

Kinga MACIUSZAK (Kraków)

THE PERSIAN SUFFIX *-(e)stān* ‘THE LAND OF’

This paper deals with one of the most popular Persian locative suffixes *-(e)stān* ‘the land of; -land’, which appears in the names of many Asian countries, regions and provinces.¹ Many of them have been formed in the Classical Persian² (CP) period, although the suffix itself began its expansion in the Middle Persian (MP) epoch; it was universally used to create names of different places, mainly common nouns. Since then the suffix has made a great career on vast territories, going greatly beyond the regions where its language of origin was spoken. For a long time the toponyms in *-(i)e)stān* were recognized as more elegant and more esteemed: hence *Āsūristān* soon replaced the old name *Āsūr* ‘Assyria’, *Sōgdistān* took the place of *Sōgd* ‘Sogdiana’, Persia in a bombastic manner was named *Fārsistān* ‘the land of Fārs; i.e. Persia proper’ or *Šāhistān* ‘the land of kings’ (cf. Hindi *Rājasthān*), Asia was poetically called *Šarqistān* ‘the east’ (*šarq* ‘east’), etc. Due to the high status of Persian – more prestigious than any other tongue spoken in the area at that time – Persian toponyms in *-(i)e)stān* entered many languages of the neighbouring regions, i.e. Armenian,³ Turkish⁴ and Indian (Punjab, Kashmir). Moreover, names of new geographical

¹ Another common locative suffix in MP was *-ān* < Ir. **-āna*. It was primarily used to form patronymics ‘belonging to, the son of’ – i.e. names derived from the father’s given name: *Ardaxšēr i Pābak-ān* ‘Ardashir, the son of Pabak’, *Dārāb i Dārāb-ān* ‘Darius, the son of Darius’, and then numerous toponyms (i.e. ‘the country belonging to ...’): *spāh-ān* ‘belonging to the army; a military camp’ (*spāh* ‘army’) > *Isfahān*, *Gilān* ‘the land belonging to Gilānis’, etc. In some cases *-ān* and *-estān* were attached to one and the same root (ethnonym): *Hindūg-ān* // *Hindū-stān*, *Makr-ān* // *Makr-estān*, *Balōč-ān* // *Balōč-estān*.

² Classical Persian (*fārsi-ye kelāsik*) – language of the outstanding works of Persian literature from Rudāki (ca. 900 AD) until Jāmi (ca. 1500).

³ Arm. *Hayastan* ‘Armenia’ < Arm. *Hay(k’)* legendary ancestor of Armenian nation + Ir. *-stan*; cf. also: *Humastan* ‘Greece’, *Lehastan* ‘Poland’, *Chinastan* ‘China’, *Parskastan* ‘Persia’, *Rusastan* ‘Russia’, *Wrastan* ‘Georgia’.

⁴ Turkish names of countries and regions: *Habeşistan* (*Etiyopya*) ‘Ethiopia’, *Yunanistan* ‘Greece’, *Moğolistan* ‘Mongolia’, *Hrvatistan* ‘Croatia’, *Sırbistan* ‘Serbia’, *Suudi Arabistan* ‘Saudi Arabia’, *Başkortostan* ‘Bashkiria’, *Çeçenistan* ‘Chechenia’, *Çuvaşistan* ‘the Chuvash region’, etc.

and administrative units in *-(ile)stān* have been coined there.⁵ Nowadays in New Persian (NP) it forms only common nouns denoting places abounding in sth. (for the most part, names of gardens and plantations), and is no longer productive as a toponomastic suffix.⁶ However, since the beginning of the 20th century one can notice its particular revival in the West: in Europe and among English-speaking communities worldwide (USA, New Zealand, South Africa⁷). Being recognized as a suffix typical for “third-world countries”, equal to Eng. *-land*, which is considered more prestigious because of its Western provenance (sic!), it is used to form “pseudo-geographical” names and sobriquets of countries and regions of ironical or even derogatory character.⁸

⁵ New ‘stans’ in the Punjab region (Pakistan and Kashmir): *Baltistan* – a region in Pakistani Kashmir inhabited by the Balti tribe; *Dardistan* – a term coined by orientalist G. W. Leitner (19th c.) for the region inhabited by the so-called Dard peoples (mentioned by the classical historians as Pliny, Ptolemy and Herodotus) in the northern areas of Pakistan and northern Kashmir; in Afghanistan this area is called *Siyah-pošān*, i.e. ‘the land where all wear black’ (PED 719); *Khālistān* ‘the land of the pure’ (< *khālis* ‘pure; anyone who follows the path of God with purity’) – name of a theocratic Sikh nation-state proposed in 1986, which was to encompass the Pakistani and Indian states of Punjab and all Punjabi-speaking areas adjacent to its border; *Pashtunistan* (*Pakhtunistan*) ‘the land of Pashtuns’ – the term used for the Pashtun-dominated areas of western Pakistan; *Waziristan* – region of northwest Pakistan inhabited by the Waziri tribe.

⁶ According to Majidi (II 395), in NP there are only about 60 derivatives (including toponyms) in *-estān*.

⁷ Until 1994, in South Africa (during the apartheid era) areas reserved for occupation by a Black African people with limited self-government were called *bantustans* (< *bantu* ‘people’ – Negroid peoples of Central and South Africa), while its official name was *homelands*.

⁸ Cf. names sarcastically describing a region or city where large ethnic groups live, e.g.: Bradford in England, due to its South Asian population, is called *Bradistan*, Fremont in California, because of its Afghan population – *Kabulistan*. Derogatory nicknames of countries have also been coined for political reasons: *Absurdistan* – country where everything goes wrong, originally used by Eastern European dissidents to refer to parts or all of the Soviet Union, *Elladistan* – a nickname used by Greeks to describe loss of progress in politic and social affairs (obvious comparison to a third world country), *Katsapstan* – the name given to Russia, a derivative from Ukrainian nickname for Russians (Ukr. Pol. *kacap* ‘Russian; fool’ < Ukr. *kak cap* ‘(having beard) like a he-goat’), *Pasokistan* – Greek national sector that contained civil servants who were employed by the political party *Pasok*, *Clarkistan* – reference to New Zealand, as a slur on the Labour government led by Prime Minister Helen Clark. Terms in *-stan* used for describing ‘far away from home’ places: Swedish *Långbortistan* ‘far away-stan’, Dutch *Verweggistan* ‘ts.’, US English *Buttfuckistan* (*butt* in U.S. slang ‘buttocks’) – word used by U.S. troops to describe faraway and desolate, unpleasant places. For more see: www.wikipedia.org.

1. Old Iranian

Ir. *stāna-* (*stā-na-*) ‘place’ < *stā-* ‘to stand’ + the suffix *-na-* forming nouns of various meanings, denoting places, abstracts, actions, concretes,⁹ cf. Skt. *sthāna-* ‘Aufenthalt, Standort, Stelle’: *su-ṣthānā-* ‘in gutem Stand’ (RV), *go-ṣthāna-* ‘Kuhstall dienend’ (*sthā-* Mayrhofer KEWA III 526; EWA II 764; > Hindi *sthān* ‘place, room; country’: e.g. *nivās-sthān* ‘abode, place of permanent residence’, *Rājasthān* ‘the land of kings’¹⁰) < PAr. **staH-* < PIE **steh₂-* ‘to stand; remain’. Cf. Khotan-Saka *stā-* / *stāta-* (Bailey 432), Ossetic *styn* / *istun* ‘to stand’ (Abaev III 158), Gr. *στάσις*, Lat. *stati-ōn*, Germ. *Stand*, *Stadt*, Eng. *state*, PSl. **stanь* ‘standing, stopping-place, halt’, OCS *stanь* ‘(military) camp’, Russ. *emaň* ‘settlement; semi-permanent camp’, Pol. *stan* ‘state’,¹¹ condition, status; waist; estate; order; class’, also archaic ‘state, government’, e.g.: *maż stanu* ‘statesman’, *racja stanu* ‘reasons of state’, *zamach stanu* ‘coup d’état’, *zdrada stanu* ‘high treason’ (Boryś SEJP 574-575).

In Old Iranian languages sb. *stāna* ‘place’ is to be found mainly in compounds:¹² Av. *aspō-stāna-* ‘Pferdestall’ (cf. Skt. *aśva-sthāna-*) > MP transl.: *aspastān*, Arm. lw. *aspastan* (Bartholomae AiW 219, Horn GNE 267); Av. *uštrō-stāna-* ‘Kamel-stall’ (cf. Skt. *ustra-sthāna-*) > MP transl. *uštrastān* (Bartholomae AiW 421); OP *arda-stāna-*¹³ (lit. ‘place of light’, wherein *arda-* ‘light’) ‘window-frame, window-cornice’ (Kent 210; ‘Halbstand, baulicher Kunstausdruck, vll. Fensterkrönung’ Bartholomae AiW 193); and one toponym: OP **Baga-stāna-* lit. ‘the place of God(s)’, Behistan’¹⁴ (cf. Gr. *βαγίστανον* Diodorus 2.13) > MP *Wēstūn*, *Wēsutūn*, *Bagastun*, **Bēstūn*, *Bagāstun* (cf. Gacek 4.22.19); Ar. *Bīhistūn*, *Bahistūn*, *Bēs(u)tūn*, NP *Bisotun*.

