DOI 10.24249/2309-9917-2026-78-4-67-79

Б.П. Ашрафзода (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)

Семантико-морфологические особенности таджикского префиксоида «пур», обозначающего физическую силу и мощь, и его английских эквивалентов (на примере романа Садриддина Айни «Гуломон»)

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются семантико-морфологические особенности таджикского префикса пур-, обозначающего физическую силу и мощь, а также его функциональные эквиваленты в английском языке. Исследование основано на литературном материале романа Садриддина Айни «Гуломон» («Рабы»). В работе выявлено 5 контекстуальных примеров производных от пур-, классифицированы они по морфологической структуре и семантическим полям, а также приведены английские переводные эквиваленты. В заключение делается вывод, что пур- функционирует как высокопродуктивный словообразовательный элемент в таджикском языке, наполняя основы интенсивными и качественными нюансами, в то время 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

B.P. Ashrafzoda (Khujand, Tajikistan Republic)

Semantico-Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prefixoid пур- Denoting Physical Strength and Power 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 strength and power and its functional equivalents in English. The research is grounded in the literary material of Sadriddin Aini’s novel “Ghulomon” (“Slaves”). The study identifies 5 contextual examples of пур- derivatives, classifies them according to their morphological structure and semantic fields, and provides English translational equivalents. The article concludes that пур- 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 пур-, semantics, morphology, comparative analysis, S. Aini, “Ghulomon”, translation equivalents

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of prefixoids – derivational morphemes occupying an intermediate position between prototypical roots and canonical affixes – constitutes a prominent area of inquiry in contemporary morphological typology and grammatical description. In Tajik, a Southwestern Iranian language belonging to the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family, prefixoids represent a productive and systematized means of word formation, particularly instrumental in the derivation of qualitative adjectives, attributive compounds, and evaluative nominals [6; 9; 10]. Among these derivational elements, the prefixoid пур- (etymologically descending from Old Persian pura, Middle Persian purr, with the underlying semantics of “fullness, completeness, abundance”) is distinguished as one of the most frequent, functionally versatile, and semantically capacious units within the Tajik derivational system. Unlike a canonical prefix, which typically exhibits grammaticalized and semantically bleached functions, пур- retains a transparent lexical-semantic connection with the independent adjective пур (“full, replete, abundant”), yet simultaneously operates as a bound morpheme that combines with nominal, adjectival, and, in certain instances, verbal stems to generate new lexical units characterized by nuanced meanings of intensity, qualitative saturation, quantitative abundance, subjective evaluation, and expressive characterization [4: 100].

The diachronic development of пур- reflects a broader typological tendency observed across Iranian languages, wherein lexical items denoting “fullness” undergo grammaticalization processes to become productive derivational markers [8]. In modern Tajik, this prefixoid performs multiple derivational functions: it may (a) intensify the quality denoted by the base adjective (пуркувват – “full of strength, powerful”); (b) indicate an abundance or excess of the referent denoted by the nominal base (пурзӯр – “full of force, mighty”); (c) convey an evaluative, often emphatic or hyperbolic, characterization of the modified entity (пуртакаббур – “full of arrogance, haughty”); and (d) contribute to the formation of compound adjectives with a distinctly literary-stylistic or poetic register [7: 88–104]. The semantic range of пур- derivatives thus extends from strictly denotative descriptions of physical attributes to highly connotative expressions of psychological states and moral qualities, rendering this prefixoid a crucial linguistic resource for both everyday communication and literary expression.

Despite the evident richness of this derivational phenomenon, systematic comparative investigations examining пур- formations in Tajik and their translational correlates in English remain conspicuously scarce within the existing scholarly literature. The available lexicographic sources and dictionaries offer isolated and often decontextualized equivalents that fail to capture the contextual variability, functional polyfunctionality, and register-sensitive distribution of пур- derivatives across different communicative domains [1; 2; 3]. This lacuna is particularly acute in the domain of literary analysis, wherein the expressive potential of пур- derivatives contributes substantially to the construction of authorial style, the portrayal of characters, and the creation of narrative atmosphere, especially in the prose works of seminal Tajik writers such as Sadriddin Aini, whose linguistic innovations and stylistic mastery continue to attract scholarly attention [5].

Aini's novel "Ghulomon" ("The Slaves"), a landmark work of Tajik prose from the early twentieth century, presents an especially rich corpus for the investigation of пур-derivatives, as the text abounds in characterological descriptions where physical strength, moral power, and spiritual fortitude are consistently articulated through пур- compounds. The novel's historical setting and thematic preoccupation with social hierarchy, oppression, and human dignity make the semantic domain of "strength and power" particularly salient, providing a fertile ground for examining how the prefixoid пур- operates in the service of literary representation and ideological expression. Furthermore, the existence of a complete English translation of "Ghulomon" enables a sustained contrastive analysis, shedding light on the translational strategies employed to render the nuances of Tajik пур- formations in a structurally and typologically divergent target language.

The main purpose of the article is to identify, systematically classify, and comprehensively analyze the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- as it denotes physical strength and power in S. Aini's novel "Ghulomon", and, on this basis, to determine the functional equivalents and translational strategies employed in the English version of the text. This research aims to contribute to the broader field of Tajik-English contrastive lexicology, translation theory, and the linguopragmatic analysis of literary texts, filling a significant gap in the scholarly understanding of how Tajik derivational morphology operates across languages and linguistic systems.

The functions of the article are threefold and correspond to distinct but interrelated dimensions of linguistic inquiry. Firstly, the article performs a descriptive function: it provides a systematic inventory and structural classification of пур- derivatives attested in the source text, examining their morphological composition, syntactic distribution, and semantic clustering with particular attention to expressions conveying the semantics of physical strength, might, vigor, power, and related conceptual domains. This descriptive undertaking is grounded in established principles of morphological analysis and corpus-based lexicography, ensuring both comprehensiveness and methodological rigor. Secondly, the article carries a comparative-contrastive function: it juxtaposes the morphological and semantic behavior of пур- formations in Tajik with the translational strategies and lexico-grammatical equivalents deployed in the English rendering of "Ghulomon," identifying patterns of correspondence, divergence, and contextual variation. This comparative dimension draws upon recent advances in contrastive linguistics and translation studies, particularly those addressing asymmetries between synthetic and analytic language structures [2; 4]. Thirdly, the article fulfills an applied-pedagogical and lexicographic function: on the basis of the findings, it offers practical recommendations and systematized insights for lexicographers compiling bilingual Tajik-English dictionaries, for translators navigating the challenges of rendering derivational morphology across unrelated languages, and for language learners and educators engaged in the acquisition and teaching of Tajik as a foreign or heritage language. In this applied capacity, the article seeks to bridge the gap between theoretical morphological description and practical translational and pedagogical application, thereby enhancing the accessibility and usability of Tajik linguistic resources in Anglophone academic and professional contexts.

Moreover, the present study situates its investigation within the broader context of contemporary typological morphology, which has increasingly recognized the importance of intermediate derivational categories such as prefixoids in understanding the continuum between lexical and grammatical phenomena [5]. The prefixoid пур-, with its dual nature as both a transparent lexical element and a bound derivational marker, exemplifies the fuzzy boundaries that characterize natural language morphology and

challenges rigid dichotomies between derivation and compounding, lexical and grammatical semantics. By examining the behavior of пур- in a literary text and its translational reflection, this article aims to contribute not only to Tajik and Iranian linguistics but also to the general theoretical understanding of how languages encode and express concepts of physical and abstract power through derivational means.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The scholarly investigation of prefixoids and their role in derivational morphology has a well-established tradition within Iranian and general linguistic studies. The theoretical foundations for understanding prefixoids as intermediate derivational elements were laid in the broader context of morphological typology, where scholars have long recognized the existence of bound morphemes that occupy a position between prototypical roots and canonical affixes. In the Iranian linguistic tradition, the study of prefixoids has been particularly productive, given the rich derivational morphology characteristic of Iranian languages, including Tajik.

In Tajik linguistics, the systematic study of word formation and derivational morphology has been advanced by several key scholars. Bobomurodov and Mu'minova [2] provided a foundational description of Tajik word formation processes in their concise dictionary of Tajik literary language word formation, establishing the basic principles of derivational analysis and classification. This work laid the groundwork for subsequent investigations into specific derivational elements, including prefixoids, suffixes, and other bound morphemes. Rastorgueva and Molchanova [4] contributed significantly to the historical understanding of Iranian derivational morphology through their comprehensive study of the Middle Persian language, tracing the diachronic development of morphological elements from Old Iranian through Middle Iranian and into the modern period. Their work is particularly valuable for understanding the etymological roots of prefixoids such as пур-, which descends from Old Persian pura and Middle Persian purr.

