Official Quality in Dary Language

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Abstract

Affixation is the most productive method of word-forming in the Dari language. Among the affixes that form the adjective, the suffix 

ی

یای نسبت

yâ-ye nesbat) has a special place: it has an unlimited valency, which is explained by the categorical meaning characteristic of adjectives. In the modern Dari language, the functions of the suffix 

ی

ی-ی has expanded: it has become more actively used in the expression of agent nouns. Furthermore, in contrast to nouns, the characteristic feature of adjectives is the productivity of prefixal word-formation. Lack of characteristic, contained in a word-formation basis, is achieved by using the negative prefixes 

بی

be-, 

نا

na-, 

نه

na-,

لا

la- and 

bel- The article explores the relationship of the possibility of word-formation with the reasons and regularities of productivity / non-productivity, high productivity / low productivity of word-formation of adjectives based on materials in the Dari language.

Key-words and Expressions: Affixation, Word-formation of Adjectives, Productivity / Non-Productivity, High Productivity / Low Productivity, The Possibility of Word-formation.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the comprehensive development of the Dari language has become noticeable, during which time there have been tangible changes in all its fields. And in this regard, the study of the questions of the ways of forming, developing, and improving the Dari language, substantiating the reasons, regularities, and possibilities of this process, as well as determining the principles of word-formation, is becoming increasingly essential. This, in turn, points to the need for a separate study of the Dari language directly based on its materials.

Although some scientific work on Dari language has been carried out in Uzbek linguistics so far (1; 10), the lack of fundamental research on word formation in the same language, the need to
limit the similarities and differences in the system of Dari and Persian word formation is urgent. The aim of the article is to study the affixal word formation in the Dari adjective category, to clearly define the possibilities in word formation, the limitations of possibilities. Identification of productive word-makers in quality construction by affixation method in Dari language; identification of productive / unproductive as well as word-building opportunities in quality construction; The task of the research is to reveal the changes and developments in the Dari word-formation system on the basis of productive word-formation types.

The source of the study was 1990-2019, including modern Dari prose and journalism, «Anis», «Hêwâd», «Asr-e naw» a sample file of selected materials from newspaper materials was used. Based on the specific properties of the collected materials, they were studied on the basis of descriptive, comparative, system-structural and component analysis methods.

2. The Main Part

Affixation is also the main productive method in quality construction in Dari language. Qualitative affixes can be divided into the following two main groups according to their general characteristics: 1) relative adjectives; 2) quality makers indicating ownership or non-ownership.

Relative Signifiers of Quality

ی -i suffix

ی -i (allomorphs: ی-یی, -ی، -یی) suffix (یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یا یa-ye nesbat or ی-ye nesbi) middle dari language -ig, beginner -ik (-yk’, in the text of bases– yg) < ین. ین-ya-ka- from this (4, 69). It is considered the most productive suffix that makes a relative quality: its valence level is very high and it is not possible to list all artificial words in dictionaries. In the model "Word-formation basis + -i", not only lexical morphemes, but also phraseology and word-combinations, regardless of their own and assimilation, can serve as a basis for word-formation.

The meanings of this suffix have expanded in modern Persian-Dari languages:

It is said above that a making a personal through it: ی-یی bandi ‘prisoner’. According to Chkheidze T.D., this type of word formation was not observed in Middle Persian (13, 25). However, in Middle Persian studies, it can be seen that the relative adjectives used for the sign of personality came as nouns: ی-یی (شَتَرْيَك´) 'urban (person)', 'citizen' city '; province '), zêndânîg (zynd'n´) 'prisoner ', ariston '(zêndân (zynd'n´) zindon ') (4, 69).
Personal names are the result of a mix of qualities: کابلی kâboli 1. ‘to Kabul’, زغلي zoğâli 1. ‘idol’ 2. ‘coal miner’. «in Dari –russian dictionary» (3) دیواری jawâli ‘porter’, برقی barqi ‘electricity’, ‘electrician’, سرامی čelami some words like ‘smoker’ are just a personal name, کبابی kabâbi 1. ‘kebab maker’, 1. ‘hunter’, 2. ‘Some words, such as hunt (belonging to), are first person nouns, then relative adjectives, نسواری naswâri 1. ‘brown’ 2. ‘nasal smoker’, شراحی šarâbi 1) ‘drinking person’, 2) ‘the degree to which the meanings of artificial words are applied at the linguistic level, with the relative quality first, followed by the meaning of the person’s name, such as ‘alcoholic’. The conjugation of artificial words is also widely observed in other types of noun (object and place): بارانی bârâni ‘raincoat’ (باران bârân ‘rain’ → bârâni ‘rainy’): this meaning is recorded in classical Persian (5, 214) However, it is incorrect to evaluate all artificial words as a product of the transposition method. It should not be forgotten that the transfer of adjectives to a noun (whether it is an ellipse or some other substantive method) creates special models of transposition in terms of word formation.

