

**5.9.8 (10.02.20) ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ, ПРИКЛАДНАЯ И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА**  
**5.9.8 ЗАБОНШИНОСИИ НАЗАРИЯВӢ, АМАЛӢ ВА МУҚОИСАВӢ- ҚИЁСӢ**  
**5.9.8 THEORETICAL, APPLIED AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS**

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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD-BUILDING POTENTIAL OF TAJIK ADVERBIAL PREFIXES BA-, BO- AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS** *Ashrapov Bahodurjon Pulotovich, candidate of philological sciences, senior lecturer of the department of linguistics and comparative typology attached to the faculty of Foreign languages under the SEI "KhSU named after academician B.Gafurov" (Khujand, Tajikistan)*

**ТАҲЛИЛИ ҚИЁСИИ ИҚТИДОРИ КАЛИМАСОЗИИ ПЕШ ВАНДҲОИ ЗАРФСОЗИ ТОҶИКИИ БА-, БО- ВА МУОДИЛҲОИ АНГЛИСИИ ОНҲО** *Ашрапов Баҳодурҷон Пулотович, н.и.ф., муаллими калони кафедраи забониносии ва типологияи муқоисавии факултети забонҳои хориҷии МТД "ДДХ ба номи акад. Б.Гафуров" (Хуҷанд, Тоҷикистон)*

**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ТАДЖИКСКИХ НАРЕЧНЫХ ПРЕФИКСОВ БА-, БО- И ИХ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТОВ** *Ашрапов Баҳодурҷон Пулотович, канд филол. наук, ст. преподаватель каф. языкознания и сравнительной типологии ф-та иностранных языков ГОУ "ХГУ им. акад. Б. Гафурова" (Худжанд, Таджикистан)*  
**e-mail:** bahodur.ashrapov@mail.ru

*The article dwells on the issues beset with the comparative analysis of word-building potential of Tajik adverbial prefixes ba-, bo- and their English equivalents. It is noted that adverb is recognized as an independent part of speech in the comparative languages. However, its classification as a special category in these languages is uncertain, their lexical boundaries are wide, and their functional types are diverse. Adducing the results of the analysis of the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that word-building potential of the prefixes in question forming Tajik adverbs is of many similarities and differences in certain cases. In the course of the research, it became clear that the prefix bo- (67%) is more frequently used than and ba- (33%). It is worth mentioning that English equivalents of Tajik derivative adverbs formed by these prefixes are not identical and the same-formed ones, and some of them are used and translated as simple, derivative and composite ones.*

**Key-words:** *adverb, prefix, derivative adverbs, comparative analysis, morphological peculiarities, English equivalents, word-building potential*

*Масоили таҳлили қиёсии иқтидори калимасозии пешвандҳои зарфсозии тоҷикии ба-, бо- ва муодилҳои англисии онҳо мавриди баррасӣ қарор гирифтаанд. Қайд карда мешавад, ки дар забонҳои қиёсшаванда зарф ҳамчун ҳиссаи мустақили нутқ этироф шудааст. Лек, таснифи он ба категорияи махсус дар ин забонҳо норавшан аст, ҳудуди лугавии онҳо васеъ ва навъҳои функционалишон гуногунанд. Дар натиҷаи таҳлили мавзуи мавриди омӯзиши ба чунин ҳулоса омадан мумкин аст, ки иқтидори калимасозии пешвандҳои мавриди қиёс дар ташаккули зарфҳои тарзи амали тоҷикӣ дар баъзе мавридҳо шабоҳат ва фарқи зиёд дорад. Таҳқиқ нишон дод, ки пешванди бо- (67%) назар ба ба- (33%) беиштар истифода мешавад. Қобили зикр аст, ки муодилҳои англисии зарфҳои сохтаи тоҷикӣ, ки*

*тавассути ин пешвандҳо сохта шудаанд, яхела ва ҳамгуна нестанд ва бархе аз онҳо ҳамчун сода, сохта ва таркибӣ истифода ва тарҷума шудаанд.*

