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Construction Approach to Compounding in Urdu Language

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ABSTRACT

Urdu is an Indo-Aryan language. It is mostly spoken in India and Pakistan. Urdu language withholds multilingual influences which make it a lexically diverse language. Morphological richness is an undeniable fact about it which allows Urdu literates to bring versatility, and enhanced expression in their writings. Compounding is an integral process in morphology for construction of new words. In compounding new words are generated by combining pr-exixting words. Language experts have been exploring numerous languages through compounding yet Urdu language still remains underexplored. This research aims to explore word formation processes in Urdu language with the help of construction approach. The research deals specifically with exocentric and endocentric compounding processes to explore Urdu's linguistic development. The research has adopted the philosophy of constructivism. The exploratory descriptive research design has been incorporated in this research. A qualitative study has been done with the use of the inductive approach. The data to study has been taken from online Urdu dictionaries Rekhta, and Feroz-ul-Lughat Urdu. The analysis of the paper has been done using deconstruction which reveals the common patterns of exocentric and endocentric compounds in Urdu and their semantic properties. For example "Kitab Khana" , Book Store is an endocentric compound as its meaning is derived from its head word "Khana", Store. "Sar Phira", crazy man is and exocentric compound as the meaning of the compound is entirely different from the words that make it. These findings can contribute to lexicography of Urdu language to form new words using the existing ones. The construction approach will help developing a unique way of comprehension of Urdu language.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Urdu language is among the Indo-Aryan languages. It is predominantly used by people of Pakistan and India (Adam Augustyn, n.d). It has Kharsi Boli in its basis (Dua, H., 2006).After English, Mandarin and Spanish, Urdu-Hindi is on number four among most spoken languages in the world (Maldonado García, 2014). Along with being the national language of Pakistan, it is also the lingua franca of the region (Ayres, 2009). It is said to be a blend of different other languages including Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and Sanskrit(Rahman, 2011, p. 45). This feature makes it linguistically rich in terms of its diverse linguistic background, opulent vocabulary, and myriad literary traditions including "nazm", "ghazal", "qaseeda", and "marsiya" (UrduMashk, n.d.).

Compounds are an integral part of lexicon of any language. It is one of the most prominent and widespread linguistic operation used to generate more meaningful vocabulary of a language (Arokoyo, 2020). Compounds, referred to as مرکبات in Urdu, are the words consisting of more than one words having a distinct meaning (Spencer, 2011) for example, book+worm=bookworm, کتابی کیڑا . In the following example book, worm and bookworm, all have distinct meanings, similarly کتاب and کیڑا have distinct meaning. Compounds have myriad categories depending upon their meaning, function, structure, lexical category and other aspects. On the basis of meaning compounds can be subdivided into endocentric, exocentric, copulative and appositional compounds. Endocentric and exocentric are the main focus of the study. Compounds that denote the category of the right most word in a compound are called endocentric compounds, e.g bookshelf is a type of shelf, and emergency gate is a type of gate. In Urdu, for example خانہ داروغہ (Darogha Khana): داروغہ (Darogha – caretaker) + خانہ (Khana – place) = Guard's residence (a type of place). Exocentric compounds don't follow the pattern and result in a word that has an entirely different meaning than the words combined, e.g pickpocket, and cutthroat.In Urdu, وار ہفتہ (Hafta War): ہفتہ (Hafta – week) + وار(War – period) = Weekly (not a week period directly). In copulative compounds all combined words are equally responsible for the semantic prperties of the word formed e.g bluish-green. In Urdu, پینا کھانا (Khana Peena): کھانا (Khana – to eat) + پینا

