Lexical Ambiguity and its types in Pashto Language

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Abstract: **Lexical and syntactic ambiguity is a natural phenomenon in languages of the world. Generally, languages are having lexical and syntactic ambiguity based on their prose and verses. Beside human beings, lexical Ambiguity and polysemy is a big problem for the machine and online translation. For answering this problem and finding the exact meaning of the word and sentence. the translation should through the context in which the word is used. This paper deliberates upon types of ambiguity in Pashto and later discusses the kinds of lexical and grammatical ambiguity in the Pashto data. Pashto lexemes were taken from the phrases, sentences and verses of the Pashto poetry. 300 ambiguous words and lexemes were analyzed and described through Pashto examples. The research shows that there were lexical, syntactical, semantic and grammatical ambiguities in Pashto language, and grammatical ambiguity was described in hierarchal way with in Pashto examples in prose and verses.**

Keywords: **Ambiguity, kinds of ambiguity, lexical ambiguity in Pashto context.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Normally the term ambiguity has widespread meaning, but precisely in some specific places its content and meaning become narrowed. In our daily life, we are using ambiguous words and sentences, which have two or more meanings contextually. In reality, lexical and syntactical ambiguity means the doubtfulness of the meaning of a word or a sentence in some specific context. The determination and meaning of the ambiguous words and sentences are realizable from the dialogues of the speaker, but whenever these words were perceived, delivered and grasped separately then getting the particular meaning of these words is too tough. Linguistically group of similar words and sentences which have different meanings, but orthographically has same written form are known as lexical or grammatical ambiguity. The main problem of the lexical, syntactical and grammatical ambiguity is that it faces the translator and translating machine with a complex meaning of a word and sentence, while translating it from one language to another language. Machine translates words and sentences based on the given data, but it can never specify and clarify the exact meaning of a word from its context. The intentional and sudden ambiguous meaning of the word is not always recognized as a negative phenomenon. For example, we are facing this problem in the language of the poetry, in which one word has one real and two or three other meanings as well. Linguistically ambiguous words are those which have the same orthographical form, but dissimilar pronunciation and unlike meanings. Or semantically those words which have two or more unrelated meanings are known as ambiguous words. (Kooij,1971)

For the completion of this research paper I have collected and analyze around 300 ambiguous words and its various meanings, from Pashto to Pashto dictionary, Pashto to Pashto descriptive dictionary, Pashto dialectal dictionary, Pashto Aryana Encyclopedia, literary books and from the speeches and conversation of the people. Pashto is an eastern Iranian (Aryan) language of the indo European languages family. It has many words like other languages, which are orthographically the same, but their pronunciation, meanings and syllabifications are quite different from one another. Lexical ambiguity and polysemy is an important topic in semantics. This important topic is described and analyzed in other national and international languages of the world. In Pashto till now a specific paper, research or a book is not

written, in which this topic is discussed as main subject. So this is the first work and basic research regarding the types of lexical ambiguity and polysemy in Pashto language. Here I am going to discuss the types of lexical ambiguity and polysemy in Pashto language, based on the analysis of the data.

2. SOURCES OF LEXICAL AMBIGUITY

Words and lexemes are semantically ambiguous which are orthographically the same, but their pronunciation and meanings are different. Syntactically a sentence is ambiguous in which a specific word has two or more unrelated meanings. It means that there are number of words and sentences in a language which has two or more meanings. An ambiguous sentence may be consisting of words, that have phonologically the same or different structure, but its grammatical differentiation is much clear. In reality the lexical ambiguity is the source for the grammatical ambiguity. Sometimes a morphological structure of a word may become a cause of semantic changes in the word's meaning. It means the words which consist of different morphemes, may have different meanings within the same grammatical structure. In Pashto language we have many words which are morphologically the same, but functionally and grammatically are different from one another.

3. TYPES OF AMBIGUITIES

Commonly, there are many ambiguities in the dialogues of the speaker, while using words and sentences, but linguistically these lexical and syntactic ambiguities are not the same at all times and conditions. Grammatically ambiguity is a structural principle, which is represented in the form of words and sentences. It means structurally and grammatically a sentence consists of different group of words. Maybe a sentence consists of subject and predicate. A sentence may consist of subject, predicate and an adjective. Other sentences may add various adverbial words in its structure too. The internal constituents of a sentence maybe the main reason fort a sentence to be realized in two or more ways. So therefore we are going to discuss the types of lexical ambiguities here.

