DOI 10.24249/2309-9917-2026-78-4-94-100

UDC – 811.222.8’28

П.И. Додоходжаева (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)

Некоторые дискуссии об уровне употребления и морфологических особенностях таджикского суффикса -гоҳ/-гох в «Хамса» Ходжу Кирмани

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые дискуссии об использования и морфологические особенности таджикского суффикса -гоҳ/-го в стихотворении «Хамса» Ходжу Кирмани (1280–1352), значимом памятнике таджикско-персидской литературы. Суффикс -гоҳ, образующий существительные, обозначающие место и время, является одним из наиболее продуктивных словообразователей в таджикском языке. На основе всестороннего анализа поэтического текста автор выявляет 124 случая образования существительных с помощью –гоҳ, классифицируя их по семантическим категориям (место, время, абстрактные понятия) и словообразовательным основам (именные, глагольные, прилагательные).

Ключевые слова: суффикс -гоҳ/-goh, Ходжу Кирмани, «Хамса», словообразование, таджикский язык, имена места, морфологические особенности

P.I. Dodokhojaeva (Khujand, Tajikistan Republic)

Some Discussions on the Level of Usage and Morphological Peculiarities of the Tajik Suffix -гоҳ/-goh in “Khamsa” by Khoju Kirmani

Abstract: The given article dwells on some discussions on the level of usage and morphological peculiarities of the Tajik suffix -гоҳ/-goh in “Khamsa” by Khoju Kirmani (1280–1352), a significant monument of Tajik-Persian literature. The suffix -гоҳ, which forms nouns denoting place and time, represents one of the most productive word-formation tools in the Tajik language. Through a comprehensive analysis of the poetic text, the author identifies 124 instances of nouns formed with -гоҳ, classifying them according to semantic categories (place, time, abstract concepts) and derivational bases (nominal, verbal, adjectival).

Key words: suffix -гоҳ/-goh, Khoju Kirmani, “Khamsa”, word formation, Tajik language, place nouns, morphological peculiarities

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of classical Tajik-Persian literary monuments represents a crucial direction in historical linguistics, providing invaluable material for understanding the evolution of the Tajik language across centuries. Among these monuments, "Khamsa" (Quintet) by Khoju Kirmani (Kamal al-Din Abu al-Ata Mahmud ibn Ali ibn Mahmud Kermani, 1280–1352) occupies a distinctive position. Written in the 14th century, this work encompasses five masnavis: "Matla' al-anvar" (The Dawn of Lights), "Gul u Nawruz" (The Rose and Nawruz), "Humay u Humayun" (Humay and Humayun), "Kawthar al-nama" (The Name of Kawthar), and "Rawzat al-anwar" (The Garden of Lights). Khoju Kirmani, a contemporary of Hafiz and a precursor to Jami, is recognized as one of the eminent poets of his era, whose language reflects the culmination of linguistic developments in the Tajik-Persian literary tradition during the post-Mongol period [4; 6; 7; 8].

Previous research on the suffix -гоҳ has established its consistent presence in Tajik literary language across centuries. Ashrapov's comparative analysis reveals that in "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" the suffix -гоҳ appears 316 times, demonstrating high productivity, whereas in Aini's works its frequency decreases to 110 occurrences, suggesting a gradual shift in derivational preferences over time [1; 2; 14; 15]. However, such studies have not yet extended to the language of Khoju Kirmani, leaving a significant lacuna in our understanding of the suffix's status during the 14th century – a pivotal period in the development of Tajik literary language.

The present research addresses this gap by systematically analyzing the usage of the suffix -гоҳ in "Khamsa", drawing upon the critical edition prepared by Bahrom Rakhmatov, Oqilboy Oqilov, and Shoira Olimova [5]. Through this investigation, we aim to establish a baseline for understanding the productivity and morphological behavior of this suffix in classical Tajik literature, contributing to the broader study of historical word formation in the Iranian linguistic tradition.

2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

This study employs a descriptive-analytical methodology within the framework of historical linguistics and morphological analysis. The research design integrates quantitative and qualitative approaches, combining statistical frequency analysis with detailed morphological and semantic examination of the collected data. The primary focus is on identifying all occurrences of nouns formed with the suffix -гоҳ in "Khamsa" by Khoju Kirmani, categorizing them according to their derivational structure and semantic function, and analyzing their morphological peculiarities within the context of 14th-century Tajik literary language. The primary material for this study is derived from the complete text of "Khamsa" by Khoju Kirmani, as published in the critical edition: Кирмонӣ, Хоҷу. Хамса / таҳия ва тартибдиҳандагони масъул Баҳром Раҳматов, Оқилбой Оқилов, Шоира Олимова. Хуҷанд: Хорасон, 2017. 880 с. [5]. This edition is recognized as the most comprehensive and reliable scholarly publication of the poet's work, based on a critical collation of extant manuscripts. The total volume of the text amounts to approximately 880 pages, containing over 30,000 verses across the five masnavis.

3. MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SUFFIX -ГОҲ IN 14TH-CENTURY TAJIK

The identification of 124 occurrences of -гоҳ forms in "Khamsa" provides significant evidence for the high productivity of this suffix in the Tajik literary language of the 14th century. This frequency is comparable to, and in some respects exceeds, the productivity documented for later periods. Ashrapov's study [2; 9] reports 316 occurrences of -гоҳ in "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" (18th century), a prose historical work of considerably greater length than each individual masnavi. When normalized for text length, the density of -гоҳ usage in Khoju Kirmani's poetry appears substantial, indicating that the suffix remained a vital derivational tool during this period. The distribution of -гоҳ forms across the five masnavis reveals interesting patterns. "Kawthar al-nama" shows the highest frequency (35 occurrences), which may be attributed to its thematic focus on spiritual journeys and cosmic descriptions – themes that naturally require locative and temporal vocabulary. "Matla' al-anvar", the first masnavi, contains 28 occurrences, reflecting the poet's engagement with philosophical and ethical topics where abstract concepts formed with -гоҳ (e. g., дидгоҳ, пасандишгоҳ) feature prominently.

3.2. SEMANTIC DOMAINS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

The predominance of place nouns (71.8 %) among -гоҳ forms confirms the suffix's primary function as a locative marker. This finding aligns with the observations of Rustamov [10] and Khalimov [12] regarding the primary semantics of -гоҳ in Modern Tajik. However, the significant proportion of time nouns (19.4 %) and abstract concepts (8.9 %) in Khoju Kirmani's usage is noteworthy, suggesting that the suffix's semantic extension was already well-developed by the 14th century. The temporal usage of -гоҳ in "Khamsa" deserves particular attention. Forms such as вақтгоҳ, ҳангомгоҳ, and рӯзгоҳ demonstrate that the suffix could denote temporal junctures with the same regularity as spatial locations. This temporal function, which has parallels in other Iranian languages, indicates that the suffix -гоҳ occupied a unique position in the derivational system, bridging spatial and temporal conceptual domains. The emergence of abstract concepts like дидгоҳ 'viewpoint, opinion' and ёдгоҳ 'memorial' from locative bases illustrates the process of metaphorical extension. These forms represent what linguists term "grammaticalization" pathways, where concrete spatial meanings develop into abstract cognitive or cultural concepts. The presence of such forms in Khoju Kirmani's 14th-century text suggests that this grammaticalization process was well advanced in the Tajik-Persian tradition.

3.3. DERIVATIONAL PATTERNS AND MORPHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR

The classification of derivational bases reveals that nominal bases predominate (73.4 %), a pattern consistent with observations from other periods [6; 13]. This predominance reflects the suffix's primary function as a nominalizer that attaches to existing nouns to specify locative or temporal referents.

The substantial proportion of verbal bases (22.6 %) is notable. Forms derived from verbal stems, such as гузаргоҳ, нишастгоҳ, and истгоҳ, demonstrate the suffix's capacity to create deverbal nouns of place and time. This pattern, which involves attaching -гоҳ to the nominalized verbal stem (often marked with the suffix -иш in the case of ниёишгоҳ), represents a productive derivational strategy that enriches the language's expressive resources.

The rare occurrence of adjectival bases (4.0 %) is consistent with the suffix's historical behavior. Unlike some other derivational suffixes in Tajik that attach readily to adjectives, -гоҳ shows a marked preference for nominal and verbal bases, a characteristic that has persisted across centuries.

3.4. LEXICALIZATION AND SEMANTIC CHANGE

Several -гоҳ forms in "Khamsa" exhibit lexicalization – the process by which a morphologically transparent derivative acquires specialized or idiomatic meaning. The noun рӯзгоҳ exemplifies this phenomenon. While morphologically analyzable as рӯз 'day' + гоҳ, its meaning in context often extends beyond 'time' to encompass 'fate, fortune, destiny' – a semantic range that reflects its cultural significance in Persianate literary tradition [11].

Similarly, ёдгоҳ has undergone semantic narrowing from 'place of memory' to 'memorial object or keepsake'. This shift illustrates how locative nouns can develop concrete referential meanings through metonymic extension. Дидгоҳ represents the most complete semantic shift, having lost its original locative meaning entirely in favor of its abstract sense 'viewpoint, opinion'.

These lexicalization patterns provide valuable evidence for understanding the semantic evolution of derivational morphology in Tajik. They suggest that the suffix -гоҳ, while remaining productive, also generated forms that became entrenched in the lexicon with specialized meanings – a process that contributes to the overall richness of the language's vocabulary.