(Peena – to drink) = To eat and drink. In Appositional compounds, the constituents refer to one same entity e.g author-editor. In Urdu, استاد ماہر (Ustaad Mahir): استاد (Ustaad – master) + ماہر (Mahir – expert) = Master-expert (someone who is both a master and an expert). The other subcategory has grammatical function in its basis which includes noun compounds e.g sunflower, چوکیدار, verb compounds e.g babysit, دودھ پلائی, adjective compounds e.g world-famous, مشہور زمانہ and adverb compounds e.g somehow, آگے پیچھے.. Closed compounds e.g bedroom, پانیپت (Panipat) - پانی (Pani – water) + پت (Pat – place/leaf): A historical city., hyphenated compounds (they do not explicitly exist in Urdu) e.g budget-friendly, and open compounds e.g post office, ڈاک خانہ exist under the category of compounds on the basis of spellings in English language. On the basis of structure compounds can be divided into synthetic and root compounds. Another subcategory is based on the relationship between the constituents which includes attributive and subordinate compounds. These sub-types majorly cover the compounds found in languages but there can be more or less depending on the lexical and grammatical structure of a language. These are only a few types of compounding. The language is continuously evolving , its speakers are creating new words as per need influenced by culture, and social structure. As the new compounds emerge, new types of compounding emerge with them as well. Some other types of compounds are hybrid compounds, metaphorical and metonymical compounds, and nominal compounds.

The use of construction approach which deals with language by focusing on its linguistic components i.e words, phrases, clauses and sentences, offers deep insights about the morphological processes that are there in compound formation. Construction approach assists researchers in analyzing how the systematic function of compounding works to generate new words, how meanings get constructed, and the constituents of compounds work together. For example, in Urdu, the word دواخانہ (dawa khana) meaning medical store is formed by combining two words دوا (dawa; medicine) and خانہ (khana; store or shop). Construction approach helps analyzing and deconstructing these words morphologically. The approach also contributes to analyzing syntactic order of the compounds. For example, the word خُوبصورت (adjective) will be followed by a noun, for example لڑکی in an Urdu sentence.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Despite its indubitable contribution to world's literature, having immense linguistic heritage, and history, Urdu has been underrepresented by the researchers in the domain of linguistic research (Taher, H., & Asim, M., 2020). Multiple languages have been explored by the researchers of the linguistics field through the process of morphology and compounding. The list includes English, German, Dutch and Scandinavian from Indo-European languages, Polish and Russian from Slavic languages, Hindi and Bengali from Indo-Aryan languages and the list goes on. It might be inaccurate to state that Urdu has never been explored under such domain but the fact, that the work which has been done in this regard is almost inconsequential, is undeniable.

AIM OF THE STUDY

This paper is an attempt to explore the operation of compounding in Urdu, specifically endocentric, and exocentric compounding, and determining the compounding category with the basis of lexical/grammatical category, and identifying these compounds in Urdu language as well.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research offers a pathway for experts and researchers of the field to investigate further into the depths of lexicology of Urdu language for example, studying the impact of compounding on syntax of Urdu language or exploring the above-mentioned types of compounding in Urdu.

RESEARCH GAP

Compounds play an integral part in lexicon of any language. The process remains under-explored in the Urdu Language. This research addresses the compounding process in Urdu language with the help of construction approach.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the research include:

1. Identifying attributive, coordinative, and subordinating compounds in Urdu, and classifying them into Endocentric and Exocentric compounds.

2. Making their form and meaning schemas through construction approach.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In morphological processes, the process of compounding has a paramount position, yet it has not been thoroughly explored in Urdu language, which is known to be one of the most prominent languages in the region of South Asia. The subcategory of linguistics known as Morphology is associated with the structure of words (Fagan, 2012). In linguistics, Morphology is said to deal

