequency occurrences (using large corpus) of some word endings or beginnings, perform statistics there on, and propose that these appendages are valid morphemes (Schone and Jurafsky 2000). Goldsmith (1997) develops a "set of heuristics that rapidly develop a probabilistic morphological grammar, and use MDL (minimum description length) as a primary tool to determine whether the modifications proposed by the heuristic will be adopted or not". The resulting grammar is said to match well the analysis that would be developed by a human morphologist.

But as Schone and Jurafsky (2000) report "there are several problems can arise using only stem-and-affix statistic: (1) valid affixes may be applied inappropriately ("ally" stemming to "all"), (2) morphological ambiguity may arise ("rating" conflating with "rat" instead of "rate"), and (3) non-productive affixes may get pruned (the relationship between "dirty" and "dirt" may be lost)". Some of these problems can be resolved if one could incorporate word semantics (e.g. "all" is not semantically similar to "ally", so with knowledge of semantics, an algorithm could avoid conflating these two words) (Schone and Jurafsky 2000). Such an algorithm is introduced in Schone and Jurafsky (2000) which automatically tries to induce semantics. Details of this algorithm are omitted from discussion here.

2.5 Literature Review from Urdu Grammar

Literature review extracted from Urdu grammar books are presented in this section.

2.5.1 Verbs

Verbs are discussed extensively in Urdu grammar books. The following sections summarize relevant information about verbs extracted from Urdu grammar books.

2.5.1.1 Infinitive verbs and their classification

In Urdu grammar infinitive verbs are usually categorized within nouns and are called as *ism-e-masdar* (اسم مصدر) or simply *masdar* (مصدر). A suffix _نے indicates *masdar* form.

Presence of this suffix is a necessary but not a sufficient condition to indicate *masdar* (infinitive) verbs.

The verb form obtained after removing the suffix _نے is called *mada masdar* (مادہ مصدر) (Rafiq 1993) or *elamat-e-masdar* (علامت مصدر). This document refers to these resultant forms as root verbs.

In Urdu text affixation of suffixes _ذ and _ن with root verbs can also be found. Compound word formed by combining the _ذ ending verb with the word والي or والی forms *Ism-e-fael* (اسم فاعل). The two suffixes can occur with root verb in few other situations as well details of which require studying semantic construction of sentences and are thus not covered in this document. For this document I refer to the affixes _ذ and _ن as plural infinitive (جمع مصدر) and feminine infinitive verbs (موئث مصدر) respectively.

With respect to meaning *masdar* or infinitive verbs can be divided into (1) *masdar lazim* (مصدر لازم) and (2) *masdar mutaeddi* (مصدر متعدد). Finite verbs further formed from *masdar lazim* and *masdar mutaeddi* can be simply called as *lazim* (لازم) and *mutaeddi* (متعدد) verbs respectively. In general *lazim* corresponds to intransitive verbs while *mutaeddi* corresponds to transitive verbs. Sentences with *mutaeddi* verbs usually have the conjunction و.

Mutaeddi verbs can be further categorized into three sub-classes:

- *Mutaeddi banafsihi* (متعدد بنفسه): This sub class includes infinitive verbs that are transitive in their inherent nature. For example کرنا, پڑھنا.
- *Mutaeddi bilwasta* (متعدد بلواسطہ): This sub class includes infinitive verbs that are made “transitive” from an intransitive form. For example اتارنا, اٹھانا, دوڑانا are derived from intransitive nouns اترنا, اٹھنا, دوڑنا respectively.
- *Mutaeddi al-mutaeddi* (متعدد المتعدد): Infinitive verbs that are made “transitive” from an already transitive form are included in this sub-class. For example پلانا, کھلانا are derived from transitive nouns پینا, کھانا respectively.

Verbs are entered in most dictionaries in their *masdar* (infinitive) form. In the *ilmi* dictionary¹ almost all (non-compound) verbal entries are categorized as *lazim*, *mutaeddi* or *Mutaeddi al-mutaeddi*. Other dictionaries like the Urdu lughat board’s *Urdu Lughat* generally classify non-compound verbs between *lazim* and *mutaeddi*. *Urdu Lughat* at places uses the term *tadia* (تعدیہ) to indicate *Mutaeddi al-mutaeddi* verbs.

2.5.1.2 Classification of Verbs with respect to tense

With respect to tense verbs are categorized in Rafiq (1993) as (1) Past tense verbs (فعل ماضی) , (2) Present tense verbs (فعل حال), and (3) Future tense verbs (فعل مستقبل). Other sources include non-past tense verbs (فعل مضارع), positive command verb (فعل امر) and negative command verbs (فعل نہی) as additional verbal categories with respect to tense.

In addition, Rafiq (1993) gives details of six further subclasses of past tense and present tense. It also provides two sub classes for future tense. Grammar books typically specify a grammatical table (گردن) for each of the verbal subclass. Grammar table for certain subclasses⁴ include verbs with auxiliaries (e.g. لا یا تھا , لا یا ہے). Some categories⁵ even contain complex predicates⁶ (e.g. لا یا ہوگا , لا یا ہوتا). The negative command verbs (فعل نہی) are formed by adding conjunctions (نہ , مت) before positive command verbs (فعل امر).

Four sub categories of verbs can be extracted that contain individual morphological verbs. The grammatical tables (گردن) for the root verb لکھ for these categories are given below.

Table 2.1: Simple Past Tense (فعل ماضی مطلق)

متکلم		حاضر		غائب		جنس
جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	

فعل مستقبل , فعل حال احتمائی , فعل حال تمام , فعل حال مطلق , ماضی استمراری , ماضی بعید , ماضی قریب⁴ مطلق (Rafiq 1993)

فعل مستقبل جاری , فعل حال جاری , ماضی احتمائی یا شکیہ⁵ (Rafiq 1993)

⁶ “Complex predicates in Hindi/Urdu consist of a nonfinite ‘main’ verb in collocation with a tensed ‘light’ verb” (Butt and Ramchand 2001).

لکھ	لکھا	لکھ	لکھا	لکھ	لکھا	مذكر
لکھیں	لکھی	لکھیں	لکھی	لکھیں	لکھی	موئث

Words from table 2.1 can be combined with auxiliaries and other verbs to form the following classes of verbs:

ماضی قریب، ماضی بعید، ماضی احتمائی یا شکیہ، فعل حال تمام.

Table 2.2: Conditional Past Tense (فعل ماضی شطیہ یا تمنائی⁷)

متلکم		حاضر		غائب		جنس
جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	
لکھتے	لکھتا	لکھتے	لکھتا	لکھتے	لکھتا	مذكر
لکھتیں	لکھتی	لکھتیں	لکھتی	لکھتیں	لکھتی	موئث

Words from table 2.2 can be combined with auxiliaries and other verbs to form the following classes of verbs:

ماضی استمراری حال مطلق حال احتمائی، فعل مستقبل جاری.

Table 2.3: Non Past Tense (فعل مضارع)

متلکم		حاضر		غائب		جنس
جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	
لکھیں	لکھوں	لکھو	لکھ	لکھیں	لکھ	مذكر
لکھیں	لکھوں	لکھو	لکھ	لکھیں	لکھ	موئث

Words from table 2.3 can be combined with auxiliaries to form the following verb class:

فعل مستقبل مطلق

⁷ This category (i.e. (ماضی شطیہ یا تمنائی) is defined differently (as verbs with auxiliaries) in (Rafiq 1993). The table used here has been taken from a basic grammar book written by an anonymous writer.

To show honor and/ or respect further two verbal forms are used to indicate second person plural form (for both masculine and feminine) in the above table. For the example used in the above table the three forms (in order of increasing honor / respect) are: لکھو، لکھیے and لکھیں.

Table 2.4: Command (فعل امر)

جنس	واحد حاضر	جمع حاضر
مذکور	لکھ	لکھو
مؤنث	لکھ	لکھو

This category also shows similar behavior for plurals. That is it has three levels to indicate honor / respect to the addressee (لکھیں، لکھو) and (لکھیے، لکھیں، لکھو).

2.5.2 Nouns

Nouns are discussed extensively in Urdu grammar books. The following section summarizes relevant information about nouns extracted from Urdu grammar books.

In Urdu grammar nouns are usually categorized with respect to (1) formation (بناؤت), (2) meaning (معنی), (3) number (تعداد) and (4) gender (جنس) (Rafiq 1993). These categories are further classified into sub-categories which include different parts of speech such as infinitive verbs (اسم مصدراً), adjectives (اسم صفت) and pronouns (اسم ضمیر). For this reason extracting relevant information for nouns from Urdu grammar has been more complex and less successful in comparison to verbs.

Categorization of noun with respect to number shows the presence of two number contrasts in Urdu: singular and plural. While categorization of noun with respect to gender indicates the presence of two gender contrasts: masculine and feminine. Results

have shown that most of the affixation rules presented in grammar books are not productive. This is especially true for most prefixes. All the affixes that are productive are discussed in the noun chapter.

Depending on the language of origin noun morphology can vary. Thus for words of Arabic origin (like 'منزل') valid plurals can be formed by Arabic morphological rules (plural 'منازل') and/or productive Urdu morphological rules (plural 'منزليں'). Similarly all Arabic words that end with letter tay ('ت') or are formed from the pattern of 't_i' ('تعيل') are always used as feminine in Urdu (Khan 1988 p.197).

3 Problem Statement and Methodology

This chapter explains the problem that this dissertation tries to solve. It also gives details of the methodology that was used to solve this problem.

3.1 Problem Statement

Dictionary completeness is a fundamental issue when analyzing large corpora. When a word encountered in text cannot be found in an electronic lexicon, the analysis of the sentence is highly compromised (Clemenceau 1997). The content of paper dictionaries, by and large, does not mention words derived according to derivational and inflectional rules. Dictionaries like (Badkhashni 1969) include only a few such words.

In electronic lexicons these holes are a great handicap for text analysis, since derivations and inflections occur frequently in texts (Silberztein 1997). For this reason a morphological analyzer is needed along with an electronic lexicon to associate the occurrences in texts with entries in dictionaries.

This leads to the following problem statement for this thesis.

“When words encountered in Urdu text cannot be mapped to entries in electronic lexicon the analysis of the sentence is highly compromised. On the other hand, the size of lexicon is greatly increased if it includes inflected as well as derived forms for each word.”

The solution for this problem is to develop a system (a morphological analyzer) for Urdu which retains lexicon completeness while restricting its surplus expansion. Different aspects of the problem statement are explained below.

3.1.1 Linguistic Dimension of the Problem

Developing a morphological analyzer requires rigorous morphological analysis of Urdu language. In this thesis morphological analysis of inflected and derived words are conducted.

An entry in an Urdu dictionary usually corresponds to the normalized form of a word. The normalized form, in general, is the nominative masculine singular for nouns and masculine singular for adjectives, and the infinitive for verbs. Sub-problems to be solved in this thesis include identification of productive inflectional and derivational affixes that map normalized form of a word to its corresponding inflectional and /or derivational form. The tables below show some examples of inflections in Urdu.

Table 3.1: Examples of inflections in Urdu nouns

Masculine	Feminine
Larka لرکا	larki لرکی
Nominative Singular	
Larka لرکا	larke لرکے
Kitab کتاب	kitabein کتابیں
Oblique Singular	
bach.che بچے	bach.choon بچوں

Table 3.2: Examples of inflections in Urdu Verbs

Base form	Singular Masculine Past Tense
Aana آنا	aaya آیا
Dekhna دیکھنا	dekha دیکھا

Derivational affixes also occur regularly in Urdu text. These affixes usually materialize in form of pre and postfixes. Examples in table 3.3 show some categories of derivations in Urdu.

Table 3.3 Examples of derivations in Urdu

Noun to Adjective	
Noun: انسان	Adjective: انسان
Adjective to Noun	
Adjective: نیک	Noun: نیک

Noun to Adverb		
Noun:		Adverb:
جنوب		جنوباً

3.1.2 Computational Dimension of the Problem

The computational dimension of the problem required development of a morphological analyzer for Urdu language. The rules that were determined during linguistic analysis have been implemented in a morphological analyzer for Urdu by constructing network of finite-state transducers.

Once a morphological analyzer for Urdu has been developed, it can also be used in enabling application for further kinds of natural language processing, including part-of-speech tagging, parsing, translation and other high-level applications.

3.1.3 Scope

This thesis takes into account Urdu words that are written with Arabic script. Words are generally separated by spaces⁸ in Urdu text. However separate words can also be written jointly (i.e. without spaces). The examples below show this variation.

Words with spaces	Words without spaces
اس کی	اسکی
دون گا	دونگا
اس طرف	اسطرف

Due to this possible orthographic variation words cannot be tokenized with space. Also Urdu words can optionally be written with aerabs (vowel markers).

However this thesis assumes that word boundary is defined by space. Thus for this thesis word is a set of characters (without aerabs) that cannot be further separated by space to form complete words (i.e. hard space tokenizes individual words).

⁸ The word space has been used to indicate, in general, all white spaces including hard-space. However in this document the word space has not been used to indicate soft-spaces.

In this dissertation commonly used Urdu verbs, common nouns and closed class words have been analyzed. All the affixes that these words take have been studied. Morphotactics shown by these affix have also been noted. Pure morphological analysis⁹, including reasons behind affixation and morphotactics, was however out of scope for this thesis.

On the computational side, requirement has been to develop a morphological analyzer, a generator, an enumerator (module which finds all possible surface forms from the base lexeme of a given word) using finite-state transducers. Implementation parameters such as user friendliness, time and memory efficiency etc. have been neither measured nor considered in this thesis.

3.2 Methodology

First the linguistic groundwork for Urdu was established. A large database of almost all possible valid Urdu words was developed at CRULP (Centre for Research in Urdu Language Processing) for spell-checker project. Words with high frequency usage were chosen from this database for analysis. A simple (Visual Basic) program was used to categorically separate different affixes from data base words. Affixes (such as _s, _ing etc.) that appear only with English lexemes were ignored during analysis.

In total 330 closed class words (including prepositions, auxiliaries, conjunctions, determiners, pronouns and adverbs) were analyzed. Affixes entered against for closed class words were very few. Frequency of occurrence of each affix was noted.

For verbs, duplicated and potentially wrong entries were subsequently removed from the list of verbs to be analyzed. Affixes entered against base verbs in the data base were computationally collected and their frequency of occurrence was noted. All affixes that

⁹ In a pure morphological study rules that dictate formation of Urdu words from roots (of parent languages) that are not Urdu lexemes would also be analyzed. Rule such as formation of Urdu word لڑکا from Sanskrit root لड़क, where the root لड़क is not a lexeme in Urdu. Similarly analysis of phonological and orthographic rules would be included in such a study.

appear with 24 or more base verbs were considered for analysis and are discussed in the verb chapter.

To quantify the number of verbs analyzed, four Urdu alphabets (ش، چ، خ، ر) were randomly selected. Verbs starting from these alphabets were looked up in a contemporary dictionary (Sarhindi 2003). In total 345 verbs were thus examined. 48% of these words were found to be present in the data used for current analysis. The linguistic analysis covered 952 infinitive verbs. Of these 641 were also base verbs. List of root verbs (i.e. base verbs without the affix ل-) and their corresponding variations is given in appendix B.

After verbs, common nouns with high frequency usage were chosen from the database for analysis. The analysis covered 12094 (eventually 10,655) common nouns in their base (lexeme) form. Approximately 28% of these nouns showed no affixation. Here again affixes entered against base nouns in the data base were computationally collected (by matching orthographic characters) and their frequency of occurrence was noted. All affixes that appear with 24 or more base nouns were considered for analysis and are discussed in the chapter for nouns. On the other hand any allomorphic variation of productive affix have been analyzed and discussed even if the allomorph itself is not productive.

It was noticed that one orthographic affix can have multiple roles i.e. some affixes were homographs (same grapheme but different semantic functions). These roles have been identified. Data given in implementation and in appendix C does not separate different homographs. Thus when the morphological analyzer tries to parse a feminine surface string with an affix 'ذ', it recognizes the surface form both as a feminine affix (masculine to feminine) and as a derivational affix (noun to adjective).

The above method was used for affixes that undertake simple concatenation. For other cases roots entered against base nouns in the data base were analyzed. Set of rules that govern the transformation from root to base forms were manually identified and then collected. Affix template that satisfied 24 or more such transformations were considered for analysis and are discussed in chapter 5. For nouns duplicated and potentially wrong entries have not been removed. It is for this reason that data given in appendix C show a lot of noise.

The linguistic analysis has been done on words written in Urdu orthography. Though orthographical variations are discussed in detail their corresponding phonological investigations are largely absent. Also this dissertation frequently uses Urdu orthography instead of IPA symbols. For this reason, readers fluent with both English and Urdu orthography can fully benefit from this document.

In parallel to the linguistic analysis, computational model was developed. First Xerox's finite-state lexicon compiler **lexc** and replace rules were studied and used on a small set of Urdu words. Based on this experience a program (loader) was developed in Visual C++ 6.0 that simulated Xerox's lexc compiler with some changes. Modules for the morphological analyzer, generator and enumerator (discussed in chapter 7) were later added to this program.

Finally the lexicon file which is given as input to the loader was developed. This lexicon file encodes the morphological analysis for 10,655 base nouns and 641 base verbs. Since no productive affix was found for closed class words, they were not included in this file. Homographs have been encoded in this file by indicating a special format for their tags. Thus tags such as these were added to the two instances of 'ج' affix: +_1_Noun+Fem+Sg (to indicate change from masculine to feminine) and +_2_Adj (to indicate change from noun to adjective).

4 Verbs

Verbs in Urdu language are highly inflected. A root verb can show as many as 25 inflected variations. Productive derivational affixes are however scarcely present in Urdu verbs. This chapter presents both inflection and derivation analysis of Urdu verbs.

This chapter is organized as follows. The first section identifies semantic functionalities depicted by verbs. Observations, results and rules are covered next. Linguistic analyses deduced from these observations are also included in this section. This chapter concludes by exploring few unexplained observations.

4.1 Identification of verbal morphemes

To identify verbal morphemes I have used the Urdu grammar rules and linguistic terminologies stated above (chapter 2) to identify the complete set of semantic functionalities ('meanings') indicated by individual verbs. Affixes corresponding to these functionalities were then identified by:

- Indicating recurring forms using the adjacency condition (This condition states that affixation may be sensitive only to the most recently attached morpheme. This gives rise to the terminology adjacent morpheme.),
- Using examples given in literature,
- Using entries in dictionaries indicated by terms such as '*Mutaeddi*' and *Mutaeddi al-mutaeddi* (to indicate causative and transitive affixes), and
- Using my own intuitions as a native speaker

This analysis helped in identifying allomorphs, homophones and homograms in Urdu verbs. Also irregular verbs and exceptional cases were indicated. Information such as these is covered in detail in this chapter.

4.1.1 Extracting affixes from grammar rules

This section states the affixes and semantic functionalities that can be extracted from Urdu grammar rules described in section 2.5.1. Consider table 2.1 from section 2.5.1. All the grammatical classes this table represents (i.e. ماضی مطلق، ماضی قریب، ماضی بعید، ماضی حال تمام احتمائی یا شکیہ، فعل) indicate some form of past tense. Auxiliaries and non-main verbs are added to show variations within past tense.

Similarly continuity/habitualness is indicated by grammatical classes for table 2.2 (ماضی شطیہ یا تمنائی، ماضی استمراری، حال مطلق، حال احتمائی، مستقبل جاری). On close observation it can be seen that auxiliaries and non-main verbs are added to this class to denote present and future tense. By default however it represents past tense.

Table 2.3 (فعل مضارع، فعل مستقبل مطلق) indicates non-past verbal classes, while table 2.4 represents commands (فعل امر). After removing repetitions, these tables can be reduced to the ones given below.

In table 4.1 (reduced from table 2.1) notice that the distinction of first, second and third person is irrelevant. That is same words are used to denote changes in person.

Table 4.1: Past Tense (فعل ماضی)

جمع	واحد	جنس
ـے	ـا	مذكر
ـیں	ـی	مؤنث

In table 4.2 (reduced from table 2.2) again the distinction of first, second and third person is irrelevant.

Table 4.2: Habitual Past Tense

جمع	واحد	جنس
ـة	ـتا	مذكر
ـتیں	ـتی	موئث

On close observation of words in table 4.2 are formed by adding suffix ـت before adding past tense affixes indicated in table 4.1. Thus to indicate habitualness we only one suffix i.e. ـت. This leads us to table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Habitual Form (فعل جاری)

ـت

In this case of table 4.4 (reduced from table 2.3) gender difference is irrelevant. As stated in section 2.5.1.2 to show honor and/ or respect further two verbal forms are introduced in second person plural form.

Table 4.4: Non Past Tense (فعل مضارع)

متكلم		حاضر		خائب	
جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
ـیں	ـون	ـو/ـیں / ـیے	ـیے	ـیں	ـہائے

For table 4.5 (reduced from table 2.4) again the difference in gender is irrelevant. In this case too there are three levels for plural form to indicate honor / respect to the addressee (2.5.1.2).

Table 4.5: Command (فعل امر)

جمع	واحد
ـو/ـیں / ـیے	-

4.1.2 Semantic Functionalities

From the discussions in the previous and current section the following semantic functionalities (labels / tags) for verbal affixations can be extracted.

No.	English Tags	Urdu Tags
1	Root	مادہ مصدر
2	Infinitive singular	واحد مصدر
3	Infinitive plural	جمع مصدر
4	Infinitive feminine	مونث مصدر
5	Past masculine singular	ماضی واحد مذکر
6	Past feminine singular	ماضی واحد مونث
7	Past masculine plural	ماضی جمع مذکر
8	Past feminine plural	ماضی جمع مونث
9	Habitual form	جاری
10	Non past third person singular	مضارع واحد غائب
11	Non past third person plural	مضارع جمع غائب
12	Non past second person singular	مضارع واحد حاضر
13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	مضارع جمع حاضر
14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	مضارع جمع حاضر
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	مضارع جمع حاضر
16	Non past first person singular	مضارع واحد متکلم
17	Non past first person plural	مضارع جمع متکلم
18	Command singular	امر واحد
19	Command plural honor level 1	امر جمع
20	Command plural honor level 2	امر جمع
21	Command plural honor level 3	امر جمع

22	Transitive	متعدى
23	Direct causative	متعدى / متعدى المتعدى
24	Indirect causative	متعدى المتعدى (تعديه)

4.2 Observations and Results

During analysis verbal affixes and their semantic functionalities were identified as discussed above. Verbs were then sorted according to affixations they support. Various observations have hence been made on Urdu verbs. These observations and results consequently deduced are covered in this section.

4.2.1 Common Inflectional affixes

Analysis show that each verb is inflected by the affixes corresponding to the first 21 labels (semantic functionalities) stated above. Suffixation of verbs is dependent on the vocalic characteristic of last alphabet of base verb. With respect to the ending alphabet verbs can be grouped as:

- Verbs ending with consonant alphabets (all alphabets except ا، و، ی، ے)
- Verbs ending with alphabet alif (ا)
- Verbs ending with alphabet vao (و)
- Verbs ending with alphabet choti-yeh (ی)
- Verbs ending with alphabet bari-yeh (ے)

The remaining section describes the characteristics of verbs in individual groups.

4.2.1.1 Behavior of verbs ending with consonant alphabets

Majority of verbs fall in this group. A complete list of these verbs is given in appendix A. These verbs show identical behavior for all the 21 functionalities. The following description for the verb لک depicts this behavior.

No.	Tags	Surface Strings	Affixes
1	Root	لک	-
2	Infinitive singular	لکھا	_نا
3	Infinitive plural	لکھنے	_نے
4	Infinitive feminine	لکھنی	_نی
5	Past masculine singular	لکھا	_ا
6	Past feminine singular	لکھی	_ئی
7	Past masculine plural	لکھے	_ے
8	Past feminine plural	لکھیں	_ئین ¹⁰
9	Habitual form	لکھتا، لکھتے، لکھتی، لکھتیں	+ consonant past tense affixes ¹¹
10	Non past third person singular	لکھے	_ے
11	Non past third person plural	لکھیں	_ئین ¹²
12	Non past second person singular	لکھے	_ے
13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	لکھو	_و
14	Non second person plural honor level 2	لکھیں	_ئین
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	لکھیے	_ئے
16	Non past first person singular	لکھوں	_ون
17	Non past first person plural	لکھیں	_ئین

¹⁰ This affix (No. 8) is orthographically similar to four other affixes (No. 11, 14, 17 and 20). But the pronunciation of this affix differs (i.e. sound of ڻ and ڻ) from the rest (sound of ے and ے) (see discussion in Hussain, 2004). Thus this affix shows a homographic variation with respect to others.

¹¹ I use the term consonant past tense affixes for the following affixes: ا_, ئ_, ے_, و_ and ئين_.

¹² Affixes (No. 11, 14, 17 and 20) are homophonous affixes since these are identical in sound but not in sense.

18	Command singular	ک	-
19	Command plural honor level 1	کھو	و
20	Command plural honor level 2	کھیں	یں
21	Command plural honor level 3	کھیے	یے

4.2.1.2 Behavior of verbs ending with alif and vao

A large number of verbs fall in this group. It has been seen verbs ending with *alif* and *vao* show identical behavior for all the 21 functionalities. Complete lists of verbs ending with *alif* and *vao* are given in appendix B. The following description for the verb کا depicts this common behavior.

No.	Tags	Surface Strings	Affixes
1	Root	کا	-
2	Infinitive singular	کھانا	نا
3	Infinitive plural	کھائے	ئے
4	Infinitive feminine	کھانی	ئی
5	Past masculine singular	کھایا	ئی + ا
6	Past feminine singular	کھائی	ئء + ئی
7	Past masculine plural	کھائے	ئء + ئے
8	Past feminine plural	کھائیں	ئء + ئیں
9	Habitual form	کھاتا، کھاتے، کھاتی، کھاتیں	+ consonant past tense affixes ت
10	Non past third person singular	کھا	ئء + _
11	Non past third person plural	کھائیں	ئء + ئیں
12	Non past second person singular	کھا	ئء + _

13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	کھاڑ	-ءو-۱۳-
14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	کھائیں	-ء+ین
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	کھائیے	-ء+_یے
16	Non past first person singular	کھاؤں	-ء+ون
17	Non past first person plural	کھائیں	-ء+_ین
18	Command singular	کھا	-
19	Command plural honor level 1	کھاڑ	-ءو+
20	Command plural honor level 2	کھائیں	-ء+ین
21	Command plural honor level 3	کھائیے	-ء+_یے

4.2.1.3 Behavior of verbs ending with choti-yeh

There are only three verbs that end with the letter *choti-yeh*. Also these verbs do not show identical behavior for all the 21 functionalities. Their behavior is given below.

No.	Tags	Surface Strings	Affixes
1	Root	پ	-
2	Infinitive singular	پینا	سینا نا
3	Infinitive plural	پینے	سینے ذ
4	Infinitive feminine	پینی	سینی ذنی
5	Past masculine singular	پیا	سیا ا
6	Past feminine singular	پی	سی سی
7	Past masculine plural	پیے	سیے ے
8	Past feminine plural	پیں	سین وں
9	Habitual form	پیتا، پیتے، پیتی، جیتا، جیتے، جیتی، جیتیں	ت + consonant past tense affixes

¹³ Although the affix is stated to be ئ + و, however for correct orthographical representation one needs to type a single Unicode character ؒ (SHIFT^B) instead of typing two separate Unicode characters ئ and و (SHIFT^N and s). For more information on behavior of *hamza* see discussion in Hussain, 2004.

10	Non past third person singular	پیے	جیے	سے	-
11	Non past third person plural	پیئں / پئیں	جیئں / جئیں	سیئں / سئیں	-یں / -یں + -یں delete
12	Non past second person singular	پیے	جیے	سے	-
13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	پیو	جیو	سیو	-و
14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	پیئں / پئیں	جیئں / جئیں	سیئں / سئیں	-یں / -یں + -یں delete
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	پسیھے	جیھے	سیھے	no common affix
16	Non past first person singular	پیوں	جیوں	سیوں	-ون
17	Non past first person plural	پیئں / پئیں	جیئں / جئیں	سیئں / سئیں	-یں / -یں + -یں delete
18	Command singular	پ	ج	سی	-
19	Command plural honor level 1	پیو	جیو	سیو	-و
20	Command plural honor level 2	پیئں / پئیں	جیئں / جئیں	سیئں / سئیں	-یں / -یں + -یں delete
21	Command plural honor level 3	پسیھے	جیھے	سیھے	no common affix

4.2.1.4 Behavior of verbs ending with bari-yeh

There are only two verbs that end with the letter *buri-yeh*. These two verbs show identical behavior for the 21 functionalities. Their behavior is given below.

