

Suprasegmental; Prosodic Phonemes of Pashto Language

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Abstract

Pashto Language phonemes are divided into two major types (Segmental and Suprasegmental). According to the views of researchers, they are different from each other. Some of them combine like the segments of a chain during speaking and form small, intermediate, and major components of speech. In contrast with it, suprasegmental phonemes do not have this characteristic and are applied to segmental phonemes.

Some researchers consider suprasegmental phonemes as the allophones of segmental phonemes and say that they do not have semantic value in a language because they do not have any graphemes, cannot come alone, and do not come successively after one another.

In this research paper, the importance and functions of suprasegmental phonemes have been deeply discussed, and it has been proven that suprasegmental phonemes like segmental phonemes also have importance and value in a language. They have more importance than consonants have in prosodic or segmental phonemes. They have similar characteristics to vowels, and function just like segmental phonemes do. It has been clarified that they have graphemes, but we do not recognize them as graphemes. They also occur next to segmental phonemes together with each other in speaking. Sounds are, in fact, the cornerstones of a language that are produced in the vocal system, graphemes that have physical value are used as symbols to represent them, although we write them on top of them, in the vocal system, they are produced and pronounced next to each other in a systematic way. Changing them in a lexical and syntactic environment causes a change in meaning like they cause a change in meaning in segmental phonemes.

Keywords: Phoneme, segmental, suprasegmental, allophone, syntactic environment, stress, intonation, secondary or prosody phonemes, separation and word juncture, melody, tempo, timbre.

Introduction:

In terms of location, all sounds of the Pashto Language are divided into two major types (segmental and suprasegmental). In some grammatical books, the mentioned two types have also been named main and secondary phonemes respectively.

In Pashto Language, according to language researchers, suprasegmental phonemes are the producers of main phonemes which come successively and connectedly in speech, or in other words, (if we consider speech a chain, such units are like various segments which appear consecutively and connectedly and each one of them is known as a distinct voice.) (Rekhteen Zaiwar, 2013)

These include sounds from "الف" to "يا", and others that have no graphemes. These sounds are then divided into vowels and consonants, and semi-vowels are consonants but are called sounds similar to vowels. As the subject of our discussion is suprasegmental phonemes, first we are going to introduce them and later, we will discuss to know whether all parts of suprasegments are phonemes or allophones and the characteristics of the segmental phonemes. We will also shed light on it that some parts of suprasegmentals have phonemic, phonetical (semantical and lexical) values in the language.

The value of the research: The value of the research is that it analyzes vague parts. In this research paper, the functions and values of suprasegmental phonemes in spoken and written speech have been discussed to a greater extent, and both segmental and suprasegmental phonemes of the Pashto Language

have been compared. In the past, researchers and lecturers of higher education institutes often did not concentrate on the functions and value of suprasegmental phonemes in Pashto Language or they did not have deep information about them. This issue has been pointed out in the content of this research paper.

The Objective of Research: The objective of the research is to clarify to the readers that just as segmental phonemes have a role in conveying and recording comprehension; similarly, suprasegmental phonemes also have a role. Moreover, as in a morpheme, a change in the location of segmental phoneme causes a change in the meaning, and a change in the location of suprasegmental also causes a change in the meaning. Suprasegmental phonemes have the role of arranging the intonation and meaning of segmental phonemes. With the completion of this study, we have obtained the importance of the mentioned role. This study discusses the differences and similarities between these two types of phonemes in the Pashto language.

General Question:

What kind of suprasegmental phonemes are there in the Pashto language and what role do they have in conveying the meaning in speech and language?

Sub-questions:

- What are the similarities and differences between segmental and suprasegmental phonemes?
- What are the suprasegmental phonemes of the Pashto language and how many suprasegmental phonemes are there?
- Why suprasegmental phonemes are called suprasegmental phonemes?
- What is the function and value of suprasegmental phonemes in speech?

Historical background of the research:

Much of the discussion in Pashto grammars has been on segmental phonemes, however, how important the role and value of suprasegmental phonemes is, no one has studied it to such an extent, and they have not been discussed even under a single heading in some of the works of Pashto Language. Only Dr. Mojawar Ahmad Zeyar in "Pashto Grammar" and Dr. Abdul Hakim Hilali in "Pashto Phonology" have discussed them under a single heading. They have not answered some of the vague questions that are answered in this study. Except for a few Pashto language research works, one or two suprasegmental phonemes have been introduced to a very small extent and not all of them have been analyzed. They have not shown any differences and similarities between them, and they have not discussed their value and importance in a speech in detail.

