

The Evolution Trend of Comparative and Superlative Adjectives in Persian from Eighth Century up to Now and Its Comparison with Previous Periods

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Abstract This research aims to investigate the evolution of comparative and superlative adjectives in Persian. In Persian literature, adjective is a word, phrase or sentence that follows the noun or its substitutes to describe it or add anything to its concept. When grading adjectives, they are divided into positive, comparative and superlative. The research question is that how the comparative and superlative adjectives have evolved in Persian literature from the eighth century onwards compared to earlier periods. The research findings collected using descriptive method and library studies indicate that comparative adjective with its complement have been considered as *musnad* (attribute or predicate), adverb, object and subject from the eighth century onwards and have been evolved. However, use of superlative adjective has been decreased and it has sometimes been appeared after *musuf* (a noun which is described), namely as *vaabaste pasin* (these are placed after head word) with descriptive function. Superlative adjectives are made with “ist” and “tum/dum” suffixes that are rare in Persian and have been abandoned from the domain of language.

Keywords Evolution of Adjective, Comparative Adjective, Superlative Adjective, Application, Structure

1. Introduction

Adjective literally means describing, praising and stating how someone or something is; it comes with various meanings in dictionaries and encyclopedias as follows: in Dehkhoda Dictionary: *sefat* (adjective). [se fa] (aiyn mas), in Arabic as “sefi” and in Persian as “sefat”; it means how someone is and it is derived from description; expressing something condition, state and sign. In Moin Encyclopedic Dictionary: (se fa) [aiyn. Sefi] 1. (mas mim) stating how someone or something is. 2. To praise 3. (e mas). Expressing state 4. Status, condition, manner. 5. (e.) nature, essence. 6. Mood. 7. A word added to a noun to express its state and condition, plural form: *sefat* (adjectives).

In Amid Dictionary: (noun) [Arabic: sefi, sefaat] [sefat]. (literary) in grammar, a word that expresses the state, condition, quantity or number of nouns, mood. In literary terms, adjective is a word that is preceded or followed by a noun and explains one of its characteristics (state, color, smell, shape, size, etc.) (Abolghasemi, 2010: 64). A noun which is described by an adjective is called *musuf* (Shafiei Kadkani, 2008: 164).

In Persian wording arrangement, an adjective is preceded and also followed by a noun; when *musuf* precedes a noun, it appears with grammatical form of *ezafe*, and *kasra-ezafe* (-e) is added to last letter of *musuf* such as *divar-e boland* (tall wall). Another point is that “Adjective is one of the slippery categories in grammar, because its function is changed by changing structure of a sentence.” (Dehrami, 2015: 29). For example, if an adjective is substituted by *musuf*, or if it takes plural sign, its function will be changed and it will be regarded as a noun. It sometimes appears in adverb form: *mardane kar kon* (work manfully) / *kari mardane kon* (do a manful work). Therefore, it is said that this type of word is not always considered as adjective. In this regard, sometimes, there are disagreements on determining type of word, between adjectives and other categories in Persian dictionaries (Karimi Doustan, 2007: 188). It sometimes leads to emergence of types of adjectives graded as positive, comparative and superlative adjectives.

When defining comparative adjective, it is said that “tar” (er/more) is added to the end of an adjective. It is preference of *musuf* to another one with the same attribute and feature. It is added to the end of adjectives and words with the meaning of an adjective; such as *guyandetar* (more rational), *shetabandetar* (more accelerated), *fazayandetar* (more increased), *mardtar* (more courageous), *bartar* (superior).

Comparative adjectives are applied by the following three ways: 1. By the help of “az” (from): *xerad az mal sudmandtar*

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ast (wisdom is more profitable than property). 2. By the help of “ke” (from): *danesh behtar ke mal* (knowledge is better than property); *sirat pasandidetar ke sourat* (morality is more admirable than appearance). 3. By the help of “ezafe” (-e): *tavanatar-e mardom kasi hast ke danayi ou fozuntar bashad* (the more powerful person is one who is more knowledgeable) (Shamisa, 2007: 109). Superlative adjective is achieved by adding “in” (est/most) to end of comparative adjective in Persian; for example, *bozorgtarin shoaraye Iran*, *Ferdowsi ast* (Ferdowsi is one of the greatest poets in Iran).