The study of Tajik morphology has also benefited from broader reference works on the Tajik language. Perry's A Tajik Persian Reference Grammar [10] provides a comprehensive synchronic description of Tajik grammatical structures, including derivational morphology, and situates Tajik within the broader context of Persian and Iranian linguistics. This work offers valuable insights into the systematic nature of Tajik word formation and the productivity of various derivational patterns.

More recently, comparative studies have begun to examine Tajik derivational morphology in contrast with other languages. Ashrapov's comparative analyses of Tajik morphological elements and their English equivalents have contributed to a growing body of research on Tajik-English contrastive lexicology [6; 8; 9]. These studies have examined various derivational elements, including the suffix -mand [6], the prefixoid khush- [8], and morphological features of tense systems [9], establishing methodological frameworks for comparative morphological analysis. The present article builds upon this foundation by extending the comparative approach to the prefixoid пур- and its English equivalents.

The study of prefixoids in Tajik has received particular attention in recent research. Ashrafzoda and Boybolaev [7] conducted a comprehensive analysis of the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- denoting physical properties, providing a systematic classification of пур- derivatives according to their morphological structure and semantic fields. Their study, which also draws on material from

Aini's "Ghulomon", identifies the productive patterns of пур- formation and analyzes the semantic nuances conveyed by this prefixoid. The present article extends this line of inquiry by focusing specifically on the semantic domain of physical strength and power, examining how пур- derivatives in this semantic field are rendered in English translation.

The theoretical understanding of prefixoids as a distinct category of derivational morphemes has been advanced by scholars working within the framework of grammaticalization theory. The diachronic development of lexical items denoting "fullness" into productive derivational markers has been documented across various language families, reflecting a broader typological tendency in which lexical elements undergo grammaticalization processes to become bound morphemes [8]. This theoretical perspective informs the present study's understanding of пур- as an element that has undergone partial grammaticalization while retaining semantic transparency.

Despite the significant progress made in the study of Tajik derivational morphology and prefixoids, systematic comparative investigations examining пур- formations in Tajik and their translational correlates in English remain relatively scarce. Existing lexicographic sources, such as Mamadnazarov's English-Tajik Dictionary [3], provide isolated and often decontextualized equivalents that fail to capture the contextual variability, functional polyfunctionality, and register-sensitive distribution of пур- derivatives across different communicative domains. This gap is particularly acute in the domain of literary analysis, where the expressive potential of пур- derivatives contributes substantially to the construction of authorial style, the portrayal of characters, and the creation of narrative atmosphere.

The literary works of Sadriddin Aini have attracted considerable scholarly attention, particularly with respect to their linguistic and stylistic features. Aini's prose is recognized for its rich use of derivational morphology and its innovative combination of classical Persian literary traditions with the emerging Tajik literary language. The novel "Ghulomon" stands as a landmark work of Tajik prose from the early twentieth century, and its linguistic features have been the subject of various studies exploring the intersection of derivational morphology and literary expression. The present article contributes to this tradition by examining how Aini's use of пур- derivatives serves both descriptive and expressive functions within the narrative.

The comparative analysis of Tajik and English morphological systems has been informed by broader typological considerations. The contrast between synthetic and analytic language structures has been a central theme in contrastive linguistics, with scholars examining how languages with different morphological profiles encode similar semantic content through different structural means [2; 4]. The present study builds upon this typological framework by examining how the synthetic compounding pattern of Tajik пур- derivatives corresponds to analytic constructions in English, reflecting fundamental differences between the two language systems.

The growing body of research on Tajik-English contrastive lexicology and translation studies has highlighted the challenges and strategies involved in rendering Tajik derivational morphology in English. Studies have examined various translational strategies, including periphrastic rendering, structural imitation, semantic substitution, and metalinguistic explication, each of which offers different trade-offs between fidelity to the source and naturalness in the target language [6; 7]. The present article extends this line of inquiry by examining the specific strategies employed in translating пур- deriva-

tives in the context of a literary work, where both semantic accuracy and stylistic effect are of paramount importance.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The present study employs a comprehensive and multi-faceted methodological approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- and its English equivalents.

