УДК 81.821.08

METHODS OF EMERGENCE OF SOME FORMS OF ORIGINAL TAJIK ANTHROPONYMS IN THE CHRONICLES APPERTAINING TO 10TH – 13TH CENTURIES

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The article dwells on the methods of the emergence of the forms of original Tajik anthroponyms in the chronicles appertaining to 10-13th centuries. The author has shown the role of phonetic events such as conversion, reduction and displacement in the formation of such lexical stock of the language. From the analysis and comparison, the author came to the conclusion that the majority of such words are toponymical words, and they are used in two forms in most cases.

Keywords: Tajik language, history of language, methods of emergence, phonetical features, chronicles of 10-13th centuries, original Tajik anthroponyms, conversion, reduction, displacement, parallelism.

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It is well-grounded that the language lexical composition over a long period has been resorted to under the influence of various phonetic, lexico-grammatical peculiarities and undergoes various changes in its form, some of its words appear similar to other ones, while others deviate from their initial form whose common root can be determined only as a result of profound linguistic research. One of such features is the emergence of two or more forms from the same lexical element, which linguists call as "form of words", "variant" and "parallel". By virtue of such terms, a word is meant, despite denoting the same meaning and differs from each other in its phoneme and has unique tones and shades of meaning.

In the following translations entitled as "Ta`rikhi Tabari", "Ta`rikhi Bukhara", "Ta`rikhi Baihaqi", "Mujmal-ut-tavarikh", "Ghurar-us-siyar", a number of anthroponyms and toponyms are used in two or more forms alongside with the elements representing different spheres of life. While comparing the number of forms of such words, it became clear that most of them are resorted to in two forms parallelly, and lest of them are used in three forms. The emergence of two or more forms of such lexical units was mainly under the influence of multi-phonetical features and one of them is the usage of another consonant or vowel instead of one or a group of consonants in their composition.

Two forms of certain lexical elements were existed due to the change of vowels and consonants in their composition. It is worth mentioning that such method aimed at the emergence of words is rarely

observed in the corpus of our study. We only found one anthroponym: *Торах* ва *Ториҳро* пайдо кардем, ки чунин роҳи ташаккули гунанокиро тай намудааст: Ва ӯро як сарҳанг буд, номаш ба паҳлавӣ *Торах* ва ба тозӣ-Озар ва аз фарзандони Сом ибни Нӯҳ буд, алайҳи-с-салом, ва дурудгар буд [2, V.1, p.82]. Ва вазире дошт, ӯро ном ба тозӣ Озар ва ба ибронӣ ва ба паҳлавӣ *Ториҳ* ибни Ҳор…[2, V.1, p.102].

In the chronicles appertaining to 10th -13th centuries, alongside with the double-forms words some of them were also resorted to in three parallels. The role of certain phonetic peculiarities, such as transformation, swapping, reduction is significant in the appearance of such forms. For example, in the below-adduced sentences, there are three forms of the same anthroponym: *Ҳушанҷ*, *Ҳушанг* ва *Ӯшҳанҷ* мавриди истифода қарор дорад: Ва гӯянд, ки аз баъди Каюмарс саду панҷоҳу анд сол замин бе подшоҳ буд, то *ӯ Ҳушанҷи* Пешдод фароз гирифт ва он *Ҳушанг аст* [3, p.10]. Номи ин подшоҳ дар забони порсӣ *Ҳушанг* навишта шудааст ва дар навиштаҳои тозӣ *Ӯшҳанҷ* омадааст [4, p.42].

Into the bargain, the author of "Mujmal-ut-tavorikh" does not speak about the linguistic relationship of the two forms of this anthroponym, but in "Ghurar-us-siyar", it is clearly indicated that the form of *Ҳушанг* is Persian, and *Ушҳанҷ* is Tazi (Arabic). It can be added to the special note and reference of the author of "Ghurar-us-siyar" that not only *Ушҳанҷ* is an Arabic form, but *Ҳушанҷ* is Arabic one either. The process of transformation of *Ушҳанҷ* into *Ҳушанг* form can be shown as follows: first, from *Ҳушанг* form, by changing the consonant "г" to "ҷ" (*Ҳушанҷ*) a appeared parallelly, then by changing the place of the consonant "ҳ" to the vowel "у" *Ушҳанҷ* was formed.

