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Особенности суффиксов, образующих исходные прилагательные в «Тарджумай “Тафсир Табари”» («Перевод комментария Табари»)

Аннотация: В статье анализируются особенности суффиксов, образующих исходное прилагательное, в одном из переводных произведений эпохи династии Саманидов – «Тарджумай “Тафсир Табари”» («Перевод комментария Табари»). В ходе анализа установлено, что соответствующий словообразовательный элемент, по сравнению с исходными таджикскими словами, добавляется к арабским заимствованным и продуцирует новые лексические единицы. Кроме того показано, что часть производных исходных прилагательных в указанном произведении присоединены к словам, обозначающим по смыслу негативные понятия. Сделан вывод, что все они употребляются с разной частотностью: одни – часто, другие – умеренно, есть редко используемая группа слов.

Ключевые слова: словообразование, исходные таджикские слова, арабские заимствования, история суффиксов, исходные прилагательные, уровень употребления, особенность, существительное, прилагательное

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Peculiarities of Suffixes Deriving Original Adjectives in “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” (“Translation of Tabari’s Commentary”)

Abstract: The article under consideration dwells on the issue concerned with the peculiarity of suffixes deriving original adjectives in one of the translated works belonging to the epoch of Samanids’ dynasty – “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” (“Translation of Tabari’s Commentary”). In the course of conducting an analysis beset with the theme explored the author of the article determines that the relevant word-building element compared with the original Tajik words is added to borrowed Arabic ones thus deriving new lexical units. Into the bargain, it is shown that a part of derivative original adjectives are attached to the words denoting negative meanings. Adducing the results of the analysis beset with the words derived by the relevant suffix the author of the article concludes that none of them are used equally: some of them are used frequently, others are used moderately, and the third group is used rarely.

Key words: word-building, original Tajik words, Arabic borrowed words, history of suffixes, original adjectives, level of use, peculiarity, noun, adjective

INTRODUCTION

It is common knowledge that word-building is considered to be one of the means of enrichment of the language word stock. By dint of this mode the language word stock expands and a considerably large number of new derivative words are added to it. One of the main and productive ways of enrichment of the Tajik language word stock is a derivation of adjectives by virtue of prefixes and suffixes. It is well-grounded that derivative words related to adjectives are divided into two types respective of their function in the text and their characteristic signs: 1) original adjectives; 2) relative adjectives. The difference between the first group and the second one is that they express characteristics, Signs and types of objects without relating them to other objects and events. Namely, the original adjectives are different in terms of their lexical meaning in comparison with the relative ones, and they may represent color and smell, taste and weight, temperature and stability, character and temper as well as other properties of an object [1; 2; 3; 8; 9; 10].

As it is mentioned above, these relative adjectives are the signs and characteristics of objects only in terms of their relation to things and events, namely they represent relation to people, concepts of meaning, place and time, activity under the angle of their function. One of the most important differences between original and relative adjectives is that lexical elements belonging to them are of various structures and they can be used in simple and derivative forms [7: 176–177].

Another difference between them is expressed in the fact that almost all relative adjectives have a semantical shade of the original ones, and in certain cases (for instance, when they are used in a figurative sense), this shade takes the main position, and it is the reason for potentiality of changing a meaning and leads to transference of such words into original adjectives [7: 179].

The third difference between these two types of adjectives lies in the existence of their word-building specificity, namely, if by dint of the prefixes *бо-/bo-* | *ба-/ba-*, *бе-/be-*, *но-/no-*, *бар-/bar*, *дар-/dar-* and by the suffixes *-манд/-mand*, *-нок/-nok*, *-гар/-gar*, *-вар/-var*, *-сор/-sor*, *-осо/-oso*, *-ваш/-vaš*, *-фом/-fom*, *-ам/-am*, *-ук/-uk*, *-ик/-ik*, *-о/-o*, *-он/-on* are derived original adjectives, then with by virtue of the suffixes *-ӯ* | *-гӯ/-i* | *-гӣ*, *-вӣ/-vi*, *-она/-ona* (*-ёна/-yona*, *-вона/-vona*, *-гона/-gona*), *-ин/-in* (*-гин/-gin*), *-вор/vor*, *-гун* and so on derived relative adjectives come into existence [5: 142–144].

Certain suffixes, such as *-онӯ/-oni* can derive both original and relative adjectives: *меҳнати ҷисмонӣ / mehtat-i jistonī*, *мӯйсафеди нуронӣ / tuyesafed-i nuroni* [5: 143].

