

# ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ

DOI 10.31029/vestdnc88/4

УДК 81:821.222.8

## MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES AND LEVEL OF USAGE OF ADVERBIAL SUFFIXES IN THE HISTORICAL WRITING REFERRED TO AS “TUHFAT-UL-KHONI”

**B. P. Ashrapov**, ORCID 0000-0001-8545-2329

Khujand State University named after academician Bobojon Gafurov, Tajikistan Republic

## МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ И УРОВЕНЬ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ НАРЕЧНЫХ СУФФИКСОВ В ИСТОРИЧЕСКОМ СОЧИНЕНИИ «ТУХФАТ-УЛЬ-ХОНИ»

**Б. П. Ашрапов**, ORCID 0000-0001-8545-2329

Худжандский государственный университет имени акад. Б. Гафурова,  
Республика Таджикистан

---

**Abstract.** The given article dwells on the issue concerned with the analysis of morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of adverbial suffixes on the example of the historical writing entitled as “Tuhfat-ul-khani” by Muhammadwafo Karminagi. It is underscored that the importance of the theme explored lies in consideration of morphological peculiarities and level of usage of word-building elements using comparative-historical and statistical methods, determination of their distinguishing peculiarities based on the scientific-historical depicting the historical events of various families of the XVIII century. It is worth mentioning that derivative adverbs are widely used and the following traditional Tajik adverbial suffixes occupy an important role, such as: *-aki*, *-o*, *-ona*, *-vor* and *-an*. In the course of the analysis dealing with derivative adverbs it became clear that the author of the historical writing in question did not resort to suffixes *-noki*, *-son*, *-i (-gi)* as a result, one can come to the conclusion that the relevant word-combinational elements were introduced into the language later on.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается вопрос анализа морфологических особенностей и уровня употребления наречных суффиксов на примере исторического сочинения под названием «Тухфат-уль-хани» Мухаммадвафо Карминаги. Подчеркивается, что актуальность исследуемой темы заключается в выявлении морфологических особенностей и уровня употребления словообразовательных элементов с использованием сравнительно-исторических и статистических методов, установлении их отличительных особенностей на основе научно-исторического изображения исторических событий различных родов XVIII в. Следует отметить, что широко используются производные наречия, и важную роль играют следующие традиционные таджикские наречные суффиксы, такие как: *-аки*, *-о*, *-она*, *-вор* и *-ан*. В ходе анализа производных наречий выяснилось, что автор рассматриваемого исторического сочинения не использовал суффиксы *-ноки*, *-сон*, *-и (-ги)*, в результате чего можно прийти к выводу, что соответствующие словосочетания были введены в язык позже.

**Keywords:** adverbs, affixes, prefixes, suffixes, adverbial suffixes, word-building elements, derivative adverbs, morphological peculiarities and level of usage, historical writing, “Tuhfat-ul-khani” by Muhammadwafo Karminagi.

**Ключевые слова:** наречия, аффиксы, приставки, суффиксы, наречные суффиксы, словообразовательные элементы, производные наречия, морфологические особенности и уровень употребления, исторический труд, «Тухфат-уль-хани» Мухаммадвафо Карминаги.

### Introduction

Determination of morphological, syntactic, lexico-semantic peculiarities of adverb is considered to be one of the most important and crucial issues in the sphere of Tajik linguistic studies. A number of scholars in linguistic studies have done extensive researches beset with the consideration of grammatical peculiarities of adverbs and other auxiliary parts of speech in modern Tajik literary language (MTLL), and have clarified their functions, peculiarities, meanings and positions and other parts of speech as well. “It is well-grounded that in MTLL adverbs are divided into the following subgroups functionally and semantically: manner, similarity, quantity and degree, time and place, cause and purpose” [8, p. 146].

---

---

---

Academician B.N. Niyozmuhammadov underscores that "adverb has been formed and included into morphology as the last part of speech formed from other parts of speech historically" [12; 13].