⁹ Cf. Kent 51.

¹⁰ An Indian province, bordering on Pakistan, including most of the former region called Rajputana.

¹¹ Cf. Pol. *blogostan* ‘blissful state; bliss’ (< adj. *blogi* ‘blissful’), *pustostan* ‘empty, uninhabited house or place’ (< adj. *pusty* ‘empty’), *drzewostan* ‘stand of trees’ (< sb. *drzewo* ‘tree’, cf. Germ. *Baumbestand*), *kwiatostan* ‘inflorescence’ (< sb. *kwiat* ‘flower’, cf. Germ. *Blütenstand*).

¹² Cf. *-sitān*, *-istān* ‘-Stand, -Ort’ nur in Compositen (Horn GNE 710); *-stān* (FP 138).

¹³ Attested in a trilingual inscription repeated 18 times on the window cornice of the same room of the Darius’ palace in Persepolis: *ardastāna aθangaina Dārayavahuš Xšhyāviθiyā karta* ‘Stone window-frame, made in the house of King Darius’ (Kent 210).

¹⁴ *Behistan* is much used but not recorded spelling which is intermediate between the OP **baga-stāna-* ‘place of the God’ (...) and the *Behistūn* of the medieval Arabic geographers, the Modern Persian *Bīsītūn* or *Bīsutūn* (or even *Bīstūn* without the anaptyctic vowel; understood by popular etymology as ‘without columns’) (Kent 108).

2. Middle Persian (MP) period *-(eli)stān* [-st'n' / M -yst'n]

2.1. The variation *-estān* / *-istān*. In MP the phonemic status of *e* was doubtful. The evidence of CP material suggests that at that time the suffix was *-istān* (cf. forms in Steingass' dictionary (PED)) > *-estān*. Since CP *i* < MP *i* it is possible to reconstruct the MP form *-istān* (as Nyberg did; MacKenzie and Boyce have *-estān*). Cf. Tajik *-(i)stōn*, Dari *-(e)stān* (OIJ NJ 213). In MP the suffix appeared with a prothetic vowel *-i* > *-e*: *-istān* > *-estān* (when the base of derivation ended in a consonant), *-stān* (after a vowel) (OIJ – SJ: 74, Vullers,¹⁵ PED 655). However the forms with *-stān* in MP are rare (in fact, these are Late MP formations: *Hindū-stān* 'India' (in fact CP), in MP more frequently *Hind* 'India' (Nyberg MP 100); the "correct" MP formation should have been *Hindūg-istān* < *Hindūg* 'India' or *Hind-istān*; *Arwā-stān* – also late MP, cf. MP inscr. *Arbāy-estān*. Abramjan marked this prothetic vowel with *ə*: *šapəstān*, *šəθrəstān*, etc. Nyberg (MP 277) suggested that this vowel could have derived from the cas. obl. sg. *-ē* – written /y/yd/yh/ or by the figure /1/ in the books – which survived in several connections, e.g. in compounds: *nehē-stān*, *šahrē-stān* (not consistently, since in the Lexicon he gives: *šahristān* not *šahrē-stān*, cf. Nyberg MP 183).

2.2. In Early MP the suffix *-istān* was not very common; it appeared in a literary style with certain substantives. Hence many doublets of the same meaning: *bann* 'bondage, prison' // *bann-istān* [M bnyst'n] 'prison', cf. Parth. *band-istān* [bndyst'n] (Boyce 27); *mān* 'house' // *mān-istān* [M m'nyst'n] 'dwelling-place, house; monastery' (Boyce 56); *čahārpāy* 'quadruped' // *čahārpāy-istān* [ch'lp'dyst'n] 'quadruped'¹⁶ (Abramjan 230; MacKenzie 21). We assume that only due to MP translations of Avestan compounds had its position been established: the second element of old compounds sb. *stāna* 'place' was recognized as a suffix forming names of different places and units of time.

2.2.1. MP names of schools and other institutions:

dibūr-istān [dpy(w)rst'n] 'school' (MacKenzie 26, Abramjan 119) < *dibūr* 'scribe', early MP *dipīwar* 'secretary' (< OIr. **dipī-vara-*, *dipī-* 'inscription' + Av. *var-* 'to cover, preserve', thus: 'he who preserves the documents', Parth. *dyb* 'letter' Nyberg MP 63). CP *dibūr-istān* 'school (for writing), record office' and *dabistān* (either contraction of *dabīristān* or abbreviation of *adab-istān* < Arab. *adab* 'learning, morality, politeness' PED

¹⁵ In comp. tantum usitatum et postpositum nominibus vel multitudinem rei cuiusdam significant (...), qua in compositione etiam vocalis literae س vocis ستان in consonantem proxime praecedentem transire potest, ut dici possit (Vullers II: 222).

¹⁶ Perhaps originally as: 'place for the quadrupeds'.

503); NP *dabir-estān* ‘middle school’ (cf. *dabir* ‘teacher; secretary’), *dabestān* ‘primary school’ (Haim 264).

frahang-istān [pl’hngst’n] ‘lit. place of education; school’ (MacKenzie 32, Nyberg MP 75) < *frahang* ‘education, breeding, knowledge’. This MP word has been replaced after the Muslim conquest by *dabistān* < MP *dibīr-istān*). NP ***Farhangestān*** ‘(lit. a place for knowledge), academy’, cf. *farhang* ‘culture, knowledge; dictionary’, is a name coined (or better recalled) for a certain institution, i.e. the Iranian Academy founded in 1935. This term, in fact a loanword from MP, was suggested as an equivalent to *ākādemi* < French *académie*¹⁷ (VMF 46).

hērbad-istān* / *Hērbad-istān [hyłptst’n] ‘priestly school; also the title of a liturgical text¹⁸ of practical use for priests’ (MacKenzie 43) < *hērbad* ‘teacher-priest’; CP *hirbodestān*, *hirbud-xāna* ‘fire-temple’ (PED 1520, DX).

nērang-istān* / *Nīrang-istān [nylngst’n] ‘(lit. school of incantation?); the title of a liturgical text on ritual specifications’ (MacKenzie 58) < *nērang* ‘incantation, charm, spell’.

wēmār-(i)stān [wym’lst’n] ‘hospital’ (Abramjan 132) < *wēmār* ‘ill, sick’; cf. NP *bimārestān*, *bīmārsān* (PED 224) ‘ts.’.

2.2.2. Other places (full of, or abounding in sth.):

bōy-istān [bwdst’n / M bwyst’n] ‘lit. place of perfume; (flower) garden’ (*bōy-estān* MacKenzie 19, *bwyst’n* Boyce 29), cf. *bōstān* [bwst’n], Parth. *bwdyst’n*, Arm. lw. *burastan* (Nyberg MP 48) < *bōy* ‘smell, scent’; CP *bōstān*, *bustān*.

nay-istān [KNYAst’n] ‘reed-bed, cane-brake’ (MacKenzie 58) < *nay* [KNYA] ‘reed, cane’; cf. *nehē-stān* [KNY’-st’n] ‘bunch of reeds, reed-bank’ (KNY’ : *nyhy* FrP 4) < *nehē* < **na(y)ē* (insertion of *-h-* in the hiatus), SW form of **nadē*, cas. obl. of *nad* // *nay* (Nyberg MP 137) > CP *nayistan* > NP *neyestan* ‘cane-brake, reed-bed; a sugar-plantation, field of sugarcane’ (PED 1442).

šab-istān [špst’n] ‘harem, gynaecium, private apartments’ (MacKenzie 78; Nyberg MP 184) < *šab* ‘night’; cf. CP *šabistān* (also: *šab-xāna*) ‘bed; bed-

¹⁷ Foundation of the Iranian Academy was inspired by the so-called purification movement. One of the main concern of this institution is to coin new native terms for loan words.

¹⁸ *Hērbadistān* and *Nīrangistān* – the titles of liturgical texts for practical use of priests. They form the extant Avesta since the pre-Sassanian times. The tradition of giving prominent books a title in *-stān* continued in CP, cf. *Bostān*, *Golistān*, *Bahāristān*, *Axtarestān* ‘a book on astronomy’ (DX), *Zandastān* ‘the book of Zoroaster’ (PED 625) < *zand* ‘commentary, understanding’, a word used for all the MP interpretation of the holy texts.

chamber, dormitory; a closet where one says nightly prayers' (PED 731, Vullers II: 405).

2.2.3. Countries, provinces, regions and cities:

šahr-istān [MDYNA / štr'st'n' / M šhrst'n] 'province' > 'capital of a country, city' < *šahr* 'land, country; city' (*šahr-estān* MacKenzie 79, *šhryst'n* Boyce 85), Parth. *šhryst'n* (Nyberg MP 183), CP *šahristān* (also: *šārestān*, *šārsān*, *šāhr-gir*) 'fortifications round a city; a large fortified city' (PED 770), 'locus urbibus frequens; urbs; monumentum, quo urbem magnam cingunt; urbs in ditione Ispahanensi' (Vullers II: 385, 485). The meaning of MP *šahristān* in CNP period has been confined from 'province' to '(fortified) city'.¹⁹ At the same time another term for 'province' *awestān* (*awestām*)²⁰ became more popular. MP *awestān* ['wst'n / M 'wyst'n] (< **upa-stāna-*) 'province, region, district, place' > NP *ōstān* (*awe-* > *ō-*, cf.: *awestād* > *ōstād* 'master') 'province containing some districts, i.e. *šahristān*').

