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Семантико-морфологические особенности таджикского префиксоида пур-, обозначающего эмоционально-психологические состояния, и его английские эквиваленты (на материале романа С. Айни «Гуломон»)

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются семантико-морфологические особенности таджикского префиксоида пур- в романе Садриддина Айни «Гуломон» и анализируются его английские эквиваленты. Префиксоид пур- восходит к самостоятельной лексеме пур («полный») и функционирует как продуктивный полуаффикс, образующий сложные прилагательные, причастия и, в отдельных случаях, глагольные словосочетания. Хотя традиционно этот префиксоид ассоциируется со значением «полный чего-либо», в художественном дискурсе он приобретает экспрессивные, оценочные и эмоционально-психологические функции. В работе детально анализируются восемь примеров из романа «Гуломон»: пурҳаяҷон, пурҷав, пурҷурғот, пурпалав, пурпахта, пуробшуда, пуроб (в значении «наполненный водой») и пуроб (в контексте реки). Сравнительный анализ показывает, что английские эквиваленты представлены такими конструкциями, как full of excitement, exciting, agitated, tense, barley-filled, coarse-grain-filled, pilaf-filled, cotton-filled, tear-filled, water-filled, watery и brimful. Исследование выявляет, что таджикский пур- – это связанный препозитивный высокопродуктивный префиксоид, тогда как в английском языке предпочтение отдается аналитическим словосочетаниям, сложным прилагательным с компонентом -filled, причастным оборотам или лексикализованным прилагательным. Эмоционально-психологическая нагрузка префиксоида пур- является прямой в образованиях с абстрактными существительными и косвенной – с конкретными существительными, где он создает образность, усиливает значение и придает высказыванию экспрессивно-оценочный характер. Результаты исследования значимы для таджикского словообразования, лексикографии, переводоведения и сравнительного языкознания.

Ключевые слова: таджикский язык, префиксоид пур-, словообразование, семантика, морфология, эмоционально-психологические состояния, английские эквиваленты, С. Айни, «Гуломон», переводческие трансформации

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Semantico-Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prefixoid пур- Denoting Emotional and Psychological States and Its English Equivalents (on the material of "Ghulomon" by S. Aini")

Abstract: The article dwells on the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- in the novel "Ghulomon" by Sadriddin Aini and its English equivalents. The prefixoid пур- originates from the independent lexeme пур 'full' and functions as a productive semi-affix forming compound adjectives, participles, and occasionally verbal phrases. Although the prefixoid is traditionally associated with the meaning 'full of, filled with', in literary discourse it acquires expressive, evaluative, and emotional-psychological functions. Eight illustrative examples from "Ghulomon" are analysed in depth, including пурҳаячон, пурчав, пурчурғот, пурпалав, пурпахта, пуробшуда, пуроб, and пуроб in the river context. The comparative analysis shows that English equivalents are represented by constructions such as full of excitement, exciting, agitated, tense, barley-filled, coarse-grain-filled, pilaf-filled, cotton-filled, tear-filled, water-filled, watery, and brimful. The study reveals that Tajik пур- is a bound, prepositive, highly productive prefixoid, whereas English tends to use analytic phrases, compound adjectives with -filled, participial constructions, or lexicalized adjectives. The emotional and psychological load of пур- is direct in formations with abstract nouns and indirect in formations with concrete nouns, where it creates imagery, intensification, and expressive evaluation. The results are relevant for Tajik word formation, lexicography, translation studies, and comparative linguistics.

Key words: Tajik language, prefixoid пур-, word formation, semantics, morphology, emotional and psychological states, English equivalents, S. Aini, "Ghulomon", translation transformations

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The relevance of the study is determined by several factors. First, prefixoids as transitional morphemes between independent words and affixes remain an insufficiently studied area in Tajik linguistics. While suffixes and prefixes have been described in Tajik grammar and word formation, semi-affixes such as пур- 'full' require further investigation from both morphological and semantic perspectives. Second, the prefixoid пур- is highly productive in the Tajik literary language and is widely used in fiction to express fullness, intensity, abundance, saturation, and emotional tension. In the novel "Ghulomon" by Sadriddin Aini, this prefixoid appears in various contexts, including descriptions of emotional states, social conditions, labour, poverty, celebration, grief, and natural phenomena. Third, the comparative aspect of the study is important because English does not possess a direct morphological equivalent of the Tajik prefixoid пур-. English expresses the corresponding meanings through analytic constructions such as full of, compound adjectives with -filled, participial phrases, or lexicalized adjectives such as tearful, watery, exciting, agitated, and tense. The study of translation equivalents helps reveal both typological differences between Tajik and English and the specific translation strategies used to render Tajik expressive compounds.

