



## Comparison of Word Structure by Suffixes in Russian and Dari languages

Mohammad Omer Sulaiman

Associate Professor, Educational University of Kabul, Afghanistan

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### **Abstract**

The role of morphemes in every language and in the Russian language and the Dari language is very great, because it is with their help that new words and word forms are formed. The morphemic method is a way of forming words using morphemes. Morpheme is a significant part of a word that serves to form a number of words and forms. In Russian and Dari, a morpheme that is involved in the formation of a new word is called word-forming. If a morpheme serves to form the forms of a word, then it is formative. Morphemes occupy a special place in the Dari language and are responsible for word formation in the structure of the Dari language. From the point of view of usage, there are two types of morphemes in the Dari language: free and not free (closed). The alphabet of the Russian language and the Dari language are not the same in terms of form and suffixes for designation. **Purpose:** The purpose of this research work is to compare suffixes and reveal the importance and significance of suffixes in Russian and in Dari language. It helps to better know the structure of words in two languages and spicily helps translators in translation. **Method:** In writing this article, the qualitative and comparative method is used in terms of structure. By these methods in Russian and Dari languages shows, the most important role of suffix to make new words. The suffix shows the speaker's attitude towards what he is reporting; this attitude can be positive, negative, rude, affectionate or mocking. Prefixes also play an important role in the Russian language.

**Keywords:** *Morpheme; Word Formation; Word-Forming Morpheme; Formative Morpheme; Free and Non-Free Morphemes; Suffix and Prefix*

### **Introduction**

A morpheme in the Dari language is a pronunciation unit that has lexical and grammatical meaning, sometimes appears separately, and sometimes not, but is associated with other words and morphemes. A morpheme is an indivisible grammatical unit. and the end of independent words and creates new meanings [ Anzali, Hassan, 1377].

In Russian, affixes are closed morphemes that are located at the beginning and end of words and create new words with new meanings [Butakova, 2012].

In the Dari language, as in the Russian language, affixes are a closed and independent morpheme, which is placed at the beginning or end of a word. Affixes in the Dari language are divided into two parts (prefixes and suffixes), that each section is in turn divided into other sections; such as: - derivational prefixes (derivatives), current prefixes, morphological prefixes. Suffixes and prefixes, as in Russian, occupy a special place in the Dari language and have a word-formation function in the structure of the Dari language. A suffix in Russian is a morpheme that follows the root (дом-ик -domic) house or stem (широт-н-ый-shirotni ) latitudinal and precedes the ending [Tikhonov 2014]. Suffixes in Russian are usually assigned to a specific part of speech. Suffixes of nouns - ик -ic, - ечк uechic, - чик – chick , etc. (крест-ик- cross-ik, мест-ечко - place-echk -попутчик, -о, fellow traveler); adjectives –лив- liv -, - н -n etc. (совест-лив-ый -sovest-liv-yu (conscientious) , длин-н-ый - dlin-n-yu-long); adverbs –о-, -а- [Tikhonova 2014].

In Dari language, as in Russian, nouns and adjectives are formed with the help of which, for example, with the addition (gar-گر) at the end of a noun (kar-(کار), a new noun (kargar – کارگر) worker or with the addition (ba- (با at the end) is obtained words (zeb -زیب (it turns out the adjective (zeba-زیبا) beautiful. In the Dari language, there are singular and plural suffixes, which are added at the end of words and give them a Noahic meaning / گر- singular کارگر (kargar) worker; / آن- plural کارگران (kargaran) workers [ Dehkoda, 1377].

In Russian, suffixes are simple and compound. Simple suffixes act as morphemes, recognized as indecomposable and integral not only from the point of view of meaning and emphasis, but also of internal structure (- и -I -, - тель-telen, - н-н, - ти-te,) etc. Compound suffixes, being whole, are still felt as formations that arose by combining two suffixes. As compound suffixes, we can name the suffixes – тельн - (упойт-ельн-ый- intoxicating), - овник (шип-овник- rose hip), - тельств(о)- telstva (надруга-тельство- abuse) [ Верева, 2016].

In the Russian language and in the Dari language, there are original suffixes inherited from an older source and borrowed suffixes. For example, in the Russian language there are original suffixes (- енств-, - знь. блаж-енств-о, жи-знь); (اش-پرورش) and borrowed suffixes –ер (-ёр) which came from the French language: зайн-ер - designer-er, ди, дубл-ер- double-er); /, / محصلين- from Arabic students.

In Russian and in Dari it has the following four features.

- 1- This is a non-independent element (without meaning).
- 2- It is attached to the end of the word, which is called the root.
- 3- Based on the value of the root, it takes a new value.
- 4- Changes the form or grammatical form of the root [ Zemskaya, 2011 ].

In the Dari language, as in the Russian language, the main role of the suffix is manifested in the fact that the suffix is a word-forming element. Since the Russian language and the Dari language are from different language families and the suffixes are not similar in terms of form, they can form words with the same meaning. For example, with the help of the suffixes / тель- учитель -teacher in Russian and /گار (gar) in Dari آموزگار -teacher a new word is formed that refers to one part of speech.