The adduced comparison in reference to the method of the emergence of lexical elements variation in the chronical under study proved the reliability of such conclusion made by the researcher and showed the long history of the parallel appearance of the words based on the reductive method. The relevant feature of variation of the former in question can be shown in the example of three forms of the anthroponym *Заҳҳок*. The translator of "The History of Tabari" and the author of "Mujmal-ut-tavorikk" mentioned the word under consideration in the parallels of *Аждаҳок* and *Ажи Даҳок* and explained it in two ways: Пас аз тӯфон ҳазор сол малике падид омад аз насли Ҳом ибни Нӯҳ ва номаш-*Заҳҳок*. Ва ҷодуӣ донист ва подшоҳии ҳама ҷаҳон бигирифт. Ва ӯро ба порсӣ *Аждаҳок* гуфтандӣ [2, V.1, p.77]. Ӯро *Заҳҳок*…порсиён *Даҳ ок* гуфтандӣ аз ҷиҳати он ки даҳ офату расми зишт дар ҷаҳон оварда аз азоби овехтану феълҳои палид. Ва «ок»-ро маънӣ зиштиву офат аст. Пас чун муарраб карданд, сахт неку омад: *Заҳҳок,* яъне ханданок. *Ва Аждаҳок* низ гуфтанд, сабаби он иллат, ки бар китф буд, яъне аждаҳоянд, ки мардумро биявборанд [3, p.25-26].

Proceeding from the assumption of the above-mentioned sentences one can assert that the translator of "The History Tabari" mentioned three forms of original Tajik anthroponym, namely *Заҳҳок-Аждаҳок-Ажи-Даҳок* and the author of "Mujmal-ut-tavarikh" pointed out *Даҳок* in addition to the first two forms. The translator of the first chronical does not indicate the

linguistic relationship of the words and the second author underscores the fact that *Даҳок* possesses a Persian origin, but his interpretation is not reliable.

It is possible to observe the three forms of lexical units on the example of the original Tajik anthroponym *Шопур*. There are three forms of the relevant word in "The History of Tabari": *Шобур-Шопур-Шоҳпур* истифода шудааст: Ва *Шобур* ба тозӣ аст ва ба порсӣ *Шоҳпур* буд… [2, V.1, p.486]. Ва он ҳазор писар пеши Ардашер чавгон бохтанд ва гӯй заданд, дар миёни майдони Ардашер афтод гӯи эшон. Ва ҳеҷ кас заҳра надошт, ки он гӯй овардӣ. Шопур фароз шуд, ки вай писари ӯст. Ӯро гуфт: «Эй писар, чӣ ном дорӣ, туӣ *шоҳ пур,* яъне писари малик… [2, V.1, p.488].

Seemingly, the translator of the historical production – Abuali Balami pointed out that the form of *Шоҳпур* is Persian and *Шобур* is Arabic one, however he did not speak about the parallelism of *Шопур*.

Adducing the results of the conducted analysis beset with the theme explored we can come to the conclusion that in the chronicles appertaining to 10th-13th centuries, a group of original Tajik lexical elements, especially anthroponyms are resorted to in two or three forms, and the number of such words is more in comparison with three ones. The reason for being used in several forms such kind of the language word-stock – as a result of the usage of their old and new forms and their verbal parallels as well.

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СПОСОБЫ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ НЕКОТОРЫХ ФОРМ ИСХОДНЫХ ТАДЖИКСКИХ АНТРОПОНИМОВ В ЛЕТОПИСЯХ X-XIII ВВ.

Давлатзода Рухсора

В статье рассматриваются способы возникновения форм исходных таджикских антропонимов в летописях X-XIII вв. Автор показал роль таких фонетических явлений, как конверсия, редукция и смещение, в формировании такого лексического фонда языка. В результате анализа и сравнения автор пришел к выводу, что

большинство таких слов являются топонимическими и в большинстве случаев употребляются в двух формах.

Ключевые слова: таджикский язык, история языка, способы возникновения, фонетические особенности, летописи X-XIII вв., исходные таджикские антропонимы, конверсия, редукция, смещение, параллелизм.