The relevance is also connected with the need to study the emotional and psychological potential of word-formation means. In "Ghulomon", the prefixoid пур- does not merely denote physical fullness; it often participates in creating the emotional atmosphere of a scene, conveying the psychological state of characters, and expressing the author's evaluation. The analysis of such formations contributes to the study of the language of Tajik fiction and the linguistic worldview of Sadriddin Aini.

1.2. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE ARTICLE

The main purpose of the article is to identify and describe the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- denoting emotional and psychological states in the novel "Ghulomon" by S. Aini and to determine its English equivalents through a comparative analysis of eight illustrative examples.

To achieve this purpose, the following tasks are set:

1. To review the existing literature on Tajik word formation, prefixoids, and the functioning of пур- in Persian and Tajik.
2. To describe the research methods used for the selection, classification, and comparative analysis of linguistic material.
3. To analyze the morphological structure of Tajik formations with пур- and classify them according to their semantic features.
4. To conduct a profound comparative analysis of eight examples from "Ghulomon" and their English equivalents.
5. To identify the main translation strategies used to render пур- formations into English.
6. To determine the direct and indirect emotional and psychological functions of пур- in literary discourse.
7. To formulate conclusions relevant to Tajik word formation, lexicography, translation studies, and comparative linguistics.

1.3. MATERIAL AND NOVELTY OF THE STUDY

The material of the study is the novel "Ghulomon" by Sadriddin Aini, published in Dushanbe in 2019 [1]. The total volume of the source is 488 pages. The illustrative material includes eight examples containing the prefixoid пур- and their English translations. The examples are selected by continuous sampling and analysed in context. Additional reference is made to Tajik and English dictionaries, grammatical descriptions, and previous studies on Tajik prefixoids [2–10].

The novelty of the study lies in the fact that the prefixoid пур- is analysed specifically in relation to emotional and psychological states, whereas previous works have mainly focused on its physical or general semantic properties. The article also offers a comparative-contrastive analysis of Tajik пур- formations and their English equivalents, which has not been sufficiently developed in Tajik-English translation studies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The theoretical basis of the study includes works on Tajik word formation, Persian-Tajik grammar, lexicography, and previous research on Tajik prefixoids.

In Tajik linguistics, word formation has been described in the manual by Sh. Bobomurodov and A. Mu'minova, A Brief Dictionary of Word Formation of the Tajik Literary Language [2]. The authors consider productive word-formation models, including compound words and semi-affixes. Their work is important for understanding the status

of пур- as a word-formation element that occupies an intermediate position between a root morpheme and a prefix.

A. Mamadnazarov's English-Tajik Dictionary [3] provides valuable material for identifying English equivalents of Tajik lexical units. It helps establish correspondences between Tajik пур- formations and English adjectives, participles, and phrases.

The historical and grammatical background of the Tajik language is presented in the works of V.S. Rastorgueva and E.K. Molchanova [4], who describe Middle Persian and the development of Iranian languages. Their observations are relevant for understanding the origin of pur 'full' and its later grammaticalization as a prefixoid.

Shamsi Qays Rozi's medieval lexicographical work Al-Mu'jam [5] is a source for the history of Persian-Tajik lexical units. It demonstrates that words with the meaning 'full' and their combinations have a long history in the Persian-Tajik literary tradition.

Previous studies on Tajik prefixoids and morphological peculiarities include the works of B.P. Ashrapov (Ashrafzoda). Ashrapov analyses the suffix -mand and its English equivalents on the material of "Ghulomon" [6]. This study is methodologically close to the present article because it also uses Aini's novel as a source and compares Tajik morphological means with English equivalents. Ashrafzoda and Boybolaev examine the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- denoting physical properties and its English equivalents [7]. Their article is directly relevant to the present study, as it analyses the same prefixoid but focuses on physical properties. The present article develops this line of research by concentrating on emotional and psychological states.

