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### **Морфологические и семантические особенности и уровень употребления суффикса -гоҳ в «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони**

*Аннотация:* В статье рассматриваются морфологические и семантические особенности и уровень употребления суффикса -гоҳ в «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони. Автор статьи делает попытку рассмотреть некоторые отличительные морфологические особенности и определить уровень употребления соответствующего суффикса с точки зрения его структуры и значений. Как правило, соответствующий суффикс способствует образованию новых существительных, обозначающих понятия места и времени из разных частей речи.

Приводя результат анализа по исследуемой теме, можно прийти к выводу, что суффикс -гоҳ считается одним из самых продуктивных, а некоторые слова, образованные от соответствующего суффикса, вообще не встречаются в МТЛЛ.

*Ключевые слова:* слова, производные существительные, исторический труд, морфологические и семантические особенности, уровень употребления, анализ, суффикс -гоҳ, «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони

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### **Morphological and Semantical Peculiarities and Level of Usage of Suffix -гоҳ/goh in “Tarjumai Ta'rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni**

*Abstract:* The article under consideration dwells on morphological and semantical peculiarities and level of usage of suffix -гоҳ/-goh in “Tarjumai Ta'rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni. The author of the article makes an endeavor to carry out some distinctive morphological peculiarities and to determine the level of usage of the relevant suffix in terms of its structure and meanings. As a rule, the relevant suffix contributes into the formation of new nouns denoting the notions of place and time from various parts of speech.

Adducing the result of an analysis beset with the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that the suffix -гоҳ/-goh is considered to be one of the most productive ones and some words derived by the relevant suffix are not found in MTL, upon the whole.

*Key words:* words, derivative nouns, historical work, morphological and semantical peculiarities, level of usage, analysis, suffix -roḡ/-goh, “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni

## INTRODUCTION

It is common knowledge that word-combination is considered to be one of the ways to enrich the language word-stock. There are also several ways and methods targeted at word-combination in modern Tajik literary language (MTLL) [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 8; 15], but the most productive is the morphological one in the language of “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni, like MTLL many new lexical elements participate in the formation of a large considerable of new derivative words. Even, in the 13<sup>th</sup> century one of the great scholars in the sphere of three literary sciences – Shamsi Qais Razi has analyzed a number of lexical and formative elements in his work entitled as “al-Mujam” and adduced certain examples to strengthen his thought [9: 177–198]. Professor, Sh.Rustamov spoke about the role and position of prefixes and suffixes in word-combination and showed the level of their usage and denoted his conclusive evidence beset with the corpus of our study [11].

It is worth mentioning that not all kind of words are mechanically connected to any word-building elements to form new derivative words, but such combination of words by virtue of prefixes or suffixes occurs in term of certain linguistic rules. The article under consideration dwells on morphological and semantical peculiarities and level of usage of suffix -zoḡ/-goh in “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni. Into the bargain, we decided to canvass the relevant lexical elements contributed to new derivative nouns formation in the corpus of our study, upon the whole.

**The subject and object** of our research is morphological and semantical peculiarities and level of usage of suffix -zoḡ/-goh in in the Tajik literary language referring to 11<sup>th</sup> century on the example of the historical production entitled as “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni depicting different historic events of Ghaznavids dynasty. It is considered to be one of the priceless and fundamental historical sources contained a numerous historical facts and evidences belonging to the period in question.

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

- to dwell on morphological and semantical peculiarities and determine the level of usage of the relevant word-building element in terms of its function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with MTLL;
- to carry out certain distinctive features of the suffix -roḡ/-goh.

## THE MAIN PART

Indeed, the number of nominal suffixes are more those ones derive the nouns denoting place and temporal, personal and non-personal and material etc. In the corpus of our study the way of morphological word-building occupies a particular place, especially forming new words by dint of affixes. One of the most productive suffixes in the formation of derivative nouns in MTLL is -zoḡ/-goh. In conformity with the author of “Ghiyos-ul-lughot” one can assert that the relevant suffix is an independent meaningful word actually and possess “the following meaning, such as royal throne, time, place, tent and gambling” [10: 188]. As well as, a scholar in linguistic studies O.Kosimov expressed his own opinion beset with the suffix -zoḡ/-goh is an independent lexical unit and that

it co-operates with other lexical one or the polyprefix *-kada* [6: 13]. In reference to it, we can confidently say that the former in question as an independent word is resorted to in classical literature, not only to express one meaning, but many meanings such as: 1) place, location; 2) throne; 3) time either. Our factological material belonging to the period of Ghaznavids entitled as “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” testifies that the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* has been involved in word-building since ancient times and made a great contribution into the derivation of lexical structure of our ancestors language.