1. Theoretical-Analytical Method. This method is applied to examine and systematize the existing scholarly literature on prefixoids, derivational morphology, Tajik linguistics, and translation studies. It involves the critical analysis of definitions, classifications, and theoretical frameworks proposed by various researchers, including Bobomurodov and Mu'minova [2], Rastorgueva and Molchanova [4], Perry [10], and Ashrapov [6; 8; 9]. Through this method, the study identifies key concepts, terminological debates, and theoretical approaches that inform the analysis of пур- derivatives.

2. Lexicographic Analysis. This method involves a systematic examination of the source text – S. Aini's novel "Ghulomon" – to identify and extract all instances of пур- derivatives. The continuous sampling method is employed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the relevant morphological formations. The analysis focuses on identifying the structural types, semantic fields, and functional characteristics of пур- derivatives, creating a corpus for subsequent comparative analysis. The study also consults existing lexicographic sources, including Bobomurodov and Mu'minova's brief dictionary of Tajik word formation [2] and Mamadnazarov's English-Tajik Dictionary [3], to contextualize the morphological patterns observed in the literary text.

3. Descriptive Method. This method is employed to describe the structural, semantic, and functional characteristics of пур- derivatives as they are represented in the source text. It involves the analysis of morphological composition (identifying the base type: nominal, adjectival, participial, or verbal), syntactic distribution (attributive vs. predicative use), and semantic clustering (grouping derivatives according to semantic fields). The descriptive method is also used to characterize the morphological transparency, semantic compositionality, and contextual function of each derivative.

4. Comparative-Contrastive Method. This method is used to juxtapose the morphological and semantic behavior of пур- formations in Tajik with the translational strategies and lexico-grammatical equivalents deployed in the English rendering of "Ghulomon." The comparison operates at multiple levels: (1) morphological structure – examining how the synthetic compound structure of Tajik corresponds to English constructions; (2) semantic content – identifying patterns of semantic correspondence, divergence, and contextual variation; (3) translational strategies – categorizing the approaches employed by the translator in rendering пур- derivatives. This comparative dimension draws upon recent advances in contrastive linguistics and translation studies.

5. Semantic Field Analysis. This method is employed to classify пур- derivatives according to their semantic fields, with particular attention to expressions conveying the semantics of physical strength, power, might, and related conceptual domains. The semantic classification follows established principles of semantic field theory, grouping derivatives according to shared semantic features and thematic associations. The analysis examines both denotative meanings (literal, referential content) and connotative dimensions (figurative, evaluative, and pragmatic implications).

6. Quantitative Analysis. This method is employed to establish the frequency and distribution of пур- derivatives in the source text. The analysis involves counting the

total number of пур- derivatives identified, calculating the percentage distribution according to morphological type (nominal base, adjectival base, participial base, verbal base), and determining the frequency of occurrence in different semantic fields. Quantitative data are presented in percentage terms to facilitate comparison and to establish patterns of productivity.

7. Translational Analysis. This method involves a systematic examination of the English translation of "Ghulomon" to identify the translational strategies employed in rendering пур- derivatives. The analysis categorizes translational strategies according to their structural and semantic characteristics: (1) periphrastic rendering – using analytic constructions with degree adverbs; (2) structural imitation – preserving the compound structure through equivalent English compounding; (3) semantic substitution – replacing the compound with a monomorphemic or derived adjective; (4) hybrid strategies – combining literal translation with parenthetical glossing; (5) syntactic reconfiguration – altering the syntactic structure while preserving semantic content. The analysis also evaluates the degree of functional equivalence achieved by each translational strategy.

8. Typological Analysis. This method situates the findings within the broader context of morphological typology, examining how the contrast between Tajik (synthetic) and English (analytic) structures reflects fundamental typological differences between the two language systems. The analysis considers the implications of these typological differences for translation practice, lexicography, and language teaching.

The combination of these methods ensures a rigorous and holistic examination of the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- and its English equivalents, enabling the study to address both descriptive and theoretical questions while providing practical insights for translation and language pedagogy.

4. MAIN RESULTS

4.1. 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%).

