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**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

## **Diagnostic Research of the Most Used Words in Pashto Literary Texts**

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**| ABSTRACT**

Diagnostic research of the most used words in Pashto literary texts is a significant and valuable subject; to this day, no one has yet conducted research on this subject in Pashto literature which gave me a reasonable motivation to consider research that might satisfy the need of Pashto Literature. It's important to realize how efficiently it should be conducted in a good manner so that the key points can be depicted throughout the research. Different research has been conducted by various researchers around the world in the most known language, which is the English language; those researchers have done so in order to solve the new learner's problems. As a result of field research, the obtained data shows that some words have been accepted as academic words in the Pashto language. Due to the limitations of the topic in this study, only 20 words were selected. Therefore, it is clear that this can be the starting point of this research. Completing this task requires a lot of patience and a lot of perseverance, which I want to give as much attention to as possible.

**| KEYWORDS**

Diagnostic research, most used words, Pashto literacy, text

**| ARTICLE INFORMATION**

**ACCEPTED:** 17 October 2022

**PUBLISHED:** 23 October 2022

**DOI:** 10.32996/jhsss.2022.4.4.17

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### **1. Introduction**

Pashto, one of the most important Indo-European and Bactrian languages, has millions of speakers like any other advanced language. The Pashto language, which has more than seventy dialects, needs to be considered in a standardized dialect so that its academic vocabulary can be uniquely introduced and introduced to those who want to learn the Pashto language or at least learn to some extent. The language has further enriched the words. The topic of diagnostic research of The Most Used Words in Pashto Literary Texts has been chosen for this purpose so that new language learners can easily learn the Pashto language by learning the words covered in this article. During my research, I could not locate a relevant book, article, or conference in Pashto literature that could be used to enrich my research.

The chosen article covered 20 words, which will require further explanation, to help the new learner to gain access to materials to learn a new language.

Initially, this article pointed out some important points about the background of the topic and then brought forward an explanation of each word from several aspects, which will analyze and conclude the main word. The data is collected via the questionnaires and then analyzed using SPSS software. In the end, each original word is interpreted both in graphical and numerical forms for the best explanation.

According to this research, nobody has done the same research in the Pashto language, but in different aspects of this article, different papers have been written. Such as: According to the research done by scholars, the first dictionary written in Afghanistan is a two-volume Pashto-Dari, Dari-Pashto dictionary of Pashto Maraka (center of Pashto research), written by Abdul Rahman Ludin." After that, the first written package is an educational type of grammar called Ma'rifat- ul-Afghani, written by Pir Mohammad

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Kakar. After that, we can call the name of Aslam Lon's (Old Pashto Vocabulary) dictionary, written around 1300 Hegiras. The Uzbek-Pashto Cultural Dictionary was written by Mullah Khairullah in the year 1322 Hegiras. But according to Mr. Nasir's writing, there is not much information about these two mentioned books.

According to the above series, another dictionary is called the only Pashto, written by Abdul Wahab Kamayee and Lala Zaman Khan in 1301 Hegiras. In this series, another dictionary is Pashto Seind, written by Mohammad gul momand. The next one is **10 000 words** written by Abdul hai Habibi.

**Pashto dictionary:** This dictionary has been compiled and published in two volumes by the Pashto Tolana (Pashto research center) Vocabulary Department. **Afghan Dictionary is another dictionary** published in three volumes by the General Administration of Vocabulary of the Pashto Tolana (Pashto research center; **Statistical Dictionary of today's Pashto language:** The dictionary, compiled by Dr. Dawlat Mohammad Ludin and published by the Pashto Tolana; **Dictionary of Pashtun tribes (legal, criminal, interactive** Collections, Research and Writing by M. Ibrahim Atai, Abdul Hadi Hand Yar O Ihtamam, Publisher: Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, International Center for Pashto Studies; **Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary:** Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary published in four volumes by the academy of sciences of Afghanistan but it is still incomplete. **English-Pashto dictionary** from Pashto Tolana, first published, in 1354<sup>th</sup> year, second published in 1380. **Pashto-Dari short dictionary** written by Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, **Farhang Mukhtar Dari – Pashto** prepared by Academy of sciences of Afghanistan. **Pashto Dictionary (Pashto-Dari) prepared by** the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan.

## 2. Methodology

This article first pointed out the background of the topic and then explained each word from a different perspective. The data was gathered via questionnaires, and the analysis and the conclusion resulted from the help of SPSS software. Each original word is interpreted both in graphical and numerical form based on the analysis of the collected data.

It is to be noted that in order to identify the academic member of the faculties, a code has been selected in the SPSS program.

Code 1 indicates Junior Assistant Professor (Pohanyar).

Code 2 indicates Assistant Professor (Pohanmal).

Code 3 stands for a Junior Professor (Pohandoy).

Code 4 stands for Associate Professor (Pohanwal).

Code 5 stands for Professor (Pohand).

Code 6 stands for Junior Assistant Professor (Ćeranyar).

Code 7 for Associate Professor (Ćerandoy)

Code 8 for Associate Professor (Ćeranwal)

And code 9 stands for Professor (Ćeranpoh), which is the final academic rank of the Academy of sciences of Afghanistan.

## 3. Diagnostic research of the most used words in Pashto literary texts

There are about 570 words in the Academic word list or AWL, which are the most widely used words in academic texts of the English Language. These words have been collected by Averil Coxhead and have since been endorsed by Oxford Academy.

These words will help everyone to get the best score for IELTS or TOEFL exams. These words are divided into ten groups by the collector, the first group being the most useful group, followed by the second group with less useful words in literary texts, and so on, to the end. With the exception of the tenth group, which has 30 words, around 60 words are grouped in each group. In this group and at the end of each word, the side words (of a family or the same rooted words) are also brought so that you can become familiar with them by using all the forms. In many sections, the value of the same rooted word is not less than the original word.

They attempted to bring the definition instead of bringing the meaning of the word so that the learners could permanently save them in their minds.

It is also important to note that the meaning and definition of Words are arranged in a specific way based on their value and use; For example, in the three meanings of a Word that have been brought up, the first meaning is based on the most usable, and so is the second and third meanings, respectively. Each word is brought from the pre-learning class in at least three examples so that in addition to covering all the meanings of a word, it is also a suitable exercise for the language learner. <https://www.koobdar.ir/language/academic-word-list/ielts&tofel-vocabulary>

Extensive work has also been done in Iran to collect academic words, and about 10000 words have been prepared by Tehran University as the most used words respectively. In Persian literature, these words are given several columns, with the number of

words on the left, followed by the words (which begin with unchangeable morphemes and move towards changeable morphemes, respectively); they have been put in their own order and are followed by repetition or frequency, each of which is noted for the repetition of how much is used.

As I mentioned earlier, the number of these words is 10000, and they all are original Words, but they are not in order; the order is such that first, the most used words are brought, and then Words with the lowest usage are included in the list.

All of the above Word lists have been approved by the Iranian Academy and are used daily. During the research, I was unable to find any printed book in this section, so I could add its reference to the printed work here. The following material can be obtained from the following source.

Source: [https://www.reddit.com/r/farsi/comments/5uajqm/10k\\_most\\_common\\_word\\_lists\\_anki\\_packages](https://www.reddit.com/r/farsi/comments/5uajqm/10k_most_common_word_lists_anki_packages)

While researching, no specific research has been done for the specialization of academic words. But relevant research has been done that can be used as supporting material on the subject. I did not find any specific research, list, article, or conference on the diagnostic research of The Most Used Words in Pashto Literary Texts; therefore, I can say that this subject is a new subject in Pashto literature and need more research. Dictionaries are helpful materials that highly helped me in this regard; therefore, I want to shortly explain the background of dictionaries:

The first dictionary compiled in Pashto literature was by Mr. Nasrullah Nasir, who says on page 4<sup>th</sup> of the introduction of the Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary: "According to obtained documents, Nawab Mohabbat Khan's Mohabbat "Riaz-ul-Mohabbat" is the first Pashto dictionary, which's writing has been stopped in 1223rd Hegiras".