No.	Tags	Surface Strings	Affixes
1	Root	دے	-

2	Infinitive singular	دینا ^{۱۴}	لینا	نا
3	Infinitive plural	دینے	لینے	ذ
4	Infinitive feminine	دینی	لینی	نی
5	Past masculine singular	دیا	لیا	+ ا + ے delete
6	Past feminine singular	دی	لی	+ ی + ے delete
7	Past masculine plural	دیے	لیے	+ ے + ی + ے delete
8	Past feminine plural	دین	لین	+ بین + ے delete
9	Habitual form	دیتا، دیتے، دیتی، دیتین	لیتا، لیتے، لیتی، لیتین	+ ت past tense affixes
10	Non past third person singular	دے	لے	-
11	Non past third person plural	دین	لین	ں
12	Non past second person singular	دے	لے	-
13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	دو	لو	+ و + ے delete
14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	دین	لین	ں
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	دیجیے	لیجیے	+ ے + جی + ے delete
16	Non past first person singular	دون	لوں	+ ون + ے delete
17	Non past first person plural	دین	لین	ں
18	Command singular	دے	لے	-
19	Command plural honor level 1	دو	لو	+ و + ے delete
20	Command plural honor level 2	دین	لین	ں
21	Command plural honor level 3	دیجیے	لیجیے	+ ے + جی + ے delete

¹⁴ The correct morphological rule is a simple concatenation of bari yeh ending verbs with affixes that start with consonants (نا، نی، نے، ت). But due to a limitation of (or error in) Unicode standardization character bari yeh cannot occur as a non-separator. Thus I am forced to type letter choti yeh at start and middle of ligatures even when I intend to use letter bari yeh.

4.2.1.5 Irregular Verbs

There are three exceptions to the general rule narrated above.

No.	Tags		Surface Strings	Affixes
1	Root		ک جا ہو	-
2	Infinitive singular	کرنا	جانا ہونا	_نا
3	Infinitive plural	کرنے	جانے ہونے	_نے
4	Infinitive feminine	کرنی	جانی ہونی	_نی
5	Past masculine singular	کیا	گیا ہوا	Exception
6	Past feminine singular	کی	گئی ہوئی	_do_
7	Past masculine plural	کیے	گئے ہوئے	_do_
8	Past feminine plural	کیں	گئیں ہوئیں	_do_
9	Habitual form	کرتا، کرتے، کرتی، کرتیں	جاتا، جاتے، جاتی، جاتیں ہوتا، ہوتے، ہوتی، ہوتیں	+ت consonant past tense affixes
10	Non past third person singular	کرے	جائے ہو	Exception
11	Non past third person plural	کریں	جائیں ہوں	_do_
12	Non past second person singular	کرے	جائے ہو	_do_
13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	کرو	جاو ہو	_do_
14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	کریں	جائیں ہوں	_do_
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	کریے، کیھیے	جائیے ہوئیے	_do_
16	Non past first person singular	کروں	جاوں ^{۱۵} ہوں	_do_
17	Non past first person plural	کریں	جائیں ہوں	_do_
18	Command singular	کر	جا ہو	-
19	Command plural honor level 1	کرو	جاو ہو	Exception

¹⁵ This entry i.e. No. 16 (nasalized /u/ vowel) differs in pronunciation from the entries No. 11, 14, 17 and 20 (nasalized /o/ vowel). Thus it is a homograph of others.

20	Command plural honor level 2	کریں	جائیں	ہوں	_do_
21	Command plural honor level 3	کریے، کیجیے	جائیے	ہوئیے	_do_

4.2.1.6 Linguistic Analysis

It is clear from above discussions that there is a universal concatenation rule for the affixes (none, ن، ف، ذ، ت) that start with non-vocalic letters (No.1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 19).

Variation arises for affixes that start with letters representing vocalic sounds (ا، و، ی، ۲).

In the two irregular verbs (ک، جا) given in previous section morphological phenomenon of “suppletion” can be identified in the following conversions.

ک + Past masculine singular → کیا

ک + Past feminine singular → کی

ک + Past masculine plural → کیے

ک + Past feminine plural → کیں

جا + Past masculine singular → جایا

جا + Past feminine singular → جئی

جا + Past masculine plural → جائے

جا + Past feminine plural → جائیں

Dissimilarities between verbs that end with consonants and those that end with vowels (especially *alif* and *vao*) give birth to allomorphs. The table below shows allomorphs hence identified.

No.	Tags	Allomorphs
5	Past masculine singular	ا_ _یا
6	Past feminine singular	ئ_ ئے_

7	Past masculine plural	ـےـ	ـئـ
8	Past feminine plural	ـیںـ	ـئیںـ
10	Non past third person singular	ـےـ	ـئـ
11	Non past third person plural	ـیںـ	ـئیںـ
12	Non past second person singular	ـےـ	ـئـ
13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	ـوـ	ـؤـ
14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	ـیںـ	ـئیںـ
15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	ـےـ	ـئےـ
16	Non past first person singular	ـوـ	ـؤـ
17	Non past first person plural	ـیںـ	ـئیںـ
19	Command plural honor level 1	ـوـ	ـؤـ
20	Command plural honor level 2	ـیںـ	ـئیںـ
21	Command plural honor level 3	ـےـ	ـئےـ

4.2.1.7 Rules

Since majority of verbs end with consonant letters I take their behavior as standard. Their semantic functionalities given by labels 1-21 require simple affixation (concatenation).

There are only five verbs that end either with letter *choti-yeh* or *bari-yeh*. For this reason variations (for vocalic affixes) shown by these verbs can be taken as exceptions. However we need to explain the productive behavior shown by verbs that end with either letter *alif* or *vao*.

The orthographic rule that depicts this behavior is as follows. We insert a *hamza* (ء) before the vocalic affixes that start with *vao*, *choti-yeh* or *bari-yeh* (i.e. affixes ـیـ, ـےـ, ـیںـ, ـوـ, ـؤـ) (see discussion in Hussain, 2004 for behavior of *hamza* in Urdu text).

On the other hand we insert *choti yeh* (ـیـ) before the affix that start with *alif* (i.e. past

masculine singular affix $_l$). These two parallel rules are presented below. Phonological base of these rules have however not been studied.

[..] \rightarrow ء / [ا] [و] [ي] [س] [ه] [و] [ي] [س] [ه] .#.

[..] \rightarrow ا / [ا] [و] [ي] .#.

4.2.2 Transitive and Causative affixes

As introduced in section 4.1.2 verbs can be classified as transitive, direct causative and indirect causative (labels 22-24). Analysis show that not all verbs are inflected by affixes corresponding to these semantic functions. For this reason lexical gabs (absence of inflected form) can be seen against many root entries.

Here again verbs in general can be grouped with respect to the ending alphabet. The groups are as follows.

- Verbs ending with consonant alphabets (all alphabets except ه، ي، س)
- Verbs ending with vowel alphabets (ا، و، ي، ه)

This section describes transitive, direct causative and indirect causative affixes with respect to these groups.

4.2.2.1 Transitivity via vowel lengthening

Intransitive verbs can be converted to transitive verbs by root strengthening and roots are strengthened by vowel lengthening (section 2.1.5). That is a short vowel is changed to a long vowel to indicate transitivity.

Usually short vowels are represented in Urdu orthography via optional markers called *aerabs* (vowel markers). These *aerabs* are generally omitted in continuous text. However long vowels are indicated explicitly by the letters *alif*, *vao*, *choti yeh* and *bari yeh*. For

this reason vowel lengthening appears in text as insertion of a vocalic alphabet (*alif*, *vao*, *choti yeh* or *bari yeh*) “within” a verb.

In total 57 (out of 641) root verbs use vowel lengthening to form transitive verbs. Since in my analysis I have not distinguished root verbs as transitive or intransitive, it is difficult to say what percentage of intransitive verbs allow root strengthening. However it is obvious that root strengthening is not a very productive feature in the Urdu verbs.

It has been observed that root strengthening only occurs with verbs that end with consonant alphabets. The following are the four affixes that are used to strengthen roots.

- Affix ل
- Affix و
- Affix ی
- Affix ن

Below is the list of verbs that use these affixations.

4.2.2.1.1 Affix ل

This affix occurs in the following words.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	ابل	ابال
2	ابھر	ابھار
3	اتر	اتار
4	اچھل	اچھال
5	اکھڑ	اکھاڑ
6	بندھر	باندھر
7	بٹ	بانٹ

8	بگر	بگار
9	پل	پال
10	پچھر	پچھار
11	تھم	تھام
12	جھڑ	جھاڑ
13	چھپ	چھاپ
14	چھن	چھان
15	چھٹ	چھانٹ
16	سدھر	سدھار
17	سنہل	سنہال
18	سنور	سنوار
19	کٹ	کاٹ
20	کھنگل	کھنگال
21	گر	گاڑ
22	گرگر	گگار
23	لد	لاڈ
24	مر	مار
25	نپ	ناپ
26	نکل	نکال
27	نکھر	نکھار
28	ٹل	ٹال
29	ٹنگ	ٹانگ
30	ٹھن	ٹھان
31	ڈھل	ڈھال
32	ڈھک	ڈھانک

4.2.2.1.2 Affix و

This affix occurs in the following words.

Serial No. Root Verb Verb after affixation

1	بھن	بھون
2	چس	چوس
3	رک	روک
4	رند	روند
5	کھل	کھول
6	کھنچ	کھینچ
7	لٹ	لوٹ
8	نچڑ	نچوڑ
9	نج	نوج
10	ٹھس	ٹھونس

4.2.2.1.3 Affix _ی_

This affix occurs in the following words.

Serial No. Root Verb Verb after affixation

1	چر	چیر
2	گھست	گھسیٹ

4.2.2.1.4 Affix _ئے_

This affix occurs in the following words.

Serial No. Root Verb Verb after affixation

1	ادھر	ادھیڑ
2	اکھر	اکھیڑ
3	بکھر	بکھیڑ
4	پھر	پھیڑ
5	چھد	چھید
6	دکھ	دیکھ

7	سکر	سکیر
8	سمٹ	سمیٹ
9	گھر	گھیر
10	لپٹ	لپیٹ
11	لتهڑ	لتهیر
12	مٹ	میٹ
13	نبڑ	نبیر

4.2.2.1.5 Exceptions

There is one exception to the rules stated above.

Serial No, Root Verb Transitive form

1	سل	سی
---	----	----

4.2.2.1.6 Further Rules

The transitive verbs formed by the four ways discussed above can be concatenated with the affixes corresponding to the first 21 labels (semantic functionalities) stated in section 4.1.2. All the new transitive verbs so formed end with consonants. It is for this reason that their behavior is similar to the (consonant ending) verbs discussed in section 4.2.1.1.

Affixation for the exceptional case of سی (which ends with a vowel *choti yeh*) has been shown in section 4.2.1.3 (behavior of verbs ending with *choti yeh*).

4.2.2.2 Transitivity / direct causativity via suffixation

There are four ways to form transitive / direct causative verbs by suffixation.

- Adding suffix |_
- Deleting long vowel and adding suffix |_
- Deleting ending vowel and adding suffix _

- Deleting long vowel (if present) and adding suffix و_

Although transitivity / direct causativeness through suffixation can be termed as a recognizable semantic functionality, majority root verbs have null entries against their respective direct causative forms. Out of these four methods listed above only the first can be termed as productive (147 roots verbs). Below is the list of verbs that use these rules.

4.2.2.2.1 Adding suffix |_

This affix occurs in the following consonant ending verbs.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	اتر	اترا
2	اچک	اچكا
3	الجه	الجها
4	انه	انها
5	اڑ	اڑا
6	نج	بجا
7	بجه	بجها
8	چ	بچا
9	بچہ	بچها
10	برس	برسا
11	بس	بسا
12	سر	سرسا
13	بلک	بلكا
14	بن	بنا
15	بول	بولا
16	بڑہ	بڑھا
17	بھ	بھا
18	بھر	بھرا

Serial No. Root Verb Verb after affixation

1	اتر	اترا
2	اچک	اچكا
3	الجه	الجها
4	انه	انها
5	اڑ	اڑا
6	نج	بجا
7	بجه	بجها
8	چ	بچا
9	بچہ	بچها
10	برس	برسا
11	بس	بسا
12	سر	سرسا
13	بلک	بلكا
14	بن	بنا
15	بول	بولا
16	بڑہ	بڑھا
17	بھ	بھا
18	بھر	بھرا

19	بھلس	بھلسا
20	بھن	بھنا
21	بھنک	بھنکا
22	بھونک	بھونکا
23	بھٹک	بھٹکا
24	بھڑ	بھڑا
25	بھڑک	بھڑکا
26	بھ	بھا
27	بھک	بھکا
28	بھل	بھلا
29	بچک	پچکا
30	بچ	پرچا
31	پرکھ	پرکھا
32	پس	پسا
33	پک	پکا
34	پکر	پکرا
35	پگ	پگا
36	پگل	پگلا
37	پت	پٹا
38	پڑھ	پڑھا
39	پھر	پھرا
40	پھسل	پھسلا
41	پھل	پھلا
42	پھنس	پھنسا
43	پھیل	پھیلا
44	پن	پھنا
45	پنچ	پھنچا
46	پیٹھ	پیٹھا
47	تپ	تپا

48	چ	چا
49	ترپ	ترپا
50	تن	تنا
51	تڑپ	تڑپا
52	تهک	تهکا
53	تهم	تهما
54	جل	جلا
55	جم	جما
56	جن	جنا
57	جهپڑ	جهپڑا
58	جهک	جهکا
59	جهڑپ	جهڑپا
60	جیت	جیتا
61	جب	چبا
62	چبہ	چبها
63	چپک	چپکا
64	چر	چرا
65	چر	چرا
66	چس	چسا
67	چک	چکا
68	چکہ	چکہا
69	چگ	چگا
70	چل	چلا
71	چمک	چمکا
72	چمٹ	چمٹا
73	چونک	چونکا
74	چٹ	چٹا
75	چخ	چخنا
76	چٹک	چٹکا

77	چڙ	چڙا
78	چڙه	چڙها
79	چھپ	چھپا
80	چھپ	چھپا
81	چھلک	چھلکا
82	چھٹ	چھٹا
83	چھنک	چھنکا
84	چڙ	چڙا
85	چڪ	چڪا
86	دور	دورا
87	دهمك	دهمڪا
88	دٻل	دٻلا
89	رچ	رچا
90	رڪه	رڪها
91	سرڪ	سرڪا
92	سل	سلا
93	سلجه	سلجهما
94	سلگ	سلگا
95	سن	سنا
96	ست	ستا
97	سر	سردا
98	سم	سمها
99	کتر	کترا
100	کس	کسا
101	کلپ	کلپا
102	کھس	کھسا
103	کھسڪ	کھسڪا
104	کھنڪ	کھنڪا
105	کھڙڪ	کھڙڪا

106	گ	گرا
107	گل	گلا
108	گم	گما
109	گن	گنا
110	گھر	گھرا
111	گھس	گھسا
112	گھل	گھلا
113	گھٹ	گھٹا
114	لپک	لپکا
115	لپٹ	لپٹا
116	لچک	لچکا
117	لک	لکا
118	لکھ	لکھا
119	لگ	لگا
120	لندھ	لندھا
121	لوٹ	لوٹا
122	لٹ	لٹا
123	لٹک	لٹکا
124	لڑ	لڑا
125	لہک	لہکا
126	مٹ	مٹا
127	مٹک	مٹکا
128	نبٹ	نبٹا
129	نبھ	نبھا
130	ناج	ناچا
131	نگل	نگلا
132	نمٹ	نمٹا
133	ٹپ	ٹپا
134	ٹپک	ٹپکا

135	ڻڪ	ڻڪا
136	ڻل	ڻلا
137	ڻنگ	ڻنگا
138	ڻهنڪ	ڻهنڪا
139	ڻهڙهر	ڻهڙهرَا
140	ڻهير	ڻهيرَا
141	ڻهيل	ڻهيلَا
142	ڏڀٿ	ڏڀٿا
143	ڏر	ڏرا
144	ٻل	ٻلا
145	ٻنس	ٻنسا
146	ٻسٽ	ٻسٽا
147	ٻڙڪ	ٻڙڪا

4.2.2.2.2 Deleting long vowel and adding suffix |_

This rule occurs in the following consonant ending verbs.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	ٻهاڳ	ٻهاڳا
2	ٻھول	ٻھلا
3	ٿوڙ	ٿرا
4	جاڳ	جاڳا
5	جهول	جهلا
6	ديکه	دکها
7	سيڪه	سکها
8	گھوم	گھما

4.2.2.2.3 Deleting ending vowel and adding suffix لا_

This rule occurs in the following vowel ending verbs.

Serial No. Root Verb Verb after affixation

1	کما	کملا
2	کھجا	کھجلا
3	کھا	کھلا
4	نہما	نہلا
5	دھو	دھلا
6	رو	رلا
7	سو	سلا
8	پی	پلا
9	دے	دلا

4.2.2.4 Deleting long vowel (if present) and adding suffix و

This exceptional rule occurs in the following verbs.

Serial No. Root Verb Verb after affixation

1	بھیگ	بھگو
2	چھو	چھو
3	سماء	سمو
4	ڈوب	ڈبو

4.2.2.5 Exceptions

There are two exceptions to the rules stated above.

Serial No, Root Verb Direct causative form

1	که	کھلا
2	جت	جتلہ

4.2.2.6 Further Rules

The transitive / direct causative verbs formed by the four ways discussed above can be concatenated with the affixes corresponding to the first 21 labels (semantic functionalities) stated in section 4.1.2. All the new verbs so formed end with either *alif* or *vao*. It is for this reason that their behavior is similar to the (*alif* and *vao* ending) verbs discussed in section 4.2.1.2.

4.2.2.3 Indirect Causative

There are three ways to form indirect causative verbs.

- Adding suffix وا
- Deleting long vowel and adding suffix وا
- Deleting ending vowel and adding suffix لوا

4.2.2.3.1 Adding suffix وا

This affix occurs in the following consonant ending verbs.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	اتر	اتروا
2	اٹھ	اٹھوا
3	بک	بکوا
4	بندھ	بندھوا
5	بن	بنوا
6	بھن	بھنوا
7	بھڑ	بھڑوا
8	پرکھ	پرکھوا
9	پکر	پکروا
10	پٹ	پٹوا
11	پڑھ	پڑھوا

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	اتر	اتروا
2	اٹھ	اٹھوا
3	بک	بکوا
4	بندھ	بندھوا
5	بن	بنوا
6	بھن	بھنوا
7	بھڑ	بھڑوا
8	پرکھ	پرکھوا
9	پکر	پکروا
10	پٹ	پٹوا
11	پڑھ	پڑھوا

12	پہل	پہلووا
13	پہنس	پہنسوا
14	پہنک	پہنکوا
15	پن	پہنوا
16	ترش	ترشوا
17	تل	تلوا
18	تهک	تهکوا
19	جت	جتوا
20	جل	جلوا
21	جن	جنوا
22	جهٹک	جهٹکوا
23	جهڑ	جهڑوا
24	جیت	جیتووا
25	چب	چبوا
26	چپک	چپکوا
27	چر	چروا
28	چر	چروا
29	چس	چسووا
30	چل	چلوا
31	چڑھ	چڑھوا
32	چهن	چھنوا
33	چھٹ	چھٹوا
34	چھڑک	چھڑکوا
35	چھڑ	چھڑوا
36	رک	رکوا
37	رکھ	رکھوا
38	رند	رندوا
39	سل	سلوا
40	سن	سنوا

41	کتر	کترووا
42	کس	کسووا
43	ک	کنوا
44	کھد	کھدوا
45	کھل	کھلوا
46	گر	گروا
47	گر	گروا
48	گھل	گھلوا
49	گھٹ	گھشاوا
50	لکھ	لکھوا
51	لٹ	لٹوا
52	مر	مراوا
53	منڈھر	منڈھوا
54	مٹ	مٹوا
55	مڑ	مڑوا
56	ٹک	ٹکوا
57	ٹھس	ٹھسوا
58	ٹھک	ٹھکوا
59	ٹھک	ٹھگوا
60	ٹھمک	ٹھمکوا
61	ٹھل	ٹھلوا
62	ڈھل	ڈھلوا

4.2.2.3.2 Deleting long vowel and adding suffix وا

This affix occurs in the following consonant ending verbs.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	بھیج	بھجاوا
2	تول	تلوا

3	توڙ	تزووا
4	جهول	جهلوا
5	چيخ	چخوا
6	چهينك	چهنکوا
7	ڏھونڏ	ڏھنڏدوا
8	ناچ	نچوا

4.2.2.3.3 Deleting ending vowel and adding suffix لوا

This affix occurs in the following vowel ending verbs.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	کها	کھلوا
2	نهما	نھلوا
3	دھو	دھلوا
4	رو	رلوا
5	پي	پلوا
6	دے	دلوا

4.2.2.3.4 Exceptions

There are three exceptions to the rules stated above.

Serial No,	Root Verb	Verb after affixation
1	که	کھلوا
2	بلا	بلوا
3	چرا	چروا

4.2.2.3.5 Further Rules

The indirect causative verbs formed by the three ways discussed above can be concatenated with the affixes corresponding to the first 21 labels (semantic

functionalities) stated in section 4.1.2. All the new verbs so formed end with *alif*. It is for this reason that their behavior is similar to the (*alif* and *vao* ending) verbs discussed in section 4.2.1.2.

4.2.2.4 Further observations

It is interesting to compare transitive verbs formed by vowel lengthening (section 4.2.2.1) with those formed by suffixation (section 4.2.2.2). Most verbs (97.6%) take either vowel lengthening affixes or suffixes or have lexical gabs against both entries. In other words vowel lengthening and suffixation are almost always mutually exclusive. However given below are the sixteen cases where this mutual exclusion does not hold.

Root Verbs	Transitive form (vowel lengthening)	Transitive / direct causative form (suffixation)	Indirect causative form
اتر	اتار	اترا	اتروا
بهن	بهون	بهنا	بهنوا
پھر	پھیر	پھرا	
تھم	تھام	تھما	
چر	چير	چرا	چروا
چس	چوس	چسا	چسووا
چھپ	چھاپ	چھا	
دکھ	دیکھ	دکھا	
سل	سی	سلا	سلوا
کٹ	کاٹ	کٹا	کووا
گھر	گھیر	گھرا	
لپٹ	لپیٹ	لپٹا	
لٹ	لوٹ	لٹا	لٹوا
مٹ	میٹ	منٹا	منٹوا
ٹل	ٹال	ٹلا	
ٹنگ	ٹانگ	ٹنگا	

In these cases the semantic difference between transitive form formed by vowel lengthening and the one formed by suffixation is recognizable. Also they usually cannot be used in place of each other.

4.2.3 Other Affixes

This section discusses less productive affixes.

4.2.3.1 Variation of accent

Speaker variation has also given rise to few allomorphs. The following are the three words where variation occurs by affix لا.

Serial No.	Root Verb	Allomorphs	
		Form 1	Form 2
1	دیکھ	دکھا	دکھلا
2	سیکھ	سکھا	سکھلا
3	بتا	بنا	بتلا

Another variation in accent can be seen as the affix يو. This affix is speaker variation of for the affix و (Non past second person honor level 1 and Command plural honor level 1). Its allomorphic forms with respect to ending letter are given below.

<i>Consonant ending verbs</i>		-يُو
<i>Verbs ending with alif or vao</i>		-ئيُو
<i>Verbs ending with choti yeh</i>	پي	-جيو
	جي	-
	سي	-جيو
<i>Verbs ending with bari yeh</i>	دے	-يُجو + <u>ـ</u> delete
	لے	-يُجيو + <u>ـ</u> delete
<i>Irregular Verbs</i>	کر	-يُو
	جا	-ئيُو
	ہو	-يُو

4.2.3.2 Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes vary in productivity. Details of three (comparatively) productive affixes are given below. However most of the derivational affixes are used by less than 10 verbs. These less productive affixes have not been further discussed.

4.2.3.2.1 Affix -بٹ

This is the only productive derivational affix. It converts a verb to a (feminine) noun. The following 47 verbs take this suffix.

بججا بللا بنهنها پلپا پشنا ٿڀا پهرا پنهنها ننتنا تهر تهر اته لهلا جهر جهر اچپا چرچا چرچا جهر جهر اچپا
چپها دندنا سرسا سنسنا ککتا کرکرا کھر کھرا گدگا گرگرا گنگنا لخاخا لهدنا ٿئرا ٿمٹما نهنها ڏبدبا ڏگگا بنهنها
خر خاخنا نتنا

کھلا کھسکا مٹک سکر سلگ چپک کھولا

4.2.3.2.2 Affix -وانی

All the root verbs that allow indirect causative affixation can take this derivational affix to form nouns (*ism -e-maevza*). These nouns are formed by adding ئي to the indirect causative verbs as discussed in section 4.2.2.3.

4.2.3.2.3 Affix -ائی

The following are the 17 verbs that take the derivational affix -ائی. This affix converts a verb to a noun.

رس ره ڏڻ ڏڪ اتر بخش پیٹ کھنچ چھپ چڑھ سن بھر لڑ کھپ پڑھ لکھ سل

4.3 The unanswered questions

In this chapter verbal variations have been explained. As a conclusion few unexplained behaviors depicted by verbs are presented here. The following are some of the unanswered questions.

Question: Why are there lexical gaps against entries for transitivization and causativization (section 4.2.2)?

Question: Does productivity shown by the data presented in section 4.2.2 indicate that originally transitive verbs were formed by vowel lengthening however now suffixation is a productive way to form transitive verbs? If this is true, then how can we explain the data given in 4.2.2.4 and the recognizable difference they demonstrate?

Or do the cases given in 4.2.2.4 suggest that transitivization differs from direct causativization? And transitivization and direct causativization affixes are separate morphemes (with separate semantic functionalities) rather than being allomorphs. With this explanation we can say¹⁶:

Intransitive form	Transitive form	Direct causative form	Indirect causative form
دکھ	دیکھ	دکھا	
سل	سی	سلا	سلوا
-	کہا	کھلا	کھلوا

But if transitivity and direct causativity are indeed different with different semantic meanings, then why 97.6% verbs show mutual exclusion between transitive and direct causative affixes.

¹⁶ The lexicon file ‘combine.txt’, which implements linguistic analysis, tags verbs in this way. This lexicon file is given with MORPH (executable file of the computational model)

Question: Does vowel lengthening (section 4.2.2.1) indicate presence of interdigitation (vowel-consonant template) in Urdu verbs?

Question: Do the following 40 verbs indicate presence of reduplication in Urdu verbs?

بججا بلبا بہنہنا پلپا پٹپٹا پڑا پھر پھر اپنہنا تنتا تھر تھر اتھلہلا جھر جھر اچھا چھر چھر اچھٹا

چچھا دندنا سرسرا سنستا ککٹا کرکٹا کھٹکھٹا گدگدا گنگنا گنگنا لخاخا لمدھا ٹرٹر اٹمٹما ٹھٹھنا ڈبڈبا ڈگمگا بہنہنا

خر خرخنا ٹنٹنا

5 Nouns

Unlike verbs, nouns are not highly inflected in Urdu language. They also do not show regular behavior like verbs. Common nouns usually take number, gender, case and vocative affixes. Few nouns also accept evaluation and other derivational affixes.

This chapter presents affixation in common nouns. The next section states observations, results and rules extracted during analysis. In total 40 suffixes and 2 prefixes are discussed in this section. Homographs identified during analysis are presented in section 5.2. This chapter ends by exploring data that indicates potential presence of non-concatenative morphology in common nouns.

5.1 Observations and Results

The observations and results deduced during the analysis of common nouns are covered in this section. The normalized form for nouns is nominative masculine singular. Morphology of common nouns is given in the following sections.

5.1.1 Number affixes

Number is the “morphological category that expresses contrasts involving countable quantities” (Grady *et al.* 1997). In Urdu language this contrast consists of a two-way distinction between singular and plural forms. In Urdu another contrast arises due to case markers. To illustrate this contrast it has been presented in two separate sections. This section gives nominative plural affixes while section 5.1.3 discusses plural forms due to other cases.

5.1.1.1 Masculine Plural

Masculine roots only have two productive plural affix. The first affix usually occurs with masculine nominal base lexemes that end with either alif (ا) or goal hay (ہ). These affixes and its allomorphic variations are shown below.

Rule N-1.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Nominative masculine plural	← – delete last character and add ← –	مرغ, مجمع, مصرع لڑکا, افسانہ, چوڑہ

Rule N-2.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Masculine plural (nominative/ oblique)	-ان-	مالک, ممبر, لیدر

5.1.1.2 Feminine Plural

Feminine roots have more than one productive plural affix. These affixes and their allomorphic variations are show below.

Rule N-3.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Nominative feminine plural on feminine roots	یں – (default case) ئیں – (alif / vao ending words) ائیں – (goal-hay ending words) Delete last vowel (ے/و) and add یں – or یں_ءیں – depending on current last letter	شکایت, فوج, فصل دعا, تمنا فاختہ ماں, گانے

Rule N-4.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Nominative feminine plural on feminine roots ending with letter 'س'	-ان-	بکری, الائچی

Rule N-5.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Nominative feminine Plural on feminine roots ending with ئي 'ي' or ئي 'ي'	-ں	چوہیا, گریا

5.1.1.3 Other Plurals

Some plural affixation rules pertaining to words of mostly Arabic origin are presented below. These plurals have same form for all cases. These rules illustrate the impact of language of origin on Urdu plural affixation rules.