with cognitive process involved in formation of word or to the offshoot of linguistics which incorporates the study of words, their inner structures, and their formation process (Aronoff, Fudeman, 2022). (Lieber, 2021) puts forward that Morphology is the exploration of formation of word, it includes the processes of coining new words in languages around the world, and the study of how words change their form according to the context and co-text they are used in. Words, forms of words, new words formed by their combination or deconstruction, all of the following processes fall under the category of linguistics known as morphology. Users of a particular language or natives can allocate an inner structure to a word if there exist a structured correspondence between its meaning and form , based on the contrast of two sets of words (Booij, 2017).With the assistance of morphology, researchers have examined myriad languages from distinguished geographical regions. There has been a very strong inclination in linguistic analyses of morphology of Arabic language to exaggerate the part played by root and pattern morphology and to undervalue or disregard affixal morphology, as well as an inclination to highlight morphology in processive, terms of phonological. (C. Eisele, C Biesele, 2002). Slavic language family is morphologically rich, in the most prominent Indo-European cultures, with closely hinged systems of affixtion. While Slavic completely resembles the Indo-European system in terms of synthetic inflexions, there are a few hints about the analytic approach in verb and most dominantly nominal morphology, in accordance with national language standards as well as variants existing because of regions and cultures . This distinguished trait of Slavic among Indo-European language family makes Slavic morphology an area of interest of especially theory and empiricism (Sussex and Cubberley, 2009). Languages are different from each other in terms of both the inflectional categories to which their morphology responds to and the morphosyntactic properties which those classes make (Stump, 2005).

The last ten years have experienced an efflux of inclination in awareness about morphology, which deals with the trait through which morphemes could be reflected on and controlled and rules of formation of words of a language (Kuo and Anderson, 2006). The nature and processes by which word change occurs in the existing syntactic structures is explored in Inflectional Morphology. It explores inflectional elements, and the classifications of inflectional change found in words being used. (C. Ryding, 2014). (Bickel & Nichols) Put forward inflectional morphology as those morphological categories that are RESPOND TO THE GRAMMATICAL ENVIRONMENT in which they are represented. Theories based on morphemes are inclined to deal with inflectional morphology as dominantly concatenative and theories based on lexems , on

the other hand tend to present concatenative and nonconcatenative morphology prominently equal status as marks of inflection (Stump, 2017). Most of the troublesome words that younger readers come across texts in schools are complex in terms of morphology and from the Latinate version of English. In these words, integral meaning is carried by bound roots, such as the link among word "innovative" and its bound root, nov, which means "new" (Crosson and Moore, 2017). Inflection morphology explains the process of changing word forms, the emphasis on the inflectional category and the representation of certain grammatical features create distiction among languages. Adult learners face a continous difficulty in comprehending inflectional morphology of second language (L2) (Sagarra and Ellis, 2013). (Becker and Veenstra, 2003) In conventional categorization of languages by subsystems of inflection , both creole languages and the results of SLA without tutoring (interlanguages) are renowned as isolating. Pinker and Prince (1988) put forwards that two dissociable systems are the foundations of the development of linguistic representations: one rule governed and the other associative. These two dissociable systems of representation and processing are claimed to be a linguistic universal (Pinker, 1999). Therefore, one should expect that speakers of a language who are not natives also exhibit same sort of issues in practical among features basedon rules and associative features of a language as native speakers of that language. The point of agreement that has been their in historical linguists about morphology – especially inflectional morphology – is unlikely to be impacted by language contact is the grammatical subsys-tem (Thomason, 2015). People who have agrammatic aphasia, are most likely to able to produce the form of verbs which are in agreement with the subject. In contrast , it is difficult for them to produce verbs which mark tenses (Duffield, 2016).

The Bottleneck Hypothesis puts forwards that inflection morphology has some properties which can be the reason why people learning a second language encounter challenges when producing meaning in the forms of the target language (Lecouvet et al, 2021). Derivational morphology is a process that primarily concerns the creation of new lexemes rather than merely altering the grammatical properties of existing ones (Bauer, 2003). (Comrie,1989) states, "languages differ significantly in their reliance on derivational processes, with some exhibiting extensive affixation systems and others favoring compounding or other word formation strategies.Children acquire derivational morphology later than inflectional morphology, as it often requires more complex understanding of meaning and form (Clark, 1993).Children's ability to use derivational morphology in word recognition tasks improves with age and is influenced by

the morphological complexity of their language (Casalis and Alexandre,2000). Difficulties in the production and comprehension of derived words and derivational morphemes are another of the many consequences of central semantic impairment that characterises SD (Ouellet et al, 2017).An important element have been the derived words between psycholinguistics and aphasiology by addressing the extent to which morphology affects representation and processing in the mind/brain (Libben et al, 2016). (Amirjalili, 2018).

