

UDC 81.821.08

*B.P. Ashrapov (Khujand, Republic of Tajikistan)***Comparative Analysis of Word-Building Potential of Tajik Adverbial Prefixes *бар-*, *дар-* and *то-* and Their English Equivalents**

Abstract: The article dwells on the issues beset with the comparative analysis of word-building potential of Tajik adverbial prefixes *бар-/bar-*, *дар-/dar-* and *то-/to-* and their English equivalents [1; 6; 17]. It is noted that adverb is recognized as an independent part of speech in the comparative languages. However, its classification as a special category in these languages is uncertain, their lexical boundaries are wide, and their functional types are diverse.

Key words: adverbs, prefix, derivative adverbs, comparative analysis, morphological peculiarities, English equivalents, word-building potential

*Б.П. Ашрапов (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)***Сравнительный анализ словообразовательного потенциала таджикских наречных приставок *бар-*, *дар-* и *то-* и их английских эквивалентов**

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы сравнительного анализа словообразовательного потенциала таджикских наречных префиксов *бар-*, *дар-* и *то-* и их английских эквивалентов. Отмечается, что в сравнительных языках наречие признается самостоятельной частью речи. Однако его отнесение к особой категории в этих языках неясно, их лексические границы широки, а функциональные типы разнообразны.

Ключевые слова: наречия, префикс, производные наречия, сопоставительный анализ, морфологические особенности, английские эквиваленты, словообразовательный потенциал

INTRODUCTION

Commonly, the subject of language typology includes all the systems of the world's famous languages and the relevant field is considered to be as a part of general linguistic studies. Therefore, a series of factological materials and proved evidence targeted at the comparative study of near and foreign languages is one of the natural branches of linguistic typology. There is a difference between typological and comparative studies

of languages – both in terms of the linguistic research method: in comparative research they use the deductive method, and in terms of typology – the inductive method is used [4; 5; 14; 15; 16].

Each part of speech gained a wide position in the system of morphology of the comparative languages, and has its own research method. One of the issues that should not be overlooked by linguists today is the analysis and comparison of separated categories of Tajik and English languages instruction in the aspect of comparison. Parts of speech are studied and verified within the scope of morphology, and adverb is one of the independent parts of speech, some of its undiscovered aspects need to be studied and researched from a comparative point of view.

Adverb is recognized as an independent part of speech in the comparative languages. However, its classification as a special category in these languages is uncertain, their lexical boundaries are wide, and their functional types are diverse. In terms of syntactic and semantic relations, the relevant part of speech often act as an adverbial modifier, which in turn is divided into subgroups: *sign, quantity, place, time*, etc.

The first author of Tajik language grammar being linguist S. Alizoda reflects on the notion of the “adverb” structure and its types and divides them into two groups. All those words, which are actually adverbs are special words those ones “are used sometimes as an adverb and sometimes as an adjective” are called shared adverbs [2: 98–101]. The issue of the difference between an adverb and other parts of speech is not mentioned in his work, any words and phrases, whether they have meaning or not are included in the adverb.

In the works that were written later, the issue of the study of adverb was to some extent subject to scientific consideration. V.S. Rastorgueva expressed her views on the linguistic functions of this part of speech and its expression through other parts of speech, that is, nouns and adjectives [11: 322].

An outstanding linguist I. Ismailov divided the relevant part of speech into two large groups according to the history of their origin: “The first group includes the words *зуд, акнун, ҳамеша, ҳаргиз, ниҳоят, ҳанӯз, ҳамвора...* etc. they appeared in relatively ancient periods of the history of the development of our language, and now it is difficult to establish how they appeared, from which ancient language or which part of speech they were transferred to the adverb. The author called such adverbs original ones. The second group includes adverbs whose genesis, i. e., how they are formed and from which part of speech they are transferred to the adverb can be explained based on the situation or the form of the situation or their current form” [8: 9–13].

Conducting analysis and consideration of adverb is not far from the eyes of English scholars. Linguist K.S. Aksakov absolutely rejects the existence of a group of adverbs, he believes that they do not have a specific form, but only express a relationship, therefore any different parts of speech can be adverbs [3: 89].

