Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences

PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES (PJHSS)

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Morphological Comparison of Urdu and Persian in the Pakistani National Anthem

Zafreen Ali Mirza [iD][1]

[1] Cooperative Lecturer, Jinnah University for Women, Pakistan.   Email: zafreenalimirza304@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study explores the comparative analysis of Persian and Urdu in Pakistani national anthem (Qoumi Taranna). In relation to the previous researches, this research addressed the overlooked area of linguistics that is "morphology" – offering a unique analysis between the two languages. Using a qualitative design, the study examined the prominence and functions of compounding, derivational morphology, inflectional morphology, morphemic origin, and the criterion of affixation integrated in the framework of Urdu (Pakistani national anthem). The analysis reveals a strong prominence of Persian morphological influence in the national anthem, highlighting the formality and cultural significance. The finding underscores the national anthem as a source of national pride reflecting the strong language bonding of Persian-Urdu as a morphological continuum. However, this study also helps to understand the cross-linguistics morphological fusion and offers a novel perspective in the area of linguistics.

Corresponding Author's Email: zafreenalimirza304@gmail.com

1.   Introduction

In previous studies need for detailed morphological connectivity between coherent relation of Indo-Iranian languages was minimally analyzed. This study focused on the morphological analysis of Urdu and Persian language in the Pakistani national anthem. Language has been a symbol of identity, values, and ideology, similarly, Urdu and Persian languages share a deep historical, linguistic, and social association that developed the foundational base of Urdu as a language of literature and expression in South Asia roughly around 12th century. Persian language had a great influence over the various Islamic empires in the subcontinent, served as a symbol of courtly communication. The emergence Urdu prose and poetry absorbed the classical literary conventions, morphological structure, and style of Arabic, Turkish, and heavily influenced by the domination of Persian as a prestigious source of linguistic and cultural capital in the region. The paper has investigated the linguistic relation of these languages, which further pertains to the morphological analysis of words. Due to the decline of Persian as an official language, its prominence continues to lives in Urdu's script, stylistics, morphology, and lexicon that shapes and enhance the image of Urdu as a language. However, the two languages intrinsically connected in both form and function (Billah, 2018).

The powerful expression of identity, unity, and aspiration has always featured through national anthems; likely, the national anthem of Pakistan not only highlights the prominence of a potent state but also indicates the strong association of languages and balanced devotion of rhetoric's as a national spirit. It was written by Hafeez Jalandhari in 1942 as "Qaumi Tarana" after partition of the sub-continent. The anthem encapsulates the vision of progressive and sovereign Islamic state while celebrating the rich cultural roots and historical legacy. In addition, its melodic structure and lyrical composition delicately balance patriotism with poetic beauty, making it not just a song of allegiance, but a timeless representation of the nation's soul. Urdu sometimes referred as a camp language. Emerged as a syncretic language heavily based on the languages of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian; However, the influence of Persian regarded as a dominant aspect which enhance Urdu's vocabulary and stylistic aesthetics in literary and formal registers. In this context, a morphological comparison of the Persian and Urdu elements in the

national anthem offers a valuable opportunity to analyze the structural relationships and influence of Persian on Urdu's morphology, especially in highly symbolic and literary texts.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Although the extensive role of Persian-associated vocabulary in Urdu, the prominence in formal and poetic structural style but there is a limited scholarly works to explores the morphological intricacies linked with functional language characteristics of Urdu and Persian. Likely, the Pakistani national anthem as a poetic symbol of national importance investigates the dynamicity of languages, therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by conducting a qualitative morphological analysis of the Persian and Urdu elements embedded in the anthem. Moreover, this study also helps in exploring how these languages interact at the morphological level within a highly stylized national text.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

- To categorize Persian and Urdu lexical items in the Pakistani National Anthem.
- To analyze and compare the morphological structures of Persian and Urdu used in Pakistani National Anthem.
- To understand the linguistic, cultural, and symbolic association of Persian-Urdu blended in the national anthem.