Rule N-6.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Plural (nominative/ oblique) (usually with Arabic roots)	-ات Delete last letter (ت / ه) and add ات	اخبار، اثر شکایت، آلہ

Although the preceding rule applies mostly to words of Arabic origin, there are a few exception e.g. کاغذ and بیکم.

Rule N-7.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Plural (nominative/ oblique)	-یات	غزل، فن

Rule N-8.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Plural (nominative/ oblique) (with Arabic roots)	-ین	سامع صارف فاتح

5.1.2 Gender affixes

In Urdu language every noun has a gender (masculine or feminine). In many cases the assignment of gender is arbitrary. However gender affixes can be followed by number (both nominative and oblique) and vocative affixes. The following sections include productive gender affixes that were found during analysis.

5.1.2.1 Masculine Affixes

Masculine roots only have one productive gender affix. Even for this affix it can be argued in some cases whether the masculine is made from feminine or the feminine from masculine. The affix is shown below.

Rule N-9.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Masculine	- delete last vowel and add -	مرغ پھرپھی، بل

The above rule can be followed by masculine nominative plural affix (rule N-1), masculine oblique singular / plural affix (rule N-16 and N-17), and masculine vocative singular / plural affix (rule N-21 and N-22).

5.1.2.2 Feminine Affixes

Feminine roots have more than one productive gender affix. These affixes and their allomorphic variations are show below.

Rule N-10.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Feminine	- (animate) delete last character and add ی	مینڈک، مرغ طوطا، لڑکا

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-4), oblique plural affix (rule N-17), and vocative plural affix (rule N-22).

Rule N-11.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Feminine	هـ	شاعر، والد

Depending probably on the language of origin this rule can be followed by either (1) plural affix (rule N-6); or (2) feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-3), oblique plural affix (rule N-17), and vocative plural affix (rule N-22).

Rule N-12.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Feminine (Animate)	يـ delete last character and add يـ	شیر، ملکہ باتھی، گران

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-4), oblique plural affix (rule N-17), and vocative plural affix (rule N-22).

Rule N-13.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Feminine (Animate)	يـ delete last character and add يـ	بندر کتا، چوہا

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-5), oblique plural affix (rule N-17), and vocative plural affix (rule N-22).

Rule N-14.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Feminine	نـ delete last vowel and add نـ	ناگ، سہاگ دھوبی، دلہا

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-3), oblique plural affix (rule N-17), and vocative plural affix (rule N-22).

Rule N-15.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Feminine	-انی	سید، سیدہ

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-4), oblique plural affix (rule N-17), and vocative plural affix (rule N-22).

5.1.3 Case and affixation

Case markers encode information about an elements grammatical role e.g. nominative case represents the grammatical role of subject (Grady *et al.* 1997). Among others the following cases are included in Urdu language.

1. Nominative (e.g. لکھا)
2. Ergative (e.g. لکھے)
3. Accusative (e.g. کو لکھے)
4. Instrumental (e.g. سے لکھے)

Due to change in cases noun affixation rules also change. The description below illustrates this change.

The following table shows the variation of lexeme ‘لکھا’ when it appears in the nominative case. The affixation rules for this lexeme in the nominative case can be seen in the preceding sections.

Table 5.1: Nominative number and gender variation of word *larka*

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	لکھا	لکھے

Feminine	لڑکی	لڑکیاں
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When the lexeme ‘لڑکا’ appears in the other three cases it varies as shown in the table below.

Table 5.2: Oblique number and gender variation of word *larka*

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	لڑکے	لڑکوں
Feminine	لڑکی	لڑکیوں

Thus in addition to number and gender affixes the change in case introduces the following new affixation.

Table 5.3: Affixation for Oblique forms

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	ـے	ـوں
Feminine	ـ	ـوں

The rules so deduced area given next.

Rule N-16.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Oblique masculine singular	ـے delete last character and add ـ	مرغ، مجمع، مصرع لڑکا، طوطا

Rule N-17.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Oblique plural	ـوں ـوں delete last vowel (ـهـ/ـاـ) and add ـوں	بھیکاری، ترکیب دنیا، دوا، آنسو لڑکا، طوطا

5.1.4 Evaluative affixes

Two kinds of evaluative affixes can be productively found in Urdu language Diminutive and Augmentative. Diminutive affixes indicate smallness while augmentative affixes indicate large size. These affixes and their allomorphic variations are shown below.

Rule N-18.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Diminutive	-ی delete last character and add ی	گھٹر, لکڑ, تھاں جوہنپڑہ, رسہ

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-4), and oblique plural affix (rule N-17).

Rule N-19.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Diminutive	۔-	تخت, پس, چمچ

The above rule can be followed by masculine nominative plural affix (rule N-1), and masculine oblique singular / plural affix (rule N-16 and N-17).

Rule N-20.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Augmentative	delete last character (ی) delete last character and add । -	پکڑی, ٹوپی پیالی, ٹوکری

The second part of above rule (delete last character and add । -) can be followed by masculine nominative plural affix (rule N-1), and masculine oblique singular / plural affix (rule N-16 and N-17).

5.1.5 Vocative affixes

The following rules shows vocative affixes with their allomorphic variation.

Rule N-21.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Masculine singular vocation	ـ Delete last vowel (ا/ا) and add ـ	مرغ لڑکا, طوطا

Rule N-22.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Nominative plural vocation	ـو ـف Delete last vowel (ـ/ا/ا) and add ـو	بھیکاری, انسان, لڑکی ہندو, آنسو لڑکا, فرشتہ

5.1.6 Noun to Adverb affixes

The only productive noun to adverb affix identified is ‘ـ’ as shown in the rule below.

Rule N-23.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adverb	ـ	ادب, جنوب, خصوص

5.1.7 Noun to Adjective affixes

The productive affixes that change a noun to an adjective with their allomorphic variations are given below. Further affixation from the so formed adjective has not been observed.

Rule N-24.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	ـی ـئی ـي Delete last character and add ـی	تبديل, جذبات, دربار, ادب ابدا, ہوا فلسفہ

Rule N-25.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	-اـ	پیاس, ٹھند

Rule N-26.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	-انـ	روح, جسم

Rule N-27.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	-نـ	جنون, چاند

Rule N-28.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	-هـ	ممكن, شکست

Rule N-29.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective (+masculine)	-دارـ	عزت, قرض

Rule N-30.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective / Noun	-يـ	افتتاح, شوق, شکر (a noun)
	-ئـيـ	فضا, ابتدأ

Rule N-31.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective / Noun	-انـ	ادیب, امیر, انگشت (a noun)

Rule N-32.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	-ائی	سچ، صحرا

Rule N-33.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective	-ین	شوق، اکابر، رنگ

There are two productive prefixes that change a noun to an adjective.

Rule N-34.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective: 'With' (it is usually equivalent to a prepositional / case phrase)	- ب	ظاہر، مشکل، خیریت

It is difficult to ascertain the change in meaning that this prefix brings. In general an equivalent phrase can be constituted to give the same meaning. Consider the examples below:

بخاریت = خیریت سے

بمشکل = مشکل سے

اظاہر = ظاہر میں

Also consider the phrases:

بطورِ خاص = خاص طور پر

بذریعہ قراندازی = قراندازی کے ذریعہ

Rule N-35.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Adjective: 'Negation'	- نے	قاعدہ، ادب

5.1.8 Noun to Noun affixes

The productive affixes that change semantic meaning of a noun with their allomorphic variation are given below.

Rule N-36.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (Name of a place)	-ستان	گل، قبر، خاک

Rule N-37.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (State, Feminine)	-ت-	ہلاک، فراغ

Depending probably on the language of origin this rule can be followed by either (1) plural affix (rule N-6); or (2) feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-3), and oblique plural affix (rule N-17).

Rule N-38.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (This may be a compound affix ی+ت)	-یت (consonant ending words)	آدم، باطن
	-ئیت (vowel ending words)	امرا، غذا

Depending probably on the language of origin this rule can be followed by either (1) plural affix (rule N-6); or (2) feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-3), and oblique plural affix (rule N-17).

Rule N-39.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (Name of field of study)	-یات	اخلاق، حیات، صوت، لسان

Rule N-40.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (Manner)	گـ-	آلود, فرزند

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-4), and oblique plural affix (rule N-17). A lot of words that take this affix also take affix ئـ, but the relation between these two affixes have not been ascertained.

Rule N-41.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (thing to person)	يـ	ڈاک, بھروسہ

Rule N-42.

Description	Affix and its allomorphic variation	Examples
Noun to Noun (person to name of the act this person performs)	یـ	نوك, ٹھیکدار, خطاط, قول

The above rule can be followed by feminine nominative plural affix (rule N-4), and oblique plural affix (rule N-17).

5.2 Homographs in Nouns

Presence of homographs can be noticed in the above rules. Thus some affixes have same orthography but different they represent different semantic functions. The table below shows homographs and their respective semantic functions.

Table: 5.4 Semantic Functions of Homographs

Serial No.	Homographs	Rule No.	Semantic Functions
1	یـ	N-10	Feminine
		N-24	Noun to Adjective

		N-18	Diminutive
		N-42	Noun to Noun (person to name of the act this person performs)
2	ـ	N-1	Nominative Masculine Plural
		3N-16	Oblique masculine singular
		N-21	Masculine singular vocation
3		N-9	Masculine
		N-20	Augmentative
		N-25	Noun to Adjective
4	ـن	N-8	Plural
		N-33	Noun to Adjective
5	ـنـ	N-12	Feminine
		N-27	Noun to Adjective
6	ـفـ	N-15	Feminine
		N-26	Noun to Adjective
7	ـهـ	N-31	Noun to Noun
		N-31	Noun to Adjective
8	ـ	N-11	Feminine
		N-28	Noun to Adjective
		N-19	Diminutive
9	ـيـ	N-30	Noun to Noun
			Noun to Adjective
10	ـيـاـتـ	N-13	Feminine
		N-41	Noun to Noun (thing to person)
11	ـيـاـتـ	N-7	Plural
		N-39	Noun to Noun (Name of a field of study)

5.3 Further Observations

Productivity indicates the presence of non-concatenative morphology in Urdu language. Productive affix patterns (interdigitation) have been identified that changes the semantic meaning of a noun. Even though these patterns are productive trying to identify the pattern and then trying to access the semantic change they convey is very difficult. I had to use a simple book on Arabic grammar (Saqib, 2004) to figure out the semantic meaning for most of these patterns. Though there are patterns (especially the plural ones like افعال) that are recognizable, but in general these words seem to be lexicalized. That is to say we probably have taken the vocabulary but not the morphology of these words from Arabic language. All the productive patterns with the words that take these patterns are listed in the noun appendix. A further detailed study on these patterns is required to re-evaluate the claim presented here.

6 Closed Class Words

The following categories of closed class words were analyzed. The bracketed numbers show the total number of words analyzed for each category.

- Prepositions (61),
- Auxiliaries (16),
- Conjunctions (44),
- Determiners (67),
- Pronouns (78), and
- Adverbs (64).

Results show that in Urdu language closed class verbs do not show any productive rule formation except one. The exception is formation of adverbs from nouns by the suffix \acute{L} .

This rule has already been mentioned in section 5.1.6. Complete list of closed class words analyzed are given in the appendix.

7 Computational Model

The computational model is an implementation of the linguistic analysis presented above. The name given to this model is MORPH. Developed in VC++ 6.0 as console application MORPH ignores all aerabs (optional vowel markers in Urdu text) given in any input file. It provides the following main functionalities.

1. Loader: The loader loads both the lexicon and the rules given by the user in a specified file format. Corresponding to the given information the loader produces a finite-state transducer having various paths from the start to the final state. As an output the total number of states and arcs of this transducer is printed on the screen. In case of error(s) in the input file format, compile time error(s) are reported in a new file named ‘error.txt’.
2. Morphological Analyzer: After the loader has executed successfully the user can provoke the analyzer by giving a set of words (surface strings such as ﴿ل﴾) in an input file and specifying an output file. The analyzer parses the surface level of the finite-state transducer for each given word and outputs the lexical strings (i.e. ﴿ل﴾+ Verb+Past+Masc+Sg) against the surface word. In case of unsuccessful parsing an error is reported.
3. Generator: Like the analyzer, the generator too requires successful execution of the loader. The user can provoke the generator by giving a set of (lexical) strings (e.g. ﴿ل﴾+ Verb+Past+Masc+Sg) in an input file and specifying an output file. The generator parses the lexical level of the finite-state transducer for each given string and outputs the words (surface strings i.e. ﴿ل﴾) against the given lexical string. Here again, in case of unsuccessful parsing an error is reported.

4. Enumerator: After loading the lexicon and the rules the user can provoke this functionality by giving a set of words (surface strings) in an input file and specifying an output file. For each word (e.g. لکھ) the enumerator first searches that word in the surface level of the finite-state transducer and find its corresponding lexical string (i.e. لکھ+ Verb+Past+Masc+Sg). It then extracts the base lexeme (i.e. لکھ) from the lexical string. Further, it parses the transducer and outputs all surface strings that can be formed from the base lexeme (i.e. لکھنا, لکھنے, لکھنی and لکھا etc.). In case of unsuccessful parsing an error is reported.

7.1 High Level Architecture

A high level architectural diagram of the system is shown below.

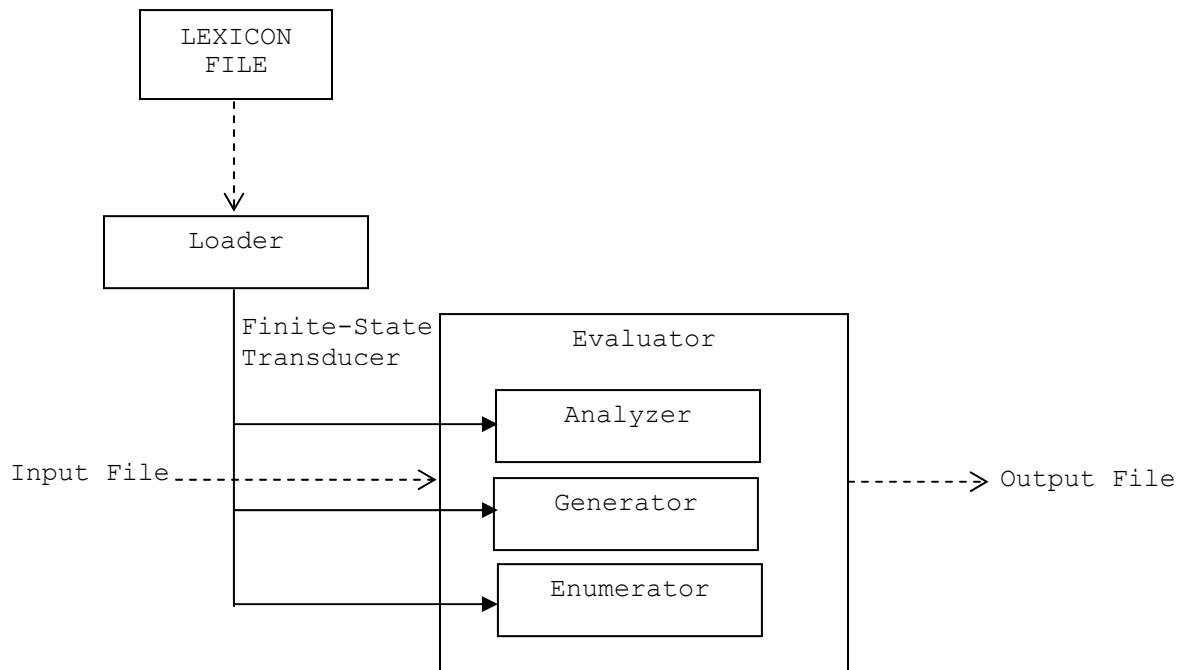


Figure 7.1: Main components of Computational Model MORPH

7.2 Lexicon file and the Loader

The rules and lexicon are implemented as finite-state transducers by the loader using the lexicon file. The lexicon file is a simple text file which contains list of lexemes and their corresponding affixes specified in a newly defined language format. This format is similar to the one used by Xerox's finite-state lexicon compiler **lexc**. Some of the reserved symbols (like semi colon and double forward slash etc.) used in this format have the same semantic meaning as in C++ language. This format (language) in the lexicon file has the following main features. The format is also shown in the sample file given further below. While the context free grammar (CFG) that this file uses is given in appendix D.

1. Lexicon file consists of a one or more parent continuation classes indicated by the keyword **ConcatClass** followed by the name of that class. A continuation class is the name of a state given by the user.
2. Every lexicon file needs to start with parent continuation class Root represented by the keywords **ConcatClass Root**. It marks the start state of the finite-state transducer to be compiled.
3. Each parent continuation class consists of zero or more statements. These statements are enclosed with in curly brackets i.e. {}.
4. Each statement ends with a semi colon (;).
5. Each statement consists of two parts, an optional *form* and *name(s)* of continuation class(s). Each statement indicates a path from the state represented by the parent continuation class (in which this statement is enclosed) to the state represented by name(s) of the continuation class(s) given in the statement.
6. The *form* part of the statement tells the lexical and surface forms of an arc.

7. While the *name* part of the statement specifies the next state. More than one next state can be given by writing the names of the continuation classes separated by comma(s) (,).
8. In a statement hash symbol (#) can be used instead of the continuation class name to indicate the final state i.e. the end of the path.
9. The *form* represents the mapping between the lexical and surface strings. It can be specified in any one the following three formats.
 - a. A lone word (e.g. $\text{ا}:\!$): Semantically it means that an arc is formed for each letter of the word. The lexical and the surface symbols are the same for these arcs and correspond to the letters of the word.
 - b. One or more tags (lexical form) and their corresponding surface string (e.g. $+Verb+Past+Masc+Sg::!$): Each tag starts with a plus sign (+) followed by a user defined tag name. A colon (:) is used as a marker to indicate that what follows is the *surface string*. The surface string can be any set of characters or it can be zero (0). The zero indicates a null character which is ignored during parsing. This form represents that an arc is formed for each tag. The lexical form for each arc corresponds to tags themselves. While the surface form of the arc corresponding to the last tag (the tag before the ‘:’ symbol) is the surface string specified by the user. The surface form of the remaining arcs is null (shown by zero).
 - c. A word (or part of a word) followed by zero or more tags and then corresponding the surface string (e.g. $\text{س} +Verb+Past+Masc+Sg::\text{ل}$): This form represents that an arc is formed for each letter of the word and each tag. The lexical form for each arc corresponds to the word’s letter and tags themselves. While the surface form of the arc corresponding to the last lexical form (i.e. the letter or the tag just before the ‘:’ symbol) is the

surface string specified by the user. The surface form of the remaining arcs is null (shown by zero).

10. Statements in which the *form* is absent (e.g. statements such as `vcons;`) semantically corresponds to forming an arc those both surface and lexical forms are null.
11. All comments (strings after two forward slashes i.e. ‘//’) and aerabs (optional vowel markers in Urdu text) are ignored.
12. In case of error(s) in the file format compile time error(s) are reported in a new file named ‘error.txt’.

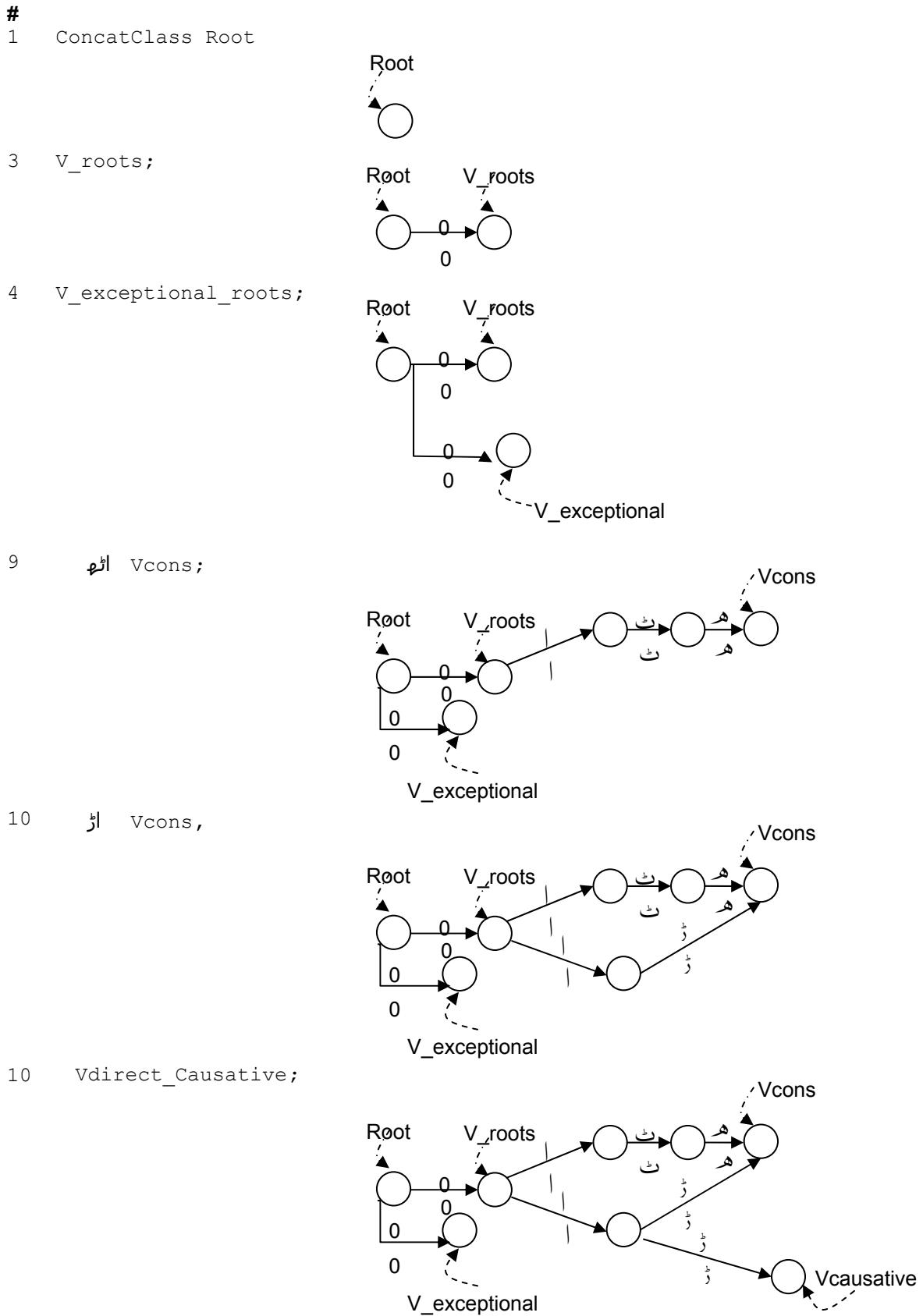
A sample (incomplete) file is shown below. The bold faced characters and words shown below mark reserved symbols and strings.

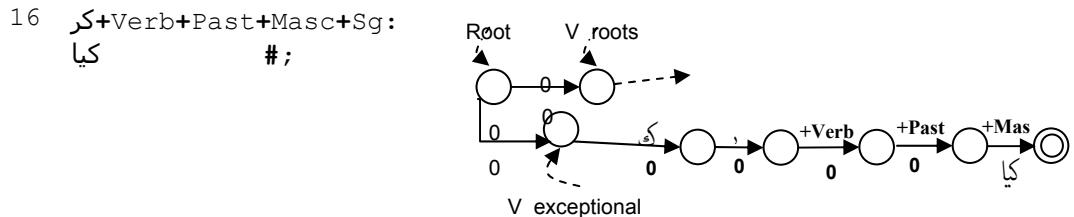
```

1   ConcatClass Root                                // feature # 2
2   {
3       V_roots;                                 // feature # 10
4       V_exceptional_roots;
5   }
6
7   ConcatClass V_roots                         // feature # 1
8   {
9       پا Vcons;                                // feature # 9-a and 5
10      کر Vcons, Vdirect_Causative;           // feature # 9-a and 7
11   }
12
13 ConcatClass V_exceptional_roots
14 {
15     //for کر
16     کر +Verb+Past+Masc+Sg: کیا: #;      // feature # 9-c and 8
17 }
```

Following explanation shows how finite-state transducer is step by step built given the above lexicon file.

Line	Statement	Transducer
------	-----------	------------





It can be noted from the above explanation that the loader creates a non-deterministic finite state transducer with lambda transitions. This transducer can be minimized to form a deterministic finite state transducer.

The text file ‘combined.txt’ (given with the executable program MORPH) is the lexicon file which implements morphological behavior of common nouns and verbs. Since closed class words do not show productive morphology, they have not been incorporated in this file. On loading, this file forms finite state transducer (implemented by a transition table) with 93479 states and 120012 arcs.

7.3 Sample run

This section pictorially shows how to run different modules of this program. At the start of the program the following screen appears.

```
Enter one of the following commands:
load fileName <txt file having lexicon>
analyze fileName1 fileName2
generate fileName1 fileName2
enumerate fileName1 fileName2
exit

MORPH >>_
```

Figure 7.2: Start screen of the program

In the next figure the user enters the load command followed by the lexicon file name. The system responds correspondingly.

```
Enter one of the following commands:  
load fileName <txt file having lexicon>  
analyze fileName1 fileName2  
generate fileName1 fileName2  
enumerate fileName1 fileName2  
exit  
  
MORPH >>load combined.txt  
Tranducer loaded  
Total states = 93479  
Total arcs = 120012  
MORPH >>_
```

Figure 7.3: Screen after execution of the loader

The following screen shot shows the user provoking firstly the morphological analyzer, then the generator and finally the enumerator modules. The system runs and successfully returns.

```
Enter one of the following commands:  
load fileName <txt file having lexicon>  
analyze fileName1 fileName2  
generate fileName1 fileName2  
enumerate fileName1 fileName2  
exit  
  
MORPH >>load combined.txt  
Tranducer loaded  
Total states = 93479  
Total arcs = 120012  
MORPH >>analyze a1.txt s1.txt  
MORPH >>generate a2.txt s2.txt  
MORPH >>enumerate a3.txt s3.txt  
MORPH >>_
```

Figure 7.4: Screen after execution of the analyzer, generator and enumerator

The files used in the above example are given in the appendix.

7.4 Limitations and Improvements

The following are the major limitations of this program. Improvements needed against these limitations are also mentioned below.

1. The finite-state transducer is at present a globally defined matrix. Thus the user can work with only one transducer during execution of the program. This design can be improved.

2. The only operation that is applied to the transducer is concatenation (given in the lexicon file). This operation too is applied implicitly by the loader (compiler). Modules can be added so that the user is given the flexibility to apply operations such as union and concatenation on the transducer.
3. Even productive interdigitation (affix patterns) as found in verbs (root strengthening) are treated as exceptions in this implementation. This feature can be included as an operation on the finite-state transducer rather than an exception.
4. The program is build as a console application and at present such applications cannot render or recognize all Unicode characters. For this reason this program cannot take files whose names are non-ASCII.
5. The correctness of this program needs to be quantified.

8 The Final Words

The last chapter summary of major results has been presented to give a broader picture. This chapter ends by concluding that this dissertation is but one of the first steps and more work needs to be done in this area.

8.1 Summarizing major findings

The following pages describe the rule, frequency of the rule and the tags used in the rule in lexicon file. The frequencies given here are the number of time this affix (or rule) appeared with base lexemes. This count does not take into account the number of times this affix occurs after another affix. That is frequency of an affix in multiple affixation has not been noted. Table 8.1 gives major verbal affixes while table 8.2 describes nominal affixes.

