



ANALYSIS OF AFFIXIAL QUALITY MAKING IN DARY LANGUAGE.

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Annotation

In recent years, the comprehensive development of the Dari language has become noticeable, during which time there have been tangible changes in all its fields. And in this regard, the study of the questions of the ways of forming, developing, and improving the Dari language, substantiating the reasons, regularities, and possibilities of this process, as well as determining the principles of word-formation, is becoming increasingly essential. This, in turn, points to the need for a separate study of the Dari language directly based on its materials.

Keywords and expressions: affixation, word-formation of adjectives, quality of words, method , adjective category.

Introduction

Affixation is the most productive method of word-forming in the Dari language. Among the affixes that form the adjective, the suffix *ـi* (یـ ye nesbat) has a special place: it has an unlimited valency, which is explained by the categorical meaning characteristic of adjectives. In the modern Dari language, the functions of the suffix *ـi* has expanded: it has become more actively used in the expression of agent nouns. Furthermore, in contrast to nouns, the characteristic feature of adjectives is the productivity of prefixal word-formation. Lack of characteristic, contained in a word-formation basis, is achieved by using the negative prefixes *بـ* *bê-*, *نـ* *nâ-*, *نـ* *na-*, *لـ* *lâ-* and *لـ* *belâ-*

The article explores the relationship of the possibility of word-formation with the reasons and regularities of productivity / non-productivity, high productivity / low productivity of word-formation of adjectives based on materials in the Dari language.

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Although some scientific work on Dari language has been carried out in Uzbek linguistics so far , the lack of fundamental research on word formation in the same language, the need to limit the similarities and differences in the system of Dari and Persian word formation is urgent. The aim of the article is to study the affixal word formation in the Dari adjective category, to clearly define the possibilities in word formation, the limitations of possibilities. Identification of productive word-makers in quality construction by affixation method in Dari language; identification of productive / unproductive as well as word-building



opportunities in quality construction; The task of the research is to reveal the changes and developments in the Dari word-formation system on the basis of productive word-formation types.

The Main Part

Affixation is also the main productive method in quality construction in Dari language. Qualitative affixes can be divided into the following two main groups according to their general characteristics: 1) relative adjectives; 2) quality makers indicating ownership or non-ownership.

۱ -i suffix

۱ -i (allomorphs: *-yi*, *-gi*, *-wi*) suffix (پای نسبی *yâ-ye nesbat* or پای نسبی *yâ-ye nesbi*) middle dari language *-ig*, beginner *-ik* (-yk', in the text of bases- *-yg*) < əp. *-ya-ka- from this. It is considered the most productive suffix that makes a relative quality: its valence level is very high and it is not possible to list all artificial words in dictionaries. In the model "Word-formation basis + -i", not only lexical morphemes, but also phraseology and word-combinations, regardless of their own and assimilation, can serve as a basis for word-formation.

The meanings of this suffix have expanded in modern Persian-Dari languages:

it is said above that a making a personal through it: بندی *bandi* 'prisoner'. According to Chkheidze T.D., this type of word formation was not observed in Middle Persian . However, in Middle Persian studies, it can be seen that the relative adjectives used for the sign of personality came as nouns: (شهریار *āshāh*) 'urban (person)', 'citizen' city ', ' province ') , *zēndānīg* (*zynd'nyk'*) 'prisoner ', ' ariston '(*zēndān* (*zynd'n'*) ' zindon ').

Personal names are the result of a mix of qualities: کابلی *ba* 'ذغالی' *kâboli* 1. 'to Kabul', 2. 'from Kabul', زوگالی *zogâli* 1. 'idol' 2. 'coal miner'. «in Dari –russian dictionary» (3) جوالی *jawâli* 'porter', 'carrier', برقی *barqi* 'electricity', 'electrician', سگرتی *segreti* 'smoker', چلامی *čelami* some words like 'smoker' are just a personal name, کبابی *kabâbi* 1. 'kebab maker', 1. 'hunter', 2. 'Some words, such as hunt (belonging to), are first person nouns, then relative adjectives, نسواری *naswâri* 1. 'brown' 2. 'nasal smoker', شرابی *šarâbi* 1) 'drinking person', 2) 'the degree to which the meanings of artificial words are applied at the linguistic level, with the relative quality first, followed by the meaning of the person's name, such as 'alcoholic'. The conjugation of artificial words is also widely observed in other types of noun (object and place).: بارانی *bârâni* 'raincoat' بارانی *bârân* 'rain' → بارانی *bârâni* 'rainy'): this meaning is recorded in classical Persian (5, 214) However, it is incorrect to evaluate all artificial words as a product of the transposition method. It should not be forgotten that the transfer of adjectives to a noun (whether it is an ellipse or some other substantive method) creates special models of transposition in terms of word formation.