1.3. Research Questions

RQ1: What are the categorical Persian and Urdu lexical elements found in the Pakistani National Anthem?
RQ2: How do the morphological structures in Persian and Urdu comparatively analyzed through Pakistani national anthem?
RQ3: What are the linguistic and symbolical significance of using Persianized Urdu in Pakistani national anthem.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study also plays a significant role in the fields of comparative studies, morphology, language ideology, and linguistic diversification by highlighting the prominence of co-existing languages (Persian-Urdu) in the Pakistani National Anthem. It also helped to study the stylistic choices on syntactical and semantic level in constructing a national identity through the medium of language. Similarly, by offering the qualitative morphological comparison; this study holds an insightful exposure that how language structures and symbolizes national stances in multilingual societies.

1.5. Scope and Delimitation

The research article is limited due to its focus on textual and morphological comparison between Persian-Urdu in the Pakistani national anthem. It only delves into the morphological features and lexical association between the language, however, the phonological, pragmatic, and discourse concerns are outside the scope of this study. Moreover, this research is qualitative in nature, therefore the findings are interpretive rather than to be generalized.

2. Theoretical Framework

This study grounded by the theorical perspective of Comparative Morphology in linguistics, dealing with the morphological assisted structures and word formation across the languages (Hanan et al., 2022). Likely, this theoretical framework facilitated by contrastive analysis in the systematic comparison of Urdu and Persian morphological features in a textual format of Pakistani national anthem. Additionally, Lexical Borrowing Theory (Haugen, 1950) is used to understand how Persian lexical items are adopted and adapted morphologically within Urdu. Together, these theoretical perspectives provide a comprehensive foundation for understanding the deep-rooted morphological interplay between Persian and Urdu in Pakistan's national narrative.

3. Literature Review

The aim of this literature review is to study the existing research and theoretical perspective associated with the morphological relationship of Persian and Urdu, the focus related to the contextual nature of language and interaction within the literary or national text. This chapter aims to explore the prior scholarly studies on language contact, morphology, structural features, and lexical borrowing within the languages. This chapter established a unique understanding about the concept of morphology in linguistics which enables to understand how

the languages are combined to form a unique structure and patterns accordingly. Also, this study has been supported by the mentioned scholarly researches which supports the aim of the research to analyze, understand, and explore the morphological comparison of Urdu and Persian in Pakistani national anthem.

Historical and linguistic relationship of Persian and Urdu is uniquely significant, as Zaheer (2023) urged that Persian as a language derived from the Indo-Iranian languages which develops and enhances the prominence of Urdu; likely, he also stated languages are not merely based on words or meaning but in fact it is the association and similarities of culture, religion, and tradition which distinctive local languages for the means of eloquent communication. (Fatima & Amstutz, 2023) explained Urdu as the linguistic heir of Persian and its rich literary area. Further, as it seems Persian is not in its prosperous phase but facing the decline, however, elements of its language and culture were selectively incorporated into Urdu to shape its futuristic modern identity. It has been studied Arabic, Urdu, and Persian are linguistically and culturally connected, revealing the structural created meaning and words which sounds alike and refers to the local context of communication; whereas some might vary on the basis of literary context (Ali, 2025).

Studying, analyzing, and investigating the systematic morphological structure of Urdu is complex due to the rich influence of Arabic-Persia and other southern languages in its emergence. These aspects further highlight the prominence of Urdu orthography, morphology, and lexicon based on the shared principles of multiple languages rooted from the Indo-Iranian group of languages (Humayoun, Hammarström, & Ranta, 2022). Urdu is dynamic in nature, its words and their meaning pattern change as it shifts the structure in an inflectional and derivational form, this has been evaluated that Urdu is uniquely distinctive in qualities by deviating the role of morpheme in syntactical patterns according to the context of use (Ansari & Mangrio, 2019). (Safdar & Mangrio, 2021) stated shared vocabulary and morphological roots reflects the influence of Persian but Urdu itself has own unique Indo-Aryan grammatical structure, Persian as a primary language enriched its complexity, literary phenomenon, and elegance. (Audring, 2022) comparative construction morphology helps to decode the concept a word is not just a combination of morphemes but a structured, meaningful unit that connects form and meaning. From another perspective, the combination of words based on functions and symbolic nature mostly layered with blending of lexicon and morphemic structures which sophistically designed with the help of other language or metaphorical patterns. Morphology in linguistics in both practical and cognitive, decoding and efficiently producing the morphemic language patterns; it enables to analyze and observe the connections between the languages, especially bridging the understanding between related languages (Gardani, Rainer, & Luschützky, 2019).

