

History and Need of Neologism in Pashto Language

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ABSTRACT

Neologism is considered as a new expression, new concept and phenomenon by the people of a society, or the name of a new thing as a whole which has not been used before in this language. To a possible extent the fundamental parts are from the same language, if the language is not inclusive enough then other parts can also be brought. Pashto language is among those languages that need new expressions, as many new ideas and concepts are coming to the society which needs to be addressed. The known history of word formation in Pashto language begins from Amir Sher Ali Khan era and it is still going on in an irregular manner. The scientific and research foundations of languages have not done any systematic work for it so far.

1. Introduction

Humans in their lives have passed different stages change and this change has been accelerated with the technological revolution. Language is also an evolving phenomenon, and with this pace those languages shined and thrived that were closely entangled with technology in the world.

Acceptance of evolution is a necessity; humans are always trying to complete necessities of their lives. So, new things are created and named differently and to be adopted in some other societies this requires the creation of neologism. As neologism is a necessity in a language and it is created on the basis of necessity, in order to strengthen the process of word formation there must be a set of rules and these rules and principles must be applied among the people in a standard way. Neologism is created rapidly in a language, when a new change happened in the normal life of a society.

The subject of creating new words is an important discussion in any language, which is the translation of words and terms from other languages into one's own language, also the naming of new and old things is neologism.

In a German linguistic dictionary, the term neologism has been changed to (neuwort). (242:1)

Neologism is a Greek term derived from a combination of two words, the first part is the word (neos) meaning new and the second part is (logos) meaning the word. (233:1)

Neologism is a term, word, or phrase that is newly coined and often refers to a new concept, or gives a new linguistic color to an old term. (56:8)

Professor Zeyar describes neologism as follows: "Neologism is formed separately or together with helps of linguists and different scientific and cultural disciplines within the framework of an academy, in society, with provided examples." , E.g., author, script, author, university, Buzkashi ...)) (66:5)

Neologism has another meaning in medicine, as in the field of psychiatry. The term neologism is used when a patient expresses words that no one else understands. This is not uncommon in children, but in adults, uttering such words is a sign of mental disorder, which represents a mental illness like schizophrenia. The utterance of the words neologism is sometimes caused by a stroke or a head injury. During this time the patient's tongue becomes dumb and utters unfamiliar words, which are called neologisms in psychiatry. But the subject of this discussion is the neologisms formed by linguists and experts. After a brief introduction to neologism, it will be important to show the extent of the use of neologism in Pashto, writes Professor Zeyar: Neologism covers one-fourth (25%) of Pashto vocabulary, the other three (vocabulary of different dialects, archetypes, pseudonyms) accounting for (75%). (133:5)

2. Need for the Study

As language is a basic communication between human beings and should not remain dumb and obscure. When a society comes up with an idea or thing that is not there before, there is a need for word formation. If this need is fulfilled in time, human relations will remain strong. If the speakers of other languages do not have their own words for each of the idea or thing, the use of same words will create problems with meaning and pronunciations of the words. Language is a part of culture. So, the unnecessary use of words from other languages is injecting new traditions in to the culture. It is important to keep the old words of a language and create new ones when needed.

3. Objectives

- To study neologism in Pashto language
- To explain the benefits and structure of neologism in Pashto language
- To explain the importance and need of neologism in Pashto language and language enrichment.

4. Methodology

The method of the study is descriptive in nature and is a library based study. Different books relevant to the title of the study has studied.

5. Discussion

5.1 The creature of Neologism

Researcher Dawlat Mohammad has extensively discussed neologism in his work (lexicography) and as a result has the following views: Neologism is created for two purposes: **one** is to bring in literary and artistic works, the other is to make the author or poet embellish his works or any need arises, such as: the need for rhyme in poetry. Or the need for literary arts and the purpose of this is not to allow such new words to be accepted and popularized by society.

