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THE DERIVATIONAL POSSIBILITY OF THE SUFFIXES -AK/-GAK IN DARI LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article analyzes the derivational possibility of the suffixes *-ak/-gak* in Dari language. It is analyzed that, according to the meaning of its constituent parts and its special features, the semantic of derivation with the suffixes *-ak/-dak* is being formed. Formation of subject, condition and action nouns, personal identifying words were proved to be occurred with the help of suffixes *-ak/-gak* by the examples from original sources. Subjects constructed with suffixes *-ak/-gak* are mostly characterized with their terminological lexics. The suffixes *-ak/-gak* join words meaning body parts of human and animals and express condition-action which are done by them: these usually come as a noun part of compound verb.

Keywords: suffixes *-ak/-gak*; form-building; derivational stem; word-formative; derived words; connotation derived homonyms.

Actually, the suffixes *-ak/-gak* are one of the affixes which make diminutive – hypocoristic form of nouns in Dari language. However during the language development the degree of this suffixes has been raised as a word-formative. The origins and the derivational possibilities of the suffixes *-ak/-gak* have been highlighted by the author [1, p. 3–11]. The conclusions have been made according to analysis of the theme. In the following, the semantics of suffixal word-formation *-ak/-gak* are analyzed.

The meaning and the use of suffix *-ak* do not differ from the Persian and the tadjik languages in the current Dari language. The main difference among these languages depends on the use of phonetical types with suffix *-ak*. Likewise, mutual voice with other suffixes of *-ak* which expresses category of subjective evaluation can be differed (for example, in Persian language *-če, -e* are productive) [2, p. 112].

-akak is the reduplicated variant of suffix *-ak* and expresses personality for Dari and Tadjik conversation language does not occur in a current Persian language. The meanings of diminutive-hypocoristic form of nouns can be expressed strongly by this suffixes: *xor(d)tarakak* ‘tiny’, *češmakakâ-ye godi* ‘little eyes of puppet’ [4, p. 157–159].

The suffixes *-ak/-gak* are productive form-building which joins in nouns, adjectives, adverbs and expresses the following meanings: a) diminutive, b) emotional-hypocoristic with positive connotation c) emotional-pejorative with negative connotation; a direction of connotation sometimes depends on context. For instance, *bača* بچه → *bačagak* بچگک as an example: مرد بارانی پوش از بچگکی که بساط خود را بر روی سنگ قبری هموار کرده بود، یک بوتل آب و یک شاخه گل سرخ خرید [21, p. 85] ‘A man with an umbrella bought a bottle of water and a twig of rose from a boy who spreaded his possessions



بجگک هایم را در خانه مانده ام. [33, p. 26] 'I have left my *kids* at home (emotional-pejorative meaning)'. او بچه غلام! به ای. [8, p. 14] 'Oh, slave! Give water to this *child* (emotional-pejorative meaning)'.
 The category of subjective evaluation which was expressed by suffixes *-ak/-gak* is usually characteristic for conversation speech. These forms, which occur in the literary language, it is also desirable to consider as specific for conversation speech. For example:

یک مردک *mardak* (for describing pejoration and weakness): *mard* 'man' – بسیار نادار بود که از دار دنیا فقط یک گاو نر اله داشت [26, p. 470] 'There is a pauper *man* only with a skewbald stud-bull in this world'.
 حسنک *Hasanak* 'little Hasan' (diminution): *Hasan* 'حسن' – *حسنک* 'حسنک' که هوش گمک شده بود گفت: من نمی فهمم که چگونه این مهره مرا به تمام آرزوهایم می رساند؟ [35, p. 46] 'Little *Hasan* said dreaminessly: "I do not understand, how will this bead come true all of my dreams?"

We can come across that re-diminution form of nouns through diminutive loan-words: *pâpigak* 'puppy' (from English – *puppy*): این پایی گک هم یک دفعه شروع کرد به صدای پایی گک را می شنود. [33, p. 25] 'This *puppy* started to bark suddenly, too'. که نمی فهمد از بالای دیوار به سوی کی جف می زند [32, p. 14] 'He hears the voice of *puppy* but does not understand to whom it barks over the wall'.

