



THE PROCESS OF WORD FORMATION AND ITS ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE ARABIC LITERARY LANGUAGE

Khakimov Azizkhan Asrorovich

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Khakimov.azizhon@gmail.com

Abstract

Word formation means creating new words by adding and matching lexical and grammatical elements existing in the language. Words that are formed from other words without depending on the structure of their bases are called derived words. Most of the newly derived Arabic words with three-letter stems have extended stems, while those with four-letter stems have simple stems. Word-formation relations are a lexical phenomenon, not a grammatical one. In Arabic, word formation is called «ishtiqaq». It is not surprising that the Arabic language is the most prolific in this regard and stands out from all the other world languages in terms of the richness of its passionate laws.

The term «al-ishtiqaq» has two different meanings. In the first case, it is intended to determine the root base of the word to interpret the meaning of the word, determine its origin, and determine the genetic links united by a single root with its place in the word. The later use of this term in a different sense is directly related to the creation of new words with a new lexical meaning, «it means that a word is created from a second word while preserving the form and meaning of the relationship between the word generator and the derivative». This broad definition, first given in Ibn Jinni's work, serves as a theoretical basis for defining four types of word formation.

The first of them is word formation «الاشتقاق العام», a small and simple word formation «الاشتقاق الصغير», which is understood as a change of one word from another word while maintaining the relationship between the forms and meanings of the words, the similarity of the consonant letters and their order of placement.

The second type is lexical substitution (that is, replacing the first sound with another sound - this is more common in assimilated words) words formed using the big word formation method «الاشتقاق الكبير», also known as «الاببدال اللغوي». This type includes words formed by replacing one of the basic consonants with similar fixed consonants from other words. In other words, in this case, pairs of words close to each other in terms of sound form and meaning are interpreted as related.



For example: «مدح - مدح» - «to praise», «ختر - ختل» - «to deceive», «زرب - سرب» - «to flow» (about water), «هشب - حشب» - «to collect (things)», «سفق - سفك» - «to pour (liquid)», «فلق - فليج» - «to crack», «جدف - جدث» - «grave». Ibn Jinni in his work «كتاب الإبدال» based this theory phonetically.

The third type - words formed by the method of «الاشتقاق الاكبر» or in other words, lexical metatheses are explained by changing the position of consonants that are part of the root of another word. In this case, the similarity of letters and meanings is preserved. This type is mentioned separately in Al-Khalil's «كتاب العين» dictionary. «حمد - مدح» - «to praise», «غبر - غير» - «to leave», «يس - ايس» - «to despair», «سكب - سبك» - «to pour», «زعيق - بعزق» - «to scatter», «بضع - بعض» - «certain amount». For the first time, Ibn Jinni in his work «al-Khasois» pointed out that the meanings of words formed by dialing 3 or 4 consonants regardless of the order of their placement can be common in meaning. For example, any compound formed with the roots jbr, njd (allowing any 3-letter root letters to be substituted in 6 different ways) conveys the concept of strength, while variants of «قول» have two meanings: «faster» and "mobility", etc. To prove this point, separate words with a corresponding root, whose similar meanings can be distinguished, are used. The representation of metathesis as one of the words formers is based on the knowledge that each letter (sound) has a separate meaning, and this idea also underlies the rule that replacing consonants within the root does not change the general meaning of these units. A long time ago, the lexicographer Al-Khalil used metathesis as a superficial method of nesting words in his work «كتاب العين».

And finally, the fourth type - the largest word formation - «الاشتقاق الكبير» or in other words «النحت» - the type of «cutting» consists in making a new word from two or more words, in which one or more letters are «cut» from each word-forming combination, and the rest they combine to form a single word vocalized according to the patterns that exist in the language. Ibn Faris, a consistent supporter of this theory, stated that words formed from more than 4-letter stems are formed by combining 2-3-letter stems, and in his work «مقاييس اللغة» he gave examples of about 300 words with 4-letter stems formed from 2 three-letter words. makes For example, the following verb «دحرج» - «roll» into the verbs «دحر» - «push» and «جرى» - «run», the verb «هرول» - «rush» into the verbs «هرب» - «run» and «هرول» - «turn, twist», «صهصلق» - «sharp», compares «loud» (about voice) to «سهل» - «strong voice» and «سهل» - «loud voice».

