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*Б.П. Ашрапов (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)***Сравнительный анализ морфологических особенностей и уровня именного суффикса *-zor* в таджикском литературном языке XVIII и XX вв.**

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы сравнительного анализа морфологических особенностей и уровня употребления именного суффикса *-zor* в таджикском литературном языке XVIII и XX вв. на примере исторических произведений [2; 3; 13]. Отмечается, что соответствующий суффикс является одним из древнейших и редко употребляемых словообразовательных элементов в языке сравниваемых исторических сочинений, таких как СТЛЯ.

Делается вывод, что суффикс *-zor* участвует в образовании ряда производных слов, обозначающих понятия 'место' и 'изобилие', но уровень их употребления неодинаков. Доказано, что слово *korzor* в «Тухфат-уль-хани» употребляется только как фразеологические. Одна из отличительных особенностей существительных, образованных с помощью суффикса *-zor*, заключается в том, что они имеют множественное число с суффиксом *-ho* только в произведениях устода Айни.

Ключевые слова: именной суффикс, производные слова, словообразовательный элемент, морфологические особенности, уровень употребления

*B.P. Ashrapov (Khujand, Republic of Tajikistan)***Comparative Analysis of Morphological Peculiarities and Level of Usage of the Nominal Suffix *-zor* in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th and 20th centuries**

Abstract: The article dwells on the issues beset with the comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of the nominal suffix *-zor* in the Tajik literary language referring to 18th and 20th centuries on the example of the historical writings [2; 3; 13]. It is noted that the relevant suffix is one of the oldest and rarely used word-building elements in the language of the compared historical writings, like MTL. L.

It is concluded that the suffix *-zor* participates to the formation of series of derivative words denoting the notions of place and plenty, but the level of their usage is not identical. It is proven that the word *korzor* is used only as an underived one in "Tuhfat-ul-khoni". One of the distinctive peculiarities of the nouns derived by dint of the suffix *-zor* lies in the fact that they are plurified by the suffix *-ho* only in ustod Aini's works.

Key words: nominal suffix, derivative words, word-building element, morphological peculiarities, level of usage

INTRODUCTION

It is common knowledge that word-building is considered to be one of the ways aimed at the enrichment of the language word stock. Into the bargain, there are several ways of word-building in MTL (Modern Tajik Literary Language). Nominal word-building based on morphological means is considered to be the most productive one in the works under comparison and discussion, like MTL the majority of new lexical elements were derived in this way. As far back as the 13th century, one of the great scholars of literary trinity being Shamsi Qaysi Rozi, emphasized and analyzed a large considerable number of word-building and formative elements and adduced many examples in order to strengthen his own statements and thoughts in his work entitled as “al-Mu’jam” [14: 177–198]. “It will not be an exaggeration, if we consider Shamsi Qaysi Rozi one of the founders of the grounds of word-building science in the Tajik language” [1: 210].

A researcher of the history of language, Prof. A.V. Livshits asserts the following statement beset with word-building: “Word-building is considered to be one of the basic means of word-stock enrichment. Changes to both word-building and formative elements development and improvement occur in accordance with the requirements of the permanent legality of the language and are of a very strong connection with the grammatical structure of the language” [11: 87]. Since the 70-ies of the 20th century, an outstanding linguist S. Halimov underscored and mentioned the importance of the study of the issue in question that “...in the field of Tajik word-building, there were not any works have been created from written monuments and peculiarities of word-building in a separate period proceeding from a researched and explored work” [17: 283].

The object of the corpus of our study is the comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of the nominal suffix *-zor* in the Tajik literary language appertaining to 18th and 20th centuries on the example of the historical writings entitled as “Tuhfat-ul-knoni” (18th century) [13], “Ghulomon” (20th century) [2] and “Ta’rikhi amironi manghitiyau Bukhoro, Isyoni Muqannna” (20th century) [3] depicting different historic events of the Tajik nation gradually. The formers in question are considered to be one of the priceless and fundamental historical sources contained a numerous historical facts and evidences belonging to the periods under consideration.