Sometimes, in order to create superlative adjectives, “in” (est/most) is added to the end of words such as *meh* (greater), *beh* (better), and *keh* (smaller) which are comparative adjectives: *mehin* (greatest), *behin* (best), *kehin* (smallest). When “in” is added to the end of comparative adjectives, they will be changed to superlative ones such as *kamtarin* (least), *fazeltarin* (the most knowledgeable). In this case, if superlative adjective is added to the word after it, it should be used in plural form; for example, *bozorgtarin-e mardan va fazeltarin-e rejal* *emruz oust* (he is one of the contemporary greatest and more knowledgeable men), without *ezafe*, it should be applied singular: *tavanatarin mard* (more powerful man), *binatarin shagerd* (the cleverest student) (Anvari & Givi, 2010: 138). Study of comparative and superlative adjectives in Persian poem and prose indicates that in addition to the common perspective about grammatical categories, the frequency of using these two types of adjectives differs based on political, social and cultural conditions and due to artistic and aesthetic point of view, which is discussed in this research.

2. Review of Related Literature

Less research have been conducted on what an adjective is and how it is used in Persian language. For example, Persian grammar books can be mentioned which often have a short and concise chapter on this topic. Among the research conducted, “Persian Historical Grammar” by Parviz Khanlari (1998), “Persian Grammar 2” by Hasan Anvari & Ahmad Givi (2003), “Persian Grammar” by Taghi Vahidian Kamyar (2007), “Persian Historical Grammar” by Mohsen Abolghasemi (2010), and “Modern Detailed Grammar” by Khosrow Farshidvard (2009) are the most important sources which have dealt with adjective and its types. Among the comparative research conducted on adjectives, some articles can be considered significant as follows: “New Analysis on Adjectives’ Building in Persian Language According to 1. (compound noun + adjective) 2. Ta tanith (feminine sign)” (Majd, 2012), “Comparing Adjective in Persian and Arabic Languages” (Najarian, 2013), and “Artistic Functions of Adjective in Creating Literary Language, Illustration and the Quality of Emotion and Thought in Shamloo Poems” (Dehrami, 2015). In other studies, adjective has been investigated with more detailed consideration.

3. Evolution Trend of Comparative Adjective in Persian

1. Application of comparative adjective “به” instead of “better”-in this period as the earlier ones, using “” instead of “better” has high frequency. This is typically relates to literary and rhetorical types of writing.

To fall in blood by the clutches of shrew	Is better than drinking the blood of heart
It is better that this flower is not grown from our garden	It is better its miseries are washed from the hands of people
Though Zayande Roud is the water of life	our Shiraz is better than Isfahan
Thanks I was provided the opportunity to watch	Thanks and it is better than continuance attention
For your love if I lose all my position and property	Don’t criticize as it is better than one hundred position and property
To clean from the presence of heart	Is better than whom speaks unworthy
Now it is better for me find the way	To approach god in proud manner
There is no protection from the shadow of wisdom.	
Almighty God be your assistant	Who can be helper except God
Don’t expect repentance from lovers	Love and repentance are don’t go together
I could bring evidence from the circle of	Thant your majesty is better than paradise gardens
As you and we are kinder of each other	It is better not to take apart our curtains

2. Application of complement of comparative adjective in this period is more significant than the previous periods, though in the previous its frequency was high in Persian prose and poems.

Where there is not familiarity	There is nothing better than wisdom
Greatness of mendacity is better than a greatness of Jam	Cabin of peasant better than the palace of the king
Wine drinker who has not duplicity	Better than a man who has duplicity
Hope is blessing and fear is unpleasant	Altogether hope is better than fear
No one is more agile than you in world	There is no one more beautiful than you in world
Madder than mad is me	Prettier than Leili is you
Your state in all through this year	Is better than the previous years
In the whole world there is not better speaker than me	It became evident for me that I am king of speaking domain
your square of isolation wall	Is better than four cushions around the king
When riding, more agile and more beautiful	No painter of imagination could picture that image

3. Sometimes complement of comparative adjective is removed in symmetric which is called non-mentioned complement. This application is seen in both normal and rhetoric writings.

