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THE PLACE OF POLY-AFFIXES
IN THE TAJIK LITERARY
LANGUAGE OF THE
XVIII-TH CENTURY

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МЕСТО ПОЛИАФФИКСОВ В
ТАДЖИКСКОМ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОМ
ЯЗЫКЕ XVIII в.

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*The article dwells on the place of poly-affixes in the Tajik literary language of the XVIII-th century, in general, on the example of «Tuhfat-ul-khoni» by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi, in particular. The author notes that the study of the language of the historic source in question is one of the first scientific works in the field of Tajik philology. Proceeding from the information relating to M. Karminagi one can assert that «Tuhfat-ul-khoni» includes different historic events of Manghtys` state. M. Karminagi adduces out of the number of poly-prefixes the following ones: pur-, bad-, dil- and sohib-, more frequently used in the formation of both compound nouns and compound adjectives or adverbs. Nevertheless, the element **pur-** plays a great role related to compound adjectives. On the grounds of the collected examples those formed by means of **pur-** in our exploration can be subdivided functionally and semantically into two groups.*

Adducing the results of the analysis concerned with poly-affixes in «Tuhfat-ul-khoni» by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi and other historic materials such as: «Toj-ut-tavorikh» [9], «Olamoroi Nodiri» [5] referring to the XVII-th – XVIII-th centuries, we come to the conclusion that the author of the historic material resorts to those poly-affixes which pertain to frequent ones in Modern Tajik literary language.

Ключевые слова: *историко-научная работа, «Тухфат-ул-хони», полиаффиксы, таджикский литературный язык, грамматические особенности, формирование сложных прилагательных, составные существительные и наречия.*

В статье рассматривается место полиаффиксов в таджикском литературном языке XVIII века на примере рукописи Мухаммада Вафаи Карминаги «Тухфат-ул-хони». Статья, посвящённая изучению языка данного исторического источника, является одной из первых подобных работ в таджикской лингвистике. Констатируется, что «Тухфат-ул-хони» освещает целую эпоху в истории мангитской династии. Приведен ряд поли-

префиксов: пур-, бад-, дил- и сохиб-, которые являются часто используемыми при формировании обеих частей составных существительных и сложных прилагательных и наречий. Элемент пур- играет большую роль в формировании сложных прилагательных. Прилагательные, образованные с помощью элемента пур-, функционально и семантически разделены на две группы. Анализ полиаффиксов в «Тухфат-уль-Хони» и других исторических источниках XVII - XVIII веков: «Тодж-ут-таворих», «Оламорои Нодири», приводит к выводу, что авторы исторических материалов использовали поли-аффиксы, которые являются продуктивными элементами современного таджикского литературного языка.

There is a number of basic words in Modern Tajik literary language (MTLL) that resemble affixes functionally, semantically and grammatically. These morphemes acquired the status of terms. They are: «poly-affixes», «poly-prefixes» and «poly-suffixes», called so in the field of linguistics.

Such an authorized linguist as Sh. Bobomurodov distinguished out of the number of morphemes referring to the theme explored the following ones: *khush-*, *pur-*, *ser-*, *bad-*, – those ones forming adjectives; *rang-*, *sar-*, *dil-*; verb tenses: *-ovar*, *-angez*, *-dor*, *-bakhsh*, *-omez*, *-shinos*, *-soz* and *-boz*. In reference to it, he notes that the presented elements are considered as productive components of both compound nouns and adjectives [2, p.21].

These elements occur in each period of the historic development of the Tajik language. The research of prosaic works on the example of «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*» by *Muhammadvafoi Karminagi* in regard to this theme, in particular, pertains to the XVIII-th century. M. Karminagi traced back a large number of morphemes; such ones as: *bad-*, *dil-*, *pur-*, *ser-*, *sohib-*; poly-suffixes: *-angez*, *bardori*, *-boshi*, *-boz*, *-bakhsh*, *-gir(i)*, *-giroy*, *-dor(i)*, *-kada*, *-kash*, *-maob*, *-ovar*, *-omez*, *-pazir*, *-canj*, *-sifat*, *-soz*, *-faro*, *-faro* and *-shinos* got into his view.

