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*Б.П. Ашрапов, М.А. Ашрапова (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)***Сравнительный анализ морфологических особенностей наречий образа действия в таджикском и английском языках (на примере «Воспоминаний» С. Аини)**

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается сравнительный анализ морфологических особенностей наречий образа действия в таджикском и английском языках на примере «Воспоминаний» С. Аини. Рассматривая образование и структуру наречий образа действия в сравниваемых языках, авторы статьи пытаются установить сходства и различия в их морфологических моделях. Результаты исследования выявляют различные стратегии образования наречий в таджикском и английском языках, подчеркивая роль деривации и словосложения в таджикском языке, в то время как английский язык в большей степени опирается на суффиксацию и лексикализацию. Это сравнительное исследование способствует более глубокому пониманию морфологии наречий в типологически разнообразных языках и позволяет глубже понять лингвистические нюансы литературного стиля Аини.

Ключевые слова: наречия образа действия, таджикский и английский языки, морфология, сравнительный анализ, «Воспоминания» С. Аини

*B.P. Ashrapov, M.A. Ashrapova (Khujand, Republic of Tajikistan)***Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities of Adverbs of Manner in Tajik and English (on the example of “Reminiscences” by S. Aini)**

Abstract: The given article dwells on the comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities of adverbs of manner in Tajik and English on the example of “Reminiscences” by S. Aini. While considering the formation and structure of adverbs of manner in the compared languages, the authors of the article attempt to identify similarities and differences in their morphological patterns. The findings reveal distinct strategies for adverb formation in Tajik and English, highlighting the role of derivation and compounding in Tajik, while English relies more heavily on suffixation and lexicalization. This comparative study contributes to a deeper understanding of adverbial morphology in typologically diverse languages and provides insights into the linguistic nuances of Aini’s literary style.

Key words: adverbs of manner, Tajik and English languages, morphology, comparative analysis, “Reminiscences” by S. Aini

INTRODUCTION

Adverbs of manner constitute a crucial part of speech in both Tajik and English, playing a vital role in providing detailed information about how an action is performed, thereby modifying verbs, adjectives, or even other adverbs [Ni 2016]. They enrich the descriptive power of language and contribute to the nuanced expression of meaning, allowing speakers to paint a more vivid and precise picture of events and states [Ashrapov 2024]. For instance, instead of simply stating “He walked”, we can say “He walked *slowly*, *briskly*, or *hesitantly*”, each adverb conveying a distinct manner of walking. The ability to specify the manner of an action is fundamental to effective communication and is a hallmark of sophisticated language use.

While both Tajik and English employ adverbs of manner, their morphological realization may differ significantly due to their distinct linguistic structures and typological classifications [Comrie 2018]. Tajik, a member of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family, is known for its rich system of derivational morphology [Perry 2015; Rastorgueva & Kerimova 2012]. It exhibits a predominantly suffixing morphology, where a wide range of affixes, especially suffixes, are employed to create new words and modify the meaning of existing ones [Ibragimov 2020]. This derivational richness is a defining characteristic of many Iranian languages. Tajik, particularly in its literary form, makes extensive use of suffixes to form adverbs, often deriving them from adjectives or nouns.

This study focuses on the morphological peculiarities of adverbs of manner in these two languages, aiming to provide a comparative analysis of their formation and structure. By examining the morphological processes involved in creating adverbs of manner in Tajik and English, we can gain a deeper understanding of the typological differences between these languages and shed light on the specific mechanisms they employ to express adverbial modification. The primary source for Tajik data is “Reminiscences” by S. Aini, a seminal work of Tajik literature, renowned for its rich language and detailed descriptions. Aini’s masterful use of language, particularly his descriptive prowess, makes “Reminiscences” an ideal corpus for studying adverbs of manner in Tajik.

The comparative approach adopted in this study will not only illuminate the morphological intricacies of adverbs in Tajik and English but will also contribute to a broader understanding of adverbial modification across languages. By examining how two typologically distinct languages encode the concept of *manner*, we can gain valuable insights into the universal and language-specific aspects of this important grammatical category. Moreover, by focusing on a literary text like “Reminiscences” by S. Aini, we can explore the connection between morphological structure and stylistic choices, demonstrating how linguistic features contribute to the overall aesthetic and expressive power of a literary work.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study is grounded in several key theoretical frameworks within linguistics:

1. *Contrastive Analysis*: The core of the study is based on the principles of Contrastive Analysis (CA), which systematically compares two or more languages to identify their similarities and differences. CA provides a valuable framework for understanding how different languages encode similar meanings through distinct grammatical structures. In this study, CA is employed to highlight the differences in the morphological realization of adverbs of manner in Tajik and English.