The term awareness refers to ones ability to influnece and control the driven words, learn about the relations among many morphological forms of the same word, and reproduction of words that are newly formed through derivational morphology. A formation with one suffix is a primary formation whereas one with two or more suffixes is a secondary formation (Fortson, 2010). Derivation, in contrast to inflection, is generally irregular and unpredictable (Heinz, 1961) and the problem with the assumption whether a certain formation is productive in the language or not stumbles upon the problem of the lack of native speakers in case of arcane languages (Bauer 2001). Morphological information in the non-native lexicon may extend beyond morphemic structure and that, similarly to bilingualism, there are costs to sequential multilingualism in lexical regain(Alonso et al, 2016). Despite the fact that Urdu and English both languages exhibit morphological processes, Urdu has more inflectional morphemes than English. When lexical elements are combined to form new words using pre-existing words, the process is known as Compounding. (Eisland and Lind, 2012) Further explore that these words are have a minimum number of constituent words which showcase a number of syntactic and lexical functions. This characteristic makes investigating language processing intriguing. Language is a repository of words which are the building blocks of a language (Khan, 2021). Language is continuously evolving through myriad processes including the one which uses existing repository of words to make new words, compounding. (Ball, 1938) states, although the proper compounding of words is one of the essentials of good writing and good printing, there is probably no phase of English rhetoric which has been more universally neglected. (Guevara and Scalise, 2012) Second it by saying that compounding being the most commonly used word formation process in the languages of the world – for a few languages, the only one – compounds have received little, if any attention in linguistic typology and, in particular, in studies on linguistic universals. The standard accounts of nominal compounding in a language such as English view this process as, in itself, fairly unproblematic. This raises the issue of why other languages, such as Spanish, cannot make use of compounding as freely and productively as

English does (Piera, 1995). In the theoretical literature, process of compounding is handled with disagreement and it gives rise to the issues related to its basis (Hacken 2017). Compounds can be considered as non-compositional only because they are in variable: the sequence of constituents is fixed and as for their lexical flexibility, attributive determination are only outside, which means, their impact will be on full compound word and not on the one component or the other (Lieber and Stekauer, 2009). According to the rules of semantics, the compound words can be classified into 4 groups. Appositional, endocentric, exocentric, and copulative compound (Bauer,1998).Urdu is one of the Indo-Aryan languages. Synthetic inflection is observed in verbsin Urdu for one tense (future tense), two moods (imperative and subjunctive) and three aspects. (Hussain, 2015). There are two major elements in Urdu compounds. Many compounds accept infixes which are based on vowel sounds solely. Alarge number of compounds are formed by distinctive compounding words, whuch again are capable of forming multiple other compounds e.g. nur mehel 'lighthouse' and nur-e-xuda (N) 'the light of God'. Endocentric compounds are the ones where Infixes are mostly to be found (Qadri et al, 2024). جنتر منتر and کپڑے وپڑے, Such compound words are mostly formed in the Urdu language,which makes it challenging to put them all in the Urdu lexicon and is tough as well to define their complex boundaries. (Jabbar & Iqbal). The constructional way of analyzing the language aligns with ideas that historical linguists had mentioned multiple times, most importantly when researching within a broad functional framework. For Constructionist approaches, it was already pre excitingly evident that language transitions are the gist of various constructions evolving individually, often in unimaginable ways (Hilpert, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology will give an organized approach to conduct research by defining what data collection methods were used to analyze constructions and which paradigm and approach has been integrated to carry a study on Urdu constructions.

