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. 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. 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 (پس آمدن, پس آمدن, پس آمدند). Although words borrowed from European languages are second only to Arabic in terms of quantity, they do not form simple (horse-derived) verbs. 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.

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: مراجعہ کردن (مراجعہ, مراجعہ)
According to the report, there was a 27-point decline in a, oil and petrochemical stocks. This bridge is located in the best, most convenient place for the construction of a bridge. We recommend combining domestic and foreign universities. We are happy that the Mashhad-Tehran high-speed train. ».

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 that are not used independently, but are used only as part of the phraseological verb combinations. For example, "to transfer" is 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 جرخ اقتصادی بر توکی دکر (هشتمی، 2006) ص 3845
Impact Factor:

| Country          | JIF  |
|------------------|------|
| ISRA (India)     | 4.971|
| ISII (Dubai, UAE)| 0.829|
| GIF (Australia)  | 0.564|
| JIF              | 1.500|
| SIFH (Morocco)   | 5.667|
| ICY (Poland)     | 6.630|
| PIIF (Russia)    | 0.126|
| PIF (India)      | 1.940|
| ESJI (KZ)        | 8.997|
| IBI (India)      | 4.260|
| SIS (USA)        | 0.912|
| OAJ (USA)        | 0.350|

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

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:

| English Word | Persian Equivalent |
|--------------|--------------------|
| sign and confirm | پایان دادن یا اعتماد دادن (تایید) |
| to consent | موافقت کرد |
| to control | کنترل کردن |
| to report | گزارش کردن |
| to inform | اطلاعات پیش دادن |

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, the verb «to report» («تایید») is specific to the formal working method, its synonym «to control» («کنترل») is more neutral.

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**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 presented 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.
Impact Factor:

| Journal     | ISRA (India) | SIS (USA) | ICV (Poland) | ISI (Dubai, UAE) | PII (Russia) | PIF (India) | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | JIF | SJIF (Morocco) | OAJI (USA) |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----|----------------|------------|
|             | 4.971        | 0.912     | 6.630        | 0.829            | 0.126        | 1.940       | 0.564          | 8.997    | 1.500      | 5.667         | 0.350      |

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