2. *Morphological Theory*: The study draws on established principles of morphological theory, particularly the analysis of word structure and the identification of mor-

phemes. Concepts such as derivation, inflection, compounding, and zero derivation are central to the analysis of adverb formation. The study also considers the distinction between analytic and synthetic languages and how these typological differences influence morphological processes.

3. *Typological Linguistics*: The interpretation of the findings is informed by principles of linguistic typology, which classifies languages based on their structural features. By placing Tajik and English within their respective typological categories (Indo-European / Iranian vs. West Germanic), we can better understand the observed differences in their adverbial morphology.

4. *Lexical Semantics*: While the primary focus is on morphology, the study also touches upon lexical semantics, particularly in relation to the meaning conveyed by adverbs of manner. The analysis considers how different morphological structures may contribute to subtle differences in meaning or emphasis.

By integrating these theoretical frameworks, the study aims to provide a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the morphological peculiarities of adverbs of manner in Tajik and English, contributing to a deeper understanding of both the specific features of these languages and the broader principles of linguistic structure and typology.

MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. RESULTS

The meticulous analysis of “Reminiscences” by S. Aini revealed a rich tapestry of strategies employed for forming adverbs of manner in Tajik. These strategies can be broadly categorized into derivational processes (primarily suffixation), compounding, and zero derivation (or conversion). The prevalence of each strategy, along with illustrative examples from the text, is detailed below.

1.1. Derivation

Derivation, particularly through suffixation, emerged as the most prominent strategy for forming adverbs of manner in “Reminiscences”. This aligns with the general tendency of Tajik, and other Iranian languages, to rely heavily on derivational morphology. Several suffixes were identified as playing a crucial role in adverb formation:

-она (-ona): This suffix is highly productive in deriving adverbs from adjectives, often conveying a sense of *in the manner of* or *like*.

Example 1: Вай аҷулона аз ҷояш хест [Aini 2010: 123] – He stood up *hurriedly*. Here, *аҷулона (ajulona)* is derived from the adjective *аҷул (ajul – hasty)* with the addition of the suffix *-она (-ona)*. The English equivalent uses the suffix *-ly* reflecting a similar derivational process.

Example 2: Ў мардона ҷанг мекард [Aini 2010: 256] – He fought *bravely (like a man)*. Here, *мардона (mardona)* is derived from *мард (mard – man)* with the suffix *-она*, signifying a manner characteristic of a man. In English, the adverb *bravely*, which, while etymologically related to bravery doesn’t show a direct morphological link to the noun *man*.

Example 3: Писар ҳакимона ҷавоб дод [Aini 2010: 402] – The boy answered *wisely (like a wise person)*. *Ҳакимона (hakimona)* comes from *ҳаким (hakim – wise person)* plus *-она*. In English employs *wisely*.

-ан (-an): While less frequent than *-она*, the suffix *-ан* also contributes to adverb formation, often indicating a more abstract or general manner.

Example 4: *Ӯ равон сухан мегуфт* [Aini 2010: 85] – He spoke *fluently*. Here, *равон* (*ravon*) can function as both an adjective (fluent) and an adverb (fluently). While some might categorize this as zero derivation, the historical development suggests an earlier suffix *-ан* that has become less visible in the modern language. English uses the *-ly* suffix.

Example 5: *Корҳо асосан хуб пеш мерафтанд* [Aini 2010: 198] – Things were going well *mainly / basically*. *Асосан* (*asosan*) is derived from *асос* (*asos - basis*) with the suffix *-ан*. In English version, the adverbs like *mainly* or *basically*, which have different morphological structures are resorted to.

1.2. Compounding

Compounding emerged as another significant strategy for adverb formation in Aini's work. This involves combining two or more independent words to create a new adverbial unit, often with a more specific or nuanced meaning than a single word could convey. Several patterns of compounding were observed:

Noun + Noun (with / without Preposition): This is a very common pattern, often involving the repetition of a noun or the combination of two different nouns, sometimes linked by the preposition *ба* (*to/at*).

Example 6: *Вай рӯ ба рӯ нишаста буд* [Aini 2010: 88] – He was sitting *face to face*. *Рӯ ба рӯ* (*rū ba rū*) is formed by combining *рӯ* (*face*) with itself, connected by *ба*.

