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ISSUES IN SEMANTIC STUDY OF TURKIC LOANWORDS IN PERSIAN

Abstract: *There are not many Turkic loanwords in Persian. The semantic study of existing loanwords is interesting and complex. The article is devoted to the semantic study of Turkic loanwords in Persian. It addresses issues of semantic research. In some places examples of semantic problems of loanwords are also given.*

Key words: *loanwords, adaptations, semantic, borrowing, lexical units.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Semantics (semasiology), which studies the meaning and changes in lexical units, is considered one of the most important departments in all modern linguistic schools [1]. Although language is primarily a weapon of communication and information exchange. Infact, this problem, closely related to such issues as the semantic structure of the word, lexical interpretation of the word, monosemia, polysemia, is of fundamental importance not only for semasiology, but also for other linguistic departments of the language (lexicology, lexicography, onomasiology, etymology, etc.) [2, p.27]. Any word that takes place from the composition of the dictionary of each language, whether it is intodependence, whether it is a word related to the original dictionary fund of the language, is valued primarily by the fact that it has meanings. Because the word does not arise without a literal–sematic or sonorous (sonorous) sign. These two aspects, differing by their nature, constitute at the same time the integrity, inseparability of a particular element.

A voice and sound are the main element of the word meaning, since it serves meaning. The meaning of the word is based on the same, similar or close

perception of reality by the language owners, formed in accordance with the cognitive potential of the language owners. The perception reflected in the human consciousness is realized mainly in the process of interaction of people, in their language. And the word form is considered the material embodiment of the ideal side of the word, thanks to which the meaning (ideal side) becomes understandable to the interlocutor.

Hence, the material side of the word not only represents and fulfills the side of the ideal (meaning), but also serves to make the ideal side communicative, general, understandable. Just as the Ideal side can not exist without the material side, the material side does not occur without the ideal side. The word can not only be renewed, but also resquare on the basis of semantic changes, without changing its phonetic appearance (form) [3, p. 102]. The borrowing of foreign languages also gradually becomes an integral member of the accepted language after adaptation to the language, sometimes they become so adapted that language consumers do not even notice that they are from foreign lexical units.

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The main part.

It is known that every new word that comes into use from foreign languages naturally passes through the phonetic, orthographic, grammatic sieve of that language. The word undergoes some changes under the influence of certain laws of the language, which are mastered by its reading, writing and structure, that is, the language that receives foreign words is subject to a certain degree [4, p.18]. And such a process happens sometimes in the short, sometimes in the long run. Because for the language that you are mastering, the word other than "non-mold" occurs in every complete adaptation for a long or short period of time [6, p.60].

Word assimilation occurs initially in the case of the word and some lexical meanings of it, the semantic structure is not fully assimilated. Because in the initial period of penetration into the language, the meaning of assimilation is not yet formed in the context in which it is fully given and expressed. After all, it will be accepted only after the lexical meaning of the expression of something and objects that are accepted in a subordinate relationship, depending on the cultural relationship between the peoples.

A foreign word gradually begins to be used in the language in connection with certain lexical units. Takes certain forms of application in speech. Language owners try to find a suitable equivalent from their native language to it. If there is such a language unit, then the meaning of assimilation becomes clearer and concretized. The role of its application in the language is determined and its use is actualized. Pronouns affect both the meaning of a foreign word, the concepts and imagination that it represents. After all, the dictionary composition of the receiving language, the meaning of a foreign word, can be mastered in full, partially and even completely, depending on the level of progress [4, p.85-86].

It is widely known that Persian influenced the lexicons of the neighbouring languages, especially Arabic, Hindi, Urdu and Turkic. Many Persian words have also found their way into the English language, either directly, or indirectly through other languages. On mutual terms, New Persian has also borrowed many lexical and morphological items from these languages [5, p.281].

It is much more interesting to learn the semantic compatibility of turkic words, which is part of the Persian loanwords layer, at the same time it has slightly more complex and delicate edges. In such a study, the following two main problems should be taken into account:

First: the Turkic loanwords in the Persian language has mastered for a long time. For example, if the first turkic elements presumably corresponded to the X-XI centuries, then by the XIX century, too, their penetration into the Persian language continued. Such a large period creates a little difficulty in their research in terms of meaning. Because the mastered

lexical units may have also undergone semantic changes in the turkic language itself.

Secondly: the Turkic loanwords have not mastered from a certain language, like Arabic or European (french, english, Russian and others) languages. In this, refers to languages belonging to a number of Turkic language families. But this-does not mean that all Turkic languages were involved in the process of mastering.

The main part of the Turkic loanwords in the current Persian dictionary came from the Turkic (azerbaijani) language, Turkish, Turkmen language and similar Oguz languages.

The period of their mastering is mainly from the XV century. Therefore, in many publications it also given as "Azerbaijani words". In Persian sources *vājehā-ye azarbayjāniy* is given as "Azerbaijani words" and *vājehā-ye torkiy-āzarbayjāniy* as "Turkic –Azerbaijani words".

Conclusion.

Due to the above two problems, it is necessary to pay attention to the following tasks in the study of the semantic adaptation of the turkic language with the Persian language:

- To determine exactly from which turkic language they have borrowed. In this, it is determined as much as possible from which Turkic language the word is borrowed. And this makes it possible to know exactly the original meanings of the word. More in such cases it is possible to know from which language the word came into borrowing, depending on the phonetic appearance. For example, in the Persian language *دنج denj* "cozy" can know that it borrowed from the Azerbaijani language, depending on the pronunciation of the word

- Turkic loanwords were borrowed at what period and under what conditions. In this more likely to know mainly socio-political terms. For example, such words as اردو *ordu* "camp", "army", قاپوچی *yāpuči* "doorkeeper", "gatekeeper", ایلیچی *ilči* "ambassador", یوزباشی *yuzbāsi* "centurion" were used during the Turkic dynasties and mastered during this period. However, now such words became in historical words.

- In what turkic loanwords the changes in the meaning occurred. It is very important, in this takes accounts that the words in it are monosemantic or polysemantic. In almost all scientific works, in which the semantic adaptations of loanwords is studied, this aspect is definitely taken into account. Because, depending on the borrowing of meaning of the words, we can study the semantic adaptations. For example, the word قاچاق *yācāq* has meanings "refugee" and "smuggler" in turkic. But from this meanings borrowed only "smuggling" into Persian.

- What form of semantic adaptations is more common. Among these loanwords, narrowing of meaning, acquiring a new meaning or moving without changes in meaning and etc., is analyzed and it is

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determined which of them is more likely to be used.

When classification of meaning changes of loanwords study by the above criteria, their classification becomes clearer and more reliable.

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