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Zokir Taxirovich Arifdjanov

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Teacher of the Department of “Uzbek language and Classical Oriental Literature”

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

(93)5799579

zokir-zarrinpaint@inbox.ru

VARIANTS OF SIMPLE VERB خواستن

Abstract: In the article the insufficiently studied options in linguistics. The article studied compound verbs that make up most of the variants simple verbs and their place in language varieties. Defined lexical-semantic variants of the verb *xāstan* and distributed in meaningful groups. Selected value – to ask, to ask, to demand and determine their options (functional equivalents). Certain variants analyzed.

Key words: Variability, lexical-semantic variant, simple verbs, prefixed verbs, compound verbs, simple verb خواستن [*xāstan*], the functional equivalent, the semantic group, auxiliary verbs.

Language: English

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Introduction

The phenomenon of linguistic variability has occurred in the production of competing means expressed at all levels of language (phonetic, morpheme, lexical, syntactic, and methodological) [9:38], and we consider the changes in this article to mean changes or meanings. the phenomenon of variability in expression and the avoidance of repetition, the interweaving of speech, the creation of a style of information (artistic, scientific, formal, etc.) and other similar problems, preservation, the region in which the speaker or writer lives, social class, field of activity arises in living conditions with what is happening. At the same time, different lexical-semantic variants of the same word are used to express different shades of meaning within a common meaning.

The use of compound verbs in Persian is so wide that according to Yu.A. Rubinchik, compound verbs are also the most common and evolving form of modern Persian verbs [14: 216]. While in Persian compound verbs express more important and significant actions and processes, in other languages they perform functions that are usually performed by simple verbs [14: 217]. While P.N. Xonlariy also mentions that the number of compound verbs in

Persian is greater than the number of simple verbs, it is true that in modern Persian compound verbs squeeze out many simple and prefixed verbs from the language. [12, 96-95].

Compound verbs, which play an important role in the Persian verb system, are widely used as synonyms of simple verbs and play a major role in the formation of their different variants used in different situations. According to Uzbek Iranian scholar D.A. Azimjanova, the fact that Persian verbs have a significant numerical advantage is due to the fact that they are synonymous with each other (between compound verbs) and with prefixed and noun verbs. creates ample opportunities for development [7:47].

The role of Persian compound verbs in the expression of different variants of the simple verb خواستن [*xāstan*] is noteworthy. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the lexical-semantic variants of the simple verb خواستن [*xāstan*], as well as its functional equivalents.

In Persian, the verb خواستن [*xāstan*] is an ambiguous word. For example, in Ali Akbar Dehhudo's encyclopedic dictionary “Loghatname-ye Dehxoda” [8], the word خواستن [*xāstan*] has two meanings:

1) to ask, beg;

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2) to demand;

Muhammad Mu'in's the annotated dictionary "Farhang-e Moin" [11] lists six meanings of this word:

- 1) to ask, to beg;
- 2) to ask, to demand;
- 3) to want, to intend, intend to be;
- 4) to dream, forward to;
- 5) to be in need;
- 6) to summon, to call;

Hasan Amid's "Farhang-e Amid" 's Glossary [1] has nine (including two archaic) meanings:

- 1) to ask, to demand;
- 2) to be inclined, to be tend;
- 3) to be intentional;
- 4) to like, to love;
- 5) to call, to summon;
- 6) to be in need;
- 7) to look, to wait, to hope;
- 8) to dream;
- 9) to want;

Hasan Anvari's "Farhang-e bozorg-e Sokhan"'s Explanatory Dictionary [2] gives eighteen meanings of خواستن [xāstan] (including six archaic and five oral:

- 1) to ask, to demand;
- 2) to summon, to call;
- 3) claim debt;
- 4) to be in need;
- 5) to be intentional;
- 6) to be inclined, to tend;
- 7) to love, to want to see;
- 8) to look, to wait, to hope, etc.

Yu.A. Rubinchik's Persian-Russian translation dictionary [13] lists six meanings of the word خواستن [xāstan] in line with four meanings:

- 1) to want, to desire; to intend, ... to be going to;
- 2) to ask, to beg, to summon, to offer;
- 3) to call;
- 4) to be in need, to be needed.

Without denying these different interpretations of the number of meanings of the verb خواستن [xāstan] in Persian language and sequence, the following meanings of this verb, which are most commonly used in modern Persian language or groups of meanings. We have chosen to highlight the groups of meaning:

- 1) a) to want; b) to intend; ... to be going to; d) to have inclination, to desire, to dream; f) to wish;
- 2) a) to ask; b) to demand; d) led to the;
- 3) a) to call, to encourage; b) to offer; d) to summon (in a coercive tone);
- 4) to be in need, to be necessary;
- 5) to want, to want to be together.