Another purpose of neologism is this: new words that are either created in a language to express new concepts or are borrowed from another language should be generalized and used in their place to express similar concepts. (159:7)

He describes the value and types of neologism as follows: In neologism, public acceptance is very important. If neologism is not accepted by society, Even if it is based on a very important basis and necessity, it is still considered a trivial matter.

At the end of the above theories, we can say: Creating new words in a language is called neologism, or the term neologism is used in today's linguistics to make a dictionary.

Neologism: A word or term that is newly coined and often refers to a new concept or to give a new color to an old word or term is called neologism. Neologism is also giving new name to newly discovered objects.

If new vocabulary is being developed for any specialty, linguists should be consulted in this regard, especially linguists who are well versed in the art of creating new vocabulary and have expertise in it. If not consulted, such new words will not work well when used.

Mr. Zeyar says about it: synthesis is one of the specialized powers of linguists and then lexicologists so no one else has the power to interfere in it on their own. Each of the other educational and cultural departments has its own nominees, in other words: terminology can only be created with the help and guidance of the aforementioned scholars, or at least in the light of relevant guidelines. (136:5)

Neologism is the part of language that helps to enrich dictionaries and when a language has dictionary that is accurate and up to international standards, it can compete with other languages of the world.

In Pashto language, the new word will either be a simple word or it will be formed by derivation and combination, the root of the word will be the language itself or a metaphor, therefore Pashto words have the following types: simple words, compound words and Derivative words.

Dr. Ludin divides neologism into literal and spiritual parts:

- Literal neologism (verbal) is defining a new word for any meaning, such as prefix, suffix, middle...
- Spiritual neologism (semantic) is when a word is in a language but can be used for a new meaning, such as: base (root). (161:7)

Neologisms are generally popular in science, politics, business, and advertising, and are disseminated through the media, but in this program, personal behavior should not be used, rather, it should be treated scientifically and professionally.

An important and valuable principle in creating new vocabulary is the issue of speed in compiling and developing them. If linguists and at all speakers of the language do not quickly develop equivalents in their own language to new created words from foreign languages, so when people are confronted with words from other languages, they are forced to accept foreign words in their original language, but when creating new words, the following statement of Professor Reshteen should not be overlooked.

The taste and the will of the people are also involved in the creation of the vocabulary, such as the Taptai (motorcycle), the Bagh-baghi (horn), and the Julagadi (bicycle), have been created as a result of this intention. But so many new words that are valid, created and disseminated by academic societies according to grammatical principles, such as exhibitions, universities, schools, colleges ... (409:3)

Neologisms appear in language when it is needed, Professor Zeyar writes about Pashto language in his book (Pashto leeklar) (p_35): many are adamant that new creation should not take an extremist and revolutionary form. But this is not so in the case of Pashto, because it is one of the languages in the world that wants to merge into the new scientific and technological sea in a unique and revolutionary way, and needs to use new creations at the same level and proportion.

In addition to people who specialize in creating new vocabularies, children and poets also play a large role, because when children begin to speak, they put new names on their surroundings, as well as on the people in the house, in fact children make another language based on adults' language and give everything another easy name according to their taste and their power, which they can utter on their own.

Poets also use neologism in their poems to innovation poetry, create rhymes, and articulate certain concepts. But the neologisms of the poets are often like the poets own property, they remain in their poems, because sometimes they use neologisms that only the poet knows and other members of the nation do not know.

In poetic neologism, the purpose is not to spread these new words to the people, but to make the poet beautiful and colorful, and to play his or her best, to avoid problems in rhyme, to make his poem interesting...

All in all, neologism is created for two purposes; one is to bring in literary and artistic works, in order to beautify the works of writer and poets. Or any need has arisen, such as the need for rhyme, or the need for literary arts, that these neologisms are not very common in society and not accepted.