However, our historic data embrace the above-mentioned poly-affixes which served for the formation of compound nouns, adjectives and adverbs as well.

First of all, it is important to bear in view that the relevant research work will be useful both for researchers who want to solve the linguistic issues dealing with our explored theme. A success of any research depends largely on precise comprehension of its objective.

The author of «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*» illustrates the poly-affixes of MTLL in certain cases. It is worth mentioning that one of the mostly frequently used poly-prefixes of our topic is *pur-* that plays an important role related to a set of compound adjectives. S. Nizomova, a researcher of «*Yoddoshtho*» (Reminiscences) by Sadriddin Ayni asserts: «*the word «pur» in reference to forming compound adjectives is frequently used. More than 108 words are formed by dint of the poly-prefix «pur» making them rather distinctive*» [6, p.17].

These words can be subdivided into two groups by their grammatical properties including the way of expression of meaning and morphological forms.

Firstly, the poly-prefix in question modifies a formation of compound adjectives, such ones as: *چمن پرگل = سیرگل، وادی پرگیاه = سیرگیاه*. These compound words demonstrate semantically collective nouns and their plural forms. When we look at this group more particularly, we find out that *سیرگیاه* form occurs more frequently than *پرگیاه* form in MTLL. For example:

...روز به روز پشت مقدمه سپاه و سطح مزارعات آن وادی پرگیاه نازل گردید (4,158/314).

Secondly, the language of our historic data has a tendency for borrowed words, including Arabic and Turkic ones. For instance, the author of «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*» illustrates the Arabic noun «ماء» = (water) serving for the formation of compound adjectives by means of the poly-prefix «*pur*». When analyzing the theme explored we elicited that the compound adjective

«(abounding in water) = «پرماء» is used only once by M. Karminagi. Undoubtedly, it is important to comprehend that such grammatical word-building isn't characteristic being not commonly used functionally in MTLT either. For example:

...در ساحل آن بحر پرماء مضمون «من یفسد فیها و یسفک الدماء» ظاهر و هویدا گشت... (143/74,4).
 بنابراین کول پراب عمیق که در میان آن پشته و قلعه ارک بود و مصافقی بعید داشت... (516/259,4).
 ...با دل خراب و دیده پراب نور حدقه دولت را با تجهیز اساس حشمت و بختیاری، سرکرده آن ده هزار سوار ساخته
 ملحق به معسکر شاهی نمود... (69/37,4)
 ...با هزاران دیده پرئم رفتند... (143/74,4)

The last examples of the above-mentioned sentence, such ones as « = دیده پراب و دیده پرئم = » served semantically as euphemisms of high elevation.

Adding the collected examples of the object of the research we have encountered with a number of compound words which are made of the above-mentioned element; such ones as: «پراطمنان، پرغوی، پرابهت» which are rarely used in this historic material, on the other hand, refer to archaic elements nowadays. For example:

...از پای تخت تسخیر یعنی مرو شاه جهان با وفور جلادت و کثرت شوکت با توبخانه های پرابهت که سی عدد توپ
 قلعه کوب و خمیازه برق شراره و منجنیق رعداواز بود... به وسعت لشکرگاه ورود یافتند (115/60,4)
 بعد از آن که امیر جهان بان به مسند دارائی تمکین گردید به عذر پرغوی او رسیده اورا چوب با ساق فرمود...
 (386/194,4)
 ...هرچند جرایم اصحاب تمرد و طغیان بیرون از قاعده سهو و نسیان است غم پراطمنان و سحاب تربیت و احسان ما
 نیز بی نهایت کران است. (376/189,4)

It is worth mentioning that the compound adjectives of «Tukhfat-ul-khoni» formed by dint of the poly-prefix «pur-» occur regularly in both MTLT and the modern dictionary of the Tajik language (DTL). On the one hand, some of them are assimilated stylistically by Modern Tajik literary language; on the other hand, others do not occur in DTL at all [10].

