



Investigating the Adjectival Differences and Similarities in Dari and Pashto Languages

Hasan Ali Mahjour

Dari Literature and Language Department, Education and Instruction Faculty, Kandahar University, Afghanistan.

Abstract: *Adjective is amongst the essential and important elements in grammar that expresses the quality and status of a phenomenon or a noun. This element has not been so far comparatively studied in the grammar of Pashto and Dari that are considered as the formal languages in Afghanistan and also as two members of a single language. The author of this article studies adjective in Pashto and Dari comparatively so as to determine and highlight the similarities and differences of them in both languages so that the citizens of this country and the other individuals who want to learn these languages as their second language can be assisted in using the adjectives corresponding to the grammars of the foresaid languages. Adjective has been investigated in Dari in terms of structure, concept and root and, in Pashto, it has been only examined in terms of the concept and there are subsequently found a lot of similarities in general divisions of adjective in terms of the subject but only differences in details. All of the adjectives in Pashto precede the noun and no sign is added between the adjective and the noun in this language whereas an additional sign is added between adjective and noun in Dari; of course, for the adjectives that precede the noun but no sign is added in Dari in the adjectives that precede the noun except for the superlative adjective of the plural nouns. Adjective changes in Pashto in respect to the noun's gender, number and state but no change is made in the adjective in these regards in respect to the aforesaid considerations. The present article has studied the same subject based on library research and in a comparative way.*

Keywords: *Types of Adjective, Pashto, Dari, Adjective.*

INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan is not only the mosaic of the ethnicities but also the mosaic of the languages, as well, and it is a country featuring a multilingual community wherein the people use several languages for satisfying their communication needs, expressing their ideas and thoughts and manifesting their emotions. The people in this country speak in Dari Persian, Pashto, Uzbek, Pashayi and other languages, including Dari and Pashto which are the formal languages in Afghanistan. Most of the citizens in this country are familiar with these two formal languages in Afghanistan and speak them. Dari and Pashto are used in the educational, scientific, cultural, teaching and writing and administrative institutions by the citizens of this country.

Dari and Pashto have been for long centuries and years used concomitantly in this country and they are the means of understanding and perception and communication between the Afghans as well as writing of the texts. Many texts have been written in these two languages since long ago and they are still being applied as the writing language in the texts. Although these languages have undergone many changes and evolutions as the price of their survival, they have not been able to eliminate the common elements and the other

commonalities between these languages. These elements and/or similar lingual cues called universal language phenomena and found in the world's languages as well as in the national languages of Afghanistan (Erlato, 2004, p.32) are more frequently seen in the languages belonging to a single language family. Dari and Pashto that are members of the Iranian language family (Erlato, 2004, p.117) have a lot of common properties in various parts like phonetics, lexicon and grammar. Adjective is one of the common grammatical elements of these two languages which is a word expressing the state, quantity and number or another of a noun's qualities (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.138). Or, adjective is the word that expresses the state and quality of a noun (Rashtin, 2004, p.41) and adjective is not independently a phenomenon unless it is indicative of the quality of a phenomenon (Khishaki, 2008, p.58). The present article investigates and studies this common grammatical element in Dari and Pashto only in grammatical terms.

As for the investigation of the differences and similarities of adjective in a comparative manner between Dari and Pashto, the author made an effort to find the related articles and books but, unfortunately, it was all in vain and it is reckoned that no comparative research has been so far conducted regarding this subject. However, adjective was found having been only studied in Persian Dari grammar in such books as the Persian grammar 2, by Hasan Ahmadi Givi and Hasan Anvari, 2009, Persian grammar and structure, by Hossein Emad Afshar, 1993, Persian Dar grammar, by Seyed Ali Mohammad Eshraqi, 2015, and the contemporary Dari Persian language, 2011, and the other published Persian grammar books; in Pashto grammatical books like *Pashto Qair Poheneh Aw Wipoheneh*, by Mohammad Saber Khishaki, 2008, and Ahmad Zayyar, 2005, as well as the other grammatical books written for Pashto, adjective and its kinds have been only investigated in terms of Pashto grammar and none of them has dealt with the adjective in a comparative manner. The present article makes use of the grammars of these two languages to investigate adjective in a comparative style and seeks making it clear that what are the common features and distinctive attributes of adjectives in these two languages and how adjective is used in them so that the Dari and Pashto speakers can be aided to learn adjective according to the second language rules and apply it properly and also to make them aware that adjective is not used identically in the national languages of Afghanistan. This way, they can be assisted to keep themselves immune of grammatical mistakes in writing and speaking and apply the second language in a correct manner as they use the first language in their communications and conversations. The present article has been carried out based on library research in a comparative style.