**Калидвожаҳо:** зарф, пешванд, зарфҳои сохта, таҳлили қиёсӣ, вежагиҳои сарфӣ, муодилҳои англисӣ, иқтидори калимасозӣ

*Произведен сравнительный анализ словообразовательного потенциала таджикских наречных префиксов ба-, бо- и их английских эквивалентов. Отмечается, что в сравниваемых языках наречие признается самостоятельной частью речи. Однако его отнесение к особой категории в этих языках неясно, так как лексические границы наречия широки, а функциональные типы разнообразны. Сформулирован вывод, что словообразовательный потенциал рассматриваемых префиксов, образующих таджикские наречия, имеет в отдельных случаях множество сходств и различий. В ходе исследования выяснилось, что префикс бо- употребляется чаще (67%), чем ба- (33%). Отмечено, что английские эквиваленты таджикских производных наречий, образованных с помощью этих префиксов, не тождественны и однообразны, а некоторые из них употребляются и переводятся как простые, производные и составные.*

**Ключевые слова:** наречия, префикс, производные наречия, сопоставительный анализ, морфологические особенности, английские эквиваленты, словообразовательный потенциал

Commonly, “the subject of language typology includes all the systems of the world’s famous languages and the relevant field is considered to be as a part of general linguistic studies. Therefore, a series of factological materials and proved evidence targeted at the comparative study of near and foreign languages is one of the natural branches of linguistic typology. There is a difference between typological and comparative studies of languages - both in terms of the linguistic research method: in comparative research they use the deductive method, and in terms of typology - the inductive method is used” [11, p.120].

It is worth stressing that one of the issues dealing with grammatical and morphological categories of adverb in both Tajik and English languages is the key one in today’s linguistics studies under the angle of comparative aspect. Hence, adverb is considered to be one of the independent parts of speech, which the relevant linguistic unit is backgrounded later than other parts of speech in the languages under comparison. As well as, the part of speech in question is introduced in details and is included into the program targeted at higher educational establishments.

B. Niyozmuhammadov canvassed the difference between adverb and noun, adverb and adjective and its derivation by dint of prefixes and suffixes; its grammatical functions being taken into review [9, p.67-72].

Iranian linguists have also paid particular attention to the exploration and consideration of adverb. In conformity with Ali Muhammad Furughi’s opinion, this part of speech is a linguistic unit that is resorted to differentiate and reveal the content of verb, adjective or any other adverb [10, p.132].

### **Book Review**

While conducting the contrastive analysis, we have resorted to the following works, literary productions and bilingual dictionary as reliable sources, including: “Ghulomon” by S.Aini (2019) [1]; “Lughat-i anglisi-tojiki” by A.Mamadnazarov (2011) [8]; “A Book of Golden Deeds” by Jim Manis (2004) [12] and “Lughat-i muxtasri kalimasozii zaboni adabii tojik” (1983) [4]. These sources are of great importance and contribute the key role in the development of comparative linguistics studies.

**The objectives** of the article under consideration are:

- to carry out distinctive peculiarities these prefixes morphologically;
- to reveal the significance of the above-mentioned reliable sources theoretically and scientifically;
- to compare these Tajik adverbial prefixes with their English equivalents.

### **Methodology**

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

### **Abbreviations**

**ABNs** - Arabic borrowed nouns; **AWBEs** - adverbial word-building elements; **CEAs** - compound English adverbs; **CL** - comparative languages; **ComEAs** - composite English adverbs; **DAs** - derivative adverbs; **DEAs** - derivative English adverbs; **EEs** - English equivalents; **EL** - English language; **MTLL** - modern Tajik literary language; **SEAs** - simple English adverbs; **TA** - Tajik adverb; **TAP** - Tajik adverbial prefix; **TDA** - Tajik derivative adverbs; **TL** - Tajik language; **TT** - Tajik translation.