For more information see the below table which deals with the above-mentioned theme.

| Compound words registered by the Dictionary of the Tajik Language | | | Compound words not registered by the Dictionary of the Tajik Language | | |
|---|---------|---------|---|-----------|--|
| پرو هشت | پر گل | پر قنوج | پر گرو دار | پروسواس | |
| پر غرور | پر دل | پر نهیب | پر نخوت | پر مستجاب | |
| پر دهشت | پر نم | پر شتاب | پر کینه | پر ویال | |
| پراضطراب | پر نور | پر شعله | پر شورش | پر هراس | |
| پر شوکت | پر شور | پر خطر | پر ستیز | پر اشرار | |
| پر شکوه | پر آشوب | پر موجه | پر خیر | پر اساس | |
| پر مکر | پر نعمت | پر فتنه | پر غوی | پر آویز | |
| | پر حذر | پر هوس | پر اطمنان | پر ملال | |
| | | | پرابهت | | |

It is necessary to mark that the author of another copy of the manuscript resorted to پراز نفاق instead of پرنفاق. For example:

...بار دیگر سلاطین پرنفاق الوس قزاق را سرکرده اهنک مراجعت سازند... (503/253,4)
 ...بار دیگر سلاطین پراز نفاق الوس قزاق را سرکرده اهنک مراجعت سازند... (3)

Thus, M. Karminagi illustrates a number of words as modifying compound adjectives built by virtue of «pur-»: «سر، دل، باطن، خاطر، سینه». In this regard, these elements modify spiritual men's emotions.

The relevant instances dealing with the above-mentioned theme are attempted to be shown in the below table in details.

| Pages | Compound adjectives | Modifying words |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| ا) 239/475, 269/536; ب) 269/536; ت) 251/499 | ا) پرنخوت (ب) پرغرور (ت) پرهوس | سر |
| ا) 239/476 | ا) پرکین (ب) پرخوف | دل |
| ا) 156/309, 173/343; ب) 98/193, 107/211 | ا) پروسواس (ب) پرکینه | باطن |
| ا) 163/324; ب) 22/39; ت) 137/271; | ا) پرغبار (ب) پرربار (ت) پرشورش | خاطر |
| ا) 121/239, 160/318; ب) 58/111; | ا) پرکینه (ب) پردود | سینه |

For instance:

...بر بالای منزل و مأوی آن مفسدان فروز آورده سر پرنخوت و گردن تمام عناد آن قوم بدنهادرا نرم گردانند... (558/280,4)

موسی را از استماع این مقدمه دهشت فزا آتش بیابایی در دل پرخوف او افتاد... (357/180,4) عاقبت خوف ضرر و بیم هراس که از این دولت عالی اساس در باطن پروسواس داشت... (343/173,4) محمداپینی یوز حاکم حصار که خاطر پرربار خود را به چندین کدورت و غبار به طرف دیار خود برد... (271/137,4)

...حیات او را منقطع ساختند و خاطر پرشورش خود را از استخلاص بلخ و مضافات او نه پرداخته، زورق انتقام دین و خصومت ملت در بهر آمویه انداختند... (39/22,4)

Due to the adduced examples in reference to the poly-prefix «*khush-*» a number of compound adjectives which served as euphemisms of each other, such ones as: «خوشساز , خوشالخان» and «خوشخان» can be found out. Of course, the existing words correspond absolutely to MTL. Consequently, one can assert that these compound adjectives are commonly used ones both relevantly to framework and to MTL. For example:

...موسم اهنگ نغمه سرائ مرغان خوش الحان عنان ترمرد و تغالب از آن جا نموده... تاختن آورد (86/45,4) (367/185)

لبیل خوشخان به سنائی ملک منان بر منبر اعزاز اهنگ نغمه سرائ نمود... (121/63,4) ...در مقامی که لبیل خوشساز «علمه شدید القوا» به جزء نغمه او روتوت این همه لا حرقت سر اندیشه به نیروی غافل ان خیال چی طیران نماید... (2,4)