Morphology is not a tool for linguistics, it's a mean to study language function, language connection, language growth, and cultural reflection. Similarly, (Arslan, Mehmood, & Haroon, 2021) expressed Pakistani national anthem is a symbol of national and emotional symbol with detailed stylistic and textual features; crafted with the linguistic levels of phonology, semanticity, discoursal alignment, metaphorical expression, and syntactical variation employed in the anthem not only shaping the identity but also depicts the role of language in an artistic manner. Moreover, the noticeable lack observed in comparative morphological language-based study where the focus is more inclined towards the lexical or stylistic aspects of linguistics. The underexplored area of morphemic linguistic is crucial, more qualitative and discourse-sensitive morphological analysis are required to study the different layers and corners of language which helps to examine the functional structure and system within the discourse-language. Likely, this study fills the gap by providing comprehensive research on morphological comparison of Urdu and Persian in Pakistani national anthem.

4. Methodology
4.1. Research Design
This study has been based on qualitative descriptive research design that explores the in-depth analysis of morphological structure and lexical association in the Pakistani national anthem. Moreover, this adapted research design helps to explore and compare the morphological features of Persin and Urdu in the targeted text.

4.2. Data Source

The primary data source of this study is an official text of the Pakistani *Qoumi Tarana* (national anthem) written by Hafeez Jalandhuri. This text contains the highly formal association of Persian along with the poetic nature of Urdu.

4.3. Data Collection and Selection

Lexical items in the national anthem have been manually extracted and further categorized as per the relevance of language i.e., Persian, Urdu, or Arabic. Words of Persian origin were identified using reputable bilingual dictionaries and etymological references.

5. Data Analysis

Likely, the comparative morphological analysis was conducted. Further, the lexicon divided into the morphemes to identify their association as inflectional and derivational which was further categorized as:

- Origin
- Morphemic Breakdown
- Morphological Type
- Word Categories
- Affixes
- Compounding

The findings were further interpreted through the theoretical framework of comparative morphological analysis supported by the concept of lexicon borrowing.

5.1. Ethical Consideration

As this study based on the publicly formal official text; therefore, no human subjects are involved and ethical decorum maintained accordingly.

5.2. Analysis

A qualitative study based on the theoretical influence of Persian in the Pakistani national anthem whereas standard etymological dictionaries and linguistics databases helps to classify the language origin. Further, the isolated Persian-origins words for morphological comparison with Urdu in the targeted text helps to understand the Persian-derived affixation. The association between the languages demonstrates the cultural heritage and linguistic variety in Pakistan as well as it also depicts the aspect of language contact. Furthermore, the affixes of Persian thus create new form of meaning in the anthem as well as the Urdu and Persian compounding present the blend of word which is infrequent but distinctive.

Table 1

IPA transcription

[pɑːk	sər.zə.miːn	ʃɑːɖ	bɑːɖ	]
[kɪʃ.ʊə.ɾɪ	hə.siːn	ʃɑːɖ	bɑːɖ	]
[ʈuː	nɪ.ʃɑːnɪ	əz.mɪ	ɑːliː	ʃɑːn]
[ər.zɪ	pɑːkɪs.ʈɑːn			]
[mər.kə.zɪ	jə.qiːn	ʃɑːɖ	bɑːɖ	]
[pɑːk	sər.zə.miːn	kɑː	nɪ.zɑːm	]
[qʊʊ.və.ʈɪ	ʊ.xʊʊ.və.ʈɪ	ə.ʊɑːm		]
[qɔːm		mʊlk		səl.ʈə.nəʈ]
[pɑː.jɪn.ɖɑ	ʈɑː.bɪn.ɖɑ	bɑːɖ		]
[ʃɑːɖ	bɑːɖ	mən.zɪ.lɪ	mʊ.rɑːɖ	]
[pər.ʧə.mɪ	sɪ.ʈɑː.ɾɑ	oː	hɪ.lɑːl	]
[rɛh.bə.ɾɪ	ʈə.rəq.qiː	oː	kə.mɑːl	]
[ʈər.dʒʊ.mɑː.nɪ	mɑː.ziː	ʃɑː.nɪ	hɑːl]	
[dʒɑː.nɪ	ɪs.ʈəq.bɑːl			]
[sɑː.ja.jɪ xʊ.ɖɑː.jɪ zʊl dʒə.lɑːl]				