### **Main results and discussion**

In MTLL, the adverb is explained as follows: “adverb is an independent part of speech, which explains state, manner, time, place, reason, purpose and movement” [5, p.344]. Tajik original adverbs: *soz, sahl, aknun, fardo, peš, der, por, di, dūš, edar, edūš, hameša, hanūz, bisyor, allakay* [5; 6] and English ones: *too – xele, fast – tez, here – injo, why – baro-i či, always – hameša* [2, p.80; 7, p.65; 11, p.62-72]. For instance: Komandir durbinaš-ro peš-i čašm burda, ba har taraf čašm andoxt va did, ki az se taraf-i zavod, kaltakdoron *savora va piyoda* ba šakl-i nimdavra šuda omada istodaand [1, p.210]; - The commander put his binoculars in front of his eyes and looked in all directions and saw that from three sides of the factory, thugs *riding* and *on foot* were coming in a circle; Pas az on *ohista* va *malulona* az joyaš xesta ba mehmonon ki *hanūz* dar peš-i dar rost istoda budand, anbūh-i xud-ro čun va čašmon-i xud-ro *nimpūš* namuda nigoh karda: [1, p.5] - After that, he *slowly* and *unhurriedly* got up and looked at the guests, who were still standing in front of the door... *yet*.

Based on the adduced examples we can assert the fact that TDAs *savora va piyoda* are translated into English as **participle I riding** and **composite adverb on foot**. The following several types of TAs out of the last sentence, including *ohista va malulona* and *hanūz* are used and resorted to as *slowly and unhurriedly adjective+suffix-ly (derivative adverb) & prefix+participle II +suffix-ly (mix structural form) and original adverb yet*. Hereby, these statements beset with the theme explored are testimony of the relevant part of speech comparatively.

Into the bargain, “prefixes occupy an important role in the word-building potential and involve in DAs, but they are shared between adverbs and adjectives as well. There are a number of prefixes in CLs: Tajik word-building elements: *be-, no-, ba-, bo-, bar-, dar-* and *to-* and their English equivalent are *im-; un-, non-, mis-, dis-* and only *in-* is a prefix denoting the place” [11, p.84].

Hence, we are going to dwell and pay particular attention to certain TAP including *ba-* & *bo-* and their EEs:

As a rule, **the prefix ba-** derives a large considerable number of TAs of manner from nouns and adjectives (*22 TDAs of manner totally and quantity term*):

a) **on the model of ba-+noun:** *baandom* [4, p.14] - nicely, tastefully; *badasta* [4, p.20] - with one's own hands, received from someone else; *bazeb* [4, p.23] - nicely, neatly; *bakora* [4, p.27] - for a reason, for a purpose; *basarišta* [4, p.43] - frugally; *bata`ni* - properly; *bafurja* [4, p.50] - at ease, not restrict, liberally; *barohat* [4, p.42] - facilitating, tranquilizing, serene; *bazūr* [4, p.24] -

oppressively, by power, by force, hardly, forced: Bandiyon-e, ki az kanor-i roh-i toraft tangšavanda ronda mešudand, *bazūr* az dahana-i bozor-i koh-i Ğijduvon barovarda šudand [1, p.247]; I was so embarrassed that the ground did not crack and I could go in and hide my face. I *hardly* got up and ran away [12, p.186].

Proceeding from the assumption of the above-mentioned sentences, TDA of manner *bazūr* is formed by help of the relevant prefix, however its EE *hardly* derived by virtue of *-ly* and this suffix is one of the most productive AWBEs in EL, and the above-mentioned DAs are the same ones in terms of their semantics in the comparative languages.

