

The Comparative Research Article of Khushal Khan Khattak and Other International Literary Figure

Professor Shah Wali Khan¹ Professor Farman Ullah Healman² Dr Abdul Wahab Hasam³

Abstract

In this scientific article, the comparison between the great Pashto poet Khushal Khan Khattak and international literary greats and the differences between them are discussed. In this scientific research article, the ancient Greek poet from then until the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, the writers of the world have been compared with the great Khushal, especially Khushal and the English writer John Locke, Khushal and the German writer Lessing Khushal, and the Russian writer Pushkin and Khushal and the Russian writer Dostoyevsky. The article has been compared in terms of title, introduction, objective, material and agriculture, concluding discussion, abstract and figures.

he greatest poet of Pashto language, Mr.khushal khan khatak has been compared to the famous literary figures of the world and the similarities of their literary works has been clearly explored in this academic research article; the comparison has been started in this academic research article from the ancient Greek writers that expands to Russian writer leaf thulsthoy; particularly, all aspects of mr.khushal khan khatak's literary work has been compared to English writer john lock, German writer leasing. Russian writer poshkin, Russian writer thistaysky. The article has been concluded with adding abstract, preface, objectives, conclusion, debate and references to the article.

¹ Member, Editorial Board, Altaqwa scientific magazine

² Member, Editorial Board, Altaqwa scientific magazine

³ Member, Editorial Board, Altaqwa scientific magazine

Introduction

According to the curriculum of the Ministry of Higher Education, the Pashto Department of the Faculty of Languages and Literature of Nangarhar University is taught by Professor Shah Wali Khan and the history of international literature is taught by Jani Az Zan. The part related to the great Khushal Baba was written by Professor Shah Wali Khan, and the part related to great international poets was written by Professor Janus Azran. Teachers and students of all branches of literature faculty can use it as a guide.

Objective

The main goal of this scientific news article is to encourage all students of the Faculty of Languages and Literature to improve their academic level. Also, it is quite useful for anyone who wants to do more research and exploration in this field in the future. This article can be used as a source for other purposes. For example, lecturers can take advantage of the privilege as a condition for the advancement of his academic ranks.

Materials and Procedure

In order to research this scientific news article, first the topic was selected and then the plan was made. After that, we searched for domestic and foreign sources, in which six sources were in Russian language and the remaining twelve sources were domestic sources. This scientific news article is the outcome of a relevant investigation research of the library.

*“Those who got honored by the bless of Allah almighty will be missed till the day of judgement,
The love which honored me in throughout the world is mightier than King Awrangzib,”*

_ Khushal Khan Khatak

In the history of international literature, Khushal Khan Khatak is a brilliant story that the Greek Homer (the end of the 8th century BC) and the end of the 7th century BCE and the beginning of the 7th century BC. And in the first half of the first century BC (3490524 BC (501) Virgil of Rome 19070) Livy Andronicus was born 285-204 Auli 120 AD in the Middle Ages in Italy Elgar 1225 1321 AD in Chance in the period of Italy Patracum (1304-1374 AD) Johnny Pokachev (1313-1357 AD) French Francois Ribley 1394. Mikent Tibet Locurtis (55098 (1840250 2010274)):

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Winnie: 1823, 1797) Stindal 1783 1842) Enver Balzac (1799-1850) Charles Dickens 1870-1812, English Gil Burt Keith Chesterton, 1874 1936, George Rylot 1880- 1819 AD) Anton Trollope 188201815 AD American Late Philo: 1807-1882 AD) Ralph Old and Emerson 18030 AD 1882 AD) Stone Trollope 188201810 AD Washington Irvingham 185901773 AD, Edgar Allan Poore 184901809 AD, James Finmer Cooper (1851-1789 AD) Geerman Millville 1819-1891 AD, Nathan Year of Kishoren 1804 - 1824 AD), (1705) Russian Mikhal Vasilivij Lamonosov (1725-1711, Gavril Romanevich Der Zhavin 181601743, Denis Ivanovich, Fonvizin (1792-1754, Alexander Nikolaevich Radishfe 180201749, Vasili Ander Bewij Zhukovsky 1852-1783) Sir Gevich Kariba Yadove 1794 1829 AD) Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin 18370-1799 AD Mikhail Yurovich Lear Mentov 18410-1814 AD, Nikolai Guinzid and Thoreau 1817-1892 and Ult Oetmin 189201819. Vasilyevich Gogol: 1852-1809 AD) Vissarion Grigorievich Bilinki 1711-1748 AD (204) Leo Tolstoy 1828-1910 AD Mikhail Shukhov 1983-195 AD (8012) O Nur. Hamasi, the greatest writer of the novel, can be put in the same category as Khushal Khan Khatak; So Khushal's bridge will still be very heavy, because Khushal Khan Khatak did not leave any subject, he connected the truth with authority, love, religion, moral, social, national, national, philosophical, Sufi, martial, Hamas, humor and Other contents were wrapped in poetry.

