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**Сравнительный анализ морфологических особенностей и уровня
употребления сочинительных составных наречий
в таджикском литературном языке XVIII–XIX вв.
(на примере исторических сочинений
«Тухфат-уль-хони» и «Зафар-наме» Хусрави)**

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается вопрос сопоставительного анализа морфологических особенностей и уровня употребления сочинительных составных наречий (ССН) на примере исторических произведений под названиями «Тухфат-уль-хани» Мухаммадвафо Карминаги и «Зафар-наме» Хусрави. Авторы статьи делают попытку разделить ССН на несколько подгрупп по структуре и значению.

Следует отметить, что одним из наиболее распространенных способов образования ССН в нашем исследовании является редупликация частей речи. Доказано, что в языке исторических сочинений сравниваемых периодов в целом чаще используются редупликации арабских исконных существительных, чем таджикских. Подчеркнуто, что редупликации прилагательных и числительных не используются для составления ССН, а редупликации местоимений и глаголов встречаются в нашем исследовании редко.

Приводя результат сопоставительного анализа, поставленного перед ССН «Тухфат-уль-хани» Мухаммадвафои Карминаги и «Зафар-наме» Хусрави, можно прийти к выводу, что по структуре и грамматическому стилю они сходны со сравниваемыми произведениями и со СТЛЯ.

Ключевые слова: наречия, сложные наречия, сочинительные и подчинительные сложные наречия, морфологические особенности, редупликация, уровень употребления, сравнительный анализ, «Тухфат-уль-хани» Мухаммадвафо Карминаги, «Зафар-наме» Хусрави

**Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage
of Coordinative Compound Adverbs in the Tajik Literary Language
Appertaining to 18th-19th Centuries**

(on the example of historical writings referred
to as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” and “Zafar Name” by Khusravi)

Abstract: The article under consideration dwells on the issue beset with comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of coordinative compound adverbs (CCAs) on the example of the historical production entitled as “Tuhfat-ul-khani” by Muhammadwafoi Karminagi and “Zafar Name” by Khusravi. The author of the article makes an endeavor to divide CCAs into several sub-groups in terms of their structure and meanings.

It is worth stating that one of the most common ways of formation of CCAs in the corpus of our study is reduplication of parts of speech. It is proven that reduplication of Arabic original nouns is more frequently used than Tajik ones in the language of historical writings of the compared periods, upon the whole. It is underscored that reduplication of adjectives and numerals is not used to compose CCAs and reduplication of pronouns and verbs is encountered rarely in the corpus of the study.

Adducing the result of a comparative analysis beset with CCAs of “Tuhfat-ul-khani” by Muhammadwafoi Karminagi and “Zafar Name” by Khusravi one can come to the conclusion that in terms of structure and grammatical style they are similar to the correlative works and to MTLT ones.

Key words: adverbs, compound adverbs, coordinative and subordinate compound adverbs, morphological peculiarities, reduplication, level of usage, comparative analysis, “Tuhfat-ul-khani” by Muhammadwafoi Karminagi, “Zafar Name” by Khusravi

INTRODUCTION

The study and consideration of the new various periods of the development connected with the history of the Tajik literary language depend on surveying both authoritative prosaic and “poetic works referring to the periods of 8th-9th centuries up to now” [6: 81], in particular, as “in general, the history of literary language can be established on the basis of great men-of-letters’ creations” [1: 59]. It is worth mentioning that “determining different periods of the history of the language and its high points of development based on both scientific-historical traces and artistic ones we proceed from the assumption of the actual issues in the field of Tajik linguistics.

Determination of morphological, syntactic, lexico-semantic peculiarities of adverb is considered to be one of the most important and crucial issues in the sphere of Tajik linguistic studies. A number of scholars in linguistic studies have done extensive researches beset with the consideration of grammatical peculiarities of adverbs and other auxiliary parts of speech in modern Tajik literary language (MTLL), and have clarified their functions, peculiarities, meanings and positions and other parts of speech as well. “It is well-grounded that in MTLT adverbs are divided into the following subgroups functionally and semantically: manner, similarity, quantity and degree, time and place, cause and purpose” [2: 146].

Academician B.N. Niyozmuhammadov underscores that “adverb have been formed and included into morphology as the last part of speech formed from other parts of speech historically” [12: 56].

As a rule, all kinds of adverbs are used in the corpus of our study: simple, derived, compound and complex ones [8]. A number of researchers who dwelt on the language of historical writings [13; 15; 10; 4] noted that in the latter compound and composite adverbs were rarely used. However, our factual materials concerning the theme explored show that such kinds of adverbs are used, on the contrary, more frequently than other ones.