Table: 8.1 Verbal Affixation

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
V-1	Root	-		+Verb:0 +Base:0
V-2	Infinitive masculine singular	بـ With all verbs	641	+Verb:0 +Inf:ب +Masc:0 +Sg:1
V-3	Infinitive masculine plural	بـ With all verbs	641	+Verb:0 +Inf:ب +Masc:0 +Pl:بـ
V-4	Infinitive feminine singular	فـ With all verbs	641	+Verb:0 +Inf:ف +Fem: فـ +Sg:0
V-5	Past masculine singular	لـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	501	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Masc:0 +Pl:l
		لـ Verbs ending with <i>alif</i> or <i>vao</i>	131	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Masc:0 +Pl: لـ
V-6	Past masculine plural	لـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	501	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Masc:0 +Pl:لـ

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
		ا-	131	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Masc:0 +Pl: اے
V-7	Past feminine singular	ي-	501	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Fem: ي +Sg:0
		ئي-	131	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Fem: ئي +Sg:0
V-8	Past feminine plural	يں-	501	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Fem: يں +Pl: ں
		ئيں-	131	+Verb:0 +Past:0 +Fem: ئيں +Pl: ں
V-9	Habitual form	تا-	641	+Verb:0 +Hab:ت +Masc:0 +Sg:l
		ڈا-	641	+Hab:ڈ +Masc:0 +Pl: ڈا
		ٿا-	641	+Hab:ٿ +Fem: ڻ +Sg:0
		ٿيں-	641	+Hab:ٿ +Fem: ڻ +Pl: ڻا
V-10	Non past third person singular	ا-	501	+NonPast:0 +3P+Sg:ا
		ا-	131	+NonPast:0 +3P+Sg: اے
V-11	Non past third person plural	يں-	501	+NonPast:0 +3P+Pl: يں
		ئيں-	131	+NonPast:0 +3P+Pl: ئيں
V-12	Non past second person singular	ا-	501	+NonPast:0 +2P+Sg:ا

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
		Verbs ending with consonant alphabets		
		ـ	131	+NonPast:0 +2P+Sg:ـ
V-13	Non second person past plural honor level 1	ـ	501	+NonPast:0 +2P+Pl+Ho n1:ـ
		ـ	131	+NonPast:0 +2P+Pl+Ho n1:ـ
V-14	Non past second person plural honor level 2	ـ	501	+NonPast:0 +2P+Pl+Ho n2:ـ
		ـ	131	+NonPast:0 +2P+Pl+Ho n2:ـ
V-15	Non past second person plural honor level 3	ـ	501	+NonPast:0 +2P+Pl+Ho n3:ـ
		ـ	131	+NonPast:0 +2P+Pl+Ho n3:ـ
V-16	Non past first person singular	ـ	501	+NonPast:0 +1P+Sg:ـ
		ـ	131	+NonPast:0 +1P+Sg:ـ
V-17	Non past first person plural	ـ	501	+NonPast:0 +1P+Pl:ـ
		ـ	131	+NonPast:0 +1P+Pl:ـ
V-18	Command singular	- (no affix) With all verbs	641	+Comd+Sg:0
V-19	Command plural honor level 1	ـ	501	+Comd:0 +Pl+Hon1:ـ
		ـ	131	+Comd:0 +Pl+Hon1:ـ

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
		or vao		
V-20	Command plural honor level 2	بـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	501	+Comd:0 +Pl+Hon2: بـ
		تـ Verbs ending with alif or vao	131	+Comd:0 +Pl+Hon2: تـ
V-21	Command plural honor level 3	ذـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	501	+Comd:0 +Pl+Hon3: ذـ
		ڦـ Verbs ending with alif or vao	131	+Comd:0 +Pl+Hon3: ڦـ
V-22	Transitive (by root strengthening)	اـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	32	Hard coded
		وـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	10	Hard coded
		يـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	2	Hard coded
		ڪـ Verbs ending with consonant alphabets	13	Hard coded
V-23	Transitive / Direct causative	Adding suffix اـ	147	+DirectCaus:
		Deleting long vowel and adding suffix اـ	8	Hard coded
		Deleting ending vowel and adding suffix ۽ـ	9	:0 +DirectCaus: ۽ـ
		Deleting long vowel (if present) and adding suffix وـ	4	Hard coded
V-24	Indirect causative	Adding suffix اوـ	62	+IndirectCaus: اوـ
		Deleting long vowel and adding suffix اوـ	8	Hard coded
		Deleting ending vowel and adding suffix لـ اوـ	6	Hard coded
V-25	Verb to noun (feminine)	بـ	47	+Noun+Fem: بـ
V-26	Verb to noun	وـ	62	+Noun: وـ

Table: 8.2 Nominal Affixation

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
	Base	-		+Noun:0
N-1	Nominative masculine plural	← -	307	+_1_Noun+Masc+Pl:
		delete last character and add ← -	480	←
N-2	Masculine plural (nominative/ oblique)	-ان-	38	+Noun+Masc+Pl: ان
N-3	Nominative feminine plural	بـ (default case)	1583	+Noun+Fem:0 +Pl: بـ
		ئـ (alif / vao ending words)	69	+Noun+Fem:0 0: ئـ +Pl: بـ
		أـ (goal-hay ending words)	1 (this affix is productive in multiple affixation)	+Noun+Fem:0 0: اـ +Pl: بـ
		Delete last vowel (← بـ) and add ئـ or بـ depending on current last letter	2	_ ئـ +Noun+Fem:0 +Pl: بـ # or _0 +Noun+Fem:0 +Pl: بـ
N-4	Nominative feminine plural on feminine roots ending with letter 'س'	-ان-	1113	+Noun+Fem:0 +Pl: ان
N-5	Nominative feminine Plural on feminine roots ending with letters 'ا' or 'ئ'	ـبـ	61	+Noun+Fem:0 +Pl: بـ
N-6	Plural (nominative/ oblique) (usually with Arabic roots)	ـاتـ	397	+Noun+Pl: اـتـ
		Delete last letter (ـتـ) and add _ـاتـ	70	
N-7	Plural (nominative/ oblique)	ـياتـ	90	+_1_Noun+Pl: ياتـ

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
N-8	Plural (nominative/ oblique) (with Arabic roots)	-ین-	167	+_1_Noun+Pl:ین
N-9	Masculine	_-	408	+_1_Noun+Masc +Sg:l
		delete last vowel and add _-	33	_:0 +_1_Noun+Masc +Sg:l
N-10	Feminine	-ی-	2450	+_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:s
		delete last character and add -ی-	94	_:0 +_1_Noun+Fem: س
N-11	Feminine	ه_-	335	+_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:a
N-12	Feminine (Animate)	-ن-	50	+_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:n
		delete last character and add -ن-	4	_:0 +_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:n
N-13	Feminine (Animate)	-یا-	69	+_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:b
		delete last character and add -یا-	11	_:0 +_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:b
N-14	Feminine	ن_-	56	+Noun+Fem:ن
		delete last vowel and add ن_-	27	_:0 +Noun+Fem:ن
N-15	Feminine (Human being)	-ان-	26	+_1_Noun+Fem +Sg:ان
N-16	Oblique masculine singular	delete last character and add ــ	480	+_2_Noun+Masc+Sg+ Obliqu:ــ
N-17	Oblique plural	-وں-	5326	+Plu+Obliqu:وں
		-ؤں-	173	+Plu+Obliqu:ۋۇ
		delete last vowel (ــ،ــ،ــ) and add -وں-	75	_:0 +Plu+Obliqu:وں
N-18	Diminutive	-ی-	2450	+_3_Noun+Dim: ى
		delete last character and add -ی-	94	_:0 +_3_Noun+Dim: ى
N-19	Diminutive	ه_-	335	+_3_Noun+Dim:a
N-20	Augmentative	delete last character	25	_:0

No.	Description	Rule	Freq.	Tag
N-34	Noun to Adjective: 'With' (it is usually equivalent to a prepositional / case phrase)	ب -	25	0: ب _:_ (base word) +Adjective+With: 0
N-35	Noun to Adjective: 'Negation'	ن -	25	0: ن _:_ (base word) +Adjective+Neg: 0
N-36	Noun to Noun (Name of a place)	ستان -	25	+Noun+Name_of Place: سтан:
N-37	Noun to Noun (State, Feminine)	ت -	143	+Noun+State+Fem: ت
N-38	Noun to Noun (This may be a compound affix ت+یت)	یت - (consonant ending words)	318	+Noun: یت
		ئیت - (vowel ending words)	33	+Noun: ئیت
N-39	Noun to Noun (Name of field of study)	يات -	90	+_2_Noun+Name_of_Field_of_St udy: بات
N-40	Noun to Noun (Manner)	گي -	49	+Noun+Manner: گي
N-41	Noun to Noun (thing to person)	يا -	69	+_2_Noun+Person: با
N-42	Noun to Noun (person to name of the act this person performs)	ى -	2450	+_4_Noun+Name_of_Act: ى

8.2 Conclusion

This dissertation discusses in detail both the linguistic and computational aspect needed for developing the morphological analyzer for Urdu language. Like all other initial studies results presented and conclusions drawn in this thesis are prone to errors. The linguistic analysis given here shows behavior of frequently used verbs and common nouns of Urdu. However, reasons behind this behavior have largely been left unexplored. Thus this thesis opens a whole new chapter of unanswered linguistic phenomenon in Urdu language.

The computational model successfully simulates two-level morphology by implementing finite-state machines. The present implementation is however costly both in terms of memory and time. Improvements (as mentioned in section 7.4) can be made as advancement to this model.

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Appendix A Frameworks for Finite-State Morphology

Researchers have been exploring the use of finite-state devices in describing morphology for last two decades. Although end result of almost all analysis is finite-state transducers, traditions have varied as how to form and use them.

[Koskenniemi, 1997] describes a formal system called two-level rules (corresponding to two-level morphology), which encodes finite-state transducers. These declarative rules provide a two-level model of word structure in which a word is represented as a correspondence between its lexical level form and its surface level form.

For example, assume that there is an underlying form for the root sky and the plural ending –es, and that in the combination the ‘y’ is realized as ‘i’. Then the surface form spies must be related to its lexical form spy+es as follows (where + indicates a morpheme boundary, and 0 indicates a null element):

Lexical Representation: s p y + e s
Surface Representation: s p i 0 e s

By default, each segment (letter, phoneme) corresponds to itself e.g. correspondence of s to s, is represented as ‘s:’. Also by default the boundary corresponds to zero which is represented as ‘+:’. Rules like the one given below (somewhat simplified view) must be written to account for the special correspondence y:i [Koskenniemi, 1997].

y:i => __ +: e: s: ;

In other words y is changed to i when it is followed by e and s. Notice that the context of the rule is also specified as a string of two-level correspondences. Because two-level rules have access to both underlying and surface context, interactions among rules can be handled without using sequential rule ordering. All of the rules in a two-level description

are applied simultaneously, thus avoiding the creation of intermediate levels of derivation. [www.sil.org/pckimmo/about_pc-kimmo.html]

Each two level rule can be compiled to finite-state transducers either by hand or by using a special rule compiler which automates that process [Koskenniemi, 1997]. Brief review of two language independent frameworks is given below.

A.1 Building analyzers using PC-KIMMO

PC-KIMMO is designed to generate and/or recognize words using two level rules. According to [www.sil.org/pckimmo/about_pc-kimmo.html] PC-KIMMO description of a language consists of two files provided by the user:

1. a **rules** file, which specifies the alphabet and the morphological rules, and
2. a **lexicon** file, which lists lexical items (words and morphemes) and their glosses, and encodes morphotactic constraints.

The two functional components of PC-KIMMO are the **generator** and the **recognizer**. The generator accepts as input a lexical form, applies the morphological rules, and returns the corresponding surface form. It does not use the lexicon. The recognizer accepts as input a surface form, applies the morphological rules, consults the lexicon, and returns the corresponding lexical form. Figure A.1 shows the main components of the PC-KIMMO system. (This description and the figure below have been taken from [www.sil.org/pckimmo/about_pc-kimmo.html].)

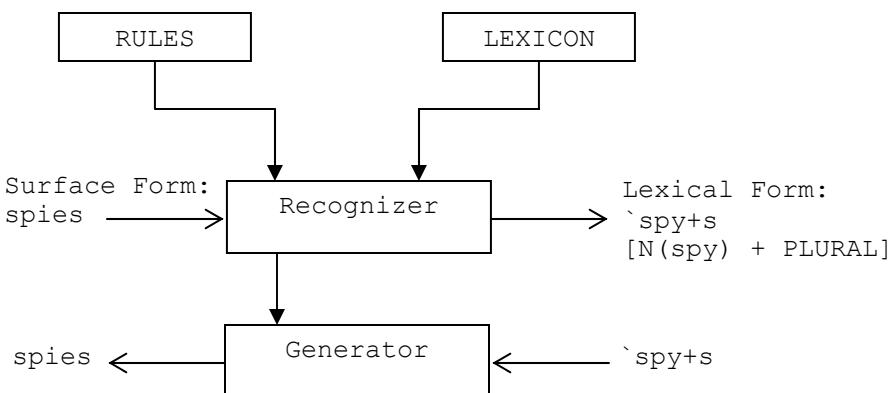


Figure A.1: Main components of PC-KIMMO

The rules and lexicon are implemented computationally using finite state machines. Details regarding how to use PC-KIMMO can be seen in [www.sil.org/pckimmo/about_pc-kimmo.html].

A.2 Building analyzers using Xerox tools

Xerox finite-state tools and techniques can also be used to build systems that perform morphological analysis and generation [Beesley and Karttunen, 2003]. The tools include lexc, a high-level language for specifying lexicons, and twolc a high-level language for specifying the alternation (phonological or orthographic) rules. The input format of rules used in twolc tool is similar to the format of two-level rules discussed above.

These Xerox tools are mathematically equivalent to enhanced two-level morphology, but much more computationally efficient [Beesley and Karttunen, 2003]. Details of these tools can be seen in [Beesley and Karttunen, 2003] and [www.xrce.xerox.com/competencies/content-analysis/fssoft/docs/lexc-93/lexc93.html].

[Beesley and Karttunen, 2003] shows an example from the Xerox Spanish Morphological Analyzer that includes over 3,000,000 paths, from the start state to a final state, where each path looks like the one presented in the figure below.

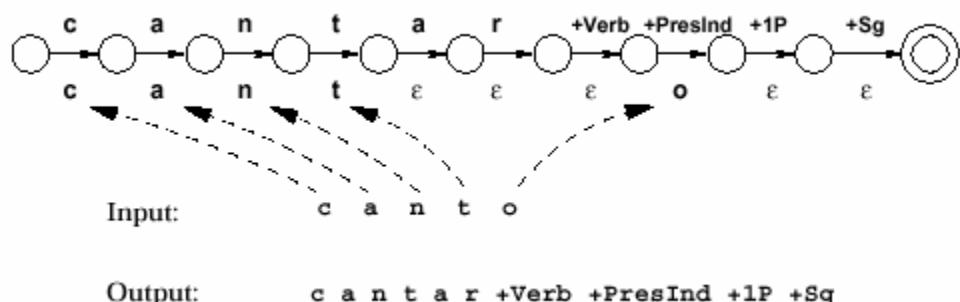


Figure A.2: Morphological analysis of Spanish word “canto”

Appendix B Verbs

B.1 Consonant ending Verbs

Sr. #	Root Verbs	-ا-	-ا-	-و-	-ي-	/-ه-	Delete vowel add _ا	Delete vowel add _لا	-وا-	Delete vowel add _وا	exception
1	ابل		ابال								
2	ابھر		ابھار								
3	ايهہر										
4	اتر	اترا	اتار						اتروا		
5	اجک	اچکا									
6	اچھل		اچھال								
7	ادھڑ			ادھیڑ							
8	اڪڙ										
9	اڪھر										
10	اڪھڙ		اڪھاڙ		اڪھيڙ						
11	اگ										
12	اڳاه										
13	اڳل										
14	الجه	الجها									
15	الٺ										
16	الھج										
17	امنڏ										
18	انڏيل										
19	اونگم										
20	اونڻ										
21	اوڻ										
22	اوڙهه										
23	اڻک										
24	اڻکل										
25	اڻئه	اڻھا							اڻھوا		
26	اڻ	اڻا									
27	اينڻئ										
28	اينڏ										
29	آلاب										
30	ٻاڙ										
31	ٻاھ										
32	بيھر										
33	ٻج	ٻجا									
34	ٻجھ	ٻجھا									
35	ٻج	ٻجا									

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ا-	اـ	وـ	يـ / ـےـ	Delete vowel add اـ	Delete vowel add لاـ	واـ	Delete vowel add واـ	exception
36	بچھو	بچھا								
37	بچھڑ									
38	بخش									
39	برس	برسا								
40	برک									
41	بس	بسا								
42	بسرا									
43	بسور									
44	بک							بکوا		
45	بکھر			بکھیر						
46	بگڑ	بگاڑ								
47	بگھار									
48	بلک	بلکا								
49	بن							بنوا		
50	بن	بنا								
51	بندہ		باندہ					بندھوا		
52	بنکار									
53	بوحھ									
54	بول	بولا								
55	بٹ		بانٹ							
56	بٹور									
57	بڑھ	بڑھا								
58	بعھ	بعھا								
59	بھاگ			بھاگا						
60	بھانپ									
61	بھیک									
62	بھج									
63	بھر	بھرا								
64	بھک									
65	بھگت									
66	بھلس	بھلسا								
67	بھن	بھنا		بھون				بھنو		
68	بھنبوڑ									
69	بھنک	بھنکا								
70	بھوگ									
71	بھول			بھلا						
72	بھونک	بھونکا								
73	بھٹ									
74	بھٹک	بھٹکا								
75	بھڑا	بھڑا						بھڑوا		
76	بھڑک	بھڑکا								
77	بھیج							بھجو		
78	بھیج									
79	بھیگ								بھگو	
80	بھینچ									
81	بـ	بـها								

Sr. #	Root Verbs	-ا-	-اـ	-وـ	-يـ / -ےـ	Delete vowel add ـ	Delete vowel add لـ	-واـ	Delete vowel add وـ	exception
82	بھار									
83	بھک	بھکا								
84	بھل	بھلا								
85	بیاہ									
86	بیت									
87	بیج									
88	بیل									
89	بیندھ									
90	بیونت									
91	بیٹھ									
92	باد									
93	پار									
94	پاٹ									
95	پیول									
96	پچ									
97	پچک	پچکا								
98	پچکار									
99	پچھہ									
100	پچھر		پچھاڑ							
101	پرج	پرجا								
102	پرکھ	پرکھا							پرکھوا	
103	پروس									
104	پس	پسا								
105	پک	پکا								
106	پکار									
107	پکڑ	پکڑا							پکڑوا	
108	پگ	پگا								
109	پگل	پگلا								
110	پل		پال							
111	پلاس									
112	پلٹ									
113	پنب									
114	پوت									
115	پوج									
116	پوجھ									
117	پونچھ									
118	پٹ	پٹا							پٹوا	
119	پٹخ									
120	پٹخار									
121	پٹک									
122	پٹکار									
123	پڑ									
124	پڑتاں									
125	پڑھ	پڑھا							پڑھوا	
126	پھاند									
127	پھانس									

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ا-	ا-	-و-	-ي- / -ے-	Delete vowel add ا_	Delete vowel add لا_	وا-	Delete vowel add وا_-	exception
128	پھانک									
129	پھب									
130	پھپک									
131	پھدک									
132	پھر	پھرا			پھیر					
133	پھسک									
134	پھسل	پھسلا								
135	پھک									
136	پھل	پھلا							پھلوا	
137	پھنس	پھنسا							پھنسوا	
138	پھنک								پھنکوا	
139	پھول									
140	پھونک									
141	پھوٹ									
142	پھوڑ									
143	پھٹ									
144	پھٹک									
145	پھڑک									
146	پھیل	پھيلا								
147	پھینک									
148	پھینٹ									
149	پھیٹ									
150	پہچان									
151	پن	پہنا							پہنوا	
152	پہنچ	پہنچا								
153	پیر									
154	پس									
155	پیکھ									
156	پیل									
157	پین									
158	پیٹ									
159	پیٹھ	پیٹھا								
160	تاپ									
161	تاک									
162	تان									
163	تائنس									
164	تپ	تپا								
165	تپک									
166	تج									
167	تج	تجا								
168	تحصیل									
169	تراش									
170	ترپ	ترپا								
171	ترس									
172	ترش								ترشووا	
173	تک									

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ا	ا	و	ي	Delete vowel add ا	Delete vowel add لا	وا	Delete vowel add وا	exception
174	تگ									
175	تل							تلوا		
176	تن	نا								
177	تنک									
178	تول								تلوا	
179	تُرُّ					تِرا			تُرُّوا	
180	تُرپ	تِرپا								
181	تعیک									
182	تهتکار									
183	تهرك									
184	تهک	تِهکا							تهکوا	
185	تهم	تِهما	تمام							
186	تهوب									
187	تهوك									
188	تیر									
189	جاج					جِگا				
190	جب									
191	جت						جِتلا		جتووا	
192	حج									
193	جل	جل							جلوا	
194	جم	جا								
195	جن	جا							جنوا	
196	جوت									
197	جوکه									
198	جز									
199	جهال									
200	جهانک									
201	جهیک									
202	جهینک									
203	جهبٹ	جهبٹا								
204	جهجک									
205	جهر									
206	جهک	جهکا								
207	جهنگز									
208	جهلس									
209	جهلک									
210	جهنجھوڑ									
211	جهوک									
212	جهول					جهلا			جهلووا	
213	جهوم									
214	جهونک									
215	جهنک								جهنکوا	
216	جهڑ								جهڑوا	
217	جهڑپ	جهڑپا								
218	جهڑک									
219	جهبیب									

Sr. #	Root Verbs	-ا-	-ا-	-و-	-ي-	Delete vowel add _-	Delete vowel add لـ	-وا-	Delete vowel add وـا-	exception
220	جھیل									
221	جیت	جیتا							جیتوا	
222	چاٹ									
223	چاہ									
224	چب	چبا							چبوا	
225	چبو	چبها								چبو
226	چپک	چپکا							چپکوا	
227	چبیک									
228	چر	چرا			چیر				چروا	
229	چر	چرا							چروا	
230	چس	چسا		چوس					چسو	
231	چک	چکا								
232	چکو	چکها								
233	چگ	چگا								
234	چل	چلا							چلوا	
235	چمک	چمکا								
236	چمکار									
237	چمٹ	چمٹا								
238	چن									
239	چنگھاڑ									
240	چور									
241	چوک									
242	چوم									
243	چونک	چونکا								
244	چٹ	چٹا								
245	چٹخ	چٹخا								
246	چٹک	چٹکا								
247	چڑ	چڑا								
248	چڑھ	چڑھا							چڑھوا	
249	چھب	چھبا	چھاب							
250	چھب	چھبا								
251	چھد			چھید						
252	چھلک	چھلکا								
253	چھن		چھان						چھنوا	
254	چھنٹ	چھانٹ								
255	چھوٹ									
256	چھوڑ									
257	چھٹ	چھٹا							چھٹوا	
258	چھٹک	چھٹکا								
259	چھڑ	چھڑا							چھڑوا	
260	چھڑک								چھڑکوا	
261	چھیل									
262	چھینک								چھنکوا	
263	چھینٹ									
264	چھیڑ									
265	چھک	چھکا								

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ا-	اـ	-وـ	-يـ / -ےـ	Delete vowel add اـ	Delete vowel add لاـ	واـ	Delete vowel add واـ	exception
266	چکار									
267	چیخ								چخوا	
268	خرج									
269	خرید									
270	دب									
271	دیک									
272	دبوچ									
273	دکھ				دیکھ	دکھا	دکھلا			
274	دمک									
275	دوڑ	دوڑا								
276	ڈڑک									
277	دھاڑ									
278	دھتکار									
279	دھک									
280	دھکیل									
281	دهمک	دهمکا								
282	دهنس									
283	دھنک									
284	دهونس									
285	دھونک									
286	دھڑک									
287	دیک									
288	دل	دلہا								
289	رچ	ریجا								
290	رس									
291	رک		روک						رکوا	
292	رکھ	رکھا							رکھوا	
293	رگڑ									
294	رگید									
295	رل									
296	رند			رونڈ					رندوا	
297	رول									
298	رٹ									
299	ره									
300	ربت									
301	ریجم									
302	ریل									
303	رینگ									
304	садھ									
305	سدھر	سدھار								
306	سراب									
307	سرک	سرکا								
308	سکڑ			سکیڑ						
309	سل	سلا							سلوا	
310	سلجم	سلجھا								
311	سلگ	سلگا								سی

Sr. #	Root Verbs	-ا-	-اـ	-وـ	-يـ / -ےـ	Delete vowel add ـ	Delete vowel add ـلاـ	-واـ	Delete vowel add ـواـ	exception
312	سمجم									
313	سمٹ				سمیٹ					
314	سن	سنا						سنوا		
315	سنھل		سنھال							
316	سنور		سنوار							
317	سوج									
318	سوحوم									
319	سوج									
320	سوکھ									
321	سٹ	سٹا								
322	سٹک									
323	سڑ	سڑا								
324	سہار									
325	سہم	سہما								
326	سیکھ				سکھا	سکھلا				
327	سینچ									
328	کات									
329	کانپ									
330	کاڑھ									
331	کتر	کترا						کتروا		
332	کراہ									
333	کرید									
334	کس	کسا						کسووا		
335	کلب	کلپا								
336	کود									
337	کوک									
338	کوند									
339	کٹ		کاٹ					کٹوا		
340	کڑک									
341	کھب									
342	کھد							کھدوا		
343	کھدیڑ									
344	کھرج									
345	کھس	کھسا								
346	کھسک	کھسے کا								
347	کھسٹ									
348	کھل			کھول				کھلوا		
49	کھنچ			کھینچ						
350	کھنک	کھنکا								
351	کھنگل		کھنگال							
352	کھٹ									
353	کھٹک									
354	کھڑک	کھڑکا								
355	کھید									
356	کھیل									

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ا	ا	-و-	-يـ / -ےـ	Delete vowel add اـ	Delete vowel add لاـ	واـ	Delete vowel add واـ	exception
357	کہ						کبلا			کبلا
358	گتو									
359	گر	گرا							گروا	
360	گرج									
361	گردان									
362	گزر		گزار							
363	گل	گلا								
364	کم	کما								
365	گن	گنا								
366	گونج									
367	گوئندہ									
368	گوڈ									
369	گڑ		گاڑ						گڑوا	
370	گھر	گھرا			گھیر					
371	گھس	گھسا								
372	گھسٹ				گھسیٹ					
373	گھسیڑ									
374	گھل	گھلا							گھلوا	
375	گھنگھول									
376	گھور									
377	گھول									
378	گھوم					گھما				
379	گھونپ									
380	گھونٹ									
381	گھوٹ									
382	گھٹ	گھٹا							گھٹوا	
383	گیر									
384	لپک	لپکا								
385	لپٹ	لپٹا		لپٹ						
386	لتڑ									
387	لتھڑ			لتھیڑ						
388	لچک	لچکا								
389	لد		lad							
390	لرز									
391	لشکار									
392	لک	لکا								
393	لکھ	لکھا							لکھوا	
394	لگ	لگا								
395	لکار									
396	لنڈہ	لنڈھا								
397	لوٹ	لوٹا								
398	لٹ	لٹا		لوٹ					لٹوا	
399	لٹک	لٹکا								
400	لڑ	لڑا								
401	لڑھک									
402	لہک	لہکا								

Sr. #	Root Verbs	-ا-	-اـ	-وـ	-يـ / -ےـ	Delete vowel add اـ	Delete vowel add لاـ	-واـ	Delete vowel add واـ	exception
403	لیپ									
404	لیٹ									
405	ماپ									
406	مانج									
407	مانگ									
408	مر		مار						مراوا	
409	منڈھ								منڈھوا	
410	مول									
411	موہ									
412	مٹ	مٹا			میٹ				مٹوا	
413	منک	منکا								
414	منھار									
415	مڑ								مڑوا	
416	مڑوڑ									
417	مڙه									
418	میچ									
419	ناچ	نچا							نچوا	
420	نبٹ	نبٹا								
421	نبڑ				نبیڑ					
422	نبھ	نبھا								
423	نب		ناب							
424	نېٻٹ									
425	نڌهار									
426	نج			نجو						
427	نچڑ			نچوڙ						
428	نکل		نکال							
429	نکھر		نکھار							
430	نگل	نگلا								
431	نمٹ	نمٹا								
432	نوچ									
433	وار									
434	وير									
435	ٿاپ									
436	ٿانچ									
437	ٿانک									
438	ٿپ	ٿپا								
439	ٿپک	ٿپکا								
440	ٿخ									
441	ٿسک	ٿسکا								
442	ٿک								ٿکوا	
443	ٿک									
444	ٿکور									
445	ٿل	ٿلا	ٿال							
446	ٿنکار									
447	ٿنگ	ٿنگا	ٿانگ							
448	ٿوک									

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ا	ا	و	ي	Delete vowel add ا	Delete vowel add لا	و	Delete vowel add و	exception
495	بنس	بنسا								
496	بنکار									
497	بول									
498	بونک									
499	بٹ	بٹا								
500	بڑک	بڑکا								
501	بیر									

B.2 Verbs ending with vowels

Verbs ending with letter *alif* and *vao* are given below.

