

UDC 81.821.08

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Сравнительный анализ морфологических особенностей и словообразовательного потенциала префикса *хам-* в таджикском литературном языке XVIII и XX вв.¹

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается сопоставительный анализ морфологических особенностей и словообразовательного потенциала префикса *хам-* в таджикском литературном языке XVIII и XX вв. Фактологическим материалом являются исторические труды, и для проведения сопоставительного анализа по изучаемой теме автором были использованы «Тухфат-ул-хани» (XVIII в.), «История мангытских эмиров Бухары. Восстание Муканны» и «История интеллектуальной революции в Бухаре» (XX в.).

Проведенный анализ лексических возможностей существительного, образованного с помощью префикса *хам-* в языке рассматриваемого периода, показывает, что спектр связей этих лексических элементов с различными лексическими единицами более широк, ими могут быть не только существительные, но и другие части речи, особенно прилагательные и глаголы, также могут присоединяться для создания новых производных слов.

Ключевые слова: префикс, словообразовательный элемент, сопоставительный анализ, морфологические особенности, таджикский литературный язык, уровень употребления, исторические труды

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Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and word-building potentiality of the Prefix *ham-* in Tajik Literary Language Referring to 18th and 20th centuries

Abstract: The article dwells on comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities and word-building potentiality of the prefix *ham-* in Tajik literary language referring to the 18th and 20th centuries. The factological material is the historical works and in order to conduct the comparative analysis beset with the topic under consideration, the author used

¹ Доклад был представлен на международной научно-теоретической конференции «Современное востоковедение и перспективы его развития: проблемы языкознания, текстологии и литературного взаимоотношения» (Худжандский государственный университет имени академика Б. Гафурова, 28–29 октября 2024 г.).

“Tukhfat-ul-khoni” (18th century), “The History of Manghit Emirs of Bukhara. Muqanna’s Rebellion”, “The History of Intellectual Revolution in Bukhara” (20th century).

It is concluded that the adduced analysis beset with lexical possibilities of the noun forming prefix *ham-* in the language of the period in question shows that the range of connection of these lexical elements with different lexical units is more widely-sued, they could be not only nouns, but parts of speech, especially adjectives, infinitive and verbs are added to create new derived words either.

Key words: prefix, word-building element, comparative analysis, morphological peculiarities, Tajik literary language, level of usage, historical works

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, but the most productive is the morphological one in the language of the comparative historical productions, like MTL many new lexical elements participate in the creation of a large considerable new derivative words” [11: 34; 12: 73; 3: 93].

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. Indeed, the number of nominal suffixes are numerous those ones form the nouns denoting place and temporal, personal and non-personal and material etc.

Literature review

The given article dwells on word-building potentiality and morphological peculiarities of the noun forming prefix denoting person and non-person in Tajik literary language on the example of “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadwafa Karminagi (2018) (18th century), “The History of Emirs of Bukhara. Muqanna’s Rebellion” (1966) and “The History of Intellectual Revolution in Bukhara” (2005) (20th century). Into the bargain, we decided to canvass the relevant lexical element contributed to engendering new derivative nouns in the corpus of our study upon the whole.

The purpose of the corpus of our study are:

- to consider morphological peculiarities and determine the level of usage of the relevant word-building element in terms of its functions and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored in the language of the historical productions under comparison;
- to canvass certain distinctive peculiarities of the prefix *ham-* in Tajik literary language referring to the centuries under comparison.

Methodology

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

MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although noun-forming prefixes are very few in comparison with suffixes quantity aspect [3: 152–153], despite their scarcity, they participate actively in engendering new derivative words and possess the opportunity to connect with other ones and derive a great deal of new

lexical elements. Such potentiality of the prefix in question in the formation of derivative words is considered to be one of the very old elements, and for several thousand years it has always occurred as word-combination, namely, its usage can also be found as *ham-*, **ham(a)* in both the Middle Persian language and in ancient Iranian [7: 75; 4: 89–95].

Even, “in the 13th 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. 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” [8: 177–198; 12: 72–76].