2.2.3.1. In the MP period the suffix *-istān* was attached to descendants of several OP toponyms.²¹ In fact, only few names of the provinces of the Persian Empire (the less significant ones?) were coined in this way. Such names as *Pārsa* 'Persis, Persia', *Parθava* 'Parthia', *Māda* 'Media', etc. remained unchanged. See the table at the end of this paper.

Arya-stān ['lyst'n'] 'the country, kingdom of the Aryans' (in one text only: Nyberg MP I 109¹³, MP II 30, Gacek 4.1.23) < **Arya*. The possible OP form: **ariya-stāna-*, cf. OP *Ariya-* 'Arian' (cf. Av. *arīya-*, Skt. *ārya-* 'noble' Kent 170) > MP *ēr* 'noble, hero, Aryan, Iranian' (cf. *Ērān* 'land of the Aryans' < G. Pl. **ariyānām*); hence MP ['lyst'n] should rather be read **ar-estān* /

¹⁹ Cf. also: *šāristān* 'city; villa surrounded by gardens; country abounding in towns; name of a book written by Farzāna Bahrām; *šārsān* 'country having many cities; large city, castle' (PED 722).

²⁰ Cf. *awestān* / *awestām* 'support, refuge, reliance'.

²¹ "[...] continuants of several OP toponyms are to be found in the MP material with the *-(e)stān* attached. Where *Arabāya-* or ^h*Ūja-*/^h*Ūvja-* were enough in OP, *Arwāstān* (inscr. *Arbāyistān*) or *Xūzestān* are needed in MP. *Aθurā-* was sufficient in OP and *Asūr* / *Āsūr* sometimes is in MP, however, the form *Āsūrestān* is more frequent (about 3:1). Indeed, the cases of pairs of synonymous [...] MP toponyms, one in the form of *BASE + ∅* and the other following the pattern *BASE + -(e)stān* are numerous, eg. *Čīn* : *Čīnestān*, *Sugud* or better *Sōyd* : *Sōgdastān* / *Sōgdestān*, *Zāwol* : *Zāwalestān*, *Hind(ūgān)* : *Hindūstān*. In cases where a province has the same name as its main urban center, one could find traces of some differentiation: *BASE + ∅* is rather a city (*Kāwul*), while *BASE + -(e)stān* tends to denote the province (*Kāwulestān*). This is not a rule and we should not look for strict consistency here. Nevertheless, of the two *BASE + ∅* is universal (unmarked), while *BASE + -(e)stān* is reserved for larger units: regions, provinces, countries." (Gacek: 46).

**ar-istān* or more properly **ēr-istān* [’ylst’n] – unfortunately not attested in other texts.

Arwā-stān* / *Arāwa-stān [’l’w-st’n] / inscr. ***Arbāy-istān*** / Parth. (’rb)ystn (cf. Arm. lw. *Arwastan*) ‘a Sassanian province of north eastern Mesopotamia; the Arabian Peninsula; the southern shores of the Persian Gulf’ (cf. Gacek 4.1.23) < **Arabāya-stāna-* < OP *Arabāya-* ‘Arabia; Arab’ (Kent 169-170, Bartholomae AiW 187), cf. CP ***Arab-istān*** ‘the land of Arabia’ (PED 842), NP ***Arabestān*** ‘Arabia’, ***Arabestān-e Sa’udi*** ‘Saudi Arabia’, cf. Tur. *Suudi Arabistan*.

Āsūr-istān [’swl-st’n] / ***Asūr-istān*** / ***Āsūr-estān*** / ***Asō(k)r-istān*** / ***Āsōr-istān*** / ***Sūr-estān*** [’swkrst’n] (cf. Arm. lw. *Asorestan*) ‘the Sassanian province; ancient Babylonia’ (Gacek 4.1.32; 4.18.38) < *Āsūr* ‘ts.’ (less frequently) < **Aθurā-siāna-* < OP *Aθurā-* ‘Assyria (and Syria)’, a province of the Persian Empire < Aram. *Aθur*, Akk. *Aššur* (Kent 166); Sogd. *Sūr-astān* (Gharib 366), CP *Sūristān* (PED 708), cf. NP *Suriye* ‘Syria’.

Dah-istān [dhyst’n] / ***Dah-estān*** / ***Dahē-stān*** ‘a town in Gurgān’ (Nyberg MP 56; Gacek 4.4.1) < *Dah* ‘the ancient tribe of Dahae’ < OP *Daha-* ‘Dahian’; pl. a province of the Persian Empire (Kent 190); CP *Dehestān* / *Dihistān* ‘a city in Gorgān adjacent to the Caspian Sea, known today as Astarābād’ (Dehxodā), *Dah-istān* ‘a town in Tabaristān’ (PED 549).

Hindū-stān [hndwkt’n] / ***Hindūg-istān*** / ***Hindūg-ān*** ‘the land of the Hindus; the land of Sind; India’ (Nyberg MP 100; Gacek 4.8.12, 4.8.14) < *Hindūg* [hndwk] ‘Indian’ < *Hind* ‘India’ < OP *Hiⁿdu-* ‘Sind’ a province of the Persian Empire on the upper Indus River (Kent 214); cf. Sogd. *Indukastan* [’yntwk-stn], Gharib 85, CP: *Hindū-stān* ‘India, Hindustan’, also: *Hindusān*, *Hindi-stān*, *Hindū-bār*, *Hindū-zār* (PED 1514), *hindūstān-ī*²² ‘belonging to India; the language of that country’; cf. NP *Hend* ‘India’. At present time: *Hindustan* – the land of the Hindus, esp. India north of the Deccan and excluding Bengal, the general area around the Ganges where Hindi is the predominant language; the areas of India where Hinduism predominates, as contrasted with those areas where Islam predominates; *Hindustani* – a language based on Western Hindi, with elements of Arabic, Persian, etc., used as a lingua franca in much of India; also archaic name for Urdu.

Xūz-istān [hwkst’n] / ***Xūz-estān*** / ***Xoj-estān***, Parth. *Hūzistān* [hwjyst’n] (Boyce 48; Gacek 4.23.10), (cf. Arm. lw. *Xužastan*) < *Xūz* – a toponym connected with the name of the original inhabitants of the region, cf. OP ^h*Ūja-*, ^h*Ūyja-* ‘Elam, Susiana, province of the Persian Empire; Elamite, Susian’ (Kent 175); NP *Xūzistān* ‘ancient Susiana’ (popular etymology: ‘sugar-plantation,

²² Cf. *hindūstāniyāt* ‘ease, indulgence’ (formed with Arabic pl. suffix *-āt*).

sugar-growing country' < *xuz* 'sugar-cane' PED 485); cf. also NP *Hujistān* in: *Hujistān vājār* (DX) 'the bazaar in Ahvaz, the capital of Xuzestān'.

Sak-istān [skst'n] / ***Sag-estān*** / ***Sag-istān*** / ***Saga-stān*** / ***Saka-stān***, late MP ***Sistān*** 'the country of the Sakas' < *sak* 'a Saka man' (Nyberg MP 172; Gacek 4.18.4) < OP *Saka-* 'Scythian; Scythia' as province or district; masc. pl. also as name of the province (Kent 209). Late MP and CNP *Sigzistān*, *Sagistān*, *Sigistān* (PED 658, 691) arabicized *Sijistān* 'the ancient Drangiana, a country lying to the east of Farsistān, or Persia Proper' (*sajzī*, *sijzī* 'native of Sijistān' PED 716, 658); also known as: *Rām-šahristān* 'the land of kings' (< *rām* 'king' DX). NP *Sīstān* 'name of Iranian province'.

Sōgd-istān / ****Sugud-istān*** [swkwdst'n] / ***Sōgdastān*** / ***Sōg*** 'the land of Sogd, Sogdiana' < *Sugud*, *Sōyd* 'ts.' (Gacek 4.18.35) < OP *Sugda-*, *Suguda-* (Av. *Suyda-*) 'Sogdiana, a province of the Persian Empire' (Kent 209).

2.2.3.2. New MP toponyms:

Čīn-istān [cynyst'n] 'China' (Boyce 33) < *Čīn*²³ 'ts.'; cf. Sogd. *Čīnastan*, Arm. *Čīnastan*, NP *Čīn*.

Kōf-istān / ***Kōh-istān*** 'the mountainous region' (e.g. *Kōfēstān-i Harēw* 'the mountain region of Heart' Gacek 4.8.6), ***Qōh-istān*** 'a district lying north of the Qufs Mountains near Kirmān' (Gacek 102) < MP *kōf*, *kōh* < OP *kaufa* 'mountain, hill'. Cf. CP *kohistān* / *kuhistān* 'a forest, a place surrounded with mountains or forests, and almost impassable; Persian Irāq (ancient Parthia); Samarqand' (PED 995-996, 1065). NP *kuh-estān* 'hilly or mountainous country; highland' (Haim 530). Cf. OP *Ākaufaciyā-* 'a man of Akau-faka', **Ākaufaka* 'Kohistān' (< *ā* + *kaufa* 'mountain' + adj. suffix *-(a)ka-*) a province of the Persian Empire, north of Kabul, present Afghanistan (cf. Kent 165).

Kāwul-istān [k'plyst'n] / ***Kāwul-estān*** / ***Kāwal-estān*** / ***Kābol-istān*** 'the land of Kabul; Kabul' < *Kāwul* 'the city of Kabul' (Gacek 4.11.16). The term used in many historical books and Classical Persian literature for Kabul. It encompassed a larger region of today's Kabul Province.

Makr-istān / ***Mukr-istān*** [mklst'n] 'Makrān' (Abramyan 190), also: *Mukrān*, *Mokran*, *Makurān* (with the suffix *-ān*). The MP ethnonym **Makr* / *Mukr* / *Mokr* is perhaps connected with the OP *Maciya-* 'Macian', *Maka-* 'Maka; Gedrosia' a province of the Persian Empire, Elam. *ma-ak-qa*, Akk. *ma-ak* (Kent 201, AiW 1109); NP *Makrān*, *Mokrān* – 'name of a city and country in Iran' (PED 1300; Vullers II: 1206).

Tabar-istān [tplst'n] / ***Tabarīstān*** / ***Taparīstān*** / ***Tapurestān*** (DX) 'name of a province in Iran; former name of Mazanderān' (Abramjan 252; Gacek 4.20.1) < *Tabar* – toponym connected with the name of the non-Iranian

²³ Such pairs of synonymous names were frequent in MP.

people *Táporoi* (Markwart 110); ‘name of a district in Persia’; CP *Tabaristān* ‘the ancient Hyrcania’ (PED 279, 808).

Turk-istān [twlkt’sn] / **Tūr-istān** (Bd. 29.13) ‘Turkomānia, Transoxania’ (PED 296) < *Turk* ‘a Turk, comprehending likewise those numerous nations of Tatars between Khwarazm and China, who all claim descent from Turk, the son of Japheth; Turkistan; a Scythian (!); barbarian, robber, plunderer, vagabond’; *tur* ‘name of the eldest son of Feridun, the country of *Turān*; a Turk (!); a sturdy wrestler; a champion; a sweetheart’; *turi* (*turiyān*) ‘a Turk, Turkoman, Mongol’ (PED 334-5); cf. *Turān* ‘Turkomania, Turkistan, Transoxania’ (PED 334), *turāni* ‘a Scythian, Turkoman’ (PED 334).

Zāwal-istān [z’w’lst’n] / **Zābul-istān** (Nyberg MP 230) / **Zābol-estān** / **Zābol-astān** / **Zābul-sitān** / **Zapla-stan** / **Zāwol-estān** / **Zāwal-estān** (Gacek 4.25.9) ‘country in Eastern Iran’ < *Zāwal* ‘Zabol’ (an ethnonym referring to a Hephtalite tribe which settled there in the 5th c. AD, Gacek 4.25.9), CP *Zābulistān* ‘Kābul, Ghaznīn, &c., the native country of Rustam’ (PED 605), *Zāwulistān* ‘country in Persia’ (PED 607).

2.3. Abstracta:

dād-istān [DYNA / d’tst’n] / M d’(d)yst’n] ‘decision, judgement, justice, law; case, process’ < *dād* ‘law, justice; those scriptures dealing with legal matters’ (MacKenzie 23, Nyberg MP 60) as in Polish *sąd* ‘judgement’ and ‘law court’ (place of judicial assembly sessions); cf. NP *dādīstān* ‘judicial decree’ (< *dād-sitān!* PED 495) > *dāstān* ‘tale, story’.

2.4. Names of two seasons of the year:²⁴

tāb-istan [t’pst’n] ‘summer’ (MacKenzie 81) < *tāb* ‘fever, heat’, cf. NP *tāb* ‘heat, warmth’, *tābistān* > *tābestān* ‘summer, hot weather’ (PED 272, Vullers I: 409); in MP *tābestān* replaced the older word *hāmīn* ‘summer’ (perhaps homonymic to *hamīn* ‘only, the same?’). Cf. also NP *tabestān* = *tāb-xāne* ‘a winter house’ (DX).

zam-istān [zmt’n] / M dmyst’n] ‘winter’ < *zam* ‘winter, cold’ (MacKenzie 98, Boyce 34); cf. NP *zam* ‘cold’, *zamistān* > *zamestān* ‘winter; wisdom²⁵’ (PED 620, Vullers II: 142); formed on the analogy of *tābestān*.

²⁴ Cf. close relation between the words denoting space and time among the derivatives going back to the IE root **stā-* ‘to stand’: e.g. Germanic **stund-ō* (< **stā-n-t-* a secondary zero-grade form): O.Eng. *stund* ‘a fixed time, while’, Germ. *Stunde* ‘hour’. One should also mention here that OP *-stāna* (cpds.) in MP has been replaced by *-gāh* (suffix of place and time) < OP *gāhu-* ‘place, throne, place of battle’, hence *-stān* also local and temporal usage.

²⁵ On account of **rāymastān* ‘wisdom’, cf. *rāymast* ‘wise’ (?) < *rāy* ‘intelligence’ (Boyce 78).

In CP also: *bahār-istān* ‘spring, vernal blossoms; title of a celebrated work of Jāmi’ (PED 209) < *bahār* ‘spring’ (in MP only *wahār*); **pāyiz-estān* (*pāyiz* ‘autumn’) is not attested.

3. New Persian

3.1. Toponyms in *-(ile)stān / -sān*²⁶ ‘the land / country / city of ...’, i.e. names of regions, countries, provinces, districts, towns (base of derivation: an ethnonym or old toponym). Some of them, like *dāq-estān* and *kuh-estān*, are also common nouns.

Afqān-istān / Afqān-estān ‘the land of Afghans’ (PED 84) < *Afqān* ‘Afghan’ – the term by which the Persian-speakers of Afghanistan designate the Pashtun. In the 16th c. it was the name of a race inhabiting the mountains between Kandahār and the river Indus (in CP also: ‘lamentation, groaning, cries for help; alas!’, cf. *afqān kardan* ‘to lament, complain’). Then it was applied to the traditional lands of the Pashtuns; the territories south of Kabul inhabited by Pashtuns (16th c.); the entire kingdom (18th c.); official name of the country, Afghanistan (since 1919).

Ahr-istān / Ahr-estān ‘the land of ash-trees’ – the name of a province adjacent to Yazd (PED 124) < *ahr* ‘ash-tree’.

Ajam-istān (CP) ‘the land of barbarians’ – name used by the Arabs to denote Persia, also: *wilayāt-i ‘ajam* < Ar. ‘*ajam* ‘barbarian (not born Arabian); a Persian; Persia’; ‘*ajami* ‘barbarian, foreign, although a correct speaker of Arabic; a Persian’ (PED 837).

Ard-istān, Ard-istān, Ird-istān / Ard-estān – name of a district in Persia (PED 35²⁷) < *ard* (?) < OIr. **arda-* ‘side, half’, cf. Skr. *árdha-* (ESIJ I: 216).

Arman-estān (NP) ‘the land of Armenians; Armenia’ < CP *Arman*²⁸ ‘Armenian’ also the name of a part of the mountainous district of Azerbaijan, *Armaniya* ‘Armenia’ (PED 39). Cf. MP *Armān*,²⁹ *Arman* (Abramjan 45), OP *Arma-*

²⁶ *-stān // -sān*. In CP the suffix *-sān* ‘equal like’, which added to nouns implies similitude, resemblance, in some cases stands for *-istān*, as in: *xārsān* for *xāristān* ‘a thorny place’ (< *xār* ‘thorn’).

²⁷ Z(and). *eredhva* ‘high’ + *stāna* ‘place’.

²⁸ The ethnonym *Armen* attested since the 3rd millennium BC (Babylonian, Assyrian and Hittite inscriptions), in Armenian appears only in proper names: *Ar(i)me*, *Ur(u)me*, *Arman*. Cf. also *Armenoï*, a city in Thessaly mentioned by Herodotus, and *Orminion*, a mountain in Bithynia. See: A. Pisowicz, “Jezyk ormiański”, [in:] *Jezyki indoeuropejskie*, L. Bednarczyk (ed.), Warszawa 1986, p. 343-344.

²⁹ According to Great Bundahišn XXXI.23-24, *Armān* was the tenth best created land, the inhabitants of which were accused of burying their dead. NP *Armān* is the name of a city in Māwarā’a-n-nahr or a district in Yaman (DX).

niya-, *Armina-* ‘Armenia’ – a province of the Persian Empire, Elam. *har-mi-nu-ia* (Kent 171; cf. Av. *armaē-šad-* ‘calm’ Bartholomae AiW 197), Sogd. *Armin* (Gharib 57); Tur. *Ermenistan* ‘Armenia’.