Additionally, the theoretical framework of comparative morphological analysis of national anthem supports to understand the linguistics features that further influenced by the diachronic perspective of morphological analysis. However, previous studies highlighted the prominence of

stylistic analysis of national anthem comprised of alliteration, cohesion, assonance, diction, style, symbol, and compounding. Therefore, this study analyzed the morphological formation of words concerning the national anthem of Pakistan. The poetic metrical feature in Pakistani national anthem depicts the maintained language structures and rhythm. Each word identified on the basis of their language origin and morphological style. Though, the exact breakdown of compound words may vary according to interpretation. Therefore, the Persian-Urdu dictionary (Ltd, 2011) has been used to understand and analyze etymology and its specific meaning. Following is the morphological parsing of national anthem on the basis of Urdu and Persian:

Table 2

Word	Origin		Morphemic-breakdown	Morphological Type	Compound	Affixes	Word Class
/pɑːk/	Persian		Pak	-	-	-	Adjective
/sər.zə.miːn/	Persian		Sar-zamin	Derivational Morphology	Sar+Zamin		Noun
/ʃɑːɖ/	Persian		Shad	-	-	-	Adjective
/bɑːɖ/	Persian		Baad	Inflectional Morphology	-	Suffix (Attached to Shaad)	Verb
/ kɪʃ.ʋə.ɾɪ/	Persian		Kishwar-e	(e) Inflectional Morphology	-	-	Noun
/ hə.siːn/	Arabic via Persian		Haseen (root)	Derivational Morphology	-	-	Adjective
/t̪uː/	Urdu		Tu	-	-	-	Pronoun
/nɪ.ʃɑː.nɪ/	Persian		Nishan-e	(e) Inflectional Morphology	-	-	Noun
/əz.m/	Arabic via Persian		Azam (root)	-	-	-	Noun
/ɑː.liː/	Arabic via Persian		Alee	-	-	-	Adjective
/ʃɑːn/	Persian		Shan	-	-	-	Noun
/ər.zɪ/	Persian		Arz-e	(e) Inflectional Morphology			Noun
/pɑː.kɪs.t̪ɑːn/	Persian/Urdu		Pak-istan	Derivational	Pak+istan	Suffix (Attached to Pak)	Noun
/mər.kə.zɪ/	Arabic via Persian		Markaz-e	(e) Inflectional Morphology	-	-	Noun
/qiːn/	Arabic via Persian		Yaqin	-	-	-	Noun
/kɑː/	Urdu		Ka	Inflectional Morphology	-	-	Genitive Marker
/qʊʋ.ʋə.t̠/	Arabic		Quwaat	-	-	-	Noun
/ʊ.xʊʋ.ʋə.t̠/	Arabic		Akh (Root)	-	-	Suffix (uwat)	Noun
/ə.ʋɑːm/	Arabic		Awam	-	-	-	Noun
/qɔːm/	Arabic		Qaum	-	-	-	Noun
/mʊlk/	Arabic		Mulk	-	-	-	Noun
/səl.t̪ə.nət̠/	Arabic Via Persian		Saltan-at	Derivational Morphology	-	Suffix (at)	Noun
/pɑː.jɪn.ɖɑ/	Persian		Pay-inda	Derivational Morphology	-	Suffix (inda)	Adjective
/t̪ɑː.bɪn.ɖɑ/	Persian		Tab-inda	Derivational Morphology	-	Suffix (inda)	Adjective
/mən.zɪ.lɪ/	Arabic via Persian		Manzil-e	(e) Inflectional Morphology	-	-	Noun
/mʊ.ɾɑːd/	Arabic via Persian		Murad	-	-	-	Noun
/pər.tʃə.mɪ/	Persian		Perchm-e	(e) Inflectional Morphology	-	-	Noun
/sɪ.t̪ɑː.ɾɑ/	Persian		Sitarah	-	-	-	Noun
/hɪ.lɑːl/	Arabic		Hilal	-	-	-	Noun
/rɛh.bə.ɾɪ/	Persian		Reh-bar	Derivational Morphology	Reh+bar	-	Noun