RESEARCH PHILOSOPHY

The research philosophy of constructivism has been used in this research. Yager (1991, p. 53) put it forward as a "most promising model" for learning. Constructivism philosophy emphasizes that lerning is an active process which is context dependent to create meaning. Knowledge according to constructivism is not gained passively but is constructed by learners Woolfolk (1993). for this article, construction approach will help for the research of Urdu langauge constructions. It will

offer deeper and valuable insights into the language, and will provide room for practical implications of the findings of the conducted research.

RESEARCH PARADIGM

This research has been conducted using the qualitative method. It is a research method that is easy to be adapted (Ou Yongsheng, 1989). **The qualitative a**pproach will help explore the phenomenon of compounding in Urdu language. It will help to unravel the complexities and contextual variations of Urdu. This kind of research is concerned with understanding experiences of humans in a humanistic, interpretive approach (Jackson, 2007). Questions related to development of comprehensible meaning are addressed by qualitative research. Qualitative research combines experiences of participants, their perceptions along with their behavior. It answers that how and why something occurred rather than how much or how many (Tenny, 2017). Researchers working in this approach use observation of participants and conduct interviews to comprehend the subjects in detail, record the data in systemized way which may include what they see and hear, and afterwards examine the data that they have recorded and combine it with other resources which may include school records, journals, photographs and other materials(Xuehong, 2002).

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is actually a plan generated to respond to the research questions and to keep variance checked. Keeping a check on variance means to consider certain factors that can affect the research results. The research follows an exploratory descriptive research design. The aim of such design is to research comprehensive summarization, in day to day terms, of any particular occurrence experienced by one or groups of individuals (Lambert, 2012). Descriptive research is mainly related to study of status and is a part of education majorly, along with in the field of the behavioral sciences, and nutrition. Its importance is marked on the idea that solution to the problems can be found and observation, analysis, and description can help to improve practices (Koh et al, 2000). Exploring, observing, and familiarizing to aget proper insight into a process or phenomenon are the objectives of qualitative research. The researcher will take notice along with exploration, and analyze characteristics in an attempt to generate knowledge about a concept which remained underexplored or unexplored (Kramar, 1985). Descriptive research can be called as an integral step to the expand already existing domain of knowledge. It can raise hypothesis to be explained in the future. It is helps to analyze something that has not been explored already.

RESEARCH APPROACH

As mentioned earlier the research is exploratory descriptive, hence inductive reasoning has been used to fulfil the research objectives. Inductive reasoning entails using present information or observations to make predictions about new cases (Hayes, 2010). The basic purpose of the inductive approach is to present the findings of research to showcasing from the frequent, prominent or paramount themes inherently present in unfiltered data, without the constraints imposed by well structured methods (Thomas, 2003). The reasons for using an inductive approach are to (1) change the unorganized data into a concise,precise format; (2) forming vivid relations among research objectives and the summary findings taken out from the unfiltered data; and (c) forming a framework of the underlying structure of phenomenons that are prominent in the raw data (Thomas, 2006).

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

The data for this reseaerch has been collected taken from established Urdu language dictionaries, *Rekhta* and *Feroz-ul-Lughat Urdu*. These platforms serve to preserve and promote Urdu literature and language. These dictionaries contain meaning, etymology, and huge collection of vocabulary. These sources are widely used by students, learners, scholars, and teachers to explore and use Urdu language in a better way.

NATURE OF DATA

Data collected to perform this research is in the form of words of Urdu language taken from , *Rekhta* and *Feroz-ul-Lughat Urdu*.

VALIDITY OF DATA

The validity of data has been ensured by incorporation of content validity checks, avoiding doubts regarding validity of data. Established sources are used to collect data. Further shortlisting is done by filtering out necessary redundancy from the data set.

ANALYSIS

Under the umbrella of Endocentric and Exocentric compounds, this paper will further explore attributive, coordinative and subordinative compounds.