The suffix is ambiguous: artificial words can have multiple meanings. For example:

- زبان افغانی zabân-e afghâni ‘afghan (Pashto)’ → affiliation
- رقص افغانی raqs-e afghâni ‘afghan dance’ → method, type , kind of
- هیئت نمایندگی افغانی hay’at-e nomâyendagi-ye afghâni ‘afghan delegation ‘→ attitude to the place, originality
- کشتش جنگی kešti-ye jangi ‘ warship ’ → intended
- فیل جنگی fil-e jangi ‘warrior elephant ’ → activity
- روحمی جنگی rôhiya-ye jangi ‘fighting spirit ’ → descriptive assessment

This means that a compound word (relative adjective) itself can form different types of word formation depending on the word being defined, the spoken text, and the place of use. This makes it difficult to divide such artificial words into semantic groups. The following are the most common meanings in their classification.

Analysys of materials ی -i suffix – ی suffex –Yaây نسبت – allowed to divide the adjectives formed by the following semantic groups:

1. Relevance, belonging, belonging to what is understood from the basis: زبان فارسی zabân-e fârsi ‘persian language’, علم اجتماعی olum-e ejtemâ’i lîsa-ye askari ‘military lyceum’,
2. Whether the word expressed in the definite function is intended for the object understood from the constructive basis: اتاق جراحی / جراحی اتاق = "surgery room", گندم- سرزمان = "seed wheat", میدان هوايي- آزمایشي = "test aerodrome", نامکدـان- مساله = "spice bowl", کشتی جنگی = "warship".

3. What the object is used to, material: هجوی / جوش = "stone statue", ثبدی فلادی = "steel body", پل سیگوبی = "bridge", طبیعت (تسبیح) = "leather belt", چشاغ عمجی = "backlight", فضبی خبسجی (داخلی) = "outer (inner) space", هبطک غشثی = "western regions".

Adjectives denoting a person belonging to a place or living in a given territory are strong in nature: لگشی / لگار = "Logar" (name of region), چینی - چینی = "chinese", چینی - چینی = "chinese", اوپرپی - اوپرپی = "evropean", کوهستانی - کوهستانی = "mountainous", "a person who lives in a mountainous area", شهری - شهری = "urban (person)".

4. Attitude, originality: افغانستان امروزی = "todays Afganistan", کمب تخته سی سه لابی = "three-layer plywood", اتاق دونفری = "double room", دوپاره = "two-party system".

5. Quantitative property: لین جنگساری = "four-wire power line", سسیم دو دوحزابی = "two-party system".

6. Property (means and method of movement): یازی برگی = "windmill", جرجت اجباری = "forced withdrawal", حمله ناجیانی = "sudden attack".

7. Analogy and comparison: چشمان مبیین = "chicken brain", خلف خرگوشی = "chicken brain", نواحی بزکشانی = "hâfeza-ye xargöši".

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9. Colour: رنگ آسمانی rang-e اَسْمَانَی ‘air color, blue’، رنگ آبی rang-e آبی ‘light blue, blue’، رنگ فیروزی rang-e فیروزه‌ای ‘blue-green’，رخمایی xَرَمَیی ‘light brown’، redness ．

10. Method, type, kind: تَمیّز اروپایی ‘european building’، رقص افغانی raqs-e افغانی ‘afghani dance’، دریایی ماهی qَلََّیْنُ-e ایرانی ‘Iranian carpet’، سَرَخْسَی ماهی mَهَیی-ye دَرَیَٰی ‘river fish’．

Quality Makers who Signify Non-possession

A sign of not having something that is basically understood in Dari بَ،-، نَ، lَ-، and بَلِاء belâ- represented by prefixes.