Sr. #	Root Verbs	Delete vowel add لا	و	Delete vowel add لوا	exception
1	اکتا				
2	اکسا				
3	اکلا				
4	آ				
5	بنا	بتلا			
6	بترنا				
7	بحجا				
8	برما				
9	بلا		بلوا		
10	بلیلا				
11	بو				
12	بورا				
13	بوكھلا				
14	بٹا				
15	بھرما				
16	بھنپھنا				
17	بیا				
18	پا				
19	پتھرا				
20	پتیا				
21	پختنا				
22	پدا				
23	پرا				
24	پرو				
25	پلیلا				
26	پنها				

Sr. #	Root Verbs	Delete vowel add لـ	ـوا	Delete vowel add لـوا	exception
1	اکتا				
2	اکسا				
3	اکلا				
4	آ				
27	پنیا				
28	بو				
29	پیشنا				
30	بیطھا				
31	بیڑنا				
32	بھریھرا				
33	پھنپھنا				
34	بھرا				
35	تھلا				
36	ترا				
37	تنتنا				
38	تھیڑنا				
39	تھرا				
40	تھرتھرا				
41	تھلہتھلا				
42	جتا				
43	جگمگا				
44	چھرچھرا				
45	چھلا				
46	چھلملا				
47	چھنجلا				
48	چھیلا				
49	چھڑچھڑنا				
50	چیچیا				
51	چرا	چروا			
52	چرچرا				
53	چکرا				
54	چلا				
55	چنوا				
56	چوندھیا				
57	چڑچڑنا				
58	چھا				
59	چھرچھرا				
60	چھو				
61	چھٹیٹا				
62	چھیچھا				
63	خرخرا				
64	خنخنا				
65	دندنا				
66	دوبرا				
67	دهو	دھلا		دھلووا	

Sr. #	Root Verbs	Delete vowel add لـ	ـوا	Delete vowel add لـوا	exception
1	اكتا				
2	اكتسا				
3	اكلا				
4	آ				
68	دبرا				
69	رجها				
70	رو	رلا		رلوا	
71	ستا				
72	سجها				
73	سدها				
74	سرسرا				
75	سما			سمو	
76	سننسنا				
77	سو	سلا			
78	سٌطِّيَا				
79	سُهْيَا				
80	شِرما				
81	غرا				
82	فرما				
83	كَسْمَسَا				
84	كما	كملا			
85	كٌنْكٌتا				
86	كٌرْكٌرا				
87	كها	كهللا		كهلوا	
88	كهجا	كهجلا			
89	كهو				
90	كھڑکھڑا				
91	گدرا				
92	گدکدا				
93	گنگنا				
94	گوا				
95	گٹھا				
96	گرگرا				
97	گھیرا				
98	گھگیا				
99	گھنگھنا				
100	گہنا				
101	لخلخا				
102	للحجا				
103	لنگرا				
104	لتهيا				
105	لڑکھڑا				
106	لبررا				
107	لبلها				
108	نها	نهلا		نهلوا	

Sr. #	Root Verbs	Delete vowel add لـ	ـوـ	Delete vowel add لـوا	exception
1	اکتا				
2	اکسا				
3	اکلا				
4	آ				
109	ورعلا				
110	ٿرا				
111	ٿرکا				
112	ٿرڙرا				
113	ٿکرا				
114	ڻمنما				
115	ڻنڌنا				
116	ڻھکرا				
117	ڻھڻھنا				
118	ڏٻڻا				
119	ڏکرا				
120	ڏگمڪا				
121	ڏونڻا				
122	ڏها				
123	ڏھلملاء				
124	ڏھو				
125	ڀچڪجا				
126	ٻڪلا				
127	ٻلسما				
128	ٻنڪا				
129	ٻنڻا				
130	ٻنهينا				
131	ٻڙڙدا				

Verbs ending with letter *choti yeh* and *bari yeh* are given below.

Sr. #	Root Verbs	Delete vowel add لـ	Delete vowel add لـوا
1	پي	پلا	پلوا
2	جي		
3	سسي		
4	دے	دلا	دلوا
5	لـ		

B.3 Irregular verbs

Sr. #	Root Verbs	ـوا
1	كـرـ	ـروا
2	ـبـ	
3	ـجـ	

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This section shows categorization of nouns with respect to affixes. The data in this section has not been verified. It has a lot of noise in it, especially due to erroneous presence of some base verbs (which take same orthographic affixes as nouns do).

C.1 Nouns that take suffix bari yeh

C.1.1 Bari Yeh

Rule: Suffix -

Frequency: 307

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative masculine plural
 - Oblique masculine singular
 - Masculine singular vocation

آستان ایال ایاک ابهار اتار اتاول اثاث اچنیو اچک اچهال اچهل ادهار ادھیز امنڈ انداز انگار اونچ اونگ اوٹ ایکل اکڑ اکھیز اکیل بازار بانگ بانٹ بانک باڑ بچور بحث بسر بطخ بیئر بھتیج بھنچ بھول بھوک بھڑک بھینس پاتیل پاردی بیڑ پت پرافت پرابن پربن پرخچ پرناں پرند پرینام پنکھ پول پونگ پیٹاچ پیثار پیش پیٹھ پیٹھیت پیھووند پھنکار پھل بیار بیاس بیند پیکار پیکاشنی تیادل تحف تخت تدبیر تربیز تربیھالی ترزی ترسر ترشیل ترندا مر ترنگل تلن تماش تھور تھوک ٿقال ٿلم ٿویان جوڑ جھانک جھاڙ جھاڙ جھنحوڙ جھوڻ جھڙپ جھڙک چاڻ چاھ چشم چمچ چمڪار چندولی چنگنهاڙ چوک چھاپ چھاڻ چھانٽ چھچ چھچهڪار چھلک چھنٽ چھوڻ چھوڻنبار چھنکار چھڙک چھینٺ چھینٺ چھید چھر چھک چھکار چیت چیخ چیر چینگی حائز حارت حاشک حدس حرقوس حربیش حشاش حفار خرج خرد خطر داغ دبوچ دتكار درند دار دلیمان دمک دواب دھتکار دھرمٹ دھسن دھونس دھڙاک دھڙاک دھڙنگ دھیاڙی دبانگ دبک راج زمان سرنگی سمجھو سمیٹ سنبھال سنوار سوت سوچ سوچه سوچ سویر سوئک سمهول سیان سیده سینچ سیکھ شایپور شاخساز شاسک شاش شاسنگ شاماک شیابت شید شین شخڅل شرار شرن شعار شقاقل شنقار شول شکرم شمپر شمپور شمپار شمپار شید شمپاراز ضابط طبل عشاء غوط فرق فلان فيصل قادم قبیل قورق گانٺی گاڙ گرچ گردان گزار گنج گونچ گوندھ گرڙه گھاڻ گھیست گھیست گھمنڈ گھونپ گھونس گھونٺ گھېب لاوی لپیٹ لنڌ لچک لشکار لکان للکار لوڻ لڑھک لکیر لہکار لیر لیٹ ماب مالشی ماند مانگ مرغ مشت مصرع معرك مناظر موضع مئیار ناب ناج نیڙ نشان نقش نکال نکهار نیل ٿنر ڻمع ڻکارڏ ڻکڙ ڻهنڙ ڻهکان ڻیڙه ڏنڻ کاڻ کراه کرید کفور کلیان کمنگر کنار کنڈ کوپی کود کوز کوش کوند کوک کڙک کھار کھېب کھر کھسوٹ کھسک کھنگر کھنگر کھوچ کھوچ کھنگ کھنگ کھیل کھینچ کيل برن بلکار بنگام بوک بروئنگ بیچ ترک شخص گجر مجمع

C.1.2 Delete last letter and add suffix bari yeh

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix er.

Frequency: 480

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative masculine plural
 - Oblique masculine singular
 - Masculine singular vocation

C.1.3 Hamza bari yeh

Rule: Suffix

Frequency: 18

Semantic Roles:

Orthographically this affix looks like an allomorphic form of suffix bari yeh (ા). For this reason this affix has been placed here. However on observing the words given below this affix seems to form genitive form of plural words (rather than being an allomorphic form of bari yeh). Since this is not productive it has neither been discussed in the main text nor has it been implemented.

ایفا بازو بالا بقا بھڑکا بیرونی پرسوتا پروانجی تماشا خلفا زانو صہبنا گدا لوٹا مبتلا مینا وزرا

C.2 Nouns that take suffix *vao* *noon* *ghunnah*

C.2.1 Vao noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ۹-

Frequency: 5326

Semantic Roles:

- ### - Plural Oblique

جبل جبڑی جبروت جبل جبڑی جبین جتائی جتن جتوائی حج ججمان حجیم جدائی جدال جدت
جدلیات جدوچہد جدول جدیدیت حذام حذر حرب جرات جراثیم حراج جرسی حرم جرنل جرید حزم جسارت
حسامت حست حسم حشن جعفری حفر حکار حکاکی حکت حکمکاٹ حکنی حکمکاٹ حلا جلا
حلا جلا جلال جلد جلدساز حلفس حلوت جلوس حلیس حمائی جماعت حمپ حمدھر جمعدار
جمعیت حمل حمم حمنیزیم حمنیسٹک حمود حمهور جمیعیت حناب حنایت حنبش حنبیت حنت حنتر
حنجال حندی جندری جنریں جنریں جنس حنگ جنگ جنگل جنون جنکشن جوانی حواب حوار حوار
حوان حوبی جوین جوتائی جوتی جوچائی جوچهائی جوس حوشدان حوالین حونک حونیر حوث حوکر
جوکھائی جویر جویز جویزی حڈام حڑی جهائی جهاری جهاری جهانجهن جهانکل جهائز
جهائز جهور جھری جھکڑی جھکڑی جھنچھٹ جھنڈی جھولی جھوم جھونپی جھونکی جھوٹ
جھوٹن جھڑب جھڑک جھڑک جھبیل جھینگر جهاد جهار جهالت جهان جبت جهیم حبیز حیامیٹری حبی حبیم
حبی حبیت حبیچی حبیل حبیل جیولر جیومیٹری جیٹی جیک جیکت چاؤڑی چاک چاپلوس چاپر
چاچپی چادر چارجر چارچی چارمنگی چارٹ چارٹ چاش چاشت چال چالان چالاکی چام چانپ چاند
چاندکاری چاندنی چاندی چانسلر چانکی چاوش چاول چاٹ چائی چاک چاکری چاہ چیاتی چیراسن
چیراسی چیقلش چیل چینریت چتاری چچی چراغ چراگاہ چراگہ چرخ چرمباٹ چرن چستی چستی
چسکی چشم چغ چقندر چلم چلمچی چمپانزی چمچ چمکاڈر چمکاڈر چمن چمنی چمٹی چمڑی چمک
چمکار چنبلی چنجلابٹ چندن چندولی چندھیاٹ چنری چنگ چنگاری چنگھاڑ چنگیر چنگیزیت
چنوانی چنڈاں چوپاں چوتھ چودھرات چودھریت چورسائی چورنی چول چونج چونجلابٹ چوندر چونی چوٹ
چوٹی چوٹانیگی چوڑاں چوڑی چوک چوکور چوکڑی چوکھٹ چوکی چوکیدار چوکیداری چوپن چوبی
چتائی چٹان چٹنی چٹھی چڑاٹ چڑاٹ چڑیماڑ چکن چکور چکوی چکڑالوی چکی چکیلاٹ چھافنی چھاپ
چھاتی چھاج چھاچھ چھاٹ چھالی چھانی چھانی چھانٹ چھبکلی چھبکلی چھبکلی چھبکلی چھبکلی چھبکلی
چھبکلی چھنٹ چھنٹی چھوچھوئن چھچھوئن چھچھوئن چھوٹ چھوٹپن چھوٹپن چھوٹپن چھوٹپن
چھلی چھنگلی چھنٹ چھنٹی چھوچھوئن چھوٹ چھوٹپن چھوٹپن چھوٹپن چھوٹپن چھوٹپن
چھوید چھینٹ چھینک چھینک چھینک چھینک چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ
چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ چینچ
چیلنچ چیلی چینچ
حاشک حاصل حاضر حاضرات حافظ حالت حامی حباب حبس حبسی حبق حتف حتم حج حجاب حجابت
حجام حمامت حمامتی
حدیث حدید حذاق حر حرائی حراب حر ارت حرارت حرافت حر ارت حریبات حر حرشف
حرص حر حرقوس حر حرم
حسانت حسد
حصن حصول حضرت
حقیقت حلانی حلانی حلانی حلوات حلبلاط حلبلاط حلبلاط حلبلاط حلبلاط حلبلاط حلبلاط
حلوانی حلوانی حلیف حمام حمامت
حلف حنوط
حکمت حکومت حکیم حیاکت حیثیت حیران حیرانگی حیرت حیض حیط حیلت حیلوت حیوان حیود خائض
خاب خاتون خادم خار خاری خاسر خاشاک خاصکی خاطب خالص خامی خان خاندان خانسامن خانقاہ
خانگی خانیزی خاوش خاول خاوند خاکداں خاکستان خاکستر خاکشی خاکیات خاکیست خاکیست خاکیست
خیال خبر خبط خبل بخیں ختم خجالت خچر خدانی خدر خدش خدم خدنگ خدود خدی خذل خراج خراد
خرار خرار خراسان
خردار خردل خردل خردل خرسنگ
خرف خزند خس خستاوی خسرال خشت خشخاص خشکیدگی خصلت خصم خصماتی خصومت خصور
خصوصت خصاب خطئیت خطائی خطاب خطب خطب خطر خطمی خطب خطيت خطین خفت خفگی خل خلات
خلاء خلاف خلت خلص خلط خلعت خلف خلغشار خلوق خلیج خلیل خلیلی خم خمارستان خمامی
خمرک خمری خمود خمیازگی خمیری خن خنجر خنچری خندق خنزیر خنفڈ خنق خنگل خنکار خواب خوابی
خواجگی خوار خوارگی خواست خواندگی خواوندگی خوارب خوابی خوابی خوبی خوبی خوبی خوبی خوبی
خوخ خود خور خوراک خوردن خورنگی خوری خوشامد خوشنودی خوشی خوض خون خوبی خوبی خوبی
خیر خیرات خیراد داؤ دائی دائیر دان داعی داعی داعی داد داد داد داد داد داد دار دار دار دار دار
دارندگی دارنگ داس داستان داسن داسی
دانی
دتك
درانی دراڑی دراپتی دراپتی دراپ درياب دراپ درياب دربوخ دربوخ دربوخ درخشندي درخشندي
درخواست درداد درداد درز درزی درس درستگاری درسن درگاہ درگت درم درمان درماندگی درمتی درمن
درند درنگ دروان درود دروٹ دروٹ درکوب درکھاں درکھٹ درکھٹی درکھی درکی دریم دری دریافت دریافت
دساواد دستار دستاویز دستب دستب

لفظیت لفظ لقب لگائی لگان لگنائیٹ لکار للهیت لمب لنگور لنگهاری لنگی لنڈل لوئی لواطت لویان لوچ
 لوگ لوگرتهم لوگ لومنڈی لوٹ لوکاٹ لوکڑی لوکی لوبار لوپر لٹ لثیرچر لتمس لٹکن لٹبر
 لڈی لڈکھڑاپٹ لڈکی لڈھک لکاٹ لکچر لکنت لکوچ لکھیرن لکیر لہر لہیسن لہکار لیبارٹری لیبل لیچر لیچی لید
 لیر لیس لیل لین لیور لیٹ لیپر لیکچر لیکچر لیکھر لیکھر ماؤن ماؤن ماؤن ماؤن ماؤن ماؤن ماؤن
 مات ماتم ماجھی ماجس
 ماضیت ماغ مالش مالشی مالن مالنی مالک مالکیت مالیت مامن مامی مامن مامن مامن مامن مامن
 مانمت مانندگی مانڈل
 مباشرت مبدزی مبهی متابعت متاع متاعی متانی متانی متانی متانی متانی متانی متانی
 مجاڑی مجاڑ
 مچان مچھر مچھلی
 محدث محرب
 مخبر مخدوم مخزن مخشن محل مخلوقیت محل
 مذبب مراد مراسیت مراسن مرتب
 معروف مرقد مرگی مرلی مرمت
 مزمل مسابقت مساج مسابقات مسافر مسام مسام مسام مسام مسام مسام مسام
 مستطیل مستغاث
 مسلمان مسلک
 مشعل مشق مشقت مشن مشکل مشکل مصالحت مصالحت مصالحت مصالحت مصالحت
 مصور مصیبت مضراب مضراب مضمون مطابقت مطابقت مطابقت مطابقت مطابقت مطابقت
 معتصم معتقد معجون معدن معدور معراج معراج معرفت معرفت معرفت معرفت معرفت
 معیار معیت معیشت معیش معیش معیش معیش معیش معیش معیش معیش معیش
 مفکر مفہوم مقاریت مقام
 مل ملائی ملاح ملازم ملاقات ملاں ملامت ملت ملت ملت ملت ملت ملت
 ملک ملکیت ممانی ممبر ممتنع ممدوح مملوک مملوک مملوک مملوک مملوک
 منجدهار منجم منجمن منجوس مندر منزل منش منشور منشی منصب منصب منظر منفعت منقار
 منقبت منقوش منگنی منگٹ منگٹ منگٹ منگٹ منگٹ منگٹ منگٹ منگٹ
 موجود موچ
 مولسری مولوی مومن موچ
 مٹیار مڈاٹ مڈاٹ مڈاٹ مڈاٹ مڈاٹ مڈاٹ مڈاٹ مڈاٹ
 مهاجر مهارت مهتاب مہر مہلت مہم مہمان مہمندی مہبیت میخت میخت میخت میخت
 میراثی میز میزائل میزان میعاد میگزین مینار مینگنی مینڈک مینڈک مینڈک مینڈک
 ناتی ناثر ناجی ناج ناخن نادان نارجیل ناریل ناز ناز نازل ناسخ ناسور ناسک ناسیال ناشیاتی
 ناشتی ناشر ناشیاتی ناصب ناصب ناف ناف ناف ناقہ ناقہ ناقہ ناقہ ناقہ ناقہ
 نائبی ناند نانک نانی ناول ناوک ناٹک ناڑ ناک ناکھ نابر نایبد نایاش نیاں نیاں نیاں
 نجات نجارت نجاست نجومی نجافت نحل نجوس نجوت نحل نجیل نداد ندامت ندرت ندی ندیم ندر نرخ نرس
 نرسی نرگیس نراکت نراکت نزیل نس نساج نساج نساج نساج نساج نساج نساج
 نشان نشست نشیب نشید نشید نظارگی نظام نظر نظم نعمت نعش نعمت نفرت نفس نقاب نقاب نقش نقش
 نقل نگاه نگر نلکی نمائندگی نماز نند نواح نور نوع نوعیت نوث نوکر نکال نکھار نکبت نهایت نهر نیاز نیام نیت
 نیش نیلوفر نیند وابستگی وادی وارث وارستگی وارستگی واسک والی واماندگی وانر ویال وثاق وجابت وحد
 وحدان وجن وحدت وحی ودیش ودیعیت وراشت ورد وردی ورزش ورق وروده وردی وزارت وزن وزیر وساطت
 وسط وشاق وشواس وصال وصف وصل وصی وضاحت وطن وعید وفات وفاق وفد وقت وقر وقعت وگ ولادت
 ولایت ولی ولین ووٹ وٹامن وکالت وکٹ وکیل ویم ویراگ ویران ویزلین ویش ویگن ویکسینی ٹائیر ٹائل
 ٹائی ٹارج ٹاس ٹافی ٹاٹ ٹاپلی ٹب ٹیاٹوئی ٹرائیل ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی ٹرائی
 ٹرانسپیٹ ٹرانٹمیٹر ٹرات
 ٹرنر ٹروپ ٹروخی ٹروگن ٹرولی ٹرک ٹرکی ٹریجڈی ٹریگر ٹریول ٹریڈل ٹریک ٹکری ٹل ٹلی ٹماڑ ٹمٹھی ٹنل
 ٹنٹ ٹنڈر ٹنڈی ٹنکی ٹوپی ٹوچن ٹوچن ٹول ٹولی ٹون ٹونٹی ٹوٹی ٹوکری ٹویر ٹانبری ٹنالوی ٹنرور ٹنیری
 ٹکارڈ ٹکاری ٹکر ٹکری ٹکسٹ ٹکنی ٹکٹ ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی ٹکنی
 ٹھوڑی ٹھوکر ٹھکائی ٹھکائی ٹھیس
 ٹیپری ٹیپڈی ٹیپہ ٹیپی ٹیکسی ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس ڈائیس
 ڈایاگرام ڈبی ڈیپلومیسی ڈرائیور ڈرایر ڈرم ڈریس ڈسپینس ڈسپریوٹر ڈسک ڈسک ڈسک ڈسک ڈسک
 ڈمی ڈنگر ڈنھل ڈنھل ڈوئ
 ڈھلان ڈھنڈورچی ڈھوسر ڈھونگ ڈیزان ڈیسک ڈیلر ڈینگ ڈیوڑھی ڈیک کائی کاپی کاپی کاپی کاپی
 کارساز کاروائی کارویار کارٹون کارکردگی کاشف کاظم کاغذ کافر کالج کالم کالونی کام کام کانجی کانجی

C.2.2 Delete last letter and add suffix vao noon ghunnah

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix **uj**.

Frequency: 75

Semantic Roles:

- ### - Plural Oblique

Further Notes:

The words in this list either end with goal hay or alif. There is however one word ending with bari yeh (کاندھے). There is no word that ends with vao.

انگوٹھا آملہ چھڑا برمبا بکیلا بگلا بلا بھونرا بھینگا بیلچہ بیوٹا پتہ پرائچہ پرنده پنجھ پوتا پوترا پٹھا پیپیھڑا پیله تانگہ نلوا جمگھا جمله جیالا چپا چرخہ چکوترا چوزہ چونا چووا چھوارا چیتھڑا حق
خانسامم خوشہ ذرہ رکشا سینہ شکرا صوبہ طوطا طینچہ فصلہ فقرہ قافله قبھہ کاندھے کپڑا کتبہ کوبرا کوا کھیرا گدھا گوالا گھومنسلا گھومنسما گھوڑا مرشیہ مصرعہ معدہ مکوڑا مکھانا موجنا موگرا مینڈھا ننھیا نیولا ٹخنا ٹھلا بیضھ کندھا

C.2.3 Hamza vao noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ۹-

Frequency: 173

Semantic Roles:

- ### - Plural Oblique

Further Notes:

There is one word in this list (کنواں) which is formed by deleting last letter and adding suffix ټوں.

آبرو آرزو آریا ابتدا اپسرا ادا ارتقا اقرا التجا انتها انسائیکلوبیڈیا انشا اکتفا بازو بجهو بدو بقا بلا بنا بهمبو بهڑکا
بها استغنا پا پارسا پاسنا پانچا پانشو پابنا پتنگا پتووا پتھروٹا پتھها پچوكا پچريبا پرتللا پرچنا پرسننا
پرسونا پروانا پرکھيا پریتما پسسو پلو پنجكا پنچو پوحا پوچنا پئھورا پئھريا پھيرو پیشوا پیھو تالو ترازو ترازو تریو ترخا
ترسا ترو تلیا تمبرو تمبو تمنا تندو توفا شغا ثنا جزا جستجو حفا جورو چاقو چيو چيكو حشا حشو حنا حيا
خشبو خطا خلا خموشا خوجا خوشبو داتا دارو داميشا داندارو درابا دربا دعا دغيلا دنيا دوا دوزو دواباجو
دهودهو ديو ديونا ديكشا ردا رشا رطوبت رفقا ريکها زانو زنا ساگو سردها سرما سرمچو سزا سقا سينما
سيينيمما شارو شبوي شفاف شفتالو شيلو شيمبيو صحراء صدا صهبا عبا عرفا عصا عطا غذا غذا فضا قبا قضا
گپها گدا گدما گلهريا گونگلو گھٹنا گيسو لوٹا لٹو مالا ماجلا ملا مٹھو ميرزا مينا نوا وبا وغا وفا ٹمغ ٹھو ڈاكو ڈپو
کچالو کلا کندرو کنو کولو کولو کوڈو کٹيا کينز بحو بوا آنسو بندو

C.3 Nouns that take suffix *vao*

C.3.1 Vao

Rule: Suffix -s-

Frequency: 5172

Semantic Roles:

- #### - Nominative plural vocation

Further Notes:

Words in this list usually do not end with alif or yao

آبدوز آینوس آثار آرائیش آری آزدادگی آزدادی آزمائش آسائیش آسانگی آسامی آسانیت آستان آسودگی آسٹھوی آسی اشتفتگی آغوش آفت آفیدگاری آکابی آفیدگی آنده آمد آموزگار آموزگاری آموزناک آموزناکی آمیزش آثار آنت آنج آنچ آنجل آندھی آندگی آندگی آنکه آکاس آکاس آه آین آینگ آبٹ آبابل ابابسی ابابل ابابلیس اباک ابتری ابری ابهار اپاس اپاچی اپسراپی اپلی اپواس اپلن اپلیل اثار اتابلیق اترک اتصاف اتفاق اتلاف اتهاس اتهام اثاث اثیم احجازت احرث اجگر اچک اچکی اچھائی اچھال اچھل احادیث احسان حکم اخ اخبار اختلاف اخروث اخزر اخیار ادارت اداسی ادوائی ادھیئ ادیم ادیب اذان اذیت ارائیش ارایچی اراضی ارجل ارجمندی ارجن ارحمی استک اسٹیشن اسکارف اسکراف اسکرین اسکوواش اسکور اسکول اسکوٹ اسکیل اسکیم اسیر اسیری اسیسیر اشاریت اشاعت اشراب اشرفیت اشعریت اشک اشمیب اصحاب اصرار اصراف اصطبل اصطلاح اصلاح اصلاح اصناف اصناف اصول اصید اضاعت اضافات اضبطی اضطراب اضعاف اطاعت اطالت اطراف اطفال اطلاع اطلاع اطوار اعتبار اعتدال اعتراض اعتراض اعتظام اعتقاد اعتکاف اعجاز اعجوبگی اعدلی اعزاز اعصاب اعلم اعمام اعیال اغراق اغلاط اغماز اغماص اغیار افادیت افاضت افتادگی افتتاح افتخار افراد افرنگ افرنگی افروز افزائش افساد افسانویت افسر افسردگی افسوس افضال افطار افعال افلاتونیت افواه افکار افهام افیم اقارب اقتیاس اقتصاد اقدام اقدام اقلیت اقلیم اگالدان الائچی الیم التزام التفات الجبری الجن الجی الجن الحان الحانی السڑر السی الطاف الفاظ الفت الفن الماری المثا، النگ الوس، الكلی، الكثرون الیام الیاس، البحج، الیکشن، الیکثران امام امامارگی،