One of the distinctive peculiarities of such adjective-building elements lies in the fact that they can become synonymous to each other. For instance, there are many derivative adjectives in the Tajik language despite their having different prefixes and suffixes of lexical units, but they are similar to each other in terms of meanings. In such cases, two prefixes can cooperate with each other (similar to the prefixes *бе-/be-* and *но-/no-*: *беист / beist-ноист / noist*), or the prefix with the suffix may have such characteristics (the prefix *бо-/bo-* and the suffix *-нок/-nok*: *босавод / bosavok – саводнок / savodnok*) or in some cases two suffixes have such a feature (like *-ӯ/-i*, *-вар/-var*: *номвар / nomvar- номӯ/-nomī*) and so on [4: 10].

That point should also be kept in mind that all the above mentioned affixes are not unique in terms of their word-building peculiarities, some of them are used in derivation of a considerably large number of words (-*ū/-i*, -*нок/-nok*, -*манд/-mand*, -*она/-ona*), some of them contribute into the derivation of a group of them (-*гун/-gun*, -*ак/-ak*, -*ин/-in*, -*онӣ/-oni*) and the third ones appear only in some lexical units (-*осо/-oso*, -*ваш/-vaš*, -*ур/-ur*) [5: 140].

THE MAIN PART

Initially, consideration and analysis beset with the collected materials out of “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” and their comparison with the later periods of the language and MTL, in particular, showed that some affixes have been continuing to work up to the present days without any changing in their function according to their word-building capacity, while others have undergone certain changes, namely, they had been once very productive in derivation of words, but later they lost such kind of ability, or, on the contrary, they did not play any significant role in derivation of new words for a while, but later on they became active in the relevant aspect.

The suffix -*манд/-mand*, alongside with several mentioned suffixes, is an evolved form of the old word-building element -*ōmand* [12: 216]. Professor D. Saymiddinov conducted an analysis dealing with the form of the given suffix resorting to in the middle period of the Persian language development, he wrote that “in Pahlavi works, *ōmand* is more opposite to *mand* (<*mant*) being used with the traditional spelling of this suffix. However, in Modern Persian, *mand* is the norm of writing of the relevant suffix in the Port language and it is considered to be appertained to Middle Monavian Persian literary productions as well” [13: 133; 14: 12–18].

It is worth stressing that such an influence of multiformity of the relevant suffix remained in the language of the historico-literary productions belonging to the later periods; the fact fixed in the composition of some words, such as -*уманд/-umand* (*тануманд / tanumand*) and in some cases parallel to -*ӯманд/-ūmand* (*барӯманд / barūmand*) in other cases we mostly observe the form of *манд/-mand* (*зӯрманд / zūrmand*) [10: 174].

The given suffix is mentioned by Professor M. Kasimova as one of the most productive ones in derivation of nouns and adjectives [11: 125].

The author of “Dasturi jomei zaboni forsi” (“Comprehensive Guide to the Persian Language”) also underscores that “all derivations with the suffix -*манд/-mand* without exception forming an adjective are multi-functional ones”, but he points out that it is also used in derivation of nouns in another case [4: 172–173]. The examples adduced as nouns by the scholar in linguistic studies of the above-mentioned work are adjectives, those ones in certain cases are used as nouns by accepting the plural suffix -*он/-on*: *хирадмандон / xiradmandon*, *мустамандон / mustamandon*, *дардмандон / dardmandon*, *ҳунармандон / hunarmandon* [19: 172].

In the course of finding appropriate examples it became clear that the suffix -*манд/-mand* appeared in the composition of derivative words in “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” in several cases. One of the derivative adjectives of the corpus of our study is *шукӯҳманд / šukūhmand*, which is used by the translators six times to express the meaning of “an owner of glory and passion”: *Va ċi buvad va ċist ešon-ro, ki azob nakunad ešon-ro Xudo-i azza va jalla va ešon vomedorand va me vodoštand payğombar-ro az on namozgoh-i šukūhmand – masjid-i Makka va nabudand va nestand sazomandon az payğombar va yoron* [16, 1: 493].

In contrast to the above-mentioned words, there is a derivative word *неруманд / nerumand* in the corpus of our study which is frequently used in MTL. An emphasis

should be laid upon the idea that the relevant derivative word is used eight times by the translators of “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’”: ...va mazkitho-i musalmonon, ki yod kunand andar on nom-i Xudoy-ro bisyor-e, ki yori dihad Xudoy on-ro, ki yori dihad rasuli ū-ro, ki Xudoy *nerumand* ast ba kina az on, ki nagaravad [16, 1: 851].

