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### **Словообразовательный потенциал и морфологические особенности суффикса *-ча* в современном таджикском литературном языке**

*Аннотация:* В статье рассматривается вопрос словообразовательного потенциала и морфологических особенностей суффикса *-ча* в современном таджикском литературном языке на примере «Краткого словообразовательного словаря таджикского литературного языка» (1983) [4] и «Рабы» С. Айни (2019) [1]. Эти произведения считаются одним из бесценных и фундаментальных источников, содержащих многочисленные литературные факты и свидетельства, принадлежащие современному таджикскому литературному языку. Сделан вывод, что соответствующий словообразовательный элемент считается одним из продуктивных, способствующих образованию новых существительных.

*Ключевые слова:* суффикс, таджикский язык, словообразовательный элемент, морфологические особенности, производные существительные

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### **Word-Building Potential and Morphological Peculiarities of the Suffix *-ča* in Modern Tajik Literary Language**

*Abstract:* The article dwells on the issue concerned word-building potential and morphological peculiarities of the suffix *-ča* in modern Tajik literary language on the example of “A Brief Word-Building Dictionary of Tajik Literary Language” (1983) [4] “Ghulomon” by S. Aini (2019) [1]. These works are considered to be one of the priceless and fundamental sources contained a numerous literary facts and evidences belonging to modern Tajik literary language. It is concluded that the relevant word-building element is considered to be one of productive ones contributed into new nouns derivation.

*Key words:* suffix, Tajik language, word-building element, morphological peculiarities, derivative nouns

## 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 (MTLL) [2; 3], but the most productive is the morphological one in the language of the comparative historical productions, like MTLL many new lexical elements participate in the creation of a large considerable new derivative words. Even, in the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 [6: 177–198]. 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 [6].

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 mPaterial etc. In the belles-letters prose referred to as “Ghulomon” (Slaves) by Aini occupies a particular place of word-building potential, especially derivation of new words by dint of certain word-building elements.

### Book review

The given article dwells on word-building potential and morphological peculiarities of the suffix *-ča* in modern Tajik literary language on the example of “A Brief Word-Building Dictionary of Tajik Literary Language” (1983), “Ghulomon” by S.Aini (2019). Into the bargain, we decided to canvass the relevant lexical element contributed to new derivative nouns formation in the corpus of our study, upon the whole.

**The objective** of the corpus of our study are:

- to consider morphological features and determine the level of usage of the relevant word-building element in terms of its function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with other word-building elements;
- to canvass certain distinctive features of the suffix *-ča*.

### Scientific novelty

The article under consideration dwells on word-building potential and morphological peculiarities of the suffix *-ča* in modern Tajik literary language, in Tajik linguistic studies, for the first time. It is worth mentioning that the relevant word-building element is one of the most productive ones in the corpus of our study.

### Methodology

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

## MAIN RESULTS AND DISSUASION

It is common-knowledge that the suffix *-ča* is considered to be one of the morphemes possessing a very ancient origin and background in the history of our language. As well as, in “Ghulomon” by S. Aini and “A Brief Word-Building Dictionary of Tajik Literary Language” the former in question is among the most productive word-building

elements, which most often serves as a formative suffix: Az nasim-i in muzhda-i ruhafzo *ğunča-i* omol dar čaman-i muddao-i amir-i komgor rū ba šukuft ovarda... [1: 49]; ...dam-i dosro ba yake az *xodačaho*, ki dar lab-i qura baro-i nigoh doštan-i dastaho-i xor kandagi bud... [1: 229].

As we mentioned above, in “Ghulomon” by Aini, the suffix *-ča* is considered to be one of the most productive ones, which is used not only in the derivation of nouns, but in the formation of other parts of speech either. Hereby, we make an endeavor to carry out the position its word-combination and the level of its resorting in different parts of speech:

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

– the model of nouns denoting the names of animals, insects and birds + the suffix *-ča*: *barrača* [4: 16], *zoğča* [4: 23], *murča* [4: 35], *samandča* [4: 43];

– the model of personal nouns denoting human-being, officials and workers + the suffix *-ča*: *Kumušča* [1: 27], *qasabča* [1: 123], *zanča* [1: 185], *pisarča* [1: 13, 46], *muallimča* [4: 35];

– the model of common nouns denoting the names of geographical positions: rivers, gardens, squares, villages, houses, doors and balconies etc. + the suffix *-ča*: *boğča* [1: 96; 4: 16], *katča* [4: 26], *daryoča* [1: 126], *maydonča* [1: 4, 247, 248, 248, 250], *dehača* [1: 107], *xonača* [1: 111, 119, 191, 205, 262], *darvozača* [1: 114], *dariča* [1: 205-5 times], *ayvonča* [1: 389], *ğunča* [4: 57], *oxurča* [4: 38], *rahča* [4: 41] etc.;

– the model of concrete nouns denoting communal services, stationers', things needed to everyday-life, clothes and jewels etc. + the suffix *-ča*: *qolinča* [1: 4, 6, 26, 59, 84], *xaltača* [1: 5, 7, 8; 4: 51], *parča* [1: 7, 117], *zağorača* [1: 8, 23, 26], *taxtača* [1: 58], *halqača* [1: 58], *kurpača* [1: 59, 262], *xodača* [1: 229, 355], *kanabča* [1: 185], *la'liča* [1: 136-9 times], *kaltakča* [1: 248], *banča* [1: 123; 4: 16], *čaroğča* [1: 373], *boziča* [4: 16], *daftarča* [4: 20], *dulča* [4: 22], *kordča* [4: 27], *laganča* [4: 28], *mexča* [4: 31], *noyča* [4: 36], *ostinča* [4: 38], *rafča* [4: 41], *lifča* [4: 29], *sandaliča* [4: 43], *qayroqča* [4: 57], *qalamča* [4: 57], *tosča* [4: 48], *tungča* [4: 48];

