



## A study of adjective and its structure in the Mystic Rose Garden (Gulshan-i Raz)

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### ABSTRACT

Adjective plays a secondary role in the grammatical structure of language and it has various functions and can lead to changes in language structures. Therefore, it is necessary to explain the role of adjective in the structure of the word and its importance.

The following topics are discussed in the present study:

Structure of adjective: four types of adjectives were used in the Gulshan-i Raz.

Number of adjectives and nouns: in the Gulshan-i Raz, more than one adjectives were sometimes used for a noun, there are a number of adjectives before and after the noun.

C: Match between adjective and noun in number; in Persian, the adjective is always singular, whether the noun is singular or plural; in the Gulshan-i Raz, adjective is also singular according to this rule.

D: Degrees of adjective: in the Gulshan-i Raz, there are two types of adjectives: Absolute and comparative, each of them has various types.

E. Types of adjectives.

**Keywords:** Types of adjective, Gulshan-i Raz, Adjectives, structure of adjective, number of adjectives, the match between adjective and noun.

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### INTRODUCTION

Language is a social matter and for this reason, there is no fixed and unique form for it and in human societies, it is used as a means to meet the needs of the people of the community to communicate with each other and to understand each other. Society, as a living being, is constantly changing and as a result of this transformation and change of society, language, which is a member of society, is inevitably undergoing the change. The changes which occur in the language are not accidental and also subject to certain rules and for this reason, despite the fact that every language has gone away from its original form, its relationship with the origins of other languages of which it is derived, can be distinguished. A study and development of the history of language is one of the most important measures that should be taken for any language. The language history the historical grammar studies the changes in the language that have been made over time and provides the rules and regulations governing those changes. Obviously, a study of language history should be based on the documents that have been remained since that time. If the language has no works or there is nothing left of those works, it cannot be studied historically. One of the languages that fortunately, there are many documents about it, is Persian Language and based on documents, its history can be reviewed and studied from the sixth century BC to the present day. In order to provide a comprehensive historical grammar, all the works must be

properly examined from the viewpoint of synchronization or description and their syntax features should be discovered. In order to have a small contribution to this doing, the author of the present study has tried to examine the adjectives in the Gulshan-i Raz of Mahmoud Shabestari which is one of the most widely used Persian mystical poetry books. In the Persian grammar books, adjective is classified as a subcategory of the word and in brief terms, it is divided into several groups. In most of these books, adjectives are semantically classified into the groups of simple, comparative and superlative adjectives and in some others, they are linguistically classified into simple and compound adjectives and compound adjectives are divided into subjective and objective adjectives. Adjective is very important in the word so that sometimes, using adjective, in many cases without trope and simile, has a fictional aspect and that is using adjective that produces the image (Shafiei Kadkani, 1999: 16). The significance of the adjective in the image is such that even some of our contemporaries excel it on the types of simile, trope and metaphor, and believe that the best and most desirable means of visual expression is to use adjective (Badavi, 1947: 134).

### METHOD

In the present study, the adjectives are semantically classified into 6 expressive, demonstrative, vague, exclamatory, counting, questioning classes and they are structurally divided into 4 simple, derivative, compound, and semantic terms adjectives. Then, the rules related to the adjective and its relationship with its noun were carefully examined.

## FINDINGS

## Definition of adjective

The attribute is a word that expresses the state of a name, such as its color, shape, size, taste, gender, relation and so on. "The adjective depends on a noun and it is not used independently, because if it is used independently, it will no longer be adjective and occupy the place of the name or the other components of the sentence." (Vafaei, 2011:68). One cannot recognize the type of adjectives from its form (Shafaii, 1984: 19). An adjective group cannot be defined merely by the conjugation criterion or only by the order of the words. Syntactically, a group of adjective begins with an adjective and can be attached to its left and right (Mahoutian, 1999: 60). Those who write the grammar of Persian language have presented different views about the classification of adjectives, the presents study is based on the views of some of them, as referred in the text.

## 1. Place of adjectives in a sentence

Most of the grammatical sources have classified the adjectives into two classes of prepositive (placed before a noun) and postpositive (place after a noun) adjectives according to their places. Those who write the grammar have identified some signs to recognize the adjectives. The adjectives are often followed by the nouns, in this case, the vowel is added to the last letter of the noun, for example: big man and if the noun is ended with "non-pronounced H", in its pronunciation, Hamza is added to the noun, for example: solid foundation (Natel Khanlari, 1986: 66).

