

language, all combinations of phonemes were admissible, and which, as it is commonly known, are not⁸, since words of a given language follow in their structure the pattern depending on the distribution of phonemes valid in this language and the total liberty of the combinations of phonemes may only be assumed at its „birth“, since words which were coming into being in later stages had, if they were to fall within the lexical system, to adapt themselves to the meanwhile developed laws which became obligatory for this language. Thus, the length of words in the language is conditioned not only by the number of words, the number of phonemes (letters) as well as by laws of their distribution but also by the average quantity of phonemes involved in the structure of one particular average word. All these just mentioned factors must influence reducingly the effective quantity of phonemes staying at the disposal of their possible combinations leading to the creation of words which would fall within the lexical system of the given language, since the word-stems in this language involve such and such average number of phonemes and the derivatives from them involve again certain average number of them, all arranged in a more or less strictly determined way.

After having considered all this what has been said, it can easily be seen, as it seems, that at the n -number of phonemes, their possible quantity of combinations will be diminished by the whole average number of phonemes involved in the structure of the average word, i. e. by the sum of word-stem elements plus the elements used in the derivation.

Hence, in order to calculate the standard-length of words in a given language with the help of the above-given equation, it seems necessary to introduce into it a coefficient which would include in it all these limiting factors and thus would allow to obtain the proper figures representing adequately the standard-length of words in this language. This coefficient, equal to the sum of phonemes averagely involved in the word-stems and the those averagely involved in the process of derivation, I should propose to call it a „pattern-coefficient“ and provide it with the symbol C_p . Thus, according to the preceding, our equation ought to have the following form:

$$N = \frac{n}{C_p} \left[\left(\frac{n}{C_p} \right)^r - 1 \right] / \frac{n}{C_p} - 1$$

Let us now transfer these considerations to the Arabic language. The average word-stem in Arabic requires 3 consonants⁹. The process

⁸ S. LCC, p. 132.

⁹ In connection with this, s. G. Herdan's, *The Patterning of Semitic Verbal Roots Subjected to Combinatory Analysis*, in „Word“, vol. 18, No 3, 1962, pp. 262—268; s. also his LCC, pp. 145—158.

of derivation involves averagely 3 additional phonemes¹⁰. Thus, the coefficient C_p for the Arabic will be equal to the sum: $3 + 3 = 6$. We come now to the calculation of r with the help of the modified equation:

$$100.000 = \frac{35}{6} \left[\left(\frac{35}{6} \right)^r - 1 \right] / \frac{35}{6} - 1$$

$$r \simeq 6, - 7$$

The obtained result representing the hypothetical standard-length of words in Arabic fully corresponds with the actual state confirmed by the Dictionaries as it has been proved by the above-inserted table and diagram.

A. Czapkiewicz

A NOTE ON PERSIAN AND ARABIC LOANWORDS IN PUSHTO

Presented statistical data have been obtained from a relatively small sample of Khushhal Khan Khatak's poems and cannot pretend to represent Pushto as a whole; yet they enable us to draw some conclusions about the rôle and status of Arabic loanwords in literary Pushto.

The general lines of the compilation of data resemble those in a similar study of Arabic loanwords in Persian (s. *Ein Beitrag zur Statistik der Arabischen LW im Neupersischen*, FO III, p. 171—5): as Arabic loanwords have been regarded not only pure Arabic forms but also Arabic-Persian and Arabic-Pushto derivatives, e. g. *ḫabardār* „informed“, *ḫabaravāl* „to inform“; similarly Persian-Pushto derivatives e. g. *baxšāl* „to grant, to forgive“ have been regarded as Persian loanwords.

Pushto words have been counted according to the following principles:

1. *kavāl* and *kēdāl* (together with their twin-forms: *krāl* and *svāl*) have been regarded as different items;
2. verbs differentiated only by the prefixes *rā*, *dor*, *vor* have been regarded as the same words;

¹⁰ The above-given figures result from the calculation of the average number of phonemes involved in the process of derivation, viz.: the vocalization of the word-stems, conjugation of the verb, forming the derived verb-classes, forming of participles, *mašdars*, *nisbas*, of *nomina loci ac temporis*, *instrumenti*, etc.

3. possessives and case-forms of personal pronouns (e. g. *tə* „you“, *stā* „your“, *darta* „to you“) have been regarded as the same items;
 4. genitive particle *də* has not been counted and the discontinuous preposition *pə* ... *kī* has been regarded as one word.