Despite K.S. Aksakov’s opinion and other linguists define an adverb as a word that represents a sign or an additional sign entirely.

Into the bargain, some Russian linguists, such as L.V. Shcherba and A.A. Shakhmatov takes into account the grammatical norms of the adverb and attributes the former in question to adjective and emphasizes that “adverb is only a category of form corresponding adjective in terms of meaning” [13: 72].

Therefore, adverb is not so clearly explained in most of English grammars. The issue of the difference between the category of adverb and its neighboring categories is discussed in R.L. Conover’s dissertational work [9: 122]

The object of the corpus of our study is the comparative analysis of word-building potential of Tajik adverbial prefixes *бар-/бар-*, *дар-/дар-* and *мо-/то-* and their English equivalents on the example of the relevant traces entitled as “English-Tajik Dictionary” by A. Mamadnazarov (2011) [10]; “A Brief Word-Building Dictionary of Tajik Literary Language” (1983) [6] “Ghulomon” by S. Aini (2019) [1] and “A Book of Golden Deeds” by Jim Manis (2004) [17] depicting different historic events, literary genre and the history of English literature gradually. The formers in question are considered to be one of the priceless and fundamental sources contained a numerous historico-literary facts and evidences belonging to the history of Tajik and English languages.

The aims of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on morphological peculiarities, word-building potential and the level of usage of Tajik adverbial prefixes *бар-/бар-*, *дар-/дар-* and *мо-/то-* and their English equivalents in terms of its function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored in the comparative languages;
- to elicit certain distinctive peculiarities of word-building potential of Tajik adverbial prefixes *бар-/бар-*, *дар-/дар-* and *мо-/то-* and their English equivalents.

Scientific novelty

The article under consideration dwells on the comparative analysis of word-building potential of Tajik adverbial prefixes *бар-/бар-*, *дар-/дар-* and *мо-/то-* and their English equivalents on the example of modern belles-letters works [1; 17] in the field of comparative linguistic studies, for the first time. It is worth mentioning that the word-building potential of the relevant prefixes in our factological materials are not identical in terms of their usage and they are of great importance in the exploration of adverbs.

Methodology

In order to make our study convincible a visual method of research was used; at the same time, comparative-historical methods, synchronic and diachronic analysis were resorted to as well.

MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is well-grounded that adverbs of both languages are divided into simple, derivative, compound and composite morphologically. Factual material of the comparative languages like Tajik language: *зуд, соз, сахл, акнун, фардо, пеш, дер, пор, дӯ, дӯш, эдар, эдуш, ҳамеша, ҳанӯз, бисъёр, аллакай* one-rooted words are included in simple adverbs and like English: *very – хеле, fast – тез, here – инҷо, why – барои чӣ, always – ҳамеша*.

Simple adverbs of manner. Such kind of adverbs consist of a root denoting only one notion in the comparative languages: Tajik simple adverbs of manner: *зуд / fast / quick, ниёда / on foot, аfoot, даррағ / immediately, at once, оҳуста / slowly*; English simple adverbs of manner: *soon, well, fast, quick*.

Above-translated the formers in question testify the fact that while translating certain simple adverbs of manner we have found them like simple, derivative and composite ones as their equivalent. The relevant linguistic phenomenon is considered to be one of the distinctive peculiarities of the corpus of our study. For instance: – Наздиктар оянд, маълум мешавад, – гуфт Сафар пас аз ба ӯ як нигоҳ кардан *зуд* чашми худро ба тарафи еғлоғуи лӯбиёшӯрак гардонда [1: 122]; Командир дурбинашро *пеш* чашм бурда, ба ҳар тараф чашм андохт ва дид, ки аз се тарафи завод, калтакдо-

рони савора ва *ниёда* ба шакли иимдоира шуда омада истодаанд [1: 210]; Пас аз он *оҳиста* ва малулона аз чояш хеста ба меҳмонон, ки ҳанӯз дар пеши дар рост истода буданд, абрӯҳои худро чин ва чашмони худро нимпӯш намуда ннгоҳ карда: [1: 5]; But there is an element in many of such scenes of woe and violence that may *well* account for our interest in them [17: 5]; the peasants, in terror and dismay, were hastening across as *fast* as they could obtain boats to carry them [17: 252].