سیوئائی سپهربی سپهربی سپی سپیداچ سپی سپیدکر ستائش ستار ستراشاپی ستم ستون ستونی
 ستنهان ستنهنی ستی سجادگی سجادگی سجاف سجنی سحج سحر سحری سخام سختگی سخن
 سدائی سدر سدهائی سدهائی سرانی سرانی سراج سراج سراسیمگی سراج سراوگ سراوگ سرانی
 سریخ سریراه سرج سرجن سرخاب سرخک سردار سردی سرشت سرعت سرفیت سرگ سرگبیاش
 سرگبی سرمدیت سرمدیل سرمی سرن سرنجی سرنجی سرنگ سرنگی سروالی سروانگ سروپ
 سروتی سروچ سروکار سرث سرثیفیکیث سرکانب سرکار سرکس سرینچی سری سرین سریر
 سریش سسیار سطح سطوط سعادت سفارت سفارش سفاری سفالت سفایت سفر سفرجل سفریجٹ
 سفلگی سفلیت سفون سفون سقال سقان سگانی سگار سگرگ سگرگ سلائی سلاجیت سلاح سلاح
 سلامت سلاق سلیچی سلح سلطان سلطنت سلملی سلنگ سلندر سلک سلیچ سلیز سلیٹ سماچار
 سمت سمجھ سمدھن سمدھن سمروت سمند سمند سمیٹ سنار سنبهال سنت سنجوگ سنجیدگی
 سنجری سند سنوار سنث سنی سوئی سوال سوانگ سوت سوج سوجه سوجه سودائی سوداگر سور
 سوراخ سورت سورج مکھی سور سوسائیٹی سوسن سوغات سوگار سوگهونی سولی سونڈ سوٹ
 سوکن سویٹر سٹال سٹریچ سٹول سٹک سٹهائی سٹیچ سڑولی سڑان سڑاند سکارف سکری سکرین
 سکوت سکول سکون سکونت سکوٹر سکم داس سکیچ سکیم سکینڈل سہری سہلابٹ سہول سہولت
 سہولیت سہڑی سہیلی سیاح سیادت سیارگی سیاچ سیاچ سیچ سیچ سید سیرت
 سیلاب سیلیوٹ سیمیرغ سیمینار سین سینچ سینری سینٹ سینٹر سیٹ سیٹم سیٹھنی سیٹی
 سیڑھی سیکرم سیکرٹری سیکشن سیکڑ سیکم شاب شاپور شات شاخصار شاخصار شاخصار
 شادی شار شار شارف شاستر شاستر شاسن شاسک شاش شاشنگ شاعر شاغلی شاگرد شام شاماک
 شاور شاکر شاه شاه بلوط شابراہ شابگان شابنیشاہ شابیت شابین شب شباب شباعم شبانی
 شبابت شبانگ شبت شبید شبرق شبزم شبستان شبع شب شب شبنم شبمنستان شبوب شبک
 شبی شبیغون شب شبیر شتریان شترمرغ شجر شجیر شحوب شحاف شحال شخور شخور شخول شدت
 شرائط شراب شرافت شراکت شریت شرخ شرط شرع شرون شرون شرٹ شری شریان شریح شریش
 شریط شریعت شریمان شستگی ششتری ششمابگی ششمابی شعماش شعاع شعاعیت شعب شعر
 شعور شعیر شغل شفاختی شفات شفتل شفروف شفع شفون شفت شفائق شفاقل شگاف شلجم
 شلوار شمار شمشیر شمع شنچار شنچرف شنقار شوافع شوب شوخت شودر شورستان شورش
 شوریت شوریدگی شوقنی شول شونکار شونگ شوک شوکن شوکن شوکن شوکن شوکن شوکن شوکن
 شکاری شکایت شکت شکر شکران شکرم شکرم شکست شکل شکلیات شکم شکن شکن شکن شکن
 شهامت شهباز شهباز شهبور شهبوت شهبوت شهبتیر شهیر شهرت شهربستان شهزار شہسوار شہنشاہ
 شہوت شہکار شہید شہید شیث شیخ شید شیدائیت شیدی شیر شیرابی شیر شیرینی
 شیشم شیشکی شیطان شیطانگی شیفندگی شیلڈ شیلیانی شینر شیوخیت شیٹ شیڈ صائم
 صابن صابنی صاحب صادر صافی صانع صبح صحافت صحبت صحن صدارت صداقت صدر صدیق
 صراحی صراف صروعت صعود صف صفائی صفت صلاح صلاحیت صلاح صلووات صلیب صندوق صنعت صنف
 صنم صنوبر صور صورت صوفی صیاد صید ضابط ضاحک ضارب ضال ضامن ضبر ضخامت ضد ضرب ضرب ضلال
 ضلع ضمانت ضیاع ضیافت طائر طارق طاعون طاغوت طاق طاقت طالبی طابر طباخ طباخ طبل
 طبیعت طرائق طراوت طربستان طرح طرز طرف طرفگی طرق طریق طشت طعام طعامچی طغیان طفل
 طفیل طلاب طلاق طلب طلس طلعت طناب طنز طوائف طوالت طوفان طوق طول طهارت طیف طیور
 ظابر ظرافت طرف ظروف عابث عابدیت عابر عاجزگی عادت عادلیت عاذل عارض عارضیت عارف عازم عاشق
 عاطر عافیت عاق عاقبت عاد عالم عامل عبارت عبارت عبارت عبارت عجائب عجائبی عجلت
 عجمیت عدالت عداوت عدد عددیت عدل عذاب عذر عرائص عرائص عرایجی عرب عرس عرس عرف
 عرفان عرق عروب عروق عزائم عزت عزم عزیزی عشاق عشرت عصب عصربت عطار عظام عظمت عفت
 عفونت عقاب عقارب عقال عقب عقل عقوبت علاج علالت علامت علت علق علم علمیت علوم عمام عمارت
 عمر عمل عملیت عمومیت عناب عناصر عنایت عننت عندهلیب عنديات عوامیت عورت عکس عهد عهدیت
 عیادت عیارگی عید عیسویت غائزیت غایب غار غاری غاصبیت غافریت غافلی غافلیت غالی غالی غبار غنی
 غب غدود غدیر غراب غربیت غربیت غریش غرض غرور غروری غریقی غزال غزل غسل غش غضب
 غضبیت غفاریت غفلت غفوریت غفیریت غلافت غلام غلیبت غلام غلک غلیل غم غنیم غواص غواص غوز
 غول غڑاپ غیب غیبت غین فائض فائول فائل فاتحیت فادر فارسٹر فارغ فارغی فارقلیط فارم فازیر فاسفر
 فاسقی فاسنرم فاطر فال فتادگی فتنگی فتوو فخیم فدائیت فدیدت فراریت فرایست فراغی فراقت
 فرانسیسی فرج فرخندگی فرد فردوس فرزند فرزول فرسنگ فرسودگی فرینگ فرشتگی فرست فرست فرضت فرض
 فرق فرکل فرم فرمائش فرمان فرمونگ فرنگیت فروخت فروغ فرینگ فریناد فریاد فریب فریبندگی فریج
 فریفتگی فریق فریم فریشن فساح فساد فسادن فسافس فسان فش فشار فشردگی فصاحت فصل فصیل
 فصاحت فضیلت فطانت فطرت فعل فقیر فقیرن فن فنچائی فنگ فنکاری فنکشن فنیت فوار فوج فورس فورم فورمین
 فلم فلمستان فلک فلیگ فلیٹ فن فجاجی فنگ فنکاری فنکشن فنیت فوار فوج فورس فورم فورمین
 فورٹ فوز فولاد فولڈر فونڈری فوڈ فوک فوکس فویتگی فڈل فکر فکریت فکشن فہد فہم فیدم فیرنی فیز

C.3.2 Delete last letter and add suffix vao

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix **g-**

Frequency: 8

Semantic Roles:

- #### - Nominative plural vocation

Further Notes:

The words in this list either end with goal hay or alif.

رہونچمیا یہویھی فرشته گھوڑا نشا ٹوپی ٹخنا ڈاکم

C.3.3 Hamza vao

Rule: Suffix ٥-

Frequency: 161

Semantic Roles:

- #### - Nominative plural vocation

آبا آبرو آرزو آریا ابتداء اپسرا ادا ارتقا اشیا اعضا اقرا التجا انتها انسائیکلوبیڈیا انشا اکتفا بجهو بدو بقا بلا بنا بهمبو بهڑکا بہا استغنا پا پارسا پاسا پاسنا پانچا پانشو پابنا پتنگا پتووا پنھروٹا پتھیا پھوکا پچریا پچکیا پرتها پرچا پرچنا پرمیرا پرروانی پروتا پرکھیا پریتما پسو پنچکا پنجو پوجا پٹنا پٹھورا پٹھیا پھیریو پیشوا پیھو تالو ترازو ترازو تلیا تمبو تمنا ثغا ثنا جزا جستجو جفا جورو چاقو چپو چیکو حنا حیا خطا خلا خوجا خوشبو داتا دارو دامیشا داندارو دریا دعا دنیا دوا دوزو دوباجو دهودهو ديو دیوتا ردا رشا رفقا ریکھا زانو زنا ساگو سردها سرما سرمچو سرزا سقا سینما سینیما شارو شبوا شفافا شفتالو شیلو شیمپو صحرا صدا صبیا عبا عرفا عصا عطا غدا غذا غنا فضا قبا قضا کپها کدما گلبریا گونگللو گھنگھری گھٹا گھی گیسو لوٹا لٹو مالا مجلما ملا مٹھو میرزا مینا نجبا نوا وبا وغا وفا ٹھو ڈاکو کچالو کلا کندرو کنو کولو کولهوم کوڈو کٹیا کینر بوا خلا آنسو بندو

C.4 Nouns that take suffix choti ye

C.4.1 Choti yeh

Rule: Suffix -s

Rule: Suffixes
Frequency: 2450

- Feminine
 - Noun to Adjective
 - Diminutive
 - Noun to Noun (person to name of the act this person performs)

قبور قبیوز قبیول قتلام قدرت قدس قدوس قرآن قربان قرق قربان قرق فرمز قریش فراق قسم
 قسمت قصائص قصاص قصوص قصور قطب قطع قلاع قلاقنید قلب قلم قناعت قنان قندر قنوط قول قورق
 قدوس قدوس قوم قبر قیادت قیاس قیاس قید قیصریت قیمت قیوم گار گانٹه گانٹه گاڑ گاپک گپ گچهم گرج
 گرداب گردان گردش گروه گرینائیٹ گاراش گراشت گز کلاب گلجهٹ گلسان گلشن گلٹ گلٹ گنبد
 گنچ گنجایش گنجل گند گندم گندھرب گنوار گواه گوب گوخر گونبر گورکن گول گونج گوندہ گوٹ گوب
 گٹه گٹه گڈه گریٹ گرگر گهال گهایت گهسٹ گهمنڈ گهمنڈ گهونٹ گهیپ گهیکار گیان گیدر
 لاچورد لاچ لاث لاه لیدر لپیٹ لتاڑ لچین لچک لخ لسان لشکار لشکر لعان لطف لفظیات لکان للکار لمحات
 لنگور لوگرتهم لوگر لون لوٹ لوبار لژقک لکر لبر لہکار لیر لیٹ مائیک مای ماتم مادر مادیات مادیت مارواڑ
 ماش مااضیات ماں مالیات مالیت مامن مانش مانست ماشیات مثلث مثالیات مثلث مثالیات مجاہ
 مجاہملت مجسٹریٹ مجلس مجوس محاذ محتاج محرب محرب محمل محنت محور مخبر محمل
 مدرس مدن مذبب مرجنٹ مردان مردنگ مرغ مرکز مرید مزاج مزدور مسابقت مسافر مستطیل
 مسجدود مسح مسدس مسطر مسلمان مسلک مسکین مسیح مشایر مشروب مشق مشقت مصحف
 مصور مضراب مضمون معاش معاشرت معاف معتزل معدن معدور معشوق معلم معمار معمول معیارت
 مغز مخشوش مغفرت مفاد مفارقت مفعول مقارات مقام مقدامات مقووض مقیش ملاح ملاقات ملامت
 ململ ملوک ملک ملکیت ممیر مناجات منقل منسخ منسٹر منصب منطق منڈیر مواصلات موروث موسم
 موسیقار موضوع موم موڈ مٹر مکان مکتب مکینک مهارت مہتاب مہلت مہمان میدان میزائل میعاد
 مینڈک ناپ ناچ نادان نار نارنج ناسیوال نالش نام نائک نائٹ نیاں نیاں نیاں نیاں نیاں نیاں نیاں نیاں نیاں
 نحوست نداف نرگس نزول نساخیر نسب نسبت نسل نسوان نسیم نشان نشیب نظام نظر نظم
 نعت نفس نقاب نقاب نقد نقش نقسان نقل نگاہ نگر نماز نواح نوادر نور نوع نوعیت نوکر نکات نکال نکھار
 نکبت نہر نیت نیست نیل وارث وجدان وجود وجود وجہ وجوہ وجہ وحش وداع ودیش ورزش ورق وروده وزن وزیر وسط
 وسواس وشواس وصف وضاحت وطن وفاق وقت وفعت ولایت ولایت وکیل ویب ویم ویراک ویران ٹام ٹرست
 ٹرفل ٹرنر ٹرپی ٹروگن ٹریوول ٹل ٹمغ ٹکارڈ ٹھنڈ ٹھکان ٹیلیفون ٹیڑھ ٹیکنیک ڈائیرکٹر ڈال ڈاکٹر ڈسینسیر
 ڈسٹریبیوٹر ڈنڈ ڈور ڈکیت ڈھلان ڈھونگ کارساز کاروبار کاشف کاظم کاغذ کافور کالم کام کانفرنس
 کانگر کانگرس کانٹریکٹ کاٹ کباب بکت کبوتر کبک کپاس کپتان کپک کتاب کتیب کثیر کجات کچک کچن
 کچنار کچومر ک DAL کذاب کراپین کرات کراس کراہ کرب کربٹ کریان کرت کردار کرداں کرس کرفت کرن کرناں
 کروز کرومائیٹ کرک کریب کرید کریم کریڈ کساح کستور کسید کسید کش کشاد کشاکش کشف
 کشمکش کشن کشودر کشک کشکول کظم کفارت کفاف کفالت کفایت کفرستان کفس کفگیر کفن کفور
 کگر کل کلائچار کلاسیک کلام کلامات کلائز کلائز کلاین کلاین کلچڑا کلرک کلک کلوار
 کلول کلکٹر کلیار کلیان کلیم کلینڈر کماد کمان کمب کمباونڈر کمپیوٹر کمچور کمخواب کمشنر کمنگ
 کمنڈل کموار کمٹ کمک کمکم کمیت کمیرن کمیونیٹ کنار کنجاس کنجال کنجشک کنچن کنعن
 کنگور کنٹوب کنڈل کنکرول کنکشن کنیت کوافن کوافن کوب کوب کوتاول کود کودار کودک کورانڈ کوم
 کومپلکس کونج کوند کونسل کوٹھ کوٹھار کوڑھن کوک کوک کوک کوکس کوبان کٹ کٹھل کڑاہ
 کڑواس کڑک ککبہ ککر ککم ککون ککٹ ککٹ کھادر کھادر کھب کھباج کھبیٹ کھتانا کھجور کھچاوت کھدر
 کھدر کھرنچ کھسوٹ کھسک کھنگر کھنڈر کھنک کھوچ کھوٹ کھٹک کھٹک کھٹنال کھیت کھید کھید
 کھینچ کھار کھاوت کھسار کیسر کیف کیفیت کیل کینچل کیکاؤس کیکر بنیت بائیڈروجن باموب باکر ببرن
 بست بلاں بلاک بلکار بمت بنر بنگام بوس بٹی بڑتال بڑونگ بیجان یار یاقوت یاور یتیم ید برغمال یرقان یقین
 یونٹ یہود آس ارض ایراوت پتھر پردهان پوت پیش حڑ تلف چنڈاں خار خام خوب خوش درانت دور راہ روز زور
 سالار سامع سکت سیاہ سحر سرناگ سنگ سہیل شکار صاف طلب عزیز عقب غرور فارغ قاصد گجر گرگٹ
 گھمیر گھاٹ لائق لائق لاگ لطیف مارکس مالیش مابر متاع کیر کم کور کھدال سارحنٹ

C.4.2 Hamza choti yeḥ

Rule: Suffix ئى

Frequency: 112

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Adjective

Further Notes:

There are few words in this list like (خدا) that do not form adjective after taking this suffix. Also there is a word (تلاق) in which this affix is added after deleting the last letter.

آبا آربو آربا آشنا آقا ابنتا اینبا اتفا اثنا اجرا احشا اذا ارتقا اشتبا اشيا اعتنا اقinda اقرا التجا التوا الجبرا القا
امرا املا امونيا اميما انبيا انتها انسائيكلوبيديا انشا اكتفا ايفا ايلما باديا بالا يقا بكا بهلا بهلا بهژکا بها
استتنا استسقا استغنا استنجا بهن پارسا يابنا پنهبا پيشوا تماشا تمنا جادو جlad حشا هنا
حکما خدا خشا خشبو خلا خليغا دادر دريا دروعا دوا رثا رجا رسما زنا سودا شفا طلا عطا غدا غذا
غلمنا غنا غوغما فضا قضا گدا گهيرا لوئا مجرما ماجلا مرزا ميرزا وبا ڦانٿها ڻوا ڏيلنا كيميا بو يغما ادا
تننا ثنا جفا خطما زليخا سيدها عطا

C.4.3 Delete last letter and add suffix choti yeh

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix .yeh

Frequency: 94

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Noun to Adjective
- Diminutive

آنڪڙا اپلا باسا بهڙوا بهينگا پارتھيا پابنا پتلا پرنالا پرنانا پرنا پنهها بهاؤڙا بهاؤڙا بهونجا بېڙا تعيلا جندراء جونا
جهونپڙا جهوننگا چاچا چاٹا چچا چمنا چڪوا چيلا چيونٺا حويصله خليرما رمي ريزها سالا سانٺا سروتو سستا
صفحه ضحو طوطا غلبه فلسقه قطعا گاچا گجها گچها گڏها گڏرا گلکله گنداسا گنڍاسا گڏا گڏها گهڙها لبلبا
لچها لميٺا لوئڻا لوڪڙا لڙكا ماده مسڻندڻا موڻا مٺكا مكڙا نانا ٿنگرا ٿونٺا ٿوكرا ٿڀيرما ٿهراء ٿهنگا ٿيلا ڦينگرا کاكا ڪٻڙا
كرته ڪرجهها ڪلٻاڙا ڪلڃيا ڪنوارا ڪوفنه ڪوئها ڪٿورا ڪهڙها ڪهونڻا ڪهڙڪا ڪهيرما ڪهيسا ڪيڙا ٻنهڙا
حواله جڱنو ڻولا

C.4.4 Further affixation with suffix alif noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ياب

Frequency: 218

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: plural suffix (ا) after suffix .yeh.

آسكت آمدن اجرت اسٽيشنر اعتراض امرتى انانيت اكيل باختگى بامن بانك ببيس بحال برادر برس بندر بنكر
پئير بهتنيج بهنج ببابان بيمار بيكر پائيمال پائنت پاينت پاينت پاينت پاينت پاينت پاينت پاينت پاينت
پنهان پکهر پهانيس پهنهوند پهلوان پهڙ پيار پيالي پيغمبر تاپاڪ تالاب تالاش تبديل تخت تراميٺر تشينگي
تالاش تلخ تلف تهال تيار ٽيسٽر جانور جلد جلد ساز جمم جوان جوڙ جوڙ جهائز جهجر جهڙ جهان چاڪ چاڪر
چيل چنگير چوندر چوکيدار چڙي چكور چهوشبار حضور حوالدار حييات حيران خاموش خاڪ خرسنگ خحطاط
خلت خوش دادر داري داس دامان دجل دريوخ درسن درند دشمن دشمن دلاس دمپل دندن دواسار
دوافروش دور دكهال دهچ دهرت ديوالي ديوانگي رحسٽر رد رستگار رفوگر روڪڙ رکاب زمان زندگان سالينوميٺر
سامان سخت سرنشينين سروڪار سريجن سوداگر سوز سيب شارف شاش شاعر شاگرد شبڪ شتريان
شونكار شكت شکرن شکن شمپير شهزار طغيان عرض عمر فراموش فرمان قاتلى قرص قفلی قلعى
قلعى قلقاري قول گلسر گلگلی گلٹ گندهرب گورکن گوٹ گنڌ گهاظ گهنهڏي گيڏلار لائه لچين لوري لومڙ
لكڙ ماچھي ماسي محتاج مرغ مينڏك نار نحو نشان نگر نوكر نيل وداع ڦل ڻهيڪيدار ڦيل ڻيڙهه ڏائريڪت ڏال
ڏاڪٽ ڏسپينسر ڏسٽريبيوٽر ڏسٽلري ڏوئ ڏڪشنري ڏيرى كارساز ڪلام ڪلانچ ڪلاه ڪمان ڪمانداري ڪمپاؤنڊر
كمك ڪنار ڪنجر ڪنجڙن ڪنڊل ڪويٽ ڪوتوال ڪڙاه ڪون ڪڪر ڪهڻب ڪهوٽ ڪهڻد ڪهيت ڪينچل ٻرن ٻست يار

C.4.5 Further affixation with suffix *vao*

Rule: Suffix -یو

Frequency: 423

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: Vocation after suffix **ى**.

C.4.6 Further affixation with suffix vao noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix -یوں

Frequency: 419

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: Plural Oblique after suffix ى.

آدم آسکت آمدن اپاس اپراده اتحاد اجرت استیشنر استیشنر اسیر اصراف اصلاح اصول اضطراب اطاعت اطراف اطفال اطلاق اطوار اعتبار اعتدال اعتراض اعتقاد اعتقاد اعجاز اعزاز اعصاب اعمال اعیال اغلاط اغیار افتخار افراد افرنگ افزائش افسوس افضال افطار افعال افلاک افکار افهام افیم اقامت اقتیاس اقتصاد اقدام اقرار التزام التفات الحان الرجى الطاف الوجود الوداع الیام ایام امانت امتناع امرتی اموات امیر اناج انانیت انتخاب انتشار انتظار انکار انکسار اکیل ابتمام ایصال ایوارڈ باختگی بارات بامن بانک بیسیس بحال بدو برادر برس بلخ بلغم بندر بنکر بهتیج بهجن بهنچ بهوک بهروپ بهشت بهن بیابان بیمار بیویار بیکر پائنت پایند پارس پاکھنڈ پایلی پیڑ پیت پتر پجاري پحال پرافت پردیش پرددیش پینائی بنجایت بنجایت پنکم بیوش بول پیش بیوار بیهوان بنکه بیکھنڈ بیهانس بیهوند بیهک بیهکی بیهونی بیٹکار بیهان

پهلوان پیار پیاس پیالی پیام پیراک پیغمبر پیوستگی پیژهی پیکهند تاپس تبدیل تجارت تجوید تخت
 ترامیٹر تلاش تلح تلف تماشیبین تهال تیار تیستر تیل ثبات جبروت جذبات حزم جلا جلد جلدساز جلوس
 جمم جنجال جوان جوگ جوڑ جوبر جهاڑ جهور جهڙ جهنم جیولری چابک چاپلوس چاک چاکر چپل چرس
 چرم چنگیر چولی چوندر چوکیدار چڑی چکور چھوٹنہار چیچڑ حاضرات حرص حرک حساب حضور حمایت
 حوالدار حیات حیران خاموش خبط خردک خرطوم خطاط خلت خوش خون دادر دادگاه داری داس دامان داور
 دجل ڈچ ک درادر دربار درند ڈرکھٹ دساد دستگی دشمن دشمن دقيانوس دلاس دند دنڈ دواساز
 دوافروش دور دوزخ دونتر دوکول دوبر ڈی دکھاں دهت دهرت دهچ دهچ دهڙی دهڙی دباجن دبانٹ
 دبڑی دیت دید دیوالی راگ رجسٹر رد رستگار روگر رومان روکڑ رکاب زبردست زخم زندگان ساتھ
 سالینومیٹر سامان سپاہ سخت سراوگ سردبی سرنشیں سروکار سریجن سفارش سنتوش
 سوال سوداگر سوز سکون سکونت سیپ شاخصار شاسک شاعر شتربان شخال شرائط شرب شنقار شڈ
 شکار شکت شکر شکرم شکرن شکن شه شہزاد طراز طغیان عرض عروس عمر غرق غلمٹا فان فراموش
 فراؤ فرس فریاد فوج قاتلی قدس قدوس قرات قرص قلعی قلفی قلقاری قوال قید گرنی گروه گلسار
 گلٹ گندھرہب گورکن گوٹ گٹھڑ گھاٹ گھنڈی گیڈر لانڈری لائٹ لچپن لخ لسان لوری لومڑ لکڑ ماتم مال مان
 مانمت مجوس محبوب محتاج محنت مسیح مقام ملاقات مینڈک نار نحو نشان نگر نماز نیل وجود وحش
 وداع ودیش وسواس ویب ویم ٿل ٿئیکیدار ٿیل ٿیڑه ڏائیرکٹر ڏال ڏاک ڏاکٹر ڏسپینسر ڏسپریبوٹر ڏسٹلری
 ڏور ڏکشنری ڏکیت ڏیری کارساز کانگرس کتاب کفن کلائچ کلام کلانچ کلاه کمان کمپاؤنڈر کمچور کمیرن
 کنار کنجر کنٹوپ کنڈل کوبڑ کوڑہ کڑاہ ککون ککڑ کھپاچ کھر کھنب کھڈ کھیت کھار کھسار کینچل برن
 بست بڑتال یار بھوڈ

C.4.7 Further affixation with suffix alif noon goal hay

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix **يـانـهـ**.

Frequency: 1

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: Suffix **_انـهـ** after suffix **_ـيـ**.

فلسفہ

C.5 Nouns that take suffix yeh tay

C.5.1 Yeh tay

Rule: Suffix **ـيـتـ**

Frequency: 318

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun
- Compound affix (**_ـتـ + ـيـ**)

آثار آئین آدم آشوب آمر ابد این ابو اثبات احتمام اجتناب احتیاد اجنب احتساب احتشام احتلام احتمال
 احساس اختراع اختلاج اخراج اخلاق ادب ارتباع ارتکاز اشتہاد اشتہار اشراف اشرافکار اشقاقد اصباح
 اصراف اصل اصلاح اصول اضطراب اطراف اطفال اطلاق اطوار اعتقاد اعزاز اعصاب اعیال اغراق اغلاق اغماز
 اغماص اغیار افتاد افتخار افرانقی افعال افلاک افکار اقیاض اقتیاس اقدار اقرار الحان الكحل الكohl
 امار امارات انار انتساب انمقام انس انسان انفعال انگریز انکسار انہضام انہماک ایثار ایجاد ایصال ایمان بازار
 باطن باطن بانک باور بحر بریشم بشر ارض ازل استاد استباح استبدال استحقاق استخراج استدلال
 استضع استعجاح استعداد استعمار استغفار استفهام استفهام استقلال اسراف اسراف اسقاط

اسلوب اسناد پجهان پدر تصور تعامل تقابل بهود تیزاب جمال جمهور جمیز حاکم حدوث حرب حرم حرك
 حسد حسود حماض حنف حنوط حک خاوندی خاکستان خبال ختم خرد خردک خصوص خلفشار خمارستان
 خمود خنکار خیر دیبرستان دبیع دربان درخستان دساد دمن دوبر دبتان دیان دیپال ذبن رجحان رخسار
 رسالداری رقم رکن رکوع ربیان رسشم رسشک زیون زرع سالب سبب سوگوار شاپگان شابنشاه شابین
 شحوب شخص شعار شور سورستان شهر شهرستان شهسوار شہنشاہ شہکار صعود صلاح صفت ضحاد
 ضراب طبع عاقل عاقلی عبد عرب عروب عزیزی عسکر عقل علق علم غالبی غفران فاطر فان فرد فرض
 فروس فلاکت فور فوز فوق فوکس فیلسوف قادر قبول قطع قنوط قوم لذت لغان لمحات لئو مادی مال مجبوب
 محبوب مدحت مدن مذبب مرجع مرکز مسلمان مسیح مشایر معشوق معمار مغرب مفعول مقصود ملوک
 ممنون منسوخ موروٹ مومن میراث نرگس نسوان نظم نقاش نوع وطن وفاق کبک کرب کستور کشاد کشتگار
 کشف کفرستان کلاسیک کمال کنور بیجان یاس یهود اول ابل جارح جمع جویر حامد حجر حرب خط خلاق
 خلق خیر دفتر ذات سرف سردم سفل سیماب شاه شوخ شور شہر عابد عجم عدد عرف عصر علم عمل
 فرنگ فکر فلاخ فن قائل قابل قانون قبض قرب قصاب قطب قطع قیصر کابل کشمیر کم لاجورد لسان لفظ مال
 مالک مبتدا مجبور ملک ولد امر

C.5.2 Hamza yeh tay

Rule: Suffix -یت.

Frequency: 33

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun
- Compound affix (ت + ی)

آقا ابتلا اتقا اتنا اشتبا اعتنا اقتدا التوا القا امرا ایغو ایفا ایلا ایما بکا استتسقا استغنا استغنا استمرار پاپا
 یارسا رجا ریا غدا غذا غنا فنا مرزا میرزا فضا شے شیدا فدا

C.5.3 Further affixation with suffix yeh noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix -یتین.

Frequency: 25

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: Feminine plural suffix (یں) after suffix -یت.

بشر حاکم خصوص خیر رخسار رکن رکوع شخص شهر شهرستان عروب عزیزی علق فاطر فان فرد فور فوز
 فوق فوکس مدحت نوع کشاد کنور یهود

C.6 Nouns that take suffix yeh alif tay

C.6.1 Yeh alif tay

Rule: Suffix -یات.

Frequency: 90

Semantic Roles:

- Plural (nominative/ oblique)
- Noun to Noun (Name of field of study)
- Compound affix (ات + _يت)

آثار اجتماع اخلاق اذا اشتقاق اصول اطاعت اعتدال اعداد اعصاب افيم اقتصاد التجا القرآن الكتاب اليكتزان
امراض انتظام انسان اكتفا ايمان بحر بشر بهوت بهبود ارض استعداد استغفار اسلوب ثلوج جراح حرم حزو
جمال حبس حرك حس حيات خصوص درس دين زرع شباب شخص شمار صوت طبع عضو عطر عمل غزل
فرد فروع فلك فكر لحم لسان ماحول مال مسيح معاش معدن مغز مغوى نظر نفس نقل وجود كتاب بجو ام
ازم حرب خاک سفل شخص شهر عشق علم عنفووان فحش فرض فضل فن قوم كلام كلچر لزوم لفظ مال
مثل

C.6.2 Delete last letter and add suffix yeh alif tay

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix يات.

Frequency: 9

Semantic Roles:

- Plural (nominative/ oblique)
- Noun to Noun (Name of field of study)
- Compound affix (ات + _يت)

جرثومه حشره زمانه سقا عنديه حكمت استتنا سياست ماده

C.7 Nouns that take suffix yeh hay

Rule: Suffix يه.

Frequency: 103

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun
- Noun to Adjective

ابد ابن احتراق احكام اختتام ادراك اشتياق اشرف اشراف اشراف اطلاع اعتراض اعزاز افتتاح افعال
الوداع الهايم امروز انار انبساط انت انتشار انتظام انتقال انسان باطن بحر بدن بدوي زم بلد ازل استباح
استفهم استقبال استقلال اسم بيان پا تممساح ثلوج جبر حزم جمهور چشم حال حبس حدس حسيان
حصرم حلف حلقوم حنف حنوط خبار ختم خراد خرطوم خشخاص رثا رزم رفاع رقم سقا شرط شوق شكر
شهبوت طرب طنز عرب عشاء فخر فروس فوق فوك قدس قسم لحم مال مدع مذاق مسيح مغل ناز ناز نظر
نعمت كستور كوكب يوم اسل يا حرب حشر حلول حوت دور عضو فكر كتاب مال

C.8 Nouns that take suffix hamza yeh hay

Rule: Suffix ئيه.