Fore example: By studding more, modern technology can be achieved. In fact: By studying more than before (before: complement of comparative adjective).

Examples of related works

The pious does not fear to look at the beautiful person	And this look is better to be cast on pious
It is better to be trampled like shadow	The head that does not get its warmth from the Sun
Your good face is a base for being beloved	Ambition is better to have clothing
Your eyes are more beautiful for me at each moment	Like the flower that is always fresh in water

*Examples of earlier periods

The unbelievers there were more evil and powerful (Beyhaghi, p.114)

Because Ayeshe ... heard the words of the Prophet, became more nostalgic (Tabari, p. 1142)

The analogy is more deserving closer to wisdom (Sobhani, p.43)

At the end of forty days, mosquito became bigger (Anbia, p.58)

Brightness seems more beautiful than ever (Kalile)

My heart is hurt, take a burden	Look more closer to what you have thrown
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4. In the period under study, sometimes complement of comparative adjectives takes "to" instead of "from". This transformation takes place when comparative adjective represents predicate role.

*Examples of work under study

Reed in finger is better than pen in finger	Band in your hand is better than stick in hand
Cash killing is better than breath in credit	That water of life makes the life of speech longer

*Examples of earlier periods

With you, soil is better than sky	In heaven there is no star brighter than you
It is better the dog of your city	Than to experiment a foreign place
Life is enough for me, where is to die	Death is better than speration

5. Sometimes comparative adjective comes with "the more". This application is not frequent as the earlier periods. This usage mostly is found in Persian prose and is of low frequency in poetry.

*Examples of the works under study

The more pain, the better	The more our heart hurt, the better
Wine effects you as does soul with me	Not that the more stronger the soul, the body is more robust
The less want in heart, more happier the soul	If a hear is without wish, there is no sadness
Of tear of eye and yellowness of face, for her the gold	The more I give, the more she will let me kiss her

*Examples of previous periods

With the more joyfulness he made a cry (Kalileh va Demneh)

And their dominance over the property and the people of the country, it was decided to destroy it the more (Kalile va Demneh)

Because mice did testifying ... the ruler ordered the wildlife and animals gather for greater retribution and murder as harder (Marzbannameh)

After contemplation in a complete manner I will express the more softer and humble of words and the more comprehensive sayings (Kalile and Demneh)

Give the more innocence as possible (Monajat nameh)

And the more disturbance occurred in religion (Asrar Tohid)

His bad temper that takes me from me	That bad temper is better than any other goodness
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6. Sometimes comparative adjective along with complement itself takes the form of explanatory noun clause. Application of this method was more frequent than the previous periods. Example:

Mother who is better than ego, found out this from my face an said. (is better than ego: is noun clause).

*An example of the work under study

In the night of separation that is better than resurrection	The people of my eyes are drowned in the blood of heart
The mother of thanks is pregnant with good wanting	There is no thank that complaint is not better than that
This story that is sweeter than sugar	Contains some points of sayings
Your persecution that is better than my faithfulness	All is favor because it is for my place

*Example of previous periods

I left to this side and made a Gheble	An activity that is better than certainly
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7. Sometimes comparative adjective along with its complement, creates some combinations that have a metaphoric application; fore example: More catholic than the pope, more stringent than the beggar, more scary than the death, finer than flower, longer than the day of doom, longer than hand...

Why oh you worthless wheel of time without mother and father	From more catholic than pope and fatherless you seek
Self became stringent and more stringent due to oldness	From the old clothes of greed the beggar becomes fresher
Longer will be from the narrower thread of his pain	In this layout like the middle of the one who is observer
And passed the thorns as narrow as the straight path	However so longer than the passed day
My luck has deterred from king's anger	I have been drowned in grief
If ignorance listens to my cries	I will make finer than flower the curtain of nightingale

8. Sometimes complement of comparative adjective takes "از" instead of "کـ". Its frequency both in earlier periods and the period under study was high.