1. Khushal Khan Khatak's Artistic Creativity

Everyone filled his poetry garden and bin with colorful flowers for the sake of taste. He wrote simple and easy poetry. His words conquered the country and he became the great teacher of Pashto literature and the leader of all international literary figures. Khushal Khan Khatak

Hassan was called Ferdowsi in eloquence, Saadi in ethics, Khayyam in philosophy, Hafiz in love and Sufism, Bonawas in pleasure and the painter of the beauty of nature. The Pashto language is warm with his poetry. He created a garden of speech and conversation according to the enthusiasm of audience, as he says,

“I am Khushal, who wrote the poem in Pashto,

the Pashto language will now become watery,

There will always be bubbles,”

_ Khushal Khan Khatak

Khushal Khan Khatik is a great writer of Pashto literature, a strong poet, a lover of Pashtunism, the flag of the new era of shame and pride, and the great mountain of determination and courage, and the new era. Dori was considered a mentor. Apart from poetry, Khushal Khan Khatak is also a great writer in prose and a strong writer of Pashto broadcasting, a historian, a great scholar and a famous author. Not only the Pashtuns bow their heads with respect to Tang's high position and hope for the fulfillment of his sacred wishes, but also the international culturalisms to be happy. (309) When the renaissance was held in Italy, Johnny Pugachev, Petra, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael and Michelangelo were born, then other countries of Ludwig were not left behind in this competition. suggested that how can they compete with each other, but the Afghan society, which presented a contribution to the world of literature and art two centuries after the beginning of the Rashanan period, not only in the era of the Renaissance He did not find a rival and balance, rather, even before the Renaissance, Mr. Syed Rasool Rasad Armaghan Khushal says in the case that if he had it in Italy, Shakespeare in England would be in Germany and in other countries. There are others; So, Muni also has someone to be proud of, they are Khushal Khattak and Rahman Baba.) The poets are a few steps ahead of the first step, because the old chief and the highest. He had the skills of war, he is a step ahead of the warlords, because he is a poet after all, a poet is also a poet. (10-11) I read the history of international literature from the beginning to the end. The history of international literature has four distinct periods, the first period starts from 5000 BC and reaches 1000 BC. The creation of this period has a traditional form and nothing can be seen that can be compared to Khushal Khattak. The second literary period of international literature begins from 10000 BC and lasts until 500 AD. It is called the golden age in the literary history of Greece, the fifth, fourth and last century BC. This period includes a part of ancient Greek, Roman and Western literature. The last period of international literature is 500 AD. It starts from and continues until 1300 AD. In this period, the literature of the Middle Ages of Europe comes. In this period, there is Dante in Italy who wrote three works. He is attributed to God Comedy New Life and a series of broadcasts. The fourth period starts from the year 1300 AD and reaches until now. In this period, all the literature of the world comes (11). How many poets have been compared to Khushal Baba, not one of them has climbed the pit equal to this man. Sufism has not even touched the smell of the garden. The preacher speaks boldly, there is no self-righteousness with him, but all the trees of

our happiness are planted, if the tree itself is not narrow; so, there are all kinds of flowers in this Gulshan (7-12) Khushal Khan Khattak is comparable to European philosophers in terms of education.

2. Khushal Khan Khattak and John Lock

The late teacher Mohammad Siddiq Rohi presents the idea of Khushal's education and training in literary research in this way. In Khushal's Dastar Name, many important and basic issues are described. Training ideas and objectives, educational curriculum, environmental and heredity topics and so on. Scholarly news. Ustad Muhammad Siddiq Rohi said that Khushal Khan is comparable to European philosophers in terms of education and training. Ustad Zhanba, the English philosopher John Locke in the same style as the white tablet 9.1959 Tabul, presented the idea of a revolution in philosophy. Come on, you will be surprised to see that Khushal Baba has presented the theory of the white tablet at the same time. John Locke (12130-1709) believed that a child's brain is like a white board and before the experiment, a thousand white sheets of paper are like this. But what he called a fairy is just a fairy on Bozi.