According to the modern author, Ibn Faris assumes that his theory about the structural features of 4- and 5-letter Arabic stems was created under the



influence of foreign (in this case Persian) word formation rules. The rule of «Nakht» was first widely interpreted by the Egyptian linguist Abdullah Amin in his modern works.

The root and the pattern consist of language combinations that have a certain meaning and exist only as an independent unit of the language - the composition of the word. The type of stem and the number of root compounds in it determines the type of word formation pattern. Ancient words contained no more than 5 basic consonants. This feature of them was noted by the oldest Arabic grammarians. Of these, 3-letter stems, the largest number of templates, are divided into types. 4-letter patterns are few, and some of them are variant types typical of extended bases with 3-letter stems. Most verbs and nouns have 3-letter stems, and a few have 4-letter stems. In addition, names can have a 5-letter stem, and in some cases, a 2-letter stem. 1- and 2-letter stems are typical for downloads. Prepositions that do not have a real root and patterns are 2-letter nouns as well as morphologically unprocessed acquisition. words are outside of the modeling system.

The material, etc, and the nongrammatical meaning of the root word are manifested as a set of consonants that depend on them. In terms of synchronicity (that is, at the same time), it is an indivisible remnant of the morphological parts that make up the word. However, from the historical and etymological points of view, most of the roots can be analyzed, and their structural units can be divided into elements with separate meanings. It is noteworthy that the words are divided into two-letter cells. The similarity of the two initial letters in most words (usually in simple verbs) is characterized by the presence of some common semantic sign. For example, the words formed based on the «نب» nest, which is part of the more widely used verbs, generally mean an action made from inside to above or outside of something. For example: «نبا» - «rise, heighten, increase», «نبت» - «grow», «نبت» - «throw away», «نبت» - "go out", «نبح» - «rise (about dough)», «نبر» - «grow», «نبض» - «beating (about the heart)». Words formed from the nest of fr (fr) (meaning an action made in all directions). For example: «فرج» - «to tear, crush, break», «فرد» - «to separate», «فرس» - «to throw away, twist», «فرك» - «to grind, rub, massage», «فرم» - «to grind, twist», similar words made from the root «قت» mean «to cut, cut, break, tear», and words made with the help of «فل» mean «to cut or divide», and the word «فخ» means «to blow, to blow».

Most of the specialists studying this issue, including European hematologists, claim that the basis of such nests lies in sound imitation, in which the third



consonant is a specialized, a «suffixizer». This material confirmed by other Semitic languages, on the one hand, allows us to conclude that Arabic words are originally based on two-letter words in terms of historical origin, and on the other hand, to distinguish a lexicon created from the imitation of a large number of sounds from among a large number of Arabic lexicons. Putting aside the issue of the emergence of the language and its first stage of development, it is necessary to recognize the theory of the imitative word, which has been created with great consistency in Arabic linguistics. Based on a two-letter nest consisting of one closed syllable (by doubling the second of the consonants that make up the nest), two-letter verbs, and (by reduplication of the two-letter nest) the so-called 4-letter verb units, which are generally recognized as having the characteristic of imitative word formation there is no doubt that it was created. Most Arabic linguists have the double root «قَتَّ» - «to cut», «قَطَّ» - «to cut», «قَدَّ» - «to tear, to tear», «قَطَّ» - «to break off, to tear», which means «to cut», «to break», «to twist», «to throw», «جَدَّ» - «to cut», «جَرَّ» - «to cut», «هَرَّ» - «to rattle (about water), to snort», «رَنَّ» - «to rattle», «غَطَّ» - «to snort loudly», «صَرَ» - «to crackle» tends to be considered to have a base that serves to form an imitative word.