/ʈə.rəq.qiː/	Arabic via Persian	Taraaqi	-	-	-	Noun
/kə.mɑːl /	Arabic	Kamal	-	-	-	Noun
/ʈər.dʒʊ.mɑː.nɪ/	Arabic via Persian	Tarjuman	-	-	Suffix (-an)	Noun
/mɑː.ziː/	Arabic	Mazi	-	-	-	Noun
/hɑːl /	Arabic	Haal	-	-	-	Noun
/dʒɑː.n/	Persian	Jan	Derivational Morphology	-	-	Noun
/ɪs.ʈəq.bɑːl/	Arabic	Istaqbal	-	-	Prefix (ist)	Noun

6. Analytical Description

Verse 1: *pɑːk sər.zə.miːn ʃɑːɖ bɑːɖ* **-** a Persian phrase, where it consists of derivative and compound forms that stated as:

pɑːk - An adjective morpheme which means "pure or blessed". A Persian derivative morpheme modifies the root word by creating the meaning of purity in the Phrase.

sər.zə.miːn - A compound noun. This Persian compound, comprise of /sər/ means head or chief and /zə.miːn/ means land. However, the combination of these copulative compounds further creates the meaningful expression of "homeland".

ʃɑːɖ -An adjective morpheme which means happy, it's a Persian derivational morpheme modifying the root word and gives the concept of "joy or blessedness".

bɑːɖ - A Verb morpheme that means "May it be", the special morpheme contains the poetic expression of blessings or fortune.

Moreover, the opening phrase is a Persian origin that meant for "Blessed be the scared land" in English.

Verse 2: *kɪʃ.ʋə.ɾɪ hə.siːn ʃɑːɖ bɑːɖ* - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

kɪʃ.ʋə.ɾɪ -This is a noun morpheme with its derivative form. It contains a possessive marker that indicates "of the country", whereas the (e) indicates the case of possession. This inflectional morpheme modifies the noun /kɪʃ.ʋə.ɾɪ/ (country).

hə.siːn –It is an adjective morpheme that means "beauty". Primarily, inflectional morpheme in Urdu modifies the characteristics of words such as tense, gender, and case. Likely, the adjective /hə.siːn/ describes the noun /kɪʃ.ʋə.ɾɪ/ in the phrase.

In contrast, ʃɑːɖ bɑːɖ is an adjective derivational phrase that means "blessed or happy" in Persian language. Furthermore, the entire phrase creates the relation of associative morpheme derived from the context.

Verse 2: ʈuː nɪ.ʃɑː.nɪ əz.mɪ ɑː.liː ʃɑːn - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

ʈuː -This morpheme is a second-person singular inflectional pronoun that means "You". nɪ.ʃɑː.nɪ –This is a derivational morpheme that means "Symbol" or "Mark".

əz.mɪ -an inflectional morpheme that indicates (e) as a possessive case which modify the word (/əz.m/ determination).

ɑː.liː -This is a derivational adjective that means "supreme". It further modifies the noun (/nɪ.ʃɑː.n/ symbol).

ʃɑːn -This is a noun morpheme that's means "pride" or "dignity", the word is further attached with /ɑː.liː/ that serves its adjective quality.

Moreover, the Persian phrase praises the symbol of great determination that meant for "The symbol of exalted determination and glory".

Verse 3: *ər.zɪ pɑː.kɪs.t̪ɑːn* – a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

ər.z -A noun morpheme that means "land" or territory", further, it is a base word that serves as a derivative form of a word.

(e) - It is a possessive case which has attached to the base word. Further, it is connected with both ər.z and pɑː.kɪs.t̪ɑːn that demonstrates the relationship of possession and association. pɑː.kɪs.t̪ɑːn –It is a proper noun that refers to the country "Pakistan "in Persian. Morphologically, the word is divided into two morphemes translated as "The land of Pakistan".

Verse 4: *mər.kə.zɪ jə.qiːn ʃɑːd̪ bɑːd̪* - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

mər.kə.z -A noun based derivational morpheme; that means "Hub" or "center". It serves as the base word in the phrase. However, the word was modified by the addition of (e) with the base word.