He also quotes on page 4<sup>th</sup> of his writing (History of Pashto Dictionary Writing): "The series of Pashto language dictionaries have been started from the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Despite some dictionaries, some books similar to those dictionaries have also been written; and it is clear that we can find comprehensive information about vocabulary in the first half of the nineteenth century." He adds on pages 33<sup>th</sup> and 34<sup>th</sup> of his book: "According to the research done by scholars, the first dictionary written in Afghanistan is a two-volume Pashto-Dari, Dari-Pashto dictionary of Pashto Maraka (center of Pashto research), written by Abdul Rahman Ludin." He was the second dean of Pashto Maraka in the 2000<sup>th</sup> year. But unfortunately, we have to say that these two volumes were stolen by a traitor from the library of education before they were published. (Nasir, 1390 Helical).

After that, the first written package is an educational type of grammar called Ma'rifat- ul-Afghani, written by Pir Mohammad Kakar. After that, we can call the name of Aslam Lon's (Old Pashto Vocabulary) dictionary, written around 1300 Hegiras. The Uzbek-Pashto Cultural Dictionary was written by Mullah Khairullah in the year 1322 Hegiras. But according to Mr. Nasir's writing, there is not much information about these two mentioned books.

According to the above series, another dictionary is called the only Pashto, written by Abdul Wahab Kamayee and Lala Zaman Khan in 1301 Hegiras. In this series, another dictionary is Pashto Seend, the information about which is given below.

**Pashto Seend:** In the first pages of this dictionary, writers wrote that: (as a draft, Lmara-e, Pashto Seend, Means the first Afghan dictionary in draft form, Author: Mohammad Gul Mohmand, according to license number 74/41, Historical 23 of April; General Kabul Printing and Publishing Year of Publication 1316, Number Printed (1) 2000 Volumes.)

Also, on the second page, there are some words under the heading (Explanation about the script book) such as (T, Ć, Z, D) as slight D, or hefty d or d, r (slight r) r (hefty r) or r, z, x, nr, د, ذ, ڈ, ڈ) has been explained from a different angle.

Under the heading (Introduction), there is a general discussion about what is the value of words in a language and what are the benefits of using them in a language. The last part of the introduction provides information on how many words are included in this dictionary.

After this, on the page (r), under the heading of special abbreviations and indications, some of the abbreviations used in the dictionary, such as (mf: Maftoh / mc: maxor ...) are explained.

In this dictionary, besides the introduction, all the basic contents of the dictionary have been written into Dari. The Pashto Seend Dictionary has preserved 7000 words of the Pashto language in 366 pages in the Dari language.

It is worth mentioning that Tamhid in Pashto has been translated into Dari at the end of the dictionary. Mr. Mohammad Gul Mohmand thanked all his friends who were Pashtuns from Nangarhar, Kandahar, and Balkh provinces. But he did not mention their names due to the large number and apologized for doing so. This content is also written in Dari.

The dictionary ends with an apology, in which the author apologizes for his mistakes and mentions the intention of reprinting and attempting to correct those mistakes.

**10000 words:** The first page of this dictionary contains some information (ten thousand words, culture Pashto-Persian, possesses one thousand words), author: Abdul Hai Habibi, from A to Z, year 1)

On page A, he discusses the contents of the book under the heading of the case and says: The words of this book have been collected, arranged, and divided into chapters by Mohammad Azam Ayazi in the term of king Mohammad Zahir Shah.

After page (c), under the title of the book Explanation, Vocabulary and Gestures, some of the letters and movements are discussed in (3) issues, which need to be understood before reading the dictionary.

The first page begins with Bismillah-ur-Rahman-ur-Rahim and moves from letter A to other letters.

This dictionary is also a Pashto Dari dictionary, in which about ten thousand words have been preserved in 8 pages. Then there is the Correction Table, which is still organized in Dari and is in the form of a five-compartment table with errors in nine issues.

**Pashto idioms and expressions:** On the first page of this book, the following general information is recorded: General Printing Press, Kabul 1906th year.

On page A, under the heading of the case in Dari Language, he also discusses the value of the subject, its definition, how to use it, and the correct pronouns "ra, dar, war".

The first page begins with the word, and from the letter A, the author moves to the other letters. The expression of this dictionary is up to 1847, which is preserved in 385 pages, and then the children's terms (children's terms) are preserved up to 392 pages.

Finally, there is a list, which is saved on four pages under the headings of the four columns (row, face, row, page).

**Pashto dictionary:** This dictionary, which has been compiled and published in two volumes by the Pashto Tolana (Pashto Research Center) Vocabulary Department, contains the following contents in its first volume: The Department of Vocabulary of the Pashto Tolana has brought a preface under the title of Kalima (Bismillah). Unlike other dictionaries, this part has been written both in Pashto and Dari languages in two pillars. In this part, they explained some information about the background of the subject; Sediqullah Rikhtin also clarified the structure of the dictionary and the importance of the book.

After this page, under the heading of (codes and signals), in 15 issues, the method of using the book, abbreviations, etc., has been clarified. From the first page to the second page, all the words from the letter A to the letter S are placed in it. In the last part of the book, under the title of "Wrong Name", important and significant mistakes are mentioned and corrected in 6 pages.

On the first page of the second volume of the mentioned dictionary, the following contents are mentioned: The back page also provides some information: (edited by Mr. Abdul Ghani's Vocabulary Department Director; under the title of the memoir and correction mentions some participation in meetings such as Rikhtin, Abdul Ghani Kandahari, Azizulrahman Saifi, Gul Pacha Ulfat, Abduljan, attorney at Khost province...)

Since then, the introduction to the first volume has been reprinted in both languages in the second volume. This volume, which begins with a (sh or ش) letter and ends with an (e or ى) letter, has been published in 335 pages. The hints and codes are brought from the end of the original pages, and then the mistakes related to this volume are corrected under the wrong name heading. With this information, the volume has been completed.

**Afghan Dictionary:** The first page of the Afghan Dictionary, published in three volumes by the General Administration of Vocabulary of the Pashto Tolana (Pashto Research Center), contains the following contents: consecutive No 124, Afghan Dictionary, Farsi to Pashto, First volume, A to ch چ-آ, Author: Abdullah Afghan Nawis, Editor: Noor Ahmad Shakir, by the Pashto Tolana's Vocabulary Department, Date: 1335 Dalwa, published No: 1500.)

After writing (Bismillah) on the second page, Pashto Tolana's Director wrote his introduction, which mentions the value of the subject, the conditions of that time, and the contributors.

On page C, under the title "Debacha", there will be a short introduction to Dari by Abdullah Afghani. In addition to this, for a better explanation of the subject, he has also brought some grammatical rules of the Pashto language in Dari language, such as: Qaeda Tanith Dhi Ruh, Mufrad wa Jumma (Tarikh Mufard wa Jumma), Tarikh Juma wa Maunth.

Words from the first 522 pages up to Ć are preserved in this dictionary. After completing the word series mistakes section, it has been prepared into 5 pages, and this volume of the dictionary is completed.

The second volume of the dictionary also contains this information on the first page: consecutive No 128, Afghan Dictionary Pashto words against Farsi and Arabic words, the second volume, ،ع-ح , writer: Abdullah Afghan nawis, By the General Administration of Vocabulary of the Pashto Tolana, dated May 1336, Publish no. 1500 (on the same page or in back of this page). Dearing editing this book, these respected scholars participated: they shared a list of scholars. By writing, Bismillah Gul pacha Ulfat prepared an introduction. This series started with (ح) and ended with (ع) on 490 pages. Dictionary-related errors have been corrected in two pages since the end of the dictionary.

This information is placed on the front page of the third volume of the Afghan Dictionary: (Serial No. 133, Afghan Dictionary Persian and Pashto, third volume, written by Abdullah Afghani Nawis, edited by the Pashto Tolana Vocabulary Department). Publication Date: March 1336, Number of Publications 1500) On the same page, under the heading of memoirs, he mentions all those who have participated in the revision meetings of this dictionary.

However, with the introduction of the word, the introduction written in the first volume by Ulfat Sahib is also repeated in this volume, and then the words from the first page to the letter (ف f), up to the 619 pages up to the letter (y ی) are preserved. In the last ten pages of the dictionary, the correct form of mistakes has been prepared.

**Statistical Dictionary of today's Pashto language:** The dictionary, compiled by Dr. Dawlat Mohammad Ludin and published by the Pashto Tolana, has the following contents preserved on the front page: Daulat Mohammad Ludin, Doctor of Philology, Publication No. 500, Kabul, Afghanistan, 1353 year. At the back of this page, the chirographer Faqir Mohammad and editor Mohammad Sherin Sangari names have been mentioned. After this, under the title of the Introduction, a brief introduction was brought by Mohammad Siddiq Rohi, the director of Pashto Tolana. The dictionary was written by Syedal Shah Polad, a general linguist and director general of Pashto Tolana's literature and folklore department. In order to use the dictionary correctly, a number of symbols have been added to each page.

