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**Морфологические особенности и уровень употребления  
предлога «аз=от» в таджикском литературном языке XVIII века  
(на примере исторического произведения  
«Тухфат-уль-хони» Мухаммадвафо Карминаги)**

*Аннотация:* В статье рассматривается вопрос о морфологических особенностях и уровне употребления предлога *аз = от* в таджикском литературном языке, относящемся к XVIII веку, на примере исторического произведения «Тухфат-ул-хони» Мухаммадвафой Карминаги. Отмечается, что соответствующий предлог считается одним из самых частотных.

Исходя из приведенного анализа, автор статьи утверждает, что предлог *аз = от* в языке исследуемого периода структурно и грамматически подобен СТЛЯ. Кроме того, этот предлог используется и как исходный, и как составной предлог.

На основании приведенной схемы, можно прийти к выводу, что предлог *аз = от* занимает второе место по уровню употребления – 3717 раз, что равно 29%.

*Ключевые слова:* предлог, простой предлог, морфологические особенности, языковой элемент, уровень употребления, «Тухфат-уль-хони» Мухаммадвафо Карминаги, исторические труды, семантические отношения, функции

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**Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage  
of Preposition “az=from” in Tajik Literary Language  
Referring to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century (on the example of the historical production  
referred to as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafo Karminagi)**

*Abstract:* The article dwells on the issue beset with morphological peculiarities and level of usage of the preposition of *az = from* in the Tajik literary language referring to the 18<sup>th</sup> century on the example of the historical production referred to as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafo Karminagi. It is noted that the relevant preposition is considered to be one of the most productive ones.

Proceeding from the adduced analysis concerned with the theme explored the author of the article asserts that the preposition of *az = from* in the language of the period explored is similar to MTLL structurally and grammatically. Into the bargain, the former in question is used both as an original and as a compound preposition.

Designing on the premise of the adduced diagram one can come to the conclusion that the preposition of *az = from* occupies the second place in the term of its level of usage – 3717 instances being equal to 29%.

*Key words:* preposition, simple preposition, morphological peculiarities, linguistic element, level of usage, “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi, historical writing, semantic relations, functions

## INTRODUCTION

The history of the literary language bases on great men-of-letters’ creations, upon the whole. It is worth stressing 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” [1: 102]. It is impossible to create commonly accepted standard grammar without dwelling on comprehensive analysis of artistic and scientific-historical legacy. The study is aimed at shedding light on the issue beset with morphological peculiarities and level of usage of the preposition *az = from*. The analysis of our corpus is strengthened by the agreeable evidence from “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi including description of different historic events of the Manghtys’ state which is supported by and focused on canvassing the theme explored and the research of prosaic works on the example out of this work in regard to this theme pertaining to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Initially, it is important to bear in view that the relevant research work will be also useful for researchers who want to study the linguistic issues dealing with the themes related to ours. A success of any research depends largely on precise comprehension of its objective” [2; 5].

It is common knowledge that prepositions occupy a key role as a grammatical tool in the majority of languages of the world in the formation of appropriate expressions. Namely, noun, adjective, verb and useful expressions are formed by dint of prepositions and can express different semantic relations functionally. Thus, the difference between simple and compound sentences reveals another feature of the members of the sentence, that is polysemantic nature of the situation, other members of the sentence is due to the complexity of their meaning and function performing the same grammar obligations.

**The object** of the corpus of our study is a determination of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of the preposition *az = from* in the Tajik literary language referring to the 18<sup>th</sup> century on the example of the historical production referred to as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi.

**The subject** of the corpus of our study is the historical production belonging to the 18<sup>th</sup> century depicting different historic events of the Manghtys’ state.

**The objectives** of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on the role and place of *az = from* in terms of its function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with MTLT;
- to elicit distinguished peculiarities of the preposition of *az = from*.