The suffixes *-ak/-gak* are used to make new words. As a stem of form-building (*naj(j)âr* 'carpenter' → *naj(j)ârak* 'woodpecker', *môy* 1) 'hair'; 'bristle', 2) 'wool' → *môyak* 'brush (little)'), adjective (*torš* 'sour' → *toršak* 1) 'sorrel'; 2) 'sour fruit (for example, a raw apple)', *tašna* 'thirsty' → *tašnak* 'a name of ailment on children'), stem of verb (*tarâš* – stem of present tense of verb *tarâšidan* 'plane', 'trim' (afterwards – SPT) → *tarâšak* 'scraping tool' (an appliance which scrapes surfaces of metallic objects),

imitation (description) word (*ÿêč* 'creak' → *ÿêčak* 'ghijjak (*musical instrument*), *ferfer* 'flutter' → *ferferak* 'humming-top'), complex stem (*šir* 'milk' + *čôš* – SPT of verb *čôšidan* 'suck' → *širčôšak* 'soother' (for giving to drink milk), *âftâb* 'the sun' + *bârân* 'rain' → *âftâbbârânak* 'summer rain', 'daylight rain') can be used. Derived words are nouns of objects and action-positions and they, also, make new words which describes people.

The analysis of the following materials assist to explain semantics of *-ak/-gak* suffixal derivations, to determine current process going on Dari language. So, the analysis of examples which stated above require to re-organize translation and explanatory dictionaries in Dari language.

Names of objects which are made by suffixes *-ak/-gak* mean the followings: "object understood from stem", "action understood from stem" and "thing for motion understood from stem". For example:

abrêšomak 'maize fringe'; 'maize ear' (*abrêšom* 'silk'; 'cocoon'; 'silk fibre'): در اثر قلت آب در مراحل ابتدایی نمو، نباتاتی سوخته و قد کوتاه به وجود آمده و هم تولید [19, p. 30–31] *ابریشمک* ها به تعویق خواهد افتاد 'Because of the lack of water plants will burn and shrink in initial period of growing and reproducing *maize fringe* will stop'.

âtešak 1. 'lightning', 2. 'cockchafer (a type of insect shines at night) beetle', 'cockchafer' (*âteš* and *âtaš* 'fire') (the word is given in dictionaries as a name of an ailment: *âtešak* 1) *agriculture* 'anthracnose' 2) 'syphilis' [3, p. 25]): یک [31, p. 81] چیزی نزدیک پدرم خورد و آتشک زد 'Something striked near my father and *lightning* occurred'. دو دزد در حال بالا شدن از دیوار. [9, p. 34] 'As two robbers were jumping the wall, suddenly there was *lightning* and it lightened the sky'. آتشک کرمکی خورد است که شب، مانند چراغ، می تابد و شب چراغ، شب چراغک، شب تاب و



چراغله هم نامیده می شود [16, p. 114] 'A cockchafer is a kind of beetle which shines at night just like a lamp and people name it nightlight'.

آگه (‘diamond’ الماس) ‘lightning’ الماسک
الماسک سر قلا نازل شوه زنده جان باقی نمی ماند؛ خدا
[25, p. 24] ‘If lightning falls on the castle there will not be any alive person; May Allah save’.
با ای الماسک ها ثمارق می رویه و رواش. [7, p. 155] ‘Mushrooms and
rhubarb grow as a result of these lightnings’.
الماسک ها در سینه ابرهای سیاه چیزی به آتش سپید
[24, p. 108] ‘Lightnings used to write something on white fire in the slope of
black clouds’.

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Form-building stem may be complex:
آفتاب گردک *âftâbgardak* 1) ‘a type of lizard’, 2) ‘sunflower’ (آفتاب *âftâb* ‘sun’, گرد *gard* – SPT of verb گردیدن *gardidan* ‘round’):
آفتاب گردان و آفتاب گردک نوعی از چلباسه: [16, p. 41] ‘*Oftobgardon* and *oftobgardak* are types of the lizard and a name of sunflower’.