The aims of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of the relevant suffix in terms of its function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with MTL;
- to elicit certain distinctive peculiarities of the nominal suffix *-zor*.

Scientific Novelty

The article under consideration dwells on the comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of the nominal suffix *-zor* in the Tajik literary language referring to 18th and 20th centuries on the example of the historical writings [2; 3; 6; 13] in Tajik linguistic studies, for the first time. It is worth mentioning that the suffixes denoting place and plenty in our factological materials are not identical in terms of their usage and they are of great importance in the exploration of this category of noun.

Methodology

In order to make our study convincing a visual method of research was used; at the same time, comparative-historical methods, synchronic and diachronic analysis were resorted to as well.

The Result and Discussion

To begin with, we can confidently say that the following suffixes *-goh (-gah)*, *-sor*, *-zor*, *-iston (-ston)* and *-kada* are used to the derivation of a large considerable number of nouns denoting the place and plenty in both the language of the comparative historical writings and in MTLL [7; 4; 9].

It is well-grounded that the suffix *-zor* is considered to be one of the oldest and rarely used word-building elements [8: 221] which other scholars in linguistic studies considered the relevant suffix as one of the primogenital word-building elements and underscored that “the former in question was written with a letter that can be similar to *-čor*, *-jor*, *-zor* in Pahlavi: *koričor*, *corridor*, *korizor*, mean the place of battle which in Persian it is *korzor*” [5: 82–92]. Therefore, this word-building element is explained in “Ghiyas-ul-lughot” as follows: “*Zor* is the place of appearance and it means the abundance and plenty of everything...” [12, 1: 386].

In reference to it, one can assert that the relevant suffix participates to the derivation of other lexical units from the nouns representing rusticity, fruits, plants and the names of objects in the language of the historical writings belonging to the comparative periods, like MTLL. It is worth mentioning that the level of their usage is not identical. Therefore, in Karminagi’s work, only the following derivative nouns were found: *gulzor* – 4 instances, *alafzor* – 4 instances, *lolazor* – once, *korzor* – 42 instances, *kištzor* – once and *namakzor* – once. However, the mentioned suffix is more productive in terms of word-building in ustod Aini’s works, including: *kištzor* – 26 instances, *regzor* – 9 instances, *gulzor* – twice, *sangzor* – 2 twice ba *anorzor*, *anjirzor*, *marğzor*, *oluzor*, *tokzor*, *xorzor*, *hezumzor*, *šūrazor*, *čamanzor*, *šabuškzor* once: ...ulus-i manqitiya amvol-i xud-ro az aspu gūsfand dar čarogoh-i *alafzor-i* on jamoa guzošta, ba ham ulfatu muxolatat menamudand [13: 424]; ...ba onho libosho-i palosi-i ġulomi pūšonida dar *kištzor-i* xud ba kor andox... [3: 205].

Proceeding from the assumption of the adduced examples out of “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” one can assert that the underived word *korzor* being used 42 instances in the following meanings as in MTLL: a) **battlefield**: Dar in *korzor* teġi zafar dar panja-e nusrat nayoft [13: 89]; b) **battle and war**: ...šu’la-i qahru *korzor*... [13: 50]; ...ba iste’dod-i olot-i *korzor* va tayyori-i asbob-i harbu paykor muqayadu mašġul šudand... [13: 166] which is the place of **people’s works and movements** (did not come across), but this underived word was not resorted to by ustod Aini entirely.