Prepositive adjectives are including: demonstrative, vague, exclamatory, main counting, sequential counting and questioning adjectives and postpositive adjectives are including expressive adjective, counting adjective, sequential counting adjective type II (Modarresi, 2007: 215).

## 1-1- Prepositive adjective

The prepositive adjective of "this place of witnessing" was used before the noun.

On this place of witnessing which is the light of Epiphany, I have much to say but not to say it is best (Gulshan-i Raz: 38)

Vague and counting adjective of "in every atom" was used before the noun.

Know the word is a mirror from head to foot,  
In every atom are a hundred blazing suns (Ibid:38)

## 1-2- Postpositive adjective

Expressive adjectives are usually used after the noun:

What shall I say? Since this say is fine,  
A light night that shines in a dark day (Gulshan-i Raz: 38)  
"Light night" and "dark day"

See the heart is the "throne of God on the water",  
The down on the cheek is the adornment of souls (Gulshan-i Raz:70)

The adjective of "beauty" is used after the noun.

In Gulshan-i Raz, the adjectives were used after the nouns according to the common rule and just in a number of cases, adjective was used before the noun, for example, the adjective "precious" was used before the noun "life":

You have wasted your precious life in trifling,  
You think not of what use is such a life as yours (Ibid:80)

But to the end that these mysteries might be explained,  
The parrot of my eloquence lifted up his voice (Ibid:30)  
Sometimes in the poems of other poets, it is seen that like the grammar of Arabic language, the adjective was used before the noun. In ancient literary compositions, and in particular in poetry, the adjective was used before the noun (Imad Afshar, 1998: 58):

Sometimes, the number was used after the noun (Imad Afshar, Ibid: 111).

I wash my paper-like clothing in my blood that  
The sky didn't address my complaint (Hafez, 2003: 80)

I heard that on the border of the West, two brothers were from a father (Saadi)

Expressive adjectives are always used after the nouns. Of course, there is sometimes a distance between adjective and noun:

After these, behold the bodies of the four elements,  
Whereof each answers to its respective verse (Gulshan-i Raz:44)  
2- A number of adjectives and nouns

In Gulshan-i Raz, sometimes, more than one adjectives were used for a noun.

Several adjectives were used after and before the noun.

## 2-1- The number of prepositive adjectives

In Gulshan-i Raz, sometimes, more than one adjective and maximum three adjectives were used for the noun. The order in which three prepositive adjectives used, is as follows: the first adjective is counting, the second one is vague adjective and the third one is demonstrative adjective. For example:

Wherefore are these two continually in motion,  
Never for a moment taking rest? (Gulshan-i Raz:40)

When 2 adjectives are used before the noun, the first adjective is counting adjective and the second one is demonstrative or vague adjective.

Know the word is a mirror from head to foot,  
In every atom are a hundred blazing suns (Ibid:38)

If you cleave the heart of one drop of water,  
A hundred pure oceans emerge from it (Ibid: 39)

Sometimes, instead of counting adjective, the first adjective was vague adjective and the second one is demonstrative of vague adjective:

The journey of the pilgrim is two steps and no more,  
Although it is beset by divers perils (Ibid:60)

## 2-2- The number of postpositive adjectives (or expressive adjectives):

In Gulshan-i Raz, the number of postpositive adjectives are as follows:

By cursed Iblis, who witnesses not verity,  
Are wrought thousands of miracles (Ibid:82)  
In Gulshan-I Raz, two adjectives were used together in the same place with the use of the conjunction of "and".

And when with these are joined earth and air,  
There comes forth the green and pleasant plant (Ibid: 64)

Then when the reasonable soul as a light enters the body,  
There is produced a fair and brilliant form (Ibid:45)

## 3- Degrees of adjective

In terms of degrees, the adjectives are classified into three categories: absolute, comparative, superlative adjectives.

## 3-1- Absolute adjective

Absolute adjective is an adjective which is not used to compare the things and "er" or "est" are not used at the end of it. For example: big, good (Shariat, 1988:261).