## THE MAIN PART

The system of morphological forms and usage of the preposition of *az = from* in the manuscript in question reveal significant features of its own as any subject under analysis. The relevant preposition is considered to be one of the productive ones in terms of

its meaning and function in our corpus of study. Such feature of the preposition remains in MTLL. The preposition of *az = from* possesses several grammatical meanings denoting spatial, non-spatial, temporal and objective relations, those of cause and purpose, the way of action and situation as well.

Basically, the preposition in question indicates the direction of action or movement, but depending on verb and noun semantics and a general content of sentence it also denotes spatial, objective and temporal nuances [3: 289]. According to our statistical method it became clear that the relevant preposition was used more than in 3,717 instances. The material we have collected allows us to classify the semantic nuances of this preposition into the following subgroups:

1) As a rule, the preposition *az = from* comes to express the movement of action towards any object or direction. This leading position of the relevant preposition presents our factual material occurring as very productive and active. From the adduced examples it is clear that the relevant preposition is often resorted to before the names of proper place: ...*az har qal'a-i* Ibodulloh-i Xitoi, Xojamyorbiye *az Xatirči*, Qulmuhammad Dodoxoh *az Karmina* va Doniyolbiye mulhaq ba laškar-i zafarpaykar šudand... [6: 120/238, 149/296].

2) Then, the mentioned preposition precedes the additional one sounding *as daruni = in, inside* and denoting the action referring to the object. Additionally, *az = from* is connected with the simple verb *namudan = to do* which perform such function, and this grammatical phenomenon is widely-used (**8 instances**) [5: 72; 3: 289]: A'do *az darun-i qal'a* ba mudofaa-i sipoh-i Mansur qiyom namuda, harb-e azim dor on maqom ruye doda... [6: 261/520].

3) In order to indicate personal relations and to engage in any work or occupation: ... haračnd soniqa-i amorat nadošt, ammo lohiqa-i amorat *az ū ibroz* meyoft... [6: 6/10, 7/12, 7/12, 7/12].

It should be noted that the preposition of *az = from* in “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafo Karminagi is used extensively in this aspect. There are also a number of words in the corpus of our study that come with this preposition more clearly to perform this function.

4) In our factual material the preposition of *az = from* is used as an indication to the cause of action, and in a few of other cases it is resorted to as a synonym of this preposition: In hama imtihon va ibtilo-i ahvol-i farahmol-i sohibuddava omad, ki guš-i zamon *az sado-i* savlataš *asam(m) = deaf* va zabor-i bayon dar navo-i navbataš *abkam = dumb* ast... [6: 3/4].

At the same time, in “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” the preposition in question is used as a synonym of the preposition *baroi = for*. It is necessary to keep in mind that such position expresses an objective attitude with the shades of meanings of purpose and cause. An authoritative researcher of the language of the XVI-th century B.C. Sharifov designing on the premise of “Badoe'-ul-waqo'e” by Wosifi states that “in the case where this preposition denotes possession and is combined with the hint of causation it is synonymous with the preposition *baroi = to, in order to* [7: 189]. A similar grammatical phenomenon is common in our work. It is obvious from B. Sharipov's statement that in this sense *az = from* is resorted to a lesser extent: “...as such meaning appears only twice in the work under study” [7: 189]. However, our observations

show that in “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” the mentioned preposition is used more in this sense, and it can be concluded that this preposition has undergone a spiritual transformation during these two centuries.

5) In the course of the exploration it became clear that the preposition of *az = from* denotes a temporal attitude: ...*az der boz* kamar-i havoxohi-i in oston ba maydon-i dilu jon bo zamm-i hukumat-i Yakkabogh ba nom-i urun parvonači-i darbor-i kayvonitšihor-ro ba u šafqat kardand... [6: 229/456].

