

**SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMS IN THE DARI LANGUAGE AND SOME
FEATURES OF THEIR EXISTENCE****Jo 'rayev Shahobiddin Kholmurodovich**II-year Master of Linguistics
Shahobiddinjayev4@gmail.com**Ahmedova Dilfuza Rafukjanovna**

Supervisor DSc, Associate Professor

Annotation: This article discusses the socio-political terms in the Dari language and some of the features in their construction.

Keywords: Dari language, terms, affix, suffix, terminology, linguist, assignment.

Today, the issue of terminology has permeated all spheres of life, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to understand all of the new terms that are sometimes introduced. The extent to which these terms penetrate and are understood and accepted in human life depends on the research of these languages on terminology. The Dari language also has terms that cover a specific area and are used only in that area. An important aspect of the existence of terms is that they ensure that the delivery of information is fast and concise and understandable. Therefore, each language creates its own set of terms. Some terms are created artificially, some are the result of historical development, and others are assimilated from the outside because there is no term in the language that matches a particular concept. We can divide the existing terms in the Dari language into the following groups:

Tub terms

Making terms

Complex terms

Assimilation terms. [6,1]

In this article, we will focus on some features of socio-political terms made in Dari. The most common methods of making socio-political terms in the Dari language are: Affixation, semi-affixation, compositional methods. EL Gladkova also acknowledged that socio-political terms are created in Persian languages through the methods of transposition and lexicolysis. For example, نشست states that the term session is made in a transpositional way. [2,187-b]

1. The affixation method of term formation is the same as this method of word formation. That is, a special word is created to express a concept, and this word is used as a term. Therefore, the rule of word-formation in the affixation method is exactly the same as the rule of word-formation in terminology, and in terminology work it sometimes comes with a sentence such as word-formation in the affix method. This method is to create a term by adding an affix to the base. It is usually represented by the following formula: Term-forming base + term-forming (affixal morpheme).

Affixation is a method of making a very productive socio-political term in Dari. In Dari, the affixes ی (yo-ye masdar), ه (مکاتبه), (رونده) نده, (کنتراتچی) چی, (حمیت مند) مند, (دادگر) گر, (کنتراتچی) چی, (رونده) نده, (مکاتبه) ه are more commonly used in terminology.

1.1. The most distinctive affix in these is ی (yo-ye masdar). The affix ی is used in the formation of the

name of socio-political processes, situations (رای دهی - voting). Sometimes a person makes terms that describe the level of social status. (غیر نظامی).

Although we have given above the general formula for the formation of a term by the affixation method, the main part of the terms formed by ی (yo-ye masdar) can also be divided into components. Indeed, in most of the terms formed with ی (yo-ye masdar), the term-forming basis consists of a compound word. یکتا پرستی - monotheism (religious term), ترف داری - political solidarity, غیر قانونی - illegal, غیر نظامی - non-military citizen, قانون مندی - legitimacy, منظوری - sanction/manzur is a term derived from the Arabic word for approval, نکوشیسل - genocide, رای دهی - voting, سفربری - mobilization, شختماری - tax, درگیری - conflict.

Another feature of term formation with ی (yo-ye masdar) is that it forms a term in conjunction with foreign intrusions.

دیپلماتی - diplomatic, پالیسی - (the use of the word politik in Dari as a polis, and + ی (from the addition of yo-ye masdar) political.

1.2 We can see terms formed with the affix ۰ in the following examples: aristocracy - نجیب زاده, مکاتبه - correspondence, propiska is a term formed by adding ۰ to the plural of the Arabic letter word.

1.3. There are also socio-political terms in the Dari language formed using the نده affix. rav + anda process, negotiation raftan verb HZFN (rav) ga + anda, نماینده delegate, namudan verb HZFN (show) ga + anda affixes are added to form the term.

1.4. The formation of a term with the affix مند occurs in the following cases. Colonel - حمیت مند, قانون مند - compliant with the law.

1.5. Terms formed using the گر affix also form mostly person-related terms. دادگ - sudaya, استعمار گر - kolinizator, اشغال گر - occupant

1.6. X. Alimova spoke in detail about the features of the affix چی. According to him, despite the fact that most of the constructions with the suffix "-či" are ancient lexicons, dozens of words are still actively used. Studies have shown that this suffix is the basis of word formation, assimilation, in particular, the formation of new words from European assimilations. گمرک gomrok, Customs → گمرکچی gomrokči customs officer کنترات credit contract; the contract → کنتراتیچی kontorâči contractor, کنترل control and inspection → کنترلچی controller, auditor, کودتا kudetâ coup → کودتایچی kudetâči coup participant; cabal) in Dari analysis confirms: In the examples, out of 40 words formed using the -či suffix, 29 are word-formation assimilations, including 17 European assimilations. [4.84-b]

