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Морфологические особенности и словообразовательный потенциал суффикса *-vor* в таджикском литературном языке XII века

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы морфологических особенностей и словообразовательного потенциала суффикса *-vor* в таджикском литературном языке XII в. на примере исторического произведения «Тарджумаи Та’рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони. Отмечается, что суффиксы играют ключевую роль в образовании рядов производных слов. Суффикс *-vor* в нашем исследовании в основном образует производные наречия. Подводя итоги анализа по исследуемой теме, можно прийти к выводу, что в «Тарджумаи Та’рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони морфологические особенности и словообразовательный потенциал суффикса *-vor*, образующего таджикские производные слова, имеют как сходство, так и различия с его функционированием в современном таджикском литературном языке.

Ключевые слова: суффикс, морфологические особенности, словообразовательный потенциал, таджикский язык, словообразовательный элемент, таджикские производные слова, «Тарджумаи Та’рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони

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Morphological Peculiarities and Word-Building Potential of the Suffix *-vor* in Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 12th century

Abstract: The given article dwells on the issues beset with morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix *-vor* in Tajik literary language referring to the 12th century. It exemplifies the historical production entitled as “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni. It is noted that suffixes occupy the key role in the formation of series of derivative words. The suffix *-vor* mostly forms derivative adverbs in our study. Adducing the results of the analysis concerned with the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that in “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix *-vor* forming Tajik derivative words possess many similarities and differences from modern Tajik literary language.

Key words: suffix, morphological peculiarities, word-building potential, Tajik language, word-building element, Tajik derivative words, “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni

INTRODUCTION

It is common-knowledge that the Tajik language is of a long history and possesses the countless written monuments. Despite the fact that we have many such precious written monuments, not all of them have been studied in terms of lexicology, morphology and word-building. Although there are still certain information and notes in reference to some peculiarities of morphological word-combination while discussing other linguistic issues, separate articles on the relevant issue or word-building of this or that grammatical category in our ancestors’ creations and written monuments, but the historical word-building of Tajik is still complete and comprehensive. The history of the issue in question is of great importance in the determination of the inner rules the language currently. The importance of the relevant issue was recognized by the scholar in linguistic studies – S. Halimov laid an emphasis upon the idea that “...in the field of Tajik word-building, there was no work based on written monuments, and its features in a separate period were not canvassed according to a separate trace [7: 283].

It is clear that all the works and articles devoted to word-building are not identical in terms of their content. Series of works, candidate dissertations and articles dwell on the issue beset with the derivative words of modern poets and writers and prof. D.T. Tajiev’s work is one of them [5: 117].

Basically, the term of word-building indicates the process of original word-derivation based on linguistic units according to the existing ways and patterns of the language, otherwise, a direct semantic link of an original language will not relate to the linguistic units of a latter one. From this point of view, the relevant direct contextual connection is the ground aimed at the emergence of new units as synonyms [4; 3].

The objective of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on morphological peculiarities and determine the level of usage of the suffix *-vor* in terms of its function;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with modern Tajik literary language;
- to carry out certain distinctive features of word-building of the relevant suffix in the Tajik literary language referring to the 12th century on the example of the historical production entitled as “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni [6].

Scientific Novelty

The article under consideration dwells on morphological peculiarities and word-building of the suffix *-vor* in the Tajik literary language referring to the 12th century on the example of the historical writing [6] in Tajik linguistic studies, for the first time. It is worth mentioning that the frequency of usage of the suffix in question in the corpus of our study is not an identical in terms of its usage and is of great importance in the exploration of word-building.

Methodology

While canvassing the distinctive peculiarities and the frequency of uses of the suffix under study, we have resorted to the following visual methods, such as: comparative and historical, synchronic and diachronic ones.

MAIN RESULTS AND DISSUASION

Suffixes occupy the key role in the formation of series of derivative words. The main function of each suffix is determined by what meaning it gives to the derivative words. Certain suffixes form adverbs only from nouns, others are formed from adjectives, and from a number of verbs. The suffix *-vor* mostly forms derivative adverbs in the corpus of our study. There are suffixes that form only nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs from different parts of speech, however other ones are considered to be as multi-functionals suffixes whose derive all parts of speech, indeed they can affect the meaning of derivative words.

Hence, we are going to conduct the analysis of morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix *-vor* in the Tajik literary language referring to the 12th century on the example of the historical production entitled as “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni.

