Comparative Analysis of Word-Building Potential of Tajik Adverbial Prefixes bar-, dar- and to- 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

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 adverbal 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, харгиз, 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 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 bario/-bar-, darpo/-dar- and mo-/to- 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 bario/-bar-, darpo/-dar- and mo-/to- and their English equivalents.

Scientific novelty

The article under consideration dwells on the comparative analysis of word-building potential of Tajik adverbial prefixes bairro/-bar-, darpo/-dar- and mo-/to- 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, сош, саҳл, акнун, фардо, пеш, дер, пор, ҳий, дӯш, эдар, эдуш, ҳамеша, ҳанӯз, бисьёр, аллакай one-rooted words are included in simple adverbs and like English: very – хеле, fast – мез, here – инчо, why – барои чӣ, always – ҳамешиа.

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, даррав / immediately, at once, охушма / 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 ў як нигоҳ кардан зуд чашми худро ба тарафи еглогои лубиёшурак гардонда [1: 122]; Командир дурбинашро пеши чашм бурда, ба хар тараф чашм андоҳт ва дид, ки аз се тарафи завод, калтакдо-
roni savora va piёda ba shakli inmidoira shuda omadah istodaand [1: 210]; Pas az on o'xista va maluona az choi hesta ba mehmonon, ki xan'uz dar peshi dar rost istoda budand, abr'uxo hudro chin va chashmoni hudro nimp'ush namuda nngoh carda: [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: бо-/bo-, ба-/ba-, 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 MTLL 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):

а) based on бар- / bar- + noun: бар'изофа / extra, in addition, бар'кад / by size, бардур'уг / falsely, deceitfully, fictitiously: Ҳамаашро шунидам, бардур'уг 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 бар'ур'уг 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: бар'ъабас [6: 21] / in vain, бармало [6: 30] / openly, publicly, obviously, clearly, бар'ъас [6: 13] / on the contrary, бар'вало [6: 20] / distinctly, clearly, bright, blinding, indisputably, without a doubt, бар'касд / касдан [6: 58] / intentionally, on purpose: Lights, noises, and singing at night, clearly discerned from the castle, caused much terror to Lady Edgeworth [17: 220]; Бар'ъабас 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].

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Simple English adverbs / Tajik translation</th>
<th>b) Derivative English adverbs / Tajik translation</th>
<th>c) Compound English adverbs / Tajik translation</th>
<th>d) Composite English adverbs / Tajik translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extra / баризофа</td>
<td>falsely; deceitfully; fictitiously / бардуруғ</td>
<td>intentionally / баркасд / касдаии</td>
<td>in addition / баризофа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright / баръало</td>
<td>openly; publicly; obviously; clearly / бармало</td>
<td>indisputably / баръало</td>
<td>in vain / баръабас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>blinding; distinctly; clearly / баръало</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>by size/ барқад</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>on the contrary / барқас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>without a doubt / баръало</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>on purpose / баркасд / касдаи</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency: twice | ten times | twice | six times |
Percentage: 10% | 50% | 10% | 30% |

Adducing 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, бархато [6: 51] / mistakenly, rashly, in vain: Лекин ҳаминро ҳам бояд иқрор кунам, ки муҳаббати ман барғалат ва сохта бошад ҳам, самимий ва аз қалби чавонни соф омадани муҳаббати ў маълум шуда менстод... [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].


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: даррав [6: 41] / immediately, at once, дартоз [6: 48] / rashly, hurriedly, дарҳол [6: 60] / presently, immediately, at once: Имом бо як чашмгурснагии муллоӣ даррав ноњҳоро шикаста пора карда ба ҳурдан даромад, Назарбой, Мулло-Наврӯз, арбоб ва сартарош ҳам бетакаллуфона ба ноњ даст дароз кардаи… [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 боғи 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 Cebenna… [17: 72]; Даллол, ки ба вайронӣ рӯ оварди 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: даррав – 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 mорафм [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 MTLL: Ин задухурдҳо аз тарафи ҷануб ва ғарбӣ қароргоҳи босмачиёнро ба шакли нимдоира печонда гирифта, морафм ба чодирхон курбoshiён наздик мемад… [1: 309]; …роузона бо таъсири офоб об мешуданд, як кисми ин об агар бухор шуда ба хаво парад, як кисмашонро замин мемакид, ки морафм сатҳи ин кулмақҳо тангтар мегарди [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 морафм 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

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

**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 то-/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.

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