Baluč-estān (NP) ‘the land of Balučān; Balochistān’ – a province of Iran and an autonomous province of SW Pakistan < CP *Boluč*, *Boluj*³⁰ < MP *Bālōčān*, *Bālōjān*.

Barbar-istān ‘the land of barbarians’ – a region of northern Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic and including the former Barbary States of Tripolitania, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco; Barbary’ (PED 169) < Ar. *barbar* ‘the people of Barbary’.

Bāškir-estān ‘the land of Bashkirs; Bashkiria’ < *Bāškir* ‘Bashkir, a member of a Mongoloid people living in the Bashkir republic of the Russian Federation’; cf. Tur. *Başkortostan*.

Bolqār-estān ‘the land of Bolghars; Bulgaria’ < *Bolqār* ‘Bulgar, Bulgarian’; cf. Tur. *Bulgaristan*.³¹

Čark-estān ‘the land of Charkas; Circassia’ < *Čark*, *Čarkes* ‘Circassian’ (DX), *Čarkas*, *Čirkas* (PED 391).

Čečen-estān ‘the land of Chechen; Chechenia’ < *Čečen* ‘Chechen’.

Čuvaš-estān (rare) ‘a region inhabited by the Chuvash, chiefly in the middle Volga’; cf. Tur. *Çuvaşistan*.

Dāq-istān* / *Dāq-estān ‘place of mountains’ – a country thus named on account of its being very mountainous (PED 498) < *dāq* < Tur. *dağ* ‘mountain’ (PED 498); cf. *Daghestan* ‘a country in the Caucasus, an annexed constituent republic of the Russian Federation’.

Engel-istān* / *Englestān* / *Anglistān³² ‘the land of Englishmen; England’; also: *Englis* ‘Great Britain’, *Englisi* ‘English’, *Ingliz* ‘England; Englishman’, *Angrez*, *Ingrez* ‘the English’ (adopted in Hindūstān from the Portuguese), e.g.: *kampanī angrez* ‘the English East India Company’ (PED 114), *Ingliland* ‘England’ (PED 115).

Farang-istān* / *Farang-estān ‘the land of Franks’ – Italy, France, or the country of Franks; Europe (PED 923) < *Farang*, *Firing* ‘Frank, Italian, European, Christian, all nations which wear short garments’. *Frengistan* is a common Central Asian term for Europe, e.g. in the Levant (Syria, Israel, Lebanon) Europeans are traditionally known as Franks; Crimean Tatar *Frenkistan* is one of the names for France.

Fārs-istān (CP) ‘the land of Fārs’ – i.e. the Persia Proper, the term used to distinguish the province from the country bearing the same name < *Fārs* ‘a

³⁰ “Nom. gentis barbarae, deserta inhabitantis, stolidae et fortis; nom. Regionis in Iran, qua terra Boluziorum designari videtur” (Vullers I: 261).

³¹ Also Crimean Tatar name for Bulgaria; often used for Volga Bulgaria.

³² Cf. *boqāz-i anglistān* ‘the English Channel’.

Persian province'. Cf. OP, MP *Pārsa* 'Persis, Persia; Persian', a province of the Persian Empire,³³ Elam. *par-šīp*, Akk. *pa-ar-su* (Kent 196).

Gurj-istān / **Gūrj-istān** / **Gurž-istān** / **Qarj-istān**³⁴ / **Gorj-estān** (also: **Gurj**) 'the land of Gurjis (Georgians); Georgia' – a province lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas (Rastorgueva SPJ 34; PED 883, 1078, 1102; Gacek 4.7.18) < *Gurj* 'native of Georgia'. Cf. also CP *Gerjistān* 'mountain-land; Gorgān' < **gar* 'mountain' (Av. *gairi*- Horn 89) – it seems that Gurgān might have been occasionally confused with Georgia, the MP name of which was normally *Wiruzān* (Gacek 176). Tur. *Gürcüstan*, *Gürcistan* 'Georgia'.

Habaš-estān 'the land of Habash; Ethiopia, Abyssinia' < *Habaš* 'Ethiop'; cf. OP *Kūša-* 'Ethiopia', CP *Habašat* (PED 410), Tur. *Habeşistan* (or: *Etiyopya*).

Kāfir-istān / **Kāfir-estān** 'a land inhabited by infidels' – a certain district of northern Afghanistan; also the name of Kabul (PED 1007); former name of present *Nuristān* province < *kāfir* 'infidel'.

Korakalpoq-estān 'the land of Karakalpaks; Karakalpakstan' – a constituent republic of Uzbekistan; cf. Tur. *Karakalpakistan*.

Kurd-istān / **Kürd-istān** / **Kordestān** 'country of the Kurds' – Kurdistan; name of Iranian province (PED 1022, 1060) < *Kurd(i)* 'a native of Kurdistan', an ethnonym attested already in OP inscriptions: *kardaka*; Xenophon: *Kardukoj*, Strabo: *Kirtoij*; Aram. *Beth Kardu*, Arm. *Korduk*, Arab. *Bakarda*, *Kardaj*.

Lah-istān / **Leh-estān** / **Lah-estān** 'the land of Poles' – Poland (PED 1134) < *Lah* 'a Pole', *ahl-i lah* 'the Polish nation', *mamlakat-i Lah* 'Poland'; cf. Arm. *Lehastan*, Tur. *Lehistan* (beside *Polonya*) – archaic name for Poland used mostly by Ottoman officials and one of modern Crimean Tatar names.

Lak-istān / **Lak-estān** 'the land of the Laks' – a region in Persian Azerbaijan < *Lak* 'nom. gentis, quae deserta inhabitat' (Vullers II: 1093).

Lār-istan / **Lār-estan** 'the land of the Lārs' – a country in Persia < *Lār* 'name of a country; name of a city in the same province, four days' journey from Bandar Abbas' (PED 1111, Vullers II: 561³⁵).

Lāz-istān / **Lazg-istān** 'Colchis; an ancient country on the Black Sea south of the Caucasus; the land of Medea and the Golden Fleece in Greek mythology; the Black Sea' (DX) < *Laz*, *Lazg*, *Lazg*, *Lazgi* 'Lazghian' (PED 1121).

³³ Both OP and MP *Pārs* denoted one province only, and not the whole country called by historians the Persian Empire. The Achaemenid kings in their inscriptions used only the word *xšaça* 'kingdom', while in the Sassanian era the country was officially named *Ērān*, *Ērānšahr* 'the land of Arians'.

³⁴ *Qarjistān* / *Qarčistān* – a region in Khorasan, between Herat and Ghazna (Vullers II: 603).

³⁵ Nom. Urbis pristino tempore *lād* dictae; nom. Regionis in Perside, quae Karmaniae conterminae sese ad sinum persicum extendit atque etiam *Lārestān* dicitur.

- Lor-istān** / **Lur-istān** / **Lor-estān** (also: *Lor*, *Lur*) ‘the land of Lors’ – a country in Persia; a province in Iran (PED 1131, 1120; Vullers II: 1102³⁶) < *Lor*, *Lur* ‘a descendant of Elamites and Dravidian Cassites; name of a people of large stature dwelling in the open fields; the men of Kohistān; name of a city’; *luri faile* ‘name of a tribe of the Lurs, said to be descended from demons’.
- Majār-istān** / **Majar-estān** ‘the land of Majārs’ – Hungary (PED 1174) < *Majār* ‘a Magyar, Hungarian; also: Hungary’. NP also *Hongari*, Tur. *Macaristan*.
- Mančur-estān** (**Mančuri**) ‘the land of Manchurs; Manchuria’ – a region of NE China, historically the home of the Manchurs, the rulers of China from 1644 to 1912 < *Mančur* ‘Manchurian’.
- Muqul-istān** / **Moqol-estān** ‘the country of the Moguls’ (PED 1281) < *Muqul* ‘a Mogul, Mongolian; the Great Mogul, emperor of Hindustan; the Tartars, natives of Turan, Scythia or Transoxiana; the Georgian Christians’. Tur. *Moğolistan* ‘ts.’.
- Nur-istān** / **Nur-estān** ‘the land of the enlightened (by the light of Islam); Noorestan’ < *nur* ‘light’. One of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan formed in 2001 from the northern parts of Laghman and Kunar provinces. Until the 1890s this region was known as *Kāfiristān* ‘the land of unbelievers, pagans’.
- Ozbak-istān** / **Ozbak-estān** ‘the land of Uzbeks; Uzbekistan’ < *Ozbek* ‘Uzbek’; cf. Hindi *Uzbekistān*, Tur. *Özbekistan*.
- Pāk-istān** / **Pāk-estān**³⁷ ‘Pakistan’ < *pāk* ‘pure’ or an acronym: P(unjab), A(fghan tribes), K(ashmir), S(ind), and (Balučes)tān;³⁸ cf. Hindi *Pākistān*.
- Qerqiz-estān** ‘the land of Kirghiz; Kirghizia, Kirgizia’ < *Qerqiz* ‘Kirghiz, Kirgiz’.
- Qazāq-estān** / **Kazāx-estān** ‘the land of Kazakhs; Kazakhstan’ < *Qazāq* ‘Kazakh’; cf. Hindi *Kazākhstān*, Tur. *Kazakistan*.
- Rig-istān** / **Reg-estān** ‘place of sand’ – a historic site in Samarqand; name of a desert in Afghanistan.
- Serb-estān** (**Serbiye**) ‘the land of Serbs; Serbia’ < *Serb* ‘Serb, Serbian’.
- Šāh-istān** (CP) ‘the land of kings’ – Persia (PED 727) < *šāh* ‘king’.
- Šarq-istān** (CP) ‘the east, Asia’ (PED 742) < *šarq* ‘east’.
- Tājik-istān** / **Tājik-estān** ‘the land of Tadjiks; Tadjikistan’ < *Tājik*³⁹ ‘Tadjik’; cf. Tur. *Tacikistan*.

