

UDC 81.821.08

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**Морфологические особенности и уровень употребления
сравнительной степени прилагательного
в таджикском литературном языке XII века
(на примере «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони)**

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы, связанные с морфологическими особенностями и уровнем употребления сравнительной степени прилагательного в таджикском литературном языке XII в. на примере исторического произведения «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони. Отмечается, что в современном таджикском литературном языке сравнительная и превосходная степени выражаются двумя способами: синтетическим и аналитическим, а исследуемая тема имеет давнюю историю и на протяжении своего развития прошла различные периоды и эволюцию. Подводя итоги анализа по исследуемой теме, можно прийти к выводу, что в «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони сравнительная степень прилагательного проявляется аналитически. Соответствующая степень прилагательного в целом обладает некоторыми общими и отличительными особенностями.

Ключевые слова: прилагательное, сравнительная степень прилагательного, морфологические особенности, уровень употребления, таджикский язык, выражение степеней прилагательных, суффикс *-тар*, «Тарджумай Та'рихи Ямини» Джурфодикони

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**Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage of Comparative Degree of
Adjective in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 12th century**

Abstract: The given article dwells on the issues beset with morphological peculiarities and level of usage of comparative degree of adjective in the Tajik literary language referring to the 12th century on the example of the historical production entitled as *Tarjumi Ta'rikhi Yamini* by Jurfodiqoni. It is noted that in modern Tajik literary language comparative and superlative degrees are expressed in two ways: synthetic and analytical ones and the theme explored is of a long history and passed various periods and evolution throughout its development. 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, the comparative degree of adjective is evinced analytically. The relevant degree of adjective possesses certain common and distinctive peculiarities, on the whole.

Key words: adjective, comparative degree of adjective, morphological peculiarities, level of usage, Tajik language, expression of degrees of adjectives, suffix *-map*, Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni

INTRODUCTION

It is common-knowledge that “determination of various periods of the history of the language and its high points of development based on both scientific-historic traces and artistic ones we proceed from the assumption of the actual issues in the field of Tajik linguistics. Into the bargain, it is impossible to create commonly accepted standard grammar without dwelling on comprehensive analysis of artistic and scientific-historical legacy” [3; 4; 5].

Language is a complex, multifaceted and developing system, which reflects all changes occurring in the society. At the modern stage of the development of linguistic studies, language is to be considered as an anthropocentric system, therefore, in the second half of the 20th century, the emergence of cognitive linguistics promoted the arrival of categories in science, which is an opportunity to study the relations between language and people’s culture. Every language has its own particular characteristics that make up various aspects, such as grammatical structure, word-stock composition and phonetic system. Each of the relevant aspects of language needs independent theoretical research. The grammatical aspect of the language was mostly paid attention to, but over time, other aspects including lexical, phonetic and other aspects of the language are also studied.

Book Review

While conducting analysis, we have resorted to “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni and we adduced the appropriate examples out of the above-mentioned source in order to bring certain thoughts and proofs. The chosen source depicts different historic events of Ghaznavids dynasty. This historical work is considered to be one of the priceless and fundamental historical sources contained a numerous historical facts and evidences belonging to the period in question.

The objective of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on morphological peculiarities and determine the level of usage of the suffix *-map* 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 comparative degree of adjective 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 [9].

Scientific Novelty

The article under consideration dwells on morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of the comparative degree of adjective in the Tajik literary language referring to the 12th century on the example of the historical writings [9] in Tajik linguistic studies, for the first time. It is worth stressing that the relevant grammatical degree of

adjective in our factological materials is not an identical in terms of its usage and is of great importance in the exploration of this category of adjective.

Methodology

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

MAIN RESULTS AND DISSUASION

As a rule, “the category of degrees of adjective is expressed by the suffixes *-map* (comparative) and *-mapun* (superlative) in MTL. However, they differ from the current state with a number of peculiarities at various stages of the historical development of Tajik literary language, at the initial stage of the evolution of Dari-Tajik language, in particular” [3: 58–64].

At the same time, in the Tajik literary language comparative and superlative degrees are expressed in two ways: synthetic and analytical ones.

Expression of Comparative Degree of Adjective

Basically, it can be said that in the literary language appertaining to the 12th century the comparative degree of adjective in most cases is evinced analytically, namely, comparison is made in such a way that congruent objects are present including the original adjective by virtue of prepositions (especially with the preposition *аз*) [6: 137]. Upon the whole, comparative degree of adjective is formed by dint of the suffix *-map* in the language of the given historical production (*more than 112 instances*), it possesses certain common and distinctive peculiarities some of which will be discussed below:

1) Designing on the premise of the adduced statistical methods we can confidently assert that the most common way of the expression of the comparative degree of adjective is to resort to it by means of the preposition *аз* = *from* the relevant preposition occurs both before and after this degree of adjective: Ва маро имрӯз дар ҳамаи ҷаҳон *аз ту ғиромитар* кас нест ва аз чони ширину рӯшноии ҷашм азизтарӣ [9: 121], Ва Абулфавориси Шерзайл, ки бародари ӯ буд ва *аз ӯ бузургтар*, ба Кирмон дар шаҳри Вошаҳр муқим буд. Чун хабари вафоти падар бад-ӯ расид [9: 209].

