

§ 40. Adjectives do not decline for case or number. Attributively, they are placed immediately before the noun without any modification: *tíšpa seb* 'sour apple', *loyína aftóba* 'clay jug', *kátta vuz* 'big goat', *dusóla žúta* 'two-year old child', *van dork* 'long stick', *múškin umóč* 'bean soup', *tóza op* 'clean water'.

§ 41. Comparative and superlative are basically formed analytically, by means of the personal construction – a calque from Tajik, where the adjective appears in its personal form (§ 154).

§ 42. The Tajik comparative suffix *-tar* is used very rarely and only with adjectives borrowed from Tajik: *papútni mošín arzón, taksí sāl qimattár tirášči* 'a passing car is cheap; a taxi is a little more expensive'.

§ 43. The comparative suffix *-star* (sogd. *-str*) which appears in the Yaghnobi–Russian dictionary accompanying the texts by M.S. Andreev and E.M. Peshchereva<sup>51</sup> is not used in contemporary spoken Yaghnobi. It was lexified in words like *rítistar* 'before, in front of', 'earlier' and *sar áddistar* 'higher'.

§ 44. Substantivized adjectives show all characteristics of nouns: *mox pīrt, mūysafétt urmát kunt* 'respect us, the old, the old people'; *asánim Yáγnob kattóti–mox arz akún* 'we set out for Yaghnob, to visit our elders'.