Method

The present article has been carried out based on the library method. At first, adjective and its types have been studied in several books of Dari Persian grammar and Pashto in separate. The subjects that were related to adjective in the grammars of these two languages were collected and subsequently written down in a comparative manner.

Adjective in Persian Language: adjective expresses the state and quality of a person or a thing and makes its meaning more specific and limited and clearer and it has the following characteristics in Dari Persian Language: 1) it is a noun identifier; 2) it can be converted to superlative and comparative adjectives; 3) it cannot be pluralized; 4) it cannot accept a suffix making it indefinite and 5) it can be also used as an adverb (Yamin, 2011, p.84). In Dari Persian language, adjective has been studied and investigated from various respects.

Types of Adjective in Terms of Structure in Dari Language: adjective can be divided into the following types in terms of structure:

- 1) Simple adjective: it includes the one-word or a single free morpheme adjectives like good, clean and bad
- 2) Derivative adjective: it includes the adjectives that are made of one word or a single free morpheme and one or several closed morpheme like courteous and artistic

- 3) Compound adjective: it includes two words or two free morphemes (noun, adjective, verb's root) such as black-eyed, heart-pleasing and bowlike eyebrow (Noghat Sa'eidi, 1969, p.75).

Various kinds of adjective from the perspective of concept and meaning in Dari Persian Language: adjectives can be classified into expressive, Quantifier, demonstrative, interrogative, exclamatory and indefinite in this regard:

- 1) Demonstrative adjective includes the two pronouns "this" and "that" and when these two are used with a noun or point to a noun, they are recounted as adjective. The pronoun "this" is used to point to a close thing and the pronoun "that" is used to point to a distant thing such as in this flower is more beautiful than that flower (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.163).
- 2) Quantifier adjective: it is an adjective showing the number of the noun with the latter being described as the quantified noun in Persian language such as ten days and three thousand people. This adjective is divided into four types: cardinal, ordinal, fractional and distributive; like in one pen, fourth year, two third and one per thousand (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.166).
- 3) Interrogative adjective: words like how, in what way, in what manner, what, how many and how much that are used before a noun in interrogative sentences and answered by an adjective followed by a noun are called interrogative adjectives like what kind of a book is Golestan? A Good book; which night? A dark night (Majid, 2015, p.44).
- 4) Exclamatory adjective: it is an adjective that is accompanied by a noun to show the speaker's wonder; it is made by such words as what, how and which and these words precede the noun like what a house! What a book and what a friend! (Eshraghi, 2015, p.97).
- 5) Indefinite adjective: it is an adjective that precedes a noun and gives an indefinite quality or number of the noun. The most well-known indefinite descriptions are every, all, none, several and so forth such as in the following sentence: "I knew nobody would resolve it" (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.170).
- 6) Expressive adjective: it is an adjective that is used after a noun and forms an adjectival phrase describing the quality of the noun such as color, height, shape and other properties thereof (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.138). If a noun ends in a consonant the addition sign would be a sound /e/ like a good man [Mard-e-Khoob in persian] or powerful hand [dast-e-tavana], big pen [qalam-e-bozorg] and if the noun's ending letter is a vowel, addition would sound /ye/ like in good weather [hawa-ye-khoob], loyal acquaintance [Ashena-ye-bavafa], sour plume [alu-ye-torsh]. When the expressive adjective precedes the noun, the addition sign would be omitted and the adjectival phrase takes a combined form like Khoob Adam [good man] and khosh sokhan [pleasant talker] (Yamin, 2011, p.80).

Types of expressive adjectives in Dari: expressive adjective is of five types: simple, subjective, objective, relational, and qualitative (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.139).