Hope is blessing and fear is bad	Anyway hope is better than fear
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To deter a guest is much more better than to welcome a bad guest:

If you don't spread principles of God	You would deserve a hat of beggar rather than crown of king
If from sugar I can't have but name	It is more better than poison in mouth
My dear why promise and take too much to act	Not heard that to be in catastrophe is better than to think of catastrophe

*Examples of previous periods

To eat your own body meat is better than to drink wine of others (Maghamat-e-hamidi)

To be captured in prison for thirty years	Is better than to have a company of a fool
To die in the field of war	is better than to flee in fear
To be in peace is better than having treasure	Empty treasury is better than suffering of people

Very little recognition and appreciation is better than lots of non-recognition and non-appreciation.

To be porous like a spatula from bullets	Is better than to have company of a fool for a moment
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9. Sometimes complement of comparative adjective precedes comparative adjective. This precedence and latency in normal writings is found frequently.

He is more interested in gaining knowledge. (Gaining knowledge: complement of comparative adjective)

*Example of the work under study

What you see is not better than your beloved	What you lose is not better than love
Who did wrong, the bad-minded heaven	Brought him the best outcomes
I was with wisdom and it was so nice	Love came and brought the better

I am the most beautiful of all/ yes the most beautiful of all on the soil/ and the most beautiful of all (Nima yushij)
*Example of previous periods

It will open the door of flower garden	His face red like a red flower, smelling better than wet flower
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And beauty of spirit and greatness of a man's work is not as much beautiful a clothes as his forgiving and is not as clear as his ignoring others bad behavior (Kalileh)

More beautiful than the white copy of paradise and more elegant than everything in eye (Marban)

And no one uttered recommendation better than him (Tazkeratolia)

Wisdom will not find a more agile a friend than you	Imagination will not see in dream more beautiful than you
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I didn't see a man more beautiful than you	Oh my God what a blessing this is
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10. Comparative adjective along with it's a complement takes roles of predicate, adverb, object, subject. This feature can be widely found in both periods under study and the earlier periods. Example:

His talent is more than me. (than me: predicate)./ He has more talented than me (than me: adverb).

*Example of the works under study

Predicate:

Luster of my life is not more the than the first morning	The end of me and my life is in happiness
Adverb: the leaf of tolerance that I had before	Is gone after you were broken
Subject: if a festival is hold on this good news	No festival will be better and suitable than this
Predicate: that queen who is not good with people	Man-eating wolf is better than him
Predicate: brotherhood injustice is done for a peer	His meaning is better than his brotherhood
Predicate: poorness is better than kingdom	Corruptness is better than chastity
Subject: you can't pass by his sayings	and no love is better than his manner of love
Adverb: though we said your name a lot	But nothing was better than your name even though it was repetitive
Predicate: This story that is sweeter than sugar	Contains several points of saying
Predicate: he said talk little about banquet with ants	That ants favor contentment more than banquet
Object: whole my existence be sacrificed to her garden-like look	There is no garden of flowers better than this blossom

*Examples of previous periods

Adverb: before me and you there was a day and night	Revolving heaven is has been always busy
Predicate: your festival be happy and all your day be like a festival	Your Norouz be happier than your festival
Predicate: with your sour words like poison	My pleasure will be sweeter than sugar

Adverb: no one saw and will see better than its face	An angel in Shoushtar
Proclaimed: Oh better tan Yousef, be even better	Beware of bad eyes and don't go out of home
Proclaimed: Oh you better than Leyli, there is fear that like Majnoon	Your love make me wander in mountains and desert
Subject: covered her face in a way that	That no one will ever appear like yhat

11. In the period under study, comparative adjective sometimes takes the position of core and sometimes the position dependant. Example: This class, is more populated (More populated: core and predicate).