Example 7: *Шабонаб омаданд* [Aini 2010: 167] – They came at *night/night after night*. *Шабонаб* (*shaboshab*) is formed by repeating *шаб* (*night*). But, in English, the former in question is used as a prepositional phrase or an adverb like *nightly*. The repetition in Tajik can imply a single instance of *at night* or a repeated action *night after night*.

Example 8: *Онҳо даст ба даст шуда кор мекарданд* [Aini 2010: 19] – They worked *hand in hand*. *Даст ба даст* (*dast ba dast*) uses *даст* (*hand*) twice with *ба*. English uses a similar idiomatic expression.

Example 9: *Мо як ба як ҳамаашро дида баромадем* [Aini 2010: 284] – We examined everything *one by one*. *Як ба як* (*yak ba yak*) combines *як* (*one*) with itself using *ба*. English has an equivalent phrase.

Adjective + Noun: This less frequent pattern combines an adjective and a noun to create an adverbial compound.

Example 10: *Вай якқат истода буд* [Aini 2010: 154] – He stood *motionless / at attention* (in one line). *Якқат* (*yakqat*) combines *як* (*one*) and *қат* (*line / fold*). The English translation requires a more descriptive adverb or phrase.

1.3. Zero Derivation (Conversion)

Zero derivation, also known as conversion, involves using a word as a different part of speech without any overt morphological change. In “Reminiscences”, several adjectives are also used as adverbs without any modification.

Example 11: *Ӯ сахт меҳнат мекард* [Aini 2010: 210] – He worked *hard*. *Сахт* (*sakht*) functions as both an adjective *hard, difficult* and an adverb *hard*. English also uses the same form for both.

Example 12: *Ӯ рост мегуфт*. [Aini 2010: 76] – He spoke *straight / truthfully*. *Рост* (*rost*) can be an adjective (*straight, right, true*) or an adverb (*straight, directly, truthfully*). English uses different words depending on the intended meaning.

Example 13: Ин корро тез кунед [Aini 2010: 145] – Do this work *quickly / fast*. Тез (*tez*) can be an adjective (*quick, fast, sharp*) or an adverb (*quickly, fast*). English may use *quickly* or *fast*.

Example 14: Ү баланд гап мезад [Aini 2010: 57] – He spoke *loudly (high)*. Баланд (*baland*) can function as both adjective and adverb, similarly to *rocm*.

Example 15: Ү наст парвоз мекард [Aini 2010: 330] – He was flying *low*. Паст (*past*) is another example of an adjective serving as an adverb, meaning *low* in both cases. English uses *low* similarly.

The examples presented in the preceding section (3.3) further underscore the prevalence of zero derivation as a significant mechanism for adverbial formation in Tajik. It is important to acknowledge that, in certain instances, diachronic linguistic changes may have obscured the original morphological structure, leading to synchronic interpretations of zero derivation where historical processes of affix loss or reduced productivity might have been at play. Further historical linguistic research is necessary to fully elucidate the evolution of these forms.

The comprehensive analysis of adverbial formation in “Reminiscences” by S. Aini reveals the author’s skillful utilization of a diverse array of morphological strategies. Derivational suffixation, particularly with the semantically loaded suffixes *-она* and *-ан*, emerges as a highly productive process. Compounding, especially the combination of nominal elements, constitutes another significant source of nuanced adverbial expressions, enabling the encoding of complex and specific manners of action. Moreover, zero derivation plays a non-negligible role, reflecting the close semantic and functional relationship between adjectives and adverbs in Tajik.

Collectively, these findings offer valuable insights into the morphological richness and complexity of the Tajik language. Furthermore, they illuminate Aini’s sophisticated deployment of these linguistic resources to achieve specific stylistic effects in his writing. The subsequent section (3.3) will undertake a comparative analysis, contrasting these observed patterns in Tajik with the corresponding mechanisms of adverbial formation in English. This cross-linguistic comparison will provide a broader typological perspective on the phenomenon under investigation.

2. DISCUSSION

The comparative analysis of manner adverbs in “Reminiscences” by S. Aini and their English counterparts elucidates significant differences in the morphological strategies employed by these two typologically distinct languages. While both languages utilize adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, thereby expressing the manner in which an action is performed, the mechanisms governing adverbial formation diverge considerably.

2.1. Divergent Morphological Strategies: A Typological Perspective

The data extracted from “Reminiscences” demonstrates that Tajik employs a broader array of morphological strategies for the formation of manner adverbs, including derivational suffixation, compounding, and zero derivation. This multifaceted approach is reflective of the richer derivational morphology characteristic of Tajik, and Iranian languages more generally, wherein affixation plays a prominent role in word formation and grammatical modification. The prevalence of derivational suffixes such as *-она* and *-ан* underscores the systematic and productive nature of adverbial formation in Tajik.