4.2. 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)

4.3. 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.

The following section presents a profound comparative analysis of five representative examples of пур- derivatives extracted from S. Aini's novel "Ghulomon". Each formation is examined in terms of its morphological structure, semantic compositionality, contextual function, and the translational strategy employed in the English rendering. The examples are categorized according to four semantic subclasses that reflect the spectrum of meanings associated with the conceptual domain of "physical strength and power" in the source text.

Example 1 ***(Physical – very strong):***

Tajik: Ӯро як шахси ғалчаи **пурзӯр** ба пушти худ бардошт [1: 42].
Gloss: full-of-force
English: "A blocky very strong man lifted him onto his back".

The Tajik formation пурзӯр represents a compound adjective constructed through the combination of the prefixoid пур- (etymologically derived from Old Persian pura, denoting "fullness, completeness, abundance") and the nominal stem зӯр ("force, strength, might, power"). This compound exhibits a high degree of morphological transparency, as both constituent elements are readily identifiable as free lexical morphemes in contemporary Tajik. The nominal stem зӯр functions independently as a noun denoting physical force, while the prefixoid пур- operates as a bound derivational element that nevertheless retains a clear semantic connection to the independent adjective пур ("full, replete, abundant"). The compound is fully compositional in that its meaning is directly derivable from the sum of its parts: пурзӯр denotes "one who is full of force" or "possessing strength in abundant measure". The semantic relationship between the prefixoid and the base is one of qualification and intensification, wherein пур- functions as a quantifying intensifier indicating the presence of the quality denoted by the base in a high degree. This morphological configuration exemplifies the prototypical behavior of prefixoids in Iranian languages, wherein lexical elements with transparent semantic content undergo a degree of grammaticalization while retaining their referential meaning.

Example 2 ***(Physical – strong from eating):***

Tajik: –Бо ҳамин падарлаънатҳои падарбезори **гушнапурзӯр** як роҳи муросоро ёб–гуфтааст [1: 192].
Gloss: hungry-full-of-strength (oxymoronic)
English: "–With these damned, fatherless hungry-but-still-strong (lit. hungry full-of-strength) ones, you have to find a compromise", he said".

The Tajik formation гушнапурзӯр represents a tripartite compound adjective of exceptional morphological complexity and semantic markedness. The compound is constructed through the sequential combination of three distinct elements: (1) the adjective гушна ("hungry, famished"), (2) the prefixoid пур- ("full of, abundant in"), and (3) the nominal stem зӯр ("force, strength, might"). The morphological structure of the compound is hierarchical, with пурзӯр functioning as an embedded compound that is then modified by the preceding adjective гушна. The overall compound thus denotes "one who is hungry yet full of strength", a description that encodes a social and physiological paradox of considerable rhetorical force. The morphological transparency of the compound is moderate; while each constituent element is individually transparent and identifiable, the combination of these elements creates a semantically marked, pragmatically loaded compound that derives its expressive power precisely from the tension between its contradictory components. The prefixoid пур- retains its transparent

intensifying function with respect to зӯр, while the juxtaposition of гушна and пурзӯр generates an oxymoronic effect that elevates the compound above the level of mere description to that of social commentary.

Example 3 ***(Physical – full of goodness and blessing):***

Tajik: – Қилич-Оғо! – гӯён ба сухан даромад, – даврони ту, – гуфт ӯ, – як замони **пурхайру баракае** будааст [1: 9].

Gloss: full-of-goodness and blessing

English: "– Qilich-Ogho! – he began to speak, – your era", he said, "was a time full of goodness and blessings".

The Tajik formation пурхайру барака represents a compound adjective of a distinctive morphological type, in which the base consists of two coordinated nouns linked by the conjunction у ("and"). The compound is constructed through the combination of the prefixoid пур- ("full of, abundant in") with the coordinated nominal sequence хайр ("goodness, virtue, charity, beneficence") and барака ("blessing, abundance, divine favor, prosperity"). This coordinated-base structure is less frequent than single-noun bases but occurs in contexts requiring the simultaneous expression of multiple related qualities. The compound exhibits a high degree of morphological transparency, as all constituent elements are lexically transparent and semantically accessible. The prefixoid пур- functions consistently as an intensifying quantifier indicating plenitude, while the coordinated base structures the meaning as a conjunction of two related but distinct positive qualities. The morphological structure of the compound reflects a broader pattern in Tajik derivational morphology, wherein coordinated nominal sequences may function as bases for prefixoid attachment, enabling the concise expression of complex and multifaceted qualitative attributes.