In the course of researching we came across one of the essential peculiarities of the poly-prefix «*khush-*» where compound adjectives of the theme explored are resorted to for a formation of compound adverbs including: «خوشدل و کامروا , خوشدل و مسرور». For example:

...از انعام ملوکانه سرفرازی داد و تمام آن هارا خوشدل و مسرور به جانب اوطاتشان رخصت انصراف داد... (536/269,4)

...جماساس ملازم او را خوشدل و کامروا از نواحی دزخ ارسال نمود که آن فرزندی به سرعت هر چی تمام تر یراق و استعداد راه نمود (404/203,4)

Thus, the poly-prefix «*bad-*» occurred in «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*» by Muhammadfavo Karminagi is one of the frequently used ones. Proceeding from the collected patterns related to the current framework, one can assert that the surveying of the element under consideration plays the main role for a formation of compound adjectives in most cases. In fact, one of the differentiating features of the poly-prefix «*bad-*» appears precisely when modifying words are collective nouns in the meaning of plurality and most of them are pluralized by the type of Arabic broken plural. Adducing the consequences of the analysis concerned with the element in question and its morphological distinctive properties we can substantiate that the poly-prefix «*bad-*» of our topic is similar to MTL ones; the ways of expression of meaning and a phenomenon of grammatical word-formation being included.

The examples dwelling on the theme explored are given in the below table in details.

| Pages | Compound adjectives formed by dint of the poly-affix <i>bad-</i> | Modifying words |
|--|--|-----------------|
| 4,67/129, 73/141 74/144, 94/186, 106/210, 163/323, 201/399 | بدسگال | منازعان |
| 4,18/31 | بدرفیق | راه زنان |
| ا) 4,63/122; ب) 4,65/126 | ا). بدسگال (ب) بدنشان | مفسدان |
| 4,25/46, 73/141 | بداخطر | اعدا |
| ا) 4,27/50, 34/63; ب) 4,61/117, 73/141 | ا). بدسگال (ب) بداموز | روافض |
| 4,234/466 | بدسگال | ابدال |
| 4,68/132 | بدمعال | احوال |
| ا) 4,26/47, 45/86, 66/127, 99/196, 280/558, 284/565; ب) 4,27/50, 74/144, 78/154, 85/167, 85/168, 99/196, 252/502; ت) 4,46/88, 72/140, 101/199; ث) 4,282/561, | ا). بدنهاد (ب) بدمعاش (ت) بدگهر (ث) بدخواه | قوم |
| ا) 4,73/142, 74/144, 266/529, 285/567; ب) 4,98/193, 159/315 | ا). بدکردار (ب) بدسرشت | جماعه |
| ا) 4,14/25; ب) 4,68/131; ت) 4,86/170, 94/186; ث) 4,110/217, 236/470, 260/517; خ) 4,100/198 | ا). بدسرشت (ب) بدمذاق (ت) بدشعار (ث) بدسرانجام (خ) بدلگام | فرقه |
| 4,190/378 | بدسرانجام | مردم |
| 4,101/200 | بداییین | فجره |

For instance:

...شکست علم اقبال منازعان **بدسگال** در نظر صغار و کبار ظاهر گردید (24/13,4)
 آن فرقه **بدسرانجام** بعد از مراسلت این پیغام با هم بساط مشورت خلاف و نزاع این دولت گسترده... (196/99,4)
 امیر شوکت دستگاه از حرکت آن قوم **بدخواه** آگاه شده رایبیت جلادت به جانب اهل خسارت افرخت... (559/281,4)
 ...ریشه درخت ظلم و طغیان مفسدان **بدنشان** را از چمن دهر یعنی گلشن خرم بهار ماوآءالنهر به پنجه اقبال کشیده... (126/65,4)

As it is stated above, the poly-prefixes «*pur-*, *bad-*, and *dil-*» are those ones that are very frequently used; in particular, in «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*». Accordingly, we can allow to consider the poly-prefix «*sohib-*» on a par with the frequently used ones in accordance with the group under study as well. Due to our statistical approach one can assert that the mentioned element occurs in all 124 examples in certain cases.