These suffixes are not merely appended to adjectival bases but often imbue the resulting adverb with specific semantic nuances, such as likeness in the case of *-oHa*, or a more abstract sense of manner in the case of *-aH*.

Conversely, English primarily relies on the suffix *-ly* to derive adverbs of manner from adjectives. This tendency reflects the more analytic nature of English, where grammatical functions are frequently expressed through independent lexical items, such as prepositions and auxiliary verbs, rather than through a complex system of inflectional or derivational affixes. While English possesses other adverbial suffixes (e. g., *-wise*, *-ward*), *-ly* is by far the most productive and widely applicable in the formation of manner adverbs. This reliance on a single dominant suffix results in a more uniform, albeit potentially less semantically nuanced, system of adverbial formation compared to Tajik. Some scholars have posited that the heavy reliance on the suffix *-ly* in English may contribute to a reduced diversity in the expression of manner. This hypothesis warrants further empirical investigation through corpus-based analyses and psycholinguistic experiments.

2.2 The Function and Significance of Compounding in Tajik Adverbial Formation

The pervasiveness of compounding as a strategy for the formation of manner adverbs in Tajik constitutes a significant linguistic feature that warrants further examination. This morphological process facilitates the creation of nuanced and semantically rich adverbs that capture specific aspects of manner, often exceeding the semantic range expressible by monomorphemic adverbs. The fusion of two or more lexical items into a single adverbial unit represents a powerful mechanism for conveying precise and evocative descriptions of actions and events.

2.3. Zero Derivation: A Comparative Perspective

Zero derivation, a morphological process characterized by the functional shift of adjectives to adverbs without overt morphological marking, is attested in both Tajik and English. However, a comparative analysis suggests that the frequency and potentially the underlying motivations for this phenomenon may differ between the two languages.

In Tajik, the analysis of “Reminiscences” reveals that zero derivation appears to be a relatively frequent strategy for adverbial formation. This observation can potentially be attributed to the close semantic relationship between adjectives and adverbs, both of which frequently encode qualities or attributes. Furthermore, it is plausible that certain instances of apparent zero derivation in contemporary Tajik are the result of diachronic processes, whereby previously productive derivational suffixes have been lost or have become less productive over time. A thorough diachronic investigation would be necessary to confirm this hypothesis.

In English, while zero derivation is also present, as evidenced by words such as *fast*, *hard*, and *low* functioning as both adjectives and adverbs, it is generally considered to be a less prevalent phenomenon compared to Tajik. The widespread use and high productivity of the suffix *-ly* in English may have contributed to a reduced functional load for zero derivation in the formation of adverbs. Further quantitative research is needed to determine the exact extent of zero derivation in each language.

2.4. Implications for Translation and Stylistic Analysis

The observed disparities in the morphological structure of adverbs between Tajik and English present notable implications for both general and literary translation. Accurately rendering the nuanced semantic content encoded within Tajik compound ad-

verbs, or the specific stylistic connotations associated with derivational suffixes such as *-она*, poses a significant challenge. Literal, word-for-word translations often fail to capture the complete semantic range or stylistic impact of the original, necessitating the implementation of alternative translation strategies, including descriptive paraphrasing or the use of analogous expressions.

From a stylistic standpoint, Aini's extensive utilization of compound adverbs and derived forms in "Reminiscences" contributes substantially to the stylistic richness and evocative nature of his prose. These adverbial constructions enhance the descriptive detail and textural complexity of his narrative, thereby creating a more immersive and engaging reading experience. Aini's morphological choices are not arbitrary but rather reflect a deliberate stylistic strategy to exploit the full expressive capacity of the Tajik language. Furthermore, analyzing these choices allows for a deeper understanding of the aesthetic values embedded within the text and provides insights into the broader literary traditions of the Tajik language.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the conducted analysis dwelt on the morphological peculiarities of manner adverbs in Tajik and English, utilizing "Reminiscences" by S. Aini as a primary corpus for the analysis of Tajik adverbial forms. The results highlight the significance of typological variations in the morphological analysis of adverbs across languages. Specifically, the study revealed that Tajik employs a diverse range of morphological strategies, including derivation and compounding, in the formation of manner adverbs. In contrast, English demonstrates a comparatively more restricted reliance on suffixation for adverbial derivation. These observed differences are indicative of the broader morphological tendencies inherent within each language system and contribute to the distinctive expressive potential of each language.

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