Research Method: Various scientific sources have been used in this research and its research method is descriptive, analytical, and explanatory.

Main topic:

Suprasegmental Phonemes: Suprasegmental Phonemes are also termed "prosody". The noun "prosody" is called prosodica "просодия" in Russian, prosody in English, "prosodie" in French and German, and prosodie in Spanish as well. (Hilali, 1991)

In one of his works, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Hussein Yameen has introduced the Suprasegmental phonemes as follows:

Translation: (... These phonemes are added over segmental and basic phonemes; these secondary phonemes have a lexical and grammatical concept and when they are changed, the lexical and grammatical meanings of words and clauses also change. (Yamin, 2003)

Mohaqq Sayed Mohi-ud-Din Hashemi considers secondary phonemes to be complementary items of a sentence and without them the sentence is incomplete. He says, "In addition to independent and auxiliary items, sentences also have some complementary items such as stress, intonation, separation, and word juncture. ") (Hashemi, 2002)

Suprasegmental or prosodic phonemes are a series of linguistic phenomena that have phonemic value in the language, although they do not have graphemes in the Pashto script like segmental phonemes, they have a relation with meaning like segmental phonemes in many cases. Although the number of these Suprasegmental phonemes is not known in the grammar of the Pashto language, in many works, stress, intonation, syllable, separation, and word juncture have been known as Suprasegmental phonemes or

phenomena. Some linguists consider these phenomena as phonemes, while others consider them to be the allophones or features of phonemes. It is worth saying that allophones are the different forms of phonemes that are pronounced in different locations of a sound and have no phonemic value and cannot play a role in changing meaning. Although suprasegmental phonemes do not have graphemes or symbols in the common Pashto script, there are graphemes for stress, melody, syllable, separation, and juncture in linguistics teaching materials, however, due to the lack of graphemes for some suprasegmental phonemes or not being written, they are neither common and nor used. Segmental phonemes also differ from suprasegmental phonemes in another way that is segmental phonemes are written one after the other in a lexical and written environment, but suprasegmental phonemes are applied to segmental phonemes according to form in a grammatical environment, but not so much as segmental phonemes that come successively and form a morpheme alone.

Stress: Stress is a suprasegmental phoneme, and its selection and change in a sentence or word cause a change in meaning. Or in other words, according to articulation, stress is produced from the word juncture of characteristics of the change in the pressure of air, intonation level or quantity, and the change in the vowel attraction, and according to hearing, it is said more directly. (Rekhteen Zaiwar, 2003)

Or in other words, the air pressure from two or more syllables of a lexical environment on to the vowel of one syllable through vocal organs is called stress.

In some Pashto grammar books, there are different opinions about syllables. Some consider it a phoneme and some others consider it a phoneme feature or allophone. In Pashto Syntax, it has been mentioned that (Although stress can make a semantic difference in some Pashto words, it cannot be called a phoneme because it cannot exist without phonemes at all.) (Alokozay, 2010)

It should be noted that syllables play the same role in a language as segmental phonemes can play it. When we get used to a strange phenomenon, we try to know it using our characteristics and for their identification and proper perception, we determine a definition or describe it to others through speech. Scholars have also researched the value and function of segmental phonemes in language; They consider both segmental and suprasegmental phonemes important and they agree that these are the small language phenomena that cause the production of meaning when they come in their proper locations, and if they are not used in their proper places, they do not produce proper meaning or become a meaningless and vague language phenomenon. I would like to introduce the phoneme a little more and then examine the characteristics of suprasegmental phonemes by definition, in comparison to phonemes.