I chose the more populated. (the more populated: subsequent dependant)

*Examples of the works under study

Core: your today be happier than yesterday	Your year be better than the last year
Dependant: oh unbeliever who seek belief through duplicity	I see a home better than inexistence
Whatever clothes of mine you see good wear it	Better clothes if is in market go and buy
Dependant: go, this doesn't suit us	Bring if you have a better commodity

• Previous examples

Dependant: I made his heart robust and big measures were taken (Beyhaghi, p. 148)

Dependant: perhaps the older sons had that attitudes that Saleh had shown. (Tabari, p.1196)

Dependant: the older son embarked trade (Kalile, p.60)

Dependant: each one with a beauty more than anything (Marzbannameh)

Core:

Core: today the face of beloved is better than yesterday	My this year is worse that the last year
Core: they are happier and better than the spring cedar	They are more shameless and funnier than autumn wind

12. Complement of comparative adjective is sometimes seen as dependant and sometimes as dependant of dependant. Example:

I had no one better Ali and will not do (Ali: Dependent: object dependent).

I didn't have a better companion than Ali and will not do (Ali: dependant of dependant=complement of comparative adjective)

*Example of the works under study

I saw no defect worse than bragging on greatness

A shame that is not thirsty of herpes simplex

Dependant of dependant: the points more beautiful than face like flower and finer than the complaints of separate lover (Kashkul)

Dependant: and the punishment of almighty God is harder and the one caught in it is most miserable of all (Baharestan)

Dependant: the black point of soil, Saeb if you are mystic

Becomes more pleasant than the heart seed, don be sad

Dependant of dependant: It was something bigger than disaster and more severe than catastrophe (Kashkul)

Dependant of dependent: no blasphemy is worse than egocentricity

In the world, having religion is the manner and custom of foreigners

*Examples of previous periods

Dependant: Said: I didn't see anything harder than sincerity in privacy (Tazkere)

Dependant: and forgiveness in power is more beautiful than revenge. (Jvameolhekatat)

Dependant: what blessing is higher than the one God bestowed to me. (Javameolhekatat)

Dependant: several days later that the wind of flower arises

My separation from the beloved will kill me worse than Hezar-dastan

13. Sometimes comparative adjective takes adverb. This adverb can have position of dependant or position of dependent of dependant.

Is so much better than brides

A man who is his oldness and youth

I sat in his path I didn't have way to his door

I found myself a bit better than myself

Ridicule of madman and with the face of demon

And is much more better than the face of wall

Demand of daily bread from being stringent

Is better than to be conferred by obligation of boss

That everybody who has good face in the world

His temper is much more better than his face

To suffer from a foreigner in travel

Is better than the suffering from people of home

To be a silent foolish is better than Coldness has been his portion in eternity

A wise who is captured in anger

Me from your specifics and special people of your circle

Dirge is much better than song

His cordon is much more today

The goal is reached and this will be much better

My heart was so caught in fire that

His goodness much more than last year

If an action is done by heart

The disaster of your love became better than rescue

I fell in love with my beloved and she was much more better than heart

Is better than a knowledge without action

I gave my life to the beloved and the beloved was much better than life

I gave my life to the beloved and the beloved was much better than life

14. Comparative adjective as the previous periods sometimes with comes with "کسره" (along with plural noun or plural terms) which is in the sense of superlative adjective. This application in this period is much weaker than previous periods. Example: The cleverest of all angels.

*Example of the works under study

Her face was was the prettiest of all women an the softest of all tempers (Sheykh bahayi)

*Examples of the previous periods

That head of merchants went to Abd-al-rahman and told this story (Tarikh-e- sistan)

Among the best companions was Abu hamed marvazi. (Kashfe-al-mahjoob)

The kindest of servitors is is whom that gives to much advice. (Kalileh)

The most hurries king is whom he is ignorant of consequences (Kalile)

That was killing of Ardavan the great of all kings (Majmal)

From eternity without begging, devil who was senior of obsoletes, was for many years in action (Khaje abdollah).

The best of thing is that has good ending (Kalileh)

The wise of all knowing

The wise of those without languages

The best of doctors is whom is careful of the other world when curing others (Kalile)

15. In the previous periods, complement of comparative adjective sometimes was mentioned instead of "from" and "that" after "because". This application is almost out of date now.