The first page of the dictionary provides information about the book under the title of a few words, as well as the relevant content of the book under the title of the application of the statistical method in today's Pashto language; on page 5, he has also brought information about it. On page 24, he talks about the background of statistical dictionaries under the heading "Some Statistical Dictionaries". The original alphabetical dictionary of the book begins on page 29 and ends on page 206. This is followed by dictionary references, which can be as long as 217 pages. At the end of the list, a picture of the author of the book, Dr. Dawlat Mohammad Ludin, is preserved on the last page of the dictionary.

**Dictionary of Pashtun tribes (legal, criminal, interactive):** The front page of the dictionary contains the following information: (Serial No. 3 of Pashto Research Publications) Dictionary of Legal-Criminal-Interactive Terms of Pashtun Tribes, Collections, Research and Writing by M. Ibrahim Atai, Abdul Hadi Hand Yar O Ihtamam, Publisher: Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, International Center for Pashto Studies, 1357-1978.

After this, Dr. Mojawar Ahmad Zeyar, the head of the International Center for Pashto Studies, mentioned the notes and the grievances against the Pashtuns under the title of the memo on pages A and B. Finally, he thanked the author of the dictionary, Mr. Ibrahim Atai, and wished him the best of luck.

The author then wrote a foreword on the value of the subject, "my method of compiling a dictionary, the area of Pashtun tribal culture, a major safeguard area for the legal dealings of the Pashtun tribes, and a brief study on the legal institution of tribal dealings". The heading, Identification Key of Dictionary Terms, brings relevant concepts with its examples.

After the above discussion, all the related concepts from the first page to the third letter from A to Z are mentioned in the order.

A list of the mentioned dictionary is given at the end of the book. It is to be noted that all the words up to page 325 are listed one by one without any meaning. He also edited the last part of the book, concluding the dictionary.

**Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary:** Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary has been published in four volumes, but it is still incomplete.

The first page of the first volume of this dictionary contains the following contents: (Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary, first volume, A-P, Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Institute of Languages and Literature, Department of Linguistics, No. 1500 edition, Higher and Vocational Education Info, Kabul, 1358th year)

Then, on the next page are the names of a group of about seven critics. On the next page, under the heading of Writers' Group, all the authors whose number reaches up to 15 are brought with their respective written sections.

Researcher Dr. Syedal Shah Polad, Director of the Institute of Languages and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, under the title of Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary Information is provided.

Under the title of the series, a four-page introduction was made by Prof. Sherindal Gardiwal, Director General of Linguistics, Institute of Languages and Literature. Reaches writing style, double working on the dictionary and information about the relevant authors, calligraphy notes, and other troublesome groups.

From this page, under the title of the complete phonemic alphabet of the Pashto language, the letters of the Pashto language have been brought with the phonemic alphabet and related examples. The abbreviations used in place of the original words in the dictionary under the heading of shorthand are also brought out in three pages. The next subject to be mentioned is the dictionaries that have been used in the writing of this dictionary, including Pashto dictionaries, Dari dictionaries, Russian dictionaries, and English dictionaries. From then on, the words related to the first page to the second page (A to P) are collected and saved.

The contents of the second volume of the Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary are preserved on the first page: Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary, second volume, from خ to ت Academy of the science of Afghanistan, Language and Literature institute, linguistics department) in the back of this page: published by Assistant professor Ali Mohammad Mangal. Place of Publication: Government Printing Press, Number of Publications, 1500 vols. Year of Publication 1360. After the page, the names of the verification group have been mentioned up to 10 scholars; also, like the first volume, the names of the group of writers, numbering up to 15, have been brought.

In the following pages, there will be a four-page discussion on the content of the topic by Researcher Musesfer Rais Khel, who, like the first volume, has included the necessary content in the introduction. In the course of his introduction, he memorized the words of the dictionary, the number of which became 19900 with the words of the first volume. This is followed by the phonemic alphabet under the heading of pronunciation and related examples and then all the abbreviations under the heading of shorthand. This discussion is followed by a two-page letterhead under the heading of Letters.

The number of pages in this dictionary starts from (929) and ends on page 1883 in continuation of the first dictionary. It contains words ranging from ت letter to letter خ.

The contents of the first page of the Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, Volume 3, from س to د are preserved, Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Language and Literature sciences and research center, Linguistics department, 1361 Year Information on the same page: Place of publication: Government Printing Press, Number of Publications, 1500 vols, Year of Publication 1361 hegiras, Printing Supervisor: Ali Mohammad Mangal (hereafter) The names of up to 7 scholars are brought in and then the names of the group of writers up to 14 scholars are brought along with their respective written part. The title of the second volume under the title of the series is also printed in this volume. Also, under the title of the pronunciation guide, Pashto phonemic alphabet and related examples are given.

At the end of the subject, all the abbreviations under the title of shorthand are also given, and the series of punctuation marks, like in the second volume, is also brought here in the same order as in the second volume.

The number of pages in the third volume is still the same as in the second volume, which starts in (1885) and ends in (2835). This volume also preserves words from د to the letter س (س).

The contents of the fourth volume of the Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary are preserved on the first page: Pashto-Pashto Descriptive dictionary, fourth vol. from ک to ش, Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Department of Linguistics, Pashto Language and Literature Institute, Pashto Tolena, Linguistics department, ۱۳۶۵sh.) The information on the back of this page is as follows:

Place of Publication: Government Printing Press, Number of Publications 2000 Volume, Year of Publication 1365 H.S., Print Supervisor: Habibullah Afridi The names of the group of writers, numbering up to 14, have been brought along with the relevant

part of their writing. Like the other volumes, the pronunciation guide, abbreviations, and punctuation marks are included, respectively. It should be noted that this volume does not have a long introduction. Rather, under the heading of the note, important issues related to it, such as the number of words (9300) and how many are added to the pages of other volumes, are brought up. This volume also continues on page 2837, ending with page 3790, following other volumes.

As mentioned earlier in the Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary, the above volumes are incomplete and have reached the letter (k). However, the reprint of the dictionary, which is still published in four volumes, contains all the words from the letter (a) to the letter (y ځ). The differences between this edition and the first edition are the completeness of the words, the correction of the mistakes of the first edition, and the addition of the words ....

The first volume contains the same contents as the previous Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary. But the only difference is that he mentions the first edition in detail and calls the printing of the fifth volume incomplete. The first volume, which begins with the letter A and ends with the letter T or ټ, has 784 pages.

Similarly, in the second volume of the said dictionary, there is no preface, only other relevant contents which were also present in the previous edition. This volume, like the previous edition, starts from (785) to (1654) pages, which begins with the letter (t ټ) and ends with the letter (ج).

The third volume of the Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary contains pronunciation guidelines, abbreviations, and punctuation marks, which is preceded by a continuation of the second volume. This volume begins with the letter (س) on page (1655) and ends with the letter (ف) on page (2312).

The fourth volume of the dictionary contains the same content as the third volume, and the number of pages in the third volume continues from the letter (ق) on page (2313) and ends on the letter (y ځ) on the page (3069).

In addition to Pashto-Pashto dictionaries, words from Pashto to other languages and words from other languages to Pashto have been translated and presented in the form of dictionaries, some of which we will mention here:

**English-Pashto dictionary:** The dictionary has been reprinted twice up to the 1380 year. On the first page, the introduction of the first volume Marking, notes, thanks, the second Publication introduction and information about the book: name of the book, English Pashto dictionary, by assisting writing group, from Pashto Tolena, first publish, 1354<sup>th</sup> year, second publish 1380, No of publishing: 1000 vol, composition Merza Khan Ahmadzay composing center. Publishing by Ariana Bookstore, Dhaki Nalbandi, qisa Khwani Bazar, Peshawar, has been prepared. After that, the word series started from A-Z, which has been translated from English to Pashto in 679 Pages and written in 11 fonts.

#### **4. Pashto-Dari short dictionary**

Pashto Dari Short Dictionary On the first page: (Pashto Dari Short Dictionary, Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Center for Languages and Literature, Pashto Institute, 1384 Year). Name of the book in the field of book introduction, Publisher: Pashto Institute of Languages and Literature, Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Pashto Institute, Editor: Mohaqiqa Zahira Hangama Kharota 3000 vols., Year of Publication 1384 Hegri. Kabul Afghanistan. This is followed by a three-page introduction by Sarmaqiq Abdul Wajid Wajid, Director of the Academic Center for Languages and Literature. From the first page and from the letter (الف) to (page) and (y ځ) in 252 pages. The most important words of Pashto have been translated into the Dari language, and at the end, he thanked the helpers under the heading of thanks.