[1] structural ambiguity:

A sentence is structurally ambiguous when it has two different meanings, or a sentence that gives and represents two meanings is known as structurally ambiguous sentence. As in the following example.

[zoy **mo** daraɣəlay day «زوی **مو** درغلی دی.»] (Sherzad,2017)

["your son came there" or "our son come there."]

In the above sentence, the word "مو" (yours/ours) is the only word that makes the sentence ambiguous, because in Pashto language as the subject of the sentence it can be used for first plural and second plural persons and it means (yours/ours). In the above sentence it's not clear that the son belongs to first plural person (our) or second plural person (your). So therefore the above sentence is structurally ambiguous. Or in the following example.

[də Syal ketɑb «د سیال کتاب»] (Sherzad, 2020)

In Pashto language Structurally the above phrase also has two different meanings:

- The author of the book is Syal.

- The author of the book is someone else, but its owner is Syal.

Therefore, the above phrase is structurally ambiguous and gives two different meanings in Pashto language.

[2] Systematic ambiguity:

Is a kind of structural ambiguity in which a grammatical unit (noun, adjective, adverb…) has two different meanings in Pashto language. For example: [də gwəlɑno tsalorlɑray«د ګلانو څلورلاری»] (Sherzad, 2020).

If we analyze the above noun phrase, it represents two different meanings:

- This intersection is specified for selling the flowers.

- In the structure of this intersection flowers were used.

Therefore, the above phrase is structurally ambiguous in Pashto and gives two different meanings. Or look at this example. [də xəʂto wɑlɑ kor «د خښتو والا کور»] (Chamtu, 2018)

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The above positional phrase also represents systematic structural ambiguity, which has two different meanings:

- The owner of this house is brick dealer or seller.

- In the structure of this house bricks were used.

Therefore, the above positional phrase is known as structurally ambiguous phrase in Pashto language, because it represents two different meanings.

[3] Unsystematic ambiguity:

A phrase or sentence which represents few other meanings, besides a precise meaning is known as unsystematic ambiguity. Once again if we repeat our previous example here, we can describe it as follows:

[də gwəlɑno ʦalorlɑray«د ګلانو څلورلارى»] (Chamtu, 2018)

The above nominal phrase represents the following meanings in Pashto language:

- the intersection where flowers are selling.

- the intersection in the structure of which natural or plastic flowers were used.

- the intersection where lovers share flowers on the exact day.

- the intersection where the municipality grows a number of flowers.

The semantic description of the above words shows that these words have grammatical relationship among them, so this type of correlation is known as unsystematic ambiguity. (kooij,1971)

Other common types of lexical ambiguity in Pashto language are as follows:

[4] Lexical Ambiguity in Pashto:

Structurally, vowels and consonants are also significant factors in the formation of lexical ambiguity. In Pashto language, there are many words that are orthographically the same, but their articulation, syllabification and meanings are altered. These words are orthographically alike, but the replacement of the internal vowel causes alterations in the meaning of the words. For example: the word ["نور"] in Pashto could be pronounced in three different ways while having and representing three different meanings as the following.

[nur "نور"] = [light, risen, whiteness]

[nor "نور"]= [more, others]

[nwar "نور"]= [sun] (Mashwany, 2012)

The above words are orthographically the same, but the internal phonological changes cause variation in the meaning of these words. So the vowel changes in the structure of these are the main cause of meaning. Therefore, the above words are semantically ambiguous. Look at the example below as well: The word ["سور"] in Pashto language can be pronounced in two different ways while having four different meanings that we can discuss it as follow. [sur "سور"] = [red, warm, color]

[sor "سور"] = [width, mounted] (Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

[5] Grammatical Ambiguity in Pashto:

The term grammar here means the morphological and syntactic structures and its usage in Pashto language. In morphological structures, sometimes a basic morpheme causes ambiguity and variation in the meaning of a word. When a morpheme causes semantic ambiguity in the different eras of the word, this kind of process is known as morphological or grammatical ambiguity in Pashto. In Pashto language grammatical ambiguity has many types, here we will discuss it one by one within the examples and its usage.

[5.1] Nominal Ambiguity:

A speech process or in the dialogue, whenever a noun represents two or more meanings, in Pashto grammar this process is known as nominal ambiguity. Or if a noun representing two or more than two meanings in different situations and cases,

so this kind of ambiguity is known as the nominal ambiguity in Pashto. As in the following examples. The word [tor "تور"] is grammatically a proper noun, which represents the following meanings in Pashto:

- Singular masculine proper noun as in [Tor raɣay "**تور** راغی"]

- Prosecution [pə Ali bande də ɣla tor day. "په علي باندي د غلا **تور** دی."]