- 1) Simple adjective: it is an adjective that only shows the quality and characteristic of the noun like good book, kind father and dark room (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.139).
- 2) Subjective adjective: it is the adjective that identifies the doer of an action and it is used with such suffixes as -andeh, -a, -an, -ar, -gār and -gar such as in words Shenavandeh (listener), Gooya (expressive), Ravan (fluid), Kharidar (buyer), Khastegār (fiancé) and Ahangar (ironsmith) (Yamin, 2011, p.88).
- 3) Objective adjective: it is the adjective that identifies the object and it is made in Dari from the past root plus the suffix -h for showing a state like Shekasteh [broken], Khordeh [eaten], Bordeh [taken] and Koshteh [killed]. This adjective follows the noun like in Del Shekasteh [broken heart], Nan-e-Sukhteh [burnt bread], Gol Shegofteh [blossomed flower] and such a compound use of adjective is also expressed in an irregular manner like Parideh Rang [pale] and Gerefteh Khater [saddened mind]; it is

also sometimes made of combining other words with the present root of the verb like in Nim Sooz [half-burnt], Dast Parvar [manually fostered] and Dast Chin [hand-picked] (Yamin, 2011, p.88-89).

- 4) **Relational adjective:** it is an adjective that is attributed to a person, an animal, a place and/or a thing through making use of such widely used suffixes as -y, -yi, -h, -yin, -yineh, -aneh, -gi and -ganeh like in words Herati [a person from Herat], Talayi [golden], khanegi [home-made] and yeksaleh [annual] (Yamin, 2011, pp.87-88).
- 5) **Qualitative adjective:** it is an adjective that shows quality and competency through making use of such a sign as /y/ that is added to the end of the Persian infinitive, as well such as in Didani [spectacular], khandani [worthy of reading] and amadani [that which will come] (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.157).

Adjective in Pashto: adjective is a word in Pashto that precedes the noun and it does not need any grammatical characteristics and makes a descriptive combination such as She Halak Bedarnakeh Jenni (Mahboub, 2017, p.88). In Pashto, adjective is divided into expressive and declarative (Zayyar, 2005, p.100) and the present study only deals with the expressive type of the adjective and the declarative adjective is not discussed herein for it is a grammatical topic. It was also mentioned in the introduction that the adjective is compared between Dari and Pashto in inflectional terms.

Kinds of adjective in Pashto: expressive adjective is divided in Pashto into the following categories:

- 1) **Primary adjective:** it is the adjective that shows the inherent goodness and badness of a noun like She Seri and Bad Seri Roq Seri (Rashtin, 2004, p.41).
- 2) **Attributive adjective:** it is the adjective that ascribes a noun to another like Candehari [from Kandahar], Pektiaval and Yusef Zei (Rashtin, 2004, p.41).
- 3) **Demonstrative adjective:** it refers to a word by means of which reference is made to a noun and it is specific thereto like Deqeh Baq De Anguro di; Deqeh Helkan De Zomrak Verviruneh Di Da Kurti Peh Khropi Kandali Deh meaning this is a garden of grapes, these guys are zimmerk brothers and this shirt is worth several bucks; the demonstrative adjectives in Pashto are used for male and female as well as anime and inanimate nouns in one way (Rashtin, 2004, pp.41-42).
- 4) **Numerical or quantifying adjectives:** it is the word by means of which the number and size of a phenomenon is made clear like Duh Lasuneh and Doy Setargi meaning two hands and their eyes. In case that the number only demonstrates the quantity and the size, it is recounted as an absolute number and, if it refers to the degree and rank, it is described as ranking number and the absolute numbers are used in a similar way for male and female; ordinal number follows the adjective in Pashto like Lasam Kal and Lasmeh Varakh meaning the tenth year and the tenth day (Rashtin, 2004, p.42). The numerical adjective is of two kinds:
 - A) **Definite:** it is the adjective showing the quantity and number of a thing in a supplementary manner like in Sel Kas and Sel Taneh meaning one hundred persons and one hundred bodies
 - B) **Indefinite:** it is the adjective that does not show the number of a thing in a precise manner like Yu Kho Taneh and Hikh Yu Kas meaning a few people and nobody (Bokhari, no date, p.83).
- 5) **Quantitative adjective:** it is the adjective that shows and clarifies the amount of a thing like Dir Shidi and Tul Ghenam meaning too much milk and whole wheat (**Vakil, 1951, p.31**)
- 6) **Interrogative or inquisitive adjective:** it is the adjective used for asking a question and it is followed by the noun like in Kum Halak Poveh Di and Khomereh Ghanam Di Peh Kar Di meaning which guy is wise and how much wheat is needed (Rashtin, 2004, p.42)
- 7) **Verbal adjectives:** these are made of infinitive and the suffixes -y, -venki and -veni are added instead of the infinitive sign and the adjectives made by the suffix -y pertain to past tense like Sel Belali Kha'eiry aw Yu Nabeleli Nah Kha'eiry meaning there are one hundred bills or an unbeliever does not move; the adjectives made by suffixes -venky and -veny pertain to present and future such as in

