

ABOUT THE USE OF THE VERB TAWĀNESTAN IN THE WORK "GULISTAN"

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Abstract: In today's linguistics, the analysis of language units found in works of art, showing their meaning and function in the context, and determining their linguistic status are important issues. This article talks about the use of the verb tawānestan (can) in the work "Gulistan" and its place in syntactic structures.

Key words: Verb tawānestan, modal meaning, impersonal sentence, leading verb, auxiliary verb.

The meaning of the verb tawānestan the dictionary is "can", "to be able". When it comes as an auxiliary verb, it expresses modal meanings such as "the ability to perform the action understood by the leading verb", and in impersonal sentences, it expresses such modal meanings as "the possibility and ability to perform the action understood by the leading verb". This verb appears in "Gulistan" in two functions:

1. An auxiliary verb used with the leading verb, expressing the meaning of "the ability to perform the intended action".
2. Formation of impersonal sentences.

Complex verb forms formed with it in both tasks outwardly resemble compound verbs. In Gulistan, tawān, mitāwān, and tawānest forms are observed, and they are mainly used to form impersonal sentences. In impersonal sentences, the leading verbs used with it are mostly in the form of masdar or masdar-e morakkhkam (abbreviated infinitive):

وزیر ملک را پرسید هیچ توان دانستن که فریدون که گنج و ملک و حشم نداشت چگونه برو مملکت مقرر شد.

Wazir malekrā porsid: Hič tawān dānestan ke Faridun ke ganj wa molk wa hašam nadāšt, čegune bar u mamlekat moyarrar šod?"

Translation: The minister asked the king: "Is it possible to know, Faridun had no wealth, property, luxury, how did the country become inevitable for him?" The prefix نه (na), which forms the infinitive form, is added to the verb tawānestan:

ملامت کنی مرا چندان که خواهی
که نتوان شستن از زنگی سیاهی.

Malāmat koni marā, čandān ke xāhi

Ke natawān šostan az zangi siyāhi.

Content: Blame me as much as you want, but you can't wash away the black color from rust.

The verb tawānestan with the prefix می (mi) is also found:

هنر باید که صورت می توان کرد
بایوانها در از شنگرف و زنگار.

Honar bāyad ke surat mitawān kard,

Be eywānhā dar az šangarf wa zangār.

Content: It takes skill to draw a picture of green and red colors on the porch.

In some places, the interrogative pronoun چه (che) is added to the verb tawānestan:

گفت: ای برادران چتوان کردن؟

Goft: Ey barādarān, četawān kard?

Translation: He said: "O brothers, what can be done?"

In some places, it is observed that the leading and auxiliary verbs appear in the remote position:

دانی که چه گفت زال با رستم گرد
دشمن نتوان حقیر و بیچاره شمرد.

Dāni ke če goft Zāl bā Rostam-e gord

Došman natawān hayir wa bičāre šomord.

Content: You know what Rustami Zol said to Gord: "The enemy can never be considered weak and poor."

In "Gulistan" the verb tawānestan, along with the formation of impersonal sentences, also served as an auxiliary verb expressing the modal meaning of "the ability to perform an action or state understood from the leading verb":

چسود از دزدی آنگه توبه کردن

که نتوانی کمند انداخت بر کاخ.

Česud az dozdi āngah toube kardan

Ke natawāni kamand andāxt bar kāk.

Content: What is the use of repenting of theft when you cannot hold the palace with a rope?

In some places, the conjunction که ke is observed between the verb tawānestan and the leading verb:

نام نگوئی چو برون شد بکوی

در نتوانی که ببندی بروی.

Nām-e nekuyi ču berun šod bekuy,

Dar natawāni ke bebandi beruy.

Content: After your good name is out on the street, you cannot close the door in the face of people, that is, you cannot disappoint those who come to you for kindness.

In the following sentence, the verb tawānestan follows the leading verb:

بقیت عمر از عهده شکر آن نعمت برون آمدن نتوانم.

Bayiyyat-e omr az ohde-ye šokr-e ān ne'mat berun āmadan natawānam.

Translation: For the rest of my life, I will not be able to thank you for the blessing. In one place, it is possible to find that both the leading verb and the auxiliary verb receive the infinitive suffix نه (na). Also, between the leader and the auxiliary verb, the conjunction ke appears:

از یاد تو غافل نتوان کرد بهیچم

سر کوفته مارم نتوانم که نیچم.

Az yād-e tu yāfel natawān kard behičam,

Sar kufte māram, natawānam ke napičam.

Translation: There is no way not to remember you, not to mention you, as if I am a snake with a crushed head, there is no way not to be filled with your love.

In one place, it is observed that the infinitive form (na) is added to the verb tawānestan in an unusual way. This is related to the weight of the byte:

بعذر و توبه توان رستن از عذاب خدای

و لیک می نتوان از زبان مردم رست.

Beozr wa toube tawān rastan az a'zāb xodāy,

Wa lik minatawān az zabān-e mardom rast.

Translation: You can be saved from Allah's punishment with forgiveness and repentance, but you cannot get rid of people's words.

In another place, the verb tawānestan comes after the leading verb:

سبحان الله! با هزار پای که داشت چون اجلش فرا رسید از بیدست و پای گریختن نتوانست.

Sobhānallāh! Bā hezār pāyi ke dāšt čun ajalaš farā rasid az bidast wa pāyi gorixtan natawānest.

Translation: Glory be to God! Having forty legs, he could not avoid being a cripple because of his death.

Conclusion

It can be seen from the above examples that when the verb tawānestan expresses a modal meaning in "Gulistan", the leading verb can be in the form of infinitive, shortened infinitive and aorist. In

modern Persian, the leading verb always comes in the aorist form, and the personal suffix is added to both verbs.

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