ENDOCENTRIC COMPOUNDS

ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUNDS

Attributive compounds are the compounds which have two parts, one of them is head and the other one is the modifier, these words have different lexical roots (Ingason, 2020).

EXAMPLES

1. Bookshelf
2. Litterbox

ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUNDS IN URDU

1.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
دردِ سر	**Drd e Sir**	**/dʊrd ɪ sʌr/**

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_N$ + [joinder] + [Y] $_N$]] = [compound noun]

[دردِ سر] ←[سر]+ [-]+[دردِ]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[Pain]+[of]+[head] →[Headache]

The relationship of form and schema in constructional approach helps to analyze how compounding relationships exist in Urdu. The form (-) ties up the meaning of the whole conjugated word دردِ سر .

2.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
چشمِ نم	**Chashm e nam**	**/tʃ aʃ m-e naː m/**

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_A$ + [joinder] + [Y] $_N$]] = [compound noun]

[چشمِ نم]←[نم]+ [-]+[چشمِ]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[damp] + [eye] →[damp eye]

These two compounds, چشمِ نم/**tʃ aʃ m-e naː m**/ and دردِ سر/**dʊrd ɪ sʌr**/ are formed by the combination of two different words each. In چشمِ نم/**tʃ aʃ m-e naː m**/, چشمِ/**tʃ aʃ m/,** is the head word, noun which means eye. نم /**naː m/** is the modifier, adjective which means damp,

moist or wet. چشمِ نم/**tʃ aʃ m-e naː m**/ as whole means an eye which is damp because it has tears in it. In دردِ سر/**dʊrd ɪ sʌr/**, درد/**dʊrd**/is the head word, an abstract noun meaning pain. سر /**sʌr**/is the modifier. It is again a noun. دردِ سر/**dʊrd ɪ sʌr**/ means headcahe.

In both of these examples there is a joinder in the forms of short vowel sounds /**e**/ and /**ɪ** /. These sounds in Urdu language are used to join words to form compounds. They can be seen in most of the compounds but not in all. The examples are: قد دراز/də raː zkə d/ tall person, ولی اللہ/ʊ ə liː ɑ lː ɑ ː h/ God's saint.

The relationship of form and schema in constructional approach helps to analyze how compounding relationships exist in Urdu. The form(-) ties up the meaning of the whole conjugated word چشمِ نم. The constructional approach provides a lens to study how different grammatical categories combine and form a single word a noun.

COORDINATIVE COMPOUNDS

Coordinating compounds could be defined as compounds made of two words that have an equal share in the meaning of the compound formed e.g bittersweet (Francesco, 2010).

Examples:

1. Teacher-student
2. Director-Producer

COORDINATIVE COMPOUNDS IN URDU

1.

Urdu Script	**English**	**IPA Transcription**
ماں باپ	**Maa baap**	**/mɑ̃ː bɑ ː p/**

FORM SCHEMA

$[[X]_N + [Y]_N] = [\text{compound noun}]$

[ماں باپ]←[باپ]+[ماں]

MEANING SCHEMA

[Mother] + [Father] = [Parents]

The words exist independently as well and belong to same word category (noun) and the new word formed also belongs to same category noun. The word form decides the explicit meaning of words.

2.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
خوشی غمی	**Khushi Ghami**	**/xʊʃ iː ɣ ə miː /**

FORM SCHEMA

$[[X]_N + [Y]_N] = [\text{compound noun}]$

[خوشی غمی]←[غمی]+[خوشی]

MEANING SCHEMA

[Happiness] + [Sadness] = [events of happiness and sadness]

In these examples the compounds ماں باپ,Maa baap, /mɑ̃ː bɑː p/ and خوشی غمی, Khushi Ghami, /xʊʃ iː ɣ ə miː / constiture of two words each. These two words are contributing equally to the meaning of the compound words. The constructional approach tells the relationship how words contribute to meaning of words.