**Farhang Mukhtar Dari – Pashto:** The contents of the first page of the dictionary are as follows: Features: (Name work: Farhang Mukhtasar Dari-Pashto, Journal, and Editing: Member Scientific Institute of Language and Literature Dari, Editor: Assistant Researcher Mohammad Matin Monis, Composer, and Design: Ahmad Khalid Sultani and Amanullah Javed, Publisher: Department of Broadcasting Academy of Sciences Afghanistan, Year of Edition: Winter 1384, Sun, Place of Edition: Azadi Press, Volume: 3000. It was briefly discussed by the Dari Language and Literature Institute under the title of Predictions and was followed by phonemes. The letters of this dictionary start with (a ټ) and end with (y ځ), which has a total of 189 pages.

**Pashto Dictionary (Pashto-Dari):** This dictionary is printed in two volumes, the first volume is arranged from (A-D), and the second volume is arranged from (R-Y ځ). The first volume of this dictionary, the Pashto dictionary, the first volume Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, 1330 years, edition number 2000) on the second page of the book introduction section. : (Book Name: Pashto Dictionary, Publisher: Khairi Library, Number of Publications: 1000 Volumes, Date of Publication: 1386 Higi, Composing & Designing: Al-Hikmat Publishing & Educational Center Gul Haji Plaza, Address: Asmayee Joy Sher Market Road Bookstore, Kabul, Afghanistan) is followed by an introduction by Assistant Chief Researcher Abdul Bari Rashid and a short essay by Mohammad Asif

Samim. Some important clues are also given under the heading of codes and hints. The dictionary begins with the letter A and ends with the letter D, which has a total of 969 pages.

Following this volume, another volume is printed, the original content of which corresponds to the first volume, and the number of pages also starts from the continuation of the first volume; this volume begins with the letter (r) and ends with the letter (y). , Which has a total of 1892 pages.

In addition to the above dictionaries, a number of other dictionaries have been written by different authors and foundations, but there is no scope for lengthening the subject in one article. So that's enough. Now the 20 words that contain both changeable and non-changeable morphemes will be analyzed in turn, and the usage rate of each will be shown graphically based on the collected data:

1-žbāra ژباړه

The word is considered one of the revolving morphemes. Translation (žbāra) is a feminine singular word, which in the dictionary means: translation(ژباړنه), to translate something; Changing a meaning or subject from one language to another. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, Volume 1, 1361 H.)

According to the encyclopedia, translation is an Arabic word that translates the meaning of a person's character, ethics, and lineage, translating meaning from one language to another and translating two people in two different languages. It means translating words into each other.

The translation is from the root of the interpreter, which means sweet language (خور ژبي), which in linguistic terms is the transformation of a message from the source language to the target Language.

In other words: to bring a more natural equivalent and very close meaning of a message from the source language to the target language and to express a subject from the source language to the target language is called translation.

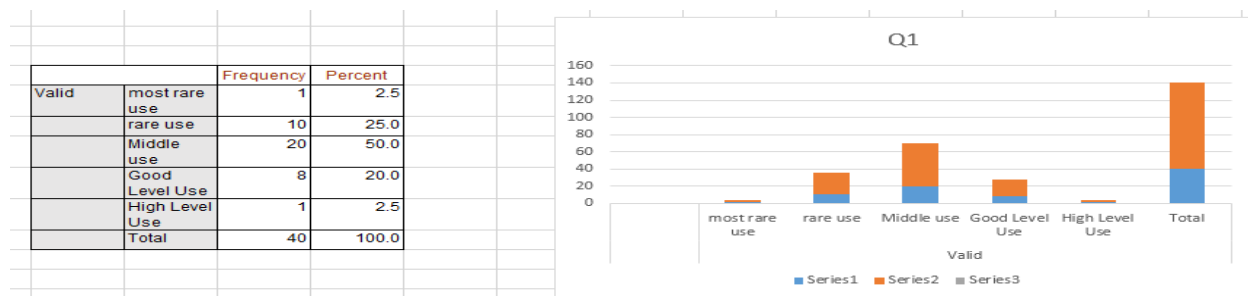
There are two types of translation, oral (at the same time and at different times) and written (which have sub-verbal, interpretive, and quotation forms). Each of these forms of translation has its own characteristics, which are explained here ... To translate for the United Nations, the translator must have the following skills:

- 1- Understanding the message from the source language and expressing the words along with it, and using the equivalent of the same sentences and phrases in the target language.
- 2- Constantly predicting the speaker's message and thinking about the meaning of the equation.
- 3- Continuous use of general information to express various topics.
- 4- Continuous research about the speaker and preparation of the speech, with the characteristics of the culture of the listeners.

There are different types of translation:

- 1- Translation at one time or simultaneously ...
  - 2- Continuous translation at another time or at the same time ...
  - 3- Translate verbatim (point by point) ...
  - 3- Interpretive translation ...
  - 3- Excerpt or Imitation translation ...
- (Ariana Encyclopedia, Volume 2, 1387 H.)

The word "translation" is one of the most used words in the study, with 1 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study using the rarest used, 10 the rare used, 3 the Good level used, and one High level used word. Take a look at the graph below to see it better.





2- ژبه (ĕǎb(ə,a]

This word is from the revolving words. Language (ژبه) [ĕǎb (ə, a) feminine singular word and its meanings in the dictionary are: لینگوېچ ، لسان Language is an acquired and contracted system of phonetic symbols used by members of a community for their communication; (General تع.) 2)

1-Language is the expression and understanding of feelings and anxieties through the combination of the sounds of the vocal organs, and the combination of these sounds - which creates meanings and concepts to show and realize that emotions and stress mean Language.

2- The ability to express and communicate through these tools means Language;

3: A-Sounded words or written symbols used for the above purposes ;)

3: B-Any means of expression and communication such as gestures, signs, animal sounds, etc.)

3: C-All the sounds, vocabulary, and combinations of the vocal cords that are common to a particular nation or tribe ... Such as the English Language;

4:1- The known form and method of word synthesis that refers to a person or group or ... Or: the form, style, and form of expression through words, such as the language of poetry;

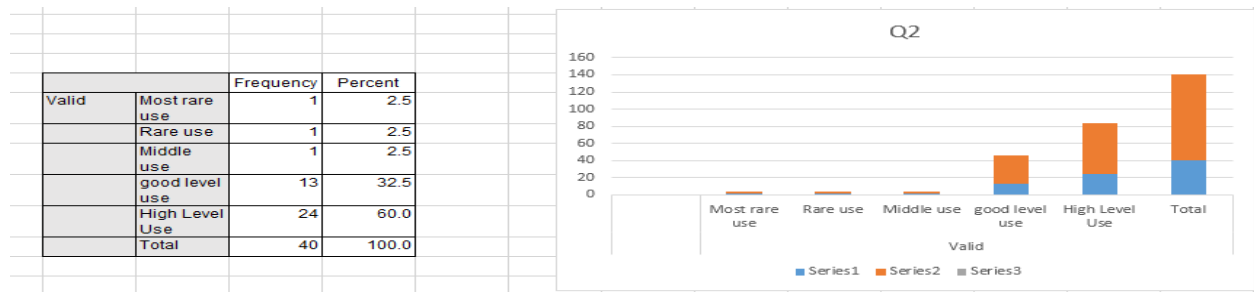
4:2- Common and specific words, phrases, and terms of a group or a profession; Such as military language;

5- The study of a language or a specific language (or languages) in general. (Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary, 3<sup>rd</sup> vol, 1361H.)

Language: Based on the testimony of history, human beings have lived socially for a long time, and one of the most important needs of human beings in social life is to establish relationships with their peers and to create knowledge ... Definition Candidate Academician Prof. Mohammad Rahim Elham has given a comprehensive definition of all the definitions of language on page 5 of his book (Roshi Jadid Dar Tahqiqe Zaban-e-Dari). Language is an acquired and codified system of sound symbols, which "People use to communicate with each other."

From his point of view, the term "system" is interpreted to mean that language has a special structural system. This system exists at every stage of language formation ...) (Ariana Encyclopedia, Vol. IV, 1390H).