As a rule, all kinds of adverbs are used in the corpus of our study: simple, derived, compound and complex ones [1; 2; 3; 4]. A number of researchers who dwelt on the language of historical writings [6; 9; 10; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20] noted that in the latter's compound and composite adverbs were rarely used. However, our factual materials concerning the theme explored show that such kinds of adverbs are used, on the contrary, more frequently than other ones.

Into the bargain, a number of simple adverbs are used in the corpus of our study: here refer to as: *ruz*, *beš* [11, p. 151/299]; *zud* [11, p. 118/233]; *darun* [11, p. 186/370]; *berun* [11, p. 292/581]; *hameša* [11, p. 60/116] and so on. The above-mentioned adverbs are also common and frequently used in MTLT.

Hereby, one can assert that derivative adverbs are also widely used in the corpus of our study in their formation; the following traditional Tajik adverbial suffixes still occupy an important role, including: *-aki*, *-o*, *-ona*, *-vor* and *-an* [8, p. 275]. In the course of the analysis beset with derivative adverbs it became clear that the authors of the historical traces in question did not resort to suffixes *-noki*, *-son*, *-i* (*-gi*) as a result, one can come to the conclusion that the relevant word-combinational elements were introduced into the language later on.

**The subject and object** of our research is to consider morphological peculiarities and the level of usage of adverbial suffixes in the historical writings entitled as "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" by Muhammadvafo Karminagi depicting different historical events of the Manghtys` state.

**The aims** of the corpus of our study are:

- to dwell on the role and position in terms of their function and meaning;
- to compare the relevance of the theme explored with MTLT;
- to elicit some distinctive peculiarities of the word-building elements, including adverbial ones.

### **The main part**

The given article dwells on the issue concerned with morphological peculiarities and the level of usage the adverbial suffixes in the Tajik literary language referring to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The significance of the exploration of this theme lies in the word-building suffixes (adverbial suffixes) of MTLT analyzed with resorting to comparative-historical and statistical methods, distinguishing peculiarities of the former based on the following historical writing referred to as "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" (the 18<sup>th</sup> century) which include the historical events of khanates of the relevant periods being compared and canvassed.

It is worth mentioning that like the suffixes of MTLT some of adverbial suffixes in our historical production under consideration are both productive and non-productive ones in terms of the level of their usage. The most productive suffixes of the historical traces in question are *-vor*, *-o* and *-a* which by dint of the mentioned word-combinational elements form adverbial modifies of manner, similarity, quantity and degree, time and place in most cases.

1) The suffix *-vor* is considered to be one of the most productive and multifunctional word-building elements in the language of "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" and certain adverbs of manner are derived by virtue of the former in question. One of the distinctive peculiarities the relevant adverbial suffix from MTLT and the historical writings appertaining to earlier periods, namely "Bayhaqi`s History" the fact that *-vor* came with multi-meaning nouns and derived adverbs of similarity, which mostly show person character [18, p. 130]. In reference to it, a researcher of the language of the historical writing entitled as "Majmu`-ut-tavorikh" – G. Kamalova has not commented [10]. There are many adverbs derived by means of the suffix *-vor* and they are divided into the following groups grammatically and semantically in the corpus of our study:

a) As a rule, a large considerable numbers of adverbs of similarity are derived by dint of the suffix *-vor* as MTL: *padarvor/fatherly, like father* [11, p. 42/79, 205/408], *markazvor / in the center* [11, p. 35/66, 233/463, 283/564], *parvonavor / desiredly* [11, p. 96/190], *fidoivor / self-sacrificingly* [11, p. 260/518]: ...ba misl-i doira-i pargor *markazvor* halqa girifta... [11, p. 35/66], ...bar havoši-i xidmat-i ū *parvonavor* mekušidand [11, p. 96/190], ...amir barxurdor-i ū-ro *padarvor* dar oğūš-i otifat girifta... [11, p. 205/408], ...sardoron-i botahavvur mekušand, a`do-i hisori *fidoivor* dast az jon-i širin šusta... [11, p. 261/520].