4-letter verbs formed by duplicating a two-letter nest by imitating a sound occupy an important place in the imitative lexicon: هَاهَأَ and قَهَقَهَ - «to laugh excessively, laugh», زَقَزَقَ - «to sing all the time (about a bird)», تَمَتَّمَ - «to mumble», «growling», كَرَكَرَ and قَرَقَرَ - «to clear the throat», نَحَنَحَ - «to stutter (from embarrassment)», تَهْتَهْتَه - «to growl (about a dog)», فَعْفَع - «to rattle, rattle», زَعَزَع - «to shake, flicker, shake», قَلْقَلَ - «to shake, to tremble, to tremble, to shake». Also, the names of some representatives of the animal world are created based on the imitation of their sounds. Unlike the above verbs, there are also names of birds and insects that are formed according to the reduplication rule mentioned below. For example وَطَوَّاطٌ - «bat», وِرْوَارٌ - «goose (smaller bird)», زَرَزَوْرٌ - «snake», زَيْزٌ - «dragonfly» and others.

Imitative words consisting of two-letter nests formed using the above two methods often have second copies. In this case, repetition in 4-letter verbs can mean that the activity is not one-time, but repetitive. Compare: صَلَّ and صَلَّصَلَّ - «to jingle, jingle», خَرَّ and خَرَّخَرَّ - «to snort», نَسَّ and نَسَّنَسَّ - «to rattle when cracked», جَرَّ and جَرَّجَرَّ - «to pull, drag».

Modern Arabic authors include most of the words with a three-letter root denoting various sound phenomena as imitative words. In the following examples, the verb and infinitive forms are given. In this case, it is noticeable that



the sounds are expressed more vividly in the tone of the masdar. زفر-زفير - «heavily sighing», شهق-شهيق, «crying hiccups», صرّخ-صرّاخ, «screaming», زعق-زعيق, «sniffing», سعل-سعال, «coughing», عطس-عطاس, «to limp, to bleat (about a sheep)», هدل-هديل, «to bark, to bark (about a dog)», نبح-نباح, «to meow», ماء-مواء, «to roar (about thunder)», هزم-هزيم.

However, there are many cases where the list of imitative words is getting longer due to the words that mean phenomena unrelated to sound. For example: شرب - «drink», نحبس-نحس, «lick», بصق-بصق, «spit», نفق-فق, «blow», صفح-صفح, «slap», لطم-لطم, «to stomp».

The theoretical issue of imitation words occupies an important place in the works of many modern Arabic linguists. This theory is interpreted depending on the main part of the Arabic vocabulary in the works of individual authors (M. Mubarak, S. Salih, etc.).

A root is a purely semantic value. Its specific semantic material exists independently of the spiritual content of the words it contains. The commonality of the root is usually a sign of the unity of origin and spiritual unity of the words included in it. There are many examples of consistent and well-organized semantic sequences of words formed based on a specific root in the Arabic vocabulary. For example: compare the root string شارك: «to be a participant», شراقف - «participation», شراقف - «participate in something», شريك - «community», «all participant, partner». Also, the role of the root in the lexicon has been consistently researched in the example of درب, نزل, قطع, سمع, دخر, فهم, and other stems. However, a root in a particular order may have more than one set of meanings. For example, the root word has two sets of meanings. One of them is related to «fire», «flame». تسعر «to light a fire», تسعر - «to burn», تسعر - «hot action», تسعر - «a person who set fire on purpose» has a group of meanings related to other root values.

As a result of our research, it became clear that words and verbs related to water and liquids in the Uzbek language also begin with the letter S. For example verbs such as sprinkle, fatten, sprinkle, milk, swim, be fresh, splash, water, and words such as water, suluq (watery place), sut, flood are among them.

Literature

1. Akhmanova O.S. About phonetic and morphological variant words. M. Izd-va. AH USSR. 1956.
2. Belkin V.M. Arabic lexicology. M.: 1975. Pages 25-33.
3. Grande B.M. Arabskaya grammar v sravnitel'no-istoricheskom osveshchenii. M.: 1963. 10 p.