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## THE ROLE OF BORROWED WORDS IN THE FORMATION OF PERSIAN VERBS

**Abstract:** This article discusses the problems of composing complex verbs in Persian using loan words. It is known that the influence of the Arabic language on Persian is great, and in this respect it is argued that the superiority of Arabic borrowings is also observed in the formation of complex verbs. It is also known that the formation of complex verbs in Persian using borrowings from European languages is considered productive, mainly the use of borrowings expressing neologisms.

**Key words:** verbs, complex verbs, borrowings, text, thematic group, verbs of speech, informative, functional features of verbs.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

It is a well-known fact that the languages of the peoples who interact with each other serve to influence each other, to enrich each other, and that such interactions are especially effective in lexicon. The interactions of peoples, the influence of their languages on each other, take place at different times, in different conditions, in different ways, at different levels. While such interactions are weak in some periods, they are noticeable and effective in others.

Words borrowed from Arabic form a large layer in the Persian dictionary. According to LS Peysikov, Persian ranks first among the languages of the Near and Middle East in terms of Arabic assimilation<sup>15</sup>. This effect covered all levels of language. Arabic assimilations are widely used in both written and oral speech.

According to linguist L.A. Bulakhovsky, words from other languages related to nouns, adjectives, numerals are more accepted, sometimes pronouns, and in rare cases, pronouns, rhymes and verbs are mastered [2]. However, the formation features of the Persian verb system and the possibilities of the phraseological units of the verb make it possible to determine the important place of the assimilated

words in the verb formation. This is because the horse, the adjective, the action-state horses, which are learned from the outside, serve as the basis for the formation of simple and compound verbs.

In Persian, simple verbs formed by means of Arabic assimilations are known (فهم، طلبیدن – طلب – غارنیدن – غارت، قاپیدن – قاپ، رقصیدن – رقص، فهمیدن). Although words borrowed from European languages are second only to Arabic in terms of quantity, they do not form simple (horse-derived) verbs [4]. This is because the introduction of assimilations from European languages coincided with the completion of the process of verb formation from horses in Persian, when compound verbs became the main method of verb formation [1:33].

It is known that most of the words in Arabic are made up of verb stems. The Persian language was mainly influenced not by Arabic verbs, but by their derivations, primarily masdar and adjectives. The Arabic lexicon has special features in relation to the words borrowed from other languages into Persian, and this is primarily due to the chapters.

In Persian, it is productive to form a compound verb through words learned from Arabic:

(پس آمدن، برگشتن) «return» «مراجعت کردن»

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گمان، پنداشتن، اندیشیدن (synonym) «to think» فکر کردن (کردن)

خبر داشتن، دانستن (synonym) «to know» با خبر بودن  
نگاشتن، نوشتن (synonym) «to write» مرقوم داشتن  
نگریستن، نگاه کردن (synonym) «to look» نظر کردن  
پرس و جو کردن (synonym) «to inquire» سراغ گرفتن (پرسیدن)

اگر پسران جوان بسیاری از وقت مربوط به اوقات خود را در کوچه و خیابان ها صرف میکنند، ... (همشهری، 2006، 2684، ص.1)

« If young children spend a lot of their free time on the streets and alleys, ...».

بر اساس این گزارش دیروز شاخص سهام ... ، نفت و پتروشیمی 27 واحد افت را تجربه کردند (همشهری، 3845، ص.9)

« According to the report, there was a 27-point decline in a, oil and petrochemical stocks ».

سقف این ورزشگاه بزرگ توسط یک طراح معروف اسپانیا به نام ..... طراحی شده است (همشهری، 2005، 2259)

« The roof of this huge stadium was designed by the famous Spanish architect ».

پیوند دانشگاه داخلی و خارجی را توصیه می کنیم (همشهری، 3433، ص.10)

« We recommend combining domestic and foreign universities ».