In Russian, the suffixes that form nouns in the meaning of person, object can be called the following:

- /-анин-ani (-янин- yani) in the meaning of “person”: крестьянин -peasant, христианин, christian;
- / -арь-ar in the meaning of “person” or “object”: токарь -turner, словарь- dictionary;

- /- **ач-ach** in the meaning of “face”: нюхач – sniffer;
- б(а) ба/-об(а) – oba** in the meaning of “objectivity”: борьба- struggle, ворожба- divination;
- /- **ёж-ush** in the meaning of “objectivity”: чертёж- drawing, грабёж-robbery;
- /-**ени(е)-ini** in the meaning of “subject matter” or “specific object”: деление -division, , строение - structure,;
- /-**онок -упак(-ёнок)** in the meaning of “immaturity”: котёнок-kitten, морженок - walrus;
- /-**ент-ınt** in the meaning “ person”: рецензент- reviewer;/ - **ёр-ur** in the meaning of "person": стажёр -trainee, режиссёр - director;
- /- **есс(а)** in the meaning of "person": принцесса- princess, поэтесса- poetess; /- **ец-ic** in the meaning of "person": lodger -жилец, китаец-Chinese, близнец -twin.In the meaning of “object”: венец - crown, ларец-casket; in the meaning of "diminutive –endearment”: Морозец- frosty, братец -brother,
- /-**ец(о)/-иц(е)- есо/-nico** in the meaning of “diminutive - endearment”: письмоцо (picmena)- letter, креслице (krilica)- armchair, деревце (derevtse) - tree, словцо (clovico)- word;
- /-**и(е) – i** in the meaning of “subject matter” or “place”: бессилие- powerlessness, здоровье - health,;
- /-**изм** in the meaning of “objectivity”: реализм - realism, цинизм - cynicism; -**изн(а)** in the meaning of “objectivity”: белизна- whiteness, новизна- novelty;
- /- **ик** in the meaning of “person”: выпускник - graduate, виновник - culprit, противник - opponent, in the meaning of “object”: грузовик - truck; in the meaning of “diminutive - endearment”: домик- little house;
- /- **-ин(а)** in the meaning of “singularity”: горошина -pea, изюмина - raisin,; in the meaning of “objectivity” with the additional meaning of “meat”: говядина - beef, свинина pork; in meaning “objectivity”: вышина, height- впадина - depression; in the meaning of “objectivity” with an additional disapproving assessment: мешанина- jumble, писанина -scribbling; in the meaning of “magnification”: домина - domina;
- /- **-ир- ir** in the meaning of “person”: бригадир -foreman командир - commander;
- ист-ist** in the meaning of “person”: гитарист- guitarist, массажист- masseur;
- их(а)-ikh(a)** in the meaning of “female person (or animal)”: слониха - elephant, купчиха- merchant’s wife;
- /-**иц(а)- ica** in the meaning of “female person (or animal)”: искусница- mistress, тигрица- tigress; in the meaning of “objectivity”: безработица - unemployment, безвкусица, bad taste; in the meaning of “specific object”: мыльница -soap dish, больница - hospital; in the meaning of “diminutive - endearment”: вещица-little thing, кожаца- skin;
- /-**ич** in the meaning of “face”: москвич- Muscovite ,пскович, Pskov; and also in patronymics of male persons: Дмитриевич- Dmitrievich , Алексеевич- Alekseevich;

- /-ишк(о)-ishk(o), -ишк(а)- ishк(o) in the meaning of “diminutive - disdainful”: воришка - thief, сынишка - little son, городишко- little town, домишко- little house;
- /-иш(а)-ish(a), -иш(е)-ish(i) in the meaning of “magnification”: ножища - knives (от нога-from leg), ножище- knife (от нож- from knife); I n the meaning of “place”: городище - fortification, судилище - courthouse, узилище- prison;
- /-к(а)-ka in the meaning of “face”: лакомка -gourmet- dugout, гуляка- reveler,, белоручка, white-handed; in the meaning of “specific object”: землянка, зачётка- record book; in the meaning of “objectivity”: варка- cooking, чистка- cleaning; in the meaning of “female person”: москвичка- Muscovite, иностранка- foreigner; in the meaning of “diminutive”: ручка- pen, колыбелька- cradle; in the meaning of “similarity”: трубка - tube, стрелка- arrow;
- /-н(я) -niya in the meaning of “specific subject”: башня- tower, пекарня- bakery; in the meaning of “objectivity”: возня -fuss - грызня, bickering;
- /-ок (-ек) in the meaning of “person”: игрок- player, стрелок- shooter; in the meaning of “specific object”: клинок -blade, перешеек-isthmus; in the meaning of “objectivity” with the additional meaning of “one-time”: прыжок -jump, бросок- throw; in the meaning of “diminutive - endearment”: язычок -tongue, замочек- clasp; /-онер in the meaning of “face”: милиционер- policeman, революционер- revolutionary;
- / онк(а)-, -оньк(а)-онк(а) in the meaning of “diminutive - endearment”: душонка -little soul, дороженька- dear;-ор-ар in the meaning of “person”: оратор- speaker, ревизор- auditor;/-ост/- is in the meaning of “objectivity”: важность - importance, свежесть- freshness,;
- /-от(а) at(a) in the meaning of “objectivity”: высота- height, красота beauty, пустота, emptiness; /-ств(о)- /-еств(о) estv(o) in the meaning of “objectivity”: вероломство - treachery, лихоимство- extortion, королевство kingdom; in the meaning of “collectivity”: ученичество -apprenticeship, учительство teaching;
- /-тель in the meaning of “person”: преподаватель -teacher, руководитель - leader; in the meaning of “specific object”: двигатель - engine, измеритель meter;
- /-ун - on in the meaning of “face”: хвастун- braggart, болтун- talker; /-чик -chik in the meaning of "face": грузчик- loader, лётчик- pilot; in the meaning of “diminutive”: колокольчик bell, стаканчик- glass;
- /-ш(а)-sh(a) in the meaning of “female person”: докторша -doctor, регентша -regent;
- /-щик-shik in the meaning of “person”: поставщик - supplier, досмотрщик - inspector;
- /-j(o) in the meaning of “collection”: бельё- linen, нытьё - whining;-j(a) in the meaning of “female person”: гостья- guest, singer певунья[Milyutina, Chirkova 2012].

