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ABOUT PREFIXES, BORROWED FROM PERSIAN-TAJIK LANGUAGE TO UZBEK

Abstract: This scientific article is devoted to the study of borrowing words from Persian-Tajik language to Uzbek with prefixe "no-". The article discusses the scientific views of Uzbek linguists on the semantics of the word, the transition of lexical units from one language to another, the lexical and grammatical meaning of words, common words used in Uzbek and Tajik languages, their meanings, some semantic changes in Uzbek. In this regard, the article discuss some prefixes and suffixes from Persian-Tajik to Uzbek, many of which play an important role in Uzbek word formation.

Key words: Persian-Tajik words, lexic layer of Uzbek language, prefics, suffics, noun, adjective, verb, adverb.
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Introduction

In the IX-X centuries the Persian-Tajik language and the local Tajik language had a strong influence on the Uzbek language. This influence is especially strong in the XI-XII centuries. By this time, Persian literary language was suppressing and pushing out Arabic, which was the language of the state, literature and religion at that time.

The main part

It is known, that in the Uzbek language there are semantic, phonetic, syntactic-lexical, affixation and compositional methods of word formation. The affixation method of word formation is a method that is actively used in the Uzbek language [2,367]. The task of creating a lexeme in the Uzbek language is also performed by the Tajik verb base. Forming a lexeme by adding a verb base to lexemes in the categories of noun, adjective, number is called lexeme formation (compound lexeme) in Tajik [3,264].

New words, Persian suffixes, phrases, and even word-formative suffixes entered the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. Such words were, at first, abstract, and then many of them, like their own layered words, adapted to our language and became inseparable.

As the linguist G.Muhammadjanova rightly noted: "During the historical development, even some Persian-Tajik words squeezed out the ancient Turkic words from the general or neutral lexicon, and some of them in the modern Uzbek language are only stylistically limited vocabulary"[5,12].

Persian-Tajik words occupy a significant place in the lexicon of modern Uzbek. In terms of quantity, it is second only to Uzbek words. This is not in vain, of course. In fact, Uzbeks and Tajiks have lived in the same area since ancient times, as neighbors, mixed, and in close contact with each other in all areas of economics, so many words from the Tajik language entered and assimilated into the Uzbek language.

Clarivate Analytics *indexed*

Persian-Tajik accents are the most necessary and frequently used words for everyday life.

Persian-Tajik words differ from words in other languages by some phonetic features. For example, the sound j is specific to the Tajik language and has entered our language in the form of words such as *gijda, mujda*. - **and** (*farzand-child , monand*), **-xt** (*baxt – happiness, taxt - throne, daraxt - tree, karaxt - cedar, poytaxt - capital*), **-sht** (*gosht-meat, musht-fist, dasht - steppe, gisht- brick*), **-mon (armon-***hope, darmon - medicine, qahramon-hero*), **bar-** (*barno-beautiful, barpo-build) , barbod-fail*), **dar-** (*darbon-guard, oliy talim dargohi-educational institute, darbadar – street to street, darrov-immediately)* also distinguish Persian-Tajik words from other [7,33].

Word-forming suffixes are added mainly after the stem and the base. Prefixes added before the stem are not specific to the Uzbek language. However, prefixes are involved in the construction of a number of words belonging to the category of adjectives. For example, *badavlat - rich, serhosil - fertile, nohaq - unjust*. One of the important conditions in word formation in the morphological method is the connection between the word and the new construction. For example, the parts formed by the stems and adjectives in the words *oshpaz - cooker, gulzor – flower garden*: *osh-oshpaz, gul-gulzor* are interconnected in terms of meaning.

A number of prefixes and suffixes have been learned from Persian-Tajik to Uzbek: prefixes *be-, ba-, no-, ham-, bar-, kam-, khush-* ; suffixes *-kor, -zor, -khor, -parvar, -bop, -boz, -doz, -namo, -paz, -furush* and others. They were first used in Persian-Tajik words, and later became one of the word-forming affixes of the Uzbek language, participating in the formation of new words, thus further enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language [9,45].

In this article, we will talk about the prefix *no-* . The prefix *no-* is a Persian prefix meaning "not, no". The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the no-prefix as follows: it means that there is no sign or feature that is understood from the core, that is, there is no such sign-feature, for example: *noaniq - indefinite, noiloj – impossible, nopok – filthy* [4,45].

These prefixes can be divided into the following groups:

1) no + at word group. Such assimilations are formed as a result of the addition of a no-prefix before words belonging to the noun category, which creates an adjective:

The word noiloj in the example below belongs to the category of ravish. In this sentence, the word "unwilling" refers to the state of a person:

"I had to drive the car, and I could feel the snow on my eyelids" (O. Hoshimov, World Affairs) [8,21].

2) The past tense of the werb no+. In this group, the prefix no- can be added to the past tense of the verb to form a verb or adjective. Including:

the word نابود - *nobud* - is translated in Persian as non-existent, extinct. The bud part of this word is the modern basis of the verb budan - to be. The verb to perish is nạbwd shạdn from the Persian word نابود, which has the following meanings:

to perish, to die. *Many members of the organization were killed during the war*. (S.Ahmad, Hukm).

The verb to destroy نابود کردن . A. In Rubinchik's Persian-Russian dictionary, "to destroy, to kill"[6.595]. In addition to the meanings of the verb "to kill, to destroy", the five-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language also includes the meanings of "invalidate, dismiss"[4,45].