³⁶ Nom. urbis et nom. gentis deserta inhabitantis.

³⁷ Cf. Sādeqi / Aržang quoted by Majidi II 395.

³⁸ Since as an independent state Pakistan was formed from these predominantly Muslim parts of India.

³⁹ On this ethnonym see: W. Sundermann, “An early attestation of the name of the Tajiks”, [in:] *Medioiranica*, W. Skalmowski, A. Van Tongerloo (eds.), *Orientalia Louvaniensia Analecta* 48, Louvain 1993, pp. 163-172.

Tātār-estān ‘the land of Tatars’ – a constituent republic of the Russian Federation in the middle Volga < *Tātār* ‘a descendant of Tatars, Mongoloid people who under Genghis Khan established a vast and powerful state in central Asia from the 13th century until conquered by Russia in 1552’ (PED 272). Persian *Tātār* > Medieval Latin *Tartarus* (associated with Latin *Tartarus* ‘the underworld’) > Old French *Tartare*, etc.

Toxār-istān / Tunxār-istān / Toxār-estān ‘the land of Tocharians; Tokharistan’ (DX) < *Toxār* ‘a member of an Asian people with a complex material culture, thought to be of European origin, who lived in the Tarim Basin until overcome by the Uighurs around 800 AD; ultimately from Greek *Τοχάροι*, of uncertain origin.

Turkmān-istān / Torkmen-estān / Torkmān-estān ‘the land of Turkomans; Turkomānia’ (PED 296) < *Torkmen* ‘Turkmen’, *Turkmān* ‘Turk-like; a Turkoman’. Cf. Hindi *Turkmānistān*, Tur. *Türkmenistan*.

Xallox-istān / Xallox – a large city in Khatāy remarkable for the comeliness of its inhabitants; fragrant’ (DX, PED 471).

Xoloj-istān / Xoloj-estān (CP) ‘the land of Kholojs; Kholojestan’. The region adjacent to the city of Qom, inhabited by the Kholoj people, i.e. those who have been drawn away from being iniquitous (cf. Ar. *xalj* ‘drawing away’) < *Xoloj* ‘name of an Arabic tribe’ < CP *Xuluj* ‘name of a people in Arabia’ (PED 471).

Xorvāt-estān (Korvātesī) ‘the land of Croats; Croatia’ < *Xorvāt* ‘Croat’.

Yilāb-istān / Yilāp-istān ‘name of a certain village’ (PED 1535), ‘a village in Gorgan’ (DX).

Yunān-istān (CP) ‘Greece’, also (more frequently): *Yunān*; cf. OP *Yanuna* ‘Ionia, Ionian’ – a province of the Persian Empire, Elam. *(i)-ia-u-na* (Kent 204). In the Sassanian era (the Pahlavi literature) Greece, as well as Rome, and the Byzantine Empire, was called *Hrōm* lit. ‘Rome’. Cf. also Tur. *Yunanistan*.

Zang-estān / Zanj-istān / Zang-bār⁴⁰ ‘the land of the Zanjī (Zangi), Zanzibar in Africa’, also ‘name of a fabulous island in India’ (PED 624, 626) < *zang* ‘rust, blue vitriol, ink’, met. ‘black’ (“Zanguebar – regio Africae a Nigritis habitata; atramentum” Vullers II: 153-154), cf. **Zang** ‘Ethiopia’ (PED 626).

3.2. Common nouns

3.2.1. Names of gardens, plantations, groves: *-(i)stān = -zār*:

ālu-stān ‘plum garden’ (DX), **anār-istān (nār-istān) / anār-estān (nār-estān)** ‘pomegranate garden’ (PED 103, 1370, Vullers I: 123, 1274), **anjir-estān**

⁴⁰ NP *bār* ‘fruit; wall; burden’, in comp. ‘laden, loaded with’.

(*anjil-estān*) ‘fig garden’ (DX), *angūr-istān* / *angūr-estān* ‘vineyard’ (PED 115), *arak-istān* / *arak-estān* ‘grove of the *arak* trees’ (*arāk* ‘a kind of salt and bitter tree’), *azgīl-estān* ‘medlar garden’ (DX), *bādām-istān* / *bādām-estān* ‘almond-grove’ (PED 137), *berenj-estān* ‘rice plantation’ (DX), *bīd-istān* / *bīd-estān* ‘grove of willows, osierbed’ (PED 218), *biše-stān* ‘forest; a country overgrown with reeds’ (< *biše* ‘wood’), *bu-stān* / *bo-stān* ‘garden for flowers or herbs (fruit-garden being expressed by *bāq*); place where odoriferous fruits grow; kitchen-garden, green spot; name of a city; name of many Arabian and Persian books, the most celebrated of which is the *Bostān* of Sa’dī (< *bu* ‘smell’ PED 207, Vullers I: 239, 276), *bāq-istān* / *bāq-estān* ‘vineyard; palace-park; the gardens and vineyards surrounding a town’ (< *bāq* ‘garden’ PED 148, Vullers I: 178), *čaman-istān* / *čaman-estān* ‘verdant meadows’ (< *čaman* ‘grass’ PED 399), *čanār-istān* / *čanār-estān* ‘grove of plane-trees’ (PED 399), *darqih-istān* ‘grove, wood’ (*darqih* – arabicized form of CP *diraxt* ‘tree’ PED 513), *diraxt-istān* / *deraxt-estān* ‘planted with trees’ (PED 510), *espidār-estān* ‘grove of aspens’ (< *espidār* ‘a sort of willow’), *gauz-istān* / *gouz-estān* ‘nut-bushes garden’ (PED 1102), *giyāh-estān* ‘meadow’ (< *giyāh* ‘vegetable, grass’), *gul-istān* (*gulistū*) / *gol-estān* ‘rose-garden, flower-garden’ (*gul* ‘flower, rose’ PED 1094, Vullers I: 1022), *kāj-estān* ‘grove of pine-trees’ (DX), *lāla-stān* / *lāle-stān* ‘bed of tulips’ (PED 1113), *mow-estān* ‘vineyard’ (DX), *murd-estān* ‘myrtle garden’ (DX), *mux-istān* / *muq-istān* / *moq-estān* ‘palm-plantation; a name of the Hormozd island’ (*mux* / *muq* ‘palm; the Magi’ PED 1196, 1280), *nāranj-istān* / *nāranj-estān* ‘orangery’ (PED 1371), *nahāl-estān* ‘grove of young trees’ (< *nahāl* ‘sapling, twig; young tree’), *narges-estān* ‘narcissus garden’ (DX), *naxl-istān* / *naxl-estān* ‘palm-tree plantation’ (PED 1392), *nay-istān* / *ney-estān* ‘cane-brake, reed-bed; sugar-plantation, field of sugar-cane’ (PED 1442, Vullers I: 1387), *nilufar-estān* ‘water-lily garden’ (DX), *onnāb-estān* ‘jujube-trees garden’ (Ar. ‘*unnāb* ‘jujube-tree’), *qalam-estān* ‘nursery for raising trees’ (< Ar. *qalam* ‘reed-pen’), *raz-estān* ‘vineyard’ (DX), *saman-istān* / *saman-estān* ‘jessamine garden’ (PED 697), *sumbul-istān* / *sombol-estān* ‘hyacinth garden’ (PED 700), *sarw-istān* / *sarv-estān* ‘place abounding with cypresses; name of a place in Persia’ (PED 680, Vullers II: 291), *šajar-istān* / *šajar-estān* ‘place set with trees’ (< Ar. *šajar* ‘tree’ PED 735), *šakar-istān* / *šakar-estān* ‘sugar-refinery; plantation of sugar-canes; sugar-chest’ (PED 753), *tāk-istān* / *tāk-estān* ‘vineyard’ (PED 276), *talh-istān* / *talh-estān* ‘grove of acacias’ (< Ar. *talh* ‘acacia’ PED 818), *tāq-istān* / *tāq-estān* ‘grove of *tāq*-trees; name of a country’ (< Ar. *tāq* ‘a kind of tree’ PED 276, 806), *tut-estān* ‘grove of mulberries’ (DX), *ušar-istān* ‘grove of the *ušar*-trees’ (PED 850), *xurmā-stān* / *xur-istān* / *xormā-stān* ‘grove of palm-trees’ (< *xurmā* ‘date’ PED 454, 456).