The word (language) is one of the most used words in the study, with 1 out of 5 questionnaire respondents using the Most rare used, 1 the rare used, 1 the medium used, 3 the good level used, and 4 the High level used. Take a look at the graph below to see it better.

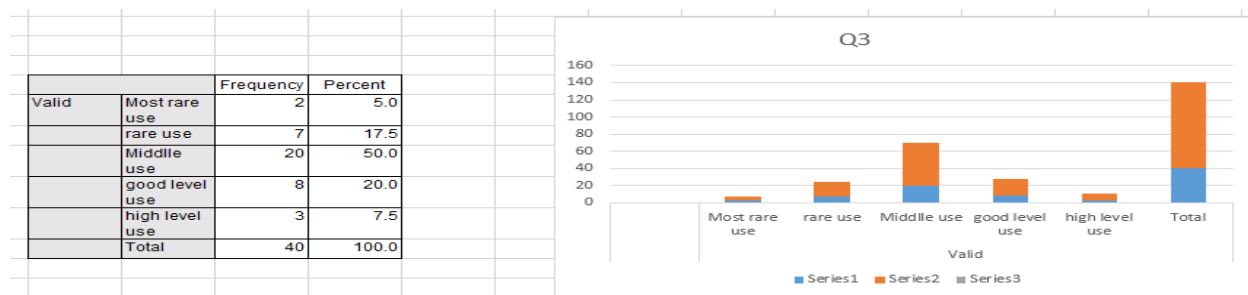


3- پانگه pānga

Counted in the group of rotating morphemes. Reservation (pānga پانگه) is a feminine singular word, and its plural form is capital. Mentioned in the dictionary in different meanings: property, wealth, investment, accumulated wealth, accumulated money, capital has many types: principal Reservation, private reservation, cost reservation, class reservation, financial reservation, industrial reservation, and others. Investment. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, Volume 1, Vol. 1)

The meaning of the word reservation in the Ariana encyclopedia is as follows: From the national economic point of view, reservation is an important factor of production, which is used for investment, and profit is derived from it. Thus long-term consumer goods and services cannot be considered a reservation. That is, all the assets in the production process and other types of assets are invested in order to make a profit ... (Ariana Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 2)

The word "reservation" is one of the most used words in the study. Out of the 6 questionnaire respondents in the study, 3 were the least used, the least used, the middle used, the most used, and the most used. Take a look at the graph below to see it better.

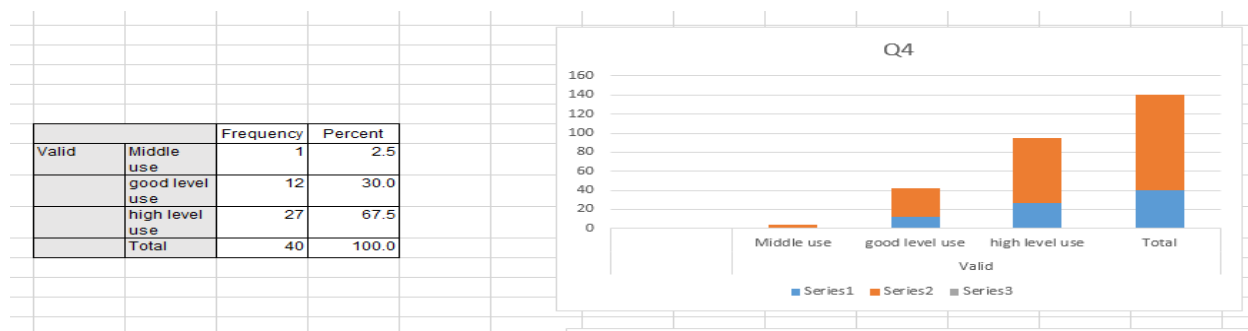


4- اوس

Counted among the rotating morphemes. The meanings in the dictionary are: now (os اوس ) q. now, in a moment, at present, hand in hand, presently, indeed, this moment; such as following poems:

اوس به دې يو موټی ایرې کړم  
 که خماري سترگې په څنگ درواړومه  
 x x x  
 عليخان د زمانې په چال تن پوه شو  
 هره ورځ يې اوس درېغه که پرون وي  
 (Pashto Pashto descriptive dictionary, first vol, 1358H)

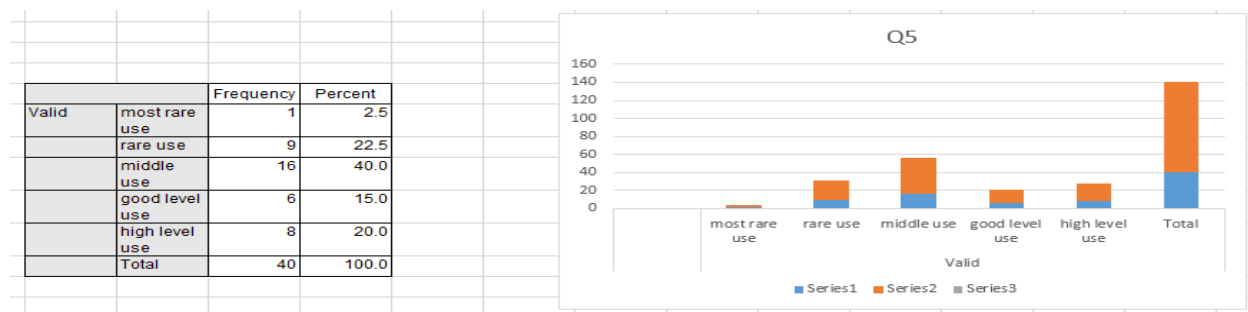
The word (now) is one of the most used words, with 1 out of 5 questionnaire respondents in the study calling it the least used word, 3 the least used word, and 3 the most used word; for a better look, Notice the graph below.



5- اڅيز اغېز

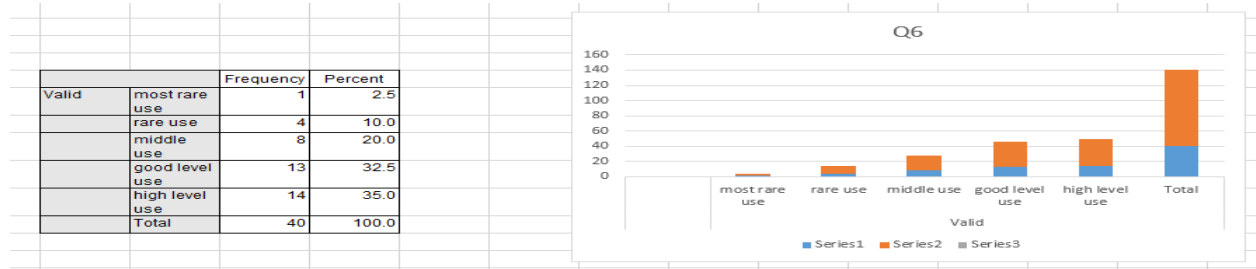
ağiz is a revolving word, which means in the dictionary: effect, influence, impression, to affect, [to affect] to affect things, to affect, Effective, Effective Affection, influx, sensation. (Pashto Dictionary, Pashto-Dari, 2nd volume, 2 L.)

The word (impact) is one of the most used words in the study, with 1 out of 5 questionnaire respondents in the study using the least used, 2 the least used, 3 the medium used, 3 the most used, and 1 the most used Q word. Take a look at the graph below to see it better.



6- ستونځ (a,ə)

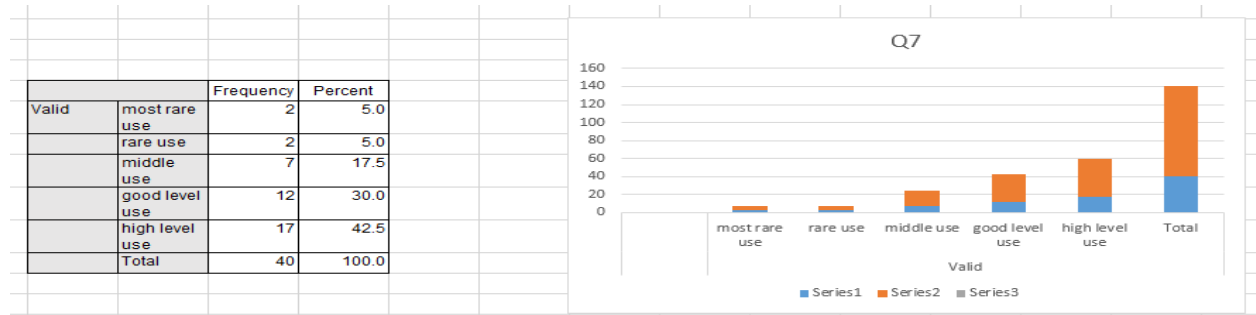
Counted among the revolving words. The meanings of these words in the dictionary are: problem (stūnj (a, ə), problem, trouble, difficulty, hardness, or (mäzāla, karaw, taklef, zahmat, rabar, and problem) (Pashto Pashto descriptive dictionary, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 1361 H.) it mentioned among the most commonly used words, 1 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study identified the most rarely used words, 4 of them are rarely used words, 8 of them middle used, 13 of them good level used and 14 of them the high level used. Take a look at the graph below to get the best view.