As a rule, **the suffix *-bop*** derives a considerable number of Tajik derivative words from different parts of speech (*18 derivative words / 85 times totally in terms of quantity*) based on:

a) the model of noun + *-bop*: *aūrsvor* [6: 321], *gabrvor* [6: 328], *murğovor* [6: 326], *nahangvor* [6: 307], *oftobvor* [6: 145], *ruxvor* [6: 313], *sazovor* [6: 330, 357], *šohvor* [6: 30, 145], *yusufvor* [6: 307]:

(1) Ba Ka’bai muazzam, ki *aūrsvor* bar manassa-i Makka dar hijla-i debo jilva mekunad, ki in mard nokastar ast az on ki az jaifa-i murdagon-i madfun dandon girad [6: 321].

Designing on the premise of the adduced examples, we can assert that the relevant suffix participates to form a number of derivative nouns and adverbs, but in modern Tajik literary language this word-building element is recognized as a noun, adjective and adverb forming suffix, namely, it is considered to be one of the multifunctional word-forming elements [1; 2].

In the first sentence, the suffix in question formed a new derivative adverb of manner from the personal noun *aūrs* – *daughter-in-law* in the corpus of our study only once and this is considered to be one of the distinctive peculiarities of the theme explored.

(2) Va dar in abvob safoeh-i on sahoif binigošt va az xizona-i fikr durrho-i *šohvor* dar durj-i on noma darj kard [6: 145], Laxt-e raxtu buna, ki dar suhbat bud, bifarmudam, to bad-on jonib tahvil kardand va on muddat *šovor* dar on buq’a dar zill-i zalil-i rafohiyat ġunudam va bar on ruq’a ĉun farzin dar sohat-i amnu rohat xiromidam [6: 30], sar az girebon-i mašriq barmezanad va ba’d az on *yusufvor* dar ĉoh-i mağrib pūšida mešavad [6: 307], Ba’d az on ĉun rūz ba nima rasad wa dida-i karbosu, ki *gabrvor* ba oftobparasti mašğul šavad, taomho-i nimrūz bixohad va osor-i takallufu tasalluf izhor kunad [6: 328].

It is worth mentioning that the suffix in question forms two derivative adverbs of manner from the noun denoting person (*šovor* – *kingly, like a king*) the name of person (*yusufvor* – *like Yusuf Prohibit*) and any religious tenet (*gabrvor* – *like Zoroastrian, fire worshipper*). In the first sentence, this suffix forms only one derivative adjective from the noun denoting person (*šovor* – *kingly, like a king*) and it is considered to be one of the distinctive features of the theme explored. In the second sentence, the form of derivative adverb of manner *yusufvor* is *yusufvaš* used in MTL.

(3) qantori kard va hadis-i istihlolu iftiol va taklifu ta’nif bo zuafo *murğovor* dar havo-i atrof parron gardonid [6: 326], ba isor-i asarot dar sar meaftad va munodi-i hujjat-i Ofaridgor bar ū ba ittibo-i mahajjat va inqito-i hujjat ovoz medihad va otaš-i dūzax *nahangvor* dahon farox boz karda, to ū-ro furū mebarad [6: 307].

Seemingly, the author of the chronical under study used the suffix *-vor* to form two derivative adverbs of manner from the nouns denoting the birds (*murğovor-scaredly*) and fish (*nahangvor – like a whale, sharply*) which means resemblances. As a rule, the relevant word-building element participates to derive a considerable number of adverbs of manner expressing resemblance in terms of their meanings in the corpus of our study.

(4) Va agar *oftobvor* čaroğ-e dar xona-i zulmoni-i mehnatam dori, čun oftob ba maš'aladori-i dargahat bozistam [6: 145].

In the fourth sentence, the suffix *-vor* is used to form only one derivative adverb of manner from the original Tajik noun *oftob – the Sun* which means *oftobvor – like the Sun, hotly*.

(5) Va dar mahdi tufuliyat ošiq-i adab šud va doyagon ū-ro tarbiyat kardand to on gah, ki bar arsa-i adim-i zamin *ruxvor* rost rŭye binamud va tir-i qomataš-ro rayoš-i maoš par nihodand [6: 313].

In the fifth sentence, the suffix *-vor* is resorted to form only one derivative adverb of manner from the original Tajik noun denoting human-body *rux – check* which means *ruxvor – publicly*.

(6) tavobe-i ofot va lavohiq-i makkora az on tavallud nakunad, *sazovortar* az on ki xeštan-ro pazira-i balo va sarosema-i ano soxtan va pahlū dar devor-i fitna molidan [6: 45], *Sazovortarin* čiz-e, ki zabor-i gŭyanda bad-on maš'uf bošad va inon-i jŭyanda bad-on ma'tuf, hamdu sano-i Bori, jallat kudratuu va alat kalimatuu, ast [6: 13].