Ashrapov also studies the morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid khush- in the Tajik literary language of the eighteenth century [8] and the morphological peculiarities of the present simple tense in Tajik, Chinese, and English [9]. These works demonstrate the importance of comparative analysis of Tajik morphological means and their equivalents in other languages.

Perry's A Tajik Persian Reference Grammar [10] provides a comprehensive description of Tajik grammar, including word formation, compound words, and the use of izafet constructions. His grammar is used in this article for the morphological interpretation of пур- formations and their syntactic behaviour.

Despite the existing literature, there is a gap in the study of пур- as a means of expressing emotional and psychological states in Tajik fiction. The present article aims to fill this gap by analysing eight examples from "Ghulomon" and their English equivalents.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The study uses a complex of methods:

1. Continuous sampling – for selecting examples with the prefixoid пур- from the text of "Ghulomon".

2. Morphological analysis – for determining the structure of пур- formations, their word-formation models, and their morphological status.

3. Semantic analysis – for identifying the lexical meanings of пур- formations and their contextual semantic shifts.

4. Component analysis – for decomposing the meanings of пур- formations into semantic components such as 'fullness', 'intensity', 'abundance', 'emotional arousal', 'sorrow', 'tension', etc.

5. Contextual analysis – for interpreting the emotional and psychological functions of пур- formations in literary context.

6. Comparative-contrastive analysis – for comparing Tajik пур- formations with their English equivalents.

7. Translation analysis – for identifying translation strategies such as literal translation, modulation, descriptive translation, and idiomatic adaptation.

8. Quantitative and qualitative analysis – for summarising the frequency and distribution of semantic groups and translation equivalents.

The study is limited to eight illustrative examples, which are analysed in depth. The examples are chosen because they represent different semantic types and translation solutions. The English translations are taken from the contexts provided in the material and are analysed as equivalents rather than as the only possible translations.

4. MAIN RESULTS

4.1. MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC PROFILE OF THE PREFIXOID ПУР-

The Tajik prefixoid пур- originates from the independent word пур ‘full’. In modern Tajik, it functions as a semi-affix, or prefixoid, which means that it retains its lexical meaning ‘full’ but behaves like a prefix in word formation. It is attached to nouns and forms compound adjectives, participles, and sometimes verbal phrases. The most common morphological models are:

1. пур + Noun = Adjective: пурҳаяҷон ‘full of excitement’, пурҷав ‘full of barley’, пурҷурғот ‘full of coarse grain’, пурпалав ‘full of pilaf’, пурпахта ‘full of cotton’, пуроб ‘full of water’.

2. пур + Noun + шуда = Participle / Adjective: пуробшуда ‘made full of water, tear-filled’.

3. пур + Noun + Possessive Suffix: пурпахта-шудааш ‘its being made full of cotton’.

4. пур + Noun + кардан = Verbal Phrase: пуроб кардан ‘to fill with water’.

Semantically, пур- expresses: fullness: пуроб ‘full of water’; abundance: пурпалав ‘full of pilaf’; saturation: пурпахта ‘filled with cotton’; intensity: пурҳаяҷон ‘full of excitement’; emotional colouring: пуробшуда ‘tear-filled’; figurative roughness: пурҷурғот ‘coarse-grain-filled’; expressive evaluation: пурҷав ‘barley-filled’.

In emotional and psychological contexts, пур- can directly denote a psychological state when combined with abstract nouns such as ҳаяҷон ‘excitement’. When combined with concrete nouns, it creates imagery that indirectly conveys emotional and psychological states. For example, пуробшуда literally means ‘made full of water’, but in the context of eyes it means ‘tear-filled’ and expresses grief, sorrow, or despair.

4.2. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EIGHT EXAMPLES

Example 1: пурҳаяҷон – emotional and psychological state

1. …карнаи бухоркаши завод бо садои пурҳаяҷони худ як бонги дуру дарозе зад – …the factory steam whistle gave a long, drawn-out blast with its exciting (lit. full of excitement) sound [1: 205].

2. Дар миёнаи ҷунбиши пурҳаяҷони коргарон – In the midst of the workers’ highly agitated (full of excitement) movement… [1: 208].

3. Бандиён дақиқаҳои бисёр пурҳаяҷон-ро аз сари худ мегузарониданд – The prisoners were going through many tense (full of excitement) minutes [1: 235].