The sound or phoneme is considered to be one of the suprasegmental phonemes, and it refers to the smallest phonetic component of a language, which has no meaning of its own, but creates semantic contrast in semantic items (words), for example, "ت" /t/ is a sound in the Pashto language which makes one word such as "تور" /tɔr/ different from another word such as "پور" /pɔr/. (Rekhteen Zaiwar, 2004)

Stress affects the structural system of words, and is not ineffective in the structure of sentences and their semantic system and a sentence can change or lose its meaning by adding stress. (Alokozai, 2009)

The stress is a phonetic item of a language and does not have a meaning by itself but due to a change in its position in the semantic items, it causes a change in meaning. Sayyed Mohi-ud-Din Hashemi says about it: "Stress is very important in the lexical and grammatical structure of the Pashto language because the location of stress also affects the meaning and purpose of the word." (Hashemi, 2009)

Since some linguists believe that the stress is an allophone of a phoneme, so the allophone does not have a semantic value in the language, but the syllable performs both a syntactic and a morphological function in the language or other words, changing the location of the stress causes a semantic change in words that have the same number of phonemes and forms, as in the following examples:

Syntactic Function of Stress

The morphological or grammatical function of stress

اوره	/úǵa/	Garlic	گټه	/gáta/	noun
اوره	/uǵá/	Shoulder	گټه	/gaṭá/	continuous verb
غوټه	/γūta/	Know	ننوتل	/nánawatəl/	absolute verb
غوټه	/γūṭá/	attack	کښناستل	/kšénastəl/	continuous verb
تېره	/téra/	Past	کښناستل	/kšénastəl/	continuous verb
تېره	/terá/	Sharp	ننوتل	/nanawatəl/	Absolute verb

It has been observed that almost homographically, two morphemes have different meanings due to change in the position of the stress, and on the other hand, the grammatical meanings of the two words of the same root have also changed due to the change in stress. Just as changing the position of segmental phonemes or their change in sentences causes a semantic change in a word and is considered a fundamental function. Similarly, in the above examples, the change of stress location in a word causes a change in meaning and this is considered the main function and characteristic of stress in non-syllabic languages. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the teachers of the relevant departments to accept the stress as a basic phoneme or to have another review in this section.

Some scholars, on the other hand, exclude syllables and melodies from the list of phonemes because they do not have any sounds of their own, nor can they exist in isolation, in other words, they cannot be pronounced. It only expresses itself in the presence of segmental phonemes. In addition, they say that just as it cannot express itself in isolation, it has no grapheme in the script. (Belabel, 2012)

It should be said that some consonant segmental phonemes or suprasegmental phonemes cannot express themselves independently; When we name a phoneme or write its grapheme, it is the name of a group or a set of graphemes. In other words, a combination of several allophones makes one phoneme. On the other hand, some (stop plosive) consonants, which are segmental phonemes, cannot be pronounced or expressed alone, but require another phoneme in their neighborhood to express themselves. For example, no one will be able to pronounce the phonemes ("ب" /b/, "پ" /p/and ...) alone unless they are accompanied by a vowel, if you pronounce the "ب" grapheme as /be/. So here we have combined the vowel /e/ with /b/ or in other words, we have pronounced two sounds /b, e/. Just as many segmental phonemes express their semantic and lexical essence in a lexical environment with the help of other phonemes, so the stress too expresses its value in a lexical environment with others, it is said that the syllable does not have a specific grapheme, which is a spelling defect, not the defect of stress itself, because the grapheme has not been assigned to it. On the other hand, there is no grapheme for each suprasegmental phoneme in Pashto and probably some other languages. For example, there is no grapheme for /a/ and /ə/ in Pashto words, therefore, we write long "و" /o/ and short "و" /u/ using the same grapheme to represent the mentioned sound. In linguistics, for spelling, although it is not common in writing, we have the sign (ʌ) or [ʌ]. On the other hand, if we look at the Arabic script, most of its vowels, which are among the segmental phonemes, are not written successively like the segmental phonemes but are written on top of others (that is they are written on top of graphemes), for example, as in the word "ضَرَبَ" /zaraba/, three vowels of /a/are written like (َ ِ ُ) on top of the grapheme, ر، ض، ب) (ب/z,r,b/.

The Fatha, which is a vowel, is written above other phonemes. There is another example of this in the Pashto language, that is when a phoneme in Pashto has a /ə/phoneme at the end, it is written as (ټ), which is not a spelling rule of a segmental phoneme because they are written one after the other. I should mention that the form of "ټ" /ə/ is not considered correct by some Pashto scholars nor do they write it in this way.

It should be noted that sound is more important in a language than a grapheme is. Many languages do not have graphemes for writing, but are used in spoken ways and are tools of communication. Some linguists say that the stress does not have a grapheme but has a physical character and is an important cornerstone of the semantic structure of the language. Unlike other phonemes, stress is specially made

and produced by vocal organs. Like other phonemes (segmental), they are independent and can replace each other as opposed to allophones.