The subject and object of our research is a comparison of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of CCAs in the Tajik literary language appertaining to 18th–19th century (on the example of the historical writings entitled as “Tuhfat-ul-khani” by Muhammadwafo Karminagi and “Zafar Name” by Khusravi depicting different historic events in Manghtys’ state).

The aims of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on the ways of CCAs construction in terms of their function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with MTLL;
- to elicit some distinctive peculiarities of CCAs.

THE MAIN PART

It is common knowledge that the significance of the exploration of this theme lies in the analysis of compound adverbs of MTLL with resorting to comparative-historical and statistical methods, distinguishing their peculiarities based on the following historical writings referred to as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” (18th century) and “Zafar Name” by Khusravi (19th century) which include the historical events of khanates of the relevant periods being compared and canvassed. It is common knowledge that compound adverbs are mainly formed in MTLL by dint of composition, i.e. reduplication or by two independent words with the participation of an affix [5; 7; 9]. Compound adverbs of MTLL are divided into two groups in terms of the mutual relationship of the parts: a) coordinative and b) subordinate compound adverbs [8: 280].

Indeed, in the corpus of our study the level of usage of coordinative compound adverbs permeating MTLL and other explored works shows that they are more frequently used than subordinate ones [3: 150; 8: 280; 15: 182; 13: 133] which are similar to MTLL in terms of their grammatical structure and style.

COORDINATIVE COMPOUND ADVERBS (CCAS)

One of the most common methods of compound adverbs formation in the language of historical writings of the comparative periods is reduplication of parts of speech. In reference to it, the researcher of the Tajik literary language of the 11th century, O. Sulaymanov, emphasizes: “In our opinion, the difference between such adverbs referring to the 11th century and modern language is that adverbs used in the corpus of our study today are obsolete in the language and belong to the group of archaic words” [13: 133]. Such a difference can be seen in the Tajik literary language appertaining to 18th–19th centuries.

a) *Reduplication of nouns*: The compound adverbs of the corpus of our study, like those permeating MTLL, compose those ones of manner and degree [8: 280]. In the course of conducting an analysis beset with the theme explored it became clear that reduplication of original Tajik nouns is more widespread in the previous researcher’s works than in the language of the historical writings of the comparative periods.

It is worth stressing that reduplication of Tajik nouns was noticed in the previous works explored, but in the compared historical writings it is absent, however, reduplication of Arabic ones is resorted more frequently for composing CCAs. One of the distinguishing peculiarities of CCAs lies in reduplication of Arabic borrowed nouns in the language of the historical writings referring to 18th–19th centuries. A group of such CCAs can be found in the language of the historical writings of 9th–10th, 15th–16th centuries as well, and most of them are both preserved and used in MTLL, but some of them aren't: *favj-favj* = *in groups* (**30-times**) [11: 24/43, 25/45, 31/57, 33/62, 38/71, 79/155, 102/202, 104/206, 122/242, 127/252, 134/265, 139/275, 163/323, 173/344, 182/362, 209/415, 214/426, 216/429, 248/493, 257/511, 259/516, 265/527, 278/553, 283/564, 291/579; 14: 128, 153, 196, 205, 130, 169 (**5 times**)]; *bayraq-bayraq* = *in groups* (**twice**) [11: 25/45, 35/66; 14: 53, 170]; *javq-javq* = *in groups* (**once**) [11: 24/43; 14: 73]. Reduplication of Tajik nouns: *dasta-dasta* = *in groups* (**once**) [11: 73/141; 14: 240, 139 (**twice**)]; *čaman-čaman* = *entirely* (**once**) [11: 9]; *gurūh-gurūh* = *in groups* (**once**) [11: 285/567; 14: 17, 99, 105, 153 (**4 times**)].

From the above-mentioned examples one can assert that CCA of *favj-favj* is more frequently used in the historical writings of “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” and “Zafar Name” by Khusravi than other ones. In this regard, while canvassing CCAs of the language of the historical writings of the periods under consideration it became known that *gurūh-gurūh*, *javq-javq*, *bayraq-bayraq* and *jamoat-jamoat* were also used in the meaning of CCA of *favj-favj* type, and they served as the elements defining quantity, degree and manner. CCAs of *javq-javq*, *favj-favj* types are Arabic adverbs originally, and now they are included in the group of unproductive ones in MTLL. CCA of *javq-javq* type is not used in the historical writings entitled as “Tarihi Bayhaqi” (11th century), “Badae-ul-waqoe” and “Majmu’ut-tawarih” (16th century) at all: Afvoj-i laškar va tabaqot-i hašam-i ū *bayraq-bayraq* dar mavtin-i osoišu orom qaror yoftand... [11: 35/66]; ...afvoj-i sipoh *javq-javq* ba jonib-i Nasaf livo-i tavajjuh afroštand... [11: 24/43]; ...amir-i boiqtidor niz dar muhoribot-i on mulohida-i ašror *favj-favj* baromada... [11: 104/205]; ...hukkom-i zaviehtrom-i qasabot-i Miyonkolot beihmol manzil ba manzil ba ašoiru qaboil va ulus-i uzbekiya *gurūh-gurūh* istiqbol namuda, *jamoat-jamoat* tortuqu bilokot-i xud-ro az nazar-i anvar-i olī guzaronidand... [14: 27]; ...ma’a tumonot-i xudho az taoqub *dasta-dasta* yoso basta rohī šudand... [14: 149]; ...pasu peš *javq-javq* sipoh-i zafarintiboh čun daryo-i mavvoj ravona gardida... [14: 73]; Dar asno-i roh *favj-favj* az sipoh va *xayl-xayl* čun sel az har jonib rasida... [14: 140, 179].

