

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN PERSIAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the semantic analysis of NOUN phraseological units (PHU) in Persian. PHUs, expressed in nouns, adjectives or other nouns of the base member, are widely used in the Persian language. Semantic analysis of Persian PHUs in the article Iran scientist A. Rubinchik conducted within the framework of the foregoing classification and covered types based on the meaning, partially based on the meaning and based on the meaning, not based on the meaning.

KEYWORDS: *Semantics, Chatty, Addition, Integrity, Common Sense, Meaning Integrity.*

INTRODUCTION

Among the phraseologisms in which the base member is equal to the combination expressed by the noun, adjective or other noun, the noun phraseological units (PHU) occupy a special place. They perform a nominative function. The syntactic construction of PHUs is equal to a free combination; the composition consists of words belonging to two or more categories of nouns and differs from free combinations by their phraseological features. PHUs are included not only in the jumps, but also in the adjective and adverbial PHUS.

In Iran, the PHU was not a special research facility. In general, phraseology is more studied in lexicography, that is, in practical dictionary science. In this place, Ali Akbar Dehkhudo'nun "لغتنامه دهخدا" [Loyāame-ye Dehkhodā] and "امثال و حکم" [Amsāl-o hekām] explanatory dictionaries, Muhammad Muin's "فرهنگ فارسی" [Farhang-e fārsi] Explanatory Dictionary, as well as a number of Proverbs and matalas that come out in the form of a collection, unstressed phrases, simple, used in joint and oral speech idioms can be brought. But Iran scientists S.V.Zulfigarova¹, L.S.Peysikov², Yo.A.Rubinchik³, M. Abidov⁴ along with the development of theoretical conceptions of phraseological units in the Persian language, they highlighted their structural and semantic types, functional and methodological aspects in their scientific research work.

For many years, the Russian Iran scientist Yu., who has been working on phraseologisms in the Persian language. A. Rubinchik in his monograph "Osnovifrazeologii persidskogoyazika" shows that phraseological units are a combination of unstressed words, which in terms of structure is equal to a combination, characterized by the continuity of lexical composition, repeated application in readiness, stagnation of connections between components and the integrity of meaning. Of course, these properties are also not suitable for all phraseologisms: it will be

necessary to take into account their structural and semantic aspects. But what is typical for all phraseological units is their repeated application in the finished form.⁵

The semantic feature of PHU is not only Iranian, but also one of the main problems of the current research in many other languages. As you know, in Russian linguistics, the semantic features of phraseologisms are called academic V.V. Scientific views of Vinogradov⁶. In the Russian language, the following 3 semantic group of phraseological units is distinguished: 1) phraseological chat; 2) phraseological integrity; 3) phraseological addition.

A.Rubinchik⁷ divides the phraseologisms of the Persian language into idiomatic and non-idiomatic verbs according to the fact that the lexical meaning is preserved or acquires a portable meaning, whether one whole meaning is understood or not, on the basis of the analysis of the semantic connection of the components. Idiomatic phraseologisms include unstressed and partially based on meaning, and nonidiomatic phraseologisms include stagnant compounds based on the general meaning. Meaning based PHUs V.V.A phraseological chatism, which is separated from Vinogradov in terms of meaning, the meaning of which is partly based on phraseological inclusion, the general meaning of which is based on phraseological integrity.

M. Abidov⁸ noted that the separation of PHU by single semantic signs, that is, the fact that it is based on the meaning or is based on a predicate or a limited combination, is manifested differently in PHU, and this is not considered its categorical sign. The only semantic sign for all PHUS is in the integrity of meaning

Semantic analysis of Persian PHUs in the article Iran scientist yu.A. Rubinchik was held within the framework of the classification, which he put forward. As a source for the study, Hamzeli takin's novel "افسون سبز" [Afsun-e sabz] (2001) was obtained.

The main meaning PHU

In this type of PHUs, the meaning understood from the phrase does not depend on the meanings of the words in its composition. There will be no potential connection between the meaning of the phrase and the meanings of the words in its composition. In the meanings of such phraseologisms, imagination becomes stronger. In their study, it is necessary to rely on diachronic analysis. Noun phraseological riddles semantically express integrity:

1) two-component phraseological riddles in the isophic model:

خوب تو بگو دسته گلت چند وقتشه؟

[Hub to begudaste-ye golatčandvaqteše?]

"Okay, tell me how many months pregnant?";

2) phraseological riddles in the two-component model, which came at the beginning of the prepositional:

این سه تا بچه را با خون دل بزرگ کردم، نمی دانی چی کشیدم

[In se tā bačērābā xun-e del bozorg kardam, namidāni či kešidam]

"I grew these three children with great difficulty; you do not know what went through my head";

3) phraseological riddles of the model, which came at the beginning of the isophical preposition:

مشغول پوست کندن خیار ها بودم که فریدم مثل برج زهر مار وارد شد

[Mašgul-e pust kandan-e xiyār hā budam ke Farid mesl-e borje zahr-e mār vāred šod]

"I was preoccupied with cucumber archish, Farid came in as a rabid";

4) phraseological riddles in the model of two-component prepositions:

زیر لب به خودم فحش دادم: صبا، خاک بر سر، آبغوره گیری ات شروع شد؟

[Zir-e lab be xodam fohš dādam: Sabā xāk bar sar, Ābyuregiat šoru'šod?]

"I put myself in a whisper:" Sabo let your soup dry, did you start crying in vain?"

5) complex mold phraseological chats of mixed type:

- زهر مار و زهر! همه را کشتی که دیوانه، اگر فرید سادیسم داره، تو حتما مازوخیسم داری

[Zahr-e mār o her her! Hamerā koštikedivāne, agar Farid sādismdāre, to
hatmanmāzuxismdāri]

"Naughty! You're killing everyone, crazy. If Farid is a Sadist, you are definitely a mockist."

In the examples given above, the portable meaning expressed by PHUs is not explained by lexical meanings, in which the words contained in it are expressed:

گل دسته[daste-ye gol] "fetus" (literally "flower bouquet");

in chatty PHUs, a metaphor or metonymy is felt:

با خوندل[bā xun-e del] "hard work with difficulty,

with great effort" (literally "with the blood of the heart");

مثل برج زهر مار[mesl-e borje zahr-e mār]rabid, rancid" (literally "as a minaret of snake venom").

Meaning partially based PHUs-phraseological additions

Phraseological suffixes are expressions in which one of the components is based on a portable meaning and retains independent meaning centers inherent in the components. In phraseological suffixes, one word is correct, and the second word will have a portable meaning:

1) Two-component phraseological additions in the isophic model:

(1) تو یک گوله نمکی، ولی من بی مزه و یخ هستم

[To yekgule-ye namaki, vali man bi maze oyaxhastam]

;"dloc dna etuc m'I dna ,etuc er'uoY"

با احتیاط پرسیدم- باباش کجاس؟

[Bā ehtiyat porsidam: bābāš kojās?]

[Bi xiyal goft: sar-e gur-e bābāš!] بی خیال گفت بسر گور باباش!

;"drayhcruc nepo na ni - :dias eh gnikniht tuohtiW ?rehtaf sih si erehW :deksa I ylwo1S"

2) sCoitidda lacigoloesarhp dlom xelpmoc tnenopmoc-eerht

(1) به خدای بالای سر که تا امروