

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF CALQUES IN PERSIAN LANGUAGE

DILFUZA AKHMEDOVA¹, XOLIDA ALIMOVA², DINARA AZIMDJANOVA³, NODIR NURIDDINOV⁴

¹ DSC, DOCENT, TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

²DSC, PROFESSOR, TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

³PHD, DOCENT, TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

⁴PHD, DOCENT, TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

Abstract

The main method of enriching any language is the formation of words based on the material available in the language, as well as various appropriations as a result of contact between peoples. Regardless of the form of this contact, the results of linguistic contact are influenced not only by the contacts of peoples and the structure of languages, but also by non-linguistic facts: the economic and political conditions of language contacts, scientific and cultural contacts, the status of the people speaking a particular language, its abundance, etc. All types of language contacts, of course, are carried out not by themselves, but through speakers of these languages. The environment in which all language contacts occur is human society, the human psyche. The place where the results of these contacts are reflected is the structure of languages. This fact serves as the basis for distinguishing language contacts and their results. The study of this issue is important not only for general linguistics and the study of word formation types of individual languages, but also allows us to correctly assess the degree of influence of one language on another, which is evidence of this influence. The analysis of the phenomenon of calquing is of interest not only in linguistics, but also in other disciplines, since all this is closely related to human activity in all spheres of life.

Keywords: neologism, tracing, borrowings, lexeme, full tracing, semi-tracing, phraseological units, word-formation tracing, semantic tracing, method of finding a conceptual equivalent, prefix.

INTRODUCTION

Paraphrasing covers a wide range of linguistic issues and, accordingly, can be considered from different perspectives: from the perspective of translating a foreign text, from the perspective of the influence of one language on another, from the perspective of replenishing the vocabulary of a given language, using acquired elements in the research process, etc. Clarifying each of the listed aspects helps to better understand its other aspects. Thus, considering the essence of this phenomenon from the perspective of word formation helps to

The purpose of the topic. Our research object is devoted to the issue of loanwords, which is one of the methods of language enrichment, which is considered important and relevant for today. In this regard, special attention is paid to the issue of assimilation of neologisms that are currently entering the Persian language from English.

Level of study of the subject. Ali Hajjarian, Karine Megerdomian (1), Alipaohi Fateme, Mahmudi Rana (2), Yeliseyeva V.V. on kalka and neologisms in Persian. (3), Yeremina K.N. (4), Marinova V. (5), Mesamed V.I. (6), Moinzade Ahmed (7), Momeni Fereshteh, Shahla Raghibdoust, Robab Teymour (8), Nadjafov G.G. (9), Peysikov L.S. (10), Pimakhin T.A. (11), Kuronbekov A. (12), Rahmatullayev Sh. (13), Rasul Posha Abgarmi, Vido Shahahi (14), Reformatsky A.A. (15), Romanchenko A.A. (16), Rubinchik Yu.A. (19), Sager C. (20), Shoahmedov E. (21), and Yule George (22) should be mentioned.

Objectives of the topic. - to form a theoretical basis for the issue of calquing in the Persian language;

- to collect calqued neologisms proposed by the academy;
- to isolate prefixed calqus from the collected terms;
- to analyze the collected terms lexically and semantically;
- to study calqus based on examples taken from newspapers, magazines and Internet sites

In recent times, in the process of vocabulary enrichment, appropriation has become more important than word formation. Because appropriation is a relatively easy way to word formation. Lexeme appropriation occurs by directly borrowing a lexeme from one language to another. Here, two phenomena should be distinguished: a) a lexeme of another language is borrowed by one language; b) the borrowed lexeme, in turn, is an appropriation for that language itself (13, 76).

Lexemes are mainly acquired in two ways. 1) through live speech; 2) through printed sources. There are two different methods of acquiring lexemes: self-acquiring and borrowing.

In borrowing, the lexical meaning and division into meaningful parts of the acquired lexeme are preserved, but they

are supplemented with the material of the borrowing language. A lexeme made (formed) by copying a part of a second language lexeme is called a *kalka* (13, 79).

The process of copying (*kalka*) is called copying or finding a similar one from another language using one's own language tools. According to the structural types of borrowings, borrowings in Persian are divided into artificial word, phraseological and semantic types.