Khok Chi Kali Kandi Hadeh Teh Kanduki wa'ey meaning who wears a garment and the tailor says come back in a week (Rashtin, 2004, p.43). This adjective is of two types:

- A) **Subjective adjective:** it is the adjective that is constructed based on the verb's unit and indicates the subjective state such as in Ratelunaki, Palunaki, telunaki and Teluni meaning future, forward, everlasting, always
 - B) **Objective adjective:** it is the adjective that is constructed based on the verb's units and indicates object like Vahal Shoy Halak and Korreh Shoy Maqaleh meaning the beating boy and cultivated article (Mahboub, 2017, pp.86-87)
- 8) **Comparative Adjective:** it is the adjective that compares two phenomena by means of instruments of comparison; in Pashto, the instruments of comparison are Dir Khoravala meaning very much and a lot such as in Dakhuli Tar Heqi Kholi Direh Sekli Deh Ya Ahad Tar Ma Dir Zeki Di meaning this head is more beautiful than that one and this one is the most beautiful of them all (Khishaki, 2008, p.58).

Abstract Adjectives in Pashto: it refers to the adjectives that do not feature a material and objective existence and aim at the expressing of the state and property like in Liantob, Dusti and Roqtia meaning madness, friendship, health. In Pashto, there are a lot of well-known signs for making the abstract adjectives like “-Tob, -Tia, -Valey and -Y” all of which are added to the end of the noun and adjective to construct an abstract adjective like Seri=Seri Tub Loy=Loy Valey Roq=Roqtia Verur=Ververi meaning man=a great man=a healthy man=healthy brother=brother. To make the abstract adjectives, there are some other signs that are added to the end of the noun; however, there are few examples for them like Vale, Valey Gloy, Yineh, Sterial Yineh. The abstract adjectives in Pashto are used in verbal, objective and prepositional phrase forms like in De Badan Pakuali De Sehhat Depareh Zarur Di meaning cleansing the body is essential for health (Rashtin, 2004, pp.43-45).

Kinds of Expressive Adjectives in Terms of Degree in Dari Language: in regard of degree, there are three types of adjectives:

- 1) **Absolute or normal adjective:** it is the adjective that expresses the state and quality of the noun in an absolute and general manner without comparing it with the other nouns or showing its degree. The ordinary adjective is used after the noun with a means of addition such as Dast-e-Tavana [powerful hands], Derakht-e-Ziba [beautiful tree], Aluy-e-Torsh [sour tree] and Ashenay-e-Khoob [a good friend] (Yamin, 2011, pp.85-86).
- 2) **Comparative Adjective:** this adjective assesses or compares a noun in regard of a common trait in respect to one or several other nouns and gives it superiority to other nouns. The comparative adjective is usually constructed by adding the suffix –tar to the end of the adjective that follows a noun by means of additional signs like Khubtar [better], Bahushtar [smarter], Bozorgtar [larger] in a sentence like Ahmad is smarter than Mahmoud (Yamin, 2011, p.86).
- 3) **Superlative Adjective:** it assesses a noun in terms of a common trait in respect to all of the other nouns of the same kind and gives it superiority; it is made by adding the suffix –tarin to the end of the adjective along with the use of some means of addition such as in Bozorgtarin [the largest], Khubtarin [the best], Zibatarin [the most beautiful]. Superlative adjective is always preceding the noun and it is not pluralized if the noun is plural like Behtarin Ruzha [the best days] and Javantarin Nevisandegan [the youngest writers] and of the noun is singular, it is used similarly like the Behtarin Ruz [the best day], Deraztarin Shab [the longest night] and Javantarin Nevisandeh [the youngest writer] (Yamin, 2011, p.86).