The formation consists of the prefixoid пур- and the noun ҳаяҷон ‘excitement, agitation’. The resulting compound adjective пурҳаяҷон functions as an attribute and is

connected to the head noun by the izafet marker -и: садои пурҳаяҷони худ, ҷунбиши пурҳаяҷони коргарон. The model is пур + N = Adj.

The literal meaning is ‘full of excitement’. In the first context, it describes the sound of a factory whistle and is translated as exciting. In the second context, it describes the workers’ movement and is translated as highly agitated. In the third context, it describes minutes experienced by prisoners and is translated as tense. The semantic components include ‘emotional arousal’, ‘intensity’, ‘tension’, and ‘collective emotional atmosphere’.

English equivalents: exciting, highly agitated, tense, full of excitement. The English translation does not always preserve the literal ‘full of’ structure. Instead, it uses lexicalized adjectives that convey the emotional state more directly.

Tajik пурҳаяҷон is a single compound word with a transparent internal form. English equivalents are either adjectives (exciting, agitated, tense) or an analytic phrase (full of excitement). The translation strategy is modulation: the literal meaning ‘full of excitement’ is transformed into contextually appropriate emotional adjectives. This shows that English tends to lexicalize emotional states, whereas Tajik uses the prefixoid пур- to express intensity and fullness of emotion.

Emotional and psychological function: This example is the clearest case of пур- directly denoting an emotional and psychological state. It conveys excitement, agitation, and tension. The prefixoid intensifies the emotional meaning and creates a vivid atmosphere.

Example 2: пурҷав – concrete fullness with expressive dialogue

Даҳони ҷуволатонро нигоҳ доред, Назарбой-ака-гуфт ва ғалбери пурҷавро ба ҷуволи ӯ холӣ кард – Watch your mouth, Nazarboy-aka”, he said, and emptied the barley-filled (i. e., full of coarse grain) sieve into his sack [1: 136].

The formation consists of пур- and the noun ҷав ‘barley’. The model is пур + N = Adj. The adjective пурҷав modifies ғалбер ‘sieve’. The phrase ғалбери пурҷав is an izafet construction.

The literal meaning is ‘full of barley’. In the context, it describes a sieve filled with barley. The emotional colouring comes from the dialogue: Даҳони ҷуволатонро нигоҳ доред literally ‘Watch your sack mouth’ is an idiomatic and rude warning meaning ‘Watch your mouth’. The scene is expressive and somewhat rough.

English equivalent: barley-filled. The translation is literal and descriptive.

Tajik пурҷав is a compound adjective with the prefixoid пур-. English uses the compound adjective barley-filled, where filled is postposed. The translation preserves the concrete meaning but may lose the expressive force of the Tajik dialogue. The emotional and psychological function is indirect: the concrete image of a barley-filled sieve supports the rough, rural, and tense atmosphere of the scene.

Emotional and psychological function: Although the formation itself denotes a concrete object, it participates in creating an expressive context. The warning and the action convey tension, disrespect, and everyday roughness.

Example 3: пурҷурғот – coarse-grain fullness and figurative roughness

…аз хонаи сиёҳ хурмаҳои пурҷурғот-ро бароварда дар гуппӣ холӣ карда – …he took out the coarse-grain-filled dates from the dark room and emptied them into the heap… [1: 178].

The formation consists of пур- and the noun ҷурғот ‘coarse grain’. The model is пур + N = Adj. It modifies хурмаҳо ‘dates’. The literal meaning is ‘full of coarse grain’ or ‘coarse-grain-filled’. The image is concrete, but it also carries connotations of

roughness, dryness, and poverty. The dark room and the heap reinforce the atmosphere of hardship.

English equivalent: coarse-grain-filled. The translation is descriptive and literal.

Tajik пурчурғот is a single compound adjective, while English uses a compound with a past participle. The semantic content is preserved, but the figurative potential may be weakened. In Tajik, the prefixoid пур- creates a dense, expressive image; in English, the compound is more neutral and descriptive.

Emotional and psychological function: The emotional function is indirect. The concrete fullness of coarse grain contributes to the depiction of a harsh material environment, which in turn affects the psychological atmosphere of the narrative.