In the Dari language, noun suffixes can be combine just with one of part of speech, but with different parts of speech, for example, adding the suffix / ان- (an) at the end of the past tense form رفت (raft) produces the noun رفتن(raftan) which is denoted by the verb to go. In the Dari language there are the following suffixes, of nouns:

- / ان- (an) رفتن(raftan) to go, خوردن(khordan) to eat;
- / اش- (osh) آموزش(hamozesh) education, پرورش (parvaresh) education; in the meaning of a verbal noun; / ى- روشنى(raushani from روشن-raushan) lordship, سرخى(surhi- from the adjective surkh-

- زنده (zendagi from زنده - ه) - گئی (after the vowel ه) سیاهی (siyai - from سیاہ - siyaa) black; / سرخ (sرخ - zenda) life, تابنده (tabendagi from the word تابنده - tabenda) shine in the meaning of process;
- / اک (ak with noun) مردک (mardak - from مرد - mard) man, خرسک (khersak from خرس - khers) bear, گرم (garmak from گرم - garm) bride, اک (ak with an adjective), گرمک (garmak from گرم - garm) hot, meaning diminutive; / اک (khak) خوراک (horak from خور - khor) food, پوشاک (poshak from پوش - posh) clothing in the meaning of an item; / یت (yat) (with Arabic words - هو - hu Arabic pronoun) هویت (huyat) personality, انسانیت (ensanyat from انسان - insan) humanity, in the meaning of knowledge;
- / آر (ar) گفتار (goftar - from the past tense of the verb گفت - goft) speech, کشتار (koshtar - from the past tense of the verb کشت - kosht) murder; / ش (esh) آموزش (amozesh from the base آموز - amoz) education, گردش (gardesh from the base گرد - gard) travel ;
- / سار (sar) سنگسار (sangsar from سنگ - sang) stoning, a type of punishment in Islam; / مان (man) زایمان (borrowed from the stem زای - zai) birth;
- / یری (vairani) ویرانی (vairani) mediation; / میانی (meyanji) میانجیگری (meyanjigari from the word میانی - meyanji) mediation; / یری (vairani) ویرانی (vairan) destruction; / بازی (bazi) آتش بازی (atash bazi from آتش - atash) solut. [Khanleri, 1382].

In the Dari language there are suffixes that indicate the root of the action. They are such as:

- / آر (ar) پرستار (parastar from the stem پرست - parast) nurse, خریدار (kharidar from the noun خرید - kharid) buyer; / گار (gar) آموزگار (amozgar from the stem آموز - amoz) teacher, خدمتگار (khedmatgar from the noun خدمت - khedmat) servant; / کار (kar) گچکار (gachkar from the noun گچ - gach) Shtukat, ولدنگار (voldengkar from the noun ولدنگ - woldeng) svaroch; / گار (gar) آهنگر (akhengar from the noun akhan) آرایشگر (araeshgar from the noun آرایش - araesh) hairdresser; / باز (baz) شطرنج باز (shatranj baz from the noun شطرنج - shatranj) chess player, رفیق (rafik base from the noun رفیق - rafik) a person who has friends; / بان (ban) زندان بان (zندانban from the noun زندان - زندان) prison officer, نگهبان (negahban from the stem نگه - nega) guard, ;
- / نده (neda) فروشنده (froshenda from the noun فروش - frosh) seller, نویسنده (navisenda from the base نویس - navis) writer; / چی (chi) تلفونچی (telefonchi from the noun تلفون - telephone) telephone worker, کنترولچی (cantorlchi from the noun کنترول - kontrol) kontrolr; / ی (ee) دانشگاهی (daneshgahi from the noun دانشگاه - daneshga) university, مکتبی (maktabi from the noun مکتب - maktab) school; / دان (dan) شمعدان (shamadan from the noun شمع - sham) candlestick, گلدان (guldan from the noun گل - gul) vase; / مان (man) ساختمان (sakhteman from the noun ساخت - sakht) building, ریسمان (resman from the base ریس - res) rope ; / ه (kha) دسته (dasta from the noun دست - dast) handle, ژرف (jarfa from the adjective ژرفا - jarfa) deep; / آ (a) ژرفا (jarfa from the adjective ژرف - jarf) deep, پهن (pana from the adjective پهن - pan) wide; / ش (esh) دانش (danesh from the base دان - dan) knowledge, بینش (binesh from the base بین - bin) intuition; / یت (yat) مرکزیت (markazyat from the noun مرکز - markaz) centrality, محدودیت (mahdudiyat from the adjective mahdud) limitation; / بازی (basi) آتشبازی (ata shbazi from the noun آتش - atash) salt; / نا (na) تنگ (tangna from the adjective تنگ - tang) tight, ژرفنا (jarfna from the adjective ژرف - jarf) deep; / لاه (lah) سنگلاخ (sanglah from the noun سنگ - sang) mountain; / بار (bar) جویبار (joybar from the noun جوی - joy) river, رودبار (rodbar from the noun رود - rodu) river; / زار (zar) گندمزار (gandomzar from the noun گندم - gandom) wheat field, کارزار (karzar from the noun کار - kar) dripping ; / سار (sar) چشمه سار (chashmasar from the noun چشمه - chashma) mountain range, کوهسار (kohestan from the noun کوه - koh) mountain, - chashma) spring ; / ستان (estan) کوہستان (kohestan from the noun کوه - koh) mountain, دبیرستان (dabirestan from the noun دبیر - dabir) secondary school ; / دان (dan) کاهدان (qahdan from noun کاه - kah) place for straw, غله دان (galadan from the noun گله - gala) grain farmer ; / گاه (gah) دانشگاه (daneshga from the noun دانش - danesh)

danesh) university, دادگاه (dadgah from the noun داد-dad) court; / کده (kakda) دانشکده (daneshkada from the noun دانش-danesh) faculty, دهکده (dehkada from the noun ده-dekh) village ; / ی- (ee) شهرداری (shahrdari from the noun شهر-shahr) municipality, نخست وزیر (nukhest vaziri from وزیر-nuhst and wazir) prime minister. / انده (anda) نویسنده (navicenda from نویس-navis) writer, خواننده (hovanenda from the stem hovand) reader, گوینده (genda from the stem گو-go) speaker; / دانش (danesh), scientist; / نامور (namvar from the noun نام-nam), famous, دانشور (daneshvar from the noun دانش-danesh), رنجور (ranj) sufferring; / موند (mand) دانشمند (daneshmand from the noun دانش-danesh) knowlage, هنرمند (honarmand from the noun هنر-honar) artist ; / وند (vand) خداوند (khodavand from the noun خدا-hoda) god, پیشوند (pishvand from the stem پیش-pish) prefix, پاسوند (pasvand from the stem پاس-pas) suffix. [ Yamin,1382].

All of these suffixes are word-formative, but there are also formative suffixes with the help of which the plural forms of a noun can be formed in the Russian language (время- time, врем-ен a- times -; звезда -star , созвезда – stars [Zemskaya,2011].

In the Dari language, the formative suffixes of the plural of the noun are / آن (khan) زنان (zanan from the noun زن-zan) women, مردان (mardan from the word مرد-mard) men; / گان (gan) زندگان (zenda gan from the word zenda) alive, نویسندگان (navisenda gan from the word نویسنده-navisenda) writers, دوشیزه (dushizeh) گلها (gulha from the word گل-gul) flowers; / ون (van) روحانیون (ruhanyun from the word روحانی-ruhan) clergymen ; / ین (in) (with Arabic words) محصلین (mukhaselin from the noun محصل-muhasel) students, مامورین (mamorin from the word مامور-mamor) employees; / ات (hat) (with Arabic words) تالیفات (talifat from the word تالیف-tallif) authorship, ادارات (edarat from the word اداره-edara) offices [Keshani, 1371 ].