Noshud in Persian means *impossible, unrealistic, unreal*. In the Uzbek language, he can't do anything, he can't do anything; *epsiz, lapashang, lavang* have meanings. The word is formed by adding the prefix *no-* sho'd to the past tense of the verb to be from **sho'dan** -: *Can't you find a place in such a big place and put your hand on your nose?* (Oybek, Selected Works)[4,64].

3) no+adjective phrase. This prefix is added before the words belonging to the category of adjectives, indicating the negative feature of a person or thing:

Nobop - ناباب - the word nobob is appropriate in Persian, not appropriate; naughty; have the same meaning as invalid. In Uzbek, the word has the following meanings:

"Dexkon aka, be careful, your car is bad," said Yulchi, shaking his head"[4,45].

4) The present tense basis of the verb *no+*. In words belonging to this group, the no-prefix can be added to the present tense base of the verb to form a verb or adjective. For example:

The word *nogiron – nogiro* ناگیرا disabled-nạgyrạ means disabled in Persian does not have the ability to influence. When this word was introduced into Uzbek, an n letter was added at the end of the word. In the Persian language, the word is derived from the addition of the affix ạ o, which is the present participle of the verb گرفتن *gereftan - to receive*. The result is a word that means *giro* گیرا - can, hold, hold. From the point of view of Persian grammar, adjectives formed as a result of the addition of the affix o to the base of the present tense can perform the grammatical function performed by the horse [1,207]. The word *nogiron - disabled* is a word of the adjective category formed by the addition of the no-prefix before the word "gyro", which means "disabled": *Polatjon sighed at the disabled man's leg*. (S.Ahmad. Dear fields).

The word is also in a figurative sense: For example: People with disabilities – those who think wrongly, who do not have the right opinion: "*Among the young people there are lazy, spiritually disabled, ungrateful*" (from the newspaper). Notavon - ناتوان - *empty, weak, feeble; poor, destitute, destitute*. The

Uzbek word for ability is the modern base of the verb *tavonestan* توانستن, formed by adding the prefix *no-*, and belongs to the category of adjectives. The following explanations are given to the word notavon in the five-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language:

A bad heart. This expression refers to a person who wants something higher than himself, who wants something better, or who does something unworthy of himself. For example: "*Well, I'm sorry, when such a heroic young man was standing, he would hit my Shakirvoy on the head," said Father Zakir.* (A.Muhiddin, Zebo's love)[4,62].

Also, the word ***noyob -*** نایاب "rare" is an assimilation of the category of adjectives, which is widely used in the Uzbek language. The present participle of the verb یافتن to find is formed by adding the prefix *no-* before the part of the verb یاب *yob*. In the Uzbek language, the word has such meanings as precious, priceless. The following example has the same meaning:

"My mother prays for a long time, as if she has something unique" (O. Hoshimov, World Affairs) [8,7].

4) no + past participle. Such words are formed as a result of the addition of a prefix *no-* to the past tense of adjectives of Persian verbs. The word norasi is derived from rasidan - رسیدن is made by adding a no-prefix to the past participle *rasida.*

"A man who has no pity for a crying homeless man?"(O. Hoshimov, World Affairs)[8,21].

"Girls like poplars, young women like nobles, homeless children cried out to God"(O. Hoshimov, World Affairs).

The word is also used in a figurative sense, meaning young, immature: Every leaf, every twig, a homeless horn, a bearmon that pleases in the spring. [4.59]

5) no + modern adjective. Such words are formed as a result of the addition of a no-prefix to the modern adjectives of the verb, and they perform a function peculiar to the horse.

The present tense stem of the verb نارسا is formed by adding the affix *o* to the رس ras, which is a modern adjective. This word is perfect, not complete; unsatisfactory; has translations such as adult, immature. The Uzbek dictionary also has the following meanings:

a) Raso, complete, not idol; not complete, incomplete

b) Mentally and physically immature or defective; imperfect.

When you think about it, you work from the beginning to the end.

With untiring hard work (Habibi). [4.59]

In Persian, the word also has portable meanings, such as immature, unripe, which are synonymous with the above meanings: *sedo-ye noraso- unripe, unripe sound*. [6,605]

The word noravo is one of the assimilations made in this way. Raftan is a word that performs the grammatical function of a horse by adding a no-prefix to the present base of the verb to go and a suffix a̧ o to the end of the stem to form a modern adjective. This word is unseen; unworthy, impossible, unworthy.

In Persian the word noravo also has unfounded meanings: *Ezhorot-e u noravo bud-* His statements were baseless. [6,605]

6) no + ba (be - Persian prefix) + at. Words formed in this way are unproductive and produce quality. For example:

nobakor - useless; evil, battol; immoral; idle. This word belongs to the category of adjectives, which is formed by the addition of the word kor- ish to the preposition be, which represents the suffix of the directional suffix after the no-prefix. 1) A person with bad manners, behavior, and demeanor.

There are such assimilations that the Persian no-prefix is also added to the Arabic words. An example of this is the famous Uzbek writer Utkir Hoshimov's "World Affairs"

"They don't want to see each other, they are very ignorant" (O. Hoshimov, World Affairs) [8,7].

"But at that time I still considered my mother unfair (O. Hoshimov, World Affairs) [8,21].

Conclusion

In conclusion, a number of prefixes and suffixes have been learned from Persian-Tajik to Uzbek. They have made a worthy contribution to the further enrichment of lexical treasury of the Uzbek language. Prefixes added before the stem are not specific to the Uzbek language. However, prefixes are involved in the construction of a number of words belonging to the category of adjectives.

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