Sometimes, the suffix *-zor* is combined with the words contributed to the formation of new derivative words which are not used for the notion of place, but for the expression of abstract ones [10: 205–206]. An example of such a derivative word can be the word *korzor* which is explained in “Dictionary of Tajik Language” as meaning “*war, battle*” [16, 1: 564]. In this regard, Prof. Sh. Rustamov spoke and asserted the fact that: “The word *korzor* is actually derivative one it consists of the root *kor* and the suffix *-zor*, but it is included into the list of the underived nouns, because its root is not used in its original meaning now. In MTLL, the word *kor* (*work*) does not mean an army, a soldier, or a war, only its originally derivative one and its underived form can mean as “*war and fight*” [15: 68]. However, the author of “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” uses the derivative

word *korzor* in the sense of *battlefield*, *war*, *battle* and *combat* and the relevant grammatical event indicates that the process of entering *korzor* into the list of underived nouns took place after the 18th century and is a relatively new event: Va az on rū firaq-i ašror niz mutašammir-i *korzor* šuda, piyodavu savor rüye-i jasorat ba ma'raka-i razmu paykor ovardand [13: 41].

Va avlod avlod-i ešon-ro batnan ba'da batnin ba šart-i qabul-i qobiliyat ba mansab-i obovu joda-i ajdod meguzaronidand va niz daleron-i kori va muborizon-i *korzori-ro*, ki dar maydon-i nabardu mizmor-i tarhu tard asarho namuda... [13: 453]; Agar inoyat-i šahriyori aroiz-i nekhohon-ro ba sam'i rizo izgo farmoyand, čand-e az sardoron-i mu'tabar-ro bo favj-e laškar az *mardon-i korzoru* nahangon-i muhit-i razmu paykor firistand... [13: 482].

From the above-mentioned examples we noticed that Karminagi used *korzor* as an adjective by means of the suffix *-i* in the first example and he used the former in question as a synonym of the relative adjective of *jangi* in the other example which the relevant linguistic phenomenon is considered to be one of the distinctive peculiarities of the theme explored. However, we did not encounter the derivative word *korzor* in ustod Aini's comparative historical productions at all.

Himmat-i daryonovol-i umaro-i laškar poy-i qal'a-ro bo saron-i hazora va sarxaylon-i yuza va javonon-i jonsupor-i dar muhorobot *korzornamuda-ro* ba xil'atho-i foxir va tašrifot-i munosib sarafrozi baxšid [13: 526]. In the above-adduced example, Karminagi resorted to the derivative word *korzor* only once based on the mixed method model, such as: *noun+suffix+participle II=korzornamuda*.

Designing on the premise of the comparative analysis beset with the relevant suffix we determined that one of the distinguishing peculiarities of the derivative nouns of in the historical writings under comparison lies in the fact that in the compared works belonging to the 20th century nouns derived by dint of the suffix *-zor* which indicate the name of the place and the notion of plenty of the main subject those ones are replurified by the plural suffix *-ho* in some cases. However, the relevant morphological phenomenon is not characteristic for the historical writing referring to the 18th century (on the example of "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi). For instance: *regzorho* [2: 278], *paxtazorho* [2: 454], *xorzorho* [2: P.217], *saksavulzorho* [2: 3], *kištzorho* [2: 130], *marğzorho* [2: 453]: Ubaydulloh dehaho, *kištzorho* va boğho-ro vayron kard [3: 201]; Dar kanor-i rüd-i Jilvon az on *regzorho*, *sangzorho* va *šūrazorho*, ki az avval-i hikoyaamon boz tasvir karda omadem, aknun asar-e namonda bud [2: 346].

CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the comparative analysis concerned with the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that the nominal suffix *-zor* is considered to be one of the oldest and rarely used word-building elements in the literary language of 18th and 20th centuries, like MTL. In most cases, the former in question participates to the formation of series of derivative words denoting the notions of place and plenty. It is worth stressing that the word *korzor* is used only as an underived one in "Tuhfat-ul-khoni". One of the distinctive peculiarities of the nouns derived by dint of the suffix *-zor* lies in the fact that they are replurified by the plural suffix *-ho* in ustod Aini's works, but the relevant morphological phenomenon is not normal in "Tuhfat-ul-khoni".

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