*Example of the previous periods

If thorn goes in to my feet on the way to India

It is better than if in the way to Khazar flower is put in to my hand

A bare foot that is clean is

Better than a foot with a torn shoe

I have never seen a person so skilled in speaking like Yahya-moad-razi (Tabaghat)

If he is eaten by a lion a wolf is better than to be killed in front of me (Balami)

16. Sometimes comparative adjective in converted which in this form sometimes "یای نکره" is added to complement rather than adjective. This has little application in the period under study.

*Example:

To see which type of food to bring to you that is much cleaner. (Tabari, p.922)

He appealed by the best words and finest talks (Jame, p.17)

There was not a shooter better than him (Balami, p.348)

After nature and self they constructed a person with the highest moderation and finest temper and fullest form (Sajestani)

The smallest work from him will appear the biggest (Marzbannameh)

With the weakest wind its branch would break (Marzbanname)

That is the greatest and most required knowledge (Jame, p. 81)

He approached the girl and she answered him in the best manner (Javame-al-hekayat)

*Sometimes this is mentioned without "یای نکره". Example:

Then the junior son told like this

Now you are the possessor of crown in the world

He gives delicious edibles to a being smaller than fly

Puts worthy gem inside a smallest worm

17. Sometimes comparative adjective precedes before noun and without "کسره" which has the sense of superlative adjective.

This application in the period under study is almost outdated.

*Example:

He is very stringent (Beyhaghi)

Then to give knowledge to fools is the highest fair (Jameh)

At that day the seniors of paradise will have the best position and the best rest place (Tabari, P.1140)

You are the dearest for me (Ghabousname, p.4)

Look at Joday that is the best person

A caring look from a king for beggar suffices

*Evolution trend of superlative adjectives in Persian

1. Superlative adjective in middle times was constructed with a suffix of "ist" and "tum/dum" which except for seldom cases has not entered in Persian and is outdated.

Example:

The great king wrote his title

The king of the work Bahram the worshiper

Don astray from the right path

That you will lead yourself to fire with each step

Now what should we do now

To clean the house with blow of breath

If it takes just a little every day

It finally will come to end

Will make heads curved until the fifth or sixth day

And then will com finally

The king first read the letter

That king of Kasra the worshiper of God

2. Suffix «-شست» is of the suffixes superlative adjectives in the period of Ashkani Pahlavi Targhani that today is seen in the word "بهشت". This word has a noun role and never is used as an adjective.
3. Sometimes superlative adjective is constructed by addition of the suffix «-ین» to end of words «مه، به، که».

This construction was studied at the first period as well as the previous periods but in recent it has little application.

***Examples of the works under study**

Those greatest worshipers who are liberated and free	Will rear apart the traps and will save the lives
I have seen many great men	Have served juniors and seniors
The senior king that have be appointed from God	Who has given grace to the race of Aria
See the circumstances of God's court	Who in every situation has greatness
From the opportunity of possessing power	Has been like a tree with all blessings
The book of poems is your memorial	And there is nothing better in the world
You know the house senior and junior	The three are for your life look carefully
The junior didn't hear beside senior son	Senior again went to the king of crown

*sometimes these words are seen like "Kahin, Mahin and Behin".

Example:

Don't you know that Namroud was great God, for him was not another God (Ghesas)

You should write this letter and hand it out to the great son (Ghesas)

- Sometimes superlative adjective appears after noun that is in the form of subsequent dependant. Example:
The supreme God.

***Example of the works under study**

The story took on mortality archivist of fire	This time the outcry we come bad
Hence the reluctance of chiefs turned away	I mentioned beings Dear fathers
Although the victory is not but a manifestation	in front light in you victorious
Although a minority of the world's human	Not because the intelligence is and world, minority
The first most important old child	You were king of the ethnic minority
To from all by happiness and sadness	Punish minority finger rings

***Example of previous periods**

Wherever you see a angel and a demon... Does the name God gave him rout

All best thanks are to God (Ghesas, P.203)

The most obvious reason that our richness is our device (Kashf-al-mahjoub) enemy is the greatest advising minister (Samak, P.301)

The name of the greatest almighty God is inside this Verse (Tabri, P.11)

Shamun the greatest brother told in Hebrew (Anbia, p.90)

And also he has said: the best effort is to come out of self (Tabaghat-Al-sufie)

He sent his old son, Abutaher, to Nesa for a reason (Asrar Tohid)

In this period, superlative adjective like the previous periods sometimes come before singular noun and without "کسره".