b) *Reduplication of adjectives*. While studying the latters in the language of historical writings belonging to the relevant periods we got convinced that reduplication of adjectives was not resorted to for composing CCAs which are encountered in MTLL, such as: *saxt-saxt* = *hardly*, *kam-kam* = *a little bit*, *oson-oson* = *easily* [8: 280].

c) *Reduplication of numerals*: Proceeding from the assumption based on the adduced examples, one can confidently state that CCAs which are composed by reduplication of numerals are not characteristic for the language of “Tuhfat-ul-khoni”, but *panj-panj*, *dah-dah* (**once**) [14: 243] are used in “Zafar Name” by Khusravi twice totally. However, we found the composite *yak ba yak* = *one by one* (**once**) [11: 240/477] instead of *yak-yak* = *one by one* in the historical writing of the 18th century: ...az har elu ulus, *panj-panj*, *dah-dah* sarosemavor az laškargoh baromada rohī šudand... [14: 243]; ...on či havodis-i yavmiya-ro *yak ba yak* ba nazd-i Muhammadaminbiye baršumurdand... [11: 240/477].

d) *Reduplication of pronouns*: Seemingly, the relevant way of word-building is inefficient both in MTLL and in the language of the historical writings referring to the

compared periods, and reduplication of pronouns is used in order to compose CCAs in the manner inherent in “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” twice totally [8: 280]. In reference to it, B.Sharifov conducted an analysis of two examples: “...ğulom *zamon-zamon* = *hardly ever* tabassum-e mekard [771]; ...saboh *yagon-yagon* = *one by one* meomad [1102]. In these two examples, the noun *zamon-zamon* and the pronoun *yagon-yagon* are reduplicated, and they served as an adverbial modifier of time under the angle of syntax, but their place and position do not change morphologically, that is, they combine with any parts of speech” [14: 182]: On šab *yagon-yagon* = *one by one; one after another* mardum-i qal’a bargurexta... **(twice)** [11: 266/552, 262/521].

e) *Reduplication of verbs*: B.Niyazmuhammadov and L.Buzurgzoda in their book referred to as “Morphology of the Tajik Language” also noted reduplication of verbs in reference to CCAs: “Šarikon *davon-davon* ba peš-i nonvoyxona omada istodand [S. Aini, Dokhunda] [12: 59]. Designing on the premise of the available and factological materials one can assert that CCAs of the language of the historical writings of comparable periods such kinds of adverbs were not used. Into the bargain, we can definitely emphasize that the relevant way of word-formation is not specific.

