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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES  
OF THE SUFFIX *-MAND* AND ITS ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS  
(ON THE MATERIAL OF GHULOMON BY S. AINI)**

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**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ  
СУФФИКСА *-MAND* И ЕГО АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТОВ  
(НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ С. АЙНИ “ГУЛОМОН”)**

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**Abstract.** The article dwells on the issues beset with comparative analysis of the morphological peculiarities of the suffix *-mand* and its English equivalents on the material of S. Aini's work entitled as "Ghulomon". It is noted that the word-formation system of any language consists of ways or means specific to this language. In general, the relevant system is a complex one. It is concluded that the English equivalents of the Tajik derivative words formed by means of the relevant suffix are not identical, and some of them are used and translated as simple, derivative, compound and composite ones.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются вопросы сравнительного анализа морфологических особенностей суффикса *-манд* и его английских эквивалентов на материале произведения С. Айни "Гуломон". Отмечается, что словообразовательная система любого языка состоит из специфичных для этого языка способов или средств. В целом соответствующая система является сложной. Сделан вывод, что английские эквиваленты таджикских производных слов, образованных с помощью соответствующего суффикса, не тождественны и, а некоторые из них употребляются и переводятся как простые, производные, сложные и составные.

**Keywords:** suffix, morphological peculiarities, comparative analysis, English and Tajik languages, word-building potential, English equivalents.

**Ключевые слова:** суффикс, морфологические особенности, сопоставительный анализ, английский и таджикский языки, словообразовательный потенциал, английские эквиваленты.

### **Introduction**

It is well-grounded that "word-building is considered to be one of the ways of word stock enrichment and plays a key role in the development and evaluation of languages of the world and the former in question occupies a prominent position. The essence of word-building and its distinguishing peculiarities in terms of structure have not lost their importance under the angle of the level of usage as well. Although some basic types of compound words were identified and described by ancient English grammarians. In reference to it, separate models of derivative words in different languages are being canvassed and discussed scientifically" [1, p. 5].

Every language has its own particular characteristics that make up various aspects, such as grammatical structure, word-stock composition and phonetic system. Each of the relevant aspects of language needs independent theoretical research. Mostly the grammatical aspect of language was dwelt, but over time, aspects including lexicons and the special system of sounds were studied as well.

In the languages of the world, word-building plays a big role and has a special place among other means of word-stock enrichment. The essence of the word and its distinctive peculiarities in terms of structure and productivity have not lost their importance. Although the principal types of derivative words were identified and described by ancient Indian grammarians, however, separate models of derivative words in different languages are being canvassed and discussed, and scientific literature on the relevant topic is also increasing gradually.

Basically, the term of word-building indicates the process of original words derivation based on words or phrases according to the existing ways and patterns of language, or otherwise, the process of new linguistic

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units' formation possessing a direct semantic link with the initial one. From this point of view, the relevant direct contextual connection is the ground aimed at the emergence of new units as synonyms [8, p. 89].

### Literature review

While conducting the contrastive analysis, we have resorted to Sadriddin Aini's work entitled as *Ghulomon* (2019) [2] and we adduced the appropriate examples out of the above-mentioned source in order to prove certain thoughts and testimonies. The chosen source depicts different historic events and the history of the TLL (Tajik literary language) and being worthy to conduct the comparative analysis of word-building potential of the suffix *-mand* and its English equivalents properly.

**The objective** of the corpus of our study is to conduct the comparative analysis of the morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix *-mand* and its English equivalents based on Sadriddin Aini's work entitled as *Ghulomon* (2019).

### Methodology

While canvassing the distinctive peculiarities and the level of usage of the prefixes under study, we have resorted to the following visual methods, such as: comparative-historical, synchronic-diachronic ones.

### Abbreviations

**ABNs** - Arabic borrowed nouns; **AWBEs** – adjectival word-building elements; **CEWs** – compound English words; **LC** – languages compared; **ComEWs** – composite English words; **DWs** – derivative words; **DEWs** – derivative English words; **EEs** – English equivalents; **EL** – English language; **MTLL** – modern Tajik literary language; **SEWs** – simple English words; **TAS** – Tajik adjectival suffix; **TDA** – Tajik derivative adjectives; **TDN** – Tajik derivative noun; **TDWs** – Tajik derivative words; **TL** – Tajik language; **TLL** – Tajik literary language, **TT** – Tajik translation; **WBE** – word-building element.

### Main obtained results

It is well-known that suffixes occupy the key role in the formation of series of derivative words. The main function of each suffix is determined by what meaning it gives to derivative words. Certain suffixes form adjectives only from nouns, others from adjectives, and still others from number or verb and the relevant suffix forms derivative adjectives mostly. There are suffixes that form adjectives from different parts of speech, and this cannot but affect the meaning of derivative adjectives.