2) Commonly, the sign of comparative degree of adjective, in its turn, expresses comparability of more or less signs in the corpus of our study, such as: *камтар* performs the relevant function stylistically and grammatically: Ба *камтар* зиллае укуботи аниф кардӣ ва ба ироқати дамоъ ва ифотати замоъ бок надоштӣ ва таъдибу таъриқи ӯ чуз ба ҳадди шамшери қотеъ ва синони сотеъ набудӣ ва ҳабси ӯ чуз матмураи лаҳад наёфтандӣ [9: 239].

3) Another distinctive peculiarity of the corpus of our study lies in the fact that both congruent and comparable ones are occurred in the sentence: ...то аъвони султон ӯро ба даст оварданд ва ба мазиди таклифу таъниф ва тақйиду ташдид ба *ҷойи ҳасинтар* боздоштанд [9: 244].

4) As rule, in accordance with the language grammatical rules that the sign of that object is compared with others ones several times, the fact that such kind of peculiarity lies in the comparative degree of adjectives of the work evinced as a part of the nominal compound verb: Ва ҳар қоида, ки бар қазийяти илму минҳочи басират мумаҳҳад гардад, бар истимрори айём *муаккадтар* шавад ва маолими он бар тамодии аъвом *олитар* бошад. Ва мабонии он бар тақаззии азмон *собиттар* ва *росихтар* гардад [9: 238].

5) Moreover, we decided to conduct an analysis beset with morphological peculiarities and grammatical means of the expression of comparative degree of adjectives, which are used both in MTLL [6; 7] and in the language of correlative historical productions [1; 2] written by ustod Aini will consider and present certain distinctive features of them in terms of their functions. It is well-known that in MTLL, the comparative degree of adjective “accepts some words and emphatic compounds” [6: 135], in this case the sign of the object is more strongly expressed, as follows: an adverb *боз* and a particle *ҳам*: ...муомилаи аскарони ғолибомадаи араб боз ҳам *бадтар* мешуд [1: 268]; a set of phrase *ҳазор бор*: ...марги дафъиро *ҳазор бор беҳтар* аз он ҳоли асафиштимол медонистам [2: 208]; preposition *аз* + *аввал(a)* + particle *ҳам*: Алӣ пешкашҳои *аз аввала ҳам зиёдтар* бурда, халифаро боз ҳам *хурсандтар* кард [1: 279]; ...интизоми мадрасаҳо *аз аввал ҳам барбодтар* шуд... [2: 56]; ...маъхазҳои *аз аввал калонтар* дод... [2: 249]; preposition *аз/from* and the postposition *дида*: Азбаски Муқаннаъро марвазӣ, яъне марвӣ мешуморанд, бояд ин деҳа *аз* Балх *дида* ба Марв *наздиктар* ва аз ҷумлаи деҳоти вай бошад [1: 233] the author of “*Tarjimai Ta’rikhi Yamini*” never used such kinds of grammatical events, namely it is not normal in the corpus of our study.

6) Traditionally, expression of comparative degree of adjective by virtue of the adverb: Ҷунин шеваи тасҳеҳ ба эшон имконият додааст, то як нусхаи *нисбатан комилтар* ва *боэътимодтари* ин асари гаронбаҳоро рӯи кор оранд [9: 12].

7) At the same time, one of the peculiarities of the language of the mentioned historical production lies in the fact that the compound adverb *ҳар чӣ тамомтар* is followed by the adjective in the term of subject: Дар он миён расулонро бор доданд, аз ҳайбати он мақом бо ташвири *ҳар чӣ тамомтар* ба хидмати тахт расиданд [9: 220], Ва чун ба наздики Қобус расид, замини хидмат бибӯсид ва пеши ӯ ба тавозе *ҳар чи тамомтар* биистод ва ашк аз дида равон кард [9: 240].