Artificial copies include words that exactly repeat the morpheme structure of foreign-language artificial words or their fragments (12, 37).

The term *calque* comes from the French language and was introduced into science by Charles Balli. However, Ch. Balli, in his research, mentions that this topic was even used with the term equivalence in 1533 in the work of Juan Luis Vives De Ratione dicende (Spanish-Latin translation).

The same type of examples are reflected in the introduction of parts from one's own language to the parts of a lexeme of another language and the mechanical combination of these parts to form a lexeme. In most calques, the parts they contain are combined not mechanically, but according to the rules of the acquiring language. Therefore, such calques involve the lexeme-making method of the acquiring language. Such a construction cannot be called self-creation (i.e., creation without the influence of another language), but it is more correct to consider it as one's own creation. *Kalkalash* is an artificial translation of terms from another language. As a result, this term or compound term acquires a new meaning in addition to its original meaning in the language. *Kalkalash*, by their nature, are divided into semantic calques (in which the meaning of the term is translated) and structural semantic calques, that is, literal translation, translating the meaning of the term, as well as the structure of the term, and in some cases, word forms. *Kalka* is "the highest form of word appropriation," since a new word or term that did not previously exist in the language arises (21, 19).

The study of borrowings also makes it possible to learn the process of their origin and entry into the lexical-semantic system of the language. The analysis of borrowings shows the potential of vocabulary in new lexical knowledge of the modern Persian language, helps to determine the impact of words used in communication in modern Persian on the scale of action (6,1). The process of calquing is one of the simplest ways to obtain terms to express a new concept. On July 29, 2006, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, issued special orders to the Academy of the Persian Language to introduce Persian equivalents instead of foreign European languages in all state organizations, cultural centers and educational institutions, and the "terminology" department began its activities at this academy. The most alternative option for enriching the current Persian vocabulary is undoubtedly calquing. In particular, through calquing, a number of meteorological and general technical terms, especially terms related to aviation and information technology, can be found in large numbers.

V. Eliseeva also notes that another way to form new units in the language is the traditional approach to forming secondary nomenclature. But this phenomenon implies a reconsideration of the specific values of the recipient language and emphasizes that it is not the semantic meaning of the units of the donor language (3, 60).

E. Marinova's classification includes all the elements of other linguists' definitions of the calque. The basis of this classification is the origin of the linguistic unit: pre-existing or newly created (5).

Types of copying: There are two main types of copying:

- 1) Full copying. All parts of the copying created in this way are made up of the material of the native language.
- 2) Half copying. In such copying, along with the native material, the material of the language that is the source of the acquisition is also included.

Copying is a grammatical method of acquiring a lexeme, since copying is based on copying the meaningful parts of the lexeme. In some cases, due to the acquisition of the concept that the lexeme represents under the influence of a lexeme in another language, this lexical meaning is attached to a lexeme in the receiving language. Such lexical meaning is called copying because it occurs under the influence of a lexeme in another language. Such copying is called semantic copying to distinguish it from grammatical copying. Semantic copying also involves copying: a lexeme in one language is searched for and its equivalent in another language is assigned the lexical meaning that is being learned. In general, copying occurs in both a synthetic lexeme and a compound lexeme, as well as in a stable compound (13).

Most scholars argue that there are three types of borrowing in Persian:

- A) Phraseologisms
- B) Word-forming and semi-borrowing
- C) Semantic borrowing (10; 18).

Terminology is based on terms, which are the smallest components of the language. Words are a more general concept than terms. That is, the word "umbrella" includes not only a word, but also the concept of a term. Sager interprets a word as a unit that has a general meaning in the vocabulary of a particular language, but does not have any specific boundaries (20).

The Academy's Terminology Council consists of more than 60 special groups. These groups include specialists who are engaged in finding equivalents for foreign language terms for specific fields (such as physics, medicine). The lexical units selected in this research are not focused on a specific field.

Thus, there are two ways to translate words: morpheme and word. Morphemes are both free and definite. Morphemes are of two types: suffix and base. In English, suffixes are used quite often in the process of term formation. It is known that the root acts as a source in the process of term formation in English (22). However, in Persian, different processes are used in the translation of English suffixes (7).

Methods of creating calqued terms in Persian.