The absolute adjectives expresses the state of the noun without comparing it with another one:

When he beheld himself a specific person,  
He thought within himself "What am I?" (Ibid:11)  
Then break open the shell, take out the royal pearl,  
Cast away the husk, carry off the sweet kernel (Ibid:63)

## 3-2- Comparative Adjective

There are two types of comparative adjectives:

## 3-2-1- Deductive comparative adjectives:

This type of comparative adjective is composed of absolute adjective plus "er", for example:

Since its brightness shows less brightly therein,  
You can bear to look on it for a longer space (Ibid:51)

The world is yours and yet you remain indigent.  
Has man ever seen one so pitiable as you are? (Ibid:56)

"I" and "you" are higher than body and soul,  
For both body and soul are parts of "me." (Ibid:59)

But to the end that these mysteries might be explained,

The parrot of my eloquence lifted up his voice (Ibid:17)

3-2-2- Comparative adjective which has no sign  
This type of adjectives has two types: a. The adjectives which are remained from middle Persian; b. Arabic comparative nouns

a. The adjectives which are remained from middle Persian: for example smaller, less and more, such adjectives are used in Dari Persian as both comparative and absolute adjective and application of their comparative adjective is hearsay. In following examples, comparative adjectives were used:  
Whom all the men of Khorasan, great and small,  
Pronounce to be better than all men of this age (Ibid: 15)

Note1: One of the ways to recognize the comparative and absolute mode of such adjective is the sentence texture. The second way is the sign of superlative adjective, i.e. "est".

b. Arabic comparative nouns: Arabic comparative nouns which were used in Gulshan-I Raz are including: lighter, better, greater, smaller, larger, dearer, etc.  
Stars with moon and most brilliant sun  
Represent sense, imagination and brilliant reason (Ibid: 44)  
On this place of witnessing which is the light of Epiphany  
I have much to say, but not to say it is best (Ibid, 17)  
In Golshan-i Raz, Arabic comparative name has a higher frequency than Persian comparative adjectives.

3-2-3- Superlative adjective  
The sign of the superlative adjective is "est" which attached to the end of absolute adjective. This type of adjective was not observed in the Gulshan-I Raz.

4- Adjective in terms of structure  
In terms of structure, there are 4 types of adjectives:  
1- Simple; 2- Derivative; 3- Compound and 4- Grouped

4-1- Simple adjective  
It consists of just a semantic morpheme:  
If knower and known are both the One pure essence,  
What are the aspirations in this handful of dust ?  
Then when the reasonable soul as a light enters the body,  
There is produced a fair and brilliant form

4-2- Compound adjective  
Compound adjectives are as follows:  
– Noun/pronoun + noun:  
a. The first component is the complementary of second component: Fire-liked action:19, 71, 119; Sun liked body: 1, 17, 207; Sky color: 71, 110; Angel Face: 1, 10, 190; Excessive: 2, 9, 295; The thunder of singing: 3, 10, 125; Hairy hair: 12, 13, 25  
b. The first component is genitive and the second one is ablative: Self-government: 1, 2, 19; Voter: 3, 10, 190; Owner of the competition: 38, 71; benefactor: 5, 12.  
c. The first part is ablative and the second one is genitive  
– Noun + present tense  
a. The first component is the subject of second component  
The elements becoming light-headed from that draught  
Fall now into the fire, now into the water (Ibid:52)  
His entrancing state is the union of union,  
His heart ravishing beauty the light of light (Ibid:11)  
b. The first component includes the second one  
When beheld in a person it is called beauty,  
And when heard in speech eloquence (Ibid: 23)  
Since infidelity and faith are both based on Being,  
Idol-worship is essentially Unification (Ibid:83)  
c. The first component is the objective of the second component  
Though he has composed many works in prose,  
He has never compiled a masnavi in verse (Ibid:30)  
On this road the prophets are as princes,  
Guides, leaders and counsellors (Ibid, 11)  
– Noun + absolute/objective/ subjective adjective

a. noun or absolute adjective- the first component is subject and the second one is predicate.  
b. noun or objective adjective- the first component is the subject of second component:  
That Almighty one who in the twinkling of an eye,  
From Kaf and Nun brought forth the two worlds (Ibid, 11)  
c. noun+complete objective adjective  
The first part is the objective of second part:  
The infant that sucks the breast is confined  
At his mother's side in a cradle (Ibid:62)  
Adjective+ noun  
a. counting adjective + noun  
Look up and see how the vault of highest heaven  
Is stretched round about both worlds (Ibid:25)  
In that secret chamber he is beloved,  
He becomes altogether' drawn ' to " The Truth." (Ibid:64)  
b. Vague adjective/ noun  
From this sun every moment is cast a shadow,  
Which is one degree in the ascension of faith (Ibid, 58)  
c. absolute adjective/ noun (The first component is the subject of the second component)  
If the son be of good judgment and fortune,  
He is as fruit, the cream and perfection of the tree (Ibid:90)  
Behold how this drop of water from that sea,  
Has assumed so many names and forms! (Ibid:68)  
Adjective+ present tense: savory 3/971  
Adverb + noun  
But in fine actual existence is not Necessary,  
For actual existence is a vassal of Necessary Being (Gulhan-I Raz, 76).