3.2.2. Other places full of / abounding in sth.: *-(i)stān = -gāh*:

aiš-istān ‘place of enjoyment; abounding in pleasures’ (< Ar. *‘aiš* ‘pleasure’ PED 876), *ambar-istān* / *ambar-estān* ‘place abounding in amber; an ornament for the neck full of amber; a smelling-bottle’ (PED 869), *boxār-istān* / *boxār-estān* ‘place full of vapour, steam and smoke’ (DX), *but-istān* / *bot-estān* ‘place where idols abound (applied, e.g. to a flower-adorned garden)’ (but ‘idol’ PED 155), *bulbul-istān* / *bolbol-estān* ‘place abounding in nightingales’ (PED 197), *dih-istān* / *deh-estān* ‘abounding in villages’ (PED 549, Vullers I: 941), *div-estān* ‘place of demons; desert’ (< *div* ‘demon’ DX), *gauhar-istān* / *gouhar-estān* ‘abounding in gems, jewels, &c.’ (PED 1106), *gor-istān* / *gur-estān* ‘burying-ground, hermit’s cell’ (< *gor* / *gur* ‘tomb, grave, desert’ PED 1102, Vullers I: 1044), *jamāl-istān* ‘place abounding in beauties’ (< Ar. *jamāl* ‘beauty’ PED 370), *jinn-istān* ‘fairyländ; a corner of the world⁴¹’ (< Ar. *jinn* ‘fairy’ PED 374), *kolux-estān* ‘place abounding in clods’ (*kolux* ‘a clod of earth, dried clay’ DX), *kufir-istān* ‘abounding in ungratefulness or impiety’ (< Ar. *kufir* ‘impious’ PED 1038), *la’l-istān* / *la’l-estān* ‘a mine of rubies’ (< Ar. *la’l* ‘a gem; ruby’ PED 1124), *lāy-istān* ‘a miry place’ (< *lāy* ‘black mud’ PED 1114), *mār-istān* (also: *mār-sān*) / *mār-estān* ‘place abounding with serpents; a hospital or infirmary (a contraction of *bīmāristān*)’ (< *mār* ‘serpent’ PED 1139, Vullers I: 1116), *mazār-istān* ‘burying-ground’ (< Ar. *mazār* ‘grave’ PED 1221), *neštar-istān* ‘abounding in lancets (applied to the eyelids of a mistress, and their lashes)’ (< *neštar* ‘lancet’ PED 1442), *molhad-istān* ‘grave-yard’ (< Ar. *mulhad* ‘a grave in the side of which a niche has been cut’ DX), *paikar-istān* ‘land of fairies’ (PED 268), *partaw-istān* ‘place of radiance or brightness; name of an interpretation of the Dasātīr by Sāmān V’ (PED 240), *qabr-istān* / *qabr-estān* ‘cemetery, grave-yard’ (< Ar. *qabr* ‘grave’ PED 951, Vullers II: 711), *qār-istān* ‘place full of caverns’ (< Ar. *qār* ‘cavern’ PED 878), *rawān-istān* ‘place abounding in souls, heaven’ (< *rawān* ‘soul’ PED 590), *reg-istān* (also: *reg-zār*) ‘full of sand, sandy region’ (PED 604, Vullers II: 98), *samūm-istān* ‘place where simooms are frequent’ (< Ar. *samūm* ‘simoom’ PED 698), *sang-istān* / *sang-estān* ‘full of stones, stony country’ (PED 703), *šam’-istān* / *šam’-estān* ‘place abounding with lighted candles’ (< Ar. *šam* ‘candle’ PED 760), *šer-istān* ‘place where lions abound; a forest, a desert’ (PED 774), *šikāf-istān* ‘abounding in fissures, &c.’ (PED 751), *šor-istān* (in poetry also *šorisān*) / *šur-estān* ‘a marsh, salt-marsh’ (*šor* ‘salt’ PED 765, Vullers II: 477), *xarāb-istān* ‘desolate place, ruins’ (< Ar. *xarāb* ‘being ruined’), *xār-istān* / *xār-estān* ‘thorny place, a brake’ (PED 438), *xatar-istān* ‘place abounding in dangers’ (< Ar. *xatar* ‘danger’ PED 469), *šarār-istān*

⁴¹ Jinn and Paris had been inhabitants of the earth before Adam’s creation, but afterwards they were banished to Jinnistān – a corner of the world, for their disobedience to the Supreme Being (PED 353).

‘abounding in sparks’ (PED 740), *xayāl-istān* ‘place haunted by phantoms; abounding in fancies or imaginations’ (< Ar. *xayāl* ‘fancy, phantom’ PED 491).

3.2.3. Places of (places where sth. happens or frequently occurs): *-(i)stān = -gāh*:

axgar-istān ‘fire-place’ (*axgar* ‘charcoal’ PED 26), *bāž-istān* ‘a place where a river is crossed and a toll paid’ (*bāž* ‘tribute, toll’), *čerā-stān* ‘pasture’ (< *čerā* ‘pasturing, grazing’, also: *čerā-gāh*), *jādū-stān* ‘place or country where magic is rife’ (*jādū* ‘magic’ PED 349), *kār-istān* (*kār-isān, kār-sān*) ‘the seat of action; place where people are active, or exert themselves, a town’ (*kār* ‘action’ PED 1003), *laškar-istān* ‘a camp, an encampment’ (*laškar* ‘an army’ PED 1122), *mahšar-istān* ‘place of assembly or resurrection’ (Ar. *mahšar* ‘place of assembly; last judgment’ PED 1187), *paigār-istān* ‘place or city of combats’ (*paigār* ‘combat’ PED 269), *qaht-istān* (also: *qaht-ābād*) ‘place where scarcity prevails’ (Ar. *qaht* ‘scarcity, hunger’ PED 956), *qam-istān* ‘abode of grief; a house of sorrow or mourning’ (Ar. *qam* ‘sorrow’ PED 895), *qulqul-istān* ‘noisy place’ (*qulqul* ‘tumult’), *šāhid-istān* ‘place of martyrdom’ (Ar. *šāhid* ‘martyr’ PED 771), *šikār-istān* ‘hunting-ground, a chase’ (*šikār* ‘hunting’ PED 751), *zafar-istān* ‘place of victory’ (Ar. *zafar* ‘victory’ PED 826), *zīn-estān* ‘place from where an army watches the battle-field’ (*zīn* ‘saddle’ DX).

3.2.4. Houses, schools, institutions, temples, etc.: *-(i)stān = -xāne / -kade*:

adab-estān ‘school’ (Ar. *adab*; a synonym to *maktab*, cf. *dabestān*), *bazz-istān, bazzāz-istān* ‘market-place, cloth-hall’ (Ar. *bazz* ‘garment, clothing’, *bazzaz* ‘dealer in cloths’ PED 182), *bimār-istān* (also: *bimār-sān*) ‘hospital’ (*bimār* ‘sick, ill’ PED 224, Vullers I: 304), *dibīr-istān* ‘school (for writing), record office’ (*dibīr* ‘teacher; secretary’ PED 515, Vullers I: 811), *dabistān* ‘school’ (either contraction of *dabīristān* or abbreviation of *adab-istān* < Arab. *adab* ‘learning, morality, politeness’ PED 503, Vullers I: 809), *darūn-istān* ‘temple, golden shrine’ (*darūn* ‘interior, intimate, heart’ PED 515), *dāwar-istān* ‘judgment-hall, tribunal’ (*dāwar* ‘judge; ruler’ < *dādwar* ‘God’ PED 502), *divān-estān* ‘mental home, lunatic asylum’ (replaced Ar. *darō* ‘l-majānin’), *ešrat-estān* ‘a house of pleasure or entertainment’ (< Ar. ‘*išrat* ‘pleasure’), *fulān-istān* ‘such a place, the residence of anyone’ (Ar. *fulān* ‘designation of any unknown person, such a one, certain’ PED 937), *fuq-istān* (also: *fuq-sutān / foq-sotān*) ‘idol-temple, the haram of a prince; handsome persons of either sex’ (*foq, faq* ‘idol, lover, mistress; the favourite wife or mistress of a king’ PED 934), *hirbod-estān* ‘fire-temple’ (*hirbod* ‘a priest of a fire-temple; fire-worshipper’ PED 1520), *honar-estān* ‘industrial school; school of art, conservatory’ (< *honar* ‘art’ DX), *kudak-estān* ‘kindergarten’ (< *kudak* ‘infant’), *kutub-istān* ‘library, museum’ (Ar. *kutub* ‘books’ PED 1014; = NP *ketāb-xāne*), *may-istān* ‘tavern; wine-press; a wine-cellar; a place where wine flows freely, hence (met.) red as