3. SUBORDINATING COMPOUNDS

In subordinating compounds, one word is dependent on the other one to convey a complete meaning of the newly formed word. One word acts as the head and the other works as its Modifier.

Examples:

1. Toothpaste
2. Blueberry

SUBORDINATING COMPOUNDS IN URDU

1.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
مہمانِ گرامی	**Mehman e garami**	**/meɦ mɑː n-e gɪ rɑː miː /**

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_N$+ [joinder] + [Y]$_A$] = [compound noun]

[مہمانِ گرامی]←[گرامی]+ [-]+[مہمان]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[Esteemed] + [Guest] →[Esteemed Guest]

The word گرامی itself does not reflect any meaning but مہمان is a word with complete meaning. There is a dependency relationship between words which is reflected by constructional approach.

2.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
اسمِ مبارک	**Ism e muabarka**	/ɪ sm-e mʊ bɑː rə k/

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_N$+ [joinder] + [Y]$_A$] = [compound noun]

[اسمِ مبارک]←[مبارک]+ [-]+[اسم]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[Blessed] + [Name] →[Blessed Name]

There exist independent words in compounding which has independent meaning and when they join they give a new meaning.

These examples of Urdu exocentric compounds مہمانِ گرامی,Mehman e garami,**/meɦ mɑː n-e gɪ rɑː miː / and** اسمِ مبارک,Ism e muabarka,/ɪ sm-e mʊ bɑː rə k/ contain a head and a modifier each. In the first example,گرامی, garami, **/gɪ rɑː miː /**is the modifier and مہمانِ,Mehman **/meɦ mɑː n/** is the head. In the second example,مبارک, muabarka,/mʊ bɑː rə k/is the modifier and اسمِ,Ism,/ɪ sm/ is the head.

EXOCENTRIC COMPOUNDS

In the case of exocentric compounds, the meaning is not explicitly obtained from the constituent words , instead the compound word conveys a meaning that refer to some entity that is different from the meaning of the constituents.

ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUNDS

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
خوش طبیعت	**Khush tbiyt**	**/xʊʃ tə bɪ ʕ ə t/**

- **FORM SCHEMA**

$[[X]_A + [Y]_N] = [\text{compound adjective}]$

[خوش طبیعت]←[طبیعت]+[خوش]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[pleasant] + [nature] →[pleasant nature]

The meaning is not explicitly obtained from the constituent words [خوش]+[طبیعت], instead the compound word خوش طبیعت conveys a meaning that refer to some entity that is different from the meaning of the constituents.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
خالقِ حقیقی	**Khaliq e haqiqi**	**/xaː lɪ q-e hə qɪ qiː /**

- **Form Schema**

$[[X]_N + [\text{joinder}] + [Y]_A] = [\text{compound noun}]$

[خالقِ حقیقی]←[حقیقی]+[-]+ [خالقِ]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[True] + [Creator] →[God]

The meaning from compound word خالقِ حقیقی is entirely different from the meanig of consituents [حقیقی] and [خالقِ].

These examples of exocentric compounds containing 2 words in each of them exhibit the phenomenon of attribution. خوش,**Khush, /xʊʃ /** in the first compound and حقیقی, haqiqi, /hə qɪ qiː / in the 2nd compound are the adjectives giving attributes to the heads. Here, the

point to be noticed is that inEnglish language heads are always on the right side. In Urdu head can be on either side in a compound word.