Example 4: пурпалав – abundance and social celebration

Ошҳоро кашиданд, табақҳои лангарии пурпалав, ки дар ҳар кадоми онҳо оши даҳ қадоқ биринҷ ҷойгир шуда буд, дар меҳмонхона … қатор шуданд – The pilafs were brought; the large pilaf-filled (lit. full of pilaf) trays… were lined up in the guest room [1: 85].

The formation consists of пур- and the noun палав ‘pilaf’. The model is пур + N = Adj. It modifies табақҳои лангарӣ ‘large trays’. The literal meaning is ‘full of pilaf’. The context describes a feast or a large meal. The semantic components include ‘abundance’, ‘satiety’, ‘hospitality’, and ‘social significance’.

English equivalent: pilaf-filled. The translation is literal.

Tajik пурпалав is a compact compound adjective. English pilaf-filled is also a compound adjective, but with a different morphological structure: the participle filled follows the noun. The translation preserves the concrete meaning and the idea of abundance. However, the Tajik form is more integrated and expressive due to the prefixoid.

Emotional and psychological function: The formation evokes positive emotions associated with food, hospitality, and celebration. It contributes to the social and psychological atmosphere of the scene.

Example 5: пурпахта – cotton fullness and labour

1. Ба Фотима, ки барои ба рош холӣ карда омадани ҷуволчаи пурпахта-шудааш аз пеши Мавлон мегузашт – Fatima, passing by Mawlono to empty her cotton-filled (lit. made full of cotton) small sack… [1: 408].

2. …қанорҳои пурпахта-ро оварда ба шутурон бор кардан гирифтанд – …they brought cotton-filled panniers and began loading them onto the camels [1, 470].

The formation consists of пур- and the noun пахта ‘cotton’. In the first context, it is extended by the participle шуда and the possessive suffix -аш: пурпахта-шудааш ‘its being made full of cotton’. The model is пур + N + шуда (+ Poss) = Participle / Adjective. In the second context, the simple model пур + N = Adj is used: қанорҳои пурпахта ‘cotton-filled panniers’. The literal meaning is ‘full of cotton’ or ‘made full of cotton’. The semantic components include ‘softness’, ‘lightness’, ‘labour’, and ‘rural life’. The image of cotton-filled sacks and panniers is associated with agricultural work and daily hardship.

English equivalents: cotton-filled, made full of cotton. The translations are literal and descriptive.

Tajik пурпахта and пурпахта-шудааш are morphologically complex. The prefixoid пур- combines with a noun, and the participle шуда adds a resultative meaning. English uses cotton-filled or made full of cotton. The English equivalents are analytic or participial. The Tajik forms are more compact and allow possessive suffixation, which is not possible in English in the same way.

Emotional and psychological function: The emotional function is indirect. The concrete image of cotton fullness contributes to the depiction of labour, fatigue, and the material conditions of the characters' lives. It may also evoke softness and warmth, creating a contrast with the harsh social reality.

Example 6: пуробшуда – tearfulness and sorrow

Аммо рӯҳои пажмурда ба тарафи ӯ намегаштанд ва чашмони пуробшуда ба вай намеафтоданд – But the withered faces did not turn toward him, and the tear-filled (lit. made full of water) eyes did not fall upon him [1: 25].

The formation consists of пур- + об 'water' + шуда 'become, made'. It is a compound participle. The model is пур + N + шуда = Participle / Adjective. It modifies чашмон 'eyes'. The literal meaning is 'made full of water'. In the context of eyes, it means 'tear-filled'. The semantic shift is from water to tears. The emotional components include 'sorrow', 'grief', 'despair', and 'silent suffering'.

English equivalent: tear-filled. The translation uses semantic modulation: об 'water' is rendered as tears.

Tajik пуробшуда is a compound participle with a transparent internal form. English tear-filled is a compound adjective with a different internal form. The translation is not literal; it adapts the image to the English idiom. This shows that English prefers lexicalized emotional adjectives or compounds, while Tajik uses the prefixoid пур- to create a vivid image.

Emotional and psychological function: This example is a direct expression of an emotional and psychological state. The tear-filled eyes convey grief and sorrow. The prefixoid пур- intensifies the emotional effect and creates a poignant image.

Example 7: пуроб – water fullness and natural imagery

1. Машки пуроб-ро ба пуштам бардошта – I lifted the water-filled (full of water) waterskin onto my back… [1: 108].

2. …монади кӯли пуроб лаппос мезад – …like a watery (full of water) lake it gleamed… [1: 353].

The formation consists of пур- and the noun об 'water'. The model is пур + N = Adj. It modifies машк 'waterskin' and кӯл 'lake'. The literal meaning is 'full of water'. In the first context, it describes a waterskin. In the second context, it describes a lake and is translated as watery. The semantic components include 'fullness', 'heaviness', 'abundance', and 'natural imagery'.

English equivalents: water-filled, watery. The translations vary according to context.

Tajik пуроб is a single compound adjective. English uses water-filled in the first context and watery in the second. The translation strategy combines literal translation and modulation. The Tajik form is more unified, while English has different lexical means for different contexts.

Emotional and psychological function: The emotional function is indirect. The image of a water-filled waterskin or a watery lake contributes to the sensory atmosphere of the narrative. It may evoke heaviness, abundance, or natural beauty.

Example 8: пуроб – river fullness and life-giving water

1. Рӯди Шофирком лаболаб пуроб буд – The Shofirkom River was brimful full of water [1: 119].

2. Мардум … сатил ва кӯзаҳоро пуроб карда ба ҷои "хонасӯхта" омада мидаанд – The people … filled the buckets and jugs with water and came to the 'burnt house' and saw… [1: 326].

In the first context, пуроб is an adjective: пур + об = Adj. In the second context, пуроб кардан is a verbal phrase meaning ‘to fill with water’. The model is пур + N + кардан = Verbal Phrase. The literal meaning is ‘full of water’. In the first context, the river is лаболаб пуроб ‘brimful full of water’. In the second context, people fill buckets and jugs with water. The semantic components include ‘fullness’, ‘brimfulness’, ‘life-giving water’, and ‘relief’.

English equivalents: brimful full of water, filled with water. The translation of лаболаб пуроб as brimful full of water is expressive and slightly redundant, reflecting the intensity of the Tajik phrase.

Tajik пуроб can function both as an adjective and as part of a verbal phrase. English uses brimful, full of water, or filled with water. The translation strategy is literal and descriptive. The Tajik prefixoid пур- is more compact and can participate in verbal phraseology, while English uses analytic constructions.

Emotional and psychological function: The emotional function is indirect but significant. The context of the “burnt house” suggests a disaster, and water may symbolize relief, life, or memory. The fullness of the river and the filling of buckets create a psychological contrast between destruction and survival.

4.3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

The analysis of eight examples shows the following results:

1. Morphological models: The most frequent model is пур + Noun = Adjective (Examples 1–5, 7, 8). Less frequent are пур + Noun + шуда = Participle (Examples 5, 6) and пур + Noun + кардан = Verbal Phrase (Example 8). This confirms the high productivity of пур- in Tajik word formation.

2. Semantic groups: The examples can be divided into:

- direct emotional-psychological: Example 1 (пурҳаяҷон), Example 6 (пуробшуда in the meaning ‘tear-filled’);
- concrete-material: Examples 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8;
- figurative-expressive: Examples 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, where concrete meanings acquire additional emotional or evaluative colouring.

3. English equivalents: The main types of English equivalents are:

compound adjectives with -filled: barley-filled, coarse-grain-filled, pilaf-filled, cotton-filled, tear-filled, water-filled;

- analytic phrases with full of: full of excitement, full of water;
- lexicalized adjectives: exciting, agitated, tense, watery, brimful;
- participial constructions: made full of cotton, filled with water.

4. Translation strategies: The most common strategies are literal translation (barley-filled, pilaf-filled, cotton-filled), modulation (full of excitement → exciting / agitated / tense; made full of water → tear-filled), and descriptive translation (brimful full of water). Idiomatic adaptation is observed in the dialogue context of Example 2 (Watch your mouth).

5. Emotional and psychological function: The prefixoid пур- directly denotes emotional and psychological states when combined with abstract nouns such as ҳаяҷон ‘excitement’ or when used figuratively with об ‘water’ to mean ‘tears’. In other cases, it creates indirect emotional colouring through images of fullness, abundance, labour, hardship, celebration, or relief. Thus, пур- is not only a word-formation means but also an expressive-evaluative device.

5. DISCUSSION

The results of the study confirm that the Tajik prefixoid пур- is a productive semi-affix that occupies an intermediate position between a root morpheme and a prefix. This corresponds to the observations of Bobomurodov and Mu'minova [2] on Tajik word formation and Perry [10] on Persian-Tajik compound words. The prefixoid retains the lexical meaning 'full' but also develops grammatical and expressive functions. In "Ghulomon", it is used to form compound adjectives, participles, and verbal phrases.

The study also supports the findings of Ashrafzoda and Boybolaev [7], who analysed the semantico-morphological peculiarities of пур- denoting physical properties. The present article extends their analysis to emotional and psychological states. While physical fullness remains a core meaning, literary discourse activates additional emotional and evaluative components. This is particularly evident in Example 1 (пурҳаячон) and Example 6 (пуробшуда), where the prefixoid directly contributes to the expression of emotional states.

The comparative analysis shows that English does not have a direct morphological equivalent of the Tajik prefixoid пур-. English uses analytic constructions (full of), compound adjectives with -filled, participial phrases, or lexicalized adjectives (tearful, watery, exciting, agitated, tense). This reflects the typological difference between Tajik, which is rich in prefixoids and compound words, and English, which relies more on analytic and lexical means. The translation strategies identified in the study – literal translation, modulation, descriptive translation, and idiomatic adaptation – are consistent with general translation theory and with previous studies on Tajik-English translation [6, 9].

The emotional and psychological function of пур- can be direct or indirect. Direct function is observed when the prefixoid combines with abstract nouns denoting emotions or when it is used figuratively to describe eyes filled with tears. Indirect function is observed when concrete nouns create images that evoke emotional states. For example, пурҷав and пурҷурғот describe concrete objects, but they also contribute to the rough, harsh atmosphere of the narrative. пурпалав evokes abundance and celebration, while пурпахта evokes labour and rural life. пуроб can evoke heaviness, abundance, relief, or life-giving water. Thus, the prefixoid пур- participates in the emotional and psychological world of the novel not only through direct emotional lexemes but also through imagery and expressive evaluation.

The study has implications for Tajik lexicography. Dictionaries should include пур-formations with their literal and figurative meanings, as well as examples of their contextual use. For translation studies, the study demonstrates the need for context-sensitive translation of Tajik prefixoid formations. For teaching Tajik as a foreign language, the results can be used to develop exercises on word formation, semantics, and translation. For comparative linguistics, the study contributes to the description of Tajik-English morphological and semantic differences.

The limitations of the study include the relatively small number of examples and the focus on one literary work. Future research could expand the corpus to include other works by S. Aini and other Tajik writers, as well as other prefixoids such as кам- 'little', хуш- 'good', and бад- 'bad'. It would also be useful to study the frequency of пур- formations in different genres and registers.

6. CONCLUSION

The article examined the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- denoting emotional and psychological states in "Ghulomon" by S. Aini and its English equivalents.

The main findings are as follows:

1. The prefixoid пур- is a productive semi-affix originating from the independent word пур 'full'. It forms compound adjectives, participles, and verbal phrases according to models such as пур + N = Adj, пур + N + шуда = Part, and пур + N + кардан = Verbal Phrase.

2. Semantically, пур- expresses fullness, abundance, saturation, intensity, and emotional colouring. In emotional and psychological contexts, it can directly denote states such as excitement, agitation, tension, sorrow, and grief. In concrete contexts, it creates imagery that indirectly conveys emotional and psychological states.

3. The comparative analysis of eight examples showed that English equivalents are represented by full of phrases, -filled compounds, participial constructions, and lexicalized adjectives. The main translation strategies are literal translation, modulation, descriptive translation, and idiomatic adaptation.

4. The emotional and psychological function of пур- is direct in formations with abstract nouns and in figurative uses such as пуробшуда 'tear-filled'. It is indirect in formations with concrete nouns, where it contributes to atmosphere, evaluation, and imagery.

5. The study confirms the typological difference between Tajik, which uses a bound prepositive prefixoid, and English, which uses analytic, compound, and lexical means. This difference is important for translation, lexicography, and language teaching.

Thus, the prefixoid пур- is not only a word-formation means but also an expressive-evaluative device that plays a significant role in the emotional and psychological texture of "Ghulomon". Its study enriches our understanding of Tajik word formation, literary style, and Tajik-English translation correspondences.

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