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# パシュトー語名詞の形態的分類

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## 0. Introduction

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

繩田鉄男：「アフガニスタンの言語分布」

『中東通報』 № 114、東京・中東調査会、昭和40年5月

：「パシュトー語」『学鑑』第67巻、第10号、東京・丸善、昭和45年10月

### 0.1. Inventory of the Segmental Phonemes

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

The Consonant Phonemes:

Stops: /p, b, t, d, ʈ, ɖ, k, g /

Fricatives: /s, z, š, ž, ṣ̌, ẓ̌, x, ɣ /

Affricates: /c, j /

Liquids: /l, r, ɾ /

Nasals : /m, n, ŋ /

Glottals : /h, ' /

Learned Phonemes : /f, q, h /

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

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

B. Form :

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

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

Exceptions:

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

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

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

Exceptions:

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

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

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

Masculine:

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

Feminine:

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