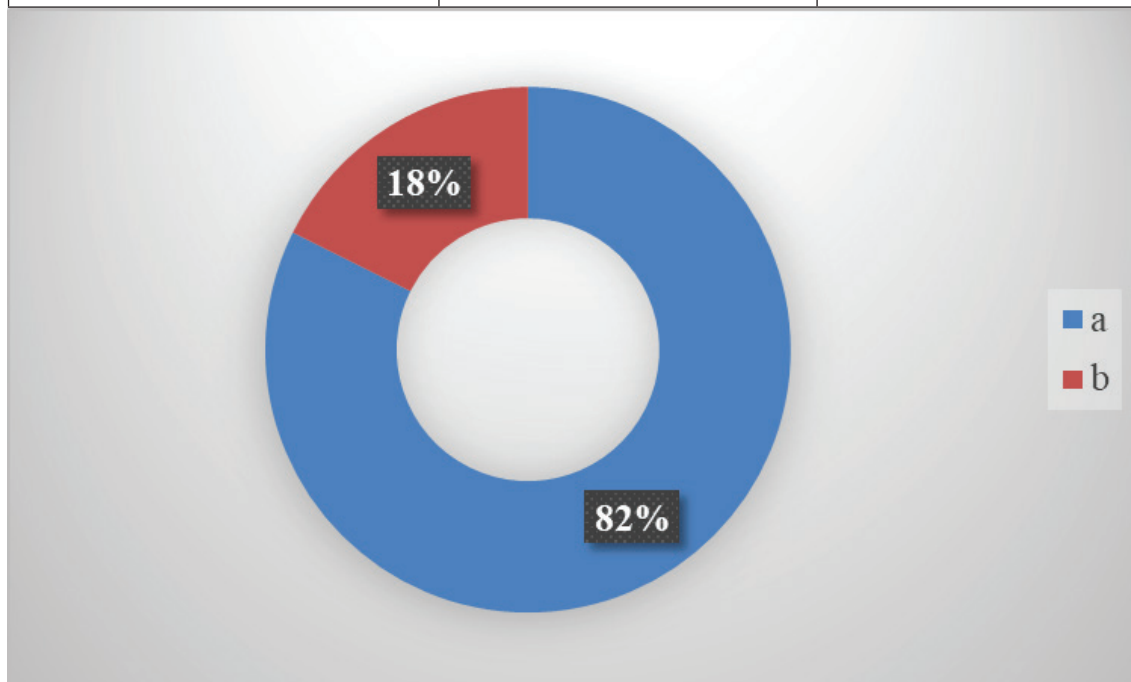
Namely, both in MTLL and in the earlier works, including: “*Ta’rikhi Bayhaqi*” (the 11th century) [8] and “*Badoe-ul-waqoe*” (the 16th century) [10] a number of set of phrases *аз ин*, *аз он*, *аз ту*, *аз худ*, *аз шумо*, *аз ҳама*, *аз вай* are resorted to in order to lay an emphasis on the comparative degree of adjective. As a rule, if the above-mentioned components come before the comparative degree, then they participate in the formation of superlative degree one that is, “combination of the composition of *аз ҳама*, *аз тамоми* and the original adjective takes place analytically” [6: 138]. If the above-mentioned compositions come before simple and comparative degrees, then they participate to express the superlative one and the author of this historical trace used only twice and the relevant grammatical means and it is concerned to be one of the distinctive peculiarities of the theme explored: Ва агар истибдоду истиклоли ту ба мубошарати ин шуғл ва субот дар маърази ин мансаб ва тафассӣ аз ӯхдаи ин кор муҳаққак будӣ, ман *аз ҳама мутеътар* ва *розитар* будаме [9: 121], Ва дар воситаи шаҳр як хона *аз ҳама олитар* бино сохта, ки ақломи куттоб ва хомаи наққошон аз таҳсину тазйини нуқуши он очиз ва ба ғояти тааннуку танаввуки он нарасад [9: 261].

While conducting an analysis concerned with the theme explored, we encountered that the suffix *-тарин* is used to perform this grammatical function in the following set of phrases: *сазовортарин* чизе [9: 13], *шарифтарин* нафоис... *азизтарин* рағоиб [9: 47], *меҳтарин* амир... *кеҳтарин* амир [9: 180], *судмандтарин* сармоя [9: 302], *охиртарин* авлод [9: 317], *беҳтарини* он [9: 337], *беҳтарини* ҳама [9: 337], *беҳтарин* бахшоянда [9: 340], *саргардонтарин* мардумакҳои чашм [9: 340], *беҳтарин* мавқеъ [9: 341], *беҳтарин* ашхос [9: 345], *беҳтарин* аҳвол [9: 354], *беҳтарин* гиёҳон [9: 370],

сутудатарин чонишинон [9: 352], *комилтарин* хушбахтӣ [9: 354], *сахттарин* бало [9: 357], *беҳтарин* чиз [9: 358, 358], *сутудатарин* шахс [9: 362], *бузургвортарини* эшон [9: 365], *сахитарини* онон [9: 365], *шоистатарин* касон [9: 365], *беҳтарин* чомаҳо [9: 369], *наздиктарин* хешу пайванд [9: 374]: *Зишттарин* чизе, ки дар он рӯз ба чашм намоён мешавад, равшании риш аст, ки ба чомаҳои хизоб пӯшонида шавад (сафедии риш олуда ба хизоб аст) [9: 375].

Frequency of usage of comparative and superlative degrees of adjective in the language of “Tarjumai Ta’rikhi Yamini” by Jurfodiqoni

Type of degree	Times used	Percentage
a-comparative degree	112 instances	82 %
b-superlative degree	24 instances	18 %
Results		



CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the analysis of the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that in the Tajik literary language of the 12th century, the superlative degree of adjective is evinced analytically and possesses certain common and distinctive peculiarities in terms of grammatical structure. The frequency of usage of the suffix *-map* is not identical in the corpus of our study, in particular the relevant suffix is used 112 instances to form this grammatical category of adjective from Tajik original nouns, which equals 82 % more frequently and abundantly. It is worth stressing that comparative and superlative degrees are expressed in two ways in the Tajik literary language: synthetic and analytical ones and the theme explored has a long history and passed various periods and different evolution throughout its development.

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