In the languages compared, adjectives after nouns are included in the largest group of words, the number of adjectival suffixes reaches 51 (Tajik) and 65 (English) [5; 6]. Suffixes determine the sign of belonging to the word, and make their differentiation clear as well.

Hence, we are going to conduct the comparative analysis of the morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix *-mand* and its EEs.

**The suffix** *-mand*, alongside with several above-adduced WBE “is an evolved form of the old word-building element *-ōmand*” [7, p. 216]. Professor D.Saymiddinov dwelt on the issues of its origin and he laid emphasis upon the idea that “in Pahlavi works, *ōmand* is more opposite to *mand* (<*mant*) being used with the traditional spelling of this suffix. However, in the Modern Persian, *mand* is the norm of writing of the relevant suffix in the Port language and it is considered to be appertained to the Middle Monavian Persian literary productions as well” [9, p. 133].

As a rule, **the suffix** *-mand* derives a considerable number of DWs from different parts of speech (8 TDWs/39 times totally and quantality term):

a) **on the model of noun+-mand(+i)**: *hunarmand* [2, p. 7, 56, 88, 415] – (n.) craftsman, master: (adj) skilled, crafty, *hunarmandi* [2, p. 23, 49] - (n.) trade; craftsmanship; *yormandi* [2, p. 50, 132, 185, 200, 208, 212, 268, 302, 344, 376, 376, 376, 386, 396, 409, 409, 423.] – (n.) – 1 help, support, assistance, service; 2 friendships, inclination, love; *xiradmand* [2, p. 88] – (adj.) 1 wise, clever, sensible; 2 wise man, sage: Az taraf-i digar, dar vaqte ki officerho-i safed-i rus, gumoštagon-i siyosii peštara-i imperatori ba amir *yormandiho-i* harbi, texniki va siyosi doda, in qatl-i om-ro bizzot idora karda istodaand [2, p. 208, 376] – On the other hand, when the White Russian officers, the former political officials of the Empire, provided military, technical and political *assistance* to the Emir and managed this massacre by themselves [translated by the author], – Nabi-Polvon, tu fardo pagohi biyo, ba man *yormandi* xohi kard [2, p. 50] – Nabi-Polvan, come tomorrow morning to render help to me! [translated by the author], Ergash ba *yormandi-i* kotib, ki az in savol sarosema shuda ba

xudash nigoh karda bud, rasida guft: [2, p. 396] – Ergash reached out to help the secretary, who looked in a hurry because of this question, and said [translated by the author].

Designing on the premise of the adduced examples, we can assert the fact that TDN *yormandiho* (*noun+ -mand+ -i based on the mixed in the plural form by the suffix -ho*) are translated into English as (1) uncountable noun *assistance*; (2) in the second sentence, the relevant derivative noun is used as a simple noun *help* and (3) in the third sentence, it is resorted to as base verb *to help*. In reference to it, we did not encounter the form of *yormand* (*noun+ -mand – (n.) friend, assistant*) in the corpus of our study. The relevant word-building element forms derivative adjectives in MTL, however, in *Ghulomon* by S.Aini, only *donišmand* [2, p. 382] – (adj.) *learned, erudite, wise, sage*; *xiradmand* [2, p. 88] – (adj.) *wise, clever, sensible*; *davlatmand* [2, p. 458] – (adj.) *rich*; *obrumand* [2, p. 294] (adj.) *authoritative, influential*; *hunarmand* [2, p. 7] (adj) *skilled, crafty* are used as TDAs.

**b) on the model of Arabic borrowed noun + -mand:** *davlatmand* [2, p. 160, 162, 208, 452, 458, 458] – (adj.) *rich, well to do, natijamand* [2, p. 285, 312] – *effective, successful, have resulted in good*; *bo xayr natijamand šudan* [2, p. 312] – *to be fruitful*; *natijamand šudan* [2, p. 312] – *to be effective, to be successful*: Harčand in gunoh-i šumo bo xayr *natijamand* šuda bošad ham, gunoh-i buzurgest, ki qarib bud kor-i otrayd-ro ba nomuvaffaqiyati anjom dihad [2, p. 312] – Although this sin of yours *has resulted in good*, it is a great sin that almost failed the task of the detachment [translated by the author].

In the course of looking for appropriate examples it became clear that the suffix *-mand* appeared in the composition of the Tajik derivative adjectives in *Ghulomon* by S.Aini in several cases: *Lekin bo roh-i kolxozčigi davlatmand šudan-i man mumkin nest* [2, p. 452, 458] – But it is not possible for me to become *rich* through collective farming [translated by the author].

