

ABOUT CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SEMI-AFFIXES IN THE MODERN PERSIAN LANGUAGE

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Received: 16 March 2020 Revised and Accepted: 17 June 2020

ABSTRACT: One of the relevant ways of word formation - semi-affixation in the modern Persian language is discussed in the article. According to a scientific analysis of the semi-affixes of the modern Persian language, its criteria are determined in terms of frequency of use and characteristic differences from univerbs.

Key words: word formation, Persian language, semi-affixation, criteria, frequency, univerb, onomasiological basis.

I. Introduction

Currently, modern linguistics has intensified research on onomasiology, in particular on onomasiological problems of word formation. However, in Iranian linguistics, research on onomasiology, including the problems of derivational onomasiology, has not yet been addressed. Meanwhile, the need for such a study is obvious and due to the following factors: 1) the modern stage of development of the theory of word formation requires a deeper and more diverse approach from Iranian science to the study of word formation in Iranian languages; 2) until now, in Iranian linguistics, studies of word-formation systems have been carried out according to the "form-value" scheme, in connection with which their description was of the nature of structural descriptions. All previous works on Iranian linguistics of both foreign and Iranian scientists in the analysis of word formation mainly concerned only word formation methods, word formation formants, the morphological structure of derivatives and complex correlation models of word formation.

To verify and prove the validity of such an approach in Iranics, a detailed description of the three leading onomasiological categories - agent, locative and action name, i.e. investigated word-formation models involved in the processes of formation of these onomasiological categories; semantic differences of derivation models and their distribution during its creation. The onomasiological status of semi-affix formants in the modern Persian language is revealed.

Another approach to semi-affixes of verbal origin is also new, which is based on four main criteria for identifying semi-affixes: 1) seriality and regularity; 2) departure from the basic semantics of the verb and, as a consequence, the acquisition of a NEW categorial meaning; 3) the onomasiological status of the verb component in the word.

The purpose of this article and its difference from previous studies is to pose the problems of the dynamic and onomasiological aspects of the study of word formation in the modern Persian language, and the theoretical position that word formation can be considered from two points of view served as the starting point of this study: statically, when the researcher's attention is concentrated on the analysis of the results of word-formation acts, and dynamically, when the task of the study is not only a description, but also an explanation of the word-formation process itself. Preferring the second aspect of the consideration, we investigated the semi-affix form of the word-formation process, leading to the creation of a new derived name.

II. Methodology and methodological foundations

When writing the article, the author was guided by the theory of word formation, onomasiological theory, the basics of the linguistics of the text developed by the largest scientists (E. Benvenist, E. S. Kubryakova, M. D. Stepanova, A. S. Smiritsky, L. V. Shcherba, I. R. Halperin, OI Moskalskaya, E. Kurilovich, G. Marchand, D. Castovka). The article also used the results of a study by famous Iranists (V.S. Rastorgueva, L.S. Peysikov, I.A. Rubinchik, T.D. Chkheidze, T.A. Chavchavadze, Sh. Rustamov, S.A. Aliev, M Shaki, Said Kamol Tolikoni, Ali Akbar Nafisi, Amirkuli Amini). The study applied the method of linguistic analysis using computer technology.

The practical value of the article is due to the possibility of using its results in the practice of teaching the Persian language, when developing lecture courses and practical classes in general linguistics, theoretical grammar, lexicology, word formation of the Persian language. Some of the results of the study are implemented in the form of a manual prepared and published by the author on the practical course "Persian Language", intended for first and second year students of the faculty of Uzbek and Tajik philology and used in the educational process at Samarkand State University.

III. Literature review

A number of studies by scientists - Orientalists are devoted to the word formation of the Persian language [8]. The most interesting among scientific works on word formation in the modern Persian language of recent years should be recognized as L.S. Peysikova [6]. For the first time in the study of Iranian languages, he posed and to a certain extent solved such important problems of the word-formation system of the modern Persian language as morphological and word-formation analysis of Persian derivatives, diachrony and synchrony, statics and dynamics in the word-formation phenomena of the modern Persian language, the formation and development of a new method of word formation-semi-affixation, models of non-affix word production, etc. Of great interest is the study of T.A. Chavchavadze [2], which proposed the classification and rubrication of complex words in the Persian language, mainly of the classical era, according to the principles developed by ancient Indian linguists in the study of Sanskrit. Of particular note is the work of S.A. Aliyev [1] is a study of one of the methods of word formation that has been little studied in Iranian linguistics - semi-affixation. Of great scientific interest is the section "Word formation of nouns and adjectives" in the fundamental work "Fundamentals of Iranian Linguistics: New Iranian Languages" The authors of this section are Efimov V.A.[4], Rastorgueva V.S., Sharova E.N. - most fully reflected all the features of word formation in Persian, Tajik and Dari languages in a static sense.