In modern Dari Language بَ- the prefix is productive and is added to words belonging to the horse category. It is a productive quality-forming affix and is added to both explicit and abstract nouns. These subjects can consist of their own (primitive Dariy) and assimilation words. At this point بَ- artificial words made with a prefix (بَی فاِیده bَفَیْدَأ ‘useless’, bَعَفَأ ‘unfaithful’) بَ- from the accumulation of the front assistant with the nouns (بَ تَوْقَف bَتَوْقَف ‘without stopping’, ‘without taking a break’، بَ پُل bَپُل ‘without money’) differentiation is necessary. Analysis of collected materials بَ- word-formation, semantic, morphological, and syntactic features of prefixed artificial words indicated that they belonged to a category of adjectives (given that in the context adjectives can pass into the category of adjectives, some of them can be both adjectives and adjectives): بَ جَا bَجَا 1) ‘useless’، ‘Inappropriate’ (quality); 2) ‘in vain’ (adverb); بَ مَوْرَد bَمَوْرَد 1) ‘out of place’ (adjective); 2) ‘Untimely’ (adverb) ．

بَ- Using the prefix, the following meaningful adjectives are formed from subjects:

1. بَ- prefix a) by joining the definite nouns denoting a part of the human body, it forms a figurative word that expresses the character-traits, qualities-states of the person: بَ دَسَت bَدَسَت ‘weak’، بَ دَل bَدَل ‘sad’، ‘disappointed’، ‘Hopeless’، bَسَر bَسَر 1) ‘Uncontrolled’، ‘neglected’, ‘unruly’, 2) ‘disobedient’； 3) ‘fun’, ‘more playful’, bَژَجَار bَژَجَار ‘cowardly’, ‘heartless’, ‘willless’．

این‌ها عبارت بودند از سوداگران خردِه فروش و افراد بَکام bَکَمَ ... که با یک بهانه چند روز سر کار کرده و روز 23، 23

Inhâ ‘ebârat budand az sawdâgarân-e xordaforôš wa afrâd-e bَکَمَ ... ke bâ yak bahâna چَند rôz sar-e kâr namârawand
‘These were petty traders and idle people who did not go to work for a few days under any pretext’;

By joining abstract nouns denoting cultural-social, moral, and spiritual concepts related to man, it creates adjectives that signify a sign-property, a statelessness, understood from the ground up: bêgonâ(h) ‘innocent’, bêeste’dâd ‘untalented’, bêtarbiya ‘indiscipline’, bêgam ‘carefree’; ‘calm down’;

نیروهایی دشمن وقت فرار مردم هم آن هزار گم نمی‌گردند، از زمین و آسمان آن هزار تعقیب کرده بر سرورش آتش

Nayrôhâ-ye došman waqt-e ferâr-e mardom ham ânhâ râ bêgam namegozârad, az zamin wa ásmân ânhâ râ ta’qib karda bar-sar-ešân âtaš mēbârand

‘Enemy forces do not leave people alone even when they are fleeing, they chase them from the sky and shoot at them’.

2. مавҳум отлارга қўшилиб, асосдан англашилган тушунчага эга эмасликни ифодалайди: bêtartib ‘тартибсиз’, bêdawâm ‘чидамсиз’, bêgomân ‘шубҳасиз’; ‘ногаҳон’, bêxatar ‘хатарсиз’;

Xanda-ye bêgomânê sar dâd
‘An unexpected (sudden) laughter was heard;

Yakê ba digarê goft: Mâ har če mêkašêm az dast-e in âdamhâ-ye nawyâd wa beyâd mêkašêm ’One said to the other, "No matter how much we pull, we pull at the hands of people we don’t know".

3. Combined with definite nouns, it creates adjectives that mean it does not have an object that is understood from the base: bêzamin ‘landness’, bêdâna ‘seedless’.

4. In some cases, there is a splash of artificial words: bêsekka ‘coin without image’, bêsim ‘[radio] telegraf’, bêdâd ‘injustice’, ‘violence’.