Example 4 ***(Physical – dangerous, risky):***

Tajik: Дар он ҷо, ки ҳамеша дар зери таҳлукаи тохти туркманон аст, занон ва бачагонро бурдан ҳам **пурхатар** буд [1: 12]; Ин ҳолати **пурхавф** бо сабукӣ гузашт [1: 163].

Gloss: full-of-danger, full-of-fear

English: "There, where there was always the threat of Turkmen raids, taking women and children was also dangerous (lit. full of danger)"; "This perilous (lit. full of fear) situation passed quickly".

The Tajik formations пурхатар and пурхавф represent compound adjectives constructed through the combination of the prefixoid пур- with the nominal stems хатар ("danger, risk, peril") and хавф ("fear, dread, apprehension") respectively. Both compounds exhibit a high degree of morphological transparency, as the constituent nominal stems are lexically accessible and semantically transparent, while the prefixoid пур- functions consistently as an intensifying quantifier indicating the presence of the quality denoted by the base in abundant measure. The compounds are fully compositional in that their meanings are directly derivable from the sum of their parts: пурхатар denotes "one that is full of danger" or "characterized by abundant risk," while пурхавф denotes "one that is full of fear" or "characterized by the quality of inspiring fear." The morphological parallelism between the two compounds is noteworthy, as both employ the same derivational pattern with distinct but semantically related bases. This parallelism reflects the systematic and productive nature of the пур- prefixoid in Tajik derivational morphology, which enables the creation of parallel formations across related semantic domains.

Example 5 ***(Physical – full of blood):***

Tajik: Баъд аз он ин бандиро, ки баданаш монанди хики **пурхуни** сӯрох пайдокарда гардида буд [1: 43].

Gloss: full-of-blood

English: "Then this captive, whose body had become perforated like a blood-filled (lit. full of blood) wineskin…"

The Tajik formation пурхун represents a compound adjective constructed through the combination of the prefixoid пур- with the nominal stem хун ("blood"). The compound exhibits a high degree of morphological transparency, as both constituent elements are readily identifiable and semantically accessible. The prefixoid пур- functions as an intensifying quantifier indicating the presence of the quality denoted by the base in abundant measure, while the nominal stem хун denotes the bodily fluid that is central to the compound's metaphorical significance. The compound is fully compositional in its literal meaning, denoting "one that is full of blood" or "characterized by an abundance of blood." However, the compound acquires additional semantic and figurative dimensions through its occurrence in a highly marked narrative context, where it participates in a striking simile comparing a wounded body to a blood-filled wineskin.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. SYNTHESIS OF COMPARATIVE FINDINGS

The comparative analysis of the five пур- derivatives examined above reveals several systematic patterns in the morphological behavior, semantic functioning, and translational treatment of these formations in Aini's "Ghulomon".

5.2. MORPHOLOGICAL PATTERNS

The пур- prefixoid in Tajik exhibits a high degree of morphological productivity across diverse semantic domains, from concrete physical attributes (strength, blood) to abstract qualities (goodness, danger, fear). The prefixoid combines with nominal bases to form compound adjectives that function attributively or predicatively within the sentence. The morphological structure is consistently transparent, with the prefixoid retaining its intensifying-quantificational semantics while the nominal base provides the specific qualitative content. This transparency distinguishes пур- derivatives from more opaque idiomatic expressions and facilitates both comprehension and translation.

5.3. SEMANTIC PATTERNS

The semantic range of пур- derivatives extends from strictly denotative descriptions of physical attributes to highly connotative expressions of moral, emotional, and existential qualities. The prefixoid encodes a conceptual metaphor of "fullness as intensification", in which the metaphor of spatial containment (being "full of" something) is used to express qualitative abundance. This metaphor is cross-linguistically widespread, as evidenced by the availability of comparable constructions in English ("full of", "filled with"), yet it is grammaticalized to a greater extent in Tajik through the productive prefixoid pattern. The semantic compositionality of пур- derivatives is generally high, with the meaning being derivable from the interpretation of the constituent parts, although the oxymoronic compound гушнапурзӯр demonstrates that pragmatic markedness and contextual interpretation can complicate straightforward compositional semantics.

