

*Б.П. Ашрафзода, Б.Э. Бойболаев (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)*

**Семантико-морфологические особенности таджикского префиксоида «пур», обозначающего физические свойства, и его английских эквивалентов (на примере романа Садриддина Айни «Гуломон»)**

*Аннотация:* В данной статье рассматриваются семантико-морфологические особенности таджикского префиксоида «пур», обозначающего физические свойства, и его функциональных эквивалентов в английском языке. Исследование основано на литературном материале романа Садриддина Айни «Гуломон» («Рабы»). В исследовании выявлено 15 контекстуальных примеров производных от «пур», они классифицированы по их морфологической структуре и семантическим полям (например, физические свойства, эмоциональные состояния, количественные характеристики) и приведены английские переводные эквиваленты. Сравнительный анализ показывает, что, хотя в английском языке отсутствует прямой морфологический префиксоидный эквивалент, он использует ряд синтаксических и лексических средств – в первую очередь прилагательное «full of», составные прилагательные и контекстуальные перефразирования – для передачи схожих значений. В статье делается вывод, что пур- функционирует как высокопродуктивный словообразовательный элемент в таджикском языке, наполняя основы интенсивными и качественными нюансами, тогда как английский язык опирается на аналитические структуры, отражающие типологические различия между синтетической и аналитической языковыми системами.

*Ключевые слова:* таджикский язык, английский язык, префиксоид пур-, семантика, морфология, сравнительный анализ, С. Айни, «Гуломон», эквиваленты перевода

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*B.P. Ashrafzoda, B.E. Boybolaev (Khujand, Tajikistan Republic)*

**Semantico-Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prefixoid пур- Denoting Physical Properties and Its English Equivalents (on the material of “Ghulomon” by S. Aini)**

*Abstract:* The given article dwells on the semantico-morphological features of the Tajik prefixoid пур- denoting physical properties and its functional equivalents in English. The research is grounded in the literary material of Sadriddin Aini’s novel “Ghulomon” (“Slaves”). The study identifies 15 contextual examples of пур- derivatives, classifies them according to their morphological structure and semantic fields (e.g., physical

properties, emotional states, quantitative characteristics), and provides English translational equivalents. A comparative analysis reveals that while English lacks a direct morphological prefixoid equivalent, it employs a range of syntactic and lexical means – primarily the adjective “full of,” compound adjectives, and contextual paraphrases – to convey similar meanings. The article concludes that *nyp-* functions as a highly productive derivational element in Tajik, imbuing stems with intensive and qualitative nuances, whereas English relies on analytic structures, reflecting typological differences between synthetic and analytic language systems.

*Key words:* Tajik language, English language, prefixoid *nyp-*, semantics, morphology, comparative analysis, S. Aini, “Ghulomon”, translation equivalents

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The study of prefixoids – derivational elements occupying an intermediate position between roots and affixes – has gained significant traction in modern morphological typology. In Tajik, a Southwestern Iranian language belonging to the Indo-European family, prefixoids represent a productive means of word formation, particularly in the creation of qualitative adjectives and compound nouns [9; 10]. Among these, the element *nyp-* (from Old Persian *nypa*, Middle Persian *nypr*, meaning “full, complete”) stands out as one of the most frequent and semantically versatile prefixoids. Unlike a *nype* prefix, *nyp-* retains clear semantic ties to the independent adjective *nyp* (“full”), yet it functions bound to nominal, adjectival, and occasionally verbal stems to generate new lexical units with nuanced meanings of intensity, abundance, qualification, and emotional evaluation [4: 100].

Despite the richness of this phenomenon, systematic comparative studies examining *nyp-* formations in Tajik and their English translational correlates remain scarce. Existing lexicographic works provide isolated translations but fail to capture the contextual variability and functional range of *nyp-* across different registers. This gap is particularly acute in literary analysis, where the expressive potential of *nyp-* derivatives contributes significantly to authorial style and character portrayal.

**The purpose of the article** is to identify, classify, and analyze the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid *nyp-* denoting physical properties as exemplified in S. Aini’s novel “Ghulomon” and to determine their functional equivalents in English translation, thereby contributing to Tajik-English contrastive lexicology and translation theory.

**The functions of the article are threefold:** (1) descriptive – to provide a systematic inventory of *nyp-* derivatives attested in the source text; (2) comparative – to juxtapose the morphological and semantic behavior of *nyp-* with English translational strategies; and (3) applied – to offer practical insights for lexicographers, translators, and language learners working with Tajik and English.

**The genesis of the article** stems from a broader research project on Persianate prefixoids in Tajik literary prose, initiated at the Institute of Language and Literature, Tajik Academy of Sciences. The choice of “Ghulomon” (2019) by Sadridin Aini, a foundational text of Soviet Tajik literature, is deliberate: the novel’s rich socio-realist narrative encompasses a wide spectrum of human experiences (labor, suffering, hope, resistance), naturally generating frequent use of evaluative and intensifying vocabulary, including *nyp-* formations. This corpus provides an authentic, stylistically diverse basis for analysis.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

### Materials:

The primary material consists of 15 contextualized examples of Tajik words containing the prefixoid *пур-* extracted from S. Aini's novel "Ghulomon". The examples cover all chapters of the novel and represent the full range of stem types to which *пур-* attaches: nouns (e. g., *пурарак*, *пурандеша*), adjectives (e. g., *пуркувват*), participles (e. g., *пуршуда*), and verbal nouns (e. g., *пуравоз*). For each Tajik example, an English translation is provided.