Stress has a characteristic that it always occurs on the first syllables of vowels of absolute verbs and the last syllables of all absolute verbs. Stronger stress can play a greater role in changing meaning than the weaker ones. Note the stress function in the following absolute and continuous verbs:

Continuous verb	Absolute verb
پوري وتل porewatəl	pórewatəl
خماسئل cəmlastə	cəmlastəl

Herbert Penzel, on the other hand, says: "In simple words that do not have inflections and other such affixes, the heavy syllable occurs on the last syllable." (Penzel, 2010)

For example:

کابل /Kabál/
 سري /Saráy/
 هگی /hagəy/

The issue of the distribution of stress is also noteworthy. Some scholars believe that stress is divided into three parts according to its intensity, length, and location, however, it would be better to divide it at least into strong and weak according to its intensity and length. If a word or sentence has more than three stresses, one of them must be strong and the other weak. The extent of the remaining stress between these two (strong and weak) stresses cannot be determined because the vowel of each syllable has a stressed characteristic and its vocal system is produced with more stress than consonants; each syllable has stress but may be more or less stressed than each other. If we look at the stress (accent) degree of the other syllables between these two stresses in the linguistics lab, the number of stress degrees among them may reach infinity according to successive weakness.

Linguists have also developed a different classification for stress, the first stress (primary stress), the second stress (secondary stress), and the third stress is called unstressed syllables rather than low stressed, for example, in the "phonetician" [,fou.nə.'tr.ɪn], the first syllable has medium stress, the third has high stress and the rest are unstressed syllables. In the international alphabet, the first-degree stress is marked with ['], the second-degree stress is marked with [,], however, there is no symbol for unstressed syllables. (Qawami, 2017)

Prof. Siddiqullah Reshtin has also divided stress into light and intense, adding:

"Every syllable and letter that has a stress must be followed by a pronounced letter and syllable." (Penzel, 2010)

On the other hand, it is said that a syllable is divided into sentence stress, word stress, and syllable stress according to its location. We should also accept this classification as two (sentence stress and word stress). What I said here is my suggestion to language researchers because sentence stress is classified by the proportions of word stresses and word stress is classified by the proportions of word syllables, but the syllable stress must be determined from the proportions of other syllables in the syllable. Based on the above rule, as one syllable cannot be divided into other small syllables, the syllable stress could not be determined.

Intonation:

Intonation is also one of the most important suprasegmental phoneme which enhances the authenticity of the speech or text when used properly. The intonation is directly related to the stress and when the stress crosses its boundary, it turns into an intonation. In other words, the length and intensity of the stress are called intonation. Intonation is also classified into two types and every type is known from the change in direction of stress length in speech and is shown with [/] punctuation marks in text. Also, in linguistics, different intonations have different graphemes. The change in the location of the intonation in the speech plays a role just as the role, the segmental phonemes can play. Changing the direction of the intonation causes a change in meaning. Senior researcher Abdul Hakim Hilali introduces intonation as follows:

"The set of tools that organize speech is called the intonation. The intonation is the ultimate feature of the spoken form of a speech and speech is not possible without intonation." (Zeyar, 2007)

We can infer from the above definition that speech does not convey the optimum meaning without intonation, whereas in the case of a mispronunciation of a segmental phoneme, only the meaning of the words changes, or in other words, the optimum meaning disappears or is lost. As mentioned earlier, intonation in a syntactic environment (sentence) has instructive signs to change the direction of its stress, based on which, the reader of the text adjusts the intonation of the sentence. In pronunciation these symbols include melody, pause, stress, tempo, timbre and in writing, they are shown as (.,!.,!?,?), and so on.

1. **Melody:** It means rise and fall of sound.
2. **Pause:** It refers to a stop in any part of the sentence.
3. **Stress:** Reading a vowel of a sentence with more pressure than another vowel.
4. **Timbre:** Reading sentences with musical tone.
5. **Tempo:** Reading a part of the sentence quickly.

In the following sentence, the components of intonation (melody, pause, stress, and tempo) can be applied and demonstrated by the punctuation marks (dot, exclamation mark, and question marks).

Declarative Sentence: زه خم. Interrogative Sentence: ته خي؟ Exclamatory Sentence: ته خي!