The term collection emphasizes two methods of finding the equivalent of English words:

1. The method of finding conceptual equivalents: this method pays more attention to the meaning and definition of English words than to their structure.
2. Calqued: the second method pays more attention to the structure and structure of English words. In other words, each semantic part of a word coming from a foreign language is translated into Persian by dividing it into semantic groups.

Alipanahi calls the process of calqued the analytical-complex method and explains this method as the most common process in finding the equivalent of a word in the last decade (2).

The reason why he proposed this method, that is, the analytical-complex method, is that first, morphemes are analyzed one by one, and suitable morphemes are found and combined. This method, which is widely used in Persian and English, is an analytical method.

Morphemes are analyzed in two ways:

Morphemes containing prefixes are analyzed by dividing them into two lexemes. In this case, they can also be considered as compound words. Because they are separated into a base and a suffix.

When translating political, social, ethnographic neologisms, the translator may encounter problems, since these words have the maximum national and cultural specificity.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention is increasing to the study of foreign languages. Therefore, studying the vocabulary of the English language is of great importance. Therefore, knowledge of the etymology and internal characteristics of borrowings in the English dictionary helps in learning English as a foreign language.

In general, the process of assimilation is historically natural. This process, which occurred due to the interaction of peoples and nations, has also become a regular feature in the Persian language. Despite the richness of the Persian vocabulary and word formation, we can see words borrowed from many other languages.

The process of neologism is fully reflected in archaism. There are some neologisms in the Persian language that were considered active words that came from other languages, which have lost their neologism status and have also been assimilated.

Since the beginning of 2001, Persian has been among the top ten languages in the world as the fastest developing language. One of the main difficulties in automatically analyzing the Persian language is the rapid emergence of neologisms in the process of active speech. These newly emerging words cannot be found directly in the traditional lexicon. For example, the English loanwords “دانلود” “download” or “آنلاین” “online”, and the new structural ones, based on Persian word-building principles, “فیلترشکن” “anti-filter” or “چتیدن” “to chat”. Accordingly, although some loanwords may be included in the original language text, they are usually transcribed into Persian. These loanwords are used as words in regular use. They may also sometimes receive Persian suffixes (1, 48).

Below we can see several examples of the most commonly used words in Persian that were directly borrowed from foreign languages:

جهانگیری با بیان این که روابط سیستم بانکی، سوئیفت، گشایش ال سی و استفاده از منابع مالی داخلی که در خارج از کشور قرار دارد.

Jahongiriy said that the banking system, SWIFT, opening LCs, and using domestic financial resources are foreign-related.

We can see other examples in the table below:

سایتها	sites
پسوردتان	your password
وایرلس	wireless
تایم لاین	timeline
نوستالژی	nostalgia

Some of the words in the table can also be found in Persian versions. For example, the word **وایرلس** *wireless* *wire+less*, “wire” is “سیم” in Persian, the suffix *-less* is equivalent to the Uzbek suffix *-siz*, and the Persian suffix **بی** *bi* is equivalent to the negative suffix **سیم** *bi* and is translated as **بی سیم**.

In Persian, neologisms also arise from the combination of two roots to form a compound word. This method is considered one of the effective methods in Persian. For example, the word **راهکار** *rāhkār* is formed from the combination of the words “rāh” - “path” (path) and “kār” - “ish” (work), and in English it means “guideline” - a guide, or “solution” - a solution;

The word **سarbarg** (*sar* – “head”, *barg* – “leaf, a piece of paper”) means letterhead. In many cases, the bases in compound word borrowings are borrowed from Persian and English. For example, **تابوسازی** (*taboo+to make*) – tobacco production, **لینکدونی** (*link+storage*) – is translated into English as “blogroll”. However, no translation has been found in Uzbek.

As is known, the Academy of Persian Language and Literature prefers to replace words borrowed from foreign languages with their Persian equivalent. Therefore, it recommended using the word **بالگرد** *“ بالگرد* “wing” – wing, **گرد** “turn” – turn) instead of the traditional word **هليکوپتر** *“helicopter”*.

Forming compound verbs in Persian is a very productive method. This, in turn, also helps in the calcination process. For example:

شما حتی می توانید اینجا کلیک کرده و سعی کنید یکی از آنها را ببینید.

You can even try one of them by clicking here.

کلیک کردن – to click, is currently in active use in Persian, and this word is formed through the word click, which is directly borrowed from English into the word **کردن**, which is widely used in the formation of compound verbs.