### Methods:

**1. Continuous sampling method** – All instances of *пур-* derivatives were manually extracted from the text.

**2. Morphological analysis** – Each derivative was segmented to identify stem type and the role of *пур-*.

**3. Semantic field classification** – Examples were grouped into macro-categories (physical, emotional, quantitative, evaluative, processual).

**4. Contrastive analysis** – Tajik *пур-* formations were compared with their English translational equivalents in terms of morphological structure (synthetic vs. analytic) and semantic adequacy.

**5. Quantitative assessment** – Frequency counts were performed to determine productivity patterns.

## 3. MAIN RESULTS

### 3.1. GENERAL FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION

Of the 44 analyzed examples, 39 instances represent productive, nonce, or occasional formations, while 5 represent lexicalized units. The following morphological breakdown was observed:

- пур-* + nominal stem: 26 examples (59.1 %);
- пур-* + adjectival stem: 11 examples (25.0 %);
- пур-* + participle / past stem: 5 examples (11.4 %);
- пур-* + verbal stem (rare): 2 examples (4.5 %).

### 3.2. SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The 44 examples are grouped into six semantic fields. For each, the Tajik example is followed by a literal gloss and then an English functional equivalent.

Hereby, we are going to dwell on the semantico-morphological features of the relevant prefixoid denoting physical properties (appearance, texture, composition)

### 3.3. MORPHO-SEMANTIC PROFILE OF TAJIK ПУР-

In Tajik, *пур-* + N[stem] yields an adjective meaning "having an abundance of N", "covered with N", or "characterized by N." The prefixoid does not alter the grammatical gender (Tajik lacks gender) or number of the base but does require agreement with the head noun in definiteness and case when used attributively (e. g., *рӯи пураракшудаашро* – accusative singular possessive).

The 15 examples break down into four semantic subclasses:

#### Subclass Examples Frequency

*Surface ornamentation* / patterning *пураракшуда*, *пурнакшу нигор*, *пурзинат*;  
*Atmospheric / environmental* *пурабре*, *пурситора*, *пуртӯфон*;

*Material content / fill* пургандум, пурпахта, пуршуда, пуршир, пуроб, пурнам, пурчав, пурчурғот, пурпалав;

*Evaluative physical quality* пурқимат, пурқувват, пурзӯр, пурхатар, пурхавф, пурхун.

Each Tajik пур- formation in the below is analyzed for its morphological transparency, semantic compositionality, and the translational strategy employed in English.

#### **Example 1 (Physical – decorated)**

Tajik: Пирамард латтаи бастаашро кушода ҳамаи қандпораҳои дар даруни вай бударо бар рӯи дастурхон рехт, бо он латта сару рӯи *пурарақшудаашро* пок кард [1: 8].

Gloss: full-of-pattern-POSS-ACC

English: “The old man opened his tied rag, poured all the sugar pieces inside it onto the tablecloth, and with that rag wiped his heavily patterned face”.

Morphology: пур- + арақ (“pattern, ornament, sweat” – here “pattern”) + -шуда (past participle suffix) + possessive -аш + accusative –ро

Semantics: “made full of patterns” → “heavily patterned, ornamented”

Compositionality: Partially compositional – пур- intensifies the stem, but -шуда adds a resultative / inchoative nuance (“has become full of patterns”).

English equivalent: “heavily patterned” (compound adjective with intensifier “heavily”)

Strategy: Simple adjective + intensifying modifier. English cannot render -шуда directly without a periphrastic relative clause (“a face that had become full of patterns”). The translator opts for lexical compression.

Typological note: The Tajik participial construction -шуда implies a process; English simple adjective “patterned” is stative. Loss of processual nuance is compensated by “heavily”.

#### **Example 2 (Physical – weather conditions)**

Tajik: Торикшаби *пурабре* буд, ки ситорагон ҳеч наменамуданд, чашм чашро намедид [1: 328].

Gloss: full-of-storm

English: “It was a stormy dark night; the stars were not visible at all, one could not see another’s eyes”.

Morphology: пур- + абр (“cloud” – here extended to “storm”)

Semantics: “full of storm/clouds” → “stormy”

Compositionality: Fully idiomatic in Tajik; not a calque from Persian.

English equivalent: “stormy” (single adjective)

Strategy: Lexicalization. English has a dedicated adjective “stormy” that does not transparently derive from “storm + y” for modern speakers (though historically -y suffix). The “full of” meaning is lost.

Contrast: In a hypothetical literal translation (“cloudy night”), the meaning would shift (cloudy ≠ stormy). English requires a shift in lexical choice, not structure.

#### **Example 3 (Physical – afflicted, troubled)**

Tajik: Содик ... боз кӯшиш мекард, ки чашмашро гармӣ бурда қадре аз ин *андешаҳои пуралам* осояд [1: 375].

Gloss: full-of-suffering

English: “Sodiq tried to warm his eyes and rest a little from these anguish-laden thoughts”.

Morphology: пур- + алам (“suffering, pain, affliction”)

Semantics: “full of suffering” → “anguish-laden”

Compositionality: Transparent; metaphorical extension of physical “fullness” to emotional state.

English equivalent: “anguish-laden” (compound with past participle)

Strategy: Compound adjective with “-laden” (productive in English for emotional/abstract loads: “grief-laden,” “fear-laden”). This preserves the source’s image schema of a container filled with a substance.

Alternative possible translations: “pain-filled,” “suffering-filled.” The translator’s choice of “anguish-laden” raises register (more literary).

**Example 4 (Physical – thoughtful, pensive)**

Tajik: Қутбия ... чашмони фаттони худро ба *чашми пурандешагардидан* Ҳамдам-форма дӯхт [1: 460].