The majority of simple adverbs of the comparative languages are of the long history and they possess specific functions and particular features, upon the whole.

Affixation is very productive in adverbial word-derivation in the comparative languages. By dint of prefixes and suffixes a large considerable numbers of new adverbs of manner are formed from various parts of speech, namely *noun, adjective, verb bases* we will reveal their certain morphological and semantical features in terms of comparative aspects.

The derivation of adverbs by means of prefixes is considered to be one of the most common and productive ways of word-building, and all independent parts of speech possess such kind of potentiality in the languages under comparison. In reference to it, prefixes occupy an important role in the word-building potential and involve in the formation of adverbs, but they are shared between adverbs and adjectives as well. There are a number of prefixes in the comparative languages: Tajik word-building elements: *бе-/be-, но-/no-, ба-/ba-, бо-/bo-, бар-/bar-, дар-/dar-* and *мо-/to-* and their English equivalent are *im-, un-, non-, mis-, dis-* and only *in-* is a prefix denoting the place.

Hereby, we will focus on some mid-used Tajik adverbial prefixes in the term of morphology and the level of usage in the comparative languages, including *бар-/bar-, дар-/dar-* and *мо-/to-* and their English equivalents:

The prefix *бар-/bar-*. The relevant prefix is resorted to mainly with nouns, adjectives, verb bases, and sometimes with adverbs and the former in question is considered to be one of the mid-used word-building elements in MTL and participates to derive a series of adverbs of manner those ones describe and denote the action in terms of its occurrence or duration (*only 12 derivative adverbs are formed by dint of this prefix*):

a) **based on *бар-/bar-* + *noun*:** *барузофа* / *extra, in addition, барқад* [6: 57] / *by size, бардурӯғ* [6: 22] / *falsely, deceitfully, fictitiously*: Ҳамаашро шунидам, *бардурӯғ* даъвои муҳаббат кардани туро ҳам шунидам [1: 438]; ...even he *distorted* the presage of future atonement, required qualities that were perhaps the highest that could be exercised... [17: 52].

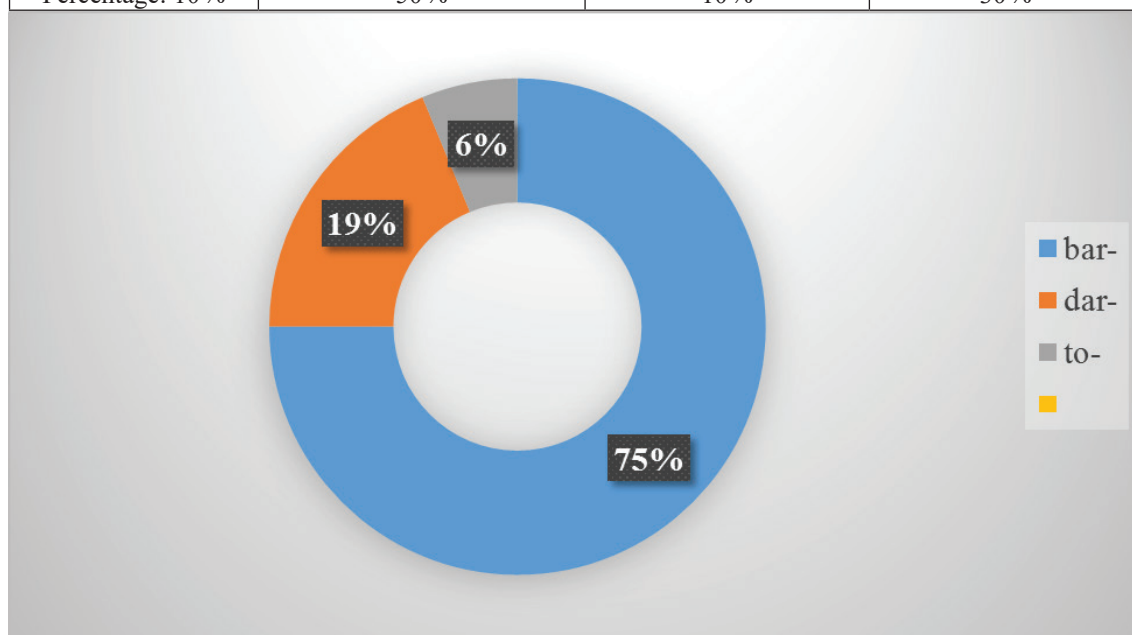
In the last sentence the verb *to distort* is used as a synonym of the Tajik derivative adverb of manner *бардурӯғ* and the relevant linguistic phenomenon is considered to be one of the distinctive peculiarities of the comparative languages, because there is no such kind of derivative verbs in Tajik semantically.