In the course of finding appropriate examples it became clear that the suffix *-bop* participated to form Tajik derivative adjective in the corpus of our study only *sazovor*. It should be underscored that the relevant derivative adjective is resorted to based on adjective degrees, comparative and superlative ones.

b) the model of Arabic borrowed word + -bop: *ajuzvor* [6: 305], *mazlumvor* [6: 315], *mutanakkirvor* [6: 35, 79], *mutribvor* [6: 304], *muhrimvor* [6: 306], *oqilvor* [6: 316], *ojizvor* [6: 315], *xatibvor* [6: 124]: šir-i tabošir-i saboh darmedihad va asbon-i tozin-azhod-i ġoziyon dar maydon-i maorik karrufar mekunand va *mutribvor* dar parda-i kom zaxmai sahil bar avtor-i šuš mezanand [6: 304], Va čun har du ba ham rasidand, šamšer *xatibvor* bar manobiru manokib mašur-i azl-i omil-i sinon mexond va meguft [6: 124], Va čun masofat miyon-i har do laškar nazdik šud, amir Nosiruddin *mutanakkirvor* bar pušta-e raft, to kayfiyat-i savod va kammiyat-i a'dod-i on maloin mutolaat kunad [6: 35], Bar in qaror dasturi yoft va ba jonib-i Balx šud. Va Nŭh fursat nigoh došt va az mustatar-i xeš *mutanakkirvor* berun omad va az Jayhun guzar kard va ba Omulšat nuzul farmud [6: 79].

Alongside with the above-adduced examples the derivative adverb of manner *mutanakkirvor* is considered to be one of the rare words, which it is not registered in such form in modern Tajik literary language [1; 2] and the relevant word became archaic word.

c) the model of simple adjective + -bop: *buzurg-vor*: kor-i *buzurgvor* [6: 156], fath-i *buzurgvor* [6: 216], šaraf-e *buzurgvor* [6: 247], sayyeid-i *buzurgvor* [6: 255], xŭyho-i *buzurgvor* [6: 333], šaxs-i *buzurgvor* [6: 333, 351, 369], šayx-i *buzurgvor* [6: 336, 345, 357], har *buzurgvor-e* [6: 346]: “Malik Nŭh podšoh-e *buzurgvor* ast va aslof-i ū-ro bar koffa-i ahl-i islom huquq-i farovon sobit va muluk-i jajonu umaro-i atrof – hama sano-e-i davlatu raboib-i ne'mat-i xonadon-i qadimu dudmon-i karimi ūand [6: 105], Man ū-ro šoistatarin kason-e medonam, ki rŭ-i reg (xok) qadam guzoštaand, baro-i virosatu joišini-i ašxos-i *buzurgvor* va bomanoatu gušodarŭ va sarvaron-i nekŭkoru maruf [6: 365].

- *in order to express the sign of proper noun (person' name):* – Abulqosim-i *buzurgvor*, ki soyai Xudo dar zamin va barguzida-i Xudo-i mannon ast [6: 364];
- *the derivative adjective buzurgvor is used with its synonyms by dint of coordinating conjunctions in order to strengthen the meaning of the former in question:* Buzurgivu himoyat kard Bani Somu Bani Hom-ro va hamonand-i ū kas-e *buzurgvoru homi* nest [6: 342], – Har goh šaxsi *jalilu buzurgvor-e* az miyon-i šumo biyoyad, marg-i ma-ro bixonod [6: 343], Va hangom-e ki šaxs-e *karimu buzurgvor* darguzašt va umraš sipari šud, nom-i xubu sitoiš umr-i duvum-ro baro-i ū ejod mekunad [6: 358], Kasone, ki mebinam ešon-ro, ki ba Muhammad ibn-i Karom nagaravidaand, *karim* va *buzurgvor* nestand [6: 368];
- *it is used based on the superlative degree of adjective:* In *buzurgvortarin-i* ešon dar qadru manzalat va saxitarin-i onon dar bazl-i jonu mol ast [6: 365];
- *as well as, the word buzurgvor is used as derivative noun:* *Buzurgvore* ast, ki šutur-i xud-ro az har gurg-e himoyat mekunad va az sū-i digar gurğo-ro ba baxšandagi-i xud udedvor mekunad [6: 333], *Buzurgvore* ast, ki nazar meandozad va buzurgon-ro mebinad, ki dar barobaraš istodaand (yo muvofiq va farmonbarand) [6: 365], Nafsi Isom ū-ro ba buzurgi rasonid va ba vay hamla va jangovari-ro yod dod va podšoh va *buzurgvoraš* gardonid [6: 335].
- *buzurgvori* [6: 84, 314, 337, 337, 338, 339, 340, 340, 340, 340, 373]: Buzurgvorivu maqomi baland-ro baro-i tu pisandidam va tu šoista-i on budi va ba onon (malomatgaron) guftam, ki miyon-i manu barodar (dar buzurgi-i man va šoistagi ba hukumat) farq hast [6: 349, 353, 353, 357], Dilho-i mardum az judoi-i tu bemor ast va *buzurgvorivu majd* volavu mariz ast [6: 345], Gūyo az *siyodatu buzurgvori* ofarida šudaand va soir-i mardum az gilulandsol [6: 365], Asbob-i *buzurgvori-ro* tamom kardi, to on ki *buzurgvori-ho* az toza šudan imtino' kardand [6: 337, 341, 342, 343, 343, 347, 353, 354, 358].