۲ -i The suffix is ambiguous: artificial words can have multiple meanings. For example:

زبان افغانی	<i>zabâñ-e afḡâni</i>	'afghan (Pashto)' → affiliation
رقص افغانی	<i>raqs-e afḡâni</i>	'afghan dance' → method, type , kind of
هیئت نمایندگی افغانی	<i>hay'at-e afḡâni</i> <i>nomâyendagi-ye afḡâni</i>	'afghan delegation ' → attitude to the place, originality



کشتی جنگی	<i>kešti-ye jangi</i>	‘warship’ → intended
فیل جنگی	<i>fil-e jangi</i>	‘warrior elephant’ → activity
روحیه جنگی	<i>rôhiya-ye jangi</i>	‘fighting spirit’ → descriptive assessment

This means that a compound word (relative adjective) itself can form different types of word formation depending on the word being defined, the spoken text, and the place of use. This makes it difficult to divide such artificial words into semantic groups. The following are the most common meanings in their classification.

Analisis of materials ی -i suffix – نسبت پای allowed to divide the adjectives formed by the following semantic groups:

1. Relevance, belonging, belonging to what is understood from the basis: زبان فارسی *zabân-e fârsi* ‘persian language’, علوم اجتماعی *lîsâ-ye askari* ‘military lyceum’, علوم انسانی *olum-e ejtemâ'i* ‘social science’, روابط فرهنگی *mo'âyena-ye tebbi* ‘medical servise’. معايشه طبی *rawâbet-e farhangi* ‘cultural relations’.

2. Whether the word expressed in the definite function is intended for the object understood from the constructive basis: میدان *otâq-e jarrâhi* ‘surgery room’, گندم تخمی *gandom-e toxmi* ‘seed wheat’, اتاق جراحی *namakdân-e masâlayi* ‘spice bowl’, کشتی جنگی *kešti-ye jangi* ‘warship’.

3. What the object is used to, material: بادی فولادی *bâdi-ye mojassama-ye sangi* ‘stone statue’, فولاد *fôlâdi* ‘steel body’, پل ریسمانی *pol-e rêsmâni* ‘kanat ways (bridge)’, بند *band* (تسمه) چرمی *čarmi*, چلداشی *qalamdân-e čôbi* ‘wooden pencil’, گلدانی شیشه *goldâni-ye šišayi* ‘porcelain vase’, ظروف چینی *zoruf-e čini* ‘porcelain dishes’.

4. Attitude, originality: مملکت کوهی *čarâg-e aqabi* ‘mountainous country’, چراغ عقبی *fazâ-ye xâreji* (dâxeli) ‘outer (inner) space’, مناطق غربی *manâteq-e ġarbi* ‘backlight’, مناطق خارجی *garbi* (داخلی) ‘western regions’.

Adjectives denoting a person belonging to a place or living in a given territory are strong in nature: لوگری *lôgari* ‘logar’ (name of region), چینی *činâyi* – چین (چین), چینی *čini* ‘chinees’, چین *čin* ‘Хитой’), کوهستانی *kohestâni* (Europe), اروپا *orupâ* ‘Europe’), اروپی *orupâyi* ‘european’, a person who lives in a mountainous area *kohestân* ‘mountainous area’), شهری *šâhri* (شهر), شهر *šahr* ‘city’).

5. Attitude to time, originality: کب (اردوگاه) زمستانی *Afġânestân-e emrôzi* ‘todays Afganistan’, زمستانی *kamp* (ordugâh)-e zemestâni ‘winter camp’, تطبیقات خزانی *tatbiqât-e xazâni* ‘autumn military training’, نهاری *ta'limât-e nahâri* ‘full-time education’, نهاری *namâyešgâh-e dâimi* ‘permanent exhibitions’, بعدی *hawâdes-e ba'di* ‘next events’.

6. Quantitative property: تخته روسی سه لایی *layn-e čahârsimi* ‘four-wire power line’, لین چهار سیمی *rusi-ye selâyi* ‘three-layer plywood’, دونفری *otâq-e dunafari* ‘double room’, سیستم دو حزبی *sistam-e duhezbi* ‘two-party system’.



Quality makers who signify non-possession

A sign of not having something that is basically understood in Dari بی *bê-*, نا *nâ-*, لا *lâ-* and بلا *belâ-* represented by prefixes.