In this regard, the given prefix is used with a series of Arabic borrowed nouns in order to form certain Tajik derivative adverbs of manner: *баръабас* [6: 21] / *in vain, бармало* [6: 30] / *openly, publicly, obviously, clearly, баръакс* [6: 13] / *on the contrary, баръало* [6: 20] / *distinctly, clearly, bright, blinding, indisputably, without a doubt, барқасд / қасдан* [6: 58] / *intentionally, on purpose*: Lights, noises, and singing at night, *clearly* discerned from the castle, caused much terror to Lady Edgeworth [17: 220]; *Баръабас* хун нарезад, муфт мурда наравед [1: 332]; His wife wept and en-treated *in vain* that they would detain him; they could merely repeat their permission to him to remain [17: 61]; The troops were sent *on purpose* from different cities [17: 31].

In accordance with the above-mentioned examples, we can confidently canvass the fact that English equivalents of Tajik derivative adverbs formed by the prefix in question are not identical and the same-formed ones, namely the majority of them are used and translated, therefore we decided to show their generalities and differences based on the below table.

Table № 1

a) Simple English adverbs / Tajik translation	b) Derivative English adverbs / Tajik translation	c) Compound English adverbs / Tajik translation	d) Composite English adverbs / Tajik translation
extra / баризофа	falsely; deceitfully; fictitiously / бардурӯғ	intentionally / барқасд / қасдан	in addition / баризофа
bright / баръало	openly; publicly; obviously; clearly / бармало	indisputably / баръало	in vain / баръабас
–	blinding; distinctly; clearly / баръало	–	by size / барқад
–	–	–	on the contrary / баръакс
–	–	–	without a doubt / баръало
–	–	–	on purpose / барқасд / қасдан
Frequency: twice	ten times	twice	six times
Percentage: 10%	50%	10%	30%



Adding the results of the analysis beset with the above-adduced table, we can confidently lay an emphasis upon the idea that the majority of English equivalents of Tajik derivative adverbs formed by the relevant prefix are derivative (50%) and composite (30%) ones.

b) based on bar- + adjectives: *барғалат* [6: 56] / *mistakenly*, *барҳамо* [6: 51] / *mistakenly*, *rashly*, *in vain*: Лекин ҳаминро ҳам бояд иқро қунам, ки муҳаббати ман *барғалат* ва сохта бошад ҳам, самимӣ ва аз қалби ҷавонии соф омадани муҳаббати ӯ маълум шуда меистод... [1: 438]; These are the glories of our navy, gained by men

with hearts as true and obedient as that of the brave child they had tried *mistakenly* to save [17: 216].

c) based on bar- + verb base (participle I): *барҷасма* [6: 61] / *prominently, protrude*: Бемор ҳарчанд дар бистари марг бошад ҳам, бо оташинӣ аз ҷояш *барҷасма* хеста, ба сари табиб як мушт задааст [1: 383] / Even though the patient is on his deathbed, he *protrudes* and punches the doctor in the head.

It is worth stating that the relevant word-building comes with the noun *вақт/time* to form the Tajik derivative adverb of time once: *барвақт* [6: 18] / *early*: Фардо *барвақтгар* ба кор ҳозир шуда тавонем гуфта, бевакт шуда бошад ҳам, барои гирифта бурдани ту омадам [1: 357]; He never lost sight of Genevieve, the little maid whom he had so *early* distinguished for her piety [17: 191].