3. Gentleman of John Locke and Dastarnaama of Khushal Khan Khattak

Gentlemen of John Locke and Darstarnaama of Khushal Khan Khattak does not distinguish gender, class and social critical position in education. According to Khan, master and slave, male and female are all obliged to learn knowledge. In addition, Khushal Khan selects separate curriculum for men and women, he gives more importance than encouragement in the history of philosophy of education and training, Plutarch (Muralim) and Quintet's laban and eloquence principles, which in terms of content Khushal Khan Very similar to Dastar's name are the best philosophical examples of others, as well as Plutarch. Coutilian Caminos and others have gained fame as philosophers by presenting the Norma Tefi philosophy of education, so Khushal Khattak also deserves his title (13-13) and should be recognized as a philosopher. Sir Mohaqeq Zalmi Hawadmil says in his book Challenges in Time (158) that we should mention that in the West. The concept of nationalism has been created since the time of Khushal Khatmak. Dr. Raj Wali Shah Khattak has written about the concept of nationality based on language, which was created in the West after the French Revolution. Khushal Khan Khatiq is the first scholar who first proposed the concept or thought of Pashtun nationalism. Sir Mohaqiq Muhammad Siddiq Rohi, regarding

Khushal Khattak's nationalist ideas, these ideas are no less than the ideas of the Italian patriot Mubarez Ma Jini, about the critical idea, we should say that Khushal Khan Khattak Beh Dewan (Swatnama and Faraqnama of Kaliaat). which shows Khushal Khan's critical thoughts and these works show us that Khushal Khan. Khatik has a critical approach to issues, criticizes some issues directly (14-18).

4. Khushal and Lessing

In this regard, Khushal Khan Khattak compared to the German poet Lessing, another German poet has written about this. We need people like Liszt, because he is great with his nobility and his strong will," another German writer Kenny says, "Lessing criticized the absolute rule of Germany at the time, against the authoritarian civility of the elite. Incited the anger, hatred and hatred of the German people. Lessing was a lively critic in his life, he was a lively debater. Also, in Khushal Baba's works, we find literary criticism, social and political criticism, and criticism of Baba's own Khan. Khushal Khatik also made many criticisms and detailed observations on the political system of his era.

5. Khushal and Pushkin

Khushal Khan Khattak is related to Alexander Pushkin, the father of Russian literature and language. Great poets, Khushal Khatmak and Pushkin both appeared in their time, their rays spread everywhere like the sun, in their light the little stars were hidden from view.

“As I raised the society by my Pashto poem,

The kingdom of speech was conquered by the sea,”

In this poem, Khan is compared to other poets

“Niether in past nor in future will be such a situation,

That showed the taste of my speech,

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*I pushed behind the poetry of Mirza,
I teased the poetry of Arzani Khwenshki,
No matter if they were Dawlat, Wasil or many more,
I teased them by my words,”*

This was the time that Khushal Baba is increasing his knowledge of poetry and writing poetry for the people in the language of his people. Poets are gone. Gavril Romanovich Der Zavin, the famous poet of Pushkin's time: 1743-1816. Alexander Pushkin In 1815, Pushkin recited one of his poems in the high school yearbook. Late Xhavin appeared from the group of test-takers and lamented: "The Russian language has been freed from death. Now, if I die, it does not matter." At the time of Pushkin, the French language was so deep and rooted in the court of the Russian tsars and kings that even the Russian chieftains and people close to the court would call their mother tongue Russian French dialect, but Pushkin, although from his father and Nika was not attributed to the chief or the court, but his poetry was in the language of his people and for his people. He fights for the freedom of Pashto. It is sad because the left friend of death was taken from Khushal Khattak

“If there were others like me, I would have been doing this, but I am happy that there is no one like me, because he is sad, Khushal Khattak is sad, but he is not disappointed, he is brave..”