In modern Dari Language بی *bê-* the prefix is productive and is added to words belonging to the horse category. It is a productive quality-forming affix and is added to both explicit and abstract nouns. These subjects can consist of their own (primitive Dariy) and assimilation words. At this point بی *bê-* artificial words made with a prefix بی وفا *bêfâyda* ‘useless’, بی فاید *bêwafâ* ‘unfaithful’ بی *bê-* from the accumulation of the front assistant with the nouns بی توقف *bê tawaqqof* ‘without stopping’, ‘without taking a break’, بی پول *bê pul* ‘without money’) differentiation is necessary. Analysis of collected materials بی *bê-* word-formation, semantic, morphological, and syntactic features of prefixed artificial words indicated that they belonged to a category of adjectives (given that in the context adjectives can pass into the category of adjectives, some of them can be both adjectives and adverbs): بی جا *bêjâ* 1) ‘useless’; ‘Inappropriate’ (quality); 2) ‘in vain’ (adverb); بی مورد *bêmawred* 1) ‘out of place’ (adjective); 2) ‘Untimely’ (adverb).

بی *bê-* Using the prefix, the following meaningful adjectives are formed from subjects:

1. بی *bê-* prefix a) by joining the definite nouns denoting a part of the human body, it forms a figurative word that expresses the character-traits, qualities-states of the person: بی دل *bêdast* ‘weak’, بی دل *bêdel* ‘sad’, ‘disappointed’; ‘Hopeless’, بی سر *bêsar* 1) ‘Uncontrolled’, ‘neglected’, ‘unruly’, 2) ‘disobedient’; 3) ‘fun’, ‘more playful’, بی جگر *bêjegar* ‘cowardly’, ‘heartless’, ‘willess’:

این ها عبارت بودند از سوداگران خرد فروش و افراد بی کمر ... که با یک بهانه چند روز سر کار نمی روند
(23, 23)

Inhâ 'ebârat budand az sawdâgarân-e xordaforôš wa afrâd-e bêkamar ... ke bâ yak bahâna čand rôz sar-e kâr namêrawand

‘These were petty traders and idle people who did not go to work for a few days under any pretext’; By joining abstract nouns denoting cultural-social, moral, and spiritual concepts related to man, it creates adjectives that signify a sign-property, a statelessness, understood from the ground up: بی گناه *bêgonâ(h)* ‘innocent’, بی استعداد *bêeste'dâd* ‘untalented’, بی تربیه *bêtarbiya* ‘indiscipline’, بی غم *bêgam* ‘carefree’; ‘calm down’:

نیروهای دشمن وقت فرار مردم هم آن هارا بی غم نمی گذارد، از زمین و آسمان آن هارا تعقیب کرده بر سرشار آتش می بارند
Nayrôhâ-ye došman waqt-e ferâr-e mardom ham ânhâ râ bêgam namêgozârad, az zamin wa âsmân ânhâ râ ta'qib karda bar sar-ešân âtaš mêtârand

‘These noble aspirations are impossible without the high value of human rights at the heart of our lives and circumstances’.

نا *nâ-* the prefix is attached to the bases of modern verbs, meaning that they do not have a meaning understood from the base. It is well known that modern verb bases, which are considered semi-affixes, are also considered to be the second component of a compound word. They are also included in suffixes. (6, 98). They can also be used as a constructive basis: ناپسند *nâpênd* نایاب *nâyâb* ‘rare’, ناپسند *nâpesand* ‘inappropriate’, ناخوش *nâxôsh* ‘illiterate’, نادان *nâdân* ‘ignorant’, ناشناس *nâšenâs* ‘unknown’, ناخوان *nâxwan* ‘such as ‘disagreeable’, ‘rude’. نا *nâ-* + the bases ناتراش و ناخوش *nâtarâšonâxarâš* or ناخوش و ناتراش *nâxarâšonâtarâš* ‘such as ‘disagreeable’, ‘rude’.



اجتناب ناپذیر -pazir (پذیر) and semi-affixes are active in word formation: ejtenâbnâpazir ‘inevitable’, ‘doubtful’, انتقال ناپذیر enteqâlnâpazir ‘indescribable’, خستگی ناپذیر xastaginâpazir ‘tireless’, ‘energetic, خداناگرس xodânâtars ‘ruthless’, ‘wild’.

Analysis of our materials showed that the addition of the prefix *nâ* - to the base of the past tense verb is inefficient: *nâšâyest* ناشایست 'an act of unscrupulousness'; 'Violence', *nâdôxt* نادوخت 'not sewn', *nâbûd* نابود 'perished' (3 examples).