- Black color [zə tor qalam larəm "زه **تور** قلم لرم."]

- Net [Jamal pə lobɣali ke tor ʣay pər ʣay kəṛ. "جمال په لوبغالي کې تور ځای پر ځای کړ."]

(Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

We can describe the above examples as follows: In the first sentence, the word (Tor – تور) is used as Singular masculine proper noun, in the second example the same word (Tor – تور) is used by the meaning of Prosecution, the third sentence describes that the word (Tor – تور) is used to modify the meanings of the black color and lastly the word (Tor – تور) is used for the net which is fixed in the playground. One thing to be mentioned here is that the word "tor – تور" in all the above cases within the same orthography, pronunciation and syllabification represents four different and unrelated meanings, therefore we can say that the word "tor – تور" is grammatically ambiguous in Pashto.

[5.2] Adjectival lexical ambiguity:

In the spoken or written language and communication, if an adjective is used to represent two or more different meanings, this kinds of ambiguity is known as adjectival ambiguity in Pashto language. As in the following example. [tura, tora "توره"] grammatically this is an adjective, which can be pronounced in two different ways and represent three various meanings. If the above word is pronounced and used as [tora "توره"] then it is grammatically an adjective and the singular feminine form of the word [tor "تور"] and It means [black]. Sometimes it's used as singular masculine proper noun as well, as in [Tora cherta ze "توره چېرته ځې"] it means [where are you going Tor]. If it is pronounced and used as [tura "توره"] then grammatically it comes under the nominal category, it means [sword, bravery, courage]. As in the following examples: [tora xwaləy "توره خولۍ"] "black hat" In this phrase [tora "توره"] is an adjective, which modifies the hat.[Tora/tora kortəy de tʃerta da "توره کورتۍ دي چېرته ده؟"] = [TORA (proper masculine noun in accusative case) where is your blak koat.]/[where is your (second person singular) black coat.] (Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

In the above sentence [Tora "توره"] represents two different meanings as second person proper masculine noun, which ask (TOR) that where is your coat? and as an adjective, which asks the third person about his black coat. Therefore, this sentence is grammatically ambiguous, because of the word (Tora "توره") that represents different meanings within the same formation. Or look at the following examples.[tura mata ʃwa "توره ماته شوه."] "sword is broken"

[Tor Khan tura wəkṛa "تور خان توره وکړه."] "Tor Khan represent his bravery."

[Wadan Xpala tura sarganda kṛa "ودان خپله توره څرګنده کړه."] "Wadan Showed his sword." / "Wadan Showed his Courage." (Chamtu, 2018)

In the above examples, the word [tura "توره"] is an ambiguous word, because in different context and same orthographical form and alike pronunciation; it represents various meanings.

[5.3] Pronoun as lexical ambiguity:

In the spoken or in the written language, if orthographically the same pronoun is pronounced inversely with different meanings, this kind of usage of pronoun is called pronoun lexical ambiguity in Pashto language. For more description, look at the following usage and example. [haɣa/haɣə "هغه"] "He/She simple present and simple future tense"/ "only He past tense" (Mashwany, 2012)

Its usage and contrast can be clarified in the following examples.

[haɣa kor ta raɣay. "**هغه** کورته راغی."] "He came to house."

[haɣa kor ta raɣla. "**هغه** کورته راغله."] "She Came to house."

[haɣa ba kor ta raʃi. "**هغه** به کور ته راشي."] "He/She will come to house." (Sherzad, 2017)

In the above sentences, the word (haɣa "هغه") is grammatically pronoun, which is orthographically the same and its pronunciation is also alike, but syntactically the tenses in which this word is used are different. In the first two sentences, the word (haɣa "هغه") represents both genders (He/She) in the present tense. In the third sentence the word (haɣa "هغه") is used for both masculine and feminine genders and the action will take place in the future. In the above sentences the pronoun (haɣa "هغه") is pronounced, written and orthographically the same, but the tense in which they are used differentiate its meaning and usage. So this type of ambiguity is called pronoun as lexical ambiguity.