It should be noted that the simple verb خواستن [khāstan] there are variants of simple, prefixed and compound verbs of each of these five groups of meanings that we have come up with, and even of each meaning within these groups of meanings, and it is not possible to consider all of them in one article.

Therefore, the word belongs to the second group of meanings it means a) to ask, to beg; b) to demand the situation used in the meanings of to ask, in other words, we are talking only about the options in the form of simple and compound verbs of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] used in the sense of to ask, to beg, to demand.

It should be noted, that the difference between the meanings of asking, begging, and demanding in Persian is not at the level of the differences that exist in other languages, and that the meanings are very close to each other, only in certain situational cases can the difference between the meanings of asking, begging, and demanding be evident. For example, if we look deeper into this issue, the simple Persian verb خواستن [xāstan], which means two separate meanings in Uzbek, means to ask, to beg, and to demand, and its can be divided into the following two groups of meanings:

- 1) to ask, to beg
- 2) to ask, to demand.

That is, the word خواستن [xāstan] means *to ask, to beg, to demand*, in the general cases used to mean, to beg, to demand that is, in one of the special cases it means to beg which has the exact meaning of asking, and in the other it means to demand which has the meaning of asking exactly.

In modern Persian, we found out the following verbs are most often used as a variant (functional equivalent) of the verb خواستن [xāstan], which means the simple verb خواستن [xāstan].

درخواست کردن [darxāst kardan], تقاضا کردن [taḡāzā kardan], خواستار شدن [xāstār šodan], خواهان شدن [xāhān šodan], طلب کردن [talab kardan], طلبیدن [talabidan], مطالبه کردن [motālebe kardan], خواهند شدن [xāhande šodan], طالب شدن [tāleb šodan], استعلام کردن [este'lām kardan], استدعا کردن [ested'ā kardan], تعارف [ta'ārof kardan], خواهش کردن [xāheš kardan], خواهشمند بودن [xāhešmand budan], مسئلت کردن [mas'alat kardan], دعا کردن [doā kardan], التماس کردن [eltemās kardan], تمنا داشتن [tamannā dāštan].

The following compound verbs have also been identified that have been used in the past as variants of the simple verb خواستن [xāstan] and have become archaisms today:

خواستار کردن [xāstār kardan], خواستاری کردن [xāstāri kardan], خواستداری کردن [xāstdāri kardan], خواهان شدن [xāhān šodan], خواهش کردن [xāhešak kardan], درخواه شدن [darxāh šodan].

The auxiliary verbs that make up the verb part of each of these verbs also have one to several functional equivalents, with the auxiliary verb کردن [kardan] having its own نمودن [nemudan], like داشتن [dāštan], and the auxiliary verb شدن [shodan] alternates with its functional equivalents such as گشتن [gashtan], گردیدن [gardidan]. E.g: The verb درخواست کردن is in the form of درخواست نمودن, the verb تقاضا کردن is in the form of تقاضا نمودن and داشتن داشتن, the verb کردن کردن is

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possible in the form of *مستلث داشتن* and *مستلث نمودن*, or it can be observed that the verb *خواستار شدن* is also used in the forms *خواستار گشتن* and *خواستار گردیدن*.

As we have seen, in the modern Persian language, the past and present tenses of the verb *خواستن* [xāstan] are used as part of the verb in the construction of compound verbs that form simple verb forms *خواستن* [xāstan]. A noun derived from the bases of the future tense (verb noun, action noun) and words belonging to the adjective categories (*خواهان*, *خواستار*, *درخواست*), *خواهنده*, *خواهشمند*, *خواهش*, as well as a noun derived from Arabic language (verb noun, action name) and adjective categories (*مطالبه*, *طالب*, *مستلث*, *التماس*, *طلب*) participate.

In conclusion, it can be said that avoiding repetition in speech, ensuring that the speech comes out beautiful and colorful, clarifying the meaning

expressed in a speech by means of its variants, its meaning is appropriate in dealing with various lexical and syntactic elements one of the main factors that lead to functional equivalence (variant) is the attempt to convey the intended meaning with a word variant specific to the same context, in conjunction with the attempt to convey it with words. *خواستن* [xāstan] instead of expressing the meanings of the simple verb to ask, to beg, to demand, there are eighteen compound verbs (auxiliary verbs in these compound verbs, without taking into account the variable forms) comes as a function of the variable forms of this verb. The simple verb *خواستن* [xāstan], which is widely used in Persian, is an ambiguous word used today to express thirteen meanings that fall into five groups of meanings.

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