(e)–This is a genitive possessive case, where it connects with words /mər.kə.z/ and /jə.qiːn/ that further develops the possessive relationship between them.

jə.qiːn -An abstract noun that reflects the meaning of "belief" which further modifies another noun /mər.kə.z/ to convey the concept of "center of belief". Morphologically, the Persian linguistic pattern of phrase; depicted the concept of "May the center of certainty be blessed" which refers to the foundation of certainty.

Verse 5: *pɑːk sər.zə.miːn kɑː nɪ.zɑːm* - a Persian and Urdu phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

kɑː -An inflectional morpheme represents the Urdu possessive marker that indicates the association of words in the phrase. It works as a prepositional item in the phrase.

nɪ.zɑːm - Derivational noun morpheme that means "system". Morphologically, the phrase depicts "the system of pure land", which further signify the system or governing capabilities of a pure land.

Verse 6: *qʊʊ.və.t̪ ʊ.xʊʊ.və.t̪ ə.ʋɑːm* - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

qʊʊ.və.t̪ -A Noun morpheme that depicts power and strength; it is a derivative form of a base word that signals its roots in the Urdu language.

(e)- (e) is a genitive possessive case, where it connects the words that further develops the possessive relationship between them.

ʊ.xʊʊ.və.t̪ -Noun morpheme that is a derivative form that gives the concept of "brotherhood" or "unity". Moreover, that (Akhuwat) is further attached to the possessive case (e).

ə.ʋɑːm -Another derivational morpheme that is in a noun form that serves as an Urdu word in a phrase. However, it consists of the meaning of "common people". The given verse expressed the phrasal meaning is in the Urdu language which promotes unity and solidarity among common people as well as referred as "the system of sacred land depicts the power of solace brotherhood".

Verse 7: *qɒːm mʊlk səl.t̪ə.nət̪* - a Persian phrase, where it consists of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

qɔːm - A noun morpheme that means nation or people. It is a derivational morpheme without any possessive marker/case.

mʊlk -A noun class that means country or state. Similarly, it is a root morpheme without any inflectional case.

səl.ṭə.nəṭ-A noun word that means kingdom and monarchy, further, it is a derivational morpheme that contains the suffix "t" that is attached to the root morpheme /səl.ṭə.nə/.

However, this Persian phrase provides a complete phrasal meaning "Nation, country, and kingdom". This gives a functional meaning to the societal system highlighting the nation as a whole.

Verse 8: pɑː.jɪn.d̪ɑ ṭɑː.bɪn.d̪ɑ bɑːd - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative forms characterized as:

pɑː.jɪn.d̪ɑ -An adjective morpheme that means everlasting. It is considered a derivational morpheme which is derived from the root/base word /pɑː.jɪn.d̪ɑ/ (to last), further, the addition of (a) with the root word thus gives the unified meaning of ever prosperity.

ṭɑː.bɪn.d̪ɑ -Another adjective morpheme that means "prosperity". A derivational morpheme that comprised of root /ṭɑː.bɪn.d̪ɑ/ where /ṭɑː.b/ which means heat/brightness.

A Persian phrase provides a complete meaning of the verse "long-lived ever flourishing nation and kingdom". This gives a functional meaning to the societal system highlighting the nation as a whole.

Verse 9: ʃɑːd̪ bɑːd̪ mən.zɪ.lɪ mʊ.rɑːd - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms characterized as:

mən.zɪ.lɪ -This is a preposition that means destination which indicates possession or association. The word is a derivational morpheme that consists of (mən.zɪ.l-e), attached with the inflectional morpheme.

mʊ.rɑːd -a noun morpheme that means aspiration or goals which reflects the strong objects and aim to fulfill.

The Persian phrase provides the true essence of the destined blessing towards the determine destination of achievements and success.