Gloss: full-of-thought-turning

English: “Qutbiya fixed her seductive eyes on the thoughtfully turning eye of Hamdam-forma”.

Morphology: пур- + андеша (“thought”) + гардидан (“turning, becoming” – here a deverbal noun)

Semantics: “full of thought-turning” → “thoughtfully turning”

Compositionality: Low transparency. The complex nominal андешагардидан (“thought-turning” i. e., “rumination, reflection”) is itself rare. пур- intensifies the entire compound.

English equivalent: “thoughtfully turning” (adverb + present participle)

Strategy: Conversion of a noun-plus-participle into an adverbial phrase. English cannot easily compound “full-of-thought-turning” without absurdity. The translator analyzes the пур- as manner (“thoughtfully”).

Loss: The container metaphor (fullness) is entirely absent in English.

**Example 5 (Physical – valuable, costly)**

Tajik: Намати *пандигии пурқимат*, ки дар даруни ин хона густурда шуда буд... [1: 4]; ...ҳам худашонро, ҳам давлатро ва ҳам мамлакатро аз ҳамон қадар *ҳайвони пурқимати* боманфиат маҳрум карданд [1: 388].

Gloss: full-of-value

English: “The advisory felt precious (lit. full of value) that was spread inside this house...”; “...they deprived themselves, the state, and the country of that many valuable (full of value) and profitable animals”.

Morphology: пур- + қимат (“value, price”)

Semantics: “having great value” → “precious, valuable”

Compositionality: Fully lexicalized. No Tajik speaker perceives this as a metaphor.

English equivalent: “precious” / “valuable”

Strategy: Lexicalized single adjective. English has no “value-full” (though “valuable” comes close, from “value” + “-able”). The suffix “-able” implies potential, not inherent fullness.

Comparison: Tajik пурқимат implies intrinsic fullness; English “valuable” implies worth to someone. Slight pragmatic shift.

**Example 6 (Physical – strong, powerful)**

Tajik: Дар вақте ки *тани пурқувват*, дили пурғайрат дорӣ, кор кун, корномаҳо нишон деҳ [1: 10].

Gloss: full-of-strength, full-of-zeal

English: “When you have a strong (full of strength) body, a zealous (full of zeal) heart, work, perform feats”.

Morphology: пур- + қувват (“strength, power”); пур- + ғайрат (“zeal, diligence, honor”)

Semantics: “full of strength” → “strong”; “full of zeal” → “zealous”

Compositionality: пурқувват is fully lexicalized; пурғайрат is partially compositional (zeal is understood as an internal quality).

English equivalent: “strong” / “zealous”

Strategy: Single adjectives. Notably, English “zealous” derives from Greek *zelos* (jealousy / ardor), not from a “full of” schema. The container metaphor is lost.

Contrast: Tajik uses the same пур- pattern for both physical and moral qualities; English requires distinct lexical items.

#### **Example 7 (Physical – strong, powerful – variants)**

Tajik: Бештарини онҳо занон ва духтарони зебо, *ҷавонони пурқуввати* расо ва ғуломбачагони хушсимоанд [1: 36]; Ин тавр бошад, бисёр нағз, – гуфт Сафар-Ғулом, – зуд бош, даррав даҳ нафар *ҷавони пурзӯрро* чудо кун [1: 305]; – Оҳ, Қутбиячомам! – аз тарафи ду *дасти пурзӯр* ба бағал кашида шудани худашро ҳам дид [1: 436].

Gloss: full-of-strength, full-of-force

English: “Most of them are beautiful women and girls, well-built strong youths, and handsome slave boys...”; “If so, very well,” said Safar-Ghulom, “hurry, quickly select ten powerful young men.”; “Oh, my dear Qutbiya!” – she also saw herself being grabbed under the armpits by two mighty hands.

Morphology: пур- + зӯр (“force, physical strength”)

Semantics: “full of force” → “powerful, mighty”

Compositionality: Lexicalized, though more transparent than пурқувват.

English equivalent: “powerful” / “mighty”

Strategy: Single adjectives. The translation varies with context: “powerful young men” vs. “mighty hands.”

Synonymy: Tajik distinguishes пурқувват (general strength) from пурзӯр (physical brute force). English “powerful” covers both.

#### **Example 8 (Physical – having many catheads (a plant))**

Tajik: Ба шарофати ин *ғӯзапояҳои нукасофат*, то ба пеши мо наёяд, ҳеч кас моро дидан наметавонад [1: 459].

Gloss: full-of-catheads

English: “Thanks to these cathead-covered cotton stalks, until someone comes right in front of us, no one can see us.”

Morphology: пур- + касофат (colloquial: “cathead” – a type of weed or burr that sticks to clothing)

Semantics: “covered with catheads (burrs)”

Compositionality: Fully compositional, but culturally specific. The base касофат is a dialectal / narrow term.

English equivalent: “cathead-covered”

Strategy: Compound adjective with past participle “-covered.” This is the closest English morphological parallel to Tajik пур-: both use a bound element to indicate surface coverage.

The translator (author’s gloss) invents a neologism. A published translation might simply say “burr-covered” or “covered with burrs”.

### Example 9 (Physical – patterned, ornamented)

Tajik: ...як пирамарди ҳафтод-ҳафтоду панҷсола ба рӯи қолинча–ҷойнамози пурнақшу ниғор намоз хонда истода буд [1: 4].

Gloss: full-of-patterns and decorations

English: "...a seventy or seventy-five-year-old old man was praying on a small rug – a prayer mat full of patterns and ornaments."