The prefix *dap-/dar-*. The relevant prefix is resorted to mainly with the noun *ҳол* and the verb bases *рав* ва *тоз* and derives a series of adverbs of manner those ones describe and denote the action in terms of its occurrence or duration: *даппав* [6: 41] / *immediately, at once, дартоз* [6: 48] / *rashly, hurriedly, дарҳол* [6: 60] / *presently, immediately, at once*: Имом бо як чашмгуруснагии муллоӣ *даппав* нонҳоро шикаста пора карда ба хӯрдан даромад, Назарбой, Мулло-Наврӯз, арбоб ва саргарош ҳам бетакаллуфона ба нон даст дароз карданд... [1: 137] – They gained a complete victory, driving away the Blues, and taking two small pieces of cannon, and *immediately* joined M. de Bonchamp and Cathelineau, who, encouraged by their success... [17: 247]; Як шахс аз вокзал *дартоз* омада, ба идораи комитети завод даромад, баробари ҳамин карнаи бухоркаши завод бо садои пурҳаяҷони худ як бонги дуру дарозе зад [1: 205] – In the heart of winter he *hurriedly* back, and took the Gauls by surprise by crossing the snows that lay thick on the wild waste of the Sebenna... [17: 72]; Даллол, ки ба вайронӣ рӯ овардани савдоро дид, *дарҳол* ба миёна даромада... [1: 69] – There was a lake on one side, and a precipice on the other, and the king had hardly space to manage his horse, when all three sprang on him *at once* [17: 27].

The equivalent of the prefix in question does not exist in English, Tajik adverbs are translated into English without any prefixes: *даппав* – *immediately, at once, дартоз* – *rashly, hurriedly, дарҳол* – *presently, immediately, at once*:

The prefix *to-*. The word-building potential of the relevant prefix lies in the derivation of only the adverb of manner *торафт* [6: 41] / *constantly, steadily, continuously* from the past tense of verb base, which expresses the gradual continuation of the action. The former in question is considered to be one of the less-used word-building elements in MTL: Ин задухӯрдҳо аз тарафи чануб ва ғарбӣ қароргоҳи босмаҷиёнро ба шакли нимдоира печонда гирифта, *торафт* ба чодирҳои қурбошиён наздик меомад... [1: 309]; ...рӯзона бо таъсири офтоб об мешуданд, як қисми ин об агар бухор шуда ба ҳаво парад, як қисмашонро замин мемакид, ки *торафт* сатҳи ин кӯлмакҳо тангтар мегардид [1: 277]; *Meanwhile* the message came to Manlius, and drew from him a burst of tears-tears that he had not shed for his son-his hope of himself meeting the doom and ending his sorrow was gone [17: 55]; The servant dozed in his saddle, and *meanwhile* the char-coal-burner, George Schmidt, attracted by the sounds, came out of the wood... [17: 167].