5.4. TRANSLATIONAL PATTERNS

The English translations of пур- derivatives employ a range of strategies that reflect both the constraints of the target language and the translator's sensitivity to the semantic and stylistic dimensions of the source. These strategies include: (1) periphrastic rendering with degree adverbs (e. g., "very strong" for пурзӯр); (2) hybrid strategies combining literal translation with parenthetical glossing (e. g., "hungry-but-still-strong" with literal gloss for гушнапурзӯр); (3) structurally faithful translation with coordinated complements (e. g., "full of goodness and blessings" for пурхайру барака); (4) semantic substitution with metalinguistic explication (e. g., "dangerous" with literal gloss for пурхатар); and (5) morphological imitation with parenthetical glossing (e. g., "blood-filled" for пурхун). The choice of strategy depends on multiple factors, including the semantic transparency of the compound, the availability of structural parallels in English, the stylistic register of the context, and the intended readership of the translation.

5.5. FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE

The English translations achieve varying degrees of functional equivalence with the Tajik originals. The highest degree of equivalence is achieved when the target language possesses structural resources (such as compounding with "filled" or the "full of" construction) that parallel the morphological structure of the source compound. Moderate equivalence is achieved when the translator must resort to periphrastic or analytic constructions that convey the semantic content but sacrifice morphological parallelism. The use of parenthetical glosses represents a compensatory strategy that provides transparency about the original morphology while allowing the main translation to prioritize naturalness and idiomaticity in the target language.

5.6. TYPOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

The comparative analysis confirms the typological characterization of Tajik as a synthetic language with a productive system of compounding and derivational morphology, in contrast to English as a predominantly analytic language that relies on syntactic constructions and degree adverbs for comparable expressive effects. The пур- prefixoid represents a distinctive feature of Tajik derivational morphology, enabling the concise encoding of qualitative intensification through morphologically compact compounds. The translational challenges posed by пур- derivatives reflect broader typological asymmetries between the two languages, highlighting the need for translators to navigate the structural constraints of the target language while striving to preserve the semantic content, stylistic effect, and morphological markedness of the source formation.

6. CONCLUSION

The present study has examined the semantico-morphological peculiarities of the Tajik prefixoid пур- denoting physical strength and power, and its functional equivalents in English, based on the literary material of Sadriddin Aini's novel "Ghulomon". The analysis has yielded several important conclusions that contribute to the understanding of Tajik derivational morphology, Tajik-English contrastive lexicology, and the challenges of translating derivational morphology across typologically distinct languages.

Thus, the present study has demonstrated that the Tajik prefixoid пур- is a highly productive and semantically versatile derivational element that enables the concise encoding of qualitative intensification across diverse semantic domains. The analysis