3.5. COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

Comparison with the suffix's usage in earlier and later periods reveals both continuities and changes. The consistent orthographic representation as -гоҳ (rather than -гаҳ) distinguishes Khoju Kirmani's usage from some earlier texts, where the variant form appears. This may reflect either dialectal preferences or the standardization tendencies in literary language during the 14th century.

When compared with Ashrapov's findings for "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" (18th century) [2], the morphological behavior of -гоҳ in "Khamsa" shows remarkable stability. The suffix attaches to similar base types, exhibits the same semantic range, and maintains its orthographic consistency across the intervening centuries. This stability underscores the suffix's robust integration into the morphological system of Tajik-Persian.

The presence of Arabic loanwords as bases for -гоҳ derivatives (e. g., мақомгоҳ, вақтгоҳ, баҳсгоҳ) reflects the multilingual environment of 14th-century Persianate culture. Arabic had long been established as a source of lexical borrowing for Tajik-Persian, and the suffix -гоҳ freely combined with these borrowed elements, demonstrating its full integration into the language's derivational apparatus [8].

3.6. THE ROLE OF POETIC CONTEXT

The poetic nature of "Khamsa" influences the usage patterns of -гоҳ forms. Poetic considerations, including metrical constraints, rhyme, and rhetorical effect, shape the selection and placement of these derivatives. The occurrence of хобгоҳ 16 times, for instance, reflects not only its semantic utility but also its metrical properties, which fit conveniently into various verse patterns.

Furthermore, the concentration of -гоҳ forms in certain masnavis may be partly attributable to thematic constraints. The frequent use of раҳгоҳ and гузаргоҳ in journey

narratives, ниёишгоҳ in spiritual passages, and вақтгоҳ in temporal reflections demonstrates how poetic themes activate specific subsets of the suffix's semantic potential.

3.7. IMPLICATIONS FOR HISTORICAL MORPHOLOGY

The findings of this study have broader implications for understanding the history of Tajik word formation. The productivity and stability of -гоҳ in "Khamsa" support the view that derivational suffixes represent one of the most stable elements of the morphological system over time. While lexical borrowing and semantic change may alter individual lexemes, the derivational patterns themselves show remarkable continuity. The suffix -гоҳ's ability to combine with both native Iranian and borrowed Arabic bases illustrates the integrative capacity of Tajik morphology. This capacity distinguishes the language from some of its Indo-European relatives, which may show greater resistance to combining native derivational affixes with borrowed bases.

5. CONCLUSION

The findings reveal that the suffix -гоҳ was highly productive in the Tajik literary language of the 14th century, attaching freely to nominal, verbal, and, less frequently, adjectival bases to form nouns primarily denoting place (71.8% of occurrences) and, secondarily, time (19.4%) and abstract concepts (8.9%). The suffix demonstrated consistent morphological behavior, including orthographic stability in the form -гоҳ, smooth phonological integration with bases ending in vowels, and compatibility with Arabic loanwords that had been integrated into the Tajik-Persian lexical system.

ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. *Ашрапов Б.П*. Уровень употребления суффикса -гоҳ в «Тарджумай Тарихи Ямини» Джурфодикони // Studia Humanitatis. 2023. № 1. EDN URFOMX.
2. *Ашрапов Б.П.* Таҳлили муқоисавии маънои пасванди -гоҳ дар забони адабии тоҷикии қарнҳои XVIII ва XX // Ахбори Донишгоҳи давлатии ҳуқуқ, бизнес ва сиёсати Тоҷикистон. Силсилаи илмҳои гуманитарӣ. 2021. №3(88). P. 93–99. EDN CPNLSI.
3. Граматикаи забони адабии ҳозираи тоҷик: Дар 3 ҷ. Ҷ.2. Душанбе: Дониш, 1985. 372 с.
4. *Додоходжаева П.И.* Использование простых арабизмов в «Хамсе» Ходжу Кирмони (на примере прилагательного) // Studia Humanitatis. 2022. №4. EDN QBWAQE.
5. *Кирмонӣ Хоҷу*. Хамса / Таҳия ва тартибдиҳандагони масъул Баҳром Раҳматов, Оқилбой Оқилов, Шоира Олимова. Хуҷанд: Хорасон, 2017. 880 с.
6. *Косимов О.Ҳ.* Воҳидҳои лугавии када ва gāh дар «Шоҳнома» [Матн] // Ахбори Академияи илмҳои Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон. 2009. №2. С. 9–14.
7. *Лившиц В.А.* О внутренних законах развития таджикского языка // Известия АН ТаджССР. 1954. №5. С. 87–102.
8. *Нуруллозода Ф*. Корбурди ибораҳои исмии изофии мураккаби ҷузъҳояшон арабиасл дар "Хамса"-и Хоҷуи Кирмонӣ / Ф. Нуруллозода, П. И. Додохоҷаева // Ахбори Донишгоҳи давлатии ҳуқуқ, бизнес ва сиёсати Тоҷикистон. Силсилаи илмҳои гуманитарӣ. 2022. №4(93). P. 89–96. DOI 10.24412/2413-2004-2022-4-89-96; EDN QJZSEO.
9. *Розӣ Шамс Қайс*. Ал-Муъҷам / Муқаддима ва тавзеҳот, пешниҳоди нашр: У. Тойиров. Душанбе: Адиб, 1991. 463 с.
10. *Рустамов Ш.* Калимасозии исмҳо дар забони адабии ҳозираи тоҷик. Душанбе: Дониш, 1972. 77 с.

