

2<sup>nd</sup> World Conference on Design, Arts and Education DAE-2013

## Construction of Past Participle in the Contemporary Tajik Language Case Study: Fitrat Bukharaei's *Monazera* and *Bayânât-e Sayyâh-e Hendi*

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### Abstract

The language of Transoxiana Aryans tribes, coinciding with the formation of the Persian language after the advent of Islam to Iran, was Persian in the same way as the official language of the Bukhara was Persian and continued to be so until the occupation of this region the Tsar of Russia, and the fall of three prominent empires of Khoqand (1876 AD), Bukhara and Khwarezm (1920 AD), and utmost their division into five Central Asian republics by the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1924. With the formation of the Autonomous Republic of Tajikistan in 1924 that promoted to the level of independence of republics in 1929, this language with the name of Tajik became the official language of the Republic of Tajikistan. The role of Fitrat Bukharaei (1886-1938 AD) in compiling this newly-born language is unique hence; researchers of Tajik language consider the Persian books of this writer as well as his phonetic, lexical and syntactic applications as the first works of modern Tajik language in Central Asia. This new language was the same Persian language of Bukhara that was previously used in the public discourse alone and with few exceptions, all writers and poets in this region, more or less, profited from Iranian Persian standard in their works. Using analytical-descriptive method, the current paper tries to classify and analyze the construction of past participle in grammar of the novels *Monazera* (Istanbul, 1910 AD) and *Bayânât-e Sayyâh-e Hendi* (Istanbul, 1912 AD). The past participle in the Tajik language, in addition to its common application in the Persian language, it possesses special patterns that morphologically as well as functionally are different from the past participle in the contemporary Persian language. For that, five different patterns can be considered. The results showed that among these patterns, only two used in this research (*Bayânât-e Sayyâh-e Hendi*, *Manazereh*) and others had no index. The three models are as follows:

1. Past root + suffix -a (**RAFTA: RAFT**) which means [went (pp) : went ( simple past)]; (**UMADA:UMAD**) which means [ come (pp) :came].
2. Past root + suffix -agi (*raftagi: raftam, omadagi: omadam, dokhtagi: dokhtah shod*) (going: went, coming: came, sewing: sewn)
3. Affix+ past roots+ suffix -agi (*miraftagi: shayad beravam, kar mikardagi: kar mikonad, bavar nemi kardagi: nabavar*) (went: I may go, worked: working, not believed: unbelievable)

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of Academic World Education and Research Center.

**Keywords:** Central Asia; Transoxiana; Tajik Language; Participle Construction; Abdurrauf *Fitrat* (Абдурауф Фитрат) (1886–1938); *Monazera* and *Bayanat-e Sayyah-e Hindi*

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## 1. Introduction

The Bukharaei is one of the Persian accents that could be employed in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century coincidentally with the begging of enlightened activities in Bukhara especially in their works. Later on, with the name of Tajiki, it was evolved as the official language of the newly established Tajikistan, one of the five independent republics of Central Asia. The role of Fitrat Bukharaei (1886-1938 AD) played an important role in compiling this newly-born language. Using analytical-descriptive method, the novels *Monazera* (Istanbul, 1910 AD) and *Bayânât-e Sayyâh-e Hendi Sayyah Hindi* (Istanbul, 1912 AD) were fully reviewed and then patterns of past participles were extracted from them. Analysis of the results shows that Fitrat in these two works with repeated use of verbal features of people of Bukhara in the early twentieth century made a conscious effort to underpin this new language. However, despite being close to verbal types and efforts to incorporate lingual delicacy of this accent in his works, his language is the mixed one—a combination of literal and verbal types hence; this coordination in the two areas prepared the ground for evolution of this accent as permanent language.

## 2. Research Background

In the Tajik Persian language, the past participle, morphologically and functionally, is different from the one in the contemporary modern Persian language. A review of participle in the Tajik language shows that this grammatical structure was constructed applying diverse methods and that it has variety of functions. Kalbasi (1374) briefly explains this structure and its functions with the following five patterns:

### 1.2. Past Roots + Suffix -a

In this condition, the past participle is either replaced with verb or employed in constructing some of the verbs (*raftah: raft*(went (past participle)), went (past) (*omadah (past participle): omad* (came, past tense)). This construction is the same like the participle construction in the Persian language.

### 2. 2. Past Roots + Suffix -agi

Again in this case, participle is used in the construction of verb (*raftagi* means *raftam* or going means “I went”) or is replaced with the verb that shows the past tense (*Aadami beh khanah ma omadagi* means *aademi ki khaneh ma omad* or the man who came to our house) or is a descriptor of the subject (*Atlas dokhtagi* means *Atlas dokhtah shod* or Atlas is stitched) or is used as infinitive (*bar avval raftagi mun* means *bar avval raftaneman* or when we went first).

### 3.2. Affix+ Past Roots + Suffix -agi

In this case, the participle is either used in making verb (*miraftagi astam* means *shayad beravam* or I may go) or is replaced with the verb clause showing the present tense, (*dokhtari dar inja kar mikardagi* means *dokhtari ki inja kar mikonad* or the girl who’s working here) or constructs infinitive by combination with other characters (*bavar nemikardagi* means *nabavar* or disbelieving).

### 4. 2. Past Roots+ Suffix a +istad

In this condition, the past participle is used in making certain verbs (*raftah istadah bud* means *dasht miraft* or was going).

### 5. 2. Past Roots+ Suffix a +istadagi

In making some of the verbs (*raftah istadagi ast* means *shayad darad miravad* or perhaps he’s going) or replaced with an alternative showing past continuous (*mashin raftah istadagi* means *machini ki dasht miraft* or the car that was moving) (Kalbasi, 1995:100-102).

Analysis of two novels of Fitrat Bukharaei, the Tajik author of the twentieth century, shows that this type of participle construction has been widely used as nominative adjective hence; Sirjani seems to be more accurate in this case. On the other hand, past participle often used in these two works, do not fall into any of the classification of Kalbasi (1995) and different construction must be taken into account for them such as *karhaye tou kardah gushestagi* = *karhaye ki tou kardehei* or works you have done. In this paper, a number of adjective attributes have been studied (from *Manazereh* and *Bayânât-e Sayyâh-e Hendi Sayyah Hindi*) and extracted and then a new classification of construction and application of participles in Tajik language is presented.

## 3. Research Method and materials:

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