The section provides a complete register of word-building affixes functioning in three languages. Based on the analysis of the internal ratio of the constituent elements, they distinguished all types of complex words in Persian, Tajik and Dari languages. It seems very interesting and the classification of the determinative of complex words, which is carried out in relation to the main types of ancient Indian determinative composites.

IV. Conclusions and discussion

The development of linguistic science invariably puts on the agenda the problems requiring a new and deeper understanding of word-formation phenomena, the consideration of these phenomena not so much in the structural as in the procedural aspect. The semi-affix method of word formation is one of the most interesting and relevant problems of the modern theory of word formation. This problem has received wide coverage in the writings of linguists. One of the first researchers who began to consider semi-affixation as an independent way of word formation is M.D. Stepanova [11], who not only laid the foundations of the theory of semi-affixation in linguistics, but also developed it in every way. Namely, it is M.D. Stepanova [11] in the early 50s was given one of the first descriptions of semi-affixes in German.

The theory of semi-affixation was further developed in the writings of V.P. Grigoriev [6] and E.S. Kubryakova [7], A.P. Bunnova is the first researcher who noted the existence of semi-affixation in the Persian language is L.S. Peysikov [9]. Noting that according to the semi-affixation models in the Persian language, peculiar structural types of semi-derivatives of words are formed that occupy an intermediate position between the words affix and complex, he writes that simple and complex semi-affixes / word forms of verbal and nominal origin are involved in the sphere of semi-affixation, having a more specific meaning than affixes, but not used at the syntactic level as separate words. The existence of a semi-affix word-formation method in the modern Persian language is also confirmed by T.D. Chkheidze [3], T.A. Chavchavedze [2], Yu.A. Rubinchik [10], S.A. Aliev [1] et al. Studies by A.S. Peysikov [9] and A.S. Aliyev [1], distinguished by their innovative character in the formulation and study of the problem of semi-affixation in the modern Persian language, represents a step forward in developing the theory of word formation of the Persian language. Nevertheless, we argue the positions of both studies on the question of criteria for the selection of semi-affixes. First of all, an extraordinary extension of the category of semi-affixes due to the so-called verbal semi-affixation should be noted.

In the study of derivatives formed by the model of the basis of the noun + basis of the present tense of the verb. L.S. Peysikov [9], and after him S.A. Aliyev [1], argue that "purely semantic shifts do not allow a differentiated approach to these formations" and that "all kinds of foundations, regardless of the loss of meaning, are one in the word-building function as representatives of the same general model" and thereby bypass the semantic transformations of the second verb component, then there is a research technique of L.S. Peysikov [9] and S.A. Aliyev [1] does not take into account both the criterion of seriality and the criterion of semantic shift. In the process of studying the semi-affix word formation method, we had to consider a large number of words with a second verb component. The study led to the conclusion that all formations of this type in the Persian language can be divided into two groups: a) words-products of semi-affixation, b) words-universes of judgments [5, 8].

We list the criteria for this classification:

- 1) If a language has a large number of words with a given verb component and there is a shift in semantics with the acquisition of a new categorical meaning, then we can conclude that these formations are products of semi-affixation.
- 2) The second criterion says that the vast majority of words with the structure of the stem of the noun + stem of the present tense of the verb are a universal word or a kind of "folding" of a syntactically free utterance of a bucket word, that is, a universalization, for example, sayeafkan / casting a shadow, shady, from saye -afkandan / va'desekan / "treacherous" va'de - sekastan "break your word".