Morphology: пур- + нақш ("pattern, drawing") + у (conjunction) + ниғор ("ornament, decoration")

Semantics: "full of patterns and ornaments" → "ornately patterned"

Compositionality: Fully transparent; a coordinative compound.

English equivalent: "full of patterns and ornaments" / "ornately patterned"

Strategy: Analytic phrase ("full of X and Y") is possible but wordy. The translation opts for a concise adjective "ornately patterned," which compresses both пур- and the conjunction.

Loss: The explicit enumeration of two types of decoration is reduced to a single adjective.

### Example 10 (Physical – ornamented, abundant)

Tajik: Ғайр аз инҳо полизҳои харбуза, палакҳои каду, палҳои тарбуз ҳам ин боғро ҳам пурзинат, ҳам пурнеъмат карда буданд [1: 11].

Gloss: full-of-ornament, full-of-blessings / abundance

English: "Besides these, melon patches, pumpkin trellises, watermelon beds had made this garden both ornamented (full of ornament) and bountiful (full of abundance)".

Morphology: пур- + зинат ("ornament, decoration"); пур- + неъмат ("blessing, bounty, abundance")

Semantics: "made full of ornament" → "ornamented"; "made full of bounty" → "bountiful"

Compositionality: пурзинат is transparent; пурнеъмат is lexicalized in religious/discourse contexts.

English equivalent: "ornamented" / "bountiful"

Strategy: Single adjectives. Notably, English "bountiful" contains the suffix "-ful" (from "full"), which is etymologically cognate to Tajik пур- (both from Proto-Indo-European \*p̥l̥h₁-). This is a rare case of morphological parallel.

Historical note: English "-ful" in "bountiful" (from "bounty" + "-ful") originally meant "full of bounty." However, modern English "-ful" is a derivational suffix, not a productive prefixoid like Tajik пур-.

### Example 11 (Physical – starry)

Tajik: Дар шаби софи пурситорае, ки як дарача сармой буд, дар болои яке аз ин хомаҳои реғи пурнамшуда, як шахс дароз кашида мехобид [1: 278].

Gloss: full-of-stars, full-of-not-wetted

English: "On a clear starry night, which was somewhat cold, on one of these dunes of still-damp (lit. full of not-yet-wetted) sand, a person lay sleeping at full length".

Morphology: пур- + ситора ("star"); пур- + нам ("moisture") + -шуда (past participle) + negation? Actually пурнамшуда = пур- + нам + шуда – the "not" is not in the word; the phrase реғи пурнамшуда means "sand that has become full of moisture" (i. e., damp sand). The translator's "still-damp" is interpretive.

Semantics: "star-full" → "starry"; "moisture-become-full" → "damp, moist"

Compositionality: пурситора is transparent; пурнамшуда is a resultative participle.

English equivalent: "starry" / "still-damp"

Strategy: For *пурситора*: lexicalized adjective with -y suffix (starry). For *пурнамшуда*: compound adjective “still-damp” (adverb + adjective), which preserves the -шуда resultative nuance (“has become damp and remains so”).

Typological point: English “starry” is parallel to Tajik *пурситора* in function but not in morphology (English -y ≠ Tajik *пур-*).

**Example 12 (Physical – moist, damp)**

Tajik: *Ҳаво соф ва шаффоф буд; боди форами баҳории сабук мевазид; бӯи хуши сабзаҳои навхез, шукуфаҳои навшукуфта ба баргҳои навсабзида бо буғи форама, ки аз замини пурнами трактор кафондапартофта мебаромад, омехта шушро покиза ... мекард* [1: 425].

Gloss: full-of-moisture

English: “The air was clear and transparent; a light, pleasant spring breeze was blowing; the sweet smell of young greens, newly bloomed flowers, and fresh leaves mixed with the pleasant vapor rising from the tractor-plowed moist (lit. full of moisture) earth, cleansing the lungs...”

Morphology: *пур-* + *нам* (“moisture”)

Semantics: “full of moisture” → “moist”

Compositionality: Transparent.

English equivalent: “moist”

Strategy: Single adjective. English “moist” has no morphological marking of abundance; it is a simplex.

Comparison: Example 11 used *пурнамшуда* (resultative), Example 12 uses *пурнам* (stative). English “moist” covers both, losing the process / state distinction.

**Example 13 (Physical – filled with grain / cotton)**

Tajik: *Вақте ки хўчаини ман бо вучуди амборҳои пургандум доштаниш маро бароварда пеш кард... [1: 112]; Аз болои шутурони ҷўкконидашуда ҷуволчаҳои пургандумро кушода ... ва ба ҷои онҳо қанорҳои пурпахтаро оварда ба шутурон бор кардан гирифтанд* [1: 470].

Gloss: full-of-wheat, full-of-cotton

English: “When my master, despite having wheat-filled barns, drove me out...”; “They opened the grain-filled (full-of-wheat) small sacks from the kneeling camels... and instead brought cotton-filled (full-of-cotton) panniers and began loading them onto the camels.”

Morphology: *пур-* + *гандум* (“wheat”); *пур-* + *пахта* (“cotton”)

Semantics: “wheat-filled” / “cotton-filled”

Compositionality: Fully transparent; concrete containers.

English equivalent: “wheat-filled” / “cotton-filled”

Strategy: Compound adjective with “-filled” as the second element. This is the most direct English morphological parallel to Tajik *пур-*. Both use a bound element (Tajik prefixoid, English suffix-like compound element) to indicate that a container holds a substance.

Productivity: English “-filled” is productively attached to nouns: “blood-filled,” “tear-filled,” “snow-filled.” However, “-filled” is a participial adjective, not a prefixoid.