b) In “Tuhfat-ul-khoni”, by means of the mentioned suffix is derived with the original adverb *sarosema / in a short time* once and the relevant derivative adverb is frequently used: ...*sarosemavor* hazrat-i xoqon-ro bar on doštand [11, p. 34/63, 66/128, 101/199, 186/370, 195/387, 208/414, 216/430, 242/482, 247/491, 266/530, 276/550, 285/567, 291/579].

2) Apparently, the suffix *-o* is used in the corpus of the study to derive temporal and degree adverbs. It is worth mentioning that among the derivative adverbs formed by the relevant suffix the following adverbs, such as: *goho / sometimes, doimo / always* are widely used: ...*doimo* dar fikr-i tarh va qadah-i davlat-i rūzafzun buda, saranjom-i laškar va tahiya-i asos-i harb va ehzor-i olot-i ta`nu zarb menamud... [11, p. 267/531], ...*goho* xud-ro az tafoxur šer-i zhayon nisbat medod va *goho* xud-ro az mubohot hamzūr-i Doston mulohaza mekard [11, p. 214/425].

Designing on the premise of the syntactical analysis of the above-mentioned example, it is clear that the derivative adverb *zoxo / sometimes* repeatedly represents the provision of action performance in a complex sentence comparatively: ...*goho* ba darun-e az daryo guzašta, az atrof-i viloyat gurgraboi mekardand [11, p. 289/576].

3) The suffix *-a* is considered to be one of the most productive ones in the corpus of our study and derives adverbs from other nominal parts of speech. In our factological materials, by virtue of the mentioned word-building element are derived adverbs of manner. G. Kamolova considered the derivative adverb *piyoda / on foot* as one of the original ones [10, p. 66]. In conformity with B. Sharifov’s opinion, we included the adverb *piyoda* in the group of derivative one. B. Sharifov underscores that: “The suffix *-a* has two cases: one is that it is attached to the word and is so embedded in the base that it cannot be separated from the word” [20, p. 175]: ...*piyoda* az rayb-i hayot va šabrang-i zindagoni gardida, tufayl-i mot-i fano va šoh-i ajal giriftor meomadand [11, p. 63/122], ...on ruz *piyoda* bo tan-e čand az muborizon xorij-i darvoza gardid [11, p. 103/203].

If we conduct the analysis beset with the adverbs of this sentence morphologically and syntactically separately, several adverbs will appear one after the other: *on ruz* - adverb of time; *piyoda* - adverb of manner; *bo tan-e čand az muborizon* - adverb of quantity and degree, and this grammatical event again indicates that the adverb in “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” is one of its most productive words. However, the adverb *piyoda* is used even in most dialects of the Tajik language [14, p. 117–118]: ...kamol-i jahd-ro ba zuhur ovardan, binobar on aksar-i bahoduron ba amr-i umaro-i sardor *piyoda* gardidand [11, p. 115/228], ...dar zeri tal furuz omadand va *piyoda* bar bolo baromada, zaboni niyoz ba sanoii beniyoz kušoda... [11, p. 209/415].

In “Tuhfat-ul-khoni”, the adverbial suffixes *-oso, -ona, -aki* are generally considered less productive ones and their level of usage is more limited than the suffix *-vor*. They are less productive in terms of usage and as a morpheme of adverbial suffix. Like, MTL the above-mentioned suffixes derive adverbs of manner and similarity.