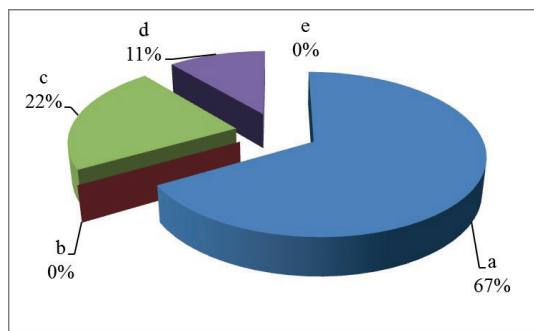
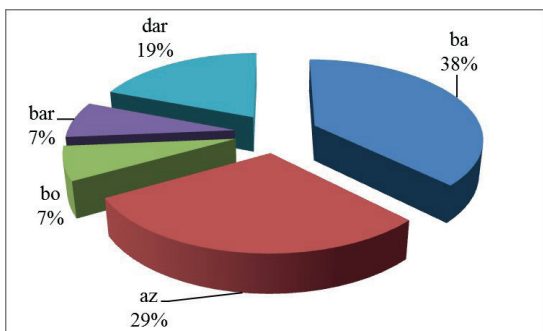
Another issue concerned with CCAs in “Tuhfat-ul-Khani” and “Zafar-Nama” is that nominal parts of the speech are reduplicated by dint of the conjunction *va* = *and* [11] and *comma* [14]; being one of the distinguishing peculiarities of MTL and the works “Ta’rikhi Bayhaqi” (11th century), “Badae-ul-waqa’e” and “Majmu-ut-tawarih” (16th century) they are not used in these productions at all: *favj-favj va xayl-xayl* [11: 50/96]; *favj-favj va dasta-dasta* [11: 72/140]; *favj-favj, bayraq-bayraq* [14: 287, 129], *panj-panj, dah-dah* [14: 243, 112]; *javq-javq, favj-favj* [14: 243, 113]; *favj-favj, qabila-qabila, gurūh-gurūh, favj-favj* [14: 99, 54]: ...muaskar-i zafarintiboh *favj-favj va xayl-xayl* fano-i šahr band-i rutba-i amir-i komyob farš-i taqrib bozidand... [11: 50/96]; ...umaro-i Iran va sardoron-i Tūron niz *favj-favj va dasta-dasta* orosta e’lom-i tahavvuru inod ba jonib-i kurra-i otašu bod afroštand [11: 72/140]; Hasbulfarmoiš-i oli-i jamoat-i laškari *favj-favj, bayraq-bayraq* az darun va az berun boru-i šahr-i Samarkand guzašta... [14: 170]; ...az har jonib laškar-i zafarpaykar *favj-favj, gurūh-gurūh* alamho-ro jilva doda... [14: 125].

THE LEVEL OF USAGE OF COORDINATIVE COMPOUND ADVERBS (CCAS)
IN THE HISTORICAL PRODUCTION ENTITLED AS “TUHFAT-UL-KHANI”
BY MUHAMMADWAFO KARMINAGI AND “ZAFAR NAME” BY KHUSRAVI

I. Comparative analysis of statistical methods based on reduplication of parts of speech

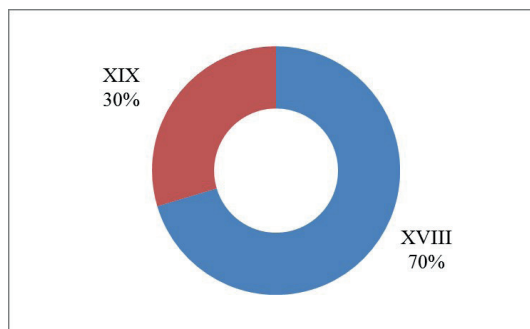
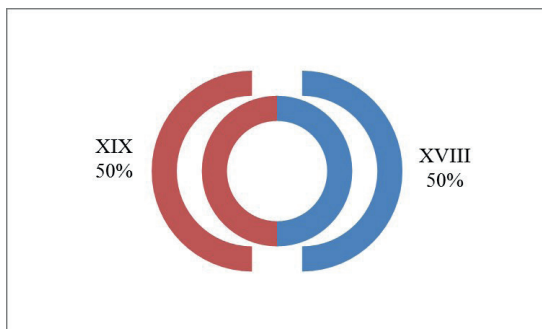
- a) Reduplication of nouns
- b) Reduplication of adjectives
- c) Reduplication of numerals
- d) Reduplication of pronouns
- e) Reduplication of verbs

Types of CCAs	Amount of CCAs	%	Types of CCAs	Level of usage of CCAs	%
a	6	67%	A	50	92%
b	0	0%	B	0	0%
c	2	22%	C	2	4%
d	1	11%	D	2	4%
e	0	0%	E	0	0%
R – totally	9		R – totally	54	



II. Comparative analysis of statistical methods based on the historical writings under consideration

Sources	CCAs	%	Sources	Level of usage of CCAs	%
XVIII ¹	7	50 %	XVIII	38	70 %
XIX ²	7	50 %	XIX	16	30 %
R – totally			R – totally		



CONCLUSION

Adducing the result of an analysis beset with CCAs of the Tajik literary language referring to 18th–19th centuries, it can be concluded that they are similar to those ones of MTLT in terms of structure and grammatical style. Proceeding from the above-adduced diagram, we can say that reduplication of nouns is resorted to more actively for composing CCAs in the historical writings appertaining to the 18th century. The level of usage of reduplication of nominal parts of speech is different, for instance, reduplication of nouns – 50 times (92 %), reduplication of numerals and pronouns - twice (4 %), reduplication of adjectives and verbs – 0 time (0 %). However, the amount of CCAs is the same one, that is, 7 CCAs [12; 15]= 50 %.

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² *Sutuda Manuchehr.* Zafar-Name Khusravi. 1st ed. Mirror of Heritage, 1999. 316 p.

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