Verse 10: pər.tʃə.mɪ sɪ.ṭɑː.rɑ oː hɪ.lɑːl - a Persian phrase, where it consists of derivative forms characterized as:

pər.tʃə.mɪ -a derivational noun morpheme that means "Flag", it is a root word without any attached inflectional morpheme.

sɪ.ṭɑː.rɑ -This is a noun morpheme that means a "star" which is a derivational form.

oː-whereas it works as a conjunction in a phrase that means "and". Likely, it connects the two words /sɪ.ṭɑː.rɑ/ and /hɪ.lɑːl/ in a phrase. But this is not a derivational or inflectional morpheme. In contrast, it is a compound word.

hɪ.lɑːl -a noun morpheme that indicates a "crescent" symbol as the moon. Morphologically, the phrase is further joined by the compound word 'o' that modifying the utmost qualities of a flag with star and crescent.

Verse 11: rɛh.bə.rɪ ṭə.rəq.qiː oː kə.mɑːl - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and compound forms characterized as:

rɛh.bə.rɪ - A noun morpheme that means a guider or leader. It is a root word that is without inflectional or derivational morpheme

ʈə.rəq.qiː -A noun morpheme that means progress which reflects the concept of growth and development. Further, the morpheme /ʈə.rəq.qiː/ is a derivational morpheme that emanates from the root word /rəq.qiː/ giving the meaning of "to progress". However, the addition of the prefix /ʈə/ thus fulfills the concept of advancement or progress in the phrase.

oː -It is a conjunction that means "and".

kə.mɑːl -A noun morpheme that indicates "excellence or perfection". It is a root morpheme thou that does not contain any inflectional or derivational morpheme. Moreover, the given Persian phrase provides the complete phrasal meaning of "leading the way towards progress and perfection".

Verse 12: ʈər.dʒʊ.mɑː.nɪ mɑː.ziː ʃɑː.nɪ hɑːl - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and compound forms characterized as:

ʈər.dʒʊ.mɑː.nɪ -a Noun morpheme that decodes as an interpreter, it represents a scenario that explains the past circumstances, further, it is a derivational morpheme

mɑː.ziː -a Noun morpheme which meant "history" that represents past events.

ʃɑː.nɪ -a dignity or reputation that can be said as a meaning of that word, it is a noun morpheme.

hɑːl -A present situation or current state of the land that can be called a Noun morpheme. Morphologically, the Persian phrase is consisting of the noun and followed by another noun in a phrase that signifies the pride and dignity of the state.

Verse 13: dʒɑː.nɪ ɪs.ʈəq.bɑːl - a Persian phrase, consisting of derivative and inflected forms that further characterized as:

dʒɑː.nɪ- The words that provide the meaning of a soul or essence and core fundamental aspect of something, further, it is a free noun morpheme.

ɪs.ʈəq.bɑːl -the associative meaning for the welcome which is further derived from the root word /qbɑːl/ (to receive or to accept) where it takes the derivational prefix /ɪs.ʈ-/ that modifies its meanings in the phrase. Morphologically, a noun in the phrase is connected by the possessive case that translated as "the soul of future".

6.1.   Urdu Words with Persian Morphemes
In this national anthem few Urdu lexicons combined with the Persian language to form a compound word with distinctive artistry meaning. This anthem is a strong example of the amalgamation of Urdu and Persian reflecting rich historical and cultural ties. But, merely the syntactical arrangement of the national anthem was based on the Urdu syntax whereas the lexicon was derived from the Persian and Arabic. However, there was a single originated word from Urdu that is (*Ka*). These Persianized diction and poetic structures enhance the classical elegance of national anthem, and reflects the appearance of languages in a single context.

6.2.   Urdu Words with Arabic Morphemes
Additionally, the Pakistani national anthem also contains the linguistic element of the Arabic language, likely, in the development of Urdu, Arabic language plays a second most crucial role in its emergence. However, fewer words of Arabic also incorporated in the national anthem.

As far as, this study has analyzed the morphological comparison of Persian and Urdu in the Pakistani national anthem that helps to understand the structure of morphemes descriptively. Moreover, the morphological analysis illustrates the adaptation of Persian loanwords criteria that helps to constitutes the formation of Urdu lexical items comparatively.