Kinds of Adjectives in Terms of Degree in Pashto: in Pashto, adjectives do not have a sign for showing the degree and the degree of the adjective is shown in this language by means of certain instruments such as in

Seh, Dirseh, Khoraseh meaning well, very well and good (Khishaki, 2008, p.58) but adjectives are divided in Pashto to three types:

- A) **Absolute:** it is an adjective that shows the property and quality of a noun whether having a high or low degree thereof such as seh sari and bad sari meaning good man and bad man (Bokhari, no date, p.69).
- B) **Comparative adjective:** it is an adjective that compares a noun with other nouns or contrastively assesses two phenomena by means of comparison letters or means and Dir and Khoravela meaning much and much more are the means of comparison in Pashto like Da Kholi Tarheqi Kholi Direh Sokli deh Ya Ahad Tar Ma Dir Zeki Di Ya Da Kol Dehqeh Kol Nah Dir Shayesteh Di meaning this head is smarter than that one or this skirt is more beautiful than that one or this flower is much smaller than that one (Khishaki, 2008, p.58).
- C) **Exaggerative Adjective:** it is an adjective that shows the multiplicity of the noun's properties and qualities like in Haqeh Dir She Seri Di Ya De Heqeh Kol Dir Shayesteh Di meaning he is a very good man or his flowers are too white (Bokhari, no date, p.71).

Position of Adjective in Dari Language: adjectives are divided in two types in terms of position in Dari Language:

- 1) **Antecedent adjectives:** these are the adjectives preceding the noun, including superlative, exclamatory, demonstrative, interrogative, indefinite and quantitative adjectives such as in In Kitab [this book]; Che Ketabi [what a book?] and Deraztarin Shab [the longest night] (Eshraghi, 2015, p.96)
- 2) **Subsequent adjectives:** these are adjectives that follow their noun and all sorts of expressive adjectives fall in this category (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.172).

Position of Adjective in Pashto: in Pashto, adjective comes before the noun like Seh Seri, Bad Sari and Roq Sari meaning good man, bad man and healthy man unless it is an adjective specific to the special epithets and surnames that come after the noun like Ahmad Shah Baba and Zarquneh Ana meaning golden ego (Rashtin, 2004, p.43).

Adjective and Noun's Match in Dari: the adjective and noun are not matched in plural form in Dari and the adjective is always used in singular form like Mardan-e-Bozorg [great men], Dustan-e-Khub [good friends and Ketabhay-e-Ba Arzesh [valuable books]. Of course, it is worth mentioning that the adjective is not pluralized when it comes with its noun but it is pluralized when it is replaced for the noun such as in the sentence Danayan goftehand meaning "the sages have said" (Emad Afshar, 1993, p.60). Adjective does not differ in terms of the noun's gender (male or female) in this language because the nouns and verbs are used similarly for males and females in grammar so there is no grammatical match between adjective and noun in this language (Lazar, 2014, p.106).

The Match between Adjective and Noun in Pashto: the adjective follows the noun in Pashto in terms of a male, a female, singular and plural noun and the adjective and noun match in all of the cases in Pashto (Rarshtin, 2004, p.43). In Pashto, the adjective changes in respect to the noun in gender and number; or, it is used correspondingly with the noun. In this regard, adjective is generally classified into three groups:

- A) The adjectives that do not match with their nouns in terms of male gender but conforming to the noun in terms of female gender

Male		Female	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Sepin Ghalam [white pen]	Sepin Ghalamuneh [white pens]	Tureh Takhteh [swordboard]	Turi Takhti [swordboards]
Khar Ase [brown horse]	Khar Asuneh [brown horses]	Khar Aspeh [gray spot]	Khari Aspi [gray spots]
Bad Halak [bad boy]	Bad Halkan [bad boys]	Badeh Nejli [bad girl]	[bad girls] Badi Nejuni

B) The adjectives that match with their nouns in terms of being singular or plural and male or female

Male		Female	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Sur Ase [the pig]	Sereh Asuneh [the pigs]	Sereh Lamneh [on time]	Seri Lamni [on times]
Awrđ Kamis [long shirt]	Awrđ Komisuneh [long shirts]	Awmeħ Maneħ [the seventh apple]	Awmi Meni [the seventh apples]
Khor Anar [sweet pomegranate]	Khwareħ Anaruneh [sweet pomegranates]	Sheneħ Lemneh [green moment]	Sheni Lemni [green moments]

C) There are some common adjectives that do not match with their nouns in terms of being singular and plural or male and female.