4. *nâ-* the prefix is added to the adjectives to denote a concept understood from the base: *nâbinâ* نابینا ‘blind’, *nâxânâ* ناخواند ‘vague’, ‘unreadable’, *nâshenawâ* ناشنوا ‘deaf’, *nâdida* ناخدیده ‘inexperienced’, *nâxânda* ناخاند ‘not called’, *nâgofta* ناگفته ‘unspoken’, ‘not mentioned’, *nââmôxtani* ناموختنی ‘untrained’, *nâmôrdani* نامردانی ‘immortal’:

نگفته نماند که در این میان، تعداد زیادی از شاعران جوان، شعر خوانند ... (30)

... nâgofta namânad ke dar in miyân, te'dâd-e ziyâd-ê az šâ'erân-e jawân se'r xândand

‘...it should be noted (not to mention) that during this period most of the young poets recited poetry...’;

بسیار گپهایش ناگفته مانده بودند (25)

Besyâr gaphâ-yaš nâgofta mânda budand

‘There was so much left to say’.

• **na-** prefix **nâ-** is recorded as an allomorph of.

نا قرار *bēqarâr* – بی قرار *nâqarâr*

خود را دهان دروازه رسانده بودم که نا قرار از پشت پرده تاق پرسان کرد

Xôd râ dahân-e darwâza rasânda budam ke nâqarâr az pošt-e pardâ-ye tâq porsân kard

'When I got to the door, he asked annoyingly from behind the curtain '.

نالانصاف *bêensâf* – بى انصاف *nâensâf*

نالنصاف‌ها همان قدر نمی‌سنجد که همین آدم چرا این طور شده

Nâensâfhâ hamângadr namêsanjand ke hamin âdam čerâ intawr šoda

‘The fools don’t think so much about why this man is like that’.

Sometimes there was an expansion of meaning in one of the words that formed the synonymous line: بیکاره *bêkâra* 1) ‘atheist’; 2) ‘savage’, ‘evil-doer’, بی خدا *bî khâda* 1) ‘useless’ (man), 2) ‘unnecessary’ (something); for example, چیز های بیکاره *čizhâ-ye bêkâra* ‘old-fashioned, ‘second hand’) ناکاره *nâkâra* 1) ‘incompetent’; ‘Useless’, ‘unnecessary’ (person); 2) ‘foolish’.

Conclusion

Analysis of the materials on the topic of the article leads to the following conclusions:

1. Adjectives that express a relative sign in the Dari language – **ی** -i (یا نسبت *yâ-ye nesbat*), **سان** -âsâ, **سار** -sân, **فام** -fâm, **گون** -gun, **ین** -in, **انه** -âna a feature that is common to all of the adjectives created by means of is the expression of a sign in relation to the action, the relative sign (such as belonging, specificity), to what the word of this type is added.
2. The suffix **ی** -i (یا نسبت *yâ-ye nesbat*) has a special place in the enrichment of the Dari dictionary with new units: it has infinite valence and is explained by the categorical meaning inherent in these qualities. In the



modern Dari language, the function of the suffix *ـی -i* has expanded: its use as a personal name has become more active. The phonetic variant of the suffix *ـی -i*, the differences in the use of *ـوی -wi* in Dari and Persian, have been preserved. In Dari, the form *ـوی -wi* has the ability to form a word different from Persian.

3. Quality makers who signify ownership: *ـا -â*, *ـمند -mand*, *ـکار -gâr//egâr*, *ـکار -kâr*, *ـند -enda*, *ـور -war*, *ـنک -nâk*, *ـان -ân*, *ـگین -âgin*, *ـو -u*, *ـک -ôk*, *ـانی -âni* adjectives formed with a common, that is, a group with a sign of possession, regardless of whether the sign is more or less, strength or weakness, etc. Each of the quality makers of this type differs from each other by its specific feature (whether to note the excess-deficiency in the character, the strength-weakness, etc.). These characteristics affect their productive / unproductive, productive / unproductive status in quality making.

4. In the Dari language, in the category of adjectives, unlike horses, the prefix word formation is productive. It is a sign of not having something that is fundamentally understood. *ـب -bê*, *ـن -nâ-*, *ـنلâ -ba* *ـلâ -belâ-* represented by prefixes. In modern Dari language *ـب -bê*, *ـن -nâ-* – productive, *ـن -na-* – unproductive, *ـلâ -ba* *ـلâ -belâ-* – are unproductive prefixes. *ـن -nâ-* prefix *ـب -bê* high valence relative to . (noun, adjective, verb base, adjective can come as a basis for word formation); *ـب -bê* – the prefix is mainly attached to noun increases its productivity. Negative prefixes are semantically the same, but their entry into a mutually synonymous relationship – the use of one instead of the other – is a rare occurrence.

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