



## SOME REMARKS ON PERSIAN VARIATIONS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article provides detailed information on the use of the affix -ak, meaning smallness, inferiority, deficiency of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.	Lexeme, stem, derivational affix, affixing, noun, adjective, verb, stem, word formation.

### Introduction

. A total of 234 in the five -volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language There are Persian-Tajik words formed using the Persian -ak suffix. In Uzbek words, this suffix is added mainly to words belonging to the noun group. In Persian words, the suffix -ak is also added to Persian verbs. Such words, that is, words added to Persian verbs, make up more than 50 words. There are also words such as *bodbezak* (294), *bodparrak* (295), *bodrezak*, *bodbarak* (297) in the dictionary. From this, *bodbezak* (bod+bez+ak) is formed, which is made from the word *bez* "to blow" and the suffix -ak, which means "light wind blowing". and *bodparrak* is used in the sense of "a small fan that rotates with the help of wind". In the word *bodrezak*, bod means "wind", and rez is formed using the verb *rekhtan*, which means "to pour", and is used in the sense of "to pour with the help of wind".

### The Main Part

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language includes the affix -ak given the following words :

- from the noun it forms nouns that express the meaning of reduction and analogy: *leaf*, *intestine*, *corridor* ;
- from nouns, they make adjectives denoting simile, state, type.: *murg' ak* (child), *kirmyzak* (apple), *g'alvirak* (nut white) ;
- forms nouns from single or repeated imitation words: *varrak*, *guldurak*, *karsak*, *bizbizak*, *davdarak*, etc.

Above is the correct information about the meaning of the words. We can agree with the above thoughts when it comes to Uzbek words. However, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, there are words with the Persian - **ak suffix in addition to the Uzbek words**. Because in the Persian language, the suffix **ak** is added not only to nouns, but also to verbs, adjectives, and even some adjectives; makes words related to nouns and adjectives that mean "to shrink", "similitude, smallness, lack, lack, smallness".

In the dictionary, **pukhtan-** "to cook", "to cook" was added to the present tense form of the verb - **ak** , and was used as a word that gives information about the ripening of one or two fruits. For example: *jabazak* in the words *javpazak* or *jovpazak* is formed in the scheme "barley + pishmaq + suffix meaning smallness" and expresses the meaning of "the first fruit that ripens in a barley pot " . Because the rest of the fruits are ripe when the steam is ripe. Apricots are the only fruit that ripens when barley (jaw) ripens.

In the annotated dictionary, the present tense form of the words from the Persian **فک** meaning "to roll up, to roll up" is part of several words meaning "to roll up, to roll up". But the affix **ak** , which comes with a word belonging to the verb group, expresses the meaning of "fruit, grass, plants" with a word belonging to the noun group. The dictionary contains words such as *zarpechak* (138), *pechak* (249), *pechakgul* (249), and even *sutpechak* (597) , which also includes Uzbek words . All of these are words related to "a creeping plant", and because it is thin and grows close to other plants, it is used in the sense of "ivy-like" and creeping . *Zarpechak* (138) is a yellow plant that twists and grows, *ivy* (249) means "a plant that grows on the body of a plant", *ivy* (249) means "roll, ball, coil, ivy, handelak", *ivy* (249) ) "in the sense of a plant belonging to the family of carnations, *milkweed* (598) in the sense of "grass with heart-shaped leaves growing on a stem", *koypechak* (402) is an annual wild grass of the ivy family, growing in irrigated lands, on hills, which is eaten by cattle" used in the sense of From the above words, it is known that the word *ivy* corresponds to the Uzbek meaning of *chermuvuk*, a noun derived from *Persian and Uzbek words*.

In the dictionary, the present tense form of the word " *parr* " from the verb *parr* - "to fly " is used prolifically. The word " *par* " has been added to the words *bod* and *wind* . In fact, the word *bod* corresponds to *wind* and *wind* in Uzbek , but *bodparrak* is a "wind-spinning fan", and *shalpparrak* is given as a *ventilator* in dictionaries . In fact, the words *bodparrak* and *shalpparrak* are synonyms.

The words *shabparak* (slap) and *korshabparak* (*bat*) related to *Paridan* - are involved. *Shapparrak* - "shaparak" means a bird that flies at night, and *korshabparrak* - "bat" means "a blind bird that flies at night". Although the verb to fly is present in the word, it is used in the meaning of a bird belonging to the noun family.