**c) on the model of compound noun + -mand:** *obrūmand* [2, p. 294] (adj.) *authoritative, influential*: Donibek barin “*obrūmandon-i*” tuman, ki ba bosmačigari ba tozagi hamroh šuda budand... [2, p. 294]. The “authorities” people like Donibek, who had just joined the Basmachigari... [translated by the author].

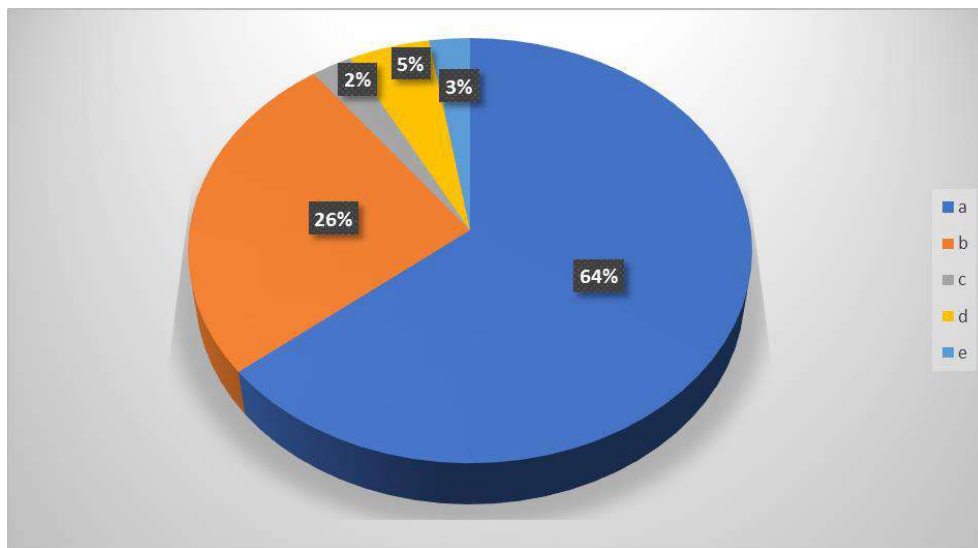
**d) on the model of base verb+ -iš+ -mand:** *donišmand* [2, p. 382] – (adj.) *learned, erudite, wise, sage*; *donišmandi* [2, p. 383] – (n.) *learning; erudition; wisdom*: Dar zamonho-i qadim, – guft ū, – dar yak deha yak tabib-i *donišmand* budaast [2, p. 382] – In the ancient times, he said, there was a *learned doctor* in a village [translated by the author].

**e) on the model of noun+ -mand + -ona:** *hijolatmandona* – *embarrassedly*: Mo xona ham nadorem, – guft Istad *hijolatmandona* [2, p. 362] – We don't even have a house, – Istad said *embarrassedly* [translated by the author].

In the above-mentioned sentence, the compound word formed by means of the relevant suffix is resorted to as adverb, because of the adverbial suffix *-ona* only once.

**Table 1.** The Level of the Usage of Tajik Derivative Words based on Models

Model	Times	Percentage	Their English equivalents
<b>a</b>	25	64%	(n.) craftsman, master: (adj) skilled, crafty; (n.) trade; craftsmanship; (n.) help, support, assistance, service; friendship, inclination, love; wise, clever, sensible; wise man, sage
<b>b</b>	10	26%	rich, well to do, effective, success, have resulted in good; to be effective, to be successful
<b>c</b>	1	2%	authoritative, influential
<b>d</b>	2	5%	learned, erudite, wise, sage; (n.) learning; erudition; wisdom:
<b>e</b>	1	3%	Embarrassedly
<b>Results</b>	39		