4-3- Derivative adjective  
Derivative adjectives are composed of a semantic morpheme and one or more grammatical morphemes, derivative adjectives are as follows:  
1- Prefix + noun  
Come for a season into the " Valley of Peace,"  
Hear with faith the call", Verily I am God." (Ibid:43)  
Of actions there arises an endless plurality,  
He is thus directly opposed to his beginning (Ibid:32)  
Then his heart has fellowship with the light of " The Truth",  
And he turns back along the road which he came. (Ibid:32)  
When a saint by obedience obtains fellowship,  
And intimacy with the prophet in saintship (Ibid:34)

2- Suffix + noun  
If lust remained not in the midst,  
All relations would become an empty tale (Ibid: 75)  
Flee from connection with the base,  
Lest you fall headlong from your natural rank (Ibid)  
Don't depend on the world and what you have  
So that you will not worry about it  
Fear remains not when you have started on your journey',  
The Arab racer needs not the whip (Ibid:52)

Past tense+ suffix  
While you are cloaked in this self of yours,  
The world is always as a veil before your eyes. (Ibid:32)  
Again from the circling of the revolving heavens  
Declension and afternoon and sunset are seen (Ibid: 47)  
Present tense + suffix  
You are the Hearing, Seeing, Living, Speaking,  
Yet you endure not of yourself but of Him (Ibid: 23)  
Reason cannot see the state of the world to come,  
As a man born blind cannot see things in this world (Ibid:53)  
Adjective + suffix  
Since I just believe in God  
I learn more from it (Ibid:58)

4-4- Descriptive group

In grammar, a word or a set of words which describe a noun, are called descriptive group. The core of descriptive group is adjective. Descriptive groups are as follows:

Drink wine and rid yourself of coldness of heart,  
For a drunkard is better than the self-righteous. (Ibid: 84)  
If the son be of good judgment and fortune,  
He is as fruit, the cream and perfection of the tree (Ibid:90)  
How shall I tell the tale of ' states of heart  
To you, man, with head downcast and. feet in the mire ?  
(Ibid:33)  
Beneath the veil of each atom is hidden  
The heart-ravishing beauty of the Beloved's face ! (Ibid: 36)

#### 5- Adjective in terms of concept

##### 5-1- Expressive adjective

Some of those who write about the Persian grammar, including Hassan Anwari and Hassan Ahmadi Givi, have proposed expressive adjectives instead of absolute adjective and defined it as follows: "it is an adjective often used with a noun and a vowel s added to it and it expresses state of the noun". They classified expressive adjectives into following groups:

1. Simple adjective
2. Subjective adjective
3. Objective adjective
4. Relative adjective
5. Deserving adjective (Anwari and Ahmadi Givi, 2006: 138-139).

Some others, including Natel Khanlari and Marzbanrad have proposed descriptive adjective instead of absolute adjective and they have said that it expresses state of the noun (Natel Khanlari, 1986: 183; Marzbanrad, 1999: 69). From Arabic language, some combinations are explicitly used in Persian:

- a. Genitive and ablative: extraordinary, crazy
- b. Relative pronoun: Infrared, Prehistoric
- c. Usual Arabic adjective: divisor, Iran-originated
- d. Negation prefixes: without barrier, without duty
- e. Preposition and noun: between, toward
- f. Negation prefix, preposition and noun: it's okay, right now
- g. Negation prefix and noun
- h. Adjective and noun with Nunation

Arabic sentences sometimes appear as adjective in Persian: his majesty, Still, without change (Farshidvard, 2005: 294).