In “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” we did not find any case of this suffix being added to the borrowed Arabic words. Later on, it becomes clear that the following derivative lexical elements *ихлосманд* / *ixlosmand*, *зайратманд* / *ǧayratmand*, *иродатманд* / *irodatmand*, *аёлманд* / *ayolmand* appeared in the word stock of the ancestors’ language in later periods.

The suffix -нок/-nok. Its old form *-nā-ka* transformed later into *-nāk* in the Middle Persian language.

In “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” the relevant suffix is added to nouns representing human condition having derived a new lexical unit related to a certain adjective. In conformity with the author’s opinion (“The History of the Persian Language”) one can assert that one of the distinctive peculiarities of the former is that it derives words related to negative, unpleasant notions [18: 18]. For instance, in derivative words formed by virtue of the given word-building element: *дарднок* / *dardnok*, *гамнок* / *ǧamnok*, *хаишнок* / *xašt-nok*, *тарснок* / *tarsnok*, *газабнок* / *ǧazabnok*, *андухнок* / *anduhnok* and *айбнок* / *aybnok* are distinguished with this specificity.

It is clear from the mentioned lexical elements that the attached suffix *-нок/-nok* to words being extensive, and are quite possible; in one case the phenomenon corresponds to the original Tajik words (for instance, *дард-дарднок* / *dard-dardnok*, *хаиш-хаишнок* / *xašt-xašt-nok*, *андух-андухнок* / *anduh-anduhnok*) and in other cases it corresponds to Arabic borrowed ones (*гам-гамнок* / *ǧam-ǧamnok*, *газаб-газабнок* / *ǧazab-ǧazabnok*, *айб-айбнок* / *ayb-aybnok*) having led to the derivation of new words.

It is important to keep in mind that the level of usage of these words is not the same in the corpus of our study. For instance, the word *дарднок* / *dardnok* is used more than other words and it is used seventy-one times totally: Ki andar dilhošon bemori ast va bifuzudašon Xudoye bemori va ešon-rost azob-i *dardnok* bad-on či budand me ba duruǧ doštand [16, 1: 18], Ešonand ešon-rost azob-i *dardnok* va nest ešon-ro heč yor [16, 1: 202].

In “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” the derivative words formed by means of the suffix *-нок/-nok* are not unique in terms of their further usage, some of them are still frequently used, and another part is rarely used. The following words: *гамнок* / *ǧamnok*, *хаишнок* – *xašt-nok*, *газабнок* / *ǧazabnok* serve as a testimony of the above-noted statement being now widely used in the Tajik language.

Entirely, the lexical elements *гамнок* / *ǧamnok* / *sad*, *miserable*, *dismal* are used only seven times in the text of “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’”: Va čun in suxan payǧombar, alayhi-s-salom, az ešon bišnid, saxt *ǧamnok* šud va ba musibat binšast [16, 1: 37].

Into the bargain, certain ones of these words have synonyms in which the suffix *-нок/-nok* is joined to derive a new word. The relevant situation can be observed in the example of the derivative word *гамнок* / *ǧamnok* and its synonym *андухнок* / *anduhnok*. It is worth mentioning that the level of usage of the above-adduced words in “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” is the same one, namely, they are occurred simultaneously: Pas, Abu-sufyon az hama noumed gašt va barxost va *anduhnok* az on xona niz berun šud va rūye ba Makka boznihod noumed [16, 2: 604].

In contrary to the above-mentioned words in the mentioned work, the following derivative words as *тарснок* / *tarsnok* and *айбнок* / *aybnok* appear in the corpus of our study, those ones possess a limited scope of usage nowadays. For instance, in the below sentences the latters are resorted to by the translators of the work once: Pas, Uj dast az

ešon bidošt va ešon *ğamnok va tarsnok* sūye-i Muso va Bani Isroil bozraftand [16, 1: 82], Edun guft, ki on kišti az bahr-i on sūlox kardam, ki azon-i gurūh-e darvešon bud, ki karda budand bad-on daryo andar, to mar ešon-ro nafaqa bošad va on jo malik-e bud, ki hama kišti-ho ba ġasb bigirifti va mar on kišti-ro az bahr-i on sūlox kadam, to *aybnok* gardad [16, 1: 764].