Functionally, the relevant suffix as a lexical elements possessed various meanings and contributed into a large considerable number of derivative nouns formation, those ones can be single out as follows:

Designing on the premise of the adduced and available examples, we found out that the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* is resorted to with the nouns denoting the names of objects, things and parts of humans and animals, Arabic borrowed words and present and past tense of verb to derive a number of derivate words. Of course, the level of the usage of derivative words formed by dint of the suffix under study is not same one. For instance: *joygoh* / place / site 57-times [12: 17, 24, 45, 46, 48, 53, 69, 76, 77, 84, 88, 90, 98, 101, 123, 126, 130, 135, 138, 140, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 146, 147, 151, 158, 158, 158, 165, 166, 166, 168, 168, 168, 170, 191, 201, 206, 213, 224, 226, 244, 246, 247, 255, 259, 262, 262, 268, 286, 290, 290, 292, 325], *dargoh* / threshold / palace 14-times [12: 34, 38, 78, 82, 214, 223, 232, 237, 237, 254, 291, 292, 324, 354], *borgoh* / residence / court 8-times [12: 15, 38, 42, 132, 157, 227, 241, 323], *xobgoh* / bed-room / hostel 5-times [12: 101, 101, 144, 368, 368, 369], *panohgoh* / shelter 5-times [12: 344, 344, 345, 349, 349], *subhgohi* / morning 3-times [12: 332, 354, 369], *uiqomatgoh* / residence twice [12: 346, 364], *laškgoh* / military camp twice [12: 51, 87], *subhgohon* / at dawn twice [12: 352, 358] and the following derivate words *atrofgoh* / sides / limits [12: 319], *bazmgoh* / place where a party is held [12: 220], *va’dagoh* / meeting place [12: 346], *gurezgoh* / place of escape [12: 335], *ziyaratgoh* / saint place / place of worship [12: 54], *zodgoh* / home-town / motherland [12: 372], *kamingoh* / coverture [12: 343], *muqomgoh* / seat / residence [12: 69], *nišastangoh* / seat [12: 367], *ovardgoh* [12: 350], *ovezgoh* / battle [12: 368], *rezišgoh* / waterfall [12: 363], *sahargoh* / at dawn / day-break [12: 53], *selgoh* / place of rapid stream [12: 348], *subgoh* / at dawn [12: 357], *subhgoh va šomgoh* / morning and evening [12: 363], *subhgohon... šomgohon* / in the morning... in the evening [12: 340], *tihigoh* / vacant place [12: 363], *xirgoh* / tent [12: 250], *xongoh* / library [12: 24], *halokatgoh* / place of calamity [12: 332], *šabongoh* / at night [12: 217, 357], *čarogoh* / pasture [12: 369] are used by the author of the historical production in question once.

In the corpus of our study the relevant suffix is also used with the words to denote place representing the following notions *sipoh* / army and *zodgoh* / hometown. Namely, in the following sentences *-zoḡ/-goh* is connected to the lexical units čaro, zod and laškar to represent these derivative nouns *čarogoh*, *zodgoh* and *laškgoh*: ...*laškgoh* bo xazoil-i jahon va raḡoib-i bisyor va nafois-i bešumor va mamoliku mavoši-i farovon va anvo-i ḡallotu hubob bozguzoštand [12: 51, 87], Javonmard-e, ki pas az marg-i ū tolibon-i baxšiš bo nekihoyaš zindagi mekunand, čunonki major-i sel pas az sel *čarogoh* meragdad [12: 369], Šahr-e ast, ki hangom-e ki zamona bordor-i mehnat-e tarsnok bošad, *masqat-i ra’s* va *zodgoh-i* mehnat on jost [12: 372].