**Example 14 (Physical – filled)**

Tajik: – *Кашшаҳои пуршуда-ро холи кун, боз инҳоро холабачаат пур карда медиҳад* [1: 78].

Gloss: full-become-PTCP

English: “Empty the filled (lit. made-full) sacks; your cousin will fill these again”.

Morphology: пур- + -шуда (past participle of шудан “to become”)

Semantics: “that which has become full” → “filled”

Compositionality: Fully transparent; note that no nominal stem appears between пур- and -шуда – this is an absolute use of пур- as a stem itself.

English equivalent: “filled” (past participle used adjectivally)

Strategy: Single past participle. English “filled” requires an implicit or explicit complement (filled with what?). The context supplies the content (sacks). Tajik пуршуда contains the notion of fullness without specifying the substance – a more abstract usage.

Rarity: This absolute form is uncommon; most пур- derivatives specify the substance.

#### **Example 15 (Physical – full of milk)**

Tajik: Баъд аз он ба хонаи сиёҳ даромада, се корсони пуришуро ягон-ягон бароварда ба дег холӣ кард [1: 178].

Gloss: full-of-milk

English: “Then he entered the dark room, took out the three milk-filled (lit. full of milk) jugs one by one and emptied them into the pot.”

Morphology: пур- + шир (“milk”)

Semantics: “full of milk” → “milk-filled”

Compositionality: Transparent.

English equivalent: “milk-filled”

Strategy: Compound adjective with “-filled.”

Parallel: Identical to Example 13 strategy. English prefers “-filled” for liquids as well as solids.

### 3.4. MAJOR FINDINGS

**Finding 1:** Lexicalization gradient. Tajik пур- formations exist on a continuum from fully transparent (пургандум “wheat-filled”) to fully lexicalized (пурқимат “precious”). The English equivalent strategy correlates inversely with lexicalization: transparent forms receive compounds or analytic phrases; lexicalized forms receive single adjectives.

**Finding 2:** Preferred English strategies. For physically concrete, container-like semantics (sacks, panniers, jugs), English strongly prefers the “-filled” compound (10 of 15 cases in Group 1 fall into this pattern if extended to all material content forms). For surface properties (пурарақшуда), English uses intensifiers + adjectives. For environmental properties (пурабре), English has dedicated lexical items.

**Finding 3:** Absence of English prefixoid. No English morpheme functions exactly like Tajik пур- (a preposed bound element attachable to any noun to mean “full of X”). English “-ful” is suffixal and restricted to a small set of nouns (handful, spoonful, mouthful) with quantitative, not qualitative, meaning. English “full of” is a free syntactic phrase, not a morphological element.

**Finding 4:** Loss of processual nuance. Tajik -шуда in пурарақшуда, пурнамшуда, пуршуда adds a resultative/inchoative aspect (“has become full”). English cannot systematically mark this without periphrasis (“has become patterned”, “has become damp”). The translations either ignore it (“heavily patterned”) or approximate it with “still-” in “still-damp.”

**Finding 5:** Cultural specificity. Пу касофат (“cathead-covered”) reveals how пур- can derive adjectives from culture-specific flora. English must either borrow the con-

cept (“cathead”) or generalize (“burr-covered”). The *пур*- formation forces the translator to decide between foreignization (retain “cathead”) and domestication (“burr”).

### 3.5. IMPLICATIONS FOR TRANSLATION THEORY

The analysis beset with the theme explored supports the following translation maxims for Tajik *пур*-:

1. If the Tajik *пур*- + N denotes a tangible, countable substance in a container → use English “N-filled” (e. g., *пургандум* → “wheat-filled”).

2. If the Tajik *пур*- + N has a conventional single-word English equivalent → use that word (e. g., *пурқувват* → “strong”).

3. If the Tajik *пур*- + N denotes a surface covering or pattern → consider “N-covered” or intensifier + adjective.

4. If the Tajik *пур*- + N is abstract but retains the container metaphor → use “-laden” (e. g., *пуралам* → “anguish-laden”).

5. If the Tajik *пур*- + N includes the resultative *-шуда* → decide whether the processual meaning is crucial; if yes, use “has become ADJ” or “N-filled” with temporal adverbial.

## 4. DISCUSSION

The analysis of 15 contextual examples of the Tajik prefixoid *пур*- denoting physical properties in S. Aini’s “Ghulomon” yields a constellation of findings that warrant extended discussion across several dimensions: (1) the morphological behavior and productivity of *пур*- in the physical property domain; (2) the spectrum of English translational equivalents and the principles governing their selection; (3) the typological implications for contrastive morphology between synthetic (Tajik) and analytic (English) language systems; (4) the stylistic and narrative functions of *пур*- in Aini’s literary idiolect; (5) the treatment of processual vs. stative semantics; and (6) the challenges posed by culture-specific referents. Each of these themes is elaborated below.

### 4.1. MORPHOLOGICAL PRODUCTIVITY AND RESTRICTIONS IN THE PHYSICAL DOMAIN

The data demonstrate that *пур*- attaches most freely to concrete nominal stems denoting substances (*гандум* “wheat,” *пахта* “cotton,” *шир* “milk,” *об* “water,” *нам* “moisture”), natural phenomena (*абр* “cloud / storm,” *ситора* “star”), and artifacts of surface decoration (*арақ* “pattern,” *зинат* “ornament,” *нақш* “drawing”). This distribution is not accidental: the core semantics of *пур*- – “fullness” or “abundance” – finds its most transparent instantiation in the physical world, where containers can be literally filled with substances and surfaces can be literally covered with patterns. The high frequency of such formations in Aini’s novel (15 out of 44 total *пур*- derivatives, or 34.1 %, pertain to physical properties) reflects the author’s commitment to realist description, a hallmark of Soviet Tajik literature that seeks to render material conditions with sensory precision [2; 3].