7- لغات luḡāt

The above word is in the category of rotating morphemes. The word (luḡāt) is a masculine word and the plural of a lexical word, which is mentioned in the dictionary in two meanings; 1) Words, languages, 2) Farhang, dictionary, qamoos, a book in which the words of a language and their meanings are written. (Pashto-Pashto descriptive dictionary, second edition, fourth volume).

The word "vocabulary" is one of the most used words in the study. Out of the 40 questionnaires, respondents in study 2 were the most rarely used, 2 of them rarely used, 7 of them middle used words, 12 of them good level used, and 17 of them responded high level used. Take a look at the graph below to see it better.



8 علمي - ilmi

ilmi is One of the revolving words, grammatically, ilmi is an adjective, and the feminine singular form is ilmi. According to the dictionary, ilm, knowledge; Related to science and knowledge, scientific, wisdom. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 4th vol, 3 H.)

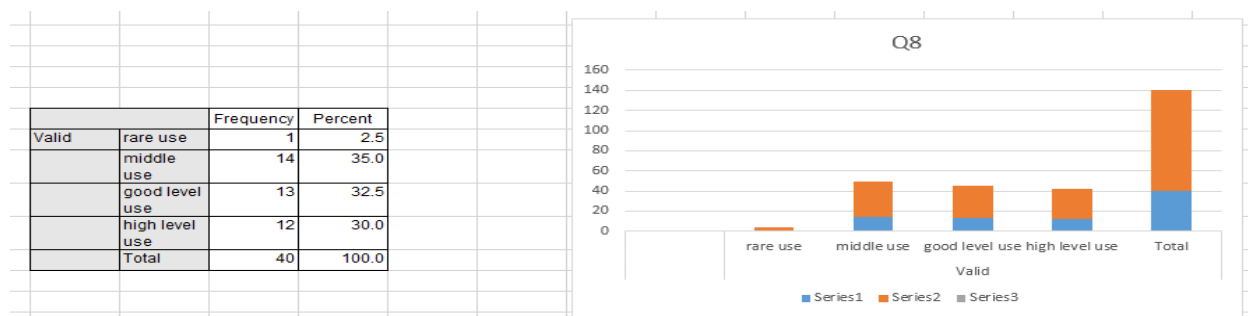
(ilm: The word science, in Arabic Dari and Pashto, is the same as science, literally means knowledge and awareness, and is derived from the Latin word Scientia in European languages, which means knowledge; but Gradually it has developed a wide range of aspects; that is, it has gone beyond the concept of knowledge alone. Before looking at the history and branches of science, let us consider the concept of the word science as follows:

Science, as a form of social awareness and knowledge, is a system that forms the collection of human knowledge and perceptions about nature, society, and thought. Science refers to issues related to the environment and social and global events in conceptual rules and regulations. .... There are different views on science:

Science is a mindset, and it is also a mindset that arises in man against natural phenomena and phenomena. This mentality assumes the existence of a cause for everything. Such an assumption is also valid by current scientific researchers. When they are researching a topic in their field, such assumptions play an important role.

Some call science the "relationship between facts." Ratchi Calder wrote about it (we call science a collection of knowledge). This definition also has many supporters. ...) (Ariana Encyclopedia, Volume 5, Vol. 1)

The word "scientific" is one of the most widely used words, with 1 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study calling it a most rarely used word, 14 of them middle used word, 13 of them good level used, and 12 of them high level used. Take a look at the graph below to see how.



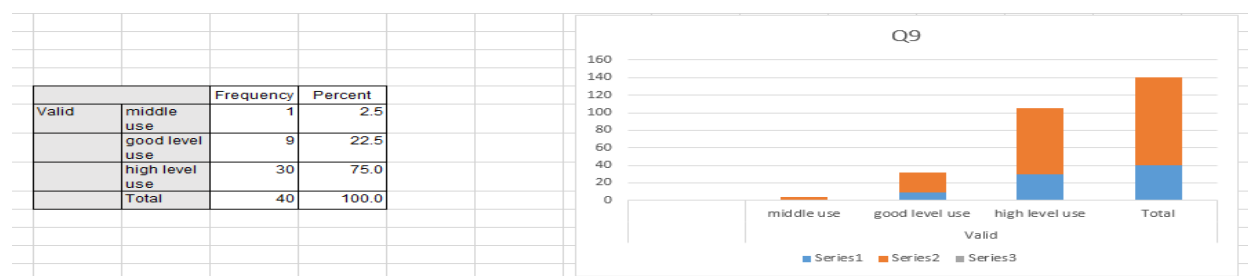
### 9- ادب adōb

Counts in a group of rotating words. Literature (adōb) is a masculine singular word, which in dictionaries means: literature is a plural form. Literary (adōbi) is another derived word that falls into the category of adjectives, and its meanings are: literature, full of literature. Related to literature, attributed to literature. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, Volume 1, Vol. 1)

Although literature, like other social sciences and arts, does not have a clear and specific definition, which is equally acceptable to everyone, however, with giving different explanations by literary scholars and researchers, all of these explanations has similarities with lexical and terminological interpretations and identification changes of literary words.

Literature is an Arabic word that, in some dictionaries, literally means education, good communication, good behavior, and ethics, and in some dictionaries, it means knowledge, culture, art, and intelligence. In the past, the word literature was commonly applied to the sciences of vocabulary, grammar, meanings, expressions, innovations, prosody, rhyme, principles of writing, principles of recitation, composition, and history. Sometimes, in a general sense, all the written books of a language are also called literature. But now, this literal and terminological interpretation has changed, and literature is a great and important branch of social sciences and arts that the social reality and facts explain by language with different mental images and pictures. In other words: every excellent speech, whether oral or written, rhyming or prose; that has artistical worth is called "literature." (Ariana Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Vol. 1)

The word (literature) is one of the most used words, with 1 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study calling it a medium-used level word, 9 of them using the good level-used word, and 30 of them using high level used word to better look notice the graph below.

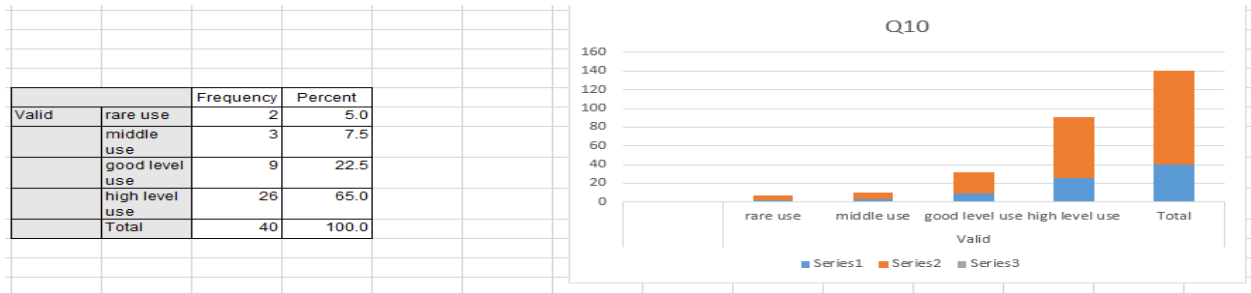


### 10- څرگند څرگند څرگند

The word is one of the revolving morphemes. څرگند څرگند څرگند is a grammatically adjective and masculine singular word, the plural form of which is obvious (څرگنده). The meanings in the dictionary are: visible (xkara), apparent(zaher), clear(jawat), determined(blang), known(malom), visible(wreyt), explicit( awĈar); have a look at the usage of this word in the below poem:

څوک مې څه پوښتي چې یار د سره څه کا  
 خود په خپله حالت څرگند دی د رڼیو  
 (Pashto Pashto descriptive dictionary, 1360H.)