11. Фарҳанги забони тоҷикӣ: Дар 2 ҷ. М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1969: Ҷ. 1. 951 с.; Ҷ. 2. 949 с.

12. *Халимов С.* Калимасозии исмҳо дар забони адабии тоҷик (дар асоси забони «Гулистон»-и Саъдӣ) // Масъалаҳои забон ва адабиёт. Қисми 2. Душанбе, 1975. С. 283–307.

13. *Хоркашев С.* Калимасозии исмҳо бо воситаи пасвандҳо. Душанбе, 2010. 144 с.

14. *Ashrapov B.P.* Word-building Potential and Morphological Features of the Tajik Suffix -ча and Its English Equivalents (on the example of animals' cub derivation) // Studia Humanitatis. 2024. №2. EDN BVIBRL.

15. *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.

REFERENCES

1. Ashrapov B.P. The Level of Use of the Suffix -гоҳ in "Tarjumayi Tarikhi Yamini" by Jurfodikoni. *Studia Humanitatis*. 2023. No 1. EDN URFOMX.

2. Ashrapov B.P. Comparative Analysis of the Meaning of the Suffix -гоҳ in the Tajik Literary language of the 18th and 20th centuries. *Bulletin of the Tajik State University of Law, Business and Politics. Series of Humanities*. 2021. No 3(88), pp. 93–99. EDN CPNLSI.

3. Grammar of the Modern Tajik Literary Language: In 3 vols. Vol. 2. Dushanbe. Donish Publ. 1985. 372 p.

4. Dodokhodjaeva P.I. The Use of simple Arabic Loanwords in "Khamsa" by Khoju Kirmoni (exemplified by adjectives). *Studia Humanitatis*. 2022. No 4. EDN QBWAQE.

5. Kirmoni Khoju. Khamsa / Edited and arranged by responsible editors Bahrom Rakhmatov, Okilboy Okilov, Shoira Olimova. Khujand. Khorason Publ. 2017. 880 p.

6. Kosimov O.H. Lexical Units kada and gāh in "Shahnameh". *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan*. 2009. No 2, pp. 9–14.

7. Livshits V.A. On the Internal Laws of Development of the Tajik Language. *Proceedings of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences*. 1954. No 5, pp. 87–102.

8. Nurullozoda F. The Use of Complex Ezafe Noun Phrases with Arabic-derived Components in "Khamsa" by Khoju Kirmoni / F. Nurullozoda, P. I. Dodokhodjaeva. *Bulletin of the Tajik State University of Law, Business and Politics. Series of Humanities*. 2022. No. 4(93), pp. 89–96. DOI 10.24412/2413-2004-2022-4-89-96; EDN QJZSEO.

9. Rozi Shams Qays. Al-Mu'jam / Introduction and commentary, publication editor: U. Toirov. Dushanbe. Adib Publ. 1991. 463 p.

10. Rustamov Sh. (1972) Noun Formation in the Modern Tajik Literary Language. Dushanbe. Donish Publ. 77 p.

11. Tajik Language Dictionary: In 2 vols. Moscow. Sovetskaya Enciclopedia Publ. 1969: Vol. 1. 951 p.; Vol. 2. 949 p.

12. Khalimov S. Noun Formation in the Tajik Literary Language (based on the language of Saadi's "Gulistan"). In: Issues of Language and Literature. Part 2. Dushanbe, 1975, pp. 283–307.

13. Khorkashev S. (2010) Noun Formation by Means of Suffixes. Dushanbe. 144 p.

14. Ashrapov B.P. Word-building Potential and Mmorphological Features of the Tajik Suffix -ча and Its English Equivalents (on the example of animals' cub derivation). *Studia Humanitatis*. 2024. No 2. EDN BVIBRL.

15. 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.

Сведения об авторе:

Парвинахон Икромовна Додоходжаева,
кандидат филол. наук
доцент
кафедра грамматики арабского языка
Худжандский государственный университет им. академика Б. Гафурова

Parvinakhon I. Dodokhojaeva,
PhD
Associate Professor
Department of Arabic Grammar
Khujand State University named after academician B. Gafurov
parvinakhon92@gmail.com