Suffixes of adjective names exist in two languages, but they are written differently. In Russian they are as follows - :/ ан(ый)-an(y), /-янн(ый) /-yann(y) in the meaning of “signature”: кожаный - leather, деревянный -wood; ат(ый) -at(y) in the meaning of “feature”: полосатый -striped, дощатый plank;/ -енн(ый) -enn(y) in the meaning of “feature”: мгновенный- instant, соломенный- straw; in the meaning of “high degree of quality” in stylistically reduced speech: тяжеленный – heavy ; -еньк(ий) -enk(y), оньк(ий) -onk(y) in the meaning of “affection”: маленький- small, сухонький - dry ;/ -ив(ый) /-iv(y) in the meaning of “signature”: красивый-handsome, лживый- deceitful ;/ -и- /-i in the meaning of “belonging”: лисий- fox, помещичий -landowner ;/ -ин /-in in the meaning “belonging”: мамин- mother’s, папин - father’s ;/ -ин(ый) /-in(y) in the meaning of “belonging”: соколиный- falcon, страусиный- ostrich ;/ -ист(ый) /-ist(y) in the meaning of “containing more than normal”: лесистый- wooded, увесистый- weighty; meaning “similar”: золотистый-golden, шелковистый - silky; /-к(ий) /-k(s) in the meaning of “feature”: гладкий- smooth, звонкий -sonorous; /-лив(ый) -liv(s) in the meaning of “feature”: говорливый - talkative, приветливый-friendly, счастливый-happy; /-л(ый) -l(y) in the meaning of “feature”: беглый - runaway, горелый – burnt ;/ -н(ий) -n(y) in the meaning of “feature”: весенний - spring, зимний- winter ;/ -н(ый) /-ён(ый) in the meaning of “characteristic”: морёный - stained, старинный-ancient, нужный-necessary -ов (-ёв, -ев) /-ov (-ev, -ev) in the meaning of “characteristic”: дедов- grandfathers, царёв- tsarev, токарев - tokarev ;/ оват(ый) /еват(ый) /-ovat(y) /evat(y) in the meaning of “ small degree of quality”: сладковатый-sweetish, подслеповатый-blindish ;/ -ов(ый), /-ев(ый), /-ёв(ый) /-ov(y), /-ev(y), /-yov(y) in the meaning of “feature”: бронзовый- bronze, шёлковый-silk ;/ -ск(ий) /-еск(ий) /-sk(y) /-esk(y) in the meaning of “feature”: рыцарский-knightly, королевский-royal ;/ -ущ(ий), /-ющ(ий) /-ush(y), /-yush(y) in the meaning of “high degree of quality” in stylistically reduced speech: вкусный- delicious, злющий-feisty.

Adjective suffixes in the Dari language as in Russian are varied and they have different forms, for example / مند (mand) is added at the end of the noun هوش (khosh) the adjective هوشمند (khoshmand) is obtained, meaning intelligent and they are as follows / -مند (mand) خردمند (khradmand from the noun خرد-khrad) wise; / -ور (var) دانشور (daneshvar from the noun دانش-danesh) , بهره (bahrvavar from noun بهره-bereh)

bakhra) productive;/ - گار (gar) کارگر (kargar from the noun -kar) worker, ستمگر (setamgar from the noun ستم - setam) oppressor; / ناک (nak) خطرناک (khatarnak from the noun خطر - hatar) dangerous, نامناک (namnak from the noun نام - us) damp;/ - گین (gin) غمگین (gamgin from the noun غم - gam) sad, شرمگین (sharemgin from the noun شرم - charm) shameful;/ - ین (en) سیمین (simin from سیم - sim) slender, چرمین (charmin from noun چرم - charm) leather;/ - ینه (ina) پشمینه (pashmina from پشم - pashm), زربینه (zarina from the noun زر - zar);/ - ی (i) فلزی (felezi from the noun فلز - felez) iron ny, شهری (shakhri from the noun شهر - shakhr) urban;/ - ام (om) بیستم (bistom from the numeral بیست - bist) twentieth, پنجم (panjom from the numeral پنج - panj) fifth;/ - امین (min) چارمین (charomin from the numeral - چار - char) fourth/ آنه (zanana from the noun زن - zan); feminine;/ (ه) after number and limitation - یکشنبه (yakshanba from the noun شنبه - shanba) Sunday, دوساله (dosala from the numeral دوسال - dosal) nale, دوزنه (dozan from the numeral دوزن - dozan) a person with two wives; / کار (kar) گناهکار (gonakh from the noun گناه - gunah) guilty, فراموشکار (framoshkar from the noun فراموش - faramosh) Forgetful;/ اومند (umand) برومند (bromand from the stem بر - boron), تنومن (tanomand from the noun تن - tan) strong [Neghat Saidi,1348]

In the Dari language, the adjective suffixes of the comparative are indicated (tar-تر) and superlative (tarin-ترین). / (تر-تر) بالتر (balatar from the adverb بالا - bala) above, قشنگتر (kashangtar from the adjective قشنگ - kashang); / (ترین-ترین) قشنگترین (kashangtarin from the word قشنگ - kashang) the most beautiful, بزرگترین (buzorgtarin from the word بزرگ - buzorg) the most.

Also, suffixes of adjectives with a comparative meaning / گون (gun) نیلگون (nilgun - from the noun نیل - nil) blue, لعلگون (lalgun from the noun لعل - lal) precious stone. forms of degrees of comparison of adjectives in the Russian language (зелёный -green — зелен-ее -green, разумный -rational — разумнейший - , - rational).

