

Research Article

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHRASE AND COLLOCATION

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ABSTRACT

First, there is spoke about phrase in this article and has written, phrase is the collection of words and particles that have grammatical or syntactic relation between each other but cannot express complete mean and doesn't have finite verb, as these Pashto examples: *dwakitābuna* (two books), *ṣəxalək* (good people)....

After then there has written that collocation is made from two or more words and particles that sometimes these combined elements keep completely the syntactic specifications but sometimes keep some syntactic specifications and miss some others; as well as, sometimes miss completely the syntactic specifications, like these Pashto examples:

malālei au torpekai (Malaly and Torpekay), *lāsupṣe* (hands and feet), *maidānṣār* (Maidan city)....

The major difference between phrase and collocation is this, that the syntactic relations between combined elements are ensuring by conjunctions in the phrase but these relations are ensuring by inclination particles in collocation.

Keywords: Phrase, collocation, difference

INTRODUCTION

As for as, world is in the current of changes and developments, new phenomenon discover and invent day by day here, language that is the major source the expression of these changes and developments also in the process of changes and developments and there are emerging new phenomenon in the current of time, the old phenomenon, ideas are changing to new others and appear alteration in phenomenon, definitions and ideas, one of these matters is the differences between phrase and collocation. In many Pashto grammars both of them are named phrase, as for as, there are much differences between them. Majority of the students are familiar with the name of phrase but there are not much students familiar with the name of collocation, but we use them in our conversation and writings every day. So it is required that we know the definition of collocation. Therefore I decided to print one article in international journal and invite students to pay attention to the differences between phrase and collocation. I can tell it shortly that *phrase* is the connective collection of words and particles, the syntactic relation is insuring by conjunctions, prepositions and postpositions between them cannot express complete meaning, doesn't has finite verb and make a part of sentence; for example, pay attention to these Pashto examples:

dəkābəlṣār (Kabul city), *pəpohantúnke* (at university), *ṣkəlaibaṣ* (beautiful garden), *ləostādcəxə* (from professor)...

But collocation is the inclination collection of words and particles that the syntactic relation is ensuring by inclination particles between them, cannot express complete meaning and can be a part of sentence and phrase, as these Pashto examples:

haləkān au njune (boys and girls), *zəkətə* (I or you), *zəyā tə* (I or you), *dəkābəl au diliosedunki* (the residents of Kabul and Delhi).

We can find out from these examples that collocation can be syntactic and lexical but phrase can be only syntactic.

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Lexical collocation has two kinds:

1. Firm lexical collocation, as these Pashto examples:
2. *kābəlṣār* (Kabul University), *afyānistānbānk* (Afghanistan bank)...
3. Weak lexical collocation, as these Pashto examples:
4. *ṣpelesa* (night lycee), *hānduhaca* (try and endeavor)...

The difference between phrase and collocation

Before it is required that we define phrase and collocation.

Phrase: It is the collection of words and particles that have grammatical relations between themselves but it cannot express complete meaning and does not has finite verb, make the part of a sentence and do the function of a noun, adjective and adverb in the sentence; as these Pashto examples:

dəsindcapə (the wave of river), *ṣəxalək* (good people), *wərmawraj* (last day) and etcetera. (ṭagai. 1978: 48)

Phrase specifications: The main target is this, that there are seeming sameness between the meaning of its words and their common meaning many time, express common meaning and give specific meaning to nouns and verbs, as these Pashto examples:

lomṛailwəst (first lesson), *atəbaje* (eight oclock), *paṣtolwəst* (Pashto lesson) ...

So one phrase most has these specifications:

1. Phrase is made of two or more free and bound morphemes.
2. One word is subject to another word in the phrase.
3. Phrase express broad meaning than word.
4. The words must have syntactic relation with each other in the phrase.
5. The differentiation between sentence and phrase is necessary.

6. Phrase makes a part of a sentence. (tagay. 1978: 11)
7. Phrase has many kinds, as nominal phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase and idiomatic phrase.

Nominal Phrase: This is the kind of phrase that the main part of it be noun, and it comes as subject, object and complement in the sentence and comes like possessive collection many times.

In this kind of collection two nouns come together and syntactic relation is created by possessive particle (də) in Pashto language between them, first noun is *mazāfelaihe* (Noun in genitive case) and the second noun is *mazāf* (noun governing the genitive). *mazāfelaihe* (noun in genitive case) comes before the *mazāf* (noun governing the genitive) in Pashto language like these examples:

dəstargo tor (black part of eyes), *dəbaŋoγasi* (arrows of eyelash), *dəlastonimār* (snake of sleeve), *dəmayoγām* (goblet of wine)...

Only in that time (noun governing the genitive) come before the (noun in genitive case) that (noun in genitive case) is a particle pronoun, as these Pashto examples:

kitāb me (my book), *qalam de* (your pen), *tolgai ye* (his class)...

Some another time it is come like replaced collection as these Pashto examples:

wəndəčīnār (tree of plane), *laštadəwəne* (stick of tree), *sardəzrə* (top of heart) ... (tagay. 1978: 12)

Adjective phrase: Commonly tell (compound adjectives) to these kind of phrases, that express compound meaning. This kind of phrase usually make from one noun center and one adjective. Adjective phrase is the phrase that shows the state and quality of noun and pronoun by its adjective. (Hornby. 2005: 315). Adjective comes before noun and shows agreement with noun in adjective phrase in Pashto language, also adjective is subject to (praised noun), namely when the praised noun be singular or plural and or masculine or feminine the adjective will also come according to praised noun, like these Pashto examples:

Land fekər (short think), *landamafkura* (short idea), *xoz nər* (sweet prose), *xwāzənərūna* (sweet proses)...