##### 5-1-1- Simple adjective

Again from the circling of the revolving heavens  
Declension and afternoon and sunset are seen (Ibid: 50)

##### 5-1-2- subjective adjective

It is an adjective that indicates that the noun is who do something or agent of a state and is known by the following signs (Imad Afshar, 1993, p. 62):

a. Imperative verb + "er"  
When you look well into the root of this matter,  
He is at once seer, seeing eye, and thing seen.(Ibid:23)

b. Imperative verb + "A"  
That Almighty one who in the twinkling of an eye,  
From Kaf and Nun brought forth the two worlds (Ibid, 11)

##### 5-1-3- Objective adjective

If the adjective is derived from transitive verb, it implies on both objective and also the doing done in the past and it is usually made of the root of past tense and suffix "E". For this reason, in European languages, they are called past tense adjective (Farshidvard, 2005: 108).

The same brings forth in his turn another seed,  
One yielding a hundred fold by fiat of the Almighty. (ibid: 45)  
So you fancy that this world of itself is permanent  
And enduring always of its own nature. (Ibid:39)

Like captives you are confined to one spot,  
Binding your feet with your own helpless hand. (Ibid:54)  
I have explained the usage of words and their meanings  
To you in brief, and if you attend you will understand. (Ibid: 74)  
5-1-4- Relative adjective

In Persian language, this adjective represent the relation between a thing or man and another thing or man or place (Shariat, 1988: 276).

##### a. "y"

White and yellow and red and dark and light green  
Are to him naught but darkest black.(Ibid:78)

Actual being bears plurality on its outside,2  
For it contains unity only inwardly (Ibid:56)  
Idols, girdles and Christianity in this discourse  
Are all infidelity ; if not, say what they are. (Ibid:82)

A great man, who in that country is famed 2  
For his varied learning as a fount of light (Ibid:17)

##### b. "gan"

Imam Ali is of special persons  
And he was who did all the what God tell

##### 5-1-5- Deserving adjective

In Persian, this adjective describes the merit of the noun.

He is a perfect man who in all perfection  
Does the work of a slave 7 in spite of his lordliness. (Ibid:38)

##### 5-2- non-expressive adjective

##### 5-2-1- Demonstrative adjective

These adjectives are also used to point out specific people or things. Wherever they cannot be used as plural, they are adjective and not demonstrative pronoun (Shariat, 1988: 296).

IN the name of Him who taught the soul to think,  
And kindled the heart's lamp with the light of soul (Gulshan-I Raz: 15)

After these come the three kingdoms of nature,  
Whose verses you cannot count (Ibid:25)

Demonstrative adjectives of "this" and "that" are combined with some words such as: all, because and in this case, expresses other concepts in addition to the concept of demonstration (Anwari and Ahmadi Givi, 2006: 163).

Philosophers who have written "foooks on it,  
Say as follows when they are denning it, (Gulshan-I Raz: 20)

A man whose real existence is not of himself,  
Is neither good nor evil in his own essence. (Ibid: 69)

##### 5-2-2-Questioning adjective

If questioning pronouns are used before the noun, it is considered as adjective and dependent to noun (Vafaei, 2011: 42).

Farshidvard, in his book entitled "the brief synopsis of the Persian language, p. 115", wrote that it is an adjective which implies on the state, number, quantity, ambiguity and determination. These adjectives are what, how and which for quality, state and determination:

How, foolish man, can free-will appertain  
To a person whose essence is nothingness ? (Ibid, 86)

How much, how many, how much percentage for quantity and number:

Whatever action once proceeds from you,  
If you repeat it several times, you become master of it. (Ibid: 75)

None and nothing for negation:

None would know that these beams are from him,  
There would be no distinction between kernel and husk.(Ibid:58)

No substance possesses objectivity without accidents,  
And what is an accident? what "endures not two moments."  
(Ibid:71)

##### 5-2-3- Exclamatory adjective

It is an adjective that expresses the speaker's surprise from the quantity and state of the noun (Marzban Rad, 1999: 79).  
What are devotion and piety ? What hypocrisy are these ?

What are teachership and discipleship? What bonds are these ? (Ibid:78)

#### 5-2-4- Comparative adjective

In order to compare two things, the suffix "er" is added to the end of adjective and it is called comparative adjective. This part was discussed before in the part "degrees of adjectives".

#### 5-2-5- State adjective

This adjectives includes the state or the actor and it is made of imperative verb plus a suffix "an" in Persian language (Zolnoor, 1969: 120).

This type of adjective was not observed in the Gulshan-I Raz.