In this regard, the prefix under consideration is used with a number of ABNs to derive some new Tajik adverbs of manner: *badavlat* [4, p.20] - richly, happily; *bamavrid/bamavqe`* [4, p.29] - appropriately, opportunely, to time, upon the terms; *bamulohiza* [4, p.33] – thoughtfully, considerately; *bahuzur* [4, p.60] - without being shy, quietly, calmly; *basabr* [4, p.42] - patiently; *(ba)takror* [4, p.46] - again, repeatedly, on repeated occasions; *batamom/tamoman* [4, p.46] – completely, entirely; *batafsil* - in detail, unrolled, detailed: Agar kolxozčiyon har yak rohat, har yak davlat-ro dar soya-i mehnat-i xud meyofta bošand, man ba dar-i xona-i padarat *bahuzur* xobida rohat medidam [1, p.461]; They went up to the roofs and slept *calmly* on top of a bunch of clover... [12, p.186]; In duxtaron *bağyat* hunarmand budand, qolingo-i inho bofta dar bozorho-i Bukhoro jo-i yakum-ro megiriftand... [1, p.7] - These girls were *very* skilled, their woven carpets won the first place in Bukhara markets... [Translated by the author].

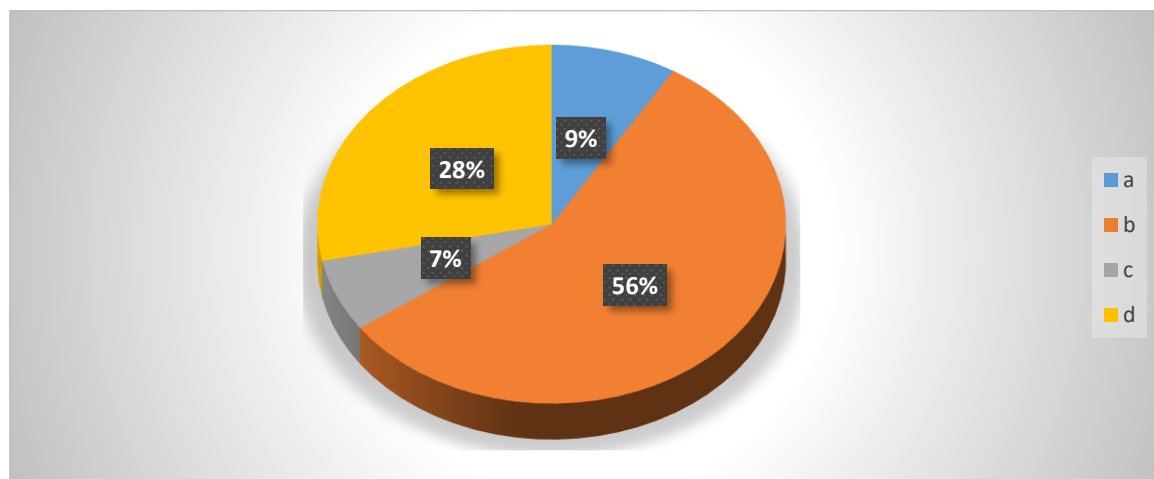
b) **on the model of ba+ derivative adverb:** *banogoh* – suddenly; *(ba)noxost* [4, p.52] – suddenly; *(ba)nohaq* [4, p.60] - wrongly, unlawfully; *(ba)nočor* [4, p.53] – emergency, instinctively, willy-nilly and formed adverbs of manner denoting a tone of quantity and size, such as: In sado ovoz-i yak miltiqdor bud, ki *banogoh* az joyaš Davida xesta, peširohravandagon-ro girifta miltiqaš-ro ba onho rost karda in farmon-ro doda bud [4, p.225]; At this time, I *suddenly* remembered past measure... [12, p.44]; *Banočor* Hasan xost ba boğaš bargardad, dar on jo az raft-i kor-i mevağundori xabar girad, šikamaš-ro ser kunad va dubora ba didboni oyad [1, p.16] - Hasan wanted to return *willy-nilly* to his garden in order to find out the progress of fruit picking and to fill his stomach and to visit again [Translated by the author].