آب خورک *âbxorak* ‘dish’ (dish put in the cage of birds for watering) (آب *âb*, خور *xor* – SPT of verb خوردن *xordan* ‘drink’):
آب خورک هایشرا پر از آب و دانه کردم، [10, p. 39] ‘I filled in *waterplates* with water and corn, I took the cage and put in front of my uncle’.

But compare the word of آب خوره *âbxora* ‘waterplate’:
در پهلوی دروازه اتاق درس، چاتی گلین: ‘آب خوره شاگردان پر آب با آفتابه گلین گذاشته بودند. [38, p. 190] ‘In front of the door of class a smaller jug and jugfull which is full of water was put. This was the *waterplate* of the school pupils of Farah government center’.

آفتاب گرمک *âftâbgarmak* ‘very hot’ (آفتاب *âftâb* ‘sun’, گرم *garm* ‘hot’):
دو و یاسه، چهار بود. [18, p. 42] ‘It was about 3 or 4 o’clock, four-five people got it in order to change the air in the hot of the day after

they themselves had brought it to home again’.

By *-ak/-gak* suffixes children’s things and names of game (*čarxak* ‘peg-top’, (*čarx* ‘wheel’, ‘turning round’), *aspak* ‘colt’ (toy) (*asp* ‘horse’), *γeryerak* ‘top’ (*γeryer* (imitation word)), *punpunak** ‘little surnay’ (*punpun* (imitation), *pâydawânak* ‘go-cart’ (for children which is aimed at teach them to walk) (*pây* ‘leg’, *dawân* in the structure of composite word: ‘pressing to space), *poštak* ‘stumb-stumb game (the game that is jumping from above together)’ (*pošt* ‘back’) is observed to made.

اسپک *aspak* ‘wood horse’ (اسپ *asp* ‘horse’):
اسپک ها شروع به حرکت کردند و عایشه با: دل لرزان از خوشی دودستی به سیخ پشت اسپک چسپیده بود و پاهایش را در رکاب سیاه رنگ محکم کرده بود [6, p. 98] ‘Wood horse began to move. The Oisha’s heart flowed from gladness, after she had caught the little stick behind horse with two hands and had strengthened to black stepladder his legs’.
لیما که به کنار اسپک سفید رسید، نور هریکین از کلکینچه به میدانی می ریخت [31, p. 21] ‘The light of a lantern was shining from the window when Limo came next to white wood horse’.

فرفر *ferferak* ‘top’, ‘cycle’ (فرفر *ferfer* حاجی سلام چهار چوبه: (*pir-pir* (imitation word)):
دروازه قلعه را پر کرد و رو به طرف مردم کرد و چند [23, p. 76] ‘Hoji Salom set the stone of the fortress door and turned towards people, his head turned round above the neck as the top one minute’.
فولکس واگن بقیه مانند آغا مثل فرفرک. سرعت می گیرد و آغا در جمع جوان ها خود را جوان تر [29, p. 473] ‘Elder brother’s Wolkswagen that is like bull increases the speed as the top (Wolkswagen car) and elder brother feels younger himself among the youngs’.

تخم شکنک *toxmšekanak* ‘fighting egg (a name of game)’ (تخم *tóxm* ‘egg’, شکن *šekan* – SPT of verb شکستن *šekastan* ‘break’):
در مسابقه تخم بازی یا تخم شکنک یک دانه آن هرگز



شکست [11, p. 456] 'In the competition of fighting egg one egg didn't break at all'.

The possibility of word building of *-ak* is very high and wide. In the analysis of our material not only verbal but also in literary language such word building, which is not possible to translate into English language it with one word, was found. For example:

باد ریزک *bâdrêzak* '(any) the fruit which tree was poured in the wind' (*bâd rêxtan* 'to be poured in the wind' [5, p. 145]); آوک *âwak* 'delicious apricot fruit with water' (آب *âb* – آب *âw* (colloquial) 'water') [5, p. 134].