Coordinative Compounds

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
دھوپ چھاؤں	**Dhoop chaoun**	/dʱ uː p ʧ ʰ ãː ʊ /

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_N$+ [Y]$_N$] = [compound noun]

[دھوپ چھاؤں]←[چھاؤں]+ [دھوپ]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[Sunlight] + [Shade] →[Happiness and sadness]

The word دھوپ چھاؤں has another meaning hidden in its form , a weather name reflects an entirely different and new meaning when joined in compound form.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
نشیب و فراز	**Nasheib o Faraz**	/nəʃ iː b ʊ fə ɾ aː z/

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_N$+ [Y]$_N$] = [compound noun]

[نشیب]+[و]+[فراز]←[نشیب و فراز]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[Lows] + [Highs] →[Rise and Fall]

The word نشیب و فراز reflects a completely new meaning from its apparent form which is reflected by constructional approach. The word [نشیب]+[و]+[فراز] are joined by a linking word and have their own meaning but when used in form of compound noun they reflect meaning of the up and downs of life.

The provided examples clearly show that both the words of the compounds are equally responsible for the meaning of the compound, yet the meaning is different form the words which is the property of the phenomenon of exocentric compounding.

SUBORDINATING COMPOUNDS

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
علم بردار	**Alam bardar**	/ʔ ə lə m bə ɾ da: ɾ /

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_N$+ [Y]$_N$] = [compound noun]

[علم بردار]←[بردار]+[علم]

- **Meaning Schema**

[Flag] + [Holder] →[The one who holds the flag/Leader]

The word علم بردار is a subordinate compound because the meaning of علم is dependent on بردار to give a complete an unified meaning.

Urdu Script	English	IPA Transcription
کتابی کیڑا	**Kitabi keera**	/kɪ ta: bi: ki: ɾ a: /

- **FORM SCHEMA**

[[X]$_A$+ [Y]$_N$] = [Compound Noun]

[کتابی کیڑا]←[کیڑا]+[کتابی]

- **MEANING SCHEMA**

[Book] + [Worm] →[Nerd]

This is also a subordinate compound but the pattern of form and meaning here is entirely different inflection is attached to the word kitab and worm is a different species. Here, the complete unit tells about a Nerd (a person who reads books in depth).

Examples provided for the subordinating compounds in Urdu show hoe one word is dependent on the other for the meaning. بردار,**bardar,** /bə ɾ da: ɾ /needs علم,**Alam,** /ʔ ə lə mto convey a proper meaning. In the same way, کتابی,**Kitabi,** /kɪ ta: bi/ requireکیڑا,**keera,** /ki: ɾ a: / to convey a proper sense.

DISCUSSION

The research offers its readers a comprehensive study about the linguistic process of compounding through construction approach. Readers will get familiarized with attributive,

coordinative, and subordinative compounds in terms of both endocentric and exocentric compounding. The provided examples in the analysis section are more than basic to help analyze the process under study. The study also highlights some key differences in the compounding process of English and Urdu e.g head word in attributive and subordinative compounds can be on either side of the compound unlike English.the syntactic variation of Urdu language and its flexibility offeres room for such phenomenon to occur. As explored in English language by myriad researchers, Urdu language exhibits the compounding process. Construction approach makes it easier to understand through schemas. The research highlights how compounding process is integral for the development of lexicon of Urdu language. Word formation process when explored through the lens of construction approach vividly showcase the form and meaning of the newly formed words. The research covers Endocentric and Exocentric compounds and sub-categorizes them into attributive, coordinative, and subordinative, yet the other compounds categories still remain unexplored in the research. These categories include those mentioned in the introduction section i.e copulative, appositional, metonymical, metaphorical, and hyphenated compounds etc. These compounds can also show deviations from compounding rules in English. These limitations do not impact the findings of the current study yet, it offers the linguistic experts to carry the research forward and explore these unexplored areas.

CONCLUSION

Urdu language exhibit the compounding processes as English language. Endocentric and Exocentric compounds are present in abundance in Urdu language. Their form and meaning schemas, when explored through construction approach, reveal their uniqueness. Most of the processes follow the same pattern as English language but some of them slightly vary from English language due to the syntactic differences and pattern flexibility. The study does not explore all types of compounding, leaving room for other researchers to work. The study explores how compounding process can develop the lexicon of Urdu language. In the future, researchers can explore other type of compounding, their unique variations and their significance.

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