wine with blood' (*may* 'wine' PED 1362), *mol-estān* 'tavern' (*mol* 'wine' DX), *muflis-stān* 'place where indigent people live, a poor-house (< Ar. *muflis* 'poor' PED 1287), *nagār-istān* 'picture-gallery the house (or book) of Mānī; title of several celebrated works' (*nagār* 'painting, picture' PED 1423), *nozhat-estān* 'a house of pleasure' (< Ar. *muzhat* 'joy'; also: *nozhat-gāh*), *qarib-estān* 'house of the poor' (< Ar. *qarīb* 'poor, needy'), *qemār-estān* 'a gaming house' (< Ar. *qimār* 'playing at dice or any game of hazard' DX), *sanjar-istān* 'monastery built for the sufīs or dervīshes' (*sanjar* 'prince, king' PED 700), *sāv-estān* 'place where tribute for oxen is paid' (*sāv* 'tribute' DX), *sitāyiš-stān* 'place of worship, a mosque or temple' (*sitāyiš* 'worship' PED 655), *šab-istān* 'bed; bed-chamber, dormitory; a king's bed-chamber; a closet where one says nightly prayers; the circuit of the Ka'bah [as a place where prayers are said]' PED 731), *tanūr-istān* 'bakehouse' (*tanūr* 'oven' PED 331), *tīmār-estān* 'lunatic asylum' (*tīmār* 'care, attendance'), *xanda-stān* 'place for laughter, a play-house; ludicrous entertainment; jeer, taunt, raillery; vexation; the lips of a mistress' (*xanda* 'laughter' PED 476), *xum-istān* 'cellar in which wine-jars are stowed; a potter's or brick-maker's kiln' (*xum* 'jar' PED 474), *xāb-istān* 'dormitory' (*xāb* 'dream, sleep'; also: *xāb-gāh* PED 479), *xur-istān* 'pantry, larder, buttery' (*xur* 'food, meat' PED 484).

3.2.5. Metaphorical or poetical forms in *-estān*:

ādam-estān 'place of Adam; paradise' (DX), *afrāz-istān* 'the upper world' (< *afrāz-* 'to elevate, exalt' PED 81), *ān-istān* 'the place of existing things' (< *ān* 'that; existence' PED 111), *arš-estān* 'heaven' (< Ar. 'arš 'throne of God'), *kiyān-estān* 'celestial kingdom' (< Ar. *kiyān* 'existing' DX), *māždīstān* (in Zand and Pāzand) 'purity, freedom from sin' (PED 1140; Vullers II: 1550; cf. MP *māzdēsna* 'Mazdeans'), *oy-istān* 'the place of individual existences (< *oy* 'he, she, it' PED 123), *roz-istān* 'a place where the day is passed' (< *roz* 'day' PED 593), *sahar-istān* 'the place of dawn' (< Ar. *sahar* 'dawn' PED 659), *sarāb-istān* 'land of delusion, i.e. this world' (< *sarāb* 'non-existent' PED 667), *sorūš-estān* 'place of angels; heaven' (< *sorūš* 'angel, Gabriel'), *šafaq-istān* (also: *šafaq-kada*, *šafaq-gūn*, *šafaq-zār*) (met.) 'red, ruddy' (< Ar. *šafaq* 'twilight; the red glow of dawn or sunset' PED 749), *xumūl-istān* 'the land of oblivion, the grave' (< Ar. *xumūl* 'being mean, despicable' PED 475), *yusuf-estān* 'handsome-faced' (*Yusuf* 'the ideal of manly beauty in the East').

**Names of the provinces of the Old Persian Empire
and their reflexes in MP and CP languages**

OP		MP		CP/NP
* <i>Ākaufaka-</i>	‘Akaufaka’	* <i>Kōhistan</i>	‘the land of Kohistan’	–
<i>Ariya-</i>	‘Aryan’	<i>Aryastān, Ērān</i>	‘the land of Aryans’	cf. <i>Irān</i>
<i>Arabāya-</i>	‘Arabia; Arab’	<i>Arwāstān, Arāwastān</i> ; inscr. <i>Arbāyistān</i>	‘Arabia; the Arabian Peninsula’	<i>Arabistān, Arabestān</i>
<i>Armaniya-, Armina-</i>	‘Armenia; Armenian’	<i>Armān, Arman</i>	‘Armenia’	<i>Armaniya, Armanestān</i>
<i>Asagarta-</i>	‘Sagartia’	cf. <i>Hrōm</i>	–	–
<i>Aθurā-</i>	‘Assyria (and Syria)’	<i>Āsūristān, Asūristān, Āsūrestān, Asō(k)ristān, Āsōristān, Sūrestān</i>	‘Assyria; ancient Babylonia’; cf. also <i>Šām</i> ‘Syria’	<i>Sūristān, Suriye</i>
<i>Bābiru-, Bābairu</i>	‘Babylonia, Babylon’	<i>Bābil, Bābēl</i>	‘Babylonia, Babylon’	<i>Bābol</i>
<i>Bāxtrī-</i>	‘Bactria’	<i>Baxl, Balx</i>	‘Bactria’, name of a town in Afg.	<i>Balx</i>
<i>Daha-</i>	‘Dahian’	<i>Dahistān, Dahestān, Dahēstān</i>	‘a town in Gurgān, i.e. in ancient Tabaristān’	<i>Dihistān, Dehestān, Dahistān</i>
<i>Gadāra-</i>	‘Gandaritis’	<i>Gandhāra, Gandharā</i>	‘Gandhara’	–
<i>Haraiva-</i>	‘Areia’	<i>Harēw</i>	name of a town in Afg.	<i>Herāt</i>
<i>Harauvatī-</i>	‘Arachosia’	<i>Raxwat, Rax^vat</i>	‘a town in Afg. upon the Hil-mend river’	<i>Raxat</i>
<i>Hiⁿdu-</i>	‘Sind’	<i>Hind, Hindūstān, Hindūgistān, Hindūgān</i>	‘the land of the Hindus; Sind; India’	<i>Hindūstān, Hindustān, Hend</i>
<i>^hŪja-, ^hŪvja-</i>	‘Elam, Susiana’	<i>Xūzistān, Xūzestān, Xojestān</i>	‘ancient Susiana’	<i>Xūzistān</i>

	OP	MP		CP/NP
<i>Katpatuka-</i>	‘Cappadocia’	cf. <i>Hrōm</i>	–	–
<i>Kūša-</i> , <i>Kūšiyā-</i>	‘Ethiopia; Ethiop’	–	–	cf. <i>Habaš(at)</i>
<i>Māda-</i>	‘Media’	<i>Mād(a)</i> , <i>Mādāya</i>	‘Media’	–
<i>Maka-</i> , <i>Maciyā-</i>	‘Maka; Gedrosia’	<i>Mukrān</i> , <i>Mo-</i> <i>kran</i> , <i>Makurān</i> , <i>Makristān</i> , <i>Mukristān</i>	‘Makran’	<i>Makrān</i> , <i>Mokrān</i>
<i>Margu-</i> , <i>Margav-</i>	‘Margiana’	<i>Marg</i> , <i>Marw</i>	‘Margiana’, name of a town	<i>Mary</i>
<i>Mudrāya-</i> , <i>Mudrāyā-</i>	‘Egypt; Egyptian’	<i>Misr</i>	‘Egypt’, also: <i>Agiptus</i> , <i>Ēgip-</i> <i>tōs</i> , <i>Spētōs</i>	<i>Mesr</i>
<i>Pārsa-</i>	‘Persis, Persia’	<i>Pārs(a)</i>	‘Persia’	<i>Fārsistān</i> , <i>Fārs</i>
<i>Pārθava-</i>	‘Parthia’	<i>Pārθava</i> , <i>Pārt</i> , <i>Pahlav</i>	‘Parthia’	–
<i>Putāyā-</i>	‘the Libyans’	–	–	–
<i>Saka-</i> , <i>Sakā-</i>	‘Scythian; Scythia’	<i>Sakistān</i> , <i>Sagestān</i> , <i>Sagistān</i> , <i>Sagastān</i> , <i>Sakastān</i> , <i>Sistān</i>	‘the country of the Sakas’	<i>Sigzīstān</i> , <i>Sagistān</i> , <i>Sistān</i>
<i>Skudra-</i>	‘Thrace and Macedonia’	cf. <i>Hrōm</i>	–	–
<i>Sparda-</i>	‘Sardis; Lydia’	cf. <i>Hrōm</i>	–	–
<i>Sug(u)da-</i> , <i>Sugud-</i>	‘Sogdiana’	<i>Sugud</i> , <i>Sōyd</i> , <i>Sōgdistān</i> , <i>Sugudistān</i>	‘the land of Sogd, Sogdiana’	<i>Soqd</i>
<i>Ōataguš-</i>	‘Sattagydia’	–	–	–
^h <i>Uvārazmī-</i>	‘Chorasmia’	<i>X^wārazm</i>	‘Choresm’	<i>Xārazm</i>
<i>Varkāna-</i>	‘Hyrcania’	<i>Wurgān</i> , <i>Gūrgān</i>	name of a town	<i>Gorgān</i>
<i>Yauna-</i> , <i>Yaunā-</i>	‘Ionia; Ionian’	cf. <i>Hrōm</i>	–	<i>Yunānistān</i> , <i>Yunān</i>
<i>Zraⁿka-</i>	‘Drangiana’	<i>Z(a)ranj</i>	name of a town	<i>Zaranj</i>

Kinga Maciuszak
 Uniwersytet Jagielloński
 Instytut Filologii Orientalnej
 al. Mickiewicza 9/11
 PL – 31-120 Kraków

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