او همچنین از پرداخت سهم 25 درصدی دولت در مورد قطار سریع السیر مشهد و تهران خبر داد (همشهری، 3845، ص.22)

« He also announced a 25 percent state budget for the Mashhad-Tehran high-speed train. ».

مکان یابی این پل به صورتی ست که در بهترین منطقه برای ساخت یک پل واقع شده است (همشهری، 3845، ص.11)

« This bridge is located in the best, most convenient place for the construction of a bridge ».

... و در این رفت و برگشت از بازار باید نیاز جدید را تعریف کند (همشهری، 3433، ص.8)

«... and in this engagement (going back and forth) it is necessary to state the new needs in the market ».

In Persian, there are Arabic adjectives that are not used independently, but are used only as part of the phraseological verb combinations.. For example, مصمم، منحصر، صادر، متذکر، منتشر، مستلزم، منجر and others. These together with auxiliary verbs form compound verbs:

« finish » منجر شدن  
« to be needed » مستلزم بودن  
« to be published » منتشر شدن

« to publish » منتشر کردن

« to emphasize » متذکر شدن

« to announce », « take out » صادر کردن

« lead to a conclusion » منحصر بودن

« to decide », « to dare » مصمم شدن

« to be resolute » مصمم کردن

These Arabic adjectives cannot be an independent part of speech and are usually used with an auxiliary verb. However, not all adjectives in a compound verb have this feature. For example, in the compound verb "make difficult" *mshkl* is used independently in the sense of "difficult", "difficulty":

به دست آوردن دل کار مشکل است (یحیا سبک)  
«It is difficult to conquer the heart».

وضعیت را خیلی مشکل کرد  
« It made the situation very difficult ».

The part of the horse is the largest group of Arabic verbs - compound verbs consisting of different chapter masdar and adjectives. The singular Arabic masdar and adjectives are combined with auxiliary verbs to form a synonymous series of compound verbs. For example:

« to experience » متحمل شدن، تحمل کردن

« to argue » مباحث بودن، بحث کردن

« to publish », « to print » منتشر کردن، نشر کردن، انتشار دادن

« transfer » منتقل کردن، نقل کردن، انتقال کردن

« to report » مطلع کردن، اطلاع دادن

« to believe » каби. اطمینان داشتن، مطمئن بودن

Although the noun part of such compound verbs is made up of a single stem and their meanings are in most cases mutually compatible, they are not considered variant forms of a single compound verb. The reason is, firstly, that the main part of the compound verbs is structured in the form of 'noun part + auxiliary verb'. However, in many compound verbs, a prepositional participle is involved [5]. There are no other patterns for making compound verbs in Persian.

At this point it is necessary to distinguish multi-component verb phraseologies. They represent action-states like compound verbs, but are complex structural-semantic constructions that differ from them [3]. Second, the horse part is made up of words made up of a single stem, and the primary meanings of these words have changed [7]. They have an independent meaning and are reflected in the semantic structure of this verb. In addition, the auxiliary verb is also important in the formation of the meaning of the compound verb.

Examples:

سیر تبدیل و انتقال ایده ها و افکار به کالا های تجاری، ... بخش عمده ای از چرخ اقتصاد را تقویت کند (همشهری، 2006، 3845، ص.6)

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« The transformation and exchange of ideas and thoughts into commercial products strengthens the main areas of economic circulation ».

... متقاضیان جهت دریافت فرم مزایده و لیست های مربوطه ...  
... مراجعه فرمایند (همشهری، 3845، ص. 24)  
«... Applicants can apply for bids and other necessary documents ».

بند د ماده 18 نیز مقرر می کند ... (همشهری 3845، ص. 16)  
«It is also stated in Article 18, paragraph D, ...».

شرکتش داشت با ورشکست مواجه میشد (کی پنییر مرا جابجا کرد، ص. 76)

« His business was in crisis. His business was in crisis. ».