For reasons of simplicity loanwords other than those from the Arabic and Persian (e. g. Indian, Turkish) have been regarded as a part of the Pushto vocabulary. The results of counting are shown in the Table; N denotes the totals of words in text, V — the number of different words and V' — the number of different words used once only.

	N	V	V'
Pushto	865	239	127
Persian	308	134	86
Arabic	179	137	104
total	1352	510	317

An interesting point is the relatively great number of Arabic elements in respect to Persian ones and the difference in their use, the former being repeated in text less often. There exists a significant difference between the ratios $V_{ar}/(V_{ar} + V_{per})$ in Pushto and in Persian: over 50% in Pushto and about 40% only in Persian (cf. *Ein Beitrag...*, l. c.). This fact seems to speak against the assumption of Geiger (s. *Die Sprache der Afghanen*, GIPh I, 2 p. 206) that all Arabic loanwords in Pushto have been borrowed through Persian.

The scantiness of data allows no generalizations but it seems that more direct influences should be considered; the same conclusion is also suggested by the form of some loanwords, cf. e. g. *The Poems of Khushhal Khan Khatak*, Peshawar Univ. Press 1963, p. 70, where the Plural *šamatūnūna* „misfortunes“ has been formed from the „School-Arabic“ *šamatun* with nunation.

W. Skalmowski

EPISODES DE TUTELLE OTTOMANE AU BÉNÉFICE DES MARCHANDS TURCS A L'ÉTRANGER (XVIII^e SIÈCLE)

L'année 1777 pour la dernière fois dans l'histoire, une légation de la Sublime Porte est accréditée auprès de l'ancienne République Polonaise. A sa tête se trouve le ci-devant maître des cérémonies à la

cour du Sultan, actuellement haut fonctionnaire (contrôleur général) du fisc impérial, Sayyid Nu'mān Bey. A peu près en même temps, remplissant une charge similaire au nom de la Pologne, un sieur Karol Boskamp-Lasopolski se rendait à Constantinople. Les deux missions avait pour but de renouer des relations diplomatiques rompues depuis assez longtemps. A cette époque de débilite politique des deux Etats — également menacés du côté de la Russie — revenir à une amitié éprouvée et se donner mutuellement des garanties de loyauté ne pouvait sembler que juste et indiqué. Les instructions qu'emportait Nu'mān Bey se ramenaient donc, dans l'essentiel, à offrir à la Pologne l'assurance de sentiments amicaux de la part de la Porte et à notifier l'accession au trône du sultan 'Abd al-Hamīd I. L'envoyé turc avait aussi à présenter les congratulations de son maître au roi Stanislas Auguste Poniatowski en raison de l'élection de ce dernier à la couronne de Pologne. Soit dit en passant, presque treize ans s'étaient écoulés depuis cette élection.

Pour politique que fût, en premier lieu, la mission diplomatique de Nu'mān Bey, elle n'en fut pas moins chargée de traiter d'autres affaires, d'ordre économique celles-là, en particulier de sécurités à apporter aux intérêts et au bien de ressortissants turcs, commerçants venant en Pologne. Au cours de sa mission, Nu'mān Bey eut à faire face à deux affaires «courantes», nullement prévues dans ses instructions premières et non liées l'une à l'autre. L'une d'elles, plus importante à coup sûr, car concernant les relations d'Etat à Etat, et rendant indispensable une mise au clair rapide et un règlement, c'était celle des taxes douanières auxquelles se voyaient soumis les marchands turcs au moment de franchir la frontière de la République de Pologne. Une intervention de Nu'mān Bey fut rendue nécessaire par le rapport que fit Suleymān Paşa, le commandant de la ville-forte Chocim, comme quoi, et sans raison plausible, les droits d'entrée perçus sur les commerçants turcs à leur entrée en Pologne avaient été haussés de dix fois. Suite à quoi, Nu'mān Bey adressa au Département des Affaires Etrangères du Conseil Permanent une note ministérielle par laquelle il demande des explications. Traduite de l'original turc, voici sa note¹:

«Conformément à la coutume juste et consacrée, de longtemps traditionnellement observée, du côté polonais, sur la frontière de Chocim, il a été perçu deux *paras* de douane régaliennne, à chaque franchissement. Du fait que, actuellement, à l'encontre de la coutume, les franchissants sont, chaque fois, inquiétés et molestés par la sommation de verser vingt *paras* et qu'en leur extorque également des frais de douane pour les provisions de bouche et pour d'autres marchandises

¹ L'original de la note de Nu'mān Bey se trouve au t. 631, p. 797, Bibliothèque Czartoryski.