Frequency: 2

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun
- Noun to Adjective

فضا، ابتداء

C.9 Nouns that take suffix yeh alif

C.9.1 Yeh alif

Rule: Suffix **يـاـ**.

Frequency: 69

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Noun to Noun (thing to person)

Further Description:

This affix acts as vocative affix for few words (like خدا).

آسیب اقلیم امیر انگشت انگور بالشیت برف بقا بهجن بھڑکا بھید بھروپ اسپینج بالش پرجون پرديس تكون
ثنا جعل جونک جھنجھٹ چرس چندن چوندر چھپر خدا دوده دولت دھاندل دھت دھرید دھرت دھمال
روگ سرنگ سوانگ سیندور شگون طفیل فراڈ قانون قمار گارڈن گب گھپرا گھووس لرنٹ لون لوٹا لٹھ لہر
لبسن مار مالش مانمت مخول نائک نائز نئھ ڈاک ڈور کوبل تیزاب خطا دانت ستار لال ٹھیل بندر

C.9.2 Delete last letter and add suffix yeh alif

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix **يـاـ**.

Frequency: 11

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Noun to Noun (thing to person)

تھڑا بھرہ چوپا لوٹا ٹپرا کتا کھجور یٹھے سارنگی گتی گلبری

C.10 Nouns that take suffix yeh noon ghunnah

C.10.1 Yeh noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix -یں

Frequency: 1583

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative feminine plural

رمز رموز روایت روح رونق رُدّار رکاب رکاوٹ رکعت رکیکیت ریائش ریپ ریاست ریفل ریژه زیان زیر زب
 رحمت زراعت زره زلف زمین زنبیل زنجیر زیادت زیارت زین سائڈ سائید سائیکل ساز سازش ساس ساسن
 ساعت سانچ سانس سانٹھ سبقت سبیل سپیداج ستائش سجاف سحر سرخ سرخک سرعت سرمدیت
 سرن سرنگ سروانگ سروکار سرٹ سرکار سطح سعادت سفالت سفالت سفایت سفریجٹ سفلیت سقال
 سکرٹ سکرٹ سلاخ سلاست سلاق سلح سلطنت سلنگ سلهج سلیٹ سماچار سمت سمحه
 سمدنهن سمیٹ سنبهال سنت سند سنوار سوت سوج سوجه سوگ سورت سوغات سونڈ سوکن
 سڑانک سٹک سڑاند سکرین سکونت سکم داس سکیم سہلابت سہولت سیادت سیاست
 سیچ سیخ سیرت سینچ سیکرم شاپور شارع شاسن شام شابراہ شب شیاعه شیابنگ شبرق
 شینم شبوط شپ شدت شراب شراکت شرح شرط شرع شرث شریان شریط شریعت شعار شعاع
 شعاعیت شفاعت شفتل شکاف شلوار شمشیر شمع شنجر شنجرف شوب شورش شوریت شوٹنگ
 شوکیس شٹر شٹل شڈ شکار شکار شکایت شکست شکل شکن شہادت شہامت شہتوت شہتوں
 شہتوں شہرت شہوت شیبیت شیخ شیوخیت شیٹ صحبت صحبت صحت صدرات
 صداقت صعوبت صف صفت صلاح صلاحیت صلاح صلوات صلیب صنعت صنف صورت ضبر ضخامت ضد ضرب
 ضلال ضمانت ضیافت طاعت طاق طاقت طبیعت طراوت طربستان طرح طرز طغیان طلاق طلغت طناب
 طنز طوائف طوال طهارت ظرافت عادت عادلیت عارضیت عافیت عاقبت عبارت عبارت عبرت عجلت عجمیت
 عدالت عداوت عدت عزت عشرت عصریت عظمت عفت عقوبت عقال عقل عقوبت علالت علامت علت
 علمیت عمارت عمر عملیت عمومیت عنایت عنبر عندلیب عوامیت عورت عهدیت عیادت عید عیسویت غار
 غافلیت غب غدوغ غرب غزل غش غفلت غفوریت غفریرت غلایت غلیل غم غوز غڑاپ غیبیت
 غین فائل فاتحیت فائز فدائیت فدیت فراریت فرات فرات فراغت فردوس فرزوں فرصل فرگل فرم فرمانش
 فرنگ فرنگیت فروخت فربنگ فرباد فربیح فسان فشار فصاحت فصل فصیل فضاحت فضیلت فطانت
 فطرت فلاحت فلاکت فلسفیت فنیت فوج فورس فکر فکریت فیس قاب قاش قامت قانونیت قباحت
 قبر قض قبیلت قدامت قدر قدرت قربانی قرباد قربوس قربیت قرش قساوت قسط قسم قسمت
 قصائن قطار قطب قلانچ قلت قلینیں قلم قلیاچ قمیص قنات قناعت قندیل قوت قوس قوم قیادت قیدن قیف
 قیمت کائیڈ گاگر گاں گائٹھ گائٹھ گاون گاڈر گاڑ گاہ گاہ گپ گجران گجری گچہم گدازیت گدام گدھ
 گرائم گراونڈ گراب گرامر گرانٹ گرج گردان گردش گرفت گرہ گر گزار گزارش گزارش گلاس گلجهٹ
 گنجائش گنجلک گندل گندھاٹ گندھک گودام گور گوخر گونمنٹ گولاؤٹ گونج گوندہ گنر گذرین گھاں
 گھسیٹ گھسیٹ گھمنڈ گھوسن گھونب گھونٹ گھیب گیل گیند لائیں لائیں لات لات لارک لارک لاش لاش لاكت لاثین
 لانچ لانگاٹیر لپیٹ لنڑ لچک لحد لذت لرزش لزوق لسانیت لسٹ لشکار لطافت لغت لغزش لفظیت لغٹ
 لکنائیٹ لکلکار لکلک للبیت لنڈل لوث لونگ لوث لوکاٹ لٹ لٹکن لٹکھڑاٹ لڑھک لکاٹ لکنک لکوچ
 لکھیرن لکیر لہکار لید لیر لیس لین لیٹ لیکھ مائی ماپ مات ماقچس مادیت مارکیٹ ماضیت مالش مالن
 مالکیت مانک مانڈل ماٹ ماکھن مایبیت مباحثت مبادرت مبادرت میاشرت متابع متابع متابیت مثال مثالیت
 مثل مثلث مشتوبت مجال مجالس محاملت مجبوریت مجتہدت مجلس مچان مجھیرن محبت محبوس محرب
 محشر محفل محنت مخالفت مخلوقیت محمل مد مدحت مراد مراسن مرثیت مرچ مرقد مرمت مرمر
 مروت مسافت مساوات مسابتم مسجد مسجدود مسرت مسند مسکراٹ مشت مشعل مشق مشقت
 مشکل مشكل مصالحت مصیبیت مصف مصیبیت مطابقت معاد معجون معراج معصیت معیشت مفارقت مل
 ملاقات ملامت ملت ملتمس مملکت مناجات منت منجدهار منجم منزل منطق منفعت منقار منقبت منگٹ
 منڈیر موانت موت موج موجچ موئر
 میخ میراٹن میز ناپ ناچ ناف نالش نانبائیں ناڑ ناک نبض نبوت نبیٹ نثر نجابت نجات نجاست نجافت نحل
 نحوست ندامت ندرت ندر نرس نزاکت نزاکت نس نسبت نسترن نسرين نسل نشست نظر نظم نعت نعش
 نعمت نفرت نقل نگاہ نمار نمک نند نویعت نکال نکھار نکیت نہایت نہر نیاز نیت نیند واسکٹ وجابت وجوه
 وجه وحدت ودیعت وراثت وریش ورید وزارت وساطت وضاحت وعید وفات وقعت وگ ولادت ولایت وکالت وکٹ
 ویزلین ویگن ٹائل ٹاس ٹرائل ٹرائیسکل ٹرالر ٹرام ٹراظ ٹراظدیشن ٹریائین ٹرین ٹریر ٹریس ٹرفل ٹرمپ ٹروب
 ٹرولوگن ٹل ٹنڈر ٹوچن ٹون ٹکار ڈکار ڈکر ٹک ٹکوکر ٹھیس ٹھیس ٹیم ٹیکنیک ڈائی ڈاڑھ ڈی ڈرم ڈسک ڈس
 ڈلوری ڈور ڈولی ڈویزن ڈھار ڈھلان ڈینگ کاند کانفرنس کانگر کاوش کاٹ کاپلیت کبابن کبک کتاب کثافت
 کثافت کچھار کدورت کراہ کرپان کریشن کرتال کرتوت کرن کرناں کرنس کروٹ کروٹ کرویت کرید کرید کساد
 کسر کسرت کشاںش کشاکش کشتی کشش کشمکش کشمیریت کف کفاءت کفالت کفایت کفس
 کلاچار کلاس کلانچ کلاہ کلک کلول کلونجی کلی کلیار کلیمپ کمان کمر کمند کمنڈل کمیت کنجاس
 کنجال کنجڑن کندر کنگھی کنٹوپ کنٹین کنک کنیت کنیر کنیز کنین کوئل کود کورات کوشش کوشک کوفت
 کومک کونبل کونج کوند کونسل کونش کونڈر کوٹھار کوڑیاں کوک کوبان کویل کٹ کٹری کڑکی ککب
 ککم ککون کھاد کھارک کھاں کھیچ
 کھورنڈ کھٹک کھٹکار کھیاک کھیپ کھیپ کھیپ کھیچ کھاوت کھر کھنی کیل کیل کینٹین کیکر
 بئیت بدایت برن بزج بزمیت بلکار بمت بوش بوک بڑتاں بک بیبیت یاس پیسٹ بکانگت یلغار یورش حشیش
 سلوات جو

C.10.2 Hamza yeh noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ئىن-

Frequency: 69

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative feminine plural

آبرو آزو ابتدا اپسرا اذا انتها بلا بنا بھڙکا پانچا پتوا پر تلا پر تها پر جا پر حنا پرسنتا پرميرا پروانا پریتما پنجا
پوحا پونجی تمنا ثغا ثنا جزا جستجو جفا جورو چھتری حیا خطا خوشبو دعا دنیا دوا دھودھو ردا رشا سردها
سرما سرزا شارو شفا صدا صہبا عبا عصا عطا غذا غذا فضا قاری قبا قضا گپھا گلہریا گھٹا لوٹا مala مینا
نوا وبا وفا کلا کھیا بوا

C.10.3 Alif hamza yeh noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ائين.

Frequency: 1

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative feminine plural

Further Notes:

Feminine base lexemes that end with letter goal hay can either take suffix -يىن (for words such as زره, جگه or وجہ..) or -ائين. However feminine lexemes that end with letter goal hay but its second last letter is a vowel always take the former affix. Thus words like نگاه and درگاه take affix -يىن. Though the frequency of this affix (i.e. -ائين) is only one, I have included it in analysis and implementation since I am able to recognize and generate this very affix easily.

From فاختئين to plural

C.10.4 Delete last vowel and add (Hamza) yeh noon ghunnah

Rule: Delete last vowel (ء/ءے) and add suffix ئىن- or suffix -يىن depending on the current last letter

Frequency: 2

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative feminine plural

Further Notes:

This rule seems to work for feminine bases that end with nasals. However there is an exceptional masculine base word کنوں who's plural is کنوں.

From گانئ to plural

C.11 Nouns that take suffix yeh noon

C.11.1 Yeh noon

Rule: Suffix يـين

Frequency: 167

Semantic Roles:

- Plural (usually with Arabic roots)
- Noun to Adjective

ابو اتحاد اثر اطلاع اعتدال المشرق الكلى انار انتى انقلاب اكابر بحر ارض تائب تخديع تخييع تعاقب تقابل تگر
تمساح توزك جهانجهن حاضر حرم حضيص خد دلفين رنگ زائر زر زرع سائل سائم سالب سامع ساير
سركاتب شارح شوق صائم صادر صارف صانع صحاف صديق ضارب ضال ضامن ضد طائر طارق طاعم طاعن
طبايع طباخ طباخ طلاب عابث عاذل عارف عازم عاشق عاقد عالم عامل عروب عقارب عيد غلام فائض
فاتح فارغ فارقليلط فاطر فخيم فريق فساخ قائد قاتل قطب قوسن گريم لاقح لواحق مادي مجاهد محظوظ
محبوب محدث محرف محقق مخاطب مخالف مخدوم مدرس مرتب مرتد مرحوم معروف مريض مستاجر
مستغاث مستفيد مسيح مشرك مصحح مصرف مصنف معالج معبد معبد مععرض معترض مععزل معتصم
معتقد معتكف معطوف معلق معلم مغرب مفسول مفتوح مفسر مفكر مقايرت مقتول مقصر مقلد مقيد ملازم
ملتزم ممدوح مملوك مناظر منتزع منتقل منكر موجود موجل مورخ مولد مومن موكل مكتسب مكذب مهاجر
ناشر ناصب ناصر ناقد نمك والد كاتب كذاب بلايل يد تفسير خط ساكن سياح عين كروب لحم محوز

C.11.2 Further affixation with suffix yeh noon

Rule: Suffix يـينى

Frequency: 1

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: Suffix (ـى) after suffix يـينـ.

سوق

C.12 Nouns that take suffix alif noon ghunnah

C.12.1 Alif noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix اـانـ

Frequency: 1113

Semantic Roles:

C.12.2 Noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix \cup -

Frequency: 61

Semantic Roles:

- Nominative feminine plural (usually with feminine bases that end with **ي**)

آویزو اتروایی اجڑوائی اگھائی اندهیرو اکاسائی اکنائی پچائی بلمائی بندھوائی بنؤئی بکوائی بهنو بهیروی
پینواریا پچکیا پدائی پرچهاناوا پرچهایا پرکھوائی پگائی پلگا پنڈنیا پندیا پنکھیا پنهانی پوریا پٹپیٹائی پٹوائی
پیڑھوائی پھرکی پھسلائی پھلائی پھنسوائی پھوکتی پھٹپھٹی پھٹکی پھکنی پھکی پھریا
پہنچائی پیٹھائی تپائی تچائی تدرو ترشوائی چوبیا چھربیا خنچری دانیا دیھی رسا سبھاؤ فرشتو گڑیا
گھنگرو گھوڑو ٹیریا ٹخنو ٹھا

C.13 Nouns that take suffix alif

C.13.1 Alif

Rule: Suffix l

Frequency: 408

Semantic Roles:

- Masculine
 - Augmentative
 - Noun to Adjective

C.13.2 Delete last letter and add suffix alif

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix **l**.

Frequency: 33

Semantic Roles:

- Masculine
 - Augmentative

Further Notes:

Further affixes can be added to make plural (nominative and oblique) and vocative forms.

استاده با توجه بنتلی پرده پوشید و بهره‌گیری موقتی برای پیشنهاد این پروژه ممنوع شد.

خطبه خلیفه دیریه رکھوالی ریزه سانچه سخی فیته قوت کوڑھی کھجڑی گلبری گڑھی لائھی ٹپھری ڈاڑھی
بڈی چڑی

C.14 Nouns that take suffix alif noon hay

Rule: Suffix ان.

Frequency: 65

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Adjective
- Noun to Noun

آمر أبو ادیب امیر انگشت باغی برادر بیع پدر پسند تاب تویم چیراسی حاکم حلیف حکیم خادم خالص خصوم
خواہ درویش دوست رخصت رند زن ساحر سال شاه شہ صوفی ظہر عارف عاشق عروس عصر عوض
غازی فراش فرح فقیر قاتل مادر مالک مجرم محب محقق محت مخاصل مسافر مستغان معاند
معشوق مفکر ملوک منشی مورخ نذر کافر کریم کودک یار حق دست سڑک

C.15 Nouns that take suffix alif do zabar

Rule: Suffix لـ.

Frequency: 108

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to adverb

اثبات اجل اجماع اجمال احتجاج احترام احتساب احتشام احتلام احتتمال احتیاج احتیاط اخراج ادارت
ادب ارتباں ارتفاع ارتکاز اشتہاد اصطلاح اصول اضعاف اطلاع افواہ اقلیت امتزاج امکان انتقام انداز انزال انہضام
اوچ باطن بطن استباح تحرك تحرک تحریر تقدیر تقریب تمثیل توقف ثمن جبر جنوب جواب حرفاً حرک حق
حقیقت حلف حکایت خاطر خالص خصوص خلف دائم رسم رعائت سند سہو شغل شکر صورت ضحاد
ضمانت ضمن طنز طول طرافت عاریت عدوان عرض عمد عمل عمود عموم عناد عیاذ غرباً غوب فخر فرض
فطرت فعل فور فوز قانون قصد قول قہر قیاس قیمت لفظ مثل مجاز مذاق مسلک معنی نسبت نسل نفرت
وقت وکالت کنزاً یقین یوم

C.16 Nouns that take suffix alif tay

C.16.1 Alif tay

Rule: Suffix اـ.

Frequency: 397

Semantic Roles:

- Plural (usually with Arabic bases)

C.16.2 Delete last letter and add suffix alif tay

Rule: Delete last letter (ه / ت) and add suffix ات.

Frequency: 70

Semantic Roles:

- Plural

آلله تجربه جذبه جمده چوده‌ري خاصیت خرافت خطوه خلیه دفعه راحت رشحه رطوبت رعایت رغب رقع روایت سالمه سجده سینه سیاره شبه شکایت شهوت صدقه صعوبت صفت صفحه صلوة طامه طلب عادت عبد عضله عطیه علامت عمارت عورت غلبه فاضله فقره قیاحت قصبه قطره قطعه قلعه کریه کفاره کلمه کنایه مابیت محاوره مذاکره مراسلات مساوی مطالعه معامله مقوله مکاتبه مکالمه موافقه خدمت رکعت ساعت اداره اضافت غزوه حسرت امانت

C.16.3 Further rules choti yeh

Rule: Suffix اتی

Frequency: 50

Semantic Roles:

- Multiple affixations: suffix (س) after suffix لـ
 - Noun to Adjective

Further Notes:

This affix has not been added in analysis since the words (except for a few cases) in this list seem to be erroneous.

احساس اصطلاح اطلاع التحصيل التقويم امتراج امكان انقلاب ايجاد باع استحكام بيگم تاثر تجزی تجلی^{تجزی ترکیب تسخیر تسکین تصدق تصرف تصريح تصنیف تصویر تعليم تعیین تغیر تفسیر تقابل تقدیر تقریب توسعی تویم حرک حسی خمری ریاعی شفق طبق طلسما عنوان محقق محل معنی نبات چهلک لیک کهند}

C.17 Nouns that take suffix alif noon

Rule: Suffix ان.

Frequency: 38

Semantic Roles:

- Masculine plural (nominative/ oblique)

Further Notes:

Some words (e.g. *نص*, *فیض*, *رحم*) with Arabic origin given in this list show different semantic behavior. Such words are probably lexicalized by native speakers. For the word *ترجمہ* this affix can be added after deleting its last letter.

آبو اونج باذل برادر پرستہ خادم خسر خصم دبر دختر دشمن دور رحم رشح رند زیست فرح فرزند
فیض گزر مدیر ملاج ممبر میل ناقل نقص کودک چوڑ حاضر خاص دفع رب طغی عرف غفر مالک مخلص

C.18 Nouns that take suffix alif noon choti yeh

Rule: Suffix انی.

Frequency: 26

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Noun to Adjective

Further Notes:

For the word *گریہ* this affix can be added after deleting its last letter.

برف تاب جسم جیٹھ دبر دور دیور رب رحم روح زن سید سیٹھ شہ شیخ صندل طول عبر فوق گول مغل
نفس نور ٹھوپروپت گریز

C.19 Nouns that take suffix alif hamza choti yeh

C.19.1 Alif hamza choti yeh

Rule: Suffix ائى.

Frequency: 42

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Adjective

افز اوچىڭ ائكل اكھەن بانٹ بىجور يخار بەھەن تەھور تەھوک جەھەنپ چاھ چەھلەن چەھنەن چەھىد چەھىنەن
چەھىنەن چەھىز چىر خېت خەن دان دەك دېك زىب سەق سەمجەن سەنبەھال شەكىپ صەھرا فەرس گەنە گۆزىن لەك
لەكار مەغۇل كەھىپ كەھىنەن كەھىنەن يار

C.19.2 Further rules vao noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ائيوب.

Frequency: 31

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: plural oblique suffix (وب) after suffix ائى.

ائكل اكھەن بانٹ بىجور بەھەن تەھور تەھوک جەھەنپ چاھ چەھنەن چەھوون چەھىد چەھىنەن چەھىنەن چەھىز چىر خەن
دان دەك دېك سەق سەمجەن سەنبەھال فەرس گۆل لەك لەكار كەھىپ كەھىنەن كەھىنەن يار

C.19.3 Further rules yeh alif noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix ائياب.

Frequency: 31

Semantic Roles:

Multiple affixations: feminine plural suffix (اب) after suffix ائى.

ائكل اكھەن بانٹ بىجور بەھەن تەھور تەھوک جەھەنپ چاھ چەھنەن چەھوون چەھىد چەھىنەن چەھىنەن چەھىز چىر خەن
دان دەك دېك سەمجەن سەنبەھال فەرس گۆل لەك لەكار مەغۇل كەھىپ كەھىنەن كەھىنەن يار

C.20 Nouns that take suffix tay

C.20.1 Tay

Rule: Suffix ت.

Frequency: 143

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun (State, Feminine)

ابو اشارة اعظمى القلى امام امينى انار انى اوراد اكائى اكتفا باف بىدۇن بىسات استقامى بىچەنەن

بربوده تعیش تنفیز توفر ثقالی جاسوسی جراح جگ جلال چاه چپراسی چوده‌ری حال حراث حرم حرک
حسی حسان حموض خانقابی خبال خدام خدم خصوم خطاب خطرنا خمری دبریا رؤوفی رحم رضوانی زراع
زواجه سامعی سلام سمعای سیاح شبیه شرار شرب شرک شفق صفیری ضلال طالبی طباخ طباع طریق
ظلم عزم غافلی غضنفری غنیم غیوب فاسقی فراغ فرح فوکس فکر قرب قواعدی قیام لائقی مارکسی
مانوسی مجالس مجتمع محافظ محب مخاصل مخاطب مخالف مداخل مدخ مزارع مساعد مسافر معاند
ملازم ملال منزل مولوی مهاجر نجومی نسب نظام وثاق وحش وسع وصل وصی کتاب کرب کساح کمال
کمانداری کوکب کهپ بجر بلاک یسار اجر باب برک پهل تم جهد خانگی سبق سکن شرب صنع طلوع عارضی
عزیم غلبط غنیم کسوا گذاری لاطینی مدح مطابق ماضی پادشاه شقه

C.20.2 Delete last letter and add suffix tay

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix ت.

Frequency: 17

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun (State, Feminine)

Further Notes:

This rule has not been included in result.

احاطه اصنافی ترفانیه جلوه حیله دبریه سعایه صحافی قوی مکاتبه کفاره کنایه مرتبه مرثیه معاشره معامله
یگانگی

C.20.3 Further rules vao

Rule: Suffix تو.

Frequency: 42

Semantic Roles:

اعظمه امینی بساط استقام جاسوسی جگ چاه حال حرم خدم دشت رؤوفی رحم زراع سامعی سمعای
سیاح شناخت شوکت ظلم غافلی غرابت غیوب فراغ فرح قرب قیام لائقی مانوسی محب ملازم نجومی
نظام وحش وسع وصی کرب کساح کمانداری کوکب کهپ بلاک

C.20.4 Further rules vao noon ghunnah

Rule: Suffix توب.

Frequency: 39

Semantic Roles:

اعظمه امینی بساط استقام جگ حال حرم خدم دشت رؤوفی رحم زراع سامعی سمعای سیاح شرب
شناخت ظلم غافلی غرابت غیوب فراغ فرح قرب قیام لائقی مانوسی محب ملازم نجومی نظام وحش وسع

C.21 Nouns that take suffix daal alif ray

Rule: Suffix دار

Frequency: 26

Semantic Roles:

- #### - Noun to Adjective (masculine)

اعزه پيچ تميز جهان چمک چوکى شخلى صراحى صوبه عرض عزت عطيه علاقه عبهه عيال قرابت قرض قرق
قلعى گىھى گودى گوشە گىسىو مغۇ نائى ناكى

C.22 Nouns that take suffix seen tay alif noon

Rule: Suffix سтан-

Frequency: 25

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to noun (name of a place)

Further Notes:

For the word پڑی this affix can be added after deleting its last letter.

آفتاب انگور برف بیمار سینبل شب قبر گل مسائل نخل کفور کلوار کودک کوه حجر خاک دبیر درخت شور
شبیر طرب فلم گل حمر کافر

C.23 Nouns that take suffix noon

C.23.1 Noon

Rule: Suffix \cup

Frequency: 56

Semantic Roles:

- ### - Feminine

اعبار انگریز بازار بالشت بہشت بیر پچھوڑ پرتما پردیس پرشودہ پڑوس تیل جنون چاند چوکیدار خراز درج ررحم زد زمی زوری ساتھ سانپ سنار سبماگ سی سیارا شراب طالبی طلاق غصب فراش فورم گذاشت گواں گھیباں لاثربری لاثھوال لغا لوبار مٹیار ناگ وارڈ واگراشت کامیڈی کلوار کمبار یافت آمد حج حشر خورد فسیاد قید کتاب گھرات

C.23.2 Delete last letter and add suffix noon

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix نـ.

Frequency: 27

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine

بتولا بهشتی بھیا پاپی پڑوسنی جلایا چپراسی حلوائی دلها دندی دھوبی دیا جو راجہ ساقی سمدھی
شکاری کنجڑا کوڑھی گوالا گڈریا گھومسی مالی مانجھی مراسی میرانی نائی نانی

C.24 Nouns that take suffix noon choti yeh

C.24.1 Noon choti yeh

Rule: Suffix نـی

Frequency: 50

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Noun to adjective

انگریز اونٹ بیر شیر بچور بحث برداشت بسر بھوت ترخا تھور جنون چاش چاند چنڈال حوالدار داشت دید
راگ رسالدار رفت ریخت زد زمی شنید شیر شیطان فراش فروخت فقیر گذاشت گذشت گشت گفت گندی
ملنگ مور ناگ نئے ڈاکٹر دُوم کلوار کمب یافت نیل سانس سینٹھ کسان کشمیر لاا

C.24.2 Delete last letter and add suffix noon choti yeh

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix نـی.

Frequency: 4

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Noun to adjective

زادیدہ شیرین گران مالی

C.25 Nouns that take suffix gaf choti yeh

C.25.1 Gaf choti yeh

Rule: Suffix گـ.

Frequency: 49

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to noun (manner)

آلو آند افتاد بالید بخت استاد پائند پرند پروان دشمن راج رسید رفت ریخت ریز زاد زد سپرد شست شگفت
شکست شهزار ضابط علق غنود فرزند فروخت گذشت گند ماند محتاج مردان موجود واسوخت کشاد کشید
بمیش بار ترش خوار سخت سفل شیطان عیار غنود کلفت کوفت گذار مائع

C.25.2 Delete last letter and add suffix gaf choti yeh

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix گـ-

Frequency: 78

Semantic Roles:

- Adjective to noun

Further Notes:

Since most of these words form noun from adjectives, this rule has not been included in result.

استاده افسرده ایستاده آزده آسوده آشفته آماده آمیخته آواره آبسته باخته پاکیزه پخته پراگنده پرده
پوشیده پیراسته پیوسته تابنده تابیده تازه تازه تحفه تشنہ تیره حواله حوصله خانه خفا خمیازه خواجه خوانده
خوانده درخشنده درمانده دوشیزه دوله دبنده رمنده روئیده روانه زاییده زده ساخته ساده سازنده سجاده
سراسیمه سنجدیده شائسته شیفتہ طرفه علحده عمده غنچه فناوه فرنخنده فرسوده فرشته
فریقته فشرده قاعده قطره کارکرده کابیده کوبیده گذاشتہ گمشده مسخره ملگجا نمائنده وابسته وارسته
وارفته وامانده یگانه

C.26 Nouns that take suffix goal hay

C.26.1 Goal hay

Rule: Suffix ةـ

Frequency: 335

Semantic Roles:

- Feminine
- Diminutive
- Noun to adjective

Further Notes:

Words of Arabic origin that take this affix to make feminine can usually also take suffix اـ. to form feminine plurals. This is probably a modified version of Arabic morphology in which suffix ةـ is used to form singular feminine and the suffix اـ. is used to form plural feminine.