[5.4] Adverbial Ambiguity:

Adverbial ambiguity is also a kind of semantic ambiguity, in which an adverb is formally and orthographically having the same form, its pronunciation and meaning is unlike and different. Sometimes an adverb represents two or more meanings, while using it in a phrase, clause or sentence. Look at the following example. [təl/tal "تل"] "always, deep" (Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

Grammatically, the above word has two functions in Pashto language, if it's used as an adverb of time (təl "تل") it means "always" and secondly if it's used as an adverb of place [tal "تل"] it means "deep". Orthographically its written alike, but the pronunciation and meaning is different from one another, so this type of ambiguity is known as adverbial ambiguity. Look at the example. [haɣa **təl** pə ṣuwəndʑi ke hazər wi "هغه **تل** په ښوونځي کې حاضر وي."] "He is always present in the school."

[kabɑn də ubo pə tal ke ʒwand kawi. "کبان د اوبو په **تل** کې ژوند کوي."] "Fish are living in the depth of the water."

(Sherzad, 2017)

In the first sentence mentioned above, the word (təl "تل") means "always, anytime", in the second sentence the word (tal "تل") means "deep". Orthographically the word is written the same, but it's pronunciation and meaning is different. Another meaning of this word in the same form and pronunciation is "spreading" This type of ambiguity is known as adverbial ambiguity in Pashto language.Look at another example.

[kəla "کله"] = grammatically adverb, it means "when"

[kala "کله"] = grammatically noun, it means "head, bald" (Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

When = [kəla radʑe "کله راځي؟"] "when are you coming?"

Bald = [kala radʑe "کله راځي؟"] "are you coming Bald?"

Head = [kala de kɑr na kawi "کله دي کار نه وي."] "your head is not working." (Chamtu, 2018)

The above word (kəla/kala "کله") is lexically ambiguous in Pashto, grammatically it's adverb of time, noun and an adjective. Literally it is written alike, but pronounced differently, while having different meanings, therefore it is known as adverbial ambiguity in Pashto language.

[5.5] Verbal ambiguity:

Verbal ambiguity is a kind of semantic ambiguity, in which grammatically a verb has different meanings, within the same written form and unlike pronunciation. As in the following examples.

[tləma - تلمه] "Going" [za kor ta tləma – کور ته **تلمه**] "I was going home"

[taləma "تلمه"] "Weighting" (Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

[zə mewa taləma – زه مېوه **تلمه**] "I am weighting fruits" (Khweshky, 2018)

the above word (تلمه) is grammatically ambiguous in Pashto, because orthographically it's the same, but it's pronunciation and meaning is different. The first word (tləma – تلمه) in Pashto grammar means the first singular person was going home in the past. The second word (taləma - تلمه) in Pashto grammar means that the first singular person in the present time weighing fruits. Orthographically, both words are alike and grammatically verbs, but its syllabification, pronunciation and meaning is different from each other. This kind of lexical ambiguity is known as verbal ambiguity. Look at the example. [artawəl - ارتول] "enlarge, expand, throw, away"

(Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

[pə laro ke də ganduno **artawəl** دی کار نه کار دی. – په لارو کې د ګندونو **ارتول** دی kɑr nə day.]

"throwing thrashes on the way is bad."

[" د تنګی څولی ارتول به څمکي ته د توتانو له لوبدو مخنیوی وکړي. də tange dʑoləy artawəl ba dʑməke ta də tutɑno lə lwedo məxniway wəkɽi."] "Expanding of the plea will prevent the berry throwing into the land." In Pashto grammar, this word (artawəl - ارتول) is verb, which has two different meanings and orthographically has only one form and only one pronunciation, but lexically it is ambiguous, because it represents two unrelated meanings. As in the above mentioned examples, in the first sentence, the word (artawəl -ارتول) means "throwing, swaying", but in the second sentence, the same word (artawəl - ارتول) means "enlarging, expanding". So this type of verb, which has the same written form, but different meanings is known as verbal ambiguity.