The results obtained afford us to make a conclusion that the word «*sohib*» lost its semantic meaning and converted into a poly-prefix which acquired three different semantic notions.

In the first group there is a number of compound adjectives which are formed by means of the poly-prefix under discussion, they occur as rarely used ones in Modern Tajik literary language. But, on the other hand, they are registered in MTLT as functional and stylistical ones. The following ones: صاحب مسند صاحب هجوم صاحب ارتفاع، صاحب تایید، صاحب وجود، صاحب مشرب، صاحب متین، صاحب اجلال صاحب تقصیر، صاحب متین،

...قدح مراد زرفاء **صاحب مشرب** به گردیش گردید... (26/15,4)
 اله شکوربی که یکی از فرابتان و امیر **صاحب وجود** الوس منقته بود... (546/274,4)
 ...اینه خاطر صافنهاد امیر **صاحب تایید** در نشاط خوان او آمد... (149/76,4)
 ...تشریف کرامت و سرفرازی و خلعت شفقت و دلنوازی بر قامت اقبال و دولت امیر **صاحب ارتفاع** و منزلت و مرحمت ساخته... تشریف ملوکانه نواخت (165/84,4)
 ...سردار باتهور جمعه قل بهادور و دیگر سرداران لشکر **صاحب هجوم** را امر نمودند... (228/115,4)

پس ملتسم از اشفاق آن گزیده خلاق آن که عرایض ما مردم **صاحب تقصیر** را به سمع ریضا و قبول اصغاء نماید
(419/211,4)

In the second group, the mentioned element is formulated structurally by the way of: poly-prefix + noun + suffix = صاحب دستگاه. However, the grammatical phenomenon dealing with this theme occurs only once upon the whole. For example:

...اونیز به سرعت و معنی و مرات دوربینی یکی از زمره اولاد باعز و جاه و یکی از احفاد **صاحب دستگاه** است...
(162/82,4)

In the last group, the poly-prefix «sohib» is used for the formation of a number of compound nouns as well. For example:

...عفو کلانان نیز بغایت ستر و گ و احسان نیک ان از ورته احصا و شمار بیرون و اکرام ارباب هم از ضبط قیاس و
استقرار هر **صاحب سپاس** افزون... (320/161,4)
...جهت حراست در بند مملکت نشانیده بود و به غیر از **صاحب قران** موید کامران – امیر تیمور کوره گان کسی از
تاجداران کشورکشای به آن ناحیت ظفر نیافته... (75/40,4)

The word «sohib» being as an independent one possesses the following meanings in MTL: owner, holder, owner of some thing, possessor, rich and well-to-do [10 صاحب – سواد (educated) [12, p.262, V.2]. The mentioned poly-prefix is used in a number of compound adjectives which serve functionally and semantically as euphemisms of adjectival affixes in Modern Tajik literary language. Here, out of the number of compound words formed by dint of «sohib-» which are considered as widely diffused ones in MTL, occur nowadays. The following ones: صاحب شرف = شرفمند (honor, famous, glorious and significant); صاحب سبات = سبات (unshakable, steadfast and firm); صاحب نظام = نظام (disciplined). For example:

...به سرعت هرچی تمام تر از ولایت نسف به خدمت خاقان عالی تبار **صاحب شرف** رسانیدند... (58/31,4)
...در مجازات و موارد آن پنجه **صاحب سبات** آمده اشارت به دو انگشت خود فرمود... (109/57,4)
بعد از ساخته گی مهم لشکر **صاحب نظام** جوانان تهمتین شعار پردل دلیران مبارزت اتوار دشمن گسیل جوشن های
کرد... (336/169,4)

Nevertheless, taking into consideration the object in view we have elicited that M. Karminagi parallelly applied those poly-affixes (poly-prefixes or poly-suffixes) which possess enclitic properties; Arabic poly-prefix «ذوی ـی»؛ muzof va muzofun ilayh (definition system) and fakki article arabii al/ (Arabic article al/) constructions are functionally and semantically the synonyms of each other in certain cases. For example:

از زلزله و اضطراب این مقدمه پر هراس خوف و رعب در باطن **صاحب وسواس** مردم شهرک و برقوتیه راه یافته پای
ثبات و قرارشان از جا رفت... (267/135,4) = ... به قوت بازوی دولت روز افزون و شوکت استلای موکب همایون زلزله
رعب و هراس در باطن **پروسواس** فرقه کینگاس شهرسبز و جماعه ناس ولایت کیش انداخت...
(309/156,4)

این چنین در انحاء و اقطار ممالک و سده دربار کیوان مدار عمرا کبار ذوی رایان **صاحب اقتدار** از خام انقلاب ادوار
مست و گران بار گردیده... (25/15,4) = ... از موقف فرمان نافذ الاذعان شرف صدور یافت که عمرا **باقتدار** صاحب
مناسب دربار بروج صغیر قلعه شهر را توضیح و تقسیم نمایند... (200/101,4) = ... سردار آن ذوی **اقتدار** را به جانب
شهرک رایب مسارت افرختند... (255/129,4)

طوئی عالی و جشن ملوکانه به قدم میمنت لزوم و الانعم پادشاه **صاحب کرم** اراسته گردید... (484/243,4) = چون
ارادت حضرت محیمن متعال و مشیت پادشاه **کرم بخش** لا یزال به ترقی دولت و بلندئ اقبال امیر سنده خسال بی مشارکت
اخوان و انصار و بی معاودت احباب اغیار تعلق یافت... (192/97,4)

...چندی از مردم خرده دان **باتدبیر** مصاحب سورین و هدایا به دربار کیوان اقتدار افراشتند (230/116,4) =
...موافق مزاج این امیر **صاحب التدبیر** که این طبع وقاد و سجیل ظهن دراک او مظهر اسباب دارائی مملکت... (56/30,4)
= چون خسرو گردون سریر سراج حسن عقیدت و صفائی تویب امیر **صاحب تدبیر** از ناصیه اخلاص و حسن اختصاص
برانگیز و نورافشان دید... (157/80,4)

It must be borne in mind that one of rather distinctive grammatical occurrences from Modern Tajik literary language comes into view referring to both derivational words and compound ones which are formed by virtue of either prefixes or poly-prefixes, in particular, in the origins of the XVII-th – XVIII-th centuries; here we can call the following ones: «Zafarnomai Khusravi» [8], «Toj-ut-tavorikh» [9], «Olamoroi Nodiri» [5] and «Tukhfat-ul-khoni» [4]; at the same time, the authors of the above-mentioned historic materials resorted to both prefixes and poly-prefixes in combinations with simple words [1, c.246].

The instances of the theme in point can be attested in our discussion, see the below table.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|------|
| 4,7/11 | احسان و جود | 4, 203/4042 | دل و کامروا | خوش- |
| 4,250/497 ³ | وقار و تمکین | 4,99/196 | دل و کامران | |
| 4,49/93 | شوکت و جاه | 4,269/536 | دل و مسرور | |
| 4,53/101 | کدرت و مکنت | | | پر- |
| 4,58/112 | جاه و شوکت | 4,39/74 | شوکت و نهیب | |
| 4,83/164 | اعتبار و تمکین | 4,72/140 | خوف و هراس | |
| 4,84/166 | اعزاز و شرف | 4,75/147 ² | نخوت و غرور | |
| 4,92/181 | عز و تمکین | 4,77/151 | خوف و بیم | |
| 4,93/184 | حلم و وقار | 4,94/185 ² | زیب و فر | |
| 4,117/231 | نصرت و ظفر | 4,100/198 | ستیز و آویز | |
| 4,117/232 | تجبر و عناد | 4,105/208 | لاف و گزراف | |
| 4,123/243 | حسد و کینه | 4,133/264 | غبار و مکدر | |
| 4,127/251 | عز و جاه | 4,158/314 ² | شور و شر | |
| 4,121/239 | غرور و نخوت | 4,199/395 | مکر و فن | |
| 4,146/289 | رفعت و اعتبار | 4,216/429 | پیچ و تاب | |
| 4,172/342 | فرح و استبشار | 4,239/476 | آویز و ستی | |
| 4,180/357 | تهور و جلالت | | | |
| 4,220/438 | هشمت و اجلال | 4,80/158 | زیب و فر | |
| 4,220/438 | کثرت و عدت | 4,80/158 | جود و احسان | |
| 4,221/439 | تاج و سریر | 4,111/219 | جاه و منزلت | |
| 4,225/448 | جود و احسان | 4,49/94 | عز و ناز | |
| 4,266/529 | عهد و پیمان | 4,173/344 ³ | عز و جاه | |
| 4,281/560 | شرور و فساد | 4,178/354 | عز و شرف | |
| | | 4,19/34 | قوت و توان | |