Some researchers, however, say that the change in the rise and fall of voice during speech is called intonation. In intonational languages, the intonation does not change the meaning but changes the form of the sentence by questioning or speaking. The intonation sets the syntactic boundaries and paves the way for the arrangement and organization between the dialogues. By changing the intonation during the dialogue, we can have the other party understand whether the dialogue is continuing or not. (Qawami, 2017)

It should be noted that stress plays a major role in intonation. In other words, the stress is the center of gravity of the intonation and from this center there will inevitably be a change in the air pressure before and after; it will either rise or fall. Due to the change in intonation, the sentences are divided into declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and exclamation according to the meaning. (Rikhteen, 2003)

And this is the characteristic of the intonation that includes the suprasegmental phoneme to the group of phonemes, which I say as a suggestion to be noticed by the readers because the scholars do not consider it a phoneme.

Separation and Juncture:

The words, compositions, and sentences that require separation or juncture, separation and juncture have special significance in determining the meaning of a sentence. If the end and beginning of two items (words, phrases, and sentences) coincide and are said together, it produces one meaning and if it is said separately or in other words with a slight delay, it produces another meaning. (Hashemi, 2003)

If two morphemes, phrases, and sentences of the text are connected and read without any pause, it is called juncture and if vice versa, it is called separation, if one part of the text is not the item of the next part, but if is read continuously or read similarly with a pause, the meaning changes and communication gets difficult. Word separation and Word juncture can be determined by correct reading i.e. by delaying or without pause in the speech. For example, look at the following sentences:

ميوند گرندي بنونخي ته خي.

In the above sentence, if the morpheme "گرندي" is a component or last name of "Maiwand", there should be no pause in the pronunciation of the two names, and if "گرندي" is the adverb of the verb "تل", there should be a pause between reading the morphemes "Maiwand" and "گرندي" so that the other party understands the full meaning of the sentence. An interesting example is the name of a roadside mosque in Dari:

(مسجد چهارم يار محمد) If there is no pause between the morphemes of (يار / Yar) and (محمد / Mohammad), then the meaning of the sentence is '4th mosque of Yar Mohammad' and if it is paused, then the meaning of the sentence is that the mosque is named after Hazrat Ali, the fourth companion of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH). When we read a text, we need to understand its true meaning and the purpose of

the text. Separation and juncture are considered major issues in most of the world's languages. There are also similar examples in English:

(pea stalks/ peace talks) [pi:stɔ:ks] (The pronunciation is the same with a change in pause)

(a name/ an aim) [əneim] (The pronunciation is the same with a change in pause)

(Qawami, 2017)

Some researchers also introduce a phenomenon called pause in the group of suprasegmental phonemes, defining it as: "Pause is the period that occurs during speech and like other language units, the distance is measurable. Pause has a physical, linguistic, and psychological function, for example, pause for breathing out, identifying the grammatical boundaries, and turn-taking of the speaker during speech indicates to the audience that it is your turn to talk and sometimes the speaker pauses to know what the next concept is and how to put it into words.

There are two types of pauses: silent pause and filled pause. Silent, as the name implies, is the interruption of speech at a certain point during a conversation and a filled pause is when the speaker stops pronouncing meaningful phonemes but repeatedly utters meaningless sounds for future appropriate conversations, such as: ((mmmm, aaa, aa e) and so on. Crutch words also serve as a filled pause.

Although pauses play an important role in speech but do not have proper symbols to represent them in the international alphabet. A linguist named Brown G. Brown has used [+], and [++] for short and long pauses, respectively. Also, (M. Duckworth et al) have used the following signs for them:

X (.) X Short pause

X (..) X Medium pause

X (...) X Long pause (Qawami, 2017)

We can distinguish between separation and juncture as needed in the text when we understand the exact meaning of a text but the readers can do so only when the text and its morphemes, phrases, and sentences, have a standard spacing.

According to the rules of spelling, space should be given between each of the two bound morphemes, postpositions and prepositions, morphemes, phrases, and sentences, or in other words, after each bound and free morpheme, there should be a pause. Spacing should be given and this spacing can be used to some extent to facilitate the application of separation or juncture in the text. It is, therefore, necessary to pay close attention to this practice in handwriting and typing, the space between the morphemes of a standard text should be applied as in the following sentence.

(زه نن په بیره د لور کلي له بنونځي کور ته راغلم.)