In the Dari language there are suffixes that form adjectives - an adverb from the noun / آ (a) فریبا (frieb from the noun فریب - frieb) deceiving, کوشا (kosh from the stem کوش - kosh) diligent; / سا (sa) پریسا (parisa from پری - bet) fabulous; / آسا (asa) معجزه آسا (modjeza asa from the noun mujeza) miracle;/ سان (san) مرغ سان (morgsan from the noun مرغ - morgue) like a chicken;/ سار (sar) دیوسار (dev sar from the word دیو - dev) like a demon; / - گار (gar) سازگار (sazgar from the noun ساز - saz) compatible;/ وار (var) ماهوار (mahvar from the noun ماه - mah) monthly; / ور (var) شناور (shenavar from the noun شنا - shena) floating;/ ناک (nak) خطرناک (khatarnak from the word خطر - hatar);/ آن (an) خندان (khandan from the stem خند - hand) smiling; / گون (gun) زردگون (zardgun from the adjective زرد - zard) yellowish;/ ین (in) پولادین (poladin from the noun polad) steel, اولین (avalin from the numeral اول - aval) first;/ گین (gin) غمگین (gamgin from the noun غم - gam)sad;/ - آنه (ana) مردانه (mardana from the noun مرد - mard)male; / - آنی (ani) عصبانی (asabani from the noun عصب - asab) evil;/ - وی (you) فرانسوی (faransavs from the basis of French) French [Khanleri,1382].

Suffixes forming verbs exist in Russian and Dari. In Russian they are as follows -/ива- iva (- ыва--ыва)/-ва -va -/а - а, -я -я in the meaning of “action or state” without indicating its “effectiveness - ineffectiveness, one-time - repeated”: выпадать - fall out, подавать - submit, предпочитать- prefer, линять- molt, согласовывать - coordinate, опоясывать gird ;/ -е -е in the meaning of “become something”: синеть- turn blue, полнеть – plump ;/ -и - і- in the meaning of “make in any way”: белить - whiten, солить- salt; /-ну- по - in the meaning of “one-time action”: прыгнуть- jump, взглянуть-take a look; in the meaning of “prolonged or intensifying condition”: мокнуть - to get wet, сохнуть - to dry.

Formative suffixes, verbal forms of participles and gerunds (засыпать fall asleep - засыпа-ющ-ий - засыпа-вш-ий - засыпа-я -), aspect forms of verbs (просмотреть (сов. Вид-perfect view) view - просматр-ива-ть (несов. вид-imperfect specie). View.

In Russian, a word can have more than one suffix, , as in the words изуч-и-л-и -study- (2 suffixes), вним-а-тель-н-о (4 suffixes). In Russian, in words that have an ending, the suffix usually comes before the ending: залег-а-л-а -was lying down, -, тиш-ин-а- silence..The exception is the return

postfix-ся (-сь), -sya (-s), which is located after the ending: address- *обращ-а-л-и-сь* a- contacted, , *представ-и-вш-ий-ся* -introduced himself.

Inflectional suffixes exist in Russian and Dari. Inflectional suffixes in Russian mean that at the end of a verb, adjective or noun they create independent conjugations. These are suffixes that express grammatical aspects such as number, person, mood, tense, etc., that is, they show more inflections and conjugations and their main task is to express the conjugation of verbs and their moods (speaker, listener, absent). inflectional suffixes show tense (present, future and past) and number (singular and plural).

In the Dari language, there are also verb suffixes, which are used to conjugate different verbs. . Firstly, there are six active suffixes in the Dari language ( *ام-am, yam – یم-ی e, ید-ed, اد-ad, اند-and*) for the present tense, for example the verb *رفتن* to go (*میروم*(I go) , *میرویم*(we go), *میروی*(you go), *میروید* (you go), *میروند*(they go), *میروند*(he/she gos).

Secondly, there are five active suffixes (*ام-am, یم-ی em, ید-ed, اند-and*), for the missing singular the root itself is used without a suffix, for example (*رفت-raftam- I went* , *رفتیم-raftem-we went* , *رفتید-rafti- you went*, *رفتید-rafted -you went* , *رفت-raft-he/she went* , *رفتند-rafted -they went*).

Thirdly, five passive suffixes that come after nouns (*ام-am, یم-ی yam, ید-ed, اند-and*) are for the missing singular an independent word is used (*است-ast*) or its formal form (*است-هست-Ast*), for example, *خوبم-khubam -I feel good*, *خوبی-khubi, you are good*, *خوبیم-khubem- we are good* , *خوبید-khubed-you are good*, *خوب است-khubast he is good*, *خوبند-khuband - they are good*.

The fourth is the usual and additional six suffixes (*ام-am, ات-at, اش-ash, امان-aman, اتان-atan, اشان-ashan*) and (*یم-yim, یت-yat, یش-Ish, یمان-yaman, یتان-Yatan, یتان-yatan, یشان-yashan*). If these suffixes go along with the verb, it is an object. *فرستادم*(freestadam) sent, *فرستادمان*(frestademan) sent us, *فرستادتان*(freestadat) sent you, *فرستادتان*(frestadetan) sent you, *فرستادش*(frestadash) sent him, *فرستادشان*(frestadeshan) sent them.