It is important to lay an emphasis on the fact that by means of the Turkic word «bosh» which is formed by putting the Tajik relative suffix-*i* ending on a noun *-boshi* (head, leader, chief, commander, main – B.A) a great deal of compound nouns are built in the historic material of «Tukhfat-ul-khoni» by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi serving as a poly-suffix. Additionally, all of the current compound nouns cause interesting questions in regard to the definition and relatedness of morphological values of the element dwelt on.

Meanwhile, compound nouns formed by *-bosh(i)* are particularly the most frequently used in ancient sources. In this respect, Yu. A. Rubinchik denotes: «in fact, the poly-suffix «-boshi» is considered as the Turkic original word that only produces compound nouns and possesses such meanings as «big, base, head, leader, chief»; e.g., قزاق باشی, پیشخدمت باشی, تاجر باشی, حکیم باشی, «غلام باشی» [7, p.155]. According to the opinion of Yu.A. Rubinchik it may be substantiated that the words formed by dint of *-boshi* are considered as archaic ones. It stands to reason, that the

element at issue is one of the widely used and productive in the written monuments of the XVII-th – the XVIII-th centuries. They are: «*Toj-ut-tavorikh*» [9], «*Olamoroi Nodiri*» and «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*» in particular [4]. By means of either Tajik words or Turkic original loanwords the author of «*Tukhfat-ul-khoni*» resorting to the poly-suffix *-boshi* creates a number of compound nouns.

On the grounds of their morphological behavior we made an endeavor to classify this element into four groups. Thus, a brief classification of each of these groups is given below.

Firstly, Turkic nouns and adjectives + poly-suffix «*-boshi*»: *قوشون باشى* (*leader, instigator, chief commander – B.A.*) (4,266/530); *قزل باشى* (*red-headed – B.A.*) (4,19/34, 23/42, 25/46, 27/50, 28/52, 49/94, 50/96, 53/102, 54/103, 61/117, 62/119, 66/127, 67/129, 79/155, 84/166, 85/167, 85/168, 87/171, 88/173, 89/175, 89/176, 91/180, 91/180, 92/181, 92/182, 94/186, 94/186, 95/187, 95/188, 96/189, 97/192, 98/193, 98/194, 99/195, 100/197, 101/199, 101/199, 102/201, 102/202, 103/203, 104/205, 104/205, 105/208, 105/208, 105/208, 105/208, 107/211, 107/211, 107/211, 107/212, 108/213, 110/217 111/219, 274/546, 276/550); *ساول باشى* (*prominent, chief – B.A.*) (4,141/279, 145/287, 145/287, 150/297, 158/314, 188/373, 193/383, 193/383, 226/449, 236/470). *For example:*

...امانقلی را به قصاص قوشون باشی کینگاس که در آن رزم قدم جلالت پیش نهاده.. (4,266/530).