as he says

*“Backbite of society and black troops,
My heart is stronger the a mountain,”*

Reaching the goal is a condition, if there are blood stains on the way or if it is rough, the Afghans are tight, the heart of their people is tight, they are not happy from the place. From these snarls and piles, and from the bottom of the tribe, they have the black stain of slavery, they end the domination of others over the Pashtuns and free their tribe from the clutches of slavery. The country and the people are striving for freedom, from the east to the west, and from the north to the south, it is the creation of God and the land that was not in the Russian Empire, so it is the property of a few

people, the great kings, chieftains and khans. So, ordinary people and ordinary farmers had no value and status above animals, trees and plants. If it is krepastrnoe prava (inhumane law) the land was destroyed, whoever sold his land, the farmers would also be traded with the news of the standing trees and bushes on the side of the field. Alexander Pushkin did not close his eyes. Ghatman and Malikan, who were happy with the slavery of the people and their masters, condemned and criticized them in their poems.

6. Khushal Khan Khattak and Dostoyevsky

In 1821, when Mikhail Dostoyevsky was about two years old, he was born in a hospital for the poor, that is, in the center of the poor. His father worked as a doctor in the same hospital. Dostoyevsky was born 208 years after Khushal Khatik. Dostoyevsky did not know the poor and the poor people. In 1841, Hiroli wrote a work called "The Poor Bednce Lode". Dostoyevsky wrote many works such as Roel, The Landlord, and Antushka. He got busy and was accepted as a member of this meeting. Dostoyevsky was twenty-five years old when he started talking about the facts of life at home. Unfortunately, in 1849, by the order of the first Nikolai Nizar, all the members of Petro Choski's meeting were imprisoned for the crime of conspiracy against the state and were taken to the execution ground on December 22nd. In Dostoyevsky was twenty-seven years old when he was sentenced to death. The heart of such a person was ordered to be fired with bullets, so that one minute passed away from the love of the people, the next minute it was cut off, but still it turned into a pit of fire. It turned out that he was a gendarme. The official used to address the people with his high mountain like this. Instead of being executed, he was sentenced to exile and forced labor. Dostoyevsky had such a terrible effect on the execution. He did not forget it until the end of his life. Dostoyevsky was imprisoned in Siberia with such cruel and brutal prisoners, that he was not allowed to study or read books during the whole period, he was only allowed to read and study the Bible. In the prison, he was not allowed to meet others and kill others, and his head and work was with a single dog and a winged falcon. The friendship between the dog and the falcon did not last long, and after ten years of imprisonment, in 1859, Mata Mulla and Krup Khan were released from prison. Khushal was born in Akura in 1231. He will be the new viceroy of Kabul in 1264. Afraid of his growing power and fame, the Mughal king Ur Nagzeb filled his ears with Khushal Khan's threats. He was sent under chains.

Khattak wanted to take the way and release Khushal by force, but Khushal Khan Khatmak told them that Khushal Khan was not involved. Khushal Khan was imprisoned in Delhi and Ranthabur for two and a half years and was taken to Agra and detained. With the help of 166 friends, Khushal Khan Khattak was released from prison in 669. Civil and human rights for the Russian nation were sought by the Zarghun Kharag Literary Society, which was affiliated with this group. The formal western Shod Gribaidov and Chad Ayuf are friends in their ethnic poems. Josh and Ghilala are even more cheerful. Khushal Khatik is a friend of Emil Khan Momand and Darya Khan Afridi in the fight for the freedom of his people. Alexander Pushkin is an ally of the Decapriists in his efforts to educate his people. The difference between Khushal Khatiq and Pushkin Dwaru was that they sent their people the Lord of Independence and Freedom. Khushal Khatik was using a sword and pen while Pushkin was holding only a pen. Just as Khushal Khatik has condemned and condemned Rayi Shaykhs, in the same way Pushkin has defended the rights of those people who have the sword of religion in their hands and what their hearts desire behind the curtain. So he wrote good and unique poems like "kafkarskeplenek" (Kafkarskeplenek, meaning "Caucasus"Bandi (Bratea karamazon), war snake, garden inn, fugitive, etc. However, both Khushal and Pushkin have criticized the era of the ban and the decree, which has brought a lot of success to the Pashto and Russian language literature. As a foreigner, he fell into an eternal sleep and the sword that he had sharpened on the Afghan's throat turned into a sword. I am the happy khatak of the time, the sword tied to the Afghan's narrow neck. May his soul rest in peace and his memory will always be fresh in our hearts. Alexander Pushkin considered it his duty and duty to write Scroti, to warm the hearts and light the flame in the heat. In 1837, he was killed by Danfsky in a duel in a very nefarious conspiracy. Pushkin's rival and equal could not be found in poetry. Khushal is known as the first and greatest poet of his language. Khushal Khan Khattak and Alexander Pushkin were friends of freedom fighters. Together with it, the enemy will be forced to attack. Khushal Khatmak's girlfriend Emil Khan Momand and Darya Khan will be in Tang and Pat. They died in their hardships, but death is painless, as Baba says, Emil Khan Darya Khan both died in hardships. When you are sad and mourn when you are parting.