آومانک *âwmânak* 'the place which water-plate is put (standing)' (آب/آو *âw* 'water', مان *mân* – SPT of verb ماندن *mândan* 'put'): بچم [5, p. 134] 'My son put the small box to the place which water-plate is put'.

الغوجک *alyučak* 'the stones that are put when people go across the river' (الغوج کردن *alyuč kardan* 'jump', 'take big steps'): نزدیک *alyuč* 'near' (در چند قدمی *alyuč* 'near' که به طرف ده می گذشت، فقط نگاهی خیلی مختصر به دریا انداخت [13, p. 66] 'He came near the village, the stones which send towards the village in each step, he only looked out the river one time (one time he looked out)').

بندک *bandak* 'the silver coin for decoration (it is sewed for the decoration of dress through hook)'; here is *rupiya* (currency) (بند *band* – SPT of verb بستن *bastan* 'to bind'): هه، [26, p. 190] 'Ee, wear the earring, wear the ring, wear the silver coin'.

The words that informs the symbol which is related to person (adjective, but because of using for the symbol of the person, it comes as a noun) are observed to be made too. For example, بینک *binak* 'fortune - teller', 'the person who knows the future': از [20, p. 15] 'Don't hope from the predictor'.

-ak/-gak suffixes helps to define the meaning (pleonasm is observed): it is made

on the define base of word making base. For example, برق 1) 'lightning' 2) 'shining', 'sparkling' 3) 'electricity, but برق *barqak* 'thunderstorm', 'lightning'. آسمان برقی زد. [31, p. 81] 'The lightning shined in the sky. ناگهان

[15, p. 211] 'Suddenly black clouds appeared in the sky and the thunderstorm thundered'.

It is on the function of the noun part of verb in dictionary. برق زدن *barq zadan* a) 'to shine' (about the lightning) b) 'to flash', 'light' (about eyes), but برق زدن *barqak zadan* 'to shine' (about the lightning) [3, p. 111] was noted. In our material برق زدن *barqak zadan* 'to flash', 'light' (about eyes) was registered: ناگهان از زمین کنده شد و با فریادی دردآلود میان خاک ها افتاد و دیدگانش برقی زد [28, p. 25] 'Suddenly he was picked from the ground, fell to the soil with the wail that is full of illness, lit from his eyes'.

اشیلاق *ešpelâqak* 'little whistle' (اشیلاق *ešpelâq* 1) 'whistle'; 2) 'the sound of whistle'. In this place the suffixes *-ak* is used for emphasizing both diminution and noun of object (not whistle voice); also, سیخک *sixak* 1) 'little spit', 2) (tech.) 'stem', 3) 'hairclip' کلثوم را این بار: [3, p. 467] (سیخ *six* 'spit') و سیخک ها و گیراهای موی اشیلاق ها، گوشواره ها [14, p. 6] 'That time little whistles, earrings (earnings) با hairclips had enchanted Gulsum'.

In the dictionary the meanings of بجل *bojol* 1) 'the bone of ankle' (anatomic member), 2) 'bone' (in game) با بجلک *bojolak* 1) 'ankle'; 2) look: بجل; 3) tech. 'tappet' [3, p. 99] were noted. On the analyses of our materials بجلک/بجولک *bojolak* was observed to define on the meaning of 'ankle' (on the variant of بجل *bojol* the meaning of 'bone' was met (in game): یک کمی جلوتر رفت، پایش در [37, p. 38] 'One step he walked to foreground, his leg sank to a depth and it was wet till its ankle' با همان بند دستی اگرچه قاق ولی سفید و ظریف.



رگ برآمده و همان خال نسواری رنگ گوشتی بالای بجولک [18, p. 91] ‘Although she has thin arm (ankle of arm) she has white, delicate, puffed-up vein and her thick (meaty) brown birthmark on her arm’.