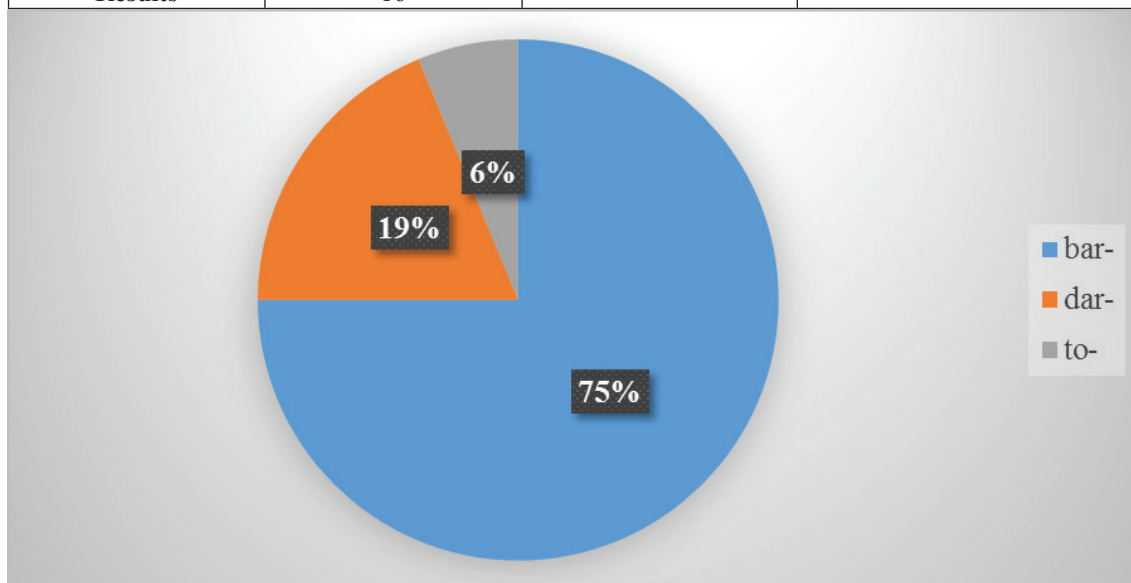
This prefix is less productive in comparison with the above-mentioned ones and does not have its English equivalent. Mostly, the adverb *торафт* is used in the composition of the compound adverb *meanwhile* in English. N.A. Saidova in her article also underscored such kind of morphological peculiarities of the relevant prefix and as well

as the former in question is considered to be one of the less productive word-building elements in MTLL [12: 62–72; 7].

Table № 2

The Level of the Usage of the Relevant Prefixes Forming Derivative Adverbs

<i>Tajik Prefixes</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Their English equivalents</i>
<i>бар-/bar-</i>	12	75%	mistakenly, rashly, in vain, prominently, early
<i>дар-/dar-</i>	3	19%	immediately, rashly, hurriedly, presently, at once:
<i>мо-/to-</i>	1	6%	constantly, steadily, continuously, meanwhile
Results	16		



CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the analysis of the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that word-building potential of the prefixes in question forming Tajik adverbs is of many similarities and differences in certain cases. Designing on the premise of the above-adduced diagram one can assert that the prefix *бар-/bar-* (75%) is more frequently used than *дар-/dar-* (19%) and *мо-/to-* (6%) in the corpus of the study. Hereby, we can canvass that English equivalents of Tajik derivative adverbs of formed by this prefix are not identical and the same-formed ones, and some of them are used and translated as simple, derivative compound and composite ones.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. *Айнӣ С.* Ғуломон: Роман. Душанбе: Адабиёти бачагона, 2019, 488 с.
2. *Ализода С.* Сарф ва наҳви забони тоҷикӣ. Самарқанд: Илм, 1926. 120 с.
3. *Аксаков К.С.* Очерки по словообразованию в современном английском языке. М.: Наука, 1962. 234 с.
4. *Ахмедова Н.* Семантико-грамматическая характеристика наречия в таджикском и английском языках. Душанбе: Дониш, 2009. 160 с.
5. *Беляева М. А.* Грамматика английского языка. М.: Наука, 1973. 375 с.