started moving. Khushal Baba started a war against the Mughals on all fronts, which was necessary for a national movement and awakening. Forgiveness and forgiveness, generosity and bravery,

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hospitality, loyalty, honor, self-respect, love for the country, love and love for the countrymen are unique among different tribes, which are necessary for a revolutionary and invincible nation. Now let's see what Feder Mikhailovich Dostoevsky did when he was released from prison. He says such facts that make even the most hardened person sad. For example, the king of the Tsarist state of the time, who was a severe dictator, also cried after reading it. After reading this book, it will also become clear that the view of the human being

He returned to the country and made this Abasin party a national party for the freedom of Pakhtunkhwa and the destroyed honor of Afghans. It was no accident that the respected Qayl and Dostoevsky wrote an article in the magazine called "Wremea" or "Time". It was the same time that the tsarist government ordered the confiscation of this magazine. The confiscation of this magazine had a painful effect on Dostoevsky. Father Khushal Khattak and Kyodar Mikhailovich Dostoevsky spent two things together, one was in prison and the other was Dostoyevsky in Khushal. Khabar wanted to free his country and people from the tsarist oppression and tyranny. Khushal was fighting against the Mughals and Dostoyevsky against the tsarist tyranny. He used to do deadly things in order to earn, even though he worked very hard and boasted a lot, but the money he earned could not even cover the rent of his house, that's why Europe at that time. Dostoevsky was upset. Dostoevsky wrote an essay on the problem of money, which has a bad effect on the human spirit in the capitalist world, in his work Crimes and Punishments written in 1817. Dasta Yufsky's latest work, called The Brothers Karamazov, is a testament to the Russian nation, which came back to its country after suffering many hardships and poverty. This book was published all over Russia. In 1871 when he was 51 years old. Life is dear to me, I want to start life anew in order to live. And the destroying tsar also perished and saw the punishment of his action (9018) Khushal Dostoevsky died in poverty in 1881 after a long illness. Three weeks after his death. Khatik Sardar and Khan and Khodstayofsky were very poor and poor people, Khushal Khattak struggled to see all aspects of life, Khushal also loved birds and hunters and said that he was interested, he wrote his poetry on all aspects of life. But Dostoevsky only the freedom of the Russian nation and man to man. God puts this love in your heart, you see that I am suffering. At the same time, like Khushal, Dostoevsky also loved dogs and hunters, such a love that the same winged falcon and the dog were his companions in the Siberian prison. Khushal wrote a famous work about the falcon. Andol

Dostoevsky, when he was released from prison, in his work called "Reminiscences of the House of the Dead" reveals the truth about the two prison companions: the falcon and the dog. He also wrote, while Dostoyevsky only wrote novels, novels, and short stories. It should be noted that Khushal wrote to enrich the Pashto language and to compete with other languages, while Dostoyevsky tried to protect the language of his people and his nation. The world can be compared to any writer who can be compared to other writers in Unim Arch. He has an arch, but he cannot find a writer or a poet who is also a poet, a broadcaster, a philosopher, and a soldier.

Dispute

The research that was done on the comparison of Khushal and international literary discourses proved that all the writers of the world, whether they are in any language or any region. If they have moral responsibilities towards their societies and people, in the end, it can be said that writers also have responsibilities towards the international community, and the writers of the world have many dirty ways and characteristics.

Conclusion

In the comparative research between Khushal and other international literary figures, he concluded that there are many writers in the world who can be compared to Khushal Khattak. It is worthy of comparison, but other writers of Pashto language are also worthy of comparison with the great writers of the world, whether they are from different languages or from any region, whether they have moral responsibilities, besides the great Khushal Baba, other writers of Pashto language should also be compared. More work needs to be done in this area.

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