Notably absent from the physical property group are *пур*- attachments to abstract nouns (e. g., *андеша* “thought,” *алам* “suffering”), which appear in other semantic groups. This segregation suggests a morphological constraint: when *пур*- combines with a concrete, tangible stem, the resultant adjective remains close to the literal meaning of “full of X”; when it combines with an abstract stem, metaphorical extension becomes more likely. However, the boundary is permeable. For instance, *пурхун* (“full of blood”) appears in Example 20 (physical), but *хун* “blood” can also function meta-

phorically in other contexts (e. g., дили пурхун “blood-filled heart” → “cruel heart”). Thus, the literal / metaphorical divide is determined more by the head noun’s semantic class than by the пур- derivative itself.

Another morphological observation concerns the distribution of participial forms. Within the physical property group, three examples (пурарақшуда, пурнамшуда, пуршуда) incorporate the resultative participle -шуда (“become”). This is a higher proportion (20% of the physical group) than in other semantic groups (approximately 11% overall), suggesting that physical changes of state – a surface becoming patterned, sand becoming damp, a sack becoming full – are more naturally expressed through the resultative construction than abstract or emotional states. English, lacking a dedicated resultative participle for “fullness,” must either ignore the processual nuance (rendering пурарақшуда as “patterned” rather than “become patterned”) or compensate lexically (e. g., “still-damp” for пурнамшуда). This asymmetry points to a deeper typological difference in how the two languages grammaticalize change of state.

#### 4.2. THE SPECTRUM OF ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS: FROM LEXICALIZATION TO ANALYTIC PARAPHRASE

The predominance of single lexicalized adjectives (40%) is striking. It indicates that for many physical properties, English has conventionalized a simple adjective that does not transparently encode the “full of” schema. This is particularly true for evaluative physical qualities (пурқимат → “precious,” пурқувват → “strong,” пурзӯр → “powerful”) and for environmental properties (пураббе → “stormy,” пурситора → “starry”). In these cases, the English adjective is etymologically opaque to the modern speaker: “stormy” does not feel like “full of storm,” nor does “starry” feel like “full of stars”. The translation, therefore, involves not merely a morphological substitution but a conceptual recategorization: Tajik encodes the property as a relation of containment (X is full of Y), while English encodes it as an inherent quality (X is Y-ish) [5].

Conversely, for highly concrete, container-like relationships – sacks filled with wheat, jugs filled with milk, panniers filled with cotton – English readily permits the “-filled” compound. This strategy is the closest functional equivalent to Tajik пур-: both are bound morphemes (prefixoid vs. suffix-like compound element) that attach to a substance noun to yield a qualitative adjective. However, two crucial differences remain. First, English “-filled” is restricted to containers and cannot be used for surface properties (pattern-filled face would be odd), emotional states (suffering-filled heart is possible but less common than “anguish-laden”), or environmental conditions (storm-filled night is ungrammatical). Second, English “-filled” is a participial adjective derived from the verb “to fill,” preserving a passive voice nuance (“filled by someone”), whereas Tajik пур- carries no such agentive implication. Thus, even the closest English parallel is imperfect.

The analytic phrase “full of” (e. g., “full of patterns and ornaments”) represents the most literal translation but also the most wordy. Its rarity in the data (only one example) suggests that translators prefer concision whenever possible. The choice to use “full of” in Example 9 may be motivated by the coordinate structure (пурнакшу ниго), which would be difficult to compress into a single English adjective without losing the enumeration of two distinct types of decoration.

#### 4.3. TYPOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS: SYNTHETICITY, ANALYTICITY, AND THE LEXICALIZATION OF “FULLNESS”

The contrast between Tajik *пур-* and English equivalents exemplifies a broader typological difference between synthetic and analytic languages. Tajik, like other Iranian languages, tends to pack multiple semantic distinctions into single morphological units. The prefixoid *пур-* condenses the meaning “characterized by an abundance of” into a bound morpheme that precedes the stem, yielding a compact adjective of one or two syllables (*пуроб* “water-full” → “full of water,” two syllables). English, by contrast, typically distributes this meaning across two lexical items (“full of water,” three syllables) or relies on a semantically bleached suffix (“-y” in “watery”) that shifts the meaning from abundance to resemblance (“watery” means “resembling water,” not “full of water”).

This typological difference has historical roots. English has undergone drastic morphological simplification since Old English, losing most of its inflectional and derivational prefixes [6]. The prefix “full-” existed in Old English (*full-berende* “full-bearing”) but has since been replaced by suffixal “-ful” (*handful*, *mouthful*) or by analytic constructions. Tajik, while also simplified compared to Old Persian, has retained the prefixoid strategy as a productive means of adjective formation, likely under the influence of Persian literary tradition and the continued salience of the independent adjective *пур* in everyday speech.

The implications for contrastive linguistics are significant. When teaching Tajik to English speakers, one must emphasize that *пур-* is not a direct translation of English “full of” but rather a more versatile and grammatically integrated element [7; 8]. Conversely, when teaching English to Tajik speakers, one must caution against overusing “full of” as a calque for *пур-*; in many contexts, a simple adjective (“stormy,” “strong,” “precious”) is more idiomatic. The translation maxims proposed in Section 3.5 provide a practical heuristic for navigating this asymmetry.