***Example of the works under study**

You are the complete example of creation	It is you with no question of why and how
In the sky of knowledge, action is the beswt feather	In the country of existence, art is the best richness
High palace of knowledge and public palace	Is the best construct in the mean soil of the world
I didn't hear and see from mosque	The lowest place is the highest position

***Example of the previous periods**

The noblest humbleness is the one that don't see yourself higher than others (Tazkere, P.214)

The most learned of actions of servants is keeping their time (Ghashiryeh)

The simplest death is like a straw hanging from wool (Kimiyyaye Sadat)

Arrogant person will not die unless God lets him go smite (Tazkore)

No king will ever give message to the meanest servant (Siyasat)

- Sometimes superlative adjective are added before plural noun.

***Example of the works under study**

Said: oh the Arab, who are the best people? God messenger (Baharestan)

Although you do not have any means to him	Seeing you is the best of my means
If you want personal privacy and presence	The best place is inexistence
Though seeing is the best pleasure	Not seeing others is more pleasant
If you wealth, give it in exchange of flower and wine	That giving wealth in exchange of wealth is is best art
Look at me with bad view as I see in myself	When look carefully, the worst of people
Oh king gone is the time of riot and chaos	Today, the most enjoyable time of us

***Example of previous periods**

It's best to taste the sweet scented stream of the water. (Hedayeh)

Peacock is the most greedy birds (Anbia, P.75)

The worst of scholars is that SIT WITH the Sultan. (Siyasatnameh, P.75)

Religion is the most merciful of your brothers. (Kashe-al-mahjoub, P.89)

The best of fast is the fast of my brother Davoud (Kashf-al-mahjoob)

The best actions are those against ego (Tazkere, P.210)

The best of riches is who thinks of poor people and the best poor people are those who take little of riches.

7. Sometimes superlative adjective is added before plural noun with a "کسره".

*Example of the works under study

The best of people after the best of prophets	Is the son of aunt of prophet and the groom of the best prophets
The best people for God	Are those who do good with everybody
Again of the crime of complaint I am hopeless of forgiveness	I have said blasphemy and I am now the worst of people

Example of previous periods

The wisest of people are those who avoid fight (Kalileh)

The best people are my followers	Blessed are with my followers
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You try to be best of people and then everywhere you want you can be (Tazkere)

And the dearest of people are those who are humble to all. (Tazkere)

All the world was his side-effects	human and inhuman were just some of them
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8. Sometimes superlative adjectives are added before noun or plural noun without "کسره".

Example: The best people are the most famous poets

*Examples of works under study

Of my best demands is that on night like a candle	To put light my heart every night in each mosque
One prays you with the best voice	Another one praises you in the best form
After the disaster of Ghajar, republic festival	Surely today it will be the best of festivals
I have confessed to your existence	have written many poems for you
That the the soil of the passerby the lowest of the settlements	Gave to eyes the effect of kohl
Tell to the association of assembly for mythic	There is not yet the lowest of of the mythic
From the body of the best see the prayer motions	And for ego there is fast the best thing
What news from the mystic of the worship house?	Who is the best person for abbey
Like king of you are minors in my door	For the lowest servants are seniors

9. Superlative adjective in the period under study like the previous periods sometimes take the role of object. An example of Asrar-e-tohid: revelation came from God that he should select the best out of one hundred people.

*Example of the works under study

He assigned me to distort speech from the domain of Turkish to the way of Persian.

