

PL ISSN 0015-5675

POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK — ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE
KOMISJA ORIENTALISTYCZNA

FOLIA ORIENTALIA

VOL. XXIII

1985—1986

WROCŁAW · WARSZAWA · KRAKÓW · GDAŃSK · ŁÓDŹ
ZAKŁAD NARODOWY IMIENIA OSSOLIŃSKICH
WYDAWNICTWO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK

ONT COLLABORÉ AU PRÉSENT TOME:

A. Czapkiewicz, Z. J. Kapera, T. Marszewski, S. Mądala, A. Pisowicz,
J. Śliwa — Commission orientaliste, Centre de Cracovie de l'Académie
Polonaise des Sciences, ul. Sławkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków,
Pologne.

*

E. Górka, I. Piątkowska, G. Plusa, J. Pstrusińska, D. Rudnicka-Kas-
sem, E. Siemienieć-Golaś, M. Stachowski — Institute of Oriental
Philology, Jagiellonian University, Al. Mickiewicza 9/11, 31-120 Kra-
ków, Poland.

*

J. Byliński, M.A., ul. Mielczarskiego 41/IIIa, 41-200 Sosnowiec, Poland.
H. Eisenstein, Institut für Orientalistik, Universität Wien, Universitätstr.
7/V, 1010 Wien, Österreich.

J. Hauziński, ul. Podgórna 26 m. 11, 75-355 Koszalin, Poland.

T. D. Proffitt, III, 15631 Gaymond Dr., La Mirada, CA 90638, U.S.A.

E. Lipiński, Department Orientalistik, K.U.Leuven, Blijde Inkomstraat
21, B-3000 Leuven, België.

Thaddaeo Lewicki

historiae gentium Arabicarum investigatori doctissimo
„Folium Orientalium” conditori ac olim redactori,
dignitate doctoris honoris causa ornato gratulantur
amici, collegae, discipuli



TADEUSZ LEWICKI

POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK—ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE
KOMISJA ORIENTALISTYCZNA

FOLIA ORIENTALIA

VOL. XXIII

1985-1986

WROCLAW • WARSZAWA • KRAKÓW • GDAŃSK • ŁÓDŹ
ZAKŁAD NARODOWY IMIENIA OSSOLIŃSKICH
WYDAWNICTWO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK
1986

FOLIA ORIENTALIA

Revue des Études Orientales publiées par la
Commission Orientaliste—Centre de Cracovie
de l'Akademie Polonaise des Sciences

CONSEIL DE RÉDACTION

President: Tadeusz Lewicki

MEMBRES:

Tomasz Marszewski, Tadeusz Pobożniak, Jan Safarewicz,
Stanisław Stachowski, Włodzimierz Zajackowski

RÉDACTEUR:

Tadeusz Lewicki

SÉCRÉTAIRE:

Zdzisław J. Kapera

PARAIT UNE FOIS PAR AN

Prière d'adresser toute correspondance et d'envoyer les ouvrages pour compte
rendus à la Rédaction des Folia Orientalia, Komisja Orientalistyczna PAN,
31-016 Kraków, Sławkowska 17.

© Copyright by Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich,
Wydawnictwo, Wrocław 1986

Printed in Poland

Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich - Wydawnictwo, Wrocław.
Oddział w Krakowie 1986. Nakład 590 egz. Ark. wyd. 20,50;
ark. druk. 23,38. Papier offsetowy kl. III, 80 g, 61 x 86. Odda-
no do Drukarni 2 VII 1986. Druk ukończono w lipcu 1986.