Another purpose of neologism is this: new words that are newly created in a language to express new concepts or are borrowed from another language, such neologisms are generalized and used in place to express similar concepts, but it must be accepted by the people and given importance to the people, language experts and professionals should be involved and consulted.

Neologisms must be governed by grammatical rules, be consistent with the principles of lexicography, be accepted by community and generalize.

5.2 Background of Neologism in Pashto language

Creating new words in the language has been a common practice since Baba Adam. For new inventions and discoveries and new concepts every nation and speakers of every language have created new words, also all words at same time are neologism. The term neologism in its current concept originated around the 18th century. (56:8)

As in other language has been more attention to the process of word formation also some work has been done in Pashto language, but not as professionally as it has been done unprofessionally.

Today, Pashto is one of the nearly 50 authoritative languages in the world with a rich literature and is the literate language of the majority of the population, as only three of the languages of the Iranian group are literate. And in the language of Bactrian group, Pashto is the only literate language. (4:5)

The beginning of Pashto language neologisms in Pashto language and literature starts from the time of the first poet and hero of the first period of Pashto literature, Amir Karoor Jahan Pahlawan, and continue up to now. Pir Roshan, the founder of the second period of Pashto literature has also made this effort, and Khoshal Baba has also nurtured it, and other writers and poets have developed neologisms in their time. But the role of Amir Sher Ali Khan in Pashto neologisms is most evident, as he created new words and terms for many military terms in his time. During the reign of Amir Amanullah Khan, special work was done for the new vocabulary to which a magazine called "Marka Pashto" was dedicated

The movement of (Kara Pashto Leekeni), which has gained momentum in Afghanistan after the victory of the (1357, Saur) Revolution, in all early and current written documents has based its work on four basic principles: Reviving archetypal words, borrowing words from dialects, borrowing from other languages and creating new words. It has also set a percentage for this work and has given 25% portion to each section.

These methods (auditing, selection, lending and creation) have also been chosen for the development of dictionary. The

principles of this linguistic approach have already been accepted with little change of words. (Maraka Pashto), (Pashto Adabi Anjuman), and (Pashto Tolena) agreed on these principles.

Regarding the creation of neologism, Mohammad Masoom Hotak says:

Over the last four decades, there has been a lot of work in terms of creating new vocabulary. (21-19: 81)

In the last few decades, academies, universities and other academic centers, (Lar Aw Bar Pashtonkhwa) linguists have contributed together in neologism of Pashto language through scientific meetings and linguists in particular have contributed, that some linguists have done admirable work and devoted much of their life to this field, In all of these, the efforts and activities of the inventive Pashto language and literature writer and Dr. Mojawar Ahmad Zyar are most evident, also he has a special literary work, in addition to that, he used more new and accurate words Pashto language in his writings, the names of Pohand Reshteen, Dr. Dawlat Mohammad Ludin, Pohanwal Mirajan Ghorbandi and others are also worth mentioning. Based on the above research, we have to say that the official and scientific process of creating new words has been recorded since the time of Amir Sher Ali Khan, because before this period we do not have any documents and evidence that show us that anyone before the time of Amir Sher Ali Khan, tried to create new words on a scientific basis that are worth mentioning.

6. Conclusion

The creation of neologism in Pashto is an important need and should not always be overlooked, but this section requires special knowledge and art, because lexicographers must have some familiarity with linguistics, lexicography, literature and some other related branches of science

In creation of neologism, society must be considered, because people readily accept neologism in terms of easiness, simplicity, brevity, sweetness, maturity, generality and some other principles.

The new words formation sequence must be used through the language itself and dialects, old texts and translations to become customary in language.

There are also good ways to popularize new words, work, learning and education centers, the media and presses.

The beginning of official and scientific neologism in the Pashto language dates back to the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan.

7. Suggestions

- 1 Pashto language experts need to create new words in their language for new items.
- 2 Neologism must be scientific and professional, align with the grammar of the language and the rules of neologisms, and take into account the tastes of society.

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