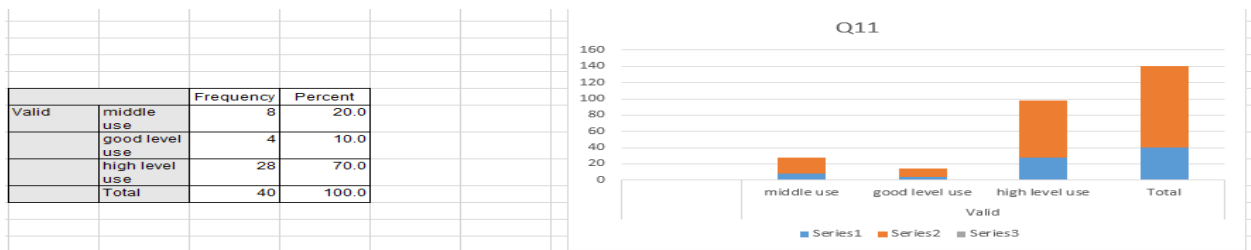
The word (explicit) is one of the most used words, with 2 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study called rare used level used, 3 of them using a medium level of usage, 9 of them using good level use, and 26 of participants respond it high-level usage. . Take a look at the graph below for more clarification.



11- دای dāy

Counted among the revolving words. Dāy is a masculine singular form, the plural of which is (di). The singular word for the present participle in the dictionary is used for men. Like: This is a book. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 1361 H.)

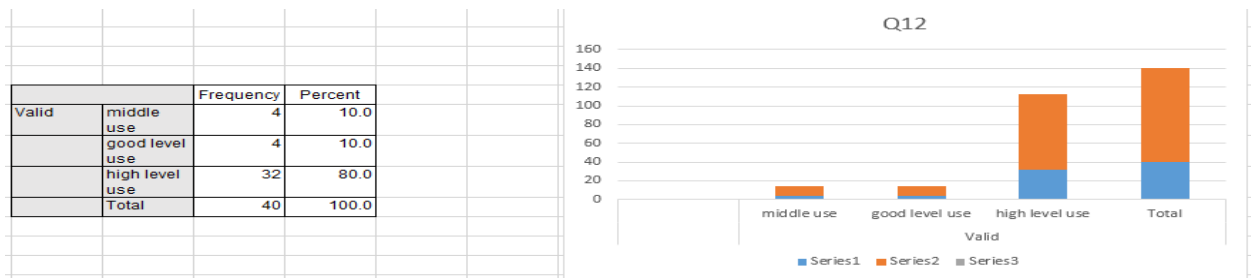
The word (dāy) is one of the most used words in the study. 8 Out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study middle usage word, 4 of them respond to good-level usage words, and 20 of them high-level usage words. For more clarification, Notice the graph below.



12- لاکه lakā

Like (lakā) is one of the non-rotating morphemes which have meanings in the dictionary: same like, like, such as similar, as, or (په څېر pa šer, په شان pa shan, ورته sarāy, ساری sārī, گوندې gūndey). (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 4th volume)

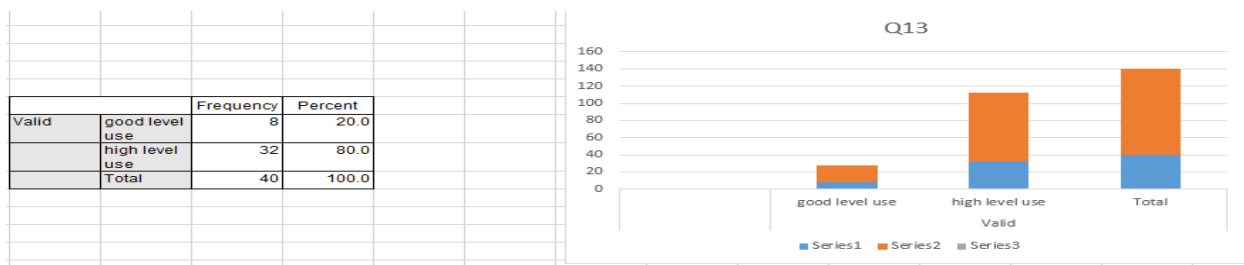
The word (like) is one of the most used words, with 4 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study counting it a medium-used word, 4 of them a good-level use word, and 32 of them a high-level used word. To better see, have a look at the graph below.



13- وې we

(we) has been Counted among revolving morphemes, which grammatically fall into the category of incomplete verbs. According to the dictionary, the meanings of the word are: (وې we) can be used at the end of the past participle of doubt and condition; For example: will come (maybe he came) or: if he came? (What about his coming?) ( Pashto-Dari Dictionary, 1386 H).

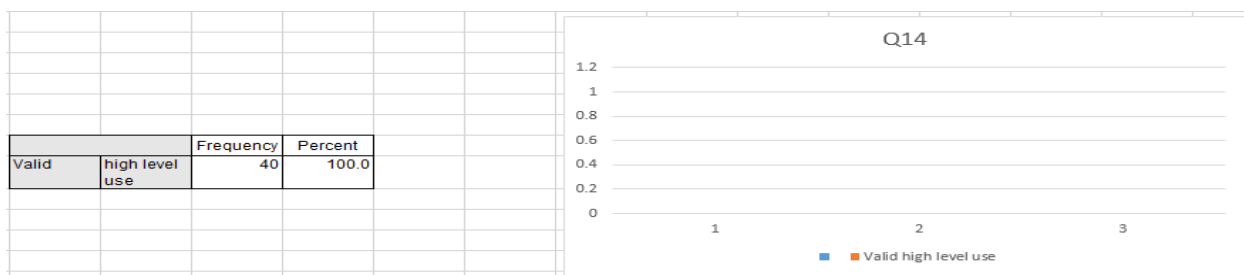
The word (we وې) is one of the most used words in this research and has been identified as a usable word. 8 out of 40 questioners responded good level used, and 32 of them responded high-level used word. look at the graph below for more clarification.



14- لري (lari)

It is one of the revolving morphemes that, grammatically, is an incomplete verb. Its infinitive form is ( لړل larəl ). In the dictionary, there are two meanings specified for this word: 1) protection; 2) Occupy; To become rich, to exist. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 2nd edition)

The word "Lāri" is one of the most used words, 3 out of 40 respondents answered that it is a low-level used word, 4 of them counted it among middle-level words, 7 of them as good level used word, and 26 of them counted among high level used word. For better clarification, concentrate on the graph below.

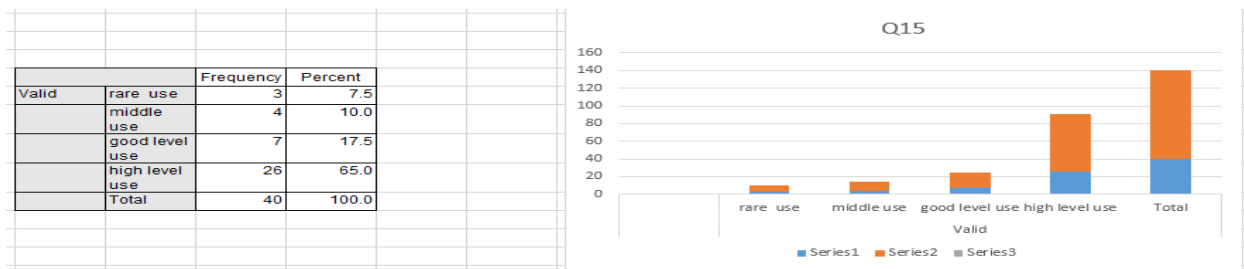


15- که kə

It is a word counted among the non-rotating words. If (kə) is one of the contingent connectives. Such as: if you are going to go; I also want to go with you; or have a look at the following poem:

که په ذات کې د خوشال آل و اولاد شته  
 په معنا کې لم یلد و لم یولد شو  
 (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 1365H.)

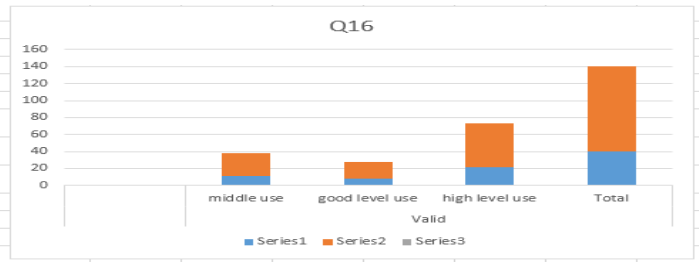
The word (if) is one of the most used words, 3 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study counted it less used word, 4 of them as middle used word, 7 of them good level used, and 26 of them counted it the high level used word. Have a look at the graph below to see it better.