Based on the above-given examples, we decided to dwell and canvass EEs of TDAs derived by virtue of the relevant prefix are not identical, namely, the majority of them are used and translated into EL as simple, derivative & mix structural and composite ones. Their generalities and differences are shown in the below table:

**The first table**

a) SEAs/TT	b) DEAs/TT	c) CEAs/TT	d) ComEAs/TT
<i>serene/barohat</i>	<i>nicely/baandom</i>	<i>facilitating/ barohat</i>	<i>with one's own hands/ basata</i>
<i>forced/bazūr</i>	<i>tastefully/baandom</i>	<i>tranquilizing/ barohat</i>	<i>received from someone else/ badasta</i>
<i>again/(ba)takror</i>	<i>nicely/bazeb, neatly/bazeb</i>	<i>willy-nilly/ (ba)nočor</i>	<i>for a purpose/ bakora</i>
<i>very/bağoyat</i>	<i>frugally/basarišta</i>		<i>for a reason/ bakora</i>
	<i>properly/bata`ni</i>		<i>at ease/ bafurja</i>
	<i>liberally/bafurja</i>		<i>not restrict/ bafurja</i>
	<i>oppressively/bazūr</i>		<i>by power/bazūr</i>
	<i>hardly/bazūr</i>		<i>by force/bazūr</i>
	<i>richly/badavlat</i>		<i>to time/ bamavrid</i>
	<i>happily/badavlat</i>		<i>upon the</i>

			<i>terms/bamavqe`</i>
	<i>appropriately/bamavrid</i>		<i>without being shy/bahuzur</i>
	<i>opportunely/bamavqe`</i>		<i>on repeated occasions/(ba)takror</i>
	<i>thoughtfully/bamulohiza</i>		<i>in detail/batafsil</i>
	<i>considerately/bamulohiza</i>		
	<i>quietly/bahuzur</i>		
	<i>calmly/bahuzur</i>		
	<i>basabr/patiently</i>		
	<i>(ba)takror/repeatedly</i>		
	<i>batafsil/unrolled</i>		
	<i>batafsil/detailed</i>		
	<i>banogoh/suddenly</i>		
	<i>(ba)noxost/suddenly</i>		
	<i>(ba)nohaq/wrongly</i>		
	<i>(ba)nohaq/unlawfully</i>		
	<i>(ba)nočor/instinctively</i>		
<b>Frequency: 4-times</b>	<b>26-times</b>	<b>3-times</b>	<b>13-times</b>
<b>Percentage: 9%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>28%</b>



Proceeding from the assumption of the mentioned table, we can underscore that most of EEs of TDAs derived by means of *bo-* are derivative (56%) and composite (28%) ones.

Similar to its EEs, **the prefix *bo-*** is common as the adverbial suffix-*ly* forms a series of adverbs of manner with nouns in the comparative languages (*45 TDAs of manner totally and quantality term*): *boandeša* [4, p.14] - judiciously [8, p.459]; *boasos* [4, p.15] - thoroughly [8, p.837]; *bovafo* [4, p.18] - faithfully [8, p.310], devotedly [8, p.241]; *boviqor* [4, p.18] - with an air of importance; *boğayrat* [4, p.56] - energetically, actively, studiously, busily; *boğurur* [4, p.57] - haughtily [8, p.393]; *bodabdaba* [4, p.20] - splendidly, luxuriously, pompously, high-flown; *bodiqqat* [4, p.21] - attentively; *boisror* [4, p.25] - fast [8, p.314]; *boiftikhor* [4, p.25] - proudly; *boqahr* [4, p.58] - angrily [8, p.53]; *bomaza* [4, p.29] - tastily, deliciously; *bomalohat* [4, p.30] - gracefully, beautifully, charmingly; *bomantiq* [4, p.30] - logically; *bomaslihat* [4, p.30] -