A researcher of the history of language, Prof. A.V. Livshits asserts the following statement beset with word-building: “Word-building is considered to be one of the basic means of word-stock enrichment. Changes to both word-building and formative elements development and improvement occur in accordance with the requirements of the permanent legality of the language and are of a very strong connection with the grammatical structure of the language” [5: 87]. Since the 70-ies of the 20th century, an outstanding linguist S. Halimov underscored and mentioned the importance of the study of the issue in question that “...in the field of Tajik word-building, there were not any works have been created from written monuments and peculiarities of word-building in a separate period proceeding from a researched and explored work” [10: 283; 11: 33–38].

As a rule, in the language of the periods under comparison, only one prefix is resorted to in engendering a series of new derivative nouns, which comes with different parts of speech to express companionship, association, and mutual connection of both persons and objects. According to our statistical method, it became clear that the prefix in question participated to derive nouns [6] 134 instances and [1; 2] 63 instance, upon, such as *bistar* [6: 50/96], *boz* [6: 53/102], *bol* [6: 146/289], *vazn* [6: 143/283], *dast* [6: 251/500], *digar* [6: 242 /482; 2: 175; 1: 155], *dush* [6: 242/481], *inon* [6: 262/522], *zur* [6: 214/425], *kor* [6: 66/127], *qishloq* [2: 145], *qiron* [6: 126/250], *mazhab* [2: 96], *maslak* [2: 198], *nafas* [6: 81/159], *ovard* [6: 214/425], *oghush* [6: 88/173], *pesha* [6: 66/128; 2, 68], *poy* [6: 111/220], *rafiq* [6: 71/137], *rikob* [6: 126/250; 1: 80], *roh* [2: 158], *sang* [6: 195/387], *sar* [6: 75/148], *safar* [2: 231], *soya* [2: 197; 1: 89], *suhbat* [1: 265], *fikr* [1: 218], *xoba* [6: 88/173], *xona* [6: 154/305; 1: 128], *hamjusmon* [6: 15/25], *shira* [2: 230].

In the corpus of our study, words are derived by means of the mentioned prefix, some of which were popular in all times, while others are rare in terms of form and meaning, and are not always found in our ancestors’ works. For example, in most cases – is attached to the words belonging to the noun, which leads to the formation of common words of *hamroh* and *hamdigar* in every epoch: Ruz-i chahorshanbe ghurra-i ramazon-i muborak chorsad xarvor ghalla ba jamoa-i Qaroqalpoq az Samarkand suyurghomishi farmuda, badraqa bo eshon *hamroh* soxt [6: 204/406]; ...ba unvon-i duxtaron-i taqriban 30 nafar duxtaron-i boligha-i raiya-ro *hamroh-i* xud ovarad [2: 109]; Tabiist, ki takror va davom-i in holat ba nafrat-i tarafain ba *hamdigar* sabab megardid [2: 42].

As we mentioned above, in the corpus of our study, the prefix in question is one of the most productive word-building elements, which is resorted to only in the derivation of nouns. Hereby, we make an endeavor to carry out the its position while engendering word-combination and the level of its usage with different parts of speech:

a) Firstly, we can confidently express our own opinion that the relevant prefix participates to form a series of new derivative nouns from nouns in most cases based on:

– the model of concrete nouns + the prefix *ham-*: *bistar* [6: 50/96], *qishloq* [2: 145], *sang* [6: 195/387], *xona* [6: 154/305; 1: 128];

– the model of abstract nouns + the prefix *ham-*: *vazn* [6: 143/283], *dush* [6: 242/481], *inon* [6: 262/522], *kor* [6: 66/127], *qiron* [6: 126/250], *nafas* [6: 81/159], *oghush* [6: 88/173], *rikob* [6: 126/250; 1: 80], *safar* [2: 231], *soya* [2: 197; 1: 89], *suhbat* [1: 265], *fikr* [1: 218], *xoba* [6: 88/173], *roh* [2: 158], *shira* [2: 230]: ...*haminon-i* umaro-i zavilehim va *hamrikob-i* quzot va fuzalo-i voqibuletirom ba jonib ark-i oli az markaz-i iqbol mutavajjeh shuda... [6, 126/250, 174/346, 176/349, 177/3 51, 185/367];