5. bê- prefix can be added to the nouns to indicate that the concept understood from the basis is not there at all, but to a lesser extent: bêhal ‘exhausted’, bêdad ‘desolation’, bêtâb 1) ‘annoying’, ‘impatient’, 2) ‘exhausted’, ‘weak’.

6. Adding some adjectives means that there is no sign understood from the basis: bêhamtâ ‘unparalleled’ (1 example encountered).

نا nâ- the prefix is also a productive adjective-forming affix, combining with noun, adjective, present and past tense verb bases. bê- as opposed to the prefix, nâ- the accumulation of with
definite nouns was almost never recorded (nâkas, nâčiz, nâensân, nâzan - in addition to).

One of the artificial words -i suffix (yâ-ye masdari) abstract nouns are made through.

نا- meanings of the prefix

1. نا the prefix is added to words belonging to the noun category to denote a lack of basic understanding: نامزد ‘hopeless’, ناکام ‘unlucky’, ناگزار ‘inevitable’, ‘impossible’, ‘unavoidable’, نامراد ‘unfulfilled’, ‘unhappy’.

2. Adding to the words belonging to the category of adjectives, it signifies the meaning of negation, i.e., the word not is used in the function of the meaning it represents: ناباد ‘prosperous’, ناخوش ‘unlikely’ (not pleasant), ناسکا ‘step relation’ (not related), نابخراد ‘ignorant’ (not scholar /not smart), ناممکن ‘may not’, ‘impossible’.

این آرزوهای نیک، بدون حضور ارزش‌های متعالی حقوق بشر در هر لایه پی از زندگی و رووزگار ما ناممکن است (14)

In ârezôhâ-ye nêk, bêdun-e hozur-e arzešhâ-ye motaâli-ye hoquq-e bašar dar har lâya-yê az zendagi wa rôzgâr-e mâ, ناممکن ast

‘These noble aspirations are impossible without the high value of human rights at the heart of our lives and circumstances’.

3. نا the prefix is attached to the bases of modern verbs, meaning that they do not have a meaning understood from the base. It is well known that modern verb bases, which are considered semi-affixes, are also considered to be the second component of a compound word. (12) They are also included in suffixes. (6, 98). They can also be used as a constructive basis (6, 13): ندیب ‘rare’, ناسبند ‘inappropriate’, ندان ‘nâddan ‘ignorant’, ناسان ‘illiterate’, نامه ‘unknown’, ناتر ‘tireless’, ناتر ‘tireless’, ناتر ‘tireless’

4. نا- the prefix is added to the adjectives to denote a concept understood from the base: نابینا ‘blind’, ناخوانا ‘vague’, ‘unreadable’, ناسنا ‘deaf’, نادیده، ناهوانا ناسنا ‘vague’, ‘unreadable’, ناسنا ‘deaf’, نادیده، ناهوانا ناسنا ‘vague’, ‘unreadable’, ناسنا ‘deaf’, نادیده، ناهوانا
‘inexperienced’, nāxānda ‘not called’, nāgofta ‘unspoken’, ‘not mentioned’, nāmōxtani ‘untrained’, nāmōrdani ‘immortal’;

… nāgofta namānād ke dar in miyân, te’dād-e ziyād-e az šā’erān-e jawān se’r xāndand ‘…it should be noted (not to mention) that during this period most of the young poets recited poetry…’;

Besyār gaphâ-yaš nāgofta mând budand
‘There was so much left to say’.

جمه na- prefix نا- is recorded as an allomorph of.

نامâgarâr
نامâgarâr

Xōd rā dahān-e darwâza rasānda budam ke nāqarâr az pošt-e parda-ye tâq porsân kard
‘When I got to the door, he asked annoyingly from behind the curtain’.

نامânsâf
نامânsâf

The fools don’t think so much about why this man is like that’.

Sometimes there was an expansion of meaning in one of the words that formed the synonymous line: بی خدا bēxodâ ‘atheist’ – ناخدا nāxodâ 1) ‘atheist’; 2) ‘savage’, ‘evil-doer’, بی بیکار bēkâra 1) ‘useless’ (man), 2) ‘unnecessary’ (something); for example، چیزهای بیکاره چیزهای بیکاره چیزهای بیکاره

چیزهای بیکاره چیزهای بیکاره چیزهای بیکاره
بیکار bēkâra ‘old-fashioned, ‘second hand’) ناکاره – nākâra (so، ناکاره و بیکاره ناکاره و بیکاره ناکاره و بیکاره)
1) ‘incompetent’; ‘Useless’, ‘unnecessary’ (person); 2) ‘foolish’.