[5.6] Morphological ambiguity:

A word may consist of two or more free and bound morphemes. In Pashto grammar, there are various morphemes that are orthographically the same, but grammatically they represent different meanings. In linguistics, this type of morpheme, which has the same written form, but different pronunciation and unlike meaning is known as morphological meaning. As in the following examples. [xwra – خوره] "you eat"

[xwara – خوره] "spread, scattered, dispersed"

[xura - خوره] "wound"

[dˌodəy **xwra** – دودی **خوره**] "you eat the bread"

[د کورونا ناروغي پر ټول هېواد **خوره** شوه. – ʃwa **xwara** ţol hewɑd pər nɑroɣi korona də]

[Corona Virus scattered the whole country.] (Mashwany, 2012)

In the above mentioned two examples, there is a morphological ambiguity in the structure of the word (xwra/xwara/xura -خوره), because the word is orthographically the same, but having different pronunciation and representing two unlike meanings. If the word is structurally used as (xwra - خوره), then it means "you eat". Here the morpheme /a/ shows the second singular person. If it is used as (xwara - خوره) then it means "scattered, spread", here the morpheme /-ara/is the part of a word, which is used for the work done by unknown person. The above morphological structure (xwra/xwara/xura– خوره) of Pashto language is lexically ambiguous, because it has the same written form, but different pronunciation and different meanings. Or look at the following examples.

[zɽə - زړه] "heart"

[zaɽa – زړه] "old woman"

[zɽə me zaɽa na qablawi – زړه مي زړه نه قبلوي] "my heart is not accepting the old woman."

(Tashrehi qamoos, 2005)

The above word (zɽə/zaɽa – زړه) is morphologically ambiguous in Pashto grammar, because orthographically it's the same, but its pronunciation, syllabification and meaning is different from one another. The word (zɽə) is monosyllabic, but (zaɽa) is a disyllabic word, both of them consist of two different morphemes. Here, the only case is morphological structure that changes the meaning of the word, so this type of ambiguity is known as morphological ambiguity.

[5.7] Syntactic Ambiguity

Commonly in linguistics, but particular in Pashto grammar there are commonly two types of ambiguities, one of them is known as lexical ambiguity and the second one is known as syntactic ambiguity. We have discussed the lexical ambiguity above, here we are going to describe the syntactic ambiguity in Pashto language. If the structure of a sentence gives two different meanings, because of its lexical formation and word order, this type of ambiguity is known as syntactic ambiguity in Pashto language. In the structure of a sentence, if a word causes the reader and hearer take two or more different meanings from that sentence, this type of ambiguity is known as syntactic ambiguity. As in the following Pashto couplet.

درپسي مي خبْژي يو **دم** له ما مه درومه **دم**]‎ dərpəse me xeʒi **dam** lə ma mə druma yaw **dam**]

زه مرده ته مي عيسى يې ژوندي كږﺮم ستا پﻪ **دم**]‎ zə morda tə me ʔsɑ ye ʒwanday kezəm stɑ pə **dam**]

(Hamkar, 2009)

In the above Pashto couplet, the word (dam - دم) has been repeated three times, orthographically the same, it's pronunciation is alike, but the lexical meanings are different. In the first line or ode, the first (dam - دم) means "breath", in the same line, the second (dam - دم) means "time, period". In the second line or ode the word (dam – دم) means "spirit, blow". The repetition of the word (dam – دم) in the above couplet causes, the ambiguity of this verse. Every reader or hearer may describe, translate and analyze it differently. So this type of lexical ambiguity that causes a sentence to represent two or more meanings is called syntactic ambiguity. Let's describe another example from Pashto folklore literature. [xalak dʒam **na** ubə axli – خلک جام **نه** اوبﻪ اخلي.] "people get water from the goblet."

[xalak dʒam **nə** ubə axli – خلک جام **نه** اوبﻪ اخلي.] "people only get water, they don't need the goblet."

(Yad, 2020)

In the above sentence (na/nə - نه) is the only word that cause the ambiguity of this sentence. If we read or hear the sentence as [xalak dʒam **nə** ubə axli – خلک جام **نه** اوبﻪ اخلي.], it means that "people only get water, they don't need the goblet." Here a short pause after the word "nə- نه "causes the sentence to represent an exact meaning. If we read or hear the sentence as [xalak dʒam **na** ubə axli – خلک جام **نه** اوبﻪ اخلي.], it means that "people get water from the goblet." Here no pauses and continuation after the word "na- نه" causes the sentence to represent another type of meaning. From the above discussion, we can say that, orthographically both forms of the sentence are the same, but the pronunciation and meaning of the word (na/nə - نه) causes the sentence to represent two different and unrelated meanings in Pashto. So this type of ambiguity is known as syntactic ambiguity. Or look at this sentence from Pashto prose context. [Heela koʧnəy da, xo kɑr ye loy day. هيله كوچنى ده، خو كار يي لوى دى.]

"Heela is the only small baby, who compiles biggest works."