4) The suffix *-oso*, being unproductive it is included into the group of multifunctional ones, similar to the suffix *-vor* as well. It is worth stressing that the relevant word-building element usually derives adverbs of similarity from material nouns in MTL, however, in the corpus of our study, this suffix derives forms of an adverb of similarity with obstruct noun only once. An outstanding Iranian scholar in linguis-

tic studies – Khusrav Farshedvard pointed out the relevant feature aimed at the usage of the adverbial suffix *-oso* and other forms of affixes of the Persian-Tajik language in the book entitled as "Dictionary of Prefixes and Suffixes of the Persian Language". The sixth section of his work is devoted to adverbial affixes [19, p. 94]. The relevant suffix was not used in "Bayhaqi's History" at all, which is the proof of these statements [18, p.130]. A researcher of the language of "Badae-ul-waqae" made the following conclusion concerned with the suffix *-oso*: "it was noticed that the suffix *-oso* is used more often in simulating signs of inanimate objects" [20, p. 176].

5) The suffix *-ona* belongs to the group of less productive ones. As well as, the relevant word-building element is considered to be as a multifunctional one and plays a key role in the process of the formation of adjectives both in MTLT and in the Tajik literary language appertaining to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the course of conducting the research beset with the theme explored, it became clear that the former in question is considered to be one of the most productive linguistic elements. But a researcher of the language of "Majmu-ut-tavarikh" included the suffix *-ona* in the group of less productive ones [10, p. 67]. Mirzo Muhammad Ibrohim explained the most common nominal and adjectival suffixes, but he only included the adverbial suffix *-ona* in the group of adverbial ones and considered it a synomorph of the English adverbial suffix *-ly donišvarona / learnedly* in his book called as "A Grammar of the Persian Language" [5, p. 122]. In the corpus of our study only one adverb is derived by means of the relevant suffix: ...mardum kamar-i havoxohi-i in davlat-ro *ğoibona* bar miyon-i jon basta... [11, p. 241/4796].

6) The suffix *-aki* is included in the group of less productive adverbial suffix, like, MTLT and "Tuhfat-ul-khoni" it has formed adverbs of manner. The adverb *xaraki / riding by horse* with the relevant suffix is used only once by the author: ...az gardi ġubori ušturoni homily qušunu rasosa va qatorhoi jazoir borkarda hašami ayom *xaraki* ovard... [11, p. 214/426].

7) Traditionally, the comparative degree of adverbs is formed by means of the suffix *-tar / -er*. M. Karminagi resorted to the former under study to form the comparative degree of adverbs with different types of ones and the relevant grammatical phenomenon is also characteristic of MTLT [8, p. 67]:

a). Comparative degree of temporal adverbs: *peštar / earlier* [11, p. 16/27, 77/151, 135/267, 234/465, 290/577]: ...sardoron-i sipoh *peštar* ba qal`a-i Šhtrak rasida, amtiavu amvol mardum-i firori-ro ehzozi toroj namudand [11, p. 135/267]; Yavm-i sešanbe bistu yakum-i moh-i jumodiyulavval az murur-i xud, *peštar* ba dargoh-i jahonpanohi xabar firistoda, izhor-i tavajjuh namud [11, p. 234/465].

b). Comparative degree of adverbs of place is based on simple original adjectives: *balandtar / higher* [11, p. 12/21], *bolotar / upper* [11, p. 127/251], *durtar / further* [11, p. 283/564]: ...royat-i tavakkul-ro *balandtar* afrošt [11, p. 11/20]; ...az samt-i rost *bolotar* ba sina-i devor qaroru istiqror girifta... [11, p. 127/251]; Tūpxona-i Namozgoh, ki yak tirpartob roh az qal`a *durtar* dar muhozi-i darvoza bud... [11, p. 283/564].

c). Comparative degree of adverbs of degree and quantity: *kamtar / less* [11, p. 10/18], *ziyodatar / more* [11, p. 117/231], *afzuntar / more* [11, p. 64/123]: Saron-i purġurur-i aodi, ki binobar kasrat-i jayš-i sitoranišon muqobil-i xud-ro *kamtar* az xuša-i Parvin-i osmon medonistand [11, p. 10/18]; Ći dar in hangom soxt-i dastgoh-i xud-ro *afzuntar* az qayosira-i komgor va akosira-i nomdor medonist [11, p. 39/73]; *Ba sadqat-e afzuntar* az hisob-i ahl-i šumor mutavajjeh-i arsa-i korzor va mutasaddi-i ramzu paykor šud [11, p. 64/123]. In the last sentence *afzuntar / more* occurs in the composition of composite adverb denoting quantity and degree.