#### 4.4. STYLISTIC AND NARRATIVE FUNCTIONS OF ПУР- IN AINI’S “GHULOMON”

Beyond purely grammatical considerations, the distribution of *пур-* derivatives in Aini’s novel serves identifiable narrative purposes. Firstly, *пур-* contributes to what narratologists call “thick description” – the rendering of sensory experience in dense, concrete language. The physical property group abounds in tactile and visual details: the *пурарақшуда* (heavily patterned) face of the old man, the *пурабре* (stormy) night, the *пурнам* (moist) earth, the *пургандум* (wheat-filled) barns. These adjectives anchor the reader in the material world of the characters, a world defined by scarcity and abundance, by labor and its products. The repeated use of *пур-* with substance nouns (*гандум*, *пахта*, *шир*, *об*) underscores the economic realities of pre-revolutionary Bukhara: wealth is measured in full containers, poverty in empty ones.

Secondly, *пур-* serves a focalizing function. In passages where the narrative adopts a character’s perspective, *пур-* derivatives often reflect that character’s subjective evaluation. For example, the *андешаҳои пуралам* (“anguish-laden thoughts”) in Example 3 are attributed to Sodiq, whose internal state is rendered through the container metaphor. The *чашти пурандешагардидан* (“thoughtfully turning eye”) in Example 4 is Qutbiya’s perception of Hamdam-forma’s gaze. In both cases, *пур-* does not merely describe an objective property but conveys a character’s affective response. This usage is more common in the emotional and psychological groups, but it also appears in the physical group

when the described property has evaluative weight (e. g., *пурқимат* “precious,” *пурзинат* “ornamented”).

Thirdly, Aini exploits the intensifying potential of *пур-* for social critique. The contrast between the *пургандум* (wheat-filled) barns of the rich master (Example 13) and the narrator’s own poverty is left implicit, but the reader is invited to draw the moral conclusion: abundance for some entails deprivation for others. Similarly, the *пурқимат* (precious) animals that the rich sell for profit (Example 5) represent a squandering of collective wealth for individual gain. The prefixoid thus becomes a subtle instrument of ideological commentary, aligning with the socialist realist imperative to expose class inequality.

#### 4.5. THE CHALLENGE OF RESULTATIVE -ШУДА: PROCESS VS. STATE

One of the most intriguing findings of this study is the treatment of Tajik resultative participles in *-шуда* when combined with *пур-*. In Examples 1, 11, and 14, the form *пур-Х-шуда* (“having become full of X”) contrasts with the stative *пур-Х* (“full of X”). This distinction is grammatically obligatory in Tajik for certain contexts: one cannot say *реги пурнам* (“damp sand”) without implying a permanent state; to convey that the sand has recently become damp due to rain, the resultative *пурнамшуда* is preferred. English, however, has no systematic way to mark this distinction. The past participle “filled” is ambiguous between stative (“the filled sack” – simply describing a state) and resultative (“the sack, having been filled” – implying a prior event). The present participle “becoming” is too awkward for adjectival use (“becoming-damp sand”).

The translator’s strategies for coping with this gap are instructive. For *пурарақшуда* (Example 1), the translation “heavily patterned” ignores the resultative nuance entirely, treating the face’s patterning as a static property. For *пурнамшуда* (Example 11), the translation “still-damp” attempts to preserve the resultative sense by adding “still-”, which implies that the sand has become damp and remains so – a pragmatic approximation. For *пуршуда* (Example 14), “filled” is a direct equivalent but loses the “become” aspect. None of these solutions is fully satisfactory, suggesting that the Tajik resultative construction is a translation difficulty of a high order. Future research might investigate whether other Tajik resultatives (e. g., *шикасташуда* “broken,” *пӯшидашуда* “covered”) pose similar challenges for English translation.

#### 4.6. CULTURE-SPECIFIC REFERENTS: THE CASE OF *КАСОФАТ*

Example 8 (*пукасофат*) raises the issue of cultural specificity in translation. The base noun *касофат* refers to a burr-producing weed (likely *Xanthium strumarium* or a similar species) that is common in Central Asian agricultural landscapes. The burrs, known colloquially as “catheads” due to their shape and sharpness, attach to animal fur and human clothing, making them a familiar nuisance to Tajik farmers. Aini’s use of *пукасофат* to describe cotton stalks evokes a vivid, culturally resonant image for the Tajik reader: the stalks are not merely “covered with burrs” but “full of those specific, troublesome burrs that everyone knows”.

The English translation “cathead-covered” represents a foreignizing strategy: it retains the source culture’s metaphor (“cathead”) even though English readers have no such term. An alternative domesticating translation (“burr-covered”) would sacrifice cultural specificity for comprehensibility. The choice between these strategies depends on the translation’s purpose and audience. For a scholarly translation with footnotes, “cathead-covered” may be preferable; for a popular edition, “burr-covered” might serve

better. The case illustrates how *пyp-* formations can embed culture-specific knowledge, forcing translators to become cultural mediators.

#### 4.7. LIMITATIONS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Several limitations must be acknowledged. Firstly, the study is confined to a single literary text by a single author. Aini's prose, while masterful, is not necessarily representative of colloquial Tajik, journalistic Tajik, or the Tajik of other regions (e.g., northern Tajikistan vs. the southern dialect of Aini's native Bukhara region). A corpus-based study drawing on multiple genres and registers would be needed to confirm the generalizability of the findings.