The suffixes *-ak* links attributive in postpositional attributive and concretes a name of object: it has characteristic as a derived word. For example: آهوی سفیدک: *âhu-ye safêdak* ‘white deer’ (a kind of deer (term)) (آهوی *âhu* ‘deer’, سفید *safêd* ‘white’; but آهوی سفید *âhu-ye safêd* ‘white deer’ (word-combination)): سفیدک به دشت آچی و آبدان که آهوی: [17, p. 21] ‘The white deer is found ample in the Ochi and Obdon desert between Imom Sohîb and Qunduz’ از حیوانات وحشی جنگلی آهوی سفیدک. در دشت ها و کوه ها، بز کوهی، نخچیر، گوسفند کوهی در کوهستان ها به وفرت پیدایش دارد و شکار کرده [11, p. 459] ‘The white deer which is wild animal was found and hunted in deserts and mountains and the mountain goat, argali is (a wild mountain sheep) in mountainous places’.

The base of word making may be borrowing: پینگک *pêngak* ‘pin’ (from English); in that case the addition of suffixes *-gak* to the word which is completed with a consonant requires consideration of the spelling rules: پیچه های سیاهش از دو طرف شقیقه هایش آویزان بود. چهار پینگک گل دار هم به هر طرف زده بود [34, p. 81] ‘Black braids fell on both sides of the face. The four flower pins also were all over her’. اگر حتی لحظه ای دلت به [26, p. 223] پینگک یا چوری رفت، کارت خلاص است ‘Even your heart desires for a pin or bracelet for a moment, your work has been finished’.

Suffixes *-ak/-gak* that describes a human or animal’s body, or a combination of the words that characterize them and they will make a noun which cites the meaning of action and position: these usually come with the part of the complex verb; the derivatives can be used in different meanings: *abrugak zadan* ‘to knit one’s brow’, *angoštak kardan*

‘to set somebody against others’ (*angoštak* ‘to touch fingers somebody’s body impolitely’), *dastpâlak kardan* ‘to palpate’, ‘to feel something with your hand, *dandânak zadan* ‘to chatter your teeth from cold, *dandânqerečak kardan* ‘to gnash your teeth’, *dastobâlak zadan* ‘to creep, to crawl (about a child)’, *bâlak zadan* ‘to take wing’, *dombak zadan* a) ‘to wag tail’ (about a dog), b) ‘to play the hypocrite’, *nafasak zadan* ‘to choke’, *qetqetak dâdan* ‘to tickle’. For example: پایک زدن *pâyak zadan* ‘to stamp’ ((ی) *pâ* ‘foot’, *zadan* ‘to beat’) [3, p. 181]: ملا اف بلندی کشید، بخار دهانش پر زور بیرون شد. خانه که [34, p. 113–114] ‘Mullo hardly frustrated, and the air came out strong from his mouth. When he returned home, his wife was *stamping* behind the door’. گلوم را بغض می فشرد و بالأخره روی خاک ها، روی زمین می نشستم و پایک زنان می گریستم [18, p. 138] ‘My throat was squeezing, and finally I sat on the ground and weeped stamply’. Auxiliary verb makes a meaning: پایک گرفتن *pâyak gereftan* ‘to lull with your foot’ ((ی) *pâ(y)* ‘foot’, *gereftan* ‘to take’): [36, p. 20] ‘Oof ... Laylajan, Go to Qaseme for *lulling*’.

بالک زدن *bâlak zadan* ‘to take wing’; ‘to prepare for’ (دیگر *bâl* ‘wing’, *zadan* ‘to beat’): بالک بزند یا پله [30, p. 230] ‘So nobody could be decisive *to prepare for* jumping or taking wing in front of it’.

مرغ دل من می پرد از دام تو امروز [27, p. 125] ‘Today a bird of my heart will take wing from your trap – a goal of *taking wing* was flight’.