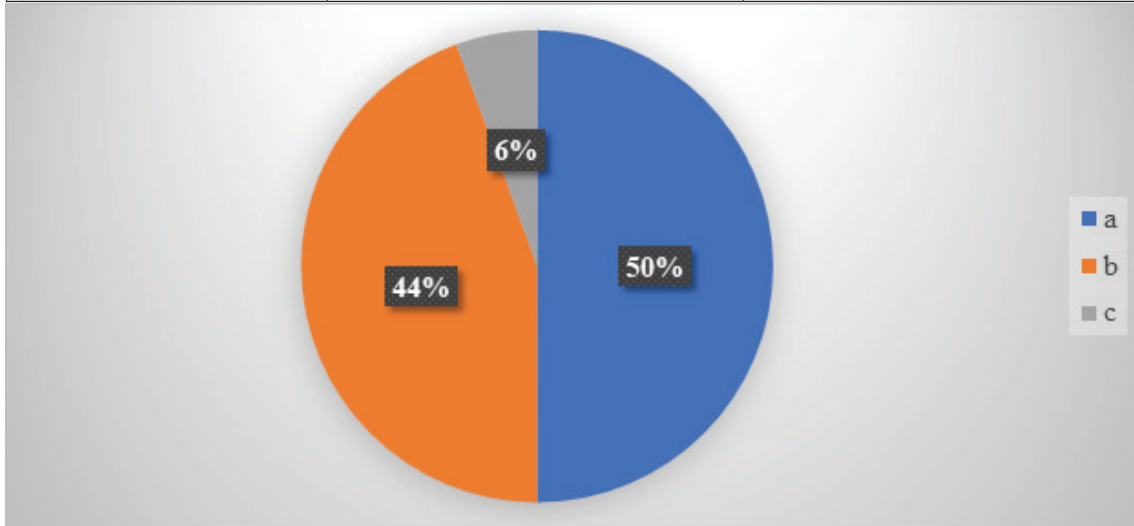
In the last sentence, the derivative noun *buzurgvori* formed based on mix structure system of word-building is used in plural form in certain cases and it is considered to be one of the distinctive peculiarities of the theme explored in the corpus of our study.

On kason-e, ki ba qatl bo šamšer giromi va *buzurgvor* mešavand, gurūh-e hastand, ki ba kamol-i *buzurgvori* narasidaand (kušta šudan ba šamšer agarči šahodat va fazilat-e ast, ammo baro-i kason-e šarofat mahsub mešavad, ki ba kamol-i *buzurgvori* narasida bošand, na baro-i kason-e, ki hama-i marotib-i *fazlu buzurgvori-ro* dorand, ki baro-i in gurūh izzatu šarofat dar marg tab-i ast) [6: 371].

The last adduced example is a testimony of the productiveness of the suffix *-vor* in the formation of new derivative word in the chronical referring to the period under consideration.

Table #1
Frequency of the productiveness
of Tajik derivative words based on the above-mentioned models

Model	Times used	Percentage
a	9 instances	50%
b	8 instances	44%
c	once	6%
Results	18 times used	



Designing on the premise of the above-estimated diagram, it is clear that the potential of word-building of the relevant suffix is more frequent which equals 50% in the term of quantity. It mostly forms Tajik derivative words by means of nouns.