Syllable: A syllable is a linguistic unit consisting of one vowel or one vowel and a few consonant phonemes that come out of the mouth continuously, or in other words, a syllable is a very small, indivisible lexical unit that is not related to meaning. (Zeyar, 2007)

Indivisible means that if analyzed then it loses the properties of a syllable and enters the boundaries of phonemes and the properties of a syllable will be explained later. A syllable must have a vowel that forms a nucleus and without a vowel, a syllable cannot be made. A vowel can make a syllable by itself as well, as in the word "آبا" /āba/ in which "آ" /ā/ is one syllable and "با" /ba/ is the second one. A syllable may have six phonemes including one vowel. In Pashto, such a long syllable is šxwond), which is composed of one vowel and five consonants. In every syllable where a phoneme is heard louder than others, it is the nucleus of the syllable and it is a vowel sound in the Pashto language. In the morpheme of [kor], [o] is heard more frequently in comparison to [k] and [r], it is the vowel and the core of the syllable. The vowels are heard a lot louder than the (semi vowel, voiced, and nasal) and stop consonants. It should be noted that consonants alone cannot create a syllable in the Pashto language. In the mentioned language, syllable has no semantic value although some syllables do have meaning, however, Pashto is not considered a syllabic language because every intonation does not have morphological features.

In Pashto language, syllables have some of the following characteristics:

1. A syllable may be either open or closed and cannot occur in the third case. If a syllable ends in a vowel, it is called open and if it ends in a consonant, it is called closed syllable.
2. Consonants cannot produce syllables by themselves, and syllables cannot be produced without vowels.
3. Every long and short syllable only consists of a single vowel, but the number of consonants can reach five.

This was a brief overview of the Pashto suprasegmental phonemes. Scholars have given different views on these phonemes in the Pashto language and due to differences and disagreements between them, so I was obliged to express my views. Researchers may not agree with my views, but I hope they will give me convincing instructions in this regard, and another purpose that I have in this article is to introduce another topic to the researchers and draw their attention to a new linguistic topic. Although several suprasegmental phonemes have not been identified in Pashto Grammar, everyone has considered two or more phenomena as suprasegmental phonemes. In many works, (stress, intonation, syllable, separation, and juncture are known to be suprasegmental phonemes.

Conclusion: Secondary or suprasegmentals perform the same function in language as segmental phonemes. If the change of segmental phonemes in a syntactic environment causes a change in meaning, then the change of some suprasegmental phonemes (stress, intonation, separation, and juncture) also causes a change in the meaning. They are important cornerstones of the semantic structure of a language. Special graphemes are used to represent prosody or suprasegmental phonemes, but we do not yet know them as graphemes, nor do we have graphemes for some segmental phonemes, so this does not mean to exclude them from the list of phonemes. Also, sounds in language are more valuable than graphemes, they are formed in the vocal system like other phonemes and are pronounced regularly. Illiterate people do not recognize graphemes but they use language as a means to communicate with people.

Some scholars believe that suprasegmental phonemes are allophones of segmental phonemes. Allophones do not play a role in the semantic part of the structure of language, but they do play a role in the formation and transfer of meaning and have an inflectional and syntactic function. The change in their position in the syntactic environment causes the change in time, meaning, and condition. They play an important role in inflection and syntax.

It is said that suprasegmental or prosodic phonemes are not phonemes, because they are applicable and implemented on segmental phonemes. If this is the case, then in Arabic some phonemes like (Fatha, Kasra, Damma, etc.) are applied to others so it should not mean that they are not phonemes. In fact, this issue is related to text or grapheme or their form. In pronunciation, they are all pronounced regularly and consecutively and have semantic value.

Suggestions and Recommendations

The information you read above is an opinion and view and is a good topic for the Pashto Language Researchers to further research on the functions and importance of secondary or suprasegmental phonemes. Scholars have not yet reached an agreement on the completed introduction of suprasegmental phonemes. Some of them consider them phonemes while others consider them allophones of phonemes. I hope they find a solution to this problem and identify the number of suprasegmental phonemes and include them in the segmental phonemes according to their characteristics, value, and importance.

Acknowledgment

In the process of the completion of this research paper, I would like to thank all the teachers and colleagues who have helped me in preparing the references for this article. In addition, I would like to thank the administration of this journal for publishing my article.

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