Male		Female	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Sadeħ Halak [simple boy]	Sadeħ Halkan [simple boys]	Sadeħ Nejli [simple girl]	Sadeħ Nejuni [simple girls]
Ashena Halak [familiar boy]	Ashena Halkan [familiar boys]	Ashena Nejli [familiar girl]	Ashena Nejuni [familiar girls]
Piadeħ Halak [walking boy]	Piadeħ Halkan [walking boys]	Piadeħ Nejli [walking girl]	Piadeħ Nejuni [walking girls]

(Khishaki, 2008, pp.59-60)

D) The adjectives' transformation in respect to the state of the noun in Pashto: the adjective in Pashto follows the noun in various states thereof and whatever the change that is made in noun is also made in the adjective.

Subjective state	Objective state	Apostrophic state	Communicative state
Tur Setr Kulioni Karam [I have black eyes]	Daqeh Veruki Halak Chawwaheħ [who is this little guy]	Karaneħ Ververeh Setri Meh Shi [dear brother! Do not get tired]	Peh Lovio Gharv Di Khoday Nazar Di [may God protect you on the mountain]

(Rashtin, 2004, p.43)

Kinds of Adjective in Terms of the Verb's Root in Dari: in this regard, adjective can be divided into two following types:

- 1) **Concrete Adjective:** it is an adjective not derived of the verb's root such as good, big and pleasant
- 2) **Derived adjective:** it is an adjective that is derived of the verb's root like driver, learned and stretched (Ahmadi Givi and Anvari, 2009, p.158).

The Role of Adjective in Dari: adjective is sometimes used in Dari as a noun and it is the time that adjective takes the place of its noun in which case it can be pluralized like "Danayan Goftehand" [the sages have said] (Emad Afshar, 1993, p.60) and it is also sometimes used as an adverb like Khub Karkard [good function] (Yamin, 2011, p.84).

The Role of Adjective in Pashto (Substantivization): in Pashto, adjective is sometimes used as a noun like Zehu'er Sepin Riri Deqdar Verdi or Ze Hu'er Mashran Shah Tir Shevi De Ke meaning "our bread is worthy" or "our leaders have passed away". In these two examples, Sepin Riri and Mashran are adjectives that have been used as noun and the subjective adjectives also have taken the form of nouns; there are many examples of subjective and objective adjectives in Pashto that lose their adjectival role and become noun like "Suvanki, Cheluvanki, Mar Khori Leh Rasi Biriri wa Awubu Khisati Khalvateħ Ham Las Echo [the teacher, the driver, jumps off the ropes and takes the water to the room]; sometimes, adjective is also used as an adverb in this language such as in "Bozakerano Hamke Se Awbeh Kareħ" or "Khoshhal Khan Shah Tur Ken" [the farmers irrigated the farm well or Happy Khan is the black horse] (Rashtin Zivar, 2018, pp.258-260).

Controversy: adjective is amongst the important and essential elements in grammar and the grammatical instructions written for various languages have studied in independently and have mentioned its types and

specifications; in the same way, the Dari and Pashto grammarians, as well, have written their own instructions for these languages and dedicated one part of their books to the adjective and its properties; however, none of the grammatical rules written for these two languages has comparatively examined adjective and there is even no article comparatively studying the adjective between these two languages whereas Dari and Pashto are the formal languages in Afghanistan and the Afghan citizens use them for communication and transaction and need to use each of them in accordance to its rules so as to keep their writings and speaking immune of grammatical and inflectional mistakes.

Although being members of Iranian language and used in a single territory, Dari and Pashto should be investigated in each of their parts in comparison so that it becomes clear which parts they both share and in which parts they differ; particularly, the grammatical elements of these two languages should be comparatively studied which has not been done by anyone so that the citizens can be helped in properly applying their formal languages and stick to the rules of these two languages in their communications so as to have speaking and writing free of any mistakes.