Secondly, the analysis of English equivalents is based largely on the author's own translations, supplemented by published translations where available. Native-speaker judgments on the naturalness and accuracy of these equivalents would strengthen the conclusions. A translation corpus study, comparing multiple English versions of Aini's works, could reveal systematic patterns in how different translators handle *пyp-*.

Thirdly, the study does not address the diachronic evolution of *пyp-*. A comparison of Aini's usage (early 20<sup>th</sup> century) with contemporary Tajik prose would reveal whether *пyp-* is becoming more or less productive, and whether English and Russian influence are pushing it toward greater analyticity.

Fourthly, the study does not examine *пyp-* in combination with verb stems (e.g., *пуравоз* "full of crying" → "weeping abundantly"), which are rare in the corpus but might yield additional insights. A larger corpus would be necessary for such analysis.

Despite these limitations, the study provides a robust foundation for further research on Tajik prefixoids and their English equivalents. The detailed example-by-example analysis, the classification scheme, and the translation maxims offer tools that can be applied to other prefixoids (*но-*, *бе-*, *бо-*, *ба-*) and to other Tajik authors.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

This article has investigated the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid *пyp-* in the domain of physical properties, based on 15 contextual examples extracted from Sadriiddin Aini's novel "Ghulomon", and has compared these Tajik formations with their functional equivalents in English. The analysis has proceeded from detailed morphological segmentation to semantic classification, from contrastive translation analysis to typological interpretation, and from stylistic observation to practical application. The following conclusions emerge from this comprehensive investigation.

Firstly, the Tajik prefixoid *пyp-* is a highly productive derivational element in the physical property domain. It attaches most freely to concrete nominal stems denoting substances, natural phenomena, and decorative patterns, yielding adjectives that mean "having an abundance of N", "covered with N," or "characterized by N". The transparency of these formations is high: Tajik readers readily interpret *пургандум* as "wheat-filled", *пурситора* as "starry," and *пуроб* as "full of water". Unlike in some other semantic domains (e.g., emotional states), metaphorical extension is minimal in the physical property group; the container schema remains foregrounded.

Secondly, Tajik *пyp-* formations in the physical domain exhibit a lexicalization gradient. At one end of the spectrum are fully transparent, compositional formations (*пургандум*, *пуршир*, *пуроб*) where the meaning is the sum of the parts. At the other end are fully lexicalized formations (*пурқимат*, *пурқувват*) where the meaning has conventionalized into a simple qualitative adjective ("precious," "strong") that no longer

activates the container metaphor for native speakers. In between are partially compositional formations (пурарақшуда, пурнамшуда) that retain resultative aspect but have acquired specific contextual nuances.

Thirdly, English lacks a direct morphological equivalent to Tajik *пур-*. No English morpheme can be prefixed to any noun to mean “full of X” with comparable productivity and semantic regularity. The closest approximations are the compound adjective with “-filled” (for concrete containers), the compound adjective with “-covered” (for surfaces), and the compound adjective with “-laden” (for abstract loads). However, each of these is restricted in distribution and carries nuances absent from Tajik *пур-*. The most common English strategy (40% of the physical group) is to use a single lexicalized adjective (“stormy”, “starry”, “strong”, “precious”, “moist”), which abandons the “full of” schema entirely.

Fourthly, the contrast between Tajik *пур-* and English equivalents exemplifies a typological difference between synthetic and analytic language systems. Tajik condenses the meaning “characterized by an abundance of X” into a bound prefixoid, producing compact adjectives of one or two syllables. English distributes this meaning across multiple words (“full of water,” three syllables), relies on semantically bleached suffixes (“-y” in “watery,” which shifts meaning from abundance to resemblance), or lexicalizes the concept into a simple adjective without morphological marking of abundance (“moist,” which does not contain “full” or “-ful”). This typological difference has practical implications for language teaching and translation.

Fifthly, Aini’s use of *пур-* in “Ghulomon” serves identifiable stylistic and narrative functions: (a) thick description of the material world, particularly the economic realities of abundance and scarcity; (b) focalization of characters’ subjective perceptions and evaluations; and (c) implicit social critique, where the abundance denoted by *пур-* often belongs to the exploiting class. The prefixoid is thus not merely a grammatical device but a literary tool that contributes to the novel’s realist aesthetic and ideological commitments.

Sixthly, the Tajik resultative participle *-шуда* when combined with *пур-* (*пур-Х-шуда*) encodes a processual nuance (“has become full of X”) that English cannot systematically render. Translators employ various ad hoc strategies: ignoring the nuance (“heavily patterned”), approximating with “still-” (“still-damp”), or using the past participle “filled,” which is ambiguous between stative and resultative readings. This asymmetry points to a grammatical gap that deserves further attention in translation studies.

Seventhly, culture-specific referents embedded in *пур-* formations (e. g., *касофат* “cathead burr”) force translators to choose between foreignizing and domesticating strategies. The choice has implications for the translation’s cultural accessibility and scholarly accuracy.

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*Сведения об авторах:*

Баходур Пулот Ашрафзода,  
кандидат филол. наук  
доцент  
факультет восточных языков

Bahodur P. Ashrafzoda,  
PhD  
Associate Professor  
Faculty of Oriental Languages

Худжандский государственный  
университет имени академика Б. Гафурова

Khujand State University named  
after academician B. Gafurov

bahodur.ashrapov@mail.ru

Бободжон Эркинджонович Бойболаев,  
преподаватель  
факультет восточных языков  
Худжандский государственный  
университет имени академика Б. Гафурова

Bobojon E. Boybolaev,  
Lecturer  
Faculty of Oriental Languages  
Khujand State University named after  
academician B. Gafurov

bobojon.boybolaev@mail.ru