– the model of nouns denoting parts human and any animated bodies + the suffix *-ča*: *dumča* [4: 22], *kafča* [4: 26], *kokulča* [4: 27], *maynača* [4: 30], *mağzča* [4: 31], *muğča* [4: 34], *patča* [4: 39], *poyča* [4: 40], *pustakča* [4: 40]; *as well as, it comes with the nouns denoting drops and particles*: *porča* [4: 40], *qatrača* [4: 58], *hissača* [4: 60];

– the model of nouns denoting names of fruits and vegetables + the suffix *-ča*: *oluča* [4: 37], *šalğamča* [4: 54];

– the model of nouns denoting musical instruments and weapons + the suffix *-ča*: *čangča* [1: 99, 219], *tapponča* [1: 21, 58, 248], *tufangča* [4: 48], *nayča* [4: 35], *kululača* [4: 28], *kamonča* [4: 26].

b) Into the bargain, the relevant word-building elements is used to form a number of derivative words from adjectives, such as: *aloča* [4: 14], *garmiča* [4: 19], *zardča* [4: 23], *navča* [1: 192; 4: 35], *safedča* [1: 196, 205, 209, 225; 4: 43], *kabudča* [10: 196], *nimča* [4: 36], *pirča* [4: 39], *siyohča* [4: 44], *surxča* [4: 45], *širinča* [4: 54].

As a rule, the suffix *-ča* has been widely used to express endement and kindness relation with non-personal nouns, including animals: *Soqik shabona čaroğa-i pilsuz-ro afruxta ba oğil daromad, az yak sar ba molho-i xud huroh andox* [1: 373].

– thus it is used to express a descriptive adjectives: *Imsol mevaho-i daraxt-i zardolu xele širinča mazza dorand*.

– *Pas az dah sal man du rafiqonam-ro didam, yake az digare pirčatar menamud*.

In the above-mentioned sentence, a descriptive adjective is derived in the form of comparative.

– based on the original adjective *garmi* the word-building element *-ča* derives to express the name of disease, which is explained as follows: it is a disease that appears in the body due to hot weather...: *Pisarča az modar purson shud: – modarjon inho chian?* Modar javob dod inho *garmiča* hastand.

In the bellow-adduced example, the word *hissa* is derived by means of *-ča*, which means part of speech, particle (in English particle: *yes, no*): Muallim az šogird pursid: *hissačaaho-i zabon-i tojiki-ro nombar kuned.*

Mo dar taraf-i reg paxškarda-i deha baro-i xud *yak dehača-i* maxsus soxtani šudem... [1: 107]; Taraf-i šarqi-i ru-i havli-i berun pušt-i havli-i darun bud, ki bo *yak darvozača-i* alohida az on jo ba havli-i darun daromada mešud [1: 113].

Designing on the premise of the above-mentioned examples we can confidently note that in “Ghulomon” and in MTLL [5; 7] the derivative nouns come together with the cardinal numeral *yak/one*, and it is very appropriate and widely used to express indefinite category.

Traditionally, in “Ghulomon”, the mentioned elements come by *-ak* in parallel in order to derive a descriptive adjective: Dar deha-i “Qaroyağoč” dar “Kučaj Ghulomon” dar darun-i *yak xonača-i pastak-i* poxsagin-i tang du bemor mexobid [1: 110].

S. Aini in his literary prosaic production used the following original adjectives *safed/white, kabud/blue* and *čuqur/deep* to express endement and kindness by virtue of the suffix *-ča*, however, such kinds of derivative nouns are not characteristic in M.Karmnagi’s historical production: Ru-i inho bošad, *safedča*, abruhošon tunuk-i kammuye, čašmonašon *kabudča* ast... [1: 196]

Thus, we encountered with the proper nouns derived by dint of the suffix *-ča* and the relevant grammatical phonemonon is considered to be one of the distinctive features of the corpus of our study: *Kumuščai* xurdsol, ki dar peš-i darvozai rabot ba roh-i Qambarbobo čašm dūxta istoda bud [1: 27]; – Magar ba holi *Nekqadamča* nigoh namekuni? [1: 75].

In reference to it, a series of derivative nouns appear in S. Aini’s work, which are used as word measures: ...maddoh tangaho va pulho-i siyoh-i jam’šuda-ro ba *yak juvolča-i* šol andoxta ba balegūi xud bardoronid [1: 241].

S. Aini resorted to the following derivative noun *čangča* instead of *čangak*, which in terms of its function acted as a word-building element twice: ...ba nugaš *čangča-i* čubin bastašuda va *yak dos digar čiz-e* nadoštand... [1: 219].

In the course of consideration and comparison the theme explored, it became clear that the mentioned element contributed to the derivation of new nouns from other parts of speech: *navča* [1: 192], *nimča* [1: 57]; *Yak ruz Imomqultuqsabo* ba *navča-i* man xušomad zadaast [1: 192]; Karbos, qalami, *aloča*, jomaho-i tayyor barin molhošonro toy basta tayyor kardand [1: 57]; Boyho-i tuman-i mo hamagi “*nimča*”... inho dar andak vaqt kor-i xud-ro anjom medihand... [1: 57].

## CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the conducted analysis one can come to the conclusion that the word-building element under study is meaningful and multi-functional ones contributed into the derivation of new nouns and adjectives. It is worth stressing that in the corpus of our study, there are derivative words, which were taken from today’s

language word stock and were formed according to the model of word-building permeating MTLL, but some of them are not in use today.

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