Zam. 1248/86

A-19

Cena zł 430.-

TABLE DES MATIERS

Articles

Jadwiga PSTRUSIŃSKA, The Influence of Linguistic Sub- stratum on the Comparison of Adjectives in Pashto Language	5
Janusz BYLIŃSKI, The Concept of Time in the Ismaelitic Gnosis	69
Marek STACHOWSKI, Die Neologismen im Tagebuch von Nurullah Ataç (1953-1957)	111
Ewa SIEMIENIEC-GOLAŚ, The Nouns with Suffix <u>-lîk</u> in the 17th Ottoman Turkish Language	143
Elżbieta GÓRSKA, Arabic Dictionaries in Anagrammatical Arrangement	161
Herbert EISENSTEIN, Register der Vogelnamen zu drei arabischen Quellenwerken	175
Dorota RUDNICKA-KASSEM, <u>'al-Ġijā'</u> (The Starving) - One-Act Play by Tawfîk 'al-Ĥakîm	189
Pierre AUFFRET, Essai sur la structure littéraire du Psaume 103	197
Edward LIPIŃSKI, Le Tarif de Palmyre	227
T.D. PROFFITT, The Exodus as a Revitalization Move- ment	237
Joachim ŚLIWA, Egyptian Scarabs from the Collection of the National Museum in Poznań	245
Stanisław MĘDALA, Recherches sur la problématique des documents de Qumrân en Pologne	257
Zdzisław Jan KAPERA, Selected Polish Subject Bibliogra- phy on the Dead Sea Discoveries	269

Compte-Rendus

L. Vanden Berghe, Bibliographie analytique de l'archéologie de
l'Iran ancien (Z.J. Kapera), p. 339; M. Back, Die sassanidi-

EL 2480

schen Staatsinschriften - Studien zur Orthographie und Phonologie des Mittelpersischen der Inschriften... (A. Pisowicz), p. 342; Bert G. Fragner, Repertorium persischer Herrscherkunden. Publierte Originalurkunden (bis 1848) (A. Karbowska), p. 346; M. Piamen-ta, Islam in Everyday Arabic Speech (A. Czapkiewicz), p. 348; Cahiers d'Onomastique Arabe (A. Czapkiewicz), p. 349; Šalāh 'ad-dīn 'aṣ-Ṣafadī, Kitāb 'al-wāfi bi'l-wifāyāt (A. Czapkiewicz), p. 351; W. Norman Brown, India and Indology - selected articles (I. Piątkowska), p. 352; Sisir Kumar Mitra, The early rulers of Khajurāho (I. Piątkowska), p. 353; Sudhakar Chattopadhyaya, Reflections on the Tantras (G. Ptusa), p. 354; Śrī Śaṅkarācārya Mahārāja, Vedic Metaphysics (G. Ptusa), p. 356; Wörterbuch Arabisch-Deutsch von G. Krahf und G. M. Gharieb (A. Czapkiewicz), p. 358; Jean Deloche, Études sur la circulation en Inde. I. Les ponts anciens de l'Inde (addenda et corrigenda) (T. Marszewski), p. 361; Georgette Cornu, Atlas du monde arabo-islamique à l'époque classique IXe-Xe siècles (J. Hauziński), p. 366; Johannes Benzing, Kalmückische Grammatik zum Nachschlagen (M. Stachowski), p. 369; Zdzisław Jan Kapera, Kinyras. Bibliography of ancient Cyprus for the year 1978 with index for the year 1974-1978 - idem, Kinyras. Bibliography of ancient Cyprus for the year 1979 (E. Lipiński), p. 371.

Chronicle

Zdzisław Jan KAPERA, Professor Tadeusz Lewicki Receives an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Wrocław 373

ARTICLES

Jadwiga PSTRUSIŃSKA

THE INFLUENCE OF LINGUISTIC SUBSTRATUM ON THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN PASHTO LANGUAGE

1. INTRODUCTION

Pashto (Pashtu, Pushtu, Afghan language)¹ belongs to the north-east Iranian² group of languages. It is spoken, above all, on the territories of Afghanistan and Pakistan³. In the west, the expansion boundary of the Pashto language starts from the mouth of the Rud-e Jam river up to the Harirud river, in the south, along the Afghanistan-Iranian border, at times cutting into the territory of Iran, up to the estuary of the Helmand river, from where it runs east in the direction of Kandahar, with many branch offs to the south and south-west along the valleys of the Hari-rud, Farahrud, Khashrud and Helmand rivers. South of Kandahar this boundary passes by the Registan desert in the east and having crossed over the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, turns in the direction of Quetta, and then runs east towards the Indus river. Beginning with the more or less seventieth degree longitude in the east, the expansion range of the Pashto language rises towards the north running mostly along the right bank of the Indus river and in certain areas (Attock and Hazara east of Peshavar) it crosses over to the left bank. North of the place where the Kabul river joins the Indus this boundary encircles the provinces Bunir, Swat, Dir and Bajaur, from the north and the east (the basin of the river Swat and its tributary Panjkor) and south of Chitral it crosses over the Pakistan-Afghanistan