6) It is noteworthy that in “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” the preposition of *az = from* is sometimes used to denote a part of anything: ...tamomi-i moyahtoj-i dastgoh-i sultoni va nuvvob-i olimakoni *az ma'kulotu mašrubot* va čiravu aliq-i sipoh az doruzziyofat-i on mizbon-i olikaram ba vujud omad va ba heč i čz-e *az nafisu xabis* muttal nagardid... [6: 7/11].

7) The mentioned preposition is also used to compose large considerable numbers of composite adverbs denoting manner and time: *ruz ba ruz = day by day* [6: 59/113, 158/314]: Tariq-i amoni-ro dar viloyat-i Movarounnahr masdud kardand, *soat ba soat* intizom-i qavoid-i mulku millat dar taroje' aftod... [6: 16/28]: *az samimi qalb, az samimi rizo*: ...dar-i ijthod bandad va *az samim-i qalb* rafohat-i hol-i raoyo va musovot-i sunuf-i baroyo-ro vajh-i himmat-i olinahmat-i xud sozad... [6: 6/9]; Har sa'ye, ki dar bora-i on qavm muvofiq-i davlat-i qohira bošad, *az samimi rizo* imzo namoyand [6: 182/362].

8) The preposition of *az = from* is used to indicate overcoming any situation and position: ...borho bar mahak-i imtixon zada, sofi *az har qadar* va beghaš *az xavfu xatar* yofta... [6: 81/159]; ...ki in zar-i xolis *az čunin* buttaho-i jongudoz solimu beghaš baromada... [6: 3/4].

9) It is used to express materials and productions serving for making something. In this case, *az = from* participates as a synonym of the English preposition *of*: ...bar bolo-i arrobaho-i gardunraftor *az taxtavu čub* xonaho-i sarkub ta'biya kardand... [6: 9/16]; ...mone-i javlon-i sipoh-i Mansur dar maydon ba farmon-i umaro-i tumon favjho-i laškar *az šoxu nay* navojaho basta... [6: 261/519].

10) *Az = from* is used to indicate the comparative degree of adjective: ...muqobil-i xud-ro *kamtar az* xuša-i Parvin-i osmon medonistand... [6: 10/18].

In reference to it, the relevant preposition comes after the words *afzun* and *ziyoda* to express the non-comparative degree of adjective. In “Tuhfat-ul-Khani” the relevant grammatical event is quite common being widely used: [6: 161/319]; U jihat-i ifrot-i hasadu adovat-i *ziyoda az* had(d) jam'i havošivu tavobe' soxta... ...bar sar-i a'do-i davlat laškar-i *afzun az* šumoru adad kašand... [6: 154/305].

Finally, the preposition of *az = from* comes with *to = up to, till* in one sentence to indicate the beginning and ending of action: ...nido-i valvala-i azamatu kamolaš *az* markaz-i xok *to* kurra-i aflok ne'mat-i va mo arsalnoka anbošta... [6: 3/3].

*The level of usage of simple prepositions  
in the historical writing entitled as “Tuhfat-ul-khani”  
by Muhammadwafoi Karminagi*

<b>Prepositions</b>	<b>Level of usage</b>	<b>%</b>
ба/ba= to, toward	4739	38%
аз/az= from, out of, of	3717	29%
бо/bo= with, together	857	7%
бар/bar= on, over, upon	920	7%
дар/dar= in, on, at	2417	19%
R – totally	12650	

### CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the analysis and observations one can come to the conclusion that the preposition of *az = from* in the Tajik literary language referring to the 18<sup>th</sup> century is similar to MTLT structurally and grammatically. The relevant proposition in the corpus of our study is considered to be one of the most productive ones and it is used both as an original preposition and as a language element in formation with compound prepositions.

In addition, proceeding from the above-shown diagram we can confidently convey our own statement that the relevant preposition occupies the second place in term of the level of its usage and is equal to 29%. The preposition of *az = from* is frequently used in compound adverbs and such kind of grammatical event is one of its distinguishing peculiarities in the frames of the theme explored.

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