8) One of the most important peculiarities of adverbs lies in the derivation of new words by dint of the Arabic suffix *-an* in our study. In the Tajik language, the relevant sign is used as an adverbial suffix, which is actually *tanvin* in Arabic it is a means of expressing the grammatical meaning - category of the state of affiliation (case) and indefinite ones. Particularly, the usage of Tajik adverbs and derivative (mushtaq) adverbs with the relevant suffix *umuman / generally, zohiran / apparently* was not the

same in Persian-Tajik language referring to its historical periods. For instance, Arabic adverbs with *tanvin* are not found in “The History of Sistan”. L.P. Smirnova laid an emphasis upon the idea that only the form of *haqqan* / *really* such adverbs is used in the work and usage of other Arabic ones is not characteristic for the relevant work [16, p. 22]. However, the analysis and review of the adverbs of “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” shows that the role of *-an* in the derivation of adverbs from original Tajik words is almost not felt, while in “Bayhaqi`s History” such types of adverbs, such as *zūran* / *by force*, *zabonan* / *orally* [18, p. 128] are widely resorted to. Of course, under consideration adverbs have come across, which are precisely Arabic adverbs with *tanvin*, and were widely used by Karminagi: ...*avvalan* zikr-i nasab-i komroni to ajdod-i uzomaš soxta oyad, ba`d az on zubda-i holot-i volid-i buzurgvor-i ū masturu raqam-i ixtisor gardad [11, p. 5/8]; ...*zohiran* kamar-i taraddudu say` bar miyon-i xidmatgori-i amir-i šavkatayobu sohubbudavla-i olijanob basta... [11, p. 76/149]; Ahl-i sozu tarab, širinkoronu šu`badaoroyon va tamom-i ašob-i sarvar-ro in sur *ibtidoan* ba tašrifot-i munosib v axil`atho-i loiq navoxtand [11, p. 286/569]; Čun *sobiqan* taqrir-i bayon-i tahrir-i xoma-i sabukjavlon ba tariq-i ijmolu ixtisor guzoriš yoft [11, p. 75/147].

### Conclusion

Adducing the result of the analysis beset with adverbial suffixes of the historical writing under study one can come to the conclusion that in terms of structure and grammatical style they are similar to those ones of MTL. However, the adverbial suffixes of the corpus of our study work differ from MTL and other languages of the previous historical writings with certain morphological characteristics. For instance: if the suffix *-vor* in the Tajik language mostly forms adverbs of similarity, then in our factological materials the former in question derives adverbs of manner.