– the model of nouns denoting person relations or any tenets + the prefix *ham-*: *mazhab* [2: 96], *dast* [6: 251/500], *jusmon* [6: 15/25], *pesha* [6: 66/128; 2, 68], *maslak* [2: 198], *rafiq* [6: 71/137], *sar* [6: 75/148]: ...na yak firqa az *hammaslakon-i* shumo va az muftiyon-i shumo va az qozikalon-i shumo ba in tahqiqot giriftor megardid... [2, 253]; ...tamomi el-i arab-ro jam' karda va kubkoritazonu murghbozon va kalikbozon-ro, ki *hammaslakonash* budand [1, 198]; ...bo guruhe besaranjom dar oghoz-i jidolu mutoraha-i davlat-i ruzafzun *hamdaston* gardid [6, 251/500].

– the model of nouns denoting birds and its relations + the prefix *ham-*: *boz* [6: 53/102], *bol* [6: 146/289], *poy* [6: 111/220];

– the model of original adjective + the prefix *ham-*: *zur* [6: 214/425];

– the model of pronoun + the prefix *ham-*: *digar* [6: 242 /482; 2: 175; 1: 155];

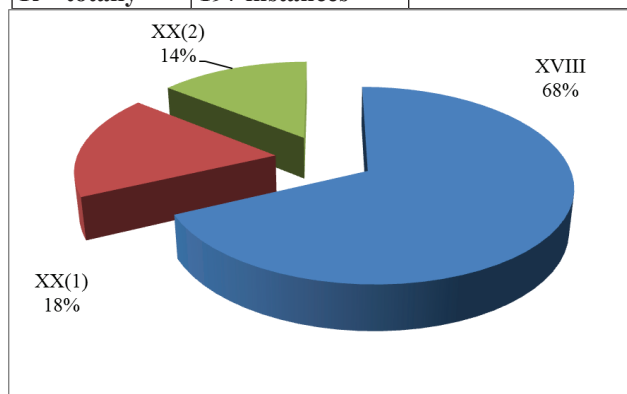
– the model of verb + the prefix *ham-*: *ovard* [6: 214/425].

...xatti qabul bar hoshiya-i kitob-i savolu javob-i eshon nakashid va tumor-i mutavval va elchiyon-ro ba raqam-i istighno-i madadu muovanat-i on toifa-i darhampechida chashm-i tamanno-e nakushud [6: 52/100].

In the above-adduced sentence, the prefix under study is used as adjective forming word-building.

The level of Usage of the prefix *ham-* in the language of the periods under comparison

Sources	Level of usage	Percentage
XVIII ¹	134 instances	68%
XX (1) ²	35 instances	18%
XX (2) ³	28 instances	14%
R – totally	197 instances	



¹ *Muhammadvafoi Karminagi*. Tuhfat-ul-khoni / Introduc., preparation of the text, copy, comment. and lists by Jamshed Jurazoda and Nurullo Ghiyasov / I.U. Rahimov, B.P. Ashrapov. Khujand, 2018. 390 p. + 586 p. f. = 976 p.

² *Aini S*. The History of Emirs of Bukhara, Muqanna's Rebellion. Vol. 10. Dushanbe: Cognition, 1966. 243 p.

³ *Aini S*. The History of Intellectual Revolution in Bukhara. The collection of compositions. Vol. 14 / Prepared by K.S. Aini. Dushanbe, 2005. 270 p.

It is worth mentioning that in the historical production appertaining to the 18th century, derivative words were used 134 instances by dint of the prefix *ham-*. It is known that the mentioned word-building element in Karminaghi's work is very productive and made up 68 %.

CONCLUSION

To sum it up, due to the comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities of noun forming prefix *ham-* of the language of the compared centuries we can come to the conclusion that the word-building element under consideration is meaningful ones contributed into engendering new derivative nouns, and in terms of its usage the former in question is not identical some of them are productive and other are non-productive ones in the corpus of our study. There are derivative words which are traced back to today's language word stock and are engendered according to Tajik word-building models, but some of them are not in use.

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