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Сравнительный анализ морфологических особенностей указательных местоимений в таджикско-арабских языках

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросу сравнительного анализа морфологических особенностей указательных местоимений в таджикско-арабских языках. Отмечается, что вопрос о подгруппировке местоимений в сопоставительных языках считается одним из важнейших, поскольку в таджикском языкознании рассмотрению местоимений до сих пор не дано общетеоретического заключения. Следует отметить, что указательные местоимения занимают важное место среди указательных слов и с их помощью говорящий отделяет какие-либо предметы от себе подобных и привлекает к ним внимание слушателя.

Подводя итог, авторы статьи делают вывод, что соответствующая часть речи широко используется в сопоставительных языках, являясь древнейшей группой изъявительных слов.

Ключевые слова: местоимения, сравнительный анализ, таджикско-арабские языки, указательные местоимения, типы местоимений, морфологические особенности

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Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities of Demonstrative Pronouns in Tajik-Arabic Languages

Abstract: The article dwells on the issue beset with comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities of demonstrative pronouns in Tajik-Arabic languages. It is noted that the issue concerned with subgrouping pronouns in the comparative languages is considered to be one of the most important ones, because in Tajik linguistics, consideration of pronouns has not yet been given a general theoretical opinion. It is worth mentioning that demonstrative pronouns occupy an important position among indicative words and by means of them the speaker separates any objects from their peers and draws the listener's attention to them.

To sum it up, the authors of the article make an inference that the relevant part of speech is widely used in the comparative languages. The theme explored are considered to be the oldest group of indicative words.

Key words: pronouns, comparative analysis, Tajik-Arabic languages, demonstrative pronouns, types of pronouns, morphological peculiarities

INTRODUCTION

It is well-grounded that the issue beset with comparative study of languages is considered to be one of the actual ones issues correlative linguistic studies. In particular, the research conducted is dwelt on theoretico-practical aspects in the relevant field becomes more important, because such a review allows to determine the commonalities and differences of the correlative languages at the level of their inner and outward rules, upon the whole [6; 7; 8; 9].

Although the study of Tajik-Arabic pronouns has been investigated and discussed their comparison in linguistic studies has not yet been canvassed profoundly. If we look at the history of parts of speech development one can assert that the comprehensive study of various languages has led to their classification. F.I. Buslaev (1818–1897) divided the parts of speech into two groups – independent ones included nouns, adjectives, verbs and dependent ones includes pronouns, numbers, prepositions, conjunctions and adverbs. In conformity with A.A. Potebnya's opinion we can confidently say that parts of speech are classified into two large groups, independent and dependent ones, but he included adverbs in the first group, particles and auxiliary verbs in the second group and pronouns occupied a separated position in his classification [2: 95].

The object of the corpus of our study constitutes some considerations and comparative analysis beset with morphological peculiarities of demonstrative pronouns in Tajik-Arabic languages [10; 12; 13; 14].

The subject of the corpus of our study is two different languages belonging to various families – Tajik and Arabic ones.

The aim of the corpus of our study includes the following items:

- to dwell on the role and place of demonstrative pronouns in terms of their function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored;
- to canvass some distinctive peculiarities of demonstrative pronouns.

THE MAIN PART

The issue of types of pronouns in the Tajik-Arabic languages is extremely important and controversial, because in Tajik linguistic studies, consideration of pronouns has not yet been given a general theoretical opinion. In Sh.Rustamov's thesis, which is the first step in Tajik parts of speech classification as a separated scientific work is said about pronouns: "Pronouns come not only in the place of nouns, adjectives and numerals, but they are used in place of other parts of speech. First of all, pronouns are personal-subject one in Tajik language are very clear and concrete, but the relevant statement cannot be said on indefinite, negative and definite pronouns [7: 20]. It is common knowledge that the mentioned author here only underscored pronouns function and meaning in a general way, and did not say anything about criteria for separating pronouns as parts of speech. In Tajik language grammars, pronouns are separated into separated parts of speech traditionally [12; 13; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6].

Demonstrative pronouns occupy an important position among indicative words and are a kind of vocal form of gestures. By dint of demonstrative pronouns the speaker separates any objects from their peers and draws the listener's attention to them and

shows what will be discussed further; at the same time, by virtue of them objects and events that have been mentioned before are indicated as well.