در این جریان ... شاخص مالی نیز که مدتی بود در مقابل کاهش مقاومت می کرد، در پایان معاملات با 99 واحد افت موجه شد (همشهری، 3845، ص. 17)

« In this process, the financial indicator, which has been resisting the decline for some time, decreased by 99 units at the end of operations ».

در این میان حد فاصل آن افت و آن جهش درآمدی طبقه متوسط مشخص می شود (اطلاعات، 2259، ص. 7)

« In the meantime, the degree of limitation (line) of such an increase (jump) and decrease of middle class income is determined ».

در حال حاضر از این عناصر در ساخت بمب های هیدروژنی استفاده می شود... (همشهری، 3845، ص. 7)

«Currently, these elements are used in the manufacture of hydrogen bombs».

اما هیچ کس نمیداند این خواسته فرهنگیان کجا، چگونه و چند مرتبه محقق شده است (همشهری دیپلوماتیک، 16، ص. 1)

« But no one knows where, how and how many times these desires of cultural figures have been proven ».

Among the words assimilated into Persian, words from European languages take second place after Arabic assimilations. As noted above, these assimilations do not participate in the formation of a verb from a noun, but are used as a noun part of a compound verb. It is known that only one or two meanings of a word taken from another language are mastered. Therefore, verbs with a mastered word cannot have many meanings. For example:

در ، محاصره کردن (synonym « block » بلاکه کردن (حصار گرفت)

(پاشیدن ، پراکندن (synonym « spray » اسپری کردن (تمویل کردن (synonym ، «to subsidize» سوبسید کردن (املاء کردن (synonym «to dictate» دیکته کردن (انتساح کردن (synonym «copy» کپی کردن

«(Wound) to bind», (synonym. پانسمان کردن (زخمبندی کردن)

«to consent», «to confirm» پاراف کردن (امضاء کردن (synonym)

«to report», «to inform» خبر (synonym. راپرت دادن (مطلع ساختن ، دادن

متلک (synonym «tell a joke», «joke» جوک گفتن (فکاهت گفتن ، گفتن

، مشاهده کردن (synonym «to control» کنترل کردن ، مراقبت کردن ، واریسی کردن

... آقا ... متلک گفت، آی جوک و باصطلاح آنکتود گفت و ما خندیدیم (نمونه های ادبیات ایران، ص. 202)

«The gentleman was joking, telling an anecdote, and we were laughing».

همان جا بود که دسته ای از روسها که در گوشه ای انجمن نموده به قول خودشان سوت درست کرده ... (شاهکارهای نثر فارسی معاصر، ص. 186)

« There, a group of Russians gathered in a corner and, in their own words, consulted ... ».

As mentioned above, in Persian there are many simple (horse-derived) and compound verbs formed by Arabic assimilations. The use of words borrowed from European languages as the noun part of a compound verb led to the formation of verb doublets. The difference between these is of a functional methodological nature. For example, پاراف کردن specific to the formal working method, its synonym in شانس آوردن while stylistically neutral; applied in colloquial speech, its synonym موفق شدن in both oral and written speech.

## Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the role of assimilated words in the formation of verbs in Persian lead to the following conclusions:

1. Words borrowed from Arabic are most common in compound verbs with two or more components. The model of such verbs is in the form of Arabic assimilation + Persian verb, and in the function of the participle one can find Arabic masdar, adjectives, isofali and pre-auxiliary compounds.

2. In compound verbs in which the horse part is represented by an Arabic masdar, it is productive to make a verb through the masdar of chapters I, II, III, IV and X.

3. In compound verbs in which the horse part is represented by an Arabic adjective, both definite and indefinite relative clauses of Chapters I, II, IV, and X are present; Verb formation through Chapter III is not observed at all. Almost all chapter forms of definite adjectives (except Chapter III) are used in the compound verb part of speech.

4. In the analysis of our materials, the formation of verbs through words learned from European languages was rare.

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