[heela koʧnəy da, xo kɑr ye loy day. هيله كوچنى ده، خو كار يي لوى دى.]

"small wishes causes achieving biggest goals." (Yad, 2020)

In the above sentence the word (Heela– هيله) is the only cause of the sentence to represent two or more meanings. In Pashto grammar, the word (Heela– هيله) is used to represents two different meanings. It means if the word (Heela–هيله) is used as a proper, singular feminine noun, then we can describe and translate the above sentence as "Heela is the only small baby, who compiles biggest works." If the word (Heela–هيله) is used by the meaning of "wish, hope", then the above sentence can be translated and described as "small wishes causes achieving biggest goals." If we compare the first and second meanings of the above sentence, there is a quite difference in the meaning. Orthographically both sentences have the same form, same pronunciation, but different meanings. Semantically, this type of ambiguity is known as syntactic ambiguity.

4. CONCLUSION

In the usage of human languages, lexical, syntactic and semantic ambiguity is a natural phenomenon. Linguistic ambiguity means semantic complexity and ambiguity of a lexeme and sentence. The purpose and meaning of lexical and syntactic ambiguity is infinite area, but in some specific extents its meaning and purpose become narrow. The meaning and purpose of the ambiguous lexemes and sentences is known from the speeches of the speaker and its usage, but when they are in the written form, the reader and the hearer do not know its meaning until their usage in context. In Pashto language, words that have the same written form and their pronunciation is alike, they are known as ambiguous words. On the other hand, those words and sentences, which are orthographically the same are known as ambiguous words and sentences. Linguistically, words that have the same written form, alike pronunciation, but different meanings are known as ambiguous words. Like the world's other languages, Pashto also has structurally ambiguous words in the form of prose and verses. Structurally, an ambiguous sentence may have the same phonological structure, but grammatically they are different. Indeed, this grammatical contrast is because of the lexical ambiguity. Grammatically, semantic ambiguity is a structural principle, that is represented in the form of words and sentences. A sentence maybe made of subject and predicate. On the other hand, a sentence may have subject, verb and an adjective in its structure. May be a sentence has

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noun, adjective, verb and various types of adverbs in its structure. The structural constituents of a sentence maybe the main cause of the lexical or syntactic ambiguity. The findings of this research show that Pashto language has these various types of ambiguity in its grammatical structure:

- **Structural Ambiguity**, is a kind of ambiguity in which the structure of a word, phrase, clause or a sentence represent two or more meanings. This type of ambiguity is also known as systematic ambiguity.

- **Phonological Ambiguity**, is a kind of ambiguity in the structure of a word when a phoneme causes to represent two or more meanings.

- **Morphological Ambiguity**, is a kind of ambiguity in the structure of a word when a morpheme causes to represent two or more meanings.

- **Grammatical and Semantical Ambiguity**, is a kind of ambiguity in which the grammatical structure of a language faces the reader or hearer to take two or more different meanings from only one grammatical item. Then grammatical ambiguity is divided into various types in Pashto language:

- **Nominal Ambiguity**, is a kind of ambiguity in which the listener or the hearer gets two or more different meanings from only one grammatical name.

- **Adjectival Ambiguity,** is a kind of ambiguity in which the listener or the hearer gets two or more different meanings from only one adjective.

- **Pronoun as Ambiguity,** is a kind of ambiguity in which the listener or the hearer gets two or more different meanings from only one pronoun.

- **Adverbial Ambiguity,** is a kind of ambiguity in which the listener or the hearer gets two or more different meanings from only one adverb.

- **Verbal Ambiguity,** is a kind of ambiguity in which the listener or the hearer gets two or more different meanings from only one verb.

- **Syntactic Ambiguity,** is a kind of ambiguity in which the listener or the hearer gets two or more different meanings from only one structure of a sentence.

The above mentioned various types of ambiguities are faced by the reader and the listener and as well as the translation machine to get two or more meanings, from only one grammatical item in Pashto language. The research shows that in Pashto grammar we have numerous words, that have the same orthographical form, same pronunciation, same syllable structure, but represent different meanings. Sometimes beside their meanings, the pronunciation and syllabification the same word is also altered. It's not only a problem in Pashto language, in which the natural orthography and grammatical constituents represent two or more various meanings, but world's famous and international languages also have the above types of ambiguities in their orthography and grammatical constituents, which faces the reader and listener to get two or more meanings from only one grammatical item.

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