Ahmad Ahmadi has divided the adjectives into 5 groups of descriptive, demonstrative, counting, questioning and vague adjectives and then divided them into two solid and derivative groups (Ahmadi, 1975:63-77). Hossein Emad Afshar has examined the adjectives in terms of four aspects: 1. In terms of state: it shows the state of adjective for example: sharp sword. 2. In terms of relation, an adjective which is attributed to the noun and in grammar, it is called relative adjective. For example: golden club. 4. In terms of comparison, the adjective is compared with all of the same nouns in addition to its noun. For example hard work. 4. In terms of composition, the adjectives are divided into two simple and compound adjectives (Emad Afshar, 1993: 61-71).

Farshivard divided the vague adjectives into three questioning, exclamatory and main vague adjectives (Farshidvard, p.114).

#### 5-2-6- Carrier adjective

It is an adjective that implies the continuity of the work and in Persian, it is made of noun plus suffix "gar" (Zolnoor. 1969:120). This type was not observed in Gulshan-I Raz.

#### 5-2-7- Counting adjective

A word often plays a role of adjective, whether before or after noun. It usually used with a noun and there are 4 types: main counting, sequential counting, fraction counting and distributive counting adjectives (Anwari and Ahmadi Givi, 2006: 166).

That road is long and hard, leave it,

Like Moses for a season cast away that staff. (Ibid, 36)

That when a conception is formed in the mind,

It is first of all named reminiscence (Ibid: 44)

Though the sun abides in the fourth heaven,

Yet his rays are the light which rule the earth. (Ibid:53)

Seven and ten years had passed after seven hundred,

From the Flight, when lo, in the month Shawal (Ibid:21)

Second comes " Universal Soul," 'the verse of light,'

For that is as a lamp of exceeding light ;

The third verse thereof is " Highest heaven

Read the fourth verse, it is " The throne (Ibid:62)

Main numbers were used in the Gulshan-I Raz as follows: simple: one, compound: twelve, main number group: twenty one, main binary: nine hundred. The words such as: several, all, many, a few and none are also used as number, too. Several is also as vague main numbers which refers to three to nine (Farshidvar, 2005: p.316).

#### 5-2-8- Superlative adjective

It refers to the superiority of the noun to the all. It is made of adjective plus suffix "est". This type of adjective was discussed in the part "degrees of adjective".

#### 5-2-9- Vague adjective

If some vague pronouns and some other words with ambiguous meanings are used before the noun, they are called vague adjective (Shariat, 1988:292). This adjective express the type, state, number and quantity of the noun.

The journey of the pilgrim is two steps and no more,

Although it is beset by divers perils. (Gulshan-i-Raz:31)

In fine it was one drop of water at the first,

Wherefrom all these things were fashioned (Ibid:49)

Addressed to the masters of mystery.

Therein many difficult expressions (Ibid:22)

The whole universe is exposed to view by His light,

But how is He exposed to view in the universe ? (Ibid:29)

#### 6- Match between adjective and noun

In Persian, adjective is a word used to describe the state of the noun (Khayyampour, 2005:49). In Persian, in contrast to the Arabic language, adjective is not considered as noun and not classified as noun (Homayun farrokh, 2008:287). Adjectives and nouns do not fit together in terms of plurality and singularity; whether the noun is plural or singular. For example:

From proper arrangement of known conceptions

The unknown proposition becomes known (Ibid:31)

Though he has composed many works in prose,

He has never compiled a masnavi in verse (Ibid:30)

In Persian, adjective is always singular (Abolghasemi, 2000, Vol.5:2).

## CONCLUSION

In Gulshan-I Raz, the adjectives were used after and before the noun. In Gulshan-I Raz, the adjectives are characterized according to the Persian Grammar language. In the book, there is a strong relationship between the adjectives and the nouns. Arabic words were sometimes used as expressive adjectives in the Gulshan-I Raz. Arabic sentences are sometimes used as adjective in Persian Language: Jal Jalalah, Tabarak va Taali, la yazal, la yataghayer.

Four types of absolute, compound, derivative and group adjectives can be seen in the Gulshan-I Raz. In constructing a phrasal term in Shabestari's poems, the compound words have been used more

Derivative terms with different suffixes often have a descriptive and similarity meaning. In terms of semantics, prepositive adjective are more of "demonstrative and counting" adjectives. The use of suffixes is more than prefixes.

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