چون فنه باغیه قزل باش به اطراف قلعه قرشی مقارن شدند... (40/22,4)

جان کیدئی یساول باشی را با هزار سوار جرار جهت تنبیه و اهتمام اعدا امر فرمود... (279/141,4)

Secondly, Tajik and Turkic ordinary numerals+ poly-suffix «*-bosh(i)*»: *دهه باشی* (*a chief commander of more than tens of armies – B.A.*) (4,248/493); *مینگ ناشی* (*a chief commander who has more than thousand armies – B.A.*) (4,103/203, 107/212, 107/212, 113/224, 114/226, 120/237, 123/244, 124/246, 128/254, 141/279, 142/282, 151/299, 153/304, 153/304, 175/348, 185/368, 186/370, 188/373, 191/379, 199/395, 206/409, 208/414, 208/414, 209/416, 215/428, 236/470, 236/470, 256/510, 257/512, 263/524, 268/534, 268/534, 289/575); *یوز باشی* (*a chief commander of more than hundred armies – B.A.*) (4,248/493). *For example:*

حسن خان با لشکر دریاشکوه انجوم گروه و رهنمائی برات بی قوشبگی و جمعه قل مینگ باشی از ولایت شهرسبز و

ممالک کیش به مضافات سمرقند دل کش توجه نمودند (140/72,4)

...فوج-فوج از نظر انور خاقان کشور گزرانیدند و به ایشان مینگ باشی و یوز باشی دهه باشی تعیین نموده مشمول

عنایات ساختند (493/248,4)

Thirdly, Turkic derivational nouns + poly-suffix «*-boshi*»: *توبچی باشی* (*a leader of armies – B.A.*) (4,123/244, 158/314, 159/315, 185/368, 236/470, 239/476, 249/496, 255/508, 265/528, 284/566); *قروچی باشی* (*chief of guards – B.A.*) (5524); *قورچی باشی* (*chief of armies – B.A.*) (5542). *For example:*

...مبارزان شجاعت اثار مثل جمعه قل بهادور و شاه محمد توبچی باشی را با خیلی از دلوران امر فرمود...

(187/95,4)

ولد عبد الواسع بی و فولاد قورچی باشی ولد بیک محمد دادخاه را اعدای جاه زشت اتوار مقرون اثار به قلعه کرمنه

نزد عبد الکریم پرکینه بردند (5542)

Fourthly, Tajik and Turkic compound nouns + poly-suffix «*-boshi*»: *میهمان دار باشی* (*a chief of entertainment – B.A.*) (4,79/155), *ایشک آقاباشی* (*a chief of guards – B.A.*) (4,230/458, 265/528). *For example:*

سانیا فرمان جهان مطاع صادر گردانید که طهماس وکل الدوله با مهمان دار باشی دوازده هزار مبارز جرار انتخاب

نموده... (66/35,4)

...چهره اقسیان و ایشک آقاباشیان به تقدیم رسانیدند (449/226,4)

Adducing the results of the analysis concerned with poly-affixes in «*Tuhfat-ul-khoni*» by Muhammadvafoi Karminagi and other historic materials such as, «*Toj-ut-tavorikh*» [9], «*Olamoroi Nodiri*» [5] referring to the XVII-th – the XVIII-th centuries, we come to the

conclusion that the author of the historic material resorts to those poly-affixes which pertain to frequent ones in Modern Tajik literary language. As it is mentioned above, out of a number of compound words formed by dint of «*bad-*, *pur-*, and *sohib-*» those ones occurred in «*Tukhfat-ul-khone*» are considered as the mostly frequent ones. Indeed, one of the significant peculiarities of the poly-prefix «*bad-*» leaping to the eye lies in the fact that all of its modifying words are collective nouns indicating to the plural number; most of them being pluralized with the type of Arabic broken plural. Additionally, M. Karminagi applied the poly-prefix «*pur-*» in regard to the formation of the compound adjective that is formed by Arabic word (ماء) = «*water*» and it must be borne in mind that the grammatical occurrence under consideration isn't characteristic for MTLT because the relevant phenomenon of grammatical word-formation is one of the specific approaches proceeding from the creative nature of the author himself.

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