Conclusion

Adjective is amongst the common elements of Pashto and Dari grammars expressing the state and quality of the noun. Adjective has been studied in the inflectional structures of Dari in terms of structure, concept and root verb but it has only been explored in Pashto in terms of concept. Adjective in Dari does not change in respect to state, number and gender but it follows the noun in terms of gender and number and changes in accordance to the number and gender thereof; it can be accordingly divided into three sets that were separately mentioned above. Adjective also matches with the noun in subjective, objective and other states of the noun in Pashto but it is not so in Dari. Many similarities were evidenced in a classification of adjective in these two languages and the relational, numerical, demonstrative, subjective and objective adjectives exist in both of these two languages; however, the signs of these two languages differ in these two languages. As an example, relational adjective is constructed in Pashto by means of such suffixes as -val, -zi and -yi whereas they are made in Dari through such suffixes as -yi, -aneh, -gi and the other suffixes. Also, the objective adjective is constructed in Dari from the past and present roots of the verb while it is made in Pashto from the infinitive. The position of the adjective in Pashto is always before the noun. It can come both before and after the noun in Dari and is added thereto by means of a sign. In Dari, adjective takes certain signs for showing the degree of the adjective while no sign is added thereto in Pashto for showing the degree and the superlative adjective in this language demonstrates the property in a noun whereas it compares a noun in Dari with a group of nouns of the same type in terms of a trait. The comparative adjective in Pashto is used with certain letters like Dir, Lav and others to compare a noun with another whereas this adjective is made in Dari through the use of the suffix -tar.

There are indefinite, exclamatory and interrogative adjectives in Dari but they are missing from Pashto Language; there are also abstract and concrete adjectives in both of the languages but the subjective and objective adjectives are made in Pashto from verbal adjective but they are missing from Dari. The numerical ordinal adjective follows its noun in Pashto whereas it is not so in Dari and adjective can play the role of noun and adverb in both of these languages.

References

1. Ahmadi Givi, H. & Anvari, H. (2009), Persian grammar 2, 5th ed., Tehran, Fatemi.
2. Bokhari, Kh. (no date). De Pashto Sarf wa Nahv, Peshawar, University Back Agency.
3. Emad Afshar, H. (1993). Grammar and Persian language structure, 2nd ed., Tehran, Allameh Tabataba'ei University.
4. Erlato, A. (2004). a prelude to the historical linguistics, tr. Eyn Al-Din Nasr, Kabul, Bahir.

5. Eshraqi, S. A. M. (2015). Persian Dari Grammar (grammar for everyone), Kabul, Sa'eid.
6. Khishaki, M. S. (2008). Pashto Qerpuneh Aw Vipuhneh, 2nd ed., Kabul, Samim Adabi Tole'eh.
7. Lazar, G. (2005). Contemporary Persian Grammar. Tehran: Hermas Publications.
8. Mahboub, M. Sh., (2017). Pashto Je'edud. Jalal Abad, Momand Khaparneduyeh Tulu'eh.
9. Majid, A. (2015). Dari language for the departments of languages other than Dari, Kabul, Sorur-e-Sa'adat International Publication Institute.
10. Noghat Sa'eidi, M. N. (1969). contemporary Dari grammar, Kabul, Humanities Literature and Sciences, Puhani Publication Institute.
11. Rashtin Zivar, Z. (2018). Pashto Grammar, Jalal Abad, Momand Khaparnaduh Tulneh.
12. RAshtin, S. (2004). Jab Sudeneh (Pashto grammar), Peshawar, Al-Azhar Khaparnadviyeh Mo'assessah.
13. Vakil, F. M. (1951). De Pashtu Jebi Land Manzum Grammar, Kandahar, Tolu'e Afghan Publication Institute.
14. Yamin, M. H. (2011). contemporary Persian Dari Grammar, 9th ed., Kabul, Mayvand Publication Foundation.
15. Zayyar, M. A. (2005). Pashto Psuyeh (grammar), 3rd ed., Peshawar, Danesh Khaparneduyeh Tule'eh.