16- خو {x(o,ū)}

This word counted in a group of non-rotating morphemes. But {x (o, ū)} has different meanings in the dictionary: but, unless except, it is also used to connect two sentences. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 1360H) The word (but{x (o, ū)}) is one of the most used words in the study. 11 out of 40 questionnaires responded it middle-level used words, 8 of them good level used the word, and 21 of the participants counted it among high-level used words. For more clarification, Look at the graph below.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	middle use	11	27.5
	good level use	8	20.0
	high level use	21	52.5
	Total	40	100.0

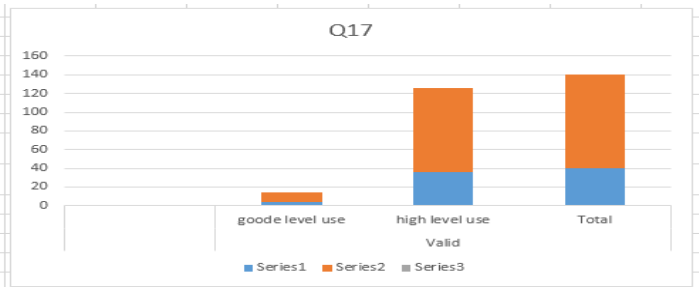


17- چېĉe

It is a non-rotating word (ĉeچې) that has been grammatically counted among the group of connectives. It has different meanings in the dictionary: which, that, (ĉiچه, ĉeچې) is the conjunction (letter). It has no special meaning. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 1360H.)

The word (ĉe: that) is one of the most used words in this research, 4 out of 40 questionnaire respondents counted it among good-level used words, and 36 of the participants counted it among high-level used words. For a better picture of the view, have a look at the graph below.

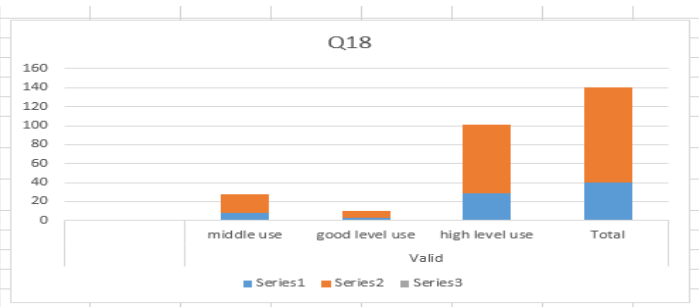
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	good level use	4	10.0
	high level use	36	90.0
	Total	40	100.0



18- وڼاaw is a non-rotating morpheme. The word (awوڼا) has been counted among connectives, which is the letter of preposition and conjunction. It is used to connect two words or two sentences. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 1358 H.)

The word (awوڼا) is one of the most used words, with 8 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study inserting it among medium-level used words, 3 of them good level-used words, and 29 of participants inserted it in high-level used words. To have a better picture of the view, notice the graph below.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	middle use	8	20.0
	good level use	3	7.5
	high level use	29	72.5
	Total	40	100.0

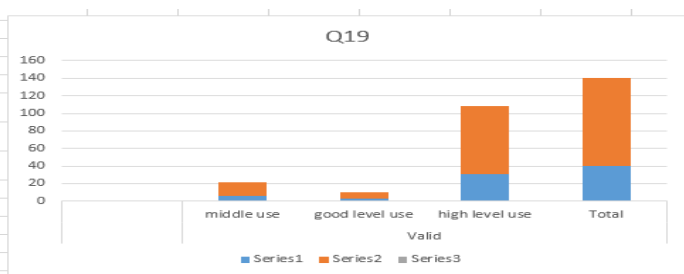


19- د(də)

Counted in a group of non-rotating morphemes. According to the dictionary, (də) is a preposition the same as (awوڼا). Such as (a bouquet of flowers. (د کلو کېډۍ) a traveler's book (د مسافر کتاب) etc. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary, 1361 H.)

The word (də) is one of the most used words, with 6 out of 40 questionnaire respondents in the study including it in a medium-level used word, 3 of them including it among good level used word and 31 of them collecting it among high level-used word. To have a good picture of the look, notice the graph below.

Valid		Frequency	Percent
	middle use	6	15.0
	good level use	3	7.5
	high level use	31	77.5
	Total	40	100.0



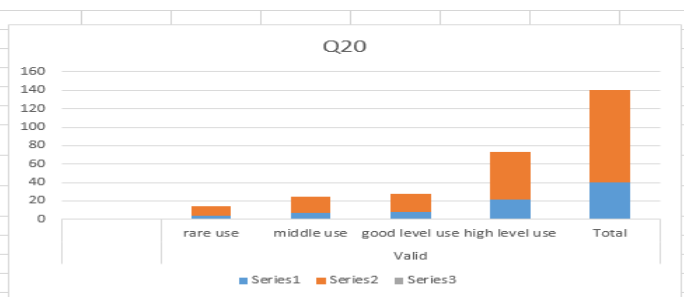
20- تر (tər)

Counted in non-rotating words, which fall into the category of adverbs. According to grammar, (tər) is a conjunction and preposition, which has the following two meanings in the dictionary:

- 1- Up to, showing the end of something; Such as: from Kabul to Kandahar
- 2- The ratio was, in comparison, Ahmad is much better than Mahmood. (Pashto-Pashto Descriptive Dictionary 1360H.)

The word (تر (tər)) is one of the most used words, with 40 out of 50 questionnaire respondents in the study counted it as low level-usage word, 7 of them counted it in middle-level use word, 8 of them counted as a good level used word, and 21 of them counted it in high-level use word in an academic context. have a look at the graph below to have a clear picture of the view.

Valid		Frequency	Percent
	rare use	4	10.0
	middle use	7	17.5
	good level use	8	20.0
	high level use	21	52.5
	Total	40	100.0



5. Results and discussion

Diagnostic research of The Most Used Words in Pashto Literary Texts is an important subject, which requires a great deal of courage and determination to start this process because conducting research on such topics on one's own may not be entirely beneficial to the Pashto language, but it can be boldly proved that starting this process entirely would mean that an author writes the first draft and revises it over and over again to reach to a refined copy.

It's obvious this topic is significant in terms of value, but relatively little work has been done on this area of research. However, in the background of the topic, it is better to point out that many writers have worked on the marginal issues of the topic and completed their responsibilities, but no action has been taken on this issue.

As a result of conducting similar research in other languages, some words have been selected as academic words and are used by everyone on a daily basis, so this research has been done, and the result is similar to the findings of similar research. In this study, some of the most commonly used words, such as academic ones, were chosen by the reviewers or the participants in the study so that the new language learners can use them when needed and the Pashto language is somewhat easier.

6. Conclusion

According to my study, I could not find any relevant book, article, or conference in Pashto literature about the 'Diagnostic research of most used words in Pashto literary texts' so that I could use it to enrich my article. This article covered 20 words, which will be more explore that I could provide some considerable material for new language learners in this article.

Initially, this article pointed out some important points about the background of the topic and then brought out examined explanation of each word from several angles, analyzing and concluding the main word about the information collected during the questionnaire using SPSS software. In the end, each original word is interpreted both in graphical and numerical forms.



This article has some limitations as follows:

- I tried to cover more words, but the article format didn't let me do so.
- I need to distribute more questionnaires to find reliable answers to my questions, but I could just reach out to 40 participants cause of time limitations.
- While researching this article, I harshly need to have Pashto word count software to add some data from some books too, but there is no software in this regard.
- I spent much time trying to find my way to research this article cause of having no research experience on such a method and couldn't find any similar research in this regard.

Based on the above Limitations, I have some suggestions for conducting new and next research as follows:

- Add more academic words to this series and research about it.
- Consider distributing more questionnaires to collect reliable data.
- Request some software professionals to develop the word count software for empowering this article's data.
- This article was researched based on quantitative data collecting; the next research can research it based on qualitative or mixed data collection methodology.

Finally, I can say that this article can help new language learners to learn the language easily. At the end of this research, I find that most of these words are common and high-level usable words.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers.

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