In the last sentence, Jurfodiqoni resorted to the Arabic phrase *masqat-i ra’s* as a synonym of *zodgoh* in parallel. The relevant grammatical event is considered to be one the distinctive peculiarities of the theme explored.

Alongside with the above-mentioned lexical units, the author of the historical production under consideration created the following derivate nouns, such as: *borgoh*, *dargoh* and *panohgoh*, however, their level of usage is different: ...bar *dargoh-i* Nosi-ruddin ba hukm-i navo qoim budand, mahbus kard [12: 34], Va Tūs-ro *panohgoh-i* xud qaror dod, vale Tūs baro-i ū šumtar az Tuvays gardid [12: 344], ...bat qoida-i ma`hud tajdid-i ahd-e kardam va ba xidmat-i *borgoh-i* vay šudam... [12: 38].

Certain words formed with dint of the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* encountered in the corpus of our study differ in terms of meaning permeating MTL. In association with this statement a researcher of the language of “Tarjumai Tafsiri Tabari” (Translation of Tabari’s Commentaries) – A.A. Kobilov in his article referred to as “*The Peculiarities of Word-Building by Means of Suffix -zoḡ/-goh in ‘Tarjumai Tafsiri Tabari’ (Translation of Tabari’s Commentaries)*” noted as: “for example, nowadays, the derivate word *xobgoh* is used as an equivalent of the Russian word “*общежумие / hostel*”, but in “Tarjumai Tafsiri Tabari” the relevant lexical element is used to express the meaning of “sleeping place, bedroom” [7: 89]: Oh az *xobgoh-i* amir-e, ki jonhho fido-i ūst, čunon *xobgoh-e*, ki rŭ-i farš-i regu xok ast [12: 368], Ey qabr-i Nasr, tu naxustin hufta az zamin hasti, ki baro-i baxšišu karam *xobgoh* gardidaast [12: 369].

In the last sentence, the derivative noun *xobgoh* is used as a “graveyard” in term of meaning. It is considered to be one of the specific features of the relevant linguistic elements in the language of “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni.

In certain cases, in “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni a number of words are derived by virtue of the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh*, in our opinion their clarity of expression is hindered. For instance, in the following sentences the words *joygoh*, *muqomgoh* and *atrofgoh* express actually the notion of place. Therefore, adding repeatedly the suffix *zoḡ/-goh* representing the name of place to them is beyond the rules of MTL. It should be noted that the author of the historical work used the word “*joygoh*” 57-times totally: ...beštar-i avqot va muazzam-i sol in *joygoh* muqom mefarmud [12: 17], Va čun Abu-said-i Šabibi ba Qumus rasid, ki *muqomgoh-i* Hasr bud, bo ū hamon raft [12: 69], Va in mazkur-i nomaškur ba har jo-e iltijo mekard va sŭye-i umaro va vuzaro-i *atrofgoh* bar pušt-i xuyul-i suyul sayr-i qat’i rido paydo mekard [12: 319].

At the same time, cases of coming the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* to Arabic words are also visible, such as: *va’dagoh*, *ziyoratgoh*, *sahargoh* and *halokatgoh*: Bodho ba mahall-i diyorašon vazid, guyo ešon bar sar-i *va’dagoh* budand [12: 346], Va ba’ze az afozil bar devoir-i *ziyoratgoh-i* ū navišta budand [12: 54], Sohib-i hijob-e, ki *halokatgoh* dar nazd-i ūst... [12: 332].

...maboni-i xayrotu majori-i sadaqot-i vay dida va *xongohu* maxozin-i kutub va on axoir-i zaxoir va ġaroib-i raġib... [12: 24].

The derivative noun *xongoh* is not registered to Interpretational Tajik Language Dictionary”, upon the whole.

Az yak moh boz, ki na bas muddat-e ast, tu-ro didaam va gumon namekardam, ki hodisa-i firoqu duri-i boni-i tu *iqomatgohho-i* maskun-i tu-ro dar yak moh az miyon bobarad [12: 346, 364].

In the adduced example the author of the historical work in question used twice the derivative noun *iqomatgoh* formed by the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* in plural form, but such kind of grammatical means is not characteristics in MTL.