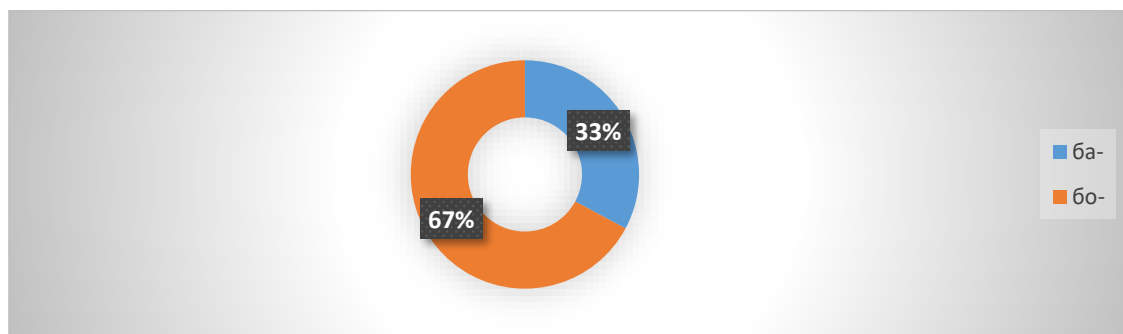
well-advisedly; *bomatonat* [4, p.31] – firmly; *bomahorat* [4, p.31] – skillfully; *bomuvaffaqiyat* [4, p.33] - with success, successfully; *bomulohiza* [4, p.33] - carefully, providently; *bonizom* [4, p.36] - disciplined, is organized; *bosaxovat* [4, p.43] – generously; *bosur`at* [4, p.45] - quickly [8, p.654], intensively, often, rapidly; *botaqjjub* [4, p.46] – surprised, amazed; *botadrij* [4, p.46] – gradually; *botakalluf* [4, p.46] - ceremonious, strait-laced, unnatural; *botalotum* [4, p.46] – rapid; *botarahhum* [4, p.47] - compassionately, sympathetically; *botartib* [4, p.47] - orderly, well disciplined; *botafsil* [4, p.47] - in detail, unrolled, detailed; *botahammul* [4, p.47] - patiently, in a reserved manner; *botašabbus* [4, p.47] - vigorous, energetic, hardworking, vigorously, energetically, hard; *bota`jil* [4, p.47] – hastily; *bofasohat* [4, p.49] – eloquent; *bohavsala* [4, p.59] - energetically, willingly; *bohurmat* [4, p.60] - reverential, respectfully, with honors; *bojiddiyat* [4, p.61] - with zeal, diligently, earnestly; *bošavq* [4, p.53] - recklessly, passionately; *bošast* [4, p.54] – rapidly, headlong, quickly [8, p.654]; *bošafqat* [4, p.54] - sympathetically, carefully; *bošiddat* [4, p.54] - bitterly, tensely; *bošitob* [4, p.54] - hurriedly, hastily, urgently; *bošukuh* [4, p.55] - splendidly, gorgeously, majestically; *boehtiyot* [4, p.56] - carefully, prudently; *boehtimom* [4, p.56] - zealously; with application; *boehtiom* [4, p.56] - deferentially, respectfully, attentively: Yours *faithfully* – Bo Ehtiom... (dar okhir-i maktub) [8, p.310]; ...niholho-i barziyod-i ġuza-ro bo sarangušr-i xud čunon *boehtiyot* kašida megiriftand, ki ba ġuzapoya-i dar pahlu-i on buda zarar namerasid [1, p.443]; He was allowed by law to take with him 300 men, and these he chose most *carefully*, not merely for their strength and courage, but selecting those who had sons, so that no family might be altogether destroyed [12, p.32]; Az in javob-i Hasan, čunonki Fotima az kor dast kašida ba ū nigoh karda *bodiqqat* ġuš doda istod, Muhabbat ham, dar holat-e ki rangaš parida bud [1, p.467].

Thus, from the two examples that were given, the adverbs of *boehtiyot* and *carefully* appeared as DAs in the CLs. From the analysis and review of the examples, it became clear that the relevant word-building is not very productive in Tajik and English languages.

**The second table**

**The Level of the Usage of DAPs in Question**

<i>Tajik Prefixes</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>ba-</b>	22	33 %
<b>bo-</b>	45	67 %
<b>Results</b>	67	



**Conclusion**

Designing on the premise of the above-adduced diagram one can assert that the prefix *bo-* (67%) is more frequently used than *ba-* (33%) in the corpus of the study. Hereby, we can canvass those EEs of TDAs derived by these prefixes are not identical and the same-formed ones, and some of them are used and translated as SAs, DAs, CAs and ComAs, upon the whole.

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