Table #2
The level of usage of Tajik derivative words based on the above-mentioned models

Model	Times used	Percentage
a	13 instances	15%
b	9 instances	11%
c	63 instances	74%
Results	85 times used	

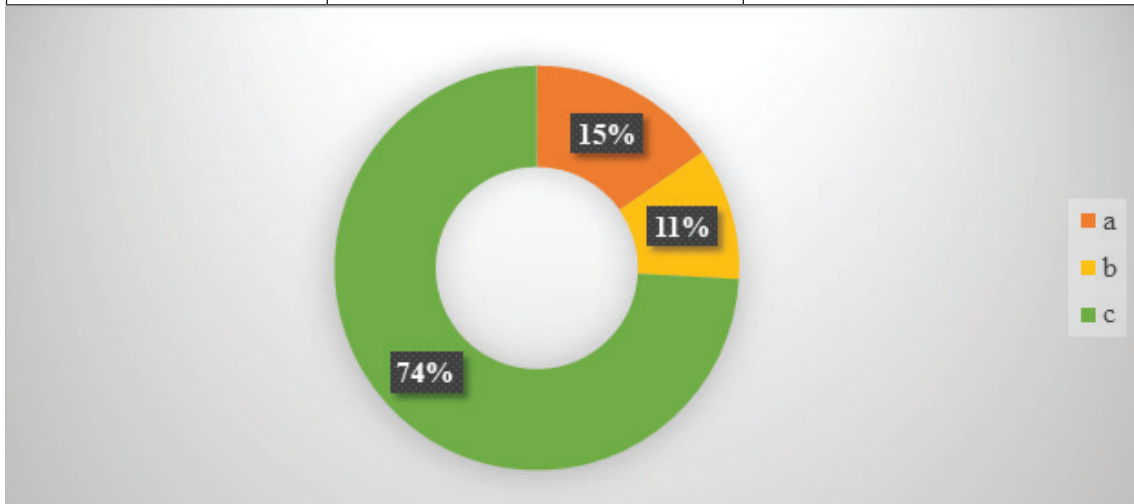
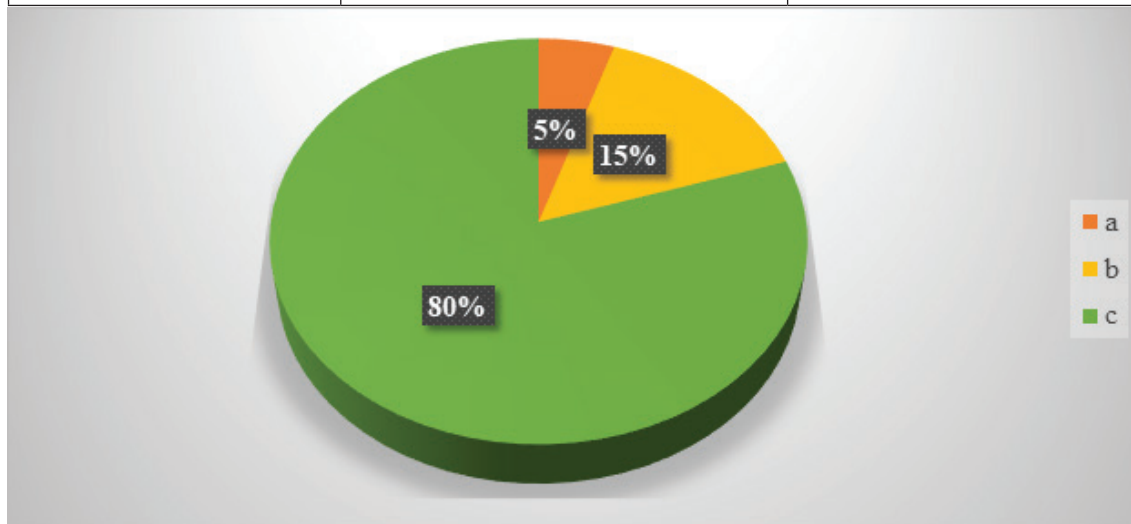


Table #3
 Functions and potential of the suffix -vor as a word-building element

Model	Times used	Percentage
a – as noun forming	once	5%
b – as adjective forming	3 instances	15%
c – as adverb forming	16 instances	80%
Results	20 times used	



CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the analysis dealing with the theme explored we can come to the conclusion that morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix -vor forming Tajik derivative words possess many similarities and differences in the corpus of our study and in MTLL.

Based on the results of the second table, it is clear that the potential of word-building of the suffix -vor more frequent which equals 74% in the term of quantity. It mostly forms Tajik derivative words by means of adjective *buzurgvor*.

According to the third table we can assert that the suffix in question participates as adverb forming word-building element which equals 80%.

In a nutshell, we decided to adduce some rare derivative words those ones are normal their usage in the corpus of our study, such as: *yusufvor* – like Yusuf Prohibit, *gabrvor* – like Zoroastrian, fire worshipper, *mutanakkirvor* – knowingly-unknowingly.

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