Table 1

Arabic	Meaning
pɑːk	Pure
ər.z	Land
sɑː.jɑ	Shadow
ʈə.rəq.qiː	Progress
zə.miːn	Land/Earth
ɑː.liː	High

7. Discussion

The blend of languages in the Pakistani national anthem highlighted the structural formation of morphemes and assonance of lexical items which creates the phenomenological balance. It has been studied that Urdu serves as a grammatical foundation whereas Persian dominates the lexical area; this language amalgamation not concerned with the aesthetic stylistic investigation but deep morphological patterns influenced by the Persianzied patterns of symbols, alliteration, imagery, and spirituality which is prominent through the analysis mentioned above. Similarly, this morphological analysis not only deals with the root origin of words but also explained the connection of morphemic compounding, morphological types, and the association of affixes which signifies the ideological stance hidden between the words.

From a qualitative perspective, this fusion of language serves as a linguistic artifact. The anthem employs rich derived lexemes from Persian such as *arzamīn*, *quwwat*, *yaqīn*, and *saltanat* while maintaining Urdu syntactic structure. Morphologically, the anthem contains derivational and inflectional features, for instance, *pāyinda* (derived from Persian root *pāy* with the suffix -*inda*, indicating continuity). Whilst, Urdu contributes lesser lexemes whereas it accommodates the Persian elements. By analyzing, understanding, and comparing the objective of this study; the blending showcases how Urdu, as a hybrid language itself, facilitates the morphological integration of Persian elements while maintaining semantic clarity and poetic coherence. In summary, the anthem serves as a classical example for linguistics and morphological synthesis, where Urdu maintains the structural cohesion and Persian contributes the rich lexical elements. This fusion, when viewed through a qualitative lens, reflects broader socio-political narratives of identity formation, heritage, and linguistic power in post-colonial Pakistan.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistani national anthem serves as a powerful example for comparative morphological analysis of Urdu and Persian. The research contributed in the deeper understanding of linguistic fusion that represents the language association and relation. Bridging a significant gap and analyzing the past researches, it is evident the shift towards morphological study and language comparative relation is important. The Morphological area of language helped to understand how Persian and Urdu forms and contribute to the textual structure and historical identity. Likely, the prominence of compounding, morphological types, and origin signified the primary role of Persian in the morphological relationship with Urdu; highlighting the adapted Persian morphemes to express the symbolical identity, culture, and unity revealing a rich morphological interdependence that continues to define Urdu's formal and poetic registers.

References

Ali, S. S. (2025). ** The Unifying Thread: Duality and Contextual Adaptation in Arabic, Urdu, and Persian Interrelations. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5280447

Ansari, N. A., & Mangrio, R. (2019). Morphology of Urdu Verbs: A word and paradigm approach. *Pakistan Journal of Language Studies*, *3*(1), 31-42.

Arslan, M. F., Mehmood, M., & Haroon, H. (2021). Stylistic and textual analysis of Pakistani national anthem. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, *1*(2), 21-29. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53057/josh/2021.1.2.3

Audring, J. (2022). Advances in Morphological Theory: Construction Morphology and Relational Morphology. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, *8*(1), 39-58. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-031120-115118

Billah, A. M. M. A. (2018). Linguistic influence of Persian on South Asian languages: Special reference to Urdu. *SACS Special Issue*, 98-110.

Fatima, M., & Amstutz, A. (2023). Fashioning a Persianate Offspring for a Modern India: Urdu Visions of Persian Pasts, 1890s–1950s. *Philological Encounters*, *8*(2-3), 176-205. https://doi.org/10.1163/24519197-bja10045

Gardani, F., Rainer, F., & Luschützky, H. C. (2019). Competition in morphology: A historical outline. *Competition in inflection and word-formation*, 3-36. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02550-2_1

Hanan, N. O. E., Shebli, Y. I., Heba, F. Y. M., & Samah, Y. S. B. (2022). A comparative study on morphology between English and Arabic language.

Haugen, E. (1950). The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing. *Language*, *26*(2), 210. https://doi.org/10.2307/410058

Humayoun, M., Hammarström, H., & Ranta, A. (2022). Urdu morphology, orthography and lexicon extraction. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.03071*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2204.03071

Ltd, F. (2011). *Feroz-ul-Lughaat Farsi-Urdu (7th ed.)*.

Safdar, M., & Mangrio, R. A. (2021). Derivational Morphology in Urdu: A Lexical Morphology Approach. *Linguistics and Literature Review*, *7*(1), 99-110. https://doi.org/10.32350/llr.71.08