Adverbial Phrase: The main part of these kind of phrase are adverbs, and there are connect some another morphemes like emphasis, numbers, prepositions and postpositions for different and separate means to them, all of these combined elements are used as adverb. (Wern and Martin. 2002: 69)

Pashto adverbial phrase are coming shortly in these examples:

wrāndewrusta (before and after), *skataporta* (down and up), *kəlakəla* (sometime), *post post* (soft soft), *dəwraje* (at day), *pət pət* (secret secret), *pəkorke* (in the house)... (Rishtin. 1994:108)

Idiomatic Phrase: Usually these kind of phrase make from one nominal center and infinitive verb but sometimes prepositions and postpositions, also accompanying them. The major difference of these kind of phrases with other kinds is this, that apposite to another kind of phrases, there is not sameness between their words and their meaning (babcock.1976: 214), like these Pashto examples:

zrəniwəl (become tired), *pəzetarātəl* (fall in trouble some), *spine təštədəl* (to become surprise).

Collocation

Collocation is make from two or more words and particles that sometime these combined elements keep syntactic specifications as in Pashto language [au (and), u [and], sara (with), kə (if), yā (or). Sometimes they keep some syntactic specifications and miss some others, and some another times they miss syntactic specifications completely. Collocation has two kinds:

Syntactic collocation and (2) lexical collocation

Syntactic Collocation: In this kind of collocation the combined elements keep syntactic specifications completely, every word keeps its own stress and grammatical specifications and cannot express complete meaning, as these Pashto examples:

afyānistānawhendustān (Afghanistan and India), *jəlmaiauzmarai* (zalmay and zmaray), *zəkətə?* (I or you?)....

Lexical Collocation: Lexical collocation has two kinds: (1) firm lexical collocation and weak lexical collocation.

Firm lexical collocation: This is the collocation, that is make from two or more word and particles firmly, namely the combined elements miss syntactic and grammatical specification completely and each elements transfer their stress and grammatical specifications to final elements and the meanings of collected elements change to one general meaning like these Pashto examples:

kābəlpohantun (Kabul university), *maidānšār* (maydan city), *afyānistānbank* (Afghanistan bank)...

Weak Lexical Collocation: This is that kind of collocation that is make from two or more words and particles weakly, namely the combined elements keep some syntactic specifications and miss some others, each element keep its own stress and grammatical specifications and change their separate meanings to one common meaning, like these Pashto examples:

špelesa (night high school), *sramyāšt* (red cross), *hānduhaca* (try and endeavor)... (Zyār. 1981: 18)

The summarize of the difference between phrase and collocation

One word is subjected to another word in the phrase, like these Pashto examples:

škəlihalək (handsome boy), *škəlenjəlai* (beautiful girl)...

We can see in these adjective phrases that when the praised noun be masculine the adjective come masculine with praised noun and when the praised noun be feminine the adjective come feminine with praised noun, but there will never subject one word to another word in collocation.

Syntactic relation between combined elements firm by possessive particle (də), subjection, preposition and postposition in the phrase, like these Pashto examples:

dəkābəlpohantun (Kabul University), *xwandawarngolai* (tasty cooked food), *pəkorke* (at home) ...

But this relation firm by conjunctions (au, u, sara, kə, yā) in collocation in Pashto language as these Pashto examples:

pəsə aulewə (sheep and wolf), zəkətə (I or you), jəlmajyāzmarai (Zalmay or Zmaray)...

Collocation may be a part of phrase, like these Pashto examples:

dəjəlmawruṇaaxwainde (Zalmay's brothers and sisters), dəafyānistānuhendustānḫalək (the people of Afghanistan and India)... in these examples (wruṇaaxwainde (brothers and sisters), afyānistānuhendustān (Afghanistan and India) are collocations that are placed in the phrase but phrase cannot be a part of collocation.

Syntactic relation maybe through chance in the phrase but this relation may not be through chance in collocation.

Common specifications between phrase and collocation:

- Both of them are make from words and particles.
- Both of them may be a part of sentence.
- Phrase and collocation cannot give complete meaning.
- The meaning of phrase and collocation be broad than word.
- Phrase and collocation can make the subject of a sentence. (Hornby. 1989:345)

CONCLUSION

We can take this result from the above text research that phrase and collocation are not the same; there are many differences between them. The major difference is this, that in the phrase syntactic relations between combine elements establish by the possessive (də, subjection preposition and postposition) in Pashto language, like these examples:

dəkābəlphantun (Kabul University).
dəafyānistānbank (Afghanistan Bank).

xwandawarngolai (tasty cooked food).
xwəndawəramaṇa (tasty apple).
pəkorke (at home).
ləkəndahārcəḫa (from Kandahar).

But this syntactic relations are establish by conjunctions in collocation, as: [au (and), u (and), kə (or), ya (or), sara (with)] in the Pashto language like these examples:

hacəauhānd (try and endeavor)
pəsəaulewə (sheep and wolf)
hānuhaca (try and endeavor)
lāsupse (hand and feet)
zəkətə (I or you)
zəyātə (I or you) and etcetera.

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