The suffix -*vor*/-*vor*. The relevant suffix is similar to the form *-bop/-bor* in which the ancient consonant *v*-/v- transformed into *-v*-/v- [Middle Persian *-vār, -vārag*], it converted into *-b*-/b-, in the contemporary period [18: 367] it is considered to be as a non-productive word-building element [6: 220] and it is used in the derivation of nouns, adjectives and adverbs as well [7: 366]. In this regard, it is asserted in “The Grammar of Modern Tajik Literary Language” that “the suffix *-vor/-vor* is a non-productive one and it derives relative adjectives from the noun which is somehow related to the sign of the root properly: ҳадяи *сазовор* / *hadya-i sazovor*, ошиқи *умедвор* / *ošiq-i umedvor*. It also derives adjectives from nouns expressing similarity: овози *раъдвор* / *ovoz-i ra’dvor*, тобиши *абрешимвор* / *tobish-i abrešimvor*” [5: 143].

In the chapter on the adverbs of the relevant literary production it is dwelt on the given suffix being considered to be as a “productive one” and deriving respective adverbs from various meaning of nouns and adjectives denoting a person’s character in most cases in which it accounts for similarity of the subjects of action: *булбулвор* / *bulbulvor*, *оҳувор* / *ohuvor*, *ҷавонвор* / *javonvor*, *мазорвор* / *mazorvor* etc...” [5: 278]. Proceeding from this point of view, it is also stressed in the explication of the suffix in question that “the suffix *-vor/-vor* derives an adverb from the present participle of *мурданӣ* / *mur-dani* and from the noun *мурда* / *murda* expressing the degree of action with a shade of manner. Adverbs of degree with the suffix *-vor/-vor* are non-productive ones and they are common in slang and vernaculars” [5: 278].

It is stated in “Dasturi jomei zaboni forsi” (“Comprehensive Guide to Persian Language”) the fact that the suffix *-vor/-vor* is mostly used for derivation of adjectives and adverbs and while adding the plurified suffix *-on/-on* to the derivative words formed by the relevant suffix they can be resorted to as a nouns as well [19: 141–142].

Our factological material of the translation of the commentary under study shows that the relevant suffix can sometimes be used as a nominal one in the form of *-bop/-bor*. For instance, the word *xorbor* is resorted to in the meaning of “food, sustenance” in “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” twice: Yusuf guft: “In kor-i xazinaho-i *xorbor* ba dast-i man kun, to in kor haft sol-i qaht-i ġalla, čunon-k boyad, bisozam” [16, 1: 636], Pas, Yusuf dar-i anbor bigšod va on *xorbor* hamefuruxt [16, 1: 637].

Another peculiarity of the suffix *-vor/-vor* lies in that it sometimes forms a noun and sometimes an adjective. Among them there are lexical units, as follows: *umedvor*, *xirvor*, *buzurgvor*, *tirvor* and so on: Guftand: “Ey Soleh, ba durusti, ki budi andar miyon-i mo *umedvor* peš-i in me bozdori mo-ro, ki biparastem on či parastidand padaron-i mo? [16, 1: 589], Yusuf guft: “Man hat yak tane-ro beš az yak *xirvor* bor nadiham” [16, 1: 641], Va har tane-ro yak *xirvor* gandum bidod [16, 1: 641], Va dono ba nihoni va oškora ast va *buzurgvor* va bartar ast [16, 1: 652], Natavonistand andoxtan az bahr-i on-k heč yak *tirvor-i* zamin va beštar az on va joy-e bud, ki ba du *tirvor* beštar ba havoli-i on otaš nametavonistand gaštan [16, 1: 838].

The suffix -*uča*/-*iča* ě -*uza*/-*iza* was used in the Middle Persian language in the forms *-iz, -izak, -ič, -ičak* [6: 210–215].

In “Tarjumai ‘Tafsir Tabari’” the impact of the relevant suffix can be found in the word *pokiza* which is used forty-seven times by the translators: *Va zanon-i pokiza az mu`minon va zanon-i pokiza az on kašo...* [16, 1: 330]

CONCLUSION

Proceeding from the assumption of the potentiality of derivation of original adjectival suffixes, we come to the conclusion that the former played a worthy role in improving and enriching the lexical composition of our ancestors` language and contributed into the emergence of a considerably large number of lexical elements dealing with an original adjective. In reference to it, the conducted analysis beset with the mentioned derivative adjectives of the corpus of our study shows that all of them are not resorted to equally in terms of usage because some of them are used frequently, others are used moderately, and the third group is used rarely. The majority of the derivative words formed by virtue of the relevant method are mainly joined to Arabic ones creating new lexical units, but original Tajik words based on this aspect are observed rarely.

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