### REFERENCES

1. *Ashrapov B.P.* Comparative analysis of morphological peculiarities and level of usage of subordinate compound adverbs in Tajik literary language appertaining to 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> centuries (on the example of historical writings referred to as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” and “Zafar-Name”) // *Studia Humanitatis*. 2022. N 3.
2. *Ashrapov B.P.* Morphological peculiarities of certain composite adverbs in Tajik literary language referring to the XVIII century // *Проектирование. Опыт. Результат*. 2021. № 1. P. 14–16.
3. *Auранов Б.П.* Употребление производных арабских наречий в таджикском литературном языке XVIII века // *Заметки ученого*. 2022. № 2. С. 42–45.
4. *Ashrapov B.P.* The Level of Usage of Arabic Adverbs in the Tajik Literary Language Referring to the XVIII-th Century (on the example of the historical production entitled as “Tuhfat-ul-khoni” by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi) // *Вестник Педагогического университета*. 2022. № 1(96). P.146–150.
5. *Ibraheem Meerza Mohammad*. A grammar of the Persian language. London, 1841. P. 119–128.
6. *Jones William*. A grammar of the Persian language The 9<sup>th</sup> edition. London, 1828. 283 p.
7. Абдуллоҳзода. Дастури забони форсӣ. Техрон: Сухан, 1390. 103 с.
8. Граматикаи забони адабии ҳозираи тоҷик. Душанбе: Дониш, 1985. 356 с.
9. Гулизода Парвин. Таҳлили сабқшиносии «Таърихи Байхақӣ» бар маъноии таркибҳои иштиқоқӣ // *Фаслномаи таҳассусии Сабқшиносии назму насри форсӣ, соли чорум*, № 18. Зимистон, 1391. С. 275, 280, 292.
10. Камолова Г. Хусусиятҳои морфологӣи забони «Маҷмӯъ-ут-таворих». Душанбе: Дониш, 1984. С. 67.
11. Раҳимов И.У., Ауранов Б.П. Муҳаммадвафоӣ Карминағӣ. Туҳфат-ул-хонӣ. Муқаддима, таҳияи матн, нусхабадал, таълиқот ва феҳрастҳои Чамшед Чӯразода ва Нурулло Ғиёсов. Хучанд: Ношир, 2018. 390 с. + 586 сах. ф. = 976 с.
12. Ниёзмӯҳаммадов Б., Бузургзода Л. Морфологияи забони тоҷикӣ. Сталинобод: Шӯъбаи таълимӣ-методӣ, 1941. С. 57–59.
13. Ниёзмӯҳаммадов Б.Н. Баъзе масъалаҳои забони адабии ҳозираи тоҷик. Душанбе: Дониш, 1965. С. 56.
14. *Расторгуева Б.С.* Очерки по таджикской диалектологии. М., 1952. С. 117–119.

---

15. Сангонӣ Фотимаи Фозилии. Тарҳи дастури қайд. // Омӯзиши забон ва адабиёти форсӣ, шумори дуюм. Зимистон, 1391. С. 52–55.

16. Смирнова Л.П. Языка "Таърихи Систан" (грамматика и лексика) : автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.22. Л., 1965. 36 с.

17. Содиқӣ Исмоил. Таърифи исм, сифат ва зарф «қайд» дар дастури забонҳои суннатии форсӣ // Фаслномаи донишгоҳи адабиёт ва улуми инсонӣ, соли чорум. № 14–15. Поиёз ва зимистон, 1388. С. 119.

18. Сулаймонов О. Хусусиятҳои морфологии «Таърихи Байҳақӣ»: рисолаи номзадӣ барои дарёфти дараҷаи н. и. филологӣ: 10.02.22. Хучанд, 2008.

19. Фаршедвард Хусрави. Нигоҳе ба фарҳанги пешванду пасвандҳои забони форсӣ // Китоби моҳи адабиёт, Чопи аввал. Техрон: Заввор, 1386. С. 90–95.

20. Шарифов Б. Хусусиятҳои морфологии «Бадоеъ-ул-вақоъ»-и Восифӣ. Душанбе: Дониш, 1985. 232 с.

Поступила в редакцию 05.03.2023 г.

Принята к печати 26.05.2023 г.

\* \* \*

*Ашрапов Баходурдҷон Пулотович, старший преподаватель кафедры английского языка, Худжандский государственный университет им. академика Б. Гафурова; 735700, Республика Таджикистан; г. Худжанд, ул. Мавлонбекова, 1; e-mail: bahodur.ashrapov@mail.ru*

*Bahodurjon P. Ashrapov, senior lecturer of the Department of English language; Khujand State University named after academician Bobojon Gafurov; 1, Mavlonbekov st., Khujand-city, Tajikistan Republic, 735700; e-mail: bahodur.ashrapov@mail.ru*