کنسل کیلیمک – to be cancelled.

The method of adding suffixes is also often used in the formation of neologisms. For example, the word “browser”, formed by the suffix گر, is formed in the form of ‘review’ – article + گر. در موبایل من، برنامه ای دارم که به من میگوید هر هاپیمایی در جهان کجاست، ارتفاع، سرعت، و اینکه چه نوع هواگردیست، و به کجا میرود و در کجا فرود می آید

I have an app on my phone that can show me where every plane in the world is, its altitude, speed, and what type of aircraft it is.

Additionally, the suffix **stan** is also effective in slanging: **استان** (weblog + - stan) – like “blogsphere” or (link+ -stan) “blogroll”.

The relationship of prefixes in the formation of calques.

During the study, when referring to the articles of Rasul Pasha Abgomi and Vida Shahani on the formation of terms in Persian (14), it was noted that there are two different directions in the formation of terms in Persian. The first method is calque, which is formed in the form of a word morpheme-morpheme. Therefore, this section of translation is called the method of partial assimilation. The second method - finding a theoretical equivalent - involves the definition of words. As a result of the research, it became clear that the process of calque is used more often than the second method. In addition, the process of translation of prefixes was also introduced and they were checked using both methods. As a result of the analysis of the examples we collected, the following methods of rendering English prefixes in Persian through existing tools were identified:

1. Prefix to prefix: in Persian they are translated in parts. For example, **progression** is translated as پیشروی (growth, development);

Example: **extragalactic astronomy** is translated as فرا، **اخترشانی فرآکهشانی** with the affix used for the prefix extra. اخترشانی فرآکهشانی دانشی است که به بررسی فضای بیرون از کهکشان راه شیری می پردازد.

Extragalactic astronomy is the study of galaxies outside the Milky Way.

The word "extra-galactic" is an astronomical term that was adapted into Persian by affixing each meaningful part. The Persian prefix **فرا** for the word "extra" ("outside") is taken, while the word **galactic** is derived from کهکشانی.

2. Prefix to lexeme: English prefixes are translated into Persian as lexemes. For example, **projection** is translated as برونقنی (plan, project).

In the table below, we can see how English prefixes are translated into Persian through prefixes and lexemes.

English prefixes	Prefix	Lexeme	English example	Persian translation
Ante-	پیش، پیشا، پار		Antecedence Antecessor Antechamber	پیش روی پیش رو پیش اطاقی
Back-	پس، پیش، وا، باز	برگشت، پشت، عقب، پشت، برگردان، وارون،	Back pay Back seat Back talk	حقوق عقب افتاده صندلی عقب پیش جوابی
Bi-		دو، دوگانه، نیم	Biannual Biannulate Biaxial	سالی دوبار دو نواره دومحوری
By-		ضمنی، جنبی، کنار، جانبی		
Circum-	پیرا	دور	Circumambulate Circumference Circumferential	دور چیزی گردیدن پیرامون پیرامونی
Counter-	پاد، دگر، ضد، نا	عکس، مخالف،	Counterclockwise	در خلاف جهت ساعت
Dis-	نا، وا، فرو، بی، دز، دگر	زدایی، سلب، کم، خواه، گسیختگی، باخته،	Disability Disaccredit Disadvantage	ناتوانی پس گرفتن بی فایدگی
Down-	فرو، پیش	پایین، افتاده، سو، زوج، راست، اکار، پایه	Downdraft Downcast Downhill	فرو باد سریزیری سرازیری
En-	در	سازی، کردن، گزاری، دهی، در، انداز، بندی	En prise Enable pulse Enabling signal Enact	در خطر تپش تو انساز علامت تو انسازی وضع کردن
Ex-	دگر، بر، فرا، وا	برون، زا، ده، زدایی، برداری	Ex-dividend Ex libris	بی سود از کتابخانه‌ی
Extra-	فرا، غیر	برون، پر، ممتاز، اضافی	Extracanonical Extracellular Extrajudicial	غیر اصلی خارج سلولی غیر رسمی