In this materials pointing to the repetition of action on derived words by repetition of derivative stem, connotative meaning can be met:

بال بالک زدن *bâlbâlak zadan* ‘to move from one side to another side’; ‘start’; ولی حاجی خیرالدین برای همیشه در قریه ‘paddle’: باقی ماند و بیرق سبزی بر سر گورش بال بالک می زدند



[22, p. 47] 'The saint Hoji Xayriddin stayed in this village forever and a green flag is *flattering* over his gravestone'.

Derived words are not formed from words, at all but they are formed on the basis of certain meaning. In dictionaries, word پوست *pôst* means: 1) skin; shell; fur 2) shell, peeling; husk, crust [3, p. 173]. *-ak* is a type of form building that creates homonym words in the following words: پوستک *pôstak* I 'sheep-skin' (a type of carpet which is made from wool of animals); پوستک *pôstak* II 'bran', 'straw': پور، پشت تنور، بر روی پوستک: نشست. همگی به دورش جمع شدیم و دم به دم به درون خورجینش سرک کشیدیم [37, p. 96] 'Our father sat on the *sheep-skin* near the *tandir* (something in it bread is cooked). All of us surrounded him and often *peeped* in his saddle bag'.

جول و پوستک *jol-o-pôstak* 'belongings', 'possessions'; word by word: جول *jol* 'material under a saddle of hore or other domestic animals' and پوستک *pôstak* 'sheep-skin': روز دیگر یک کراچی دستی با یک نفر کراچی کش جول و پوستک بختاور و مولا داد را که دیگر از خدمت در خانه عالیہ بیگم معاف شده اند، به جای نامعلومی انتقال می دهد [29, p. 291] 'Next morning coachmen took his private *belongings* to uncertain place by his handcar which became free from the house of Oliyabegim and given from the god'. سه روز پیش دیده بود که با پدرش سر سخن است و تهدید می کند که اگر کرایه را تا یک هفته نیاورد [28, p. 11] 'Three days ago he saw him arguing with his father and be threatened that their *possessions* would be thrown away if he would not pay rent payment in a week'. مواد خارجی که در گندم یافت می شود بیش تر عبارت از حبوبات دیگر، تخم های انواع مختلفه و اندازه های متنوعه سنگ، کلوخ، پوستک، گاه، خاک و گرد می باشد [16, p. 196] 'External substances in wheat mostly consist of other grain crops, different kinds of seeds, stone, lump, *bran*, straw, soil and dust'.

Researching of *-ak/-gak* suffixesal derived words in Dari language, although this theme was learned by the author in the sphere of the article before, the author stated that there are lots of questionable issues demand minding and settling problems about semantic of derived words, stylistic meanings and functions. Also, the examples stated above demand re-building Dari translation dictionaries.

The Materials about this article lead to the following conclusions:

1. The suffixes *-ak/-gak* is productive form buildings; joins to noun, adjective, adverb and mean as the following grammatical meanings diminution, emotional-hypocoristic with positive connotation and emotional-pejorative with negative connotation.

2. The category of subjective evaluation which were expressed by suffixes *-ak/-gak* is characteristic for verbal speech, in general. It would be reasonable that considering these forms which are often in literary language as specific for verbal speech.

3. The suffixes *-ak/-gak* make nouns of object and action as a word word-formative, also, make signs related to human (adjective, but it comes as a noun because of using it for signs of humanity). As a stem of word-formative *ay* come noun, adjective, stem of verb, imitation word and compound stem; the stem of some derived words are not used independently.

4. Object names which made with suffixes *-ak/-gak* express the following meanings: "object on the basis of similarity from stem", "object which is characterized action understood from stem", "object which is used for action understood from stem". Derived words are mostly characterized with their terminological lexics. Also, concrete object names of them express diminution meaning of suffixes *-ak/-gak* according to lexical semantic.



5. The suffixes *-ak/-gak* join body parts of human and animals and express meaning of position-motion which are done by them: these are usually come as a part of noun part of compound verb; derived words may be used as a word with different meaning.

6. Appearing of homonym derived words are typicaled with meaning, word changing and word formative attributes of suffixes *-ak/-gak*; sometimes it hinges on having lots of meaning of word as word-formative stem.

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