If it goes along with a name, it is an additional suffix. *کتابم*(ketabam) my textbook, *کتابمان*(ketabman) our textbook, *قدوبالایت*(kadobalayay) your tall height, *زندگییم*(zendagiyam) my life.

In the Dari language, inflectional suffixes form a verb and they are as follows:

- / *د*(dal) *خور*(khur – *خورد-hurd*) eat, *کن*(kon- *کند-konad*) do;/ *ت*(te) *بافت*(baf- *بافت-baft*) knit , *شکفت*(shokof- *شکفت-shogoft*) to bloom; *آد*(ad), *فرستاد*(ferest- *فرستاد-ferestad*) to send, *افت*(uft- *افت-uftad*) to fall, *ید*(id) *رس*(ras – *رسید*) to arrive, *دو*(dav- *دوید*-David) run.

Flexive suffixes *آن*(AN and *آند*(And) form transitional and non-transitional verbs *آموخت*(amukht- *آموختان*amuhtandan) to learn, *شکست*(shekast- *شکستند*shekastand) to break.

-suffixes indicating something small - *اک*/(ak) *شاخک*(Shahak from the word *شاخ-shah*) tentacles, *چیزک*(chizak from the word *چیز-cheese*) something; / *گک*(gak) *زیباگک*(zebagak from the word *زیبا- zeba*) handsome, *بچه گک*(bachagak from the word *بچه-bacha*) boy, *کشتی گک*(keshtigak from the word *کشتی*) Ship; / *چچه*(cha) *باغچه*(bagcha from the word *باغ-bag*) garden, *شاخچه*(shahcha from the word *شاخ-shah*) horn, *الوچه*(khalocha from the word *halo*) plum.

Outdated suffixes- / *مان*(man) *ساختمان*(sakhteman from the word *ساخت*) building, *سازمان*(sazman from the word *ساز-saz*) organization ; *وانه*(vana) *پشتوانه*(poshtevana from the word *پشت*) support, *انگشتوانه*(angoshtovana from the word *انگشت*) Ring finger ; numeral and descriptive suffixes -/ *ام*(om) *چهارم*(chaharom from the numeral *چهار*chahar) fourth, *پنجم*(panjom from the numeral *پنج*panj) fifth; / *امین*(umin) *دومین*(duwomin from the numeral *دو*du), second -/ *ی*-i (after a consonant) *کابلی*(Kabuli from the word *کابل*-Kabul) resident of Kabul, *زمینی*(zamini from the word *زمین*-zamin) earthly, *آبی*(Habi from the word *آب*-hab) aquatic; *یی*(ei) *طلایی*(telai from the word *طلا*-tela), golden, *هوایی*(khawai from the



words هفته گی (khanagi from the noun khana) homemade, / هوا- هوا (hava) airy; / غزنی (ghazni - from the noun غزنی-ghazni) resident of Ghazni; / زرين (sarin from the noun زر-zar) golden, شیرین (shirin from the noun شیر-shir) sweet; / دیر (der) old, دیرینه (derina from the adverb دیر-der) old, سبزینه (sabzina from the adjective سبزی-sabz) green, / پشمینه (pashmina from the noun پشم-paşem) woolen; / آنه (ana) دخترانه (dokhtaranf - Dokhtar) girlish, / تماشاچی (tamashachi (from a Turei source) تماشاچی (tamasha) spectator, / شکارچی (shekarchi from the noun شکار-shekar) hunter, smuggler; / ناک (nak) تابناک (tabnak from the adjective body tabenda) Shining; / گمگین (gamgin from the noun غم-gam) sad, / شرمگین (sharemgin from the noun شرم-sharem); / آگین (khagin) زهرآگین (zahagin from the noun زهر-zahr) poisonous, / گهرآگین (goharkhagin from the noun گهر-gohar) expensive.

In the Dari language there are suffixes with the help of which adverbs are formed and they are as follows - / وار (var) عاشق (khashokvar from the noun عاشق-hashok) lover, / برادروار (beradarvar from the noun برادر-bradar) brotherhood, / آنه (khana) دوستانه (derived from the noun دوست-dost) in a friendly manner, / عاقلانه (khakelana from the noun عاقل-hackel) wisely; / یانه (yana) آشنایانه (hashyana from the noun آشنا-hashna) acquaintance, / پارسایانه (parsayana from the noun پارسا-Parsa) pious; / گانه (ghana) بنده گانه (bandagana from the noun بنده-gang) Servant; / اکی (aki) صبحکی (dogs from the noun صبح-sob) in the morning, / شامکی (shamaki from the noun شام-sham) in the evening; / ان (An (Tanvin) - a derivative of the Arabic or Arabic word دایماً (dayman from the adverb دایم-daym) always, / فوراً (faoran from the adverb - فوراً/faori) immediately, / عموماً (smart from the adverb عموم-umum) in general; / آ (Arabic Tanvin in the form A) دایماً (dayma from the adverb دایم-daym) always, / حالا (hala from the adverb حال-khal) right now; / صبح (sapidom from the adverb صبح-sob) in the morning, / صبح (sapid) early in the morning; / غروب (grubga from the word غروب-rude) sunset; / گاه (ga) صبح (sobgahan from the adverb صبح-sob); morning / سان (san - similar, پروانه (parvana san from the noun parvana) like a butterfly, / زره سان (zarasan from the noun zara) like a particle; / آسا (asa-like an adverb and adjective) آسا برق (bark asa from the noun bark) like Lightning, / سیل آسا (selasa from the noun sel) as Flood.