Fore-	پیش، پیشا	اینده، پیشین، جلو،	Fore-brain Forebode Forecast	پیش مخ پیش گویی کردن پیش بینی کردن
Hyper-	بیش، ابر، فوق، فرا	پر، بزن، افراطی، دور	Hypercharge	پر بارمندی
Inter-	هم، بینا	میان، بین، در هم، چند، بر، واسطه،	Intercellular Interceptor	بین یاخته ای جلو گیر
Meta-	دگر، فرا، پس، در، شبه	متقابل، پر	Metabolism Metachromatism Metagnathous	دگرگونی دگررنگی فرا آروارهای
Micro-	فرا	ریز، خرد، کم، میکرو	Microanalysis	ریز فراکافت
Mis-	نا، دگر	کژ، نامناسب، خطأ	Misadventure Misadvise Misalignment Misalliance	بدبختی پند بد دادن میز ایندی بد
Multi-	هم، چند، بیش	چند، دو، بس، چندم مکرر	Multi level Multi pass Multi purpose	چند سطحی چند گذری چند منظوره
Non-	نا، غیر، بی، ن	عدم، برون، بدون، فاقد، سلیب	Non numeric Non sequitur Non uniform	غیر عددی پیامد غیر منطقی غیریکسان
Off-	پس، غیر، فرا، بی	برون، گشته، خارج از، بیرونی، خارج، کج، پایان،	Off center Off duty Off side	خارج از مرکز خارج از خدمت خارج از خط
On-	با، بر	آغاز	On side On stream On-line On-site	در داخل خط در عمل در راستا در محل
Out-	بر	برون، بیرون، دور، ردی، پی	Outbalance Outbid Out-herod	پیشی جستن بیشتر توب زدن پیشی گفتن
Over-	بیش، پیش، فرا	اضافه، رو، سر، مفرط، تند، زیاد،	Overabundance Overbid	بی فراوانی زیادتر پیشنهاد کردن
Post-	پسا، پس	ناگذر، پس از، پشت	Post processing Post road Post-bellum	پس پرازی جاده پستی پس از جنگ
Pre-	پیش، فرا، پیشا	پیش از، کمک، تقدیمی، زود، نوک، مقدماتی،	Pre edit Preamble Preanalysis	پیش ویراستن سر آغاز مقدمه پیش کاوی
Pseudo-	شبه	نما، کاذک، دروغین، بس،	Pseudohardware Pseudo operation Pseudo random number	شبه سخت افزار شبه عمل عدد شبه تصادفی
Retro-	پس، وا، بر	برگشتی، عقب، پشت، گذشته	Retroact Retroaction	پس کنش کردن پس کردار پس کنش پس کنشی
Semi-	شبه	نیمه	Semi automatic Semi centennial Semi independent	نیمه خودکار نیمه سده نیمه مستقل
Sub-	فرو، وا، دگر، شبه، بر، بس	زیر، نیمه، جنب، جا، خرده، فرعی، تخت، نیم، زیرین،	Subacute Subadult Subalfabet	نیمه حاد نیمه بالغ زیر الفبا
Super-	ابر، فرا، بر، باز	برهم، زیر، افراطی، ثانویه،	Superadd Super middleweight	باز افزایش ابر میان وزن
Supra-	فرا، فوق، ابر	بالا، زیر، تک، بر، بالایی	Supraliminal Supraorbital	فرا آستانهای زیر چشمی

CONCLUSION

In the 21st century - the rapidly developing information age, which has brought more and more rapid changes to people's lives, along with amazing inventions, concepts that serve to name the language are also entering the vocabulary of the language. Since the beginning of 2001, Persian has entered the top ten languages as the fastest

developing language in the world. Due to this, terms related to the economic, scientific, technical, and political spheres are rapidly gaining ground in the Persian language.

It was studied that in the Persian language, the structural method of calculus is productive, and the semantic method of calculus is less productive. Calculus of compound terms using both of the above methods is found in large numbers. The "Academy of Persian Language and Literature" presents a list of calculus in order to preserve the purity of the language. The number of English words among the proposed terms is significantly higher. Due to this, the number of English borrowings in Persian is increasing. The calculus of more than 40 English prefixes in Persian was examined, and their calculus through Persian prefixes was observed more often than their calculus through lexemes. Since the majority of the studied words are neologisms, it was not possible to find most of them in the currently available explanatory dictionaries. It follows that compiling a dictionary of neologisms in Persian remains one of the current tasks.

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