2. The next element that serves to create socio-political terms are semi-affixes. Although linguists differ on the semi-affixes in Persian. Not all of them deny that semi-affixes participate as an independent group in word formation. Semi-affixes are divided into verb and noun semi-affixes. Verb semi-affixes are the HZN of the soda verb, which is morphologically indivisible, has a lexical meaning, but is not used independently. Compared to noun semi-affixes, verb semi-affixes make up a large part of term formation today. [5.80-b]

2.1. In the course of the study, the majority of socio-political terms in the Dari language, formed by verb semi-affixes, were formed by the At + FHZN method. A.Kuronbekov also noted that "horse + HZFN" is a very ancient method and is one of the most important word models, among other methods of word formation. [3,17-b]

Ot + HZFN

سیاست گذار - politician, دربان - doorkeeper, نامه رسان - mailman, علاقه دار - volost chief, فرمان بردار - Commander, پناه گزین - emigrant, refugee, پشتیبان - protective, زمانه ساز - supportive, زمانه ساز - adaptable to the times

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2.2. Nominal semi-affixes

In his work, LS Peysikov enumerated several of the noun semi-affixes. Including kade, manesh, monand, maob, goh, gun, head, soul. However, only some of these semi-affixes have the property of making a term (sometimes, like the head). [1,107-p] In the work of E.L. Gladkova on terminology, semi-affixes such as نامہ , باور , طلب , are mentioned as noun semi-affixes. [2,177-181-pp] Similar semi-affixes are also present in Dari. There are also cases of word formation in the Dari language with the semi-affix ستان , and the formation of terms from semi-affixes such as and کدکستان خانہ , نامہ :

Instruction - هدایت نامہ / deal - موافقت نامہ , hospital - معاینہ خانہ , agreement - توافق نامہ , guarantee letter of satisfaction - سفارت خانہ - جواز نامہ / consulate

3. The method of composition is used in relation to the formation of a new term for a word with two independent meanings. Socio-political terms created by the composition method are further divided into two groups: Copulative and determinative terms.

3.1. In terms generated in a copulative way, its parts consist of words that are synonymous with each other or whose meanings are close to each other. In this case, the و interfix emerges as a binding medium. For example, the traditional term رسم و رواج is also made with the exact w interface.

3.2. In terms made by the deterministic method, the subordination of one part to another is observed. The above situation is observed in terms such as peace-loving / صلح دوست / غریب کار / seasonal worker / آتش بس - ceasefire.

Glatkova also included Arabic plural adjectives such as iyyat, iyye, and at in the word-formative adverb. Like authority, organization, product

تعدلات - normalization, balancing

جریانات - meeting, event

ائتلافین kaolitsiya (the word ائتلاف also actually means kaolitsiya) does not change its meaning even when a plural is added to some terms. Or the meaning expands. For example, in this case, ائتلاف means only an alliance between a group or a state, while ائتلافین means a general alliance process. Just like the terms اینتخابات and اینتخاب.

Another feature of Dari socio-political terms is the presence of transdisciplinary assimilation in them. We can see it in the following examples. The term انحراف is derived from an Arabic word and is both a political and a physical term. It is used in the sense of physical deviation as a political term, while it means political deviation as a political term. تصفیہ - used in the sense of purification. It is used as a political term in the sense of clearing the opposition, and as a military term in the sense of clearing the territory from the enemy. The lexical meaning of تعدیلات is also balanced as a political and military term comes in the sense of normalization. From these examples, it can be seen that the socio-political terms used in the Dari language are also used among other field terms.

CONCLUSION

From the examples given in the article, we can draw the following conclusions. 1. The use of two or more terms for the same situation in the Dari language is also reflected. In this case, one of the terms may be a word borrowed from the West, and the other may be either a Dari-Persian word or a word borrowed from Arabic. For example, the Dari language uses the terms حزب and پارتیہ , which are derived from Arabic.

2. Or there are terms whose word-formative basis is synonymous. It seems that one of them is in Dari and the other is in Dari. نامہ رسان , پاسته رسان. Both of these terms have a common meaning, only in the main part they are expressed in the Dari language and the other in the word that came from the west.

3. At the same time, there have been cases of creating a meaningful term with different affixes from a single term-

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forming basis. گور سیاست politician, گذار - سیاست politician.

4. Socio-political terms used in the Dari language are also used among other field terms, ie cases of transdisciplinary assimilation are observed. In the example of terms such as انحراف / تصفیه / تعدیلات.

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