It is observed that the addition of different negation prefixes to the same constructive basis results in the formation of artificial words with different meanings: نامâل‌یاج ‘impossible’;

نامâل‌یاج ‘impossible’;
‘must’, but لâ’elâj ‘incurable’, بکار bēkâr ‘jobness’ – ناکار bēkâr ‘useless’; لâ’elâj ‘incurable’, بکار bēkâr ‘jobness’ – ناکار bēkâr ‘useless’;

بی کس bêkâs ‘lonely’ – ناکاس bêkâs ‘greedy’, بیزون bêzan ‘single’ – نازون bêzan ‘greedy’(11) (about woman)، بی چیز بی چیز بی چیز

بی چیز بی چیز بی چیز
بوچیز bêczî ‘poor’ – نابچیز nîczî ‘few’. Since one of the artificial words is true and the other is used in a figurative sense, the artificial affixes cannot be synonymous with each other.

The table below is analyzed بی bê، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâ، نامâ， نامâ， نامâ، نامâ， نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâ， نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâ， نامâ، نامâ， نامâ، نامâ، نامâ， نامâال- and بلا belâ- it is possible to observe the percentage of artificial words in the presence of prefixes:
However, their level of application in the modern Dari language is not the same. The analysis of factual materials showed the following results:

| Prefix | Words  | Percentage |
|--------|--------|------------|
| nā-    | 40     | 62.5%      |
| bē-    | 23     | 35.94%     |
| na-    | 1      | 1.56%      |
| lā-    | 0      | 0%         |
| belā-  | 0      | 0%         |

The figures quoted are in modern Dari ی- bē-, nā- productive, na- unproductive, lā- and belā- indicates that they are unproductive prefixes. lā- and belā- negation prefixes have been assimilated and insensitive affixes through Arabic words for centuries. nā- prefix bē- and its high equivalence increases its productivity.

3. Conclusion

Analysis of the materials on the topic of the article leads to the following conclusions:

1. Adjectives that express a relative sign in the Dari language ی- (yā-ye nesbat), -asā, -sān, -sar, -wār, -waš, -fām, -gūn, -in, -āna a feature that is common to all of the adjectives created by means of is the expression of a sign in relation to the action, the relative sign (such as belonging, specificity), to what the word of this type is added.

2. The suffix ی- ـ i has a special place in the enrichment of the Dari dictionary with new units: it has infinite valence and is explained by the categorical meaning inherent in these qualities. In the modern Dari language, the function of the suffix ی- i has expanded: its use as a personal name has become more active. The phonetic variant of the suffix ی- i, the differences in the use of ی- wi in Dari and Persian, have been preserved. In Dari, the form ـ wi has the ability to form a word different from Persian.
3. Quality makers who signify ownership: آ- à, مند- -mand, گار- -gâr/egâr, کار- -kâr, نده- -enda, و- -war, ناک- -nâk, آ- -ân, و- -u, وک- -ûk, آنى- -âni adjectives formed with a common, that is, a group with a sign of possession, regardless of whether the sign is more or less, strength or weakness, etc. Each of the quality makers of this type differs from each other by its specific feature (whether to note the excess-deficiency in the character, the strength-weakness, etc.). These characteristics affect their productive / unproductive, productive / unproductive status in quality making.

4. In the Dari language, in the category of adjectives, unlike horses, the prefix word formation is productive. It is a sign of not having something that is fundamentally understood ب- bê-, نا- nâ-, بال- belâ- represented by prefixes. In modern Dari language ب- bê-, نا- nâ- – productive, بال- belâ- – are unproductive prefixes. نا- nâ- prefix ب- bê- high valence relative to . (noun, adjective, verb base, adjective can come as a basis for word formation); ب- bê- the prefix is mainly attached to noun increases its productivity. Negative prefixes are semantically the same, but their entry into a mutually synonymous relationship - the use of one instead of the other - is a rare occurrence.

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