The basis of our study was based on the above criteria, the application of which allowed us to identify differences between semi-affix formations from universities. Word-derivative and onomasiological distinguishing semi-affix derivatives and universes are as follows:

- 1) When replacing a derivative basis with any other homogeneous lexico-categorical derivative value remains the same. For example, zabansenas “linguist” and zaminsenas “soil scientist, geologist”, vazesenas “lexicologist”, amarsenas “statistician”, xavarsenas “orientalist”, that is, the autonomy of the semi-affix value is observed. And, conversely, in the universes there is “continuity” of the general meaning, there is it often preserves the phraseological identity of the original phrase,
- 2) the onomasiological difference between semi-affixing words and words formed as a result of universalization is that, as in the suffix derivatives, semi-affixes play the role of an onomasiological basis, pointing to the conceptual category that this education belongs to, the producing basis acts as onomasiological sign, specifying and explaining the basis. To similar conclusions V.P. Buyanova came in the study of the substantive semi-affixes of the German language,
- 3) semi-affixive derivatives are always motivated by one-morphic words, in other words, they have a low distributive characteristic, like many suffixal derivatives. However, complex words resulting from universalization are distinguished by their onomasiological structure. The basis of such words is fixed by the word-formation model itself and its belonging to a certain semantic class of derivatives, and the onomasiological attribute is composed of the onomasiological motive,
- 4) the motivating judgments of these two models are completely different from each other, and it is precisely their difference that acts as one of the criteria for distinguishing half-affixation from univerbation. When comparing motivational judgments of a semi-affixing education and a university, it turns out that in a motivating proposition, the universal verb completely retains motivating verb combinations in verbal phraseological units with its direct meaning, and the verb in a motivating proposition is used in conjugated form: Bahaneju “picky, moody<an-ke-bahane-mijuyad” “one who is naughty, finds fault” (“letters” one who seeks an excuse)”. Compare this example with the word omqpeyma “depth gauge, lot”. It is impossible to substitute the verb “peymudan” in the definitional formula of this word, otherwise it will lead to a violation of this formula, because omqpeyma is not “one who measures depth, goes, passes depth”, namely dastgah-e sanjes-e omq “then , there is a “device” for measuring depth. “Therefore, the semi-affix -peyma forms words with the meaning “instrument, instrument”,
- 5) for semi-affix derivatives constructed according to the same model, that is, containing the same semi-affix, the type of relations between the basis and the attribute will always be the same for the entire word-formation series, however, in the universities the type of relations between the basis and the attribute is always different. Therefore, in semi-affix words, the half-affix acts as a basis, and in words like badexor 1. drunkard, 2. lover of tazkirenavis drink “compiled anthology”, the basis is fixed by the model itself.

The study of the word-formation system of the modern Persian language allows us to conclude that the number of verbal semi-affixes is relatively small. The results of our study allow us to confidently classify verbal components such as –senas, -parast, -parvar, -talab, -ju, -bar, -xiz, -sanj, -nema, -amiz into the category of semi-affixes. These components meet all the criteria for selecting semi-affixes. Their semi-affix status in the word-formation system of the modern Persian language is due to the fact that the language obviously lacked formants and models of complex words with the ability to express the required meanings. Based on the analysis of significant language material, the author comes to the conclusion that these components can act both as verbal semi-affixes and second frequency components. Their acquisition of the status of verb semi-affixes in some lexico-semantic categories is due to: a) their seriality and regularity b) departure from the semantics of the main verb and the acquisition of a new categorical meaning.

The study of the semi-affix word formation method in the modern Persian language allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. the number of both nominal and verbal semi-affixes in the synchronous word-formation system in the modern Persian language is not so great as it seems to the above-mentioned researchers,
2. semi-affixes of verbal origin in modern Persian should include only those components that meet all the criteria of semi-affixes, that is, if a \ they are serial, b \ they observe a departure from the main semantics of the verb and acquire a new categorical meaning, in \ the motivating judgment of these derivatives does not contain the corresponding verb in a spiral form and contains a predicate expressed by another verb,
3. semi-affix derivatives, like affix derivatives, arise mainly as a result of similar word-formation processes.
4. their onomasiological structure has the following relationship: the onomasiological basis with the value of a particular onomasiological category is set by a semi-affix, the onomasiological sign is formed by a motivating word.
5. all semi-affixes of verbal origin are aimed at creating basically three onomasiological categories: nomenagentis, nomeninstrumenti and onomasiological categories of a trait correlated with a person,
6. the onomasiological specificity of the onomasiological category nomenagentis formed according to this model consists in the fact that derivatives of this kind implement semantics that cannot be expressed by affixive models. Semi-affixation in the modern Persian language involves the present-day basics of such verbs, the

semantics of which make it possible to specify the onomasiological category of agent in terms of his inclinations, inclinations, attachments, preferences, that is, makes it possible to express the psychological portrait of agent, and not perceiving him as an artist of any actions.

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