*Example of the previous periods

Revelation came tell the best to bring the worst man from Israelites. (Asrare Tohid)

10. Sometimes superlative adjective appears as a predicate.

Example: Not for the one who prays most, but the person who knows himself as the worst (worst: predicate)

*Example of the works under study

As you are superior know your worth	Human was created from the water of greatness
Passed the best of life	It passed like the wind passes
You really are the best and superior	Really you are the mercy of the whole world

11. Sometimes superlative adjective gets the role of addressed.

Example: Oh the best of mine, oh dearest of people

Example:

Oh great magnanimous, oh the most merciful of all (Monajat)

Oh come and sit on the board of fathers ship	To avoid drowning in hurricanes oh superior
What a surprising doubt this is oh superior	That doesn't throw itself in certainty garden
Hit him on face and told oh great	Is this characteristic of praying man
You are seeking rationalities	Now look to see your irrationality

12. Sometimes superlative adjective appears alone or along with core as an alternative.

Zahak the most inauspicious enemy of Iranians, gave two heads of men to the snake every day.

*Example

The directed Imam, the best evidence of Imams	Praised lion of God. The most praised by prophet
Mohannad the best of two worlds	The proud of human and order of religion and world
The majesty of two worlds descendant of Mostafa	The best descendant of all the best prophets
The man worth of all these wheat	Agile and best of people
Every night he pulled latently	One or two kilos out of those jar

This Sheikh always young, oldest and youngest of Persian poets, first educator, which has both greatness of an educator and the kindness of a caretaker (Eslami-nadushan).

13. Sometimes superlative adjective takes subject role.

Example: The best of them, put foot ahead.

*It is worth mentioning that when superlative adjective takes "کسره", will take the main role.

*Example of works under study

The best Piety is hiding piety (Shekh Bahayi).

The best of people is one who when at superiority behaves humbly (Shekh bahayi).

The best is that you sit at home (Baharestan).

*Examples of the previous periods

He has asked him what was the cleanest of businesses. (Kash mahjoob)

It was the most surprising of works of your wisdom (Kalile)

The most understanding of of people is who knows the mysteries of Quran (Tazkereh)

The most patient of people is who can tolerate other people (TTazkere)

The best behaviors is sincerity (Kash mahjoob)

The junior brother told the senior brother beware and not to eat. (Ghasas)

The lowest amount is this (Tazkere)

And told the most patient of people is who could tolerate for rightness (Tazkere)

14. Sometimes superlative adjective appears as complement. Example: I asked the youngest of them.

*Example of the works under study

If Haji Aghasi comes, the wise master

Will make junior companion of senior world

*Example of the previous periods

The God that would educate the best by the lowest (Tazkere).

Said if I tell you of the biggest, you will not have patience so will tell you of the least. (Tazkere)

Your favor happily, from the least song

Can make the Sufi of heavens in to revolving

15. Sometimes superlative adjective appears in the position of dependant of dependant. Example: words of the best people (The best: possessive adjective)

*Example of the works under study

Possessive adjective:

Happy to the Sun of the country of forgiveness The birth of the best othe people

*example of the previous periods

Possessive Adjective

Lion heartedness reaches you, that from your court

The assistance of the lowest dog can turn a lion in to a jackal

Possessive adjective

He has laid the slab of training and realization in front of the best beings. (Marzban nameh)

4. Conclusions

Adjective provides a context for inspiring poet's and writer's imagination. In this regard, two comparative and superlative adjectives classify this imagination by giving auditory and comparative meaning. The study of evolution and application of two comparative and superlative adjectives in Persian language shows that auditory comparative adjectives have been specified to express different senses and descriptions of poets and writers; comparative adjectives in Persian are constructed using "tar" (er /more). Despite the fact that use of Arabic words and phrases in Iraqi style is increased from the first to eighth centuries, auditory comparative adjective has less been used in Persian poem and prose. However, superlative adjectives in Persian by applying "tarin" (most/est) suffix have been less used than those in before the eighth century. This fact indicates that comparative adjective has an evolutionary process compared to superlative adjective, and it has more been accepted by all people in Persian language, especially the contemporary period. Another point is that the position of adjective in Persian poetry after the eighth century which has appeared before and after *musuf* (noun which is described) with various intervals has been more effective on highlighting poetry lines of poets such as Hafez and Saadi and then Iqbal and Parvin. This emphasis on the comparative adjective sometimes changes the syntactic function of the adjective in linguistic perspective.

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