Jurfodiqoni in his historical production resorted to the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* to derive word measure of *xirgoh* to express the quantity of certain thing once: Va az jonib-i Čin laškar-e bo sad hazor *xirgoh* ba muxosamat-i ū va qasd-i bilod-i islom berun omad [12: 250].

Proceeding from the assumption of the above-mentioned statements and dissections it is clear that the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* is added to different words derived a large considerable number of nouns those ones express the notion of place, however, there are cases of connecting the relevant suffix to the words representing the notion of time in the following examples the words *subhgoh* and *šomgoh* are of this notion of managing traditionally: Hamono rūzho-i nek-i tu az Rum rūzho-e bud, ki *subhgoh* va *šomgoh-i* onho surx bud [12: 363], Hon ey šayx-i buzurgvor va kas-e, ki bo ū ufuq-i rūzgor az *subhgoh-i* bašorat ravšan šud [12: 357].

– based on the model *noun+-on+-zoḡ/-goh*: Ba balo va nakbat-e giriftor šudam, pas onon bomdodu šabongoh bar man saxttarin balo gardidand [12: 357].

– based on the model *noun+-zoḡ/-goh+-on*: Ba sabab-i duri-i onon *subhgohon* čun asir va *šomgohon* hasratzada va mutaassif šudam [340], *Subhgohon* baro-i jang berunomad, dar hol-e ki sitoyaš-ro bar rido-i ū bofta budand [12: 352, 358].

As a rule, the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* is used with the verbal noun *reziš* to form a derivative noun *rezišgoh* denoting the notion of place once: Ammo monand-i kas-e budam, ki az ranj-i boron-i andak, ki az abr-i ra'dnok merezad, *ba rezišgoh-i* ob (bom va juz-i on) panohanda šavad [12: 363].

In the course of the study and consideration we observed that the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* is added to the adjective to express the notion of place once. For instance, in the below-mentioned example the relevant suffix is combined with the word “*tih* / empty” to derive the word “*tihigoh*”, which means “part of body between stomach and backside; the right and left side of stomach, inside” [13: 345]: Dar jang ba nayza-i xud nišona nakardi magari in ki nayza-i tu *ba tihigoh-i* ešon isobat kard [12: 363].

While conducting the analysis beset with the theme explored it became clear that the relevant suffix is resorted to not only nouns and adjectives, but to the base of verb present tense in order to derive a new noun *gurezgoh* denoting the notion of place either: Vay savor-i dam-i šamšer mešavad, to az gazandu sitam-i on dur bošad va in vaqt-e ast, ki az dam-i šamšer *rurezgoh-e* nadošta bošad [12: 335].

Čunin ast šamšerho-i hindi, ki lubba-i onho kund mešavad va *goh-e ovezgoh-i* gardandandho-ro mebyrrad [12: 368], *Ovardgoh-e* bud, ki kas-e, ki ba on jo vorid mešud, az khori rahoī meyoft yo *ba rišta-i marg muttasil mešud* [12: 350].

In the above-adduced sentences, the author of the historical production under study derived new words the first one being not registered to “Interpretational Tajik Language Dictionary”, upon the whole. According to this testimony we can confidently state the exact conclusion that *ovezgoh* and *ovardgoh* are used as synonyms to each other, and *ovezgoh* being as a new lexical unit enriches the Tajik language word stock.

Thus, the relevant suffix is attached to the infinitive *nišastan*/to sit, which represents the derivative noun denoting the notion of place. It is worth stressing that Jurfodiqoni resorted to such kind of derivative noun only once. It means that this grammatical phenomenon is rarely used in the corpus of our study: Asbon az bisyori-i asiron, ki rū-i kafal-i xud haml kardand, dar pust-i onho *inshastangoh-i* digar-e ba bujud ovarad [12: 367].

## CONCLUSION

To sum it up, we can come to the conclusion that the role and position of suffixes beset with the formation of derivative words is very enormous, and by dint of them a considerable number of lexical elements denoting different notions are derived throughout the evolution and development of the history the language. Indeed, the level of usage of affixes is not same, and, for instance, the suffix *-zoḡ/-goh* is considered to be one of the

most productive word-building elements in the corpus of our study in terms of function and meaning.

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