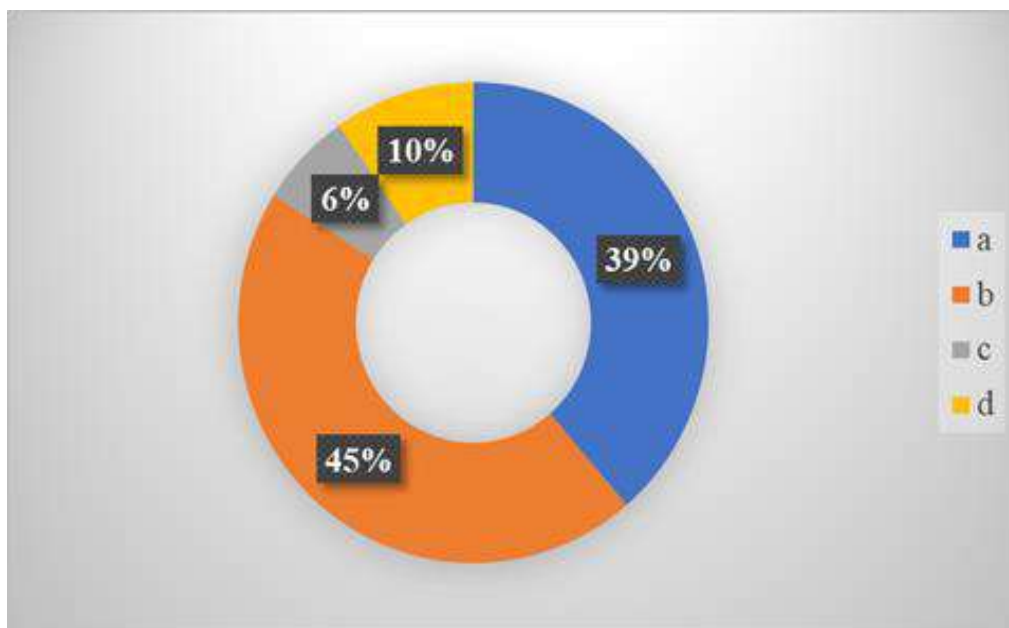
Into the bargain, the author of “Dastur-i jome-i zabor-i forsi” also asserts that “all derivations with the suffix *-mand* without exception forming an adjective are multi-functional ones”, but he points out that it is also used in the derivation of nouns in another case. The examples adduced as nouns by the scholar in linguistic studies of the above-mentioned work are adjectives, those ones in certain cases are used as nouns by accepting the plural suffix *-on*: *xiradmandon*, *mustamandon*, *dardmandon*, *hunarmandon* [10, p. 172].

While adducing the appropriate examples, it became clear that a number of the Tajik derivative words are used as nouns by accepting the plural suffix *-on* in certain cases: *xiradmandon* [2, p. 88] – *sages*, *davlatmandon* [2, p. 162, 208] – *rich/wealthy people/men*, *obrumandon* [2, p. 294] – *authorities*: Ba tama-i manfiat-i nomalum foida-i naqd-ro az dast dodan kor-i *xiradmandon* nest... [2, p. 88] – It is not *sages`* work to lose one`s profit for unknown interests... [translated by the author].

Designing on the premise of the above-adduced examples one can assert that EEs of TDWs formed by dint of this suffix are not identical and the same-formed ones, namely most of them are resorted and translated, hereby we are going to reveal their similarities and differences based on the table below:

**Table 2.** The Level of Usage, Morphological Peculiarities of English Equivalents of the Suffix *-mand* Based on the Table

a) SEWs/TT	b) DEWs/TT	c) CEWs/TT	d) ComEWs/TT
<i>master/hunarmand</i> <i>trade/hunarmandi</i> <i>help/yormandi</i> <i>support/yormandi</i> <i>service /yormandi</i> <i>love/yormandi</i> <i>wise/xiradmand/ donišmand</i> <i>clever/xiradmand</i> <i>sage/xiradmand/ donišmand</i> <i>rich/davlatmand</i> <i>success/natijamand</i> <i>erudite/donišmand</i>	<i>effective/natijamand</i> <i>authoritative/obrūmand</i> <i>influential/obrūmand</i> <i>learned/donišmand/</i> <i>learning/donišmandi</i> <i>erudition/donišmandi</i> <i>wisdom/donišmandi</i> <i>embarrassedly/ hijolatmandona</i> <i>sensible/xiradmand</i> <i>skilled/hunarmand</i> <i>crafty/hunarmand</i> <i>assistance/yormandi</i> <i>friendship/yormandi</i> <i>inclination/yormandi</i>	<i>craftsman/ hunarmand</i> <i>craftsmanship/</i> <i>hunarmandi</i>	<i>well to do/ davlatmand</i> <i>have resulted in good/bo</i> <i>xayr natijamand šudan</i> <i>to be fruitful - to be effective</i> <i>- to be successful / na-</i> <i>tijamand šudan</i> <i>wise man / xiradmand</i>
<i>Frequency: 12-times</i>	<i>14-times</i>	<i>2-times</i>	<i>3-times</i>
<i>Percentage: 39%</i>	45%	6%	10%



### Conclusion

Adducing the results of the analysis of the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that the morphological peculiarities and word-building potential of the suffix in question forming TDWs is of many similarities and differences in certain cases. Designing on the premise of the above-adduced diagram we can emphasize that the majority of EEs of TDWs formed by this suffix are simple (39%) and derivative (49%) ones in the corpus of the study. Hereby, we can canvass those English equivalents of the Tajik derivative words formed by the suffix *-mand* are not identical, and some of them are used and translated as simple, derivative compound and composite ones.

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