In the Dari language there are similar suffixes that are connected at the end of nouns and have the knowledge of merit and they are as follows: / وار (var) مردوار (mardwar from مرد-mard) in a masculine way, / شاهوار (shahwar from شاه-shah) like karol; / آسا (asa) مردآسا (mardasa from مرد-mard) like a man; / سان (san) دیوسان (devsan from دیو-dev) like a demon; / واره (vara) ماهواره (mahvara from ماه-mah) satellite.

In the Dari language, there are suffixes that simultaneously form an adverb, a noun and an adjective. Suffixes of an adverb of a noun and an adjective - / ده (a) (da) forms nouns - / بوسه (busa) kiss, / خنده (handa) laughter; make up adjectives - / سروده (soruda) written, / پرورده (parvada) educated, / آموخته (hamohta) studied; from a noun it forms another noun - / دسته (dasta from دست-dast) handle, / چشمه (chashma from chasham) spring; from the numeral forms the noun هفته (hafta from haft) week, / پنجه (panja from panj) fork; from the adjective form the nouns سفیده (safeda from safed) building material, / سبزه (sabza from sabz) grass; from an adjective it forms another adjective سرخه (sorkha from sorkh) red, / گرمه (garma from garem) hot; Forms a feminine noun from a masculine noun / لطیف (Latif mr – Latifa ms).

In the Dari language, there are also so-called similar verbal suffixes (پسوند واره های فعلی) which are part of real suffixes, using human abilities to create words. They are as follows - / گرا (gera) from the verb نمودن (noma) from the verb نمودن (noma) nationalist, / ملی گرا (mligar) national, / مادگی (madigra) materialist; / نما (noma) from the verb پرستیدن (parastidan) worship, / گاهنما (gahnoma) chronology / پرست (parast) from the verb پرستیدن (parastidan) worship, / خدایپرست (hodaparast) theist, / میهن پرست (maikhanparast) Patriot; / سنج (sanj) from the verb سنجیدن (sanjidan) thermometer, / سرعت سنج (sorhat sanj) Speedometer; / دار (gift) from the verb داشتن (dashtan) شهردار (shahrdar) mayor, / هتل دار (hotaldar) owner of the hotel; / بر (bor) from the verb بریدن (boridan) تب بر (tabbor) temperature reducer, / صفراب (safrabor) bile flattener; / پذیر (pasir) from the verb پذیرفتن (paziroftan) پذیر (emkanpazir) possible, / اصلاح پذیر (eslah pazir) correctable; / ساز (saz) from the verb ساختن (sakhtan) مبل ساز (mobil saz) carpenter, / کاشی ساز (kashi saz)

ز لرزه خیز, نفت خیز (naftkhez) rich in oil, خاستن (khez) from the verb, خیز/ (kashisaz) tiler;  
 (setara shenasi) ستاره شناسی shenakhtan (shenas-i) /; شناسی-شناس (zelzelahez) earthquake شناس  
 ( danestan) ریاضی دانستن (dan) from the verb, دان (setarashenas) ستاره شناس, (reyzidan) ریاضی دان  
 ( neshastan) نشستن (neshin) /; نشین (fezikdan) فزیکدان, (kargar neshin) کارگر نشین  
 (brakhhan) خواستن (khwa) /; خواه (azadi hwa) آزادی خواه, (hori hwa) جمهوری خواه

## Conclusion

- ❖ In Russian, affixes are closed morphemes that are located at the beginning and end of words and create new words with new meanings.
- ❖ A suffix in Russian is a morpheme that follows the root (дом-ик “dom-ik”) or stem (широт-н-ый “shirotn-y”) and precedes the ending.
- ❖ Suffixes in the Russian language are usually assigned to a specific part of speech, and in the Dari language to different parts of speech.
- ❖ In the Russian language, suffixes are simple and compound, and in the Dari language there are singular and plural suffixes,
- ❖ In the Dari language, as in the Russian language, the main role of the suffix is manifested in the fact that the suffix is a word-forming element.
- ❖ In Russian and Dari, different parts of speech are formed using suffixes.
- ❖ In Russian, one word can have two suffixes, but in Dari there can be one.
- ❖ All of the indicated suffixes in the two languages are derivational, however, there are also formative suffixes, with the help of which in the Russian language as the Dari language the plural forms of a noun can be formed
- ❖ Inflectional suffixes exist in Russian and Dari.
- ❖ Inflectional suffixes in Russian - that at the end of a verb, adjective or noun they create independent conjugations.
- ❖ In the Dari language there are also verb suffixes, with the help of which different verbs are conjugated.
- ❖ In the Dari language there are still so-called similar verb suffixes.

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