In the dictionary , the affix **ak was added** to the present tense form of the verb "ter-" to form *chinak* . Also, words such as *moychinak* (667-b) and *hazonchinak* (376-b) are derived from the word *chin* . The word *Chin* is a homonym and is used in both languages in the sense of *Chin* - "China", *chin* - "truth" (Uzbek), *chin* - *termok*. If you type something less, it will come in the true sense. In the dictionary, two compound words, Uzbek *khazonak qilmaq* (p. 376) and Persian *khazonchinak* (p. 575) are used in the same sense. *Khazonchinak* is given in the dictionary as "harvest picker", "khazonak" means "searching for and picking the remnants of harvested crops in the fall". In fact, the word *hazonakchinak* is also used in this sense. *Hair clipper* is a "clamp used for plucking small hairs and eyebrow hairs". All the Persian words belonging to the above verb group appear as nouns in Uzbek. In addition, the Persian words of the following verb group, which mean smallness, are also used in the Uzbek language. For example: *koftan* - the present tense form of the word "to dig, to dig" is from *kov* - *kovak* (p. 419), from *khori* - "eat, drink", the present tense root of the verb *khori*-, by adding another word to the stem, words such as *mazakhorak* , *moikhorak* , *loykhorak* , *khatkhorak* , *oshkhorak* were formed.

From *gazi* - "to bite, lightning", when the diminutive suffix -ak is added to the present form of the verb, *gazak* , i.e. "the snack of wine drinkers (biter), in Russian - *zakuska*", or "the snacking (winding)

of a wound in the human body" in the meaning, *khazagazak* comes in the form of "inflammation, getting a snack (a snack of a wound)".

In addition, there are more than a hundred nouns with the suffix -ak. Of these, the suffix **-ak** is given as follows. Persian words such as *bulbulak*, *varrak*, *vahmak* (460-b), *katak*, *kashak*, *kurtak*, *lakhtak*, *maymunchak*, *mardumak* are used. All these suffixes come as synonyms with Uzbek - **cha**, which means smallness, smallness, depending on some nouns - a word with the suffix "ak" can have one, two or more meanings. For example, the word *xar+ak=kharak* means "donkey" and it also means "the pole used to hold up the strings or wires of musical instruments such as dutor, tanbur, donkey".

we focus again on the meaning of the word *tuhmak*, which is used in a synonymous sense, this word can be used in the sense of "offspring, offspring, seed, seed, or the smallest egg."

Most of the words connected by the suffix Yana - *ak* are the names of fruits, vegetables and mostly plants. For example: the word "monkey" is defined as follows in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. *Khojag at* (maimunjon) is "a sour, dark-red, three-fruited perennial plant whose body is covered with thorns and grows on the ground."

Persian words related to nouns can be studied in several groups:

a) Words that express the meaning of the quality of smallness of people. In such words, the following words are formed with the suffix **-ak**, denoting the sign of smallness, pettiness, inferiority, smallness of people: *javak* (p. 67) - "the lower part of isirg"; and the word *jamalak* means 1) the hair of a girl who has not grown yet and is braided with cotton wool to prevent it from spreading; 2) In the sense of false mold. Also, *jevak* (p. 79) means "a piece of jewelry worn around the neck of women"; *concubine* - "young maid, young lame". Such words are quite common.

b) Words denoting the size of trees: *kundak* (430-b), *kurtak* (436-b), *kamkhastak* (312-b), *kaltak* (299-b), *hrimizak* (46-b) and others.

**Conclusion** . Persian words with **ak** affix are used in the dictionary . We see that such words are also used in different meanings. In Uzbek words, nouns express the meaning of diminutive and simile, simile, state adjectives are formed from nouns: *murg ak*, *kirmyzak*, etc. But in Persian words, adjectives expressing the meanings of the quality group are also made from the words related to quality. For example: *sour - sour*, *sour - sour*, *puch - puchak*, *sweet - sweet*, *raw - rough*, *low - low* and others \_ For example, *stomach* about Uzbek of the language explanatory lug atida "danagi". with dried in the sense of "apricot". quoted, but Persian in the language meaning in terms of little difference \_ because it does body with dried Apricots are called "**prunes**" or "**apricots**". it is called \_ *Sour* the word n ordon, bitter that it was for yet to cook a little from time before to the ground fallen, chala ripe apricot called *turshak*. \_ *Hamak* s itself while yet unripe *Melon* to relatively used, Uzbek in the language also called *sapcha*. So by doing present Uzbek lug in horses and conversation in his speech Uzbek - ak addition with made the word with one in line Persian words with came - ak additions are also used. This is us at work - ak using made of words to the meanings there is when we give, both in the language applied words meaning in terms of a lot difference that he did not we will see.

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