6. *Бобомуродов Ш.* Луғати мухтасари калимасозии забони адабии тоҷик. Душанбе: Маориф, 1983. 120 с.
7. Грамматикаи забони адабии ҳозираи тоҷик. Душанбе: Дониш, 1985. 356 с.
8. *Исмоилов И.* Зарф дар забони адабии ҳозираи тоҷик. Душанбе: Ирфон, 1971. 86 с.
9. *Ковнер Р.Л.* Наречие в современном английском языке. Л.: Наука, 1947. 122 с.
10. *Мамадназаров А.* Фарҳанги англисӣ-тоҷикӣ. Душанбе: Эр-граф, 2011. 1016 с.
11. *Расторгуева В.С.* Краткий очерк грамматики таджикского языка. М.: Госиздат иностранных и национальных словарей, 1954. 570 с.
12. *Саидова Н.А.* Нақши калимасозии сарфӣ дар созмони зарфҳои забонҳои тоҷикӣ ва англисӣ (дар асоси маводи «Ёддоштҳо»-и С.Айнӣ) // Паёми Донишгоҳи миллии Тоҷикистон. 2022. № 6. С. 62–72.
13. *Щерба Л.В.* Избранные работы по русскому языку // О частях речи в русском языке. М.: Учпедгиз, 1957. С. 63–85.
14. *Ashrapov B.P.* Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage of the Nominal Suffix *-zor* in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th and 20th centuries // *Stephanos*. 2023. № 5(61). P. 33–38.
15. *Ashrapov B.P.* Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage of Superlative Degree of Adjective in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to 18th and 20th centuries // *Stephanos*. 2023. № 4(60). P. 65–71.
16. *Ashrapov B.P.* Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Comparative Degree of Adjective Usage in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th–20th centuries // *Studia Humanitatis*. 2023. № 2: st-hum.ru/node/1236 (date accessed: 25.07.2023).
17. *Manis Jim.* A Book of Golden Deeds. Hazleton: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2004. 260 p.

REFERENCES

1. Aini S. (2019) *Slaves: The Novel*. Dushanbe. Children’s Literature Publ. 488 p.
2. Alizoda S. (1926). *Morphology and Syntax of Tajik Language*. Samarqand. Fan Publ. 120 p.
3. Aksakov K.S. (1962) *Essays on Word Formation in Modern English*. Moscow. Nauka Publ. 234 p.
4. Akhmedova N. (2009) *Semantic-grammatical Characteristics of Adverbs in the Tajik and English Languages*. Dushanbe. Knowledge Publ. 160 p.
5. Belyaeva M.A. (1973) *English Grammar*. Moscow. Nauka Publ. 375 p.
6. Bobomurodov Sh. (1983) *A Brief Word-Building Dictionary of Tajik Literary Language*. Dushanbe. Enlightenment Publ. 120 p.
7. *Grammar of Modern Tajik Literary Language: In 3 vols. Vol. 1*. Dushanbe. Knowledge Publ. 1985. 355 p.
8. Ismoilov I. (1971) *Adverb in Modern Tajik Literary Language*. Dushanbe. Cognition Publ. 86 p.
9. Kovner R.L. (1947) *Adverb in Modern English*. Leningrad. Nauka Publ. 1947. 122 p.
10. Mamadnazarov A. (2011) *English-Tajik Dictionary*. Dushanbe. Er-graf Publ. 1016 p.
11. Rastorgueva V.S. (1954) *A Brief Outline of the Grammar of the Tajik Language*. Moscow. State Publishing House of Foreign and National Dictionaries Publ. 570 p.

12. Saidova N.A. The Role of Adverbs in the Derivation of Adverbs in Tajik and English Languages (based on the material “Yoddoshtho” by S. Aini). *Bulletin of Tajik National University*. 2022. No 6, pp. 62–72.
13. Shcherba L.V. Selected Works on the Russian Language. In: On Parts of Speech in Russian. Moscow. Uchpedgiz Publ. 1957, pp. 63–85.
14. Ashrapov B.P. Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage of the Nominal Suffix *-zor* in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th and 20th centuries. *Stephanos*. 2023. No 5(61), pp. 33–38.
15. Ashrapov B.P. Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage of Superlative Degree of Adjective in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to 18th and 20th centuries. *Stephanos*. 2023. No 4(60), pp. 65–71.
16. Ashrapov B.P. Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Comparative Degree of Adjective Usage in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th–20th centuries. *Studia Humanitatis*. 2023. No 2: st-hum.ru/node/1236 (date accessed: 25.07.2023).
17. Manis Jim. (2004) *A Book of Golden Deeds*. Hazleton: Pennsylvania State University Press. 260 p.

Сведения об авторе:

Баходурджон Пулотович Ашрапов,
канд. филол. наук
ст. преподаватель
факультет иностранных языков

Худжандский государственный университет
имени академика Б. Гафурова

Bahodurjon P. Ashrapov,
PhD
Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Foreign Languages

Khujand State University
named after academician B. Gafurov

bahodur.ashrapov@mail.ru