of пур- derivatives in Aini's "Ghulomon" has revealed the systematic nature of this derivational pattern and its expressive potential in literary contexts. The comparison with English equivalents has highlighted the typological differences between synthetic and analytic language systems and the challenges involved in translating derivational morphology across such systems. The findings of this study contribute to the ongoing development of Tajik-English contrastive lexicology, translation theory, and the linguo-pragmatic analysis of literary texts, and they offer practical insights for lexicographers, translators, and language educators working with Tajik and English. The study also contributes to the broader theoretical understanding of prefixoids as an intermediate category of derivational morphemes, demonstrating how elements that retain semantic transparency can function productively in derivational morphology while reflecting broader typological patterns in the organization of linguistic systems.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. *Айнӣ С.* Ғуломон. Роман. Душанбе: Адабиёти бачагона, 2019. 488 с.
2. *Бобомуродов Ш.* Луғати мухтасари калимасозии забонии адабии тоҷик. Дастури таълим / Ш. Бобомуродов, А.Муъминова. Душанбе: Маориф, 1983. 120 с.
3. *Мамадназаров А.* Фарҳанги англисӣ-тоҷикӣ. Душанбе: Эр-граф, 2021. 1016 с.
4. *Расторгуева В.С.* Среднеперсидский язык / В.С. Расторгуева, Е.К. Молчанова // Основы иранского языкознания. Среднеиранские языки. М.: Наука, 1981. С. 6–146.
5. *Розӣ Шамси Қайс*. Ал-Муъҷам / Муаллифи сарсухану тавзеҳот ва ҳозиркунандаи чоп У. Тоиров. Душанбе: Адиб, 1991. 463 с.
6. *Ashrapov B.P.* Comparative Analysis of the Morphological Peculiarities of the Suffix -mand and Its English Equivalents (on the material of Ghulomon by S. Aini) // Herald of Daghestan Scientific Center. 2024. №94. P. 141–145. DOI 10.31029/vestdnc94/20; EDN PDCGHN.
7. *Ashrafzoda B.P.* Semantico-Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prefixoid пур- Denoting Physical Properties and Its English Equivalents (on the material of "Ghulomon" by S. Aini) / B.P. Ashrafzoda, B.E. Boybolaev // Stephanos. 2026. №3(77). P. 88–104. DOI 10.24249/2309-9917-2026-77-3-88-104; EDN UBSRNL.
8. *Ashrapov B.P.* Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prexoid 'khush-' in Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th Century // Stephanos. 2026. №2(76). P. 45–53. DOI 10.24249/2309-9917-2026-76-2-45-53; EDN HSEJSP.
9. *Ashrapov B.P.* Morphological Peculiarities of Present Simple Tense in Tajik, Chinese and English (a comparative analysis) // Russian Linguistic Bulletin. 2025. №6(66). DOI 10.60797/RULB.2025.66.3; EDN UWGYBZ.
10. *Perry J.R.* A Tajik Persian Reference Grammar. Boston: Brill Leiden, 2005. 528 p.

REFERENCES

1. Aini S. (2019) Ghulomon. Novel. Dushanbe. Children's Literature Publ. 488 p.
2. Bobomurodov Sh. (1983) A Brief Dictionary of Tajik Literary Language Word Formation. Teaching guide / Sh. Bobomurodov, A. Muminova. Dushanbe. Maarif Publ. 120 p.
3. Mamadnazarov A. (2021) English-Tajik Dictionary. Dushanbe. Er-graf Publ. 1016 p.
4. Rastorgueva V.S. Middle Persian language / V.S. Rastorgueva, E.K. Molchanova. In: Fundamentals of Iranian linguistics. Middle Iranian languages. Moscow. Nauka Publ. 1981, pp. 6–146.

5. Razi Shamsi Qais. (1991) Al-Mu'jam / Author of the introduction and comments and editor U. Toirov. Dushanbe. Adib Publ. 463 p.
6. Ashrapov B.P. Comparative Analysis of the Morphological Peculiarities of the Suffix -mand and Its English Equivalents (on the material of Ghulomon by S. Aini). *Herald of Daghestan Scientific Center*. 2024. No 94, pp. 141–145. DOI 10.31029/vestdnc94/20; EDN PDCGHN.
7. Ashrafzoda B.P. Semantico-Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prefixoid пур- Denoting Physical Properties and Its English Equivalents (on the material of "Ghulomon" by S. Aini) / B. P. Ashrafzoda, B.E. Boybolaev. *Stephanos*. 2026. No 3(77), pp. 88–104. DOI 10.24249/2309-9917-2026-77-3-88-104; EDN UBSRNL.
8. Ashrapov B.P. Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Prexoid 'khush-' in Tajik Literary Language Referring to the 18th Century. *Stephanos*. 2026. No 2(76), pp. 45–53. DOI 10.24249/2309-9917-2026-76-2-45-53; EDN HSEJSP.
9. Ashrapov B.P. Morphological Peculiarities of Present Simple Tense in Tajik, Chinese and English (a comparative analysis). *Russian Linguistic Bulletin*. 2025. No 6(66). DOI 10.60797/RULB.2025.66.3; EDN UWGYBZ.
10. Perry J.R. (2005) A Tajik Persian Reference Grammar. Boston. Brill Leiden. 528 p.

Сведения об авторе:

Баходур Пулот Ашрафзода,
кандидат филол. наук
доцент
факультет восточных языков
Худжандский государственный
университет имени академика Б. Гафурова

Bahodur Pulot Ashrafzoda,
PhD
Associate Professor
Faculty of Oriental Languages
Khujand State University
named after academician B. Gafurov
bahodur.ashrapov@mail.ru