آستان آفتاب الود آمر آموزناک آنند آواز اتالیق اثاث اخیر ادیب ارادی استعمال اضحمی اعلم افتاد امروز امیر انشی
انداز باسط باسق باطل باید بانگ بحری برداشت استقبالی استقلالی استمراری بیان پائند پرخچ پهوس
تبادل تجزی تجزی تخت تلازم تنابز تیغ نجوج ثقب ثمر جد جناب چشم چمچ چوکیدار چهچ چهر حافظ حرج
حرک حسود حسی حموش حنطل حیط خاک خدش خطر خلاص خمری خمیر خند خواست خوراب داشت
داعی دافع درایت درج دلال دواب دهپ دید ذبیح راج راحم راضی راقم راکب راکع راپب رسید رشح رفت
رفاص رقیب ریخت زاد زانی زد زرع زمان زنجیر زیب سائل سائم ساحر ساخت سالب سامع سانح سابر
سابوکار سلطان سنبل سکت شاعر شاکر شرار شرع شست شعیر شگفت شمس شمیم شنید
شکست شهزار شیراز شیش صائم صاحب صادر صارف صانع صحابی صدیق صراف صوفی ضابط ضحک طائر
طائف طارق طاس طاعم طاعن طبع طبل طبیق طایبر ظل عابر عارض عاقد عامل عرش عرفان عصب
عقد علق عمل غاب غزال غسال غلیل غنود غوط فائض فاتح فارغ فارقلیط فاطر فخیم فرق فرگل فساح
فیصل قائد قابض قاتل قاری قاصد قبض قبیل قرض قصاب قصار قطع قول قیم گائک گاپک گدازش
گذاشت گرفت گزار گزشت گزند گفت گلاب لاش لاقح لاغی لخت لفلق لوازم ماؤسی مالشی مباحث
مجاری مجاید محاسب محبوب محدث محرر مخدوم مخلصان مدرس مدعی مدیح مدیر مرحوم مردان مرعوف
مرعی مرکز مریون مریض مستغیت مستفاد مشرک مصرف مصنف مصور معالج معتزل معتصم معرک
معشووق معلق معلم مغوی مفتوح مفسر مفکر مقتندی مقصو مقلد مقید ملزم مملوک ممکن
منظار منافع منتزع منتقل مندرج منزل منسوب منصوب موجود موجل موجود مورخ موسیقار موصف موقع
مومن موکل مکتب مکتوب مهاجر نائم نائک ناصر نشان نقش واسوخت واگزارشیت والد ورق وصی وقف وقوع
ولی ویران ژهکان کافر کبیر کتاب کنیب کذاب کریم کشاد کشید کنار کندل کوز کوفت کوب باپژ بمیش بنگام
یافت یمام ادر تافت ترک حدیق حفصی حفظ حلال حیوان خال ده سحر سرخ سفید سلطان سکن شاخ
شجر صاف طلب عسکری عقب فتح فطر لوح مالک مایر ملک ناف کثیف کدال بدی

C.26.2 Delete last letter and add suffix goal hay

Rule: Delete last letter and add suffix ھ.

Frequency: 9

Further Notes:

This rule has not been included in result since the words (except for **صحابی** in this list) seem to be erroneous.

بادیا بھنگڑا بھنورا چنگاری دھسا صحابی فرما فقیلا ٹیلا

C.27 Delete last letter

Rule: Delete last letter

Frequency: 25

Further Notes:

This rule has not been included in result since the words (except for a few cases) in this list seem to be erroneous.

اثاثہ اچبھا اضھیہ اونچا بھانجا پرکھا پڑھے پڑھے پھلا تحفہ ٹوپی چاند چھٹکارا چھرہ خرابہ دھاندلی
سانحہ سجدہ صحافی صورت غزات کلمہ گوالہ مجوسوی ٹیڑھا

C.28 Nouns that take prefixes

C.28.1 Prefix bay

Rule: Prefix بـ

Frequency: 25

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Adjective: ‘With’ (it is usually equivalent to a prepositional / case phrase)

Further Notes:

It is difficult to ascertain the change in meaning that this prefix brings. In general an equivalent phrase can be constituted to give the same meaning. Consider the examples below:

بخیریت = خیریت سے

بمشکل = مشکل سے

بظاہر = ظاہر میں

Also consider the phrases:

بطورخاص = خاص طور پر

بذریعہ قراندازی = قراندازی کے ذریعہ

حالت حرف حیثیت خیریت دستور دولت ذات ذریعہ رو طور ظاہر عنوان عہد غرض غور قید مرحلہ مرحلے
مشکل معنی مقام موقع وجہ ریشم

C.28.2 Prefix bay bari yeh

Rule: Prefix بـ

Frequency: 25

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Adjective (Negation)

آرام ادب پرده تمیز حیثیت خطر دل رحم شبہ عقل عنوان غرض غور قاعدگی قاعدہ قرار مکاب نوا نور وجود
وفا کار کمال معنی مقصد

C.28.3 Prefix alif

Rule: Prefix اـ

Frequency: 27

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun with Hindi roots means ‘negation’ and with Arabic roots means ‘more’ (اسم تفصیل)

Further Notes:

This affix has not been included in analysis since it is difficult to recognize the change in meaning this affix trigger.

بریشم بغض تهاه جوانن حمد حمق ظلم غلام لزام وسط بعد بغض بقا بن تقا حکم رقب سلم شهب
شید علم فساد مرد نجم زمان طعام

Variations:

Variations for the above rule can be seen in the following data:

Base	Variations
صحابی	اصحاب

Base	Variations (backtracking?)
اجوائن	جوائن
افسانه	فسانه

C.28.4 Prefix tay

Rule: Prefix تفعّل or ت.

Frequency: 26

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun (formal) with words of Arabic origin

Further Notes:

This affix has not been included in analysis since it is difficult to recognize the change in meaning this affix trigger.

شفی صور طلب عدد فهم اثر بدل تبع حقیر خرب دبر رفع صحيح فخر لون مدن نوع وفر وقف وب کابل کبر
بود فکر غیر نزل

Variation:

Variation for the above rule can be seen in the following data where for two letter word, the last letter duplicated.

Base	After application of rule
رد	تردد
مد	تمدد
حل	تحلل

C.28.5 Prefix meem

Rule: Prefix مـ.

Frequency: 66

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to Noun (actor / patient / place etc.) with words of Arabic origin
- Noun to adjective with words of Arabic origin

Further Notes:

This affix has not been included in results since it is difficult to recognize the change in meaning this affix often triggers. Many times the words beginning with مـ / تـ can be swapped / added with prefix مـ to form similar meaning words. For example from the word محتسب احتساب to تعین متعین; and from تعيين متعين to محتسب. However such affixations were not considered during analysis. The words that take prefix مـ are given below.

تجسس تحرك تحمل تحير تضاد تعجب تعلق تعين تلون تمول توكل تكبر جنون حمد خصوص رشد سكت شرق شهور صارف صدر صرف ضحك طبع طلا طلب غرب غرور فتوحات لزوم طب امن ثلث جاري حرم جلا جلد جمع حاصل حب حشر خبر خمل درس رحمت رفاقت شجر صرف صف صنف عبد فكر قصد قطع قيد كتب كذب نجم نزل نصب نظر وضع ولد تغير تبدل

C.29 Templatric morphology in Nouns

This section gives details of nine productive affix patterns. None of these patterns have been included in main text due to reasons given in section 5.3.

C.29.1 افعال

Wazan: افعال

Pattern (vowel/consonant): a C₁ C₂ a C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ | _ _ |

Frequency: 161

Semantic Roles:

- Plural
- Makes Transitive form

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin. The plural form formed by this pattern is easily recognizable.

ادب الم بدل بدن بصر بطل بعد بلغ بيته ترك تلف توب تحن ثمر جسد جسم جلس جمع جمل جنس حبس حجر حدث حزب حرم حزن حصر حكم حلم خلط خلف خلق خمر خير درك دور ذكر ذوق ذبن رجع رحم رزق رسيل رشد رصد رضع رقم ركن روح زوج سبب سبط سبغ سبق ستر سرف سقط سقم سكف سمت سند شجر شخص شرب شرق شرك شعر شغل شفق شكل صبح صدق صرف صفر صلب صلح صنف صوت صوم ضرر ضعف ضلع طبق طرف طفل طلق طمح طنب طور طيب ظلل عجز عدد عدم عرس عرض عصب عصر علم عمر عميق عمل عيل غرض غرق غلط غمز غمض غير فرد فطر فضل فطر فعل فكر فلك فيل قيس قدر قدم قطر قلم قمر كثر لحد لحن لقب لمم لوح مثل مدد مرض ملك موج نزل

Variation A: For two letter base lexeme

Pattern (vowel/consonant): a C₁ C₂ a C₂

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ | _ _ |

Frequency: 7

Root	Variation
جد	اجداد
حس	احساس
حظ	احظاظ
رب	ارباب
شق	اشقاق
ضد	اضداد
عم	اعمام

Other Variation

Root	Variation	Template (Right to Left)
تحفه	اتحاف	Delete last letter + _ _ _
حشو	احشأ	Delete last letter + _ _
حنفي	احناف	Delete last letter + _ _ _
ذو	اذوا	_ _
جز	اجزا	_ _
حي	احيا	_ _
حديث	احاديث	_ _ _

C.29.2 فعال and فعال

Wazan: فعال and فعال (gemination)

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ a C₃ and C₁ C₂ C₂ a C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ | _ _

Frequency: 74

Semantic Roles:

- Plural
- With the added meaning of excess (اسم مبالغ) (كثرة)
- With the added meaning of contribution (مشاركة)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin. The plural form formed by this pattern seems to be recognizable.

حفظ خيل ختم خلط خلق خمر دمع دبن ديت رقع ربن ريح زوج ستر سيل شرب شرح شرر صرف صيد ضحف ضرب طبخ طبع طعم طلب عسکر عشق غزل غسل غيب فحش فسخ فسد قتل قطع قند كذب كعب كفر لب لدت لعن لفت لقب مثل محل نبض نسب وصل وفق شهب

Variation A: For four or more letters words

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ a C₃ C₄ (C₅...)

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ _ | _ _

Frequency: 50

ابلیس ادنی اسفل امرد انجلیل پلٹن تدبیر تصنیف تصویر تفیریق تفسیر تفصیل تقریب تقریر تکلیف تمثیل جوبر خنزیر دفتر سجده سقیا صندید عقرب عنصر قمری قندیل کوکب مجلس محفل مذبب مرسلیل مرکب مریم مزبب مسکین مصلح معنی مغرب مندیل منزل منسک منصب مهلك دعوی اصغر اعلی اقرب اقصی اقلیم اکبر

Variation B: Delete last letter and apply templates given above

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ a C₃ (C₄ C₅...)

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ | _ _

Frequency: 12

ترجمہ ترجمہ زلزلہ سلسلہ عشیرہ قلعہ مرتبہ مرتبہ مسئلہ مغزی و سوسنہ جمرہ

Variation C: For more than three letter words with yeh as second last letter the following orthographic rule has been observed.

Orthographic (dictation) rule: When alif is followed by yeh in middle of word (i.e. alif is not the first letter of the word and yeh is not the final letter of the word) yeh changes to hamza.

ی / .#.. [ی] [ا] [ء] → ی

Frequency: 8

Root	Variation
شدید	شدائد
شریف	شرائف
ضمیر	ضمائر
غريب	غرائب
کبیر	کبائر
کریب	کرائب
لذیز	لذائز
نسیم	نسائم

Variation C.1: For words ending with goal hay, the last letter is deleted and the above given orthographic rule is applied.

Frequency: 11

Root	Variation
جريدة	جرائم
جزیرہ	جزائر

سفينة	سفائن
عقيدة	عقائد
دفينة	دفائن
حقيقة	دقائق
طريق	طرائق
مدينة	مداين
وثيقه	وثائق
وسيلة	وسائل
وظيفة	وظائف

Other Variation

Root	Variation	Template (Right to Left)
درمن	درمان	_ _ _ _
مدغم	مدعّام	

فول 29.3

Wazan: فعل

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ u C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) 9

Frequency: 69

Semantic Roles:

- Plural
 - With the added meaning of excess (كثرة) (اسم مبالغ)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin. The plural form formed by this pattern is can be probably termed as recognizable.

Variation A: For two letter base lexeme

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ u C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) 9

Frequency: 5

Root	Variation
حد	حدود
خط	خطوط
خد	خدود
شر	شرور
فن	فنون

Variation B: Four letters words (all words had alif as second letter): delete middle alif then apply the template.

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ u C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ ۹ _ _

Frequency: 9

Root	Variation
راسخ	رسوخ
راكب	ركوب
طابر	ظبور
لازم	لزوم
حاصل	حصل
واحب	وحوب
وارد	ورود
وافر	وفور
واقع	وفوع

Variation C: For vowel ending words: Delete last letter and apply the template.

Frequency: 3

Root	Variation
جلسه	جلوس
سجدة	سجود
قعدة	قعود

Other Variation

Three letters words (the words had alif as second letter): delete middle alif then apply the template.

Root	Variation
فاز	فوز
قال	قول

C.29.4 فعيل

Wazan: فعيل

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ i C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ ۵ _ _

Frequency: 25

Semantic Roles:

- Plural
- Noun to Noun (person)
- With the added meaning of excess (اسم مبالغ) (كثرة)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin.

اائم اجر ادب بحر جلس حجت حدد ذبح رحم سعر شجر شرح شم صدق عبد عدم فقر قتل کبر کرم	مدح مرض نزل وسع
---	-----------------

Variation A: For words with vocalic character before the last alphabet: Replace the second last character with yeh.

Frequency: 4

Root	Variation
تمام	تمیم
خطاب	خطیب
كتاب	كتیب
موت	میت

Exception

Root	Variation
وفات	وفیات

Other Variation

Root	Variation	Template (Right to Left)
تشخص	تشخیص	_ ی _ _ _
تبیه	تبیہ	_ ی _ _ _

C.29.5 فاعل

Wazan: فاعل

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ a C₂ C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ _ | _

Frequency: 48

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to noun / adjective (actor)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin. It is usually recognizable.

بذل حرث خلص سمع سهر شرح شکر صنع ضبط ضحک ضرب ضمن طعن عبث عبد عبر عدل عذل عرض عرف عزم عشق عطر عقد عمل فتح فرش قبل قدرت قدم قسم قضی کشف کفر مخزن نسخ نشر نصب نصر نفع نفی نقد نقل طبر عجز فسق فعل سلب نزل

Variation A: For words ending with goal hay: delete last letter and apply the above template.

Frequency: 2

Root	Variation
قبض	قابض
ورث	وارث

Further Affixation

Root	Variation	Affixation rules
عدل	عادلیت	suffix -یت
مثل	مثالیت	suffix -یت
فسق	فاسقین	suffix -ین
فلح	فلاحین	suffix -ین
طبر	طابرہ / طابرات	suffix ة- and then plural rule of suffix -ات
عجز	عجزہ / عاجزات	suffix ة- and then plural rule of suffix -ات
فسق	فاسقہ / فاسقات	suffix ة- and then plural rule of suffix -ات
فعل	فاعله / فاعلات	suffix ة- and then plural rule of suffix -ات

C.29.6 مفعول

Wazan: مفعول

Pattern (vowel/consonant): m C₁ C₂ u C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ و _ م

Frequency: 32

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to noun / adjective (patient)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin. It is usually recognizable.

جب حب حبس جرح خادم رعف رین عید عذر عشق عطف عمل غسل غش فتح فعل فهم قتل قرض قصد
لحاظ لعن لفظ مدح ملك نسب نسخ نشر نصب نقش وضع ولد

Variation A: For words ending with goal hay: delete last letter and apply the above template.

Frequency: 3

Root	Variation
سجدہ	مسجود
لفافہ	ملغوف
ورثہ	موروث

C.29.7 تفعیل

Wazan: تفعیل

Pattern (vowel/consonant): t C₁ C₂ i C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) _ ئ _ ت

Frequency: 57

Semantic Roles:

- Transitive form (متعدى) + gradualism (تدرج) + formality (ابتمام) + feminine

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin. The words formed through this template are all feminine in Urdu (Khan 1988 p.197).

ثلث جنس حذر حرکت حصن حکم حڈر خدع خدعا خراب خمس خوف درس دفن ذکر راج راغب رتل رحم
رسب رسيل رقم شد شرح شرف صف صلف ضنك ضمن طهر عرف عشر عقد عدم عمل غير قطع قوت كبر
كذب كرم مثل مدح مكمل نسخ نظم نفر نفس نفح نقد نور نوع وجه وصف وفق نزل

Variation A: For two letters

Pattern (vowel/consonant): t C₁ C₂ i C₂

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) ت _ ى

Frequency: 4

Root	Variation
حق	تحقيق
حل	تحليل
رد	ترديد
شك	تشكيك

C.29.8 فعال

Wazan: فعال

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ a C₃ t

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) ت _ ا _

Frequency: 31

Semantic Roles:

- Noun to noun state (كيفيت)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin (from Arabic template فعال). It can be termed as recognizable.

بصر ثلث جمع جبل حرق حسن خجل خسس زيد سفل سيد شيخ صدر صدق ضمن طول طهر ظرف عبد
عبر عدل عدو فرق قبح قرب نجس نزبت وضح ولد شرك سفر

Variation A: For three letters words

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ u C₃ t

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) ت _ او _

Frequency: 5

Root	Variation
صعب	صعوبت
عبد	عيوب
عقاب	عقوبة
كرد	كدر
نحس	نحوست

Variation B: For four letters words

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ i C₃ t

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) ت _ س _ _

Frequency: 3

Root	Variation
جمع	جمیعت
طبع	طبیعت
فضل	فضیلت

Variation C: For four letters words with at least one vowel

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ a C₃ t / C₁ C₂ i C₃ t

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) س _ ت _ / ت _ س _ _

Frequency: 20

Root	Variation	Rule vowel deletion + template (from R to L)
لوطی	لواطت	delete last letter + ت _ س _ _
سلیس	سلاست	delete middle vowel + ت _ س _ _
شافع / شفیع	شفاعت	delete middle vowel + س _ ت _ _
شاید / شہید	شهادت	delete middle vowel + ت _ شہید _
شریف	شرفت	delete middle vowel + ت _ شریف _
شمیم	شمہامت	delete middle vowel + ت _ شمیم _
ضخیم	ضخامت	delete middle vowel + ت _ ضخیم _
فصیح	فصاحت	delete middle vowel + س _ فصیح _
قطین	قطانت	delete middle vowel + ت _ قطین _
کافی	کفایت	delete middle vowel + ت _ کافی _
کثیف	کافت	delete middle vowel + س _ کثیف _
کفیل	کفالت	delete middle vowel + ت _ کفیل _
لطیف	لطافت	delete middle vowel + س _ لطیف _
نازک	نراکت	delete middle vowel + ت _ نازک _
نجیب	نجابت	delete middle vowel + ت _ نجیب _
نجیف	نجافت	delete middle vowel + س _ نجیف _
وزیر	وزارت	delete middle vowel + ت _ وزیر _
وکیل	وکالت	delete middle vowel + س _ وکیل _
مصلح	مصالحت	delete middle vowel + ت _ مصلح _
معاشر	معیشت	delete middle vowel + س _ معاشر _

Variation D: For five letters words (all words ended with goal hay and have a vowel in between). Rule: delete last letter and middle vowel and apply template.

Pattern (vowel/consonant): C₁ C₂ a C₃ t

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) س _ ت _ و _ _

Frequency: 3

Root	Variation
خلیفہ	خلافت
واسطہ	واسطت
وجیہہ	وحابت

افتعال C.29.9

Wazan: افعال

Pattern (vowel/consonant): i C₁ t C₂ a C₃

Pattern (orthographic): (from R to L) — | — ɔ — |

Frequency: 34

Semantic Roles:

- Formality (ابتمام)

Further Notes:

This pattern occurs with words of Arabic origin.

جمع حبس حرق حرم حشم حضر حقير ختم خلخ خير ربط ربع رفع ركب رکز شقق شهد شهر شهو عبر
عبر عبدالعزیز عرف عقد عکف فتح فخر قصه کسب کشی فنی

Other Variation

Root	Variation
ح ج ا ب	اح ت ح ا ب
ح س ا ب	اح ت س ا ب
خ ا ص	اخ ت ص ا ص
ش و ق	اش ت ياق
ع ت ز	اع ت ز ان

C.30 Words that take no affix

Following is the list of common nouns that took neither root nor affix in the spell-checker database.

Frequency: 3,403

C.31 Words those affixation was ignored

Following are the words that had roots given in the data base but their transformation rule from root to present form was either not productive (23 or less) or was too complex.

Frequency: 702

قوافل، قوافي، قوال، قوالب، قوالى، قوانين، قوة، قهاريٰت، قيوم، كاتب، كابلاگى، كتب، كتبيا، كدائى، كردارئين، كشتگار، كفايه، كفره، كلام، كماندارى، كمنگر، كوشيار، كوشيارى، كهتان، كهچاوت، كهوريه، كهيوٰث، كهاوت، كجريلى، كدارش، كرافرى، كرجى، كرشتكان، كشتيات، كفتاري، كلشن، كنجلك، كندهاوٰث، كوشجات، كنھرا، كرمار، كهنگهرى، لاطه، لزام، لسانين، لطائف، لطيفه، لواحق، لوازم، لوبار، لزکپن، مؤذن، ممؤقٰف، ماليانى، مامي، مانجه، ماخذ، مباحث، مبادلات، مباركت، مبتدأ، مبتلاءى، مبدري، مبدعات، مبدعه، مبدعيٰت، مبسطت، متاعب، متانت، مجامع، مجاملت، مجاهيد، مجتهدت، مجرى، محملى، مجبله، محاسب، محاسن، محاصرى، محافظ، محبت، محجاج، محتسب، محدىٰ، محراب، محرف، مخاصم، مخاطب، مخافات، مخالف، مخرج، مخزن، مخظرفه، مخلوقيت، مداخل، مدار، مدارج، مدارس، مداواف، مداومت، مذاكره، مراجعت، مراسلت، مراسله، مراتسم، مراتسم، مراجعت، مرجع، مرضى، مرکب، مزارع، مژگان، مسابقات، مساجد، مساعى، مسافت، مساكن، مساكن، مسالك، مسالمم، مستاجر، مستشفى، مستطيل، مستغاث، مستفاد، مستفداد، مسجع، مسدس، مسقط، مشائخ، مشاغل، مشاپير، مشغل، مصادر، مصحح، مصحف، مصدق، مصدق، مصراپ، مصراپ، مطالب، مطير، معاد، معاذ، معالج، معالم، معاند، معاوضت، معترض، معتزز، معتزل، معتصم، معتقد، معتكف، معدرت، معراج، معراج، معطى، معمار، معمار، معونت، مغالطه، مغاوى، مغفرت، مفارقت، مفسر، مقابر، مقاربٰت، مقاصد، مقبره، مقتضيات، مقدار، مقدار، مقص، مقصى، مقلد، مقوله، مکاتبه، مکاتيب، مکاشفات، مکتب، مکتب، مکين، ملائک، ملاحظه، ملتزم، ملتوى، ملزم، ممالک، ممانعت، ممکن، مملکت، منادي، منافع، مناقب، منحرف، منحصر، منفعت، منکر، منهكم، موازن، موازن، مواضع، مواقع، موافق، موالي، موسيقار، موكل، مئانى، مهاجر، مهتاب، مهيب، ميشاق، ميراث، ميعاد، ميقات، ميلاد، ميمىن، نائم، ناصح، نافل، ناكح، نالش، نجبا، ندما، وارستگان، وارفنيان، وناق، وسائط، وصايا، وفات، وكلاء، ئالان، ئيزرر، ئهازه، بتهنى، بدايت، يمسائى، يمسائىگى، ينامى فطرانه والبانه دندانه

Appendix D Context Free Grammar of Lexicon File

The following is the CFG for the lexicon file. The terminals (which are the tokens generated by lexical analyzer) are given in bold, while the non-terminals are surrounded by angle brackets.

```
<s> → <rootClass> <cClasses>
<rootClass> → ContClass Root {<statements>}
<cClasses> → <cClass><cClasses>
<cClasses> →  $\epsilon$ 
<cClass> → ContClass identifier {<statements>}
<statements> → <statement><statements>
<statements> →  $\epsilon$ 
<statement> → identifier <pro> ;
<statement> → <tag> <mapper> <ending>;
<pro> →  $\epsilon$ 
<pro> → <opMapper> <ending>
<opMapper> → <mapper>
<opMapper> →  $\epsilon$ 
<mapper> → <moreTags>:<surfForm>
<moreTags> → <tag> <moreTags>
<moreTags> →  $\epsilon$ 
<tag> → + identifier
<surfForm> → identifier
<surfForm> → 0
<ending> → identifier <moreNames>
<ending> → #
<moreNames> → , identifier <moreNames>
<moreNames> →  $\epsilon$ 
```

Appendix E Sample Input and Output Files

E.1 Input and Output File for morphological analyzer

The input file is given as follows:

File a1.txt

```
اتر
اترے
اترا
اچک
اڑ
اڑاتی
```

The output file is given as follows:

File s1.txt

```
اتر
analyzer>> اتر+Verb+Base
analyzer>> اتر+Verb+Comd+Sg
اترے
analyzer>> اترے+Verb+Hab+Masc+Pl
اترا
analyzer>> اترا+Verb+Past+Masc+Sg
analyzer>> اترا+Verb+DirectCaus+Base
analyzer>> اترا+Verb+DirectCaus+Comd+Sg
اچک
analyzer>> اچک+Verb+Base
analyzer>> اچک+Verb+Comd+Sg
اڑ
analyzer>> اڑ+Verb+Base
analyzer>> اڑ+Verb+Comd+Sg
اڑاتی
analyzer>> اڑاتی+Verb+DirectCaus+Hab+Fem+Sg
```

E.2 Input and Output Files for generator

The input file is given as follows:

File a2.txt

اُن+Verb+Base

اُن+Verb+Comd+Sg

اُن+Verb+Hab+Masc+Pl

اُن+Verb+Past+Masc+Sg

اُچ+Verb+Base

اُچ+Verb+Comd+Sg

اُز+Verb+Base

اُز+Verb+Comd+Sg

اُراتى

اُز+Verb+DirectCaus+Hab+Fem+Sg

The output file is given as follows:

File s2.txt

```
اتر+Verb+Base
generator>> اتر
اتر+Verb+Comd+Sg
generator>> اتر
اتر+Verb+Hab+Masc+Pl
generator>> اترے
اتر+Verb+Past+Masc+Sg
generator>> اترا
اچک+Verb+Base
generator>> اچک
اچک+Verb+Comd+Sg
generator>> اچک
اڑ+Verb+Base
generator>> اڑ
اڑ+Verb+Comd+Sg
generator>> اڑ
اڑاتی
generator>> string not found
اڑ+Verb+DirectCaus+Hab+Fem+Sg
generator>> اڑاتی
```

E.3 Input and Output Files for enumerator

The input file is given as follows:

File a3.txt

```
اتر
```

The output file is given as follows:

File s3.txt

```
اتر
enumerator>> اترنا
enumerator>> اترنے
enumerator>> اتر
enumerator>> اترتا
enumerator>> اترتے
enumerator>> اترتی
enumerator>> اترتین
enumerator>> اتر
enumerator>> اترا
enumerator>> اترے
enumerator>> اتری
enumerator>> اتریں
enumerator>> اترو
enumerator>> اتروں
enumerator>> اتریں
enumerator>> اترو
enumerator>> اتریں
enumerator>> اترے
enumerator>> اترانما
enumerator>> اترانے
```

enumerator>> انرا
enumerator>> اتراتا
enumerator>> اتراتت
enumerator>> اتراتى
enumerator>> اتراتين
enumerator>> انرا
enumerator>> اترايا
enumerator>> اترائت
enumerator>> اترائى
enumerator>> اترائين
enumerator>> اترائت
enumerator>> اترؤت
enumerator>> اترؤب
enumerator>> اترابت
enumerator>> اترؤت
enumerator>> اترائت
enumerator>> اتروانا
enumerator>> اتروانت
enumerator>> اتروت
enumerator>> اترواتا
enumerator>> اترواتت
enumerator>> اترواتى
enumerator>> اترواتين
enumerator>> اتروت
enumerator>> اتروايا
enumerator>> اتروائت
enumerator>> اتروائى
enumerator>> اتروائين

enumerator>> اتروائے
enumerator>> اتروائیں
enumerator>> اتروائے
enumerator>> اترواؤ
enumerator>> اترواؤپ
enumerator>> اتروایں
enumerator>> اترواؤ
enumerator>> اتروائیں
enumerator>> اتروائے
enumerator>> اتارنا
enumerator>> اتارنے^۱
enumerator>> اتار
enumerator>> اتارتا
enumerator>> اتارتے^۲
enumerator>> اتارتی
enumerator>> اتارتیں
enumerator>> اتار
enumerator>> اتارا
enumerator>> اتارے^۳
enumerator>> اتاری
enumerator>> اتاریں
enumerator>> اتارے^۴
enumerator>> اتاریں
enumerator>> اتارے^۵
enumerator>> اتارو
enumerator>> اتاروب
enumerator>> اتاریں
enumerator>> اتارو
enumerator>> اتاریں
enumerator>> اتارتے^۶