Demonstrative pronouns are widely used in the correlative languages. The formers in question are considered to be the oldest group of indicative words. In conformity with scholars in linguistic studies, indicative words, in particular, demonstrative pronouns originally had an independent meaning. These words have experienced a very long period of the compared languages development and now it is difficult to assign their original roots.

Demonstrative pronouns represent different functions in the text. The formers in question, on the one hand, come with other words to serve to form attributive compositions, on the other hand, they appear as morphological signs (namely, as an article). In reference to it, demonstrative pronouns are often used as independent words. For example, the demonstrative pronouns *hān*, *ēn*, *ēt*, *ōi / ōišān* the plural form of *ōi*, which was a belongings of the Middle language were resorted to in the Middle Persian-Tajik language in the above-mentioned functions [16: 165].

Demonstrative pronouns are used to indicate personal or animated nouns: *ин одам, ин калам, ин дарахт, ин сухан* etc. The relevant linguistic elements do not have person and number categories.

There are four types of demonstrative pronouns in the Tajik language in terms of structure:

1) **simple:** ин, он:

*Падар барои **ин кор** ба ман як каландча харида дод ва ман кор сар кардам...* [10: 144].

2) **derivative:** ҳамин, ҳамон:

*...зеро адо кардани қарзи мурдаи падарам ва хӯроки зимистонии мо ба саломат мондани **ҳамин** ҷуворӣ вобаста буд ва ғӯза бошад, пояхушк шуда кайҳо талаф шуда буд* [10: 151];

*Аз миёна қариб як сол гузишта бошад ҳам, ҳар ҳанӯз он воқеаро аз ёд набаровардааст ва мехоҳад, ки боз дар **ҳамон** ҷо вайро дам диҳам* [10: 132].

3) **compound:** ончунон, ҳамчунон, инчунин:

***Инчунин** домуллоҳо мегуфтанд, ки "дар сари сандалӣ нишаста дарс такрор кардан бефоида аст* [10: 192].

4) **compostie:** ин гуна, ин хел:

*Падарам **ин гуна** пуртоқатии маро дида: – Офарин писарам! – гуфт* [10: 129];

Онҳо ин корро барои ин мекунанд, ки назар ба қавли онҳо, "оши амир табарук" будааст ва ин гуна талош карда гирифтани вай ба амир хуш меомадааст [10: 286].

Demonstrative pronouns explain the proximity or distance of a certain object in the correlative languages. Arabic demonstrative pronouns are divided by gender into masculine and feminine and by number into singular, musanna [dual] and plural forms. The pronoun of *hāḏa* refers to a close object:

hāḏa almağlisu, illa ianʿamu mağlisan alāna biṭṭumaʾnīnatun [14: 66] – ***Ин** маҷлис аст...*;

wa hāḏa albahwu arrāʾiʿu kalmaiḏāni [14: 44] – ***Ин** толори ваҳшатангез чун майдон аст;*

lan ʾarūḵa fi ʿainaiḵa hāḏihi allailati [14: 136] – ***Ин** шаб ба назари ту писанд наомад.*

The pronoun *hāḏa* indicates masculine singular and the pronoun *hāḏihi* indicates feminine singular.

The pronoun *ḏālika* refers to the distant object and at the same time it represents the masculine singular:

wa laḥaẓa ḏālika liawwali marratin fakašafa 'an riğlihi... [14: 170] – Ва **он** бори аввал мебинад, ки пояшро пинҳон мекард ...;

tilka almar'atu annābitatu fi ṭinatin taninatin ismuhā alḥiẓānatun [14: 8] – **Он** ҷавонзане, ки дар тинаташ неш задан аст, хиёнаткор номида мешавад.

Thus, the pronoun *tilka* indicates the feminine singular. It is worth mentioning that the demonstrative pronouns *tilka* and *hāḏihi* (feminine singular) are used for non-intelligent plural subjects:

hāḏihi aṭṭuruḳātu almuṭaḳḳalatun wa hāḏihi assaẓẓārātu almağnūnatu [14: 17] – Ин роҳҳое мебошанд, ки офтоб онҳоро дилгир кардааст ва ин мошинҳое, ки девонавор роҳ мераванд.

It is worth stressing that the demonstrative pronouns *hāḏa* and *hāḏihi* correspond to the Tajik demonstrative pronouns "ин", "ҳамин" and *ḏālika* and *tilka* promote to "он", "ҳамон" in the Tajik language.

Ин деҳа дар пеши масҷид мактабе дошт, ки тобистону зимистон давом мекард ва инчунин мадрасачае дошт, ки дар ин ҷо дарсҳои ибтидои мадрасагӣ хонда мешуд [10: 9] – *hāḏihi alḳariatu 'inda almasğidi lahā madrasatun allati kānat tadūmu ṣaifan wa šitā'an;* Бобои модариам ва таҳоиҳоям аз ҳамин деҳа буданд [10: 10] – *Kānat ğaddu 'ummī wa ğaddu ḫālī min hāḏihi alḳariati.*

The demonstrative pronouns "он", "ҳамон" are usually encountered in complex subordinate clauses and are more similar to the article -e2:

Он ҳавлие, ки дар боло тасвир ёфт, ҳавлие буд дар деҳаи Маҳаллаи Боло, ки бобои падариам барои истиқомати худ ва авлоди худ сохта будааст [10: 19].

Он ҳуҷрае, ки акаҳои ман дар вай зиндагонӣ мекарданд "девхона" ном доштааст [10: 135] – *Tilka alḥuğrati allati kānū ẓa'išūna fihā 'iḫwatī wa summiẓa "dārul-ğinni".*

Ҳамон ҳалвое, ки дар даст дорӣ, равған ҳам дорад, боз чӣ гуна ҳалвои равғанӣ мехоҳӣ? [10: 23].

То ҳамон дарсҳояшро ёд карда аз пеши ман нагузарад, ман ӯро на ба тамошо ва на ба бозӣ – ба ҳеҷ ҷо рухсат намедиҳам [10: 28].

The following Tajik demonstrative pronouns "ин гуна", "ҳамин тавр", "инчунин" are equivalent to the Arabic pronouns *kaḏa*, *kaḏālika*:

hakaḏā wağadtu nafsi maḥṣūran fi 'uṭfati aṣṣaẓrafiẓi... – **Ин тавр** ман худамро ба марҳамати сарроф донистам... [14: 50].

kaḏālika 'anta ḫalamta bi hāḏihi alḥaẓāti wa rağma ḏalika marrat ḫaāẓtuka wa kulluhā tusliḳu mawāsīru... [14: 137] – **Ҳамин тавр,** ту низ ба ин ҳаёт мубтало шудӣ ва бо вуҷуди ин ҳаёти ту гузашт, ки ҳамаи он ба қубур меравад.

The demonstrative pronouns *huna* and *hunāka* which explain the location represent the location in the Tajik language indicating "ин ҷо" for close "он ҷо" is used far away:

Фақат ҳозир дар он ҷо на ҳавз буд ва на рӯд, дар ҷои онҳо як хома рег буд, ки баландиаш қариб ба шоҳҳои он дарахт мерасид [10: 34];

Ман дар ин ҷо пеш аз он, ки дар Соктаре чӣ навъ рӯз гузаронидани худро нақл намоям, бояд ҳавлии дар деҳаи Соктаре доштаи худамонро тасвир кунам [10: 37];

'abūka hunāka ra'uūfun ʿulwān – Падарат **он ҷо** Рауф Алвон аст [14: 231].

It is well known that there is no dual number and gender category in the Tajik language and while comparing personal pronouns, subjunctive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and Arabic nouns we distinguished such differences and proved that they do not have dual number and gender in the Tajik language.

Tajik demonstrative pronouns, which have neither a dual nor a plural form, more precisely, demonstrative pronouns do not accept plural suffixes -*ҳо*:

Ин одамон – *ha'ulā'i annāsu*;

Ин одам – *hāḏa al'insānu*.

Even if it accepts the collective suffix -*ҳо* it performs the function of a noun in terms of morphological analysis and does not serve as a pronoun:

Инҳо фарзандони одамони дорам буданд, инҳо ба сахтии истиқомати мадраса тоб оварда натавонистанд [10: 13];

Бинобар ин ба ман лозим буд, ки ба ҳаминҳо тӯй карда диҳам, хешовандон ва ошноҳои соктарегиам бошанд, ба ҳамин ҷо меоянд ва омаданд [10: 21].

CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities of the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that demonstrative pronouns of correlative languages do not have a person and number category in Tajik, but in Arabic it has a person and number category: ин – *hāḏa* (masculine gender), *hāḏihi* (feminine gender), *ḏalika* (masculine gender), *tilka* (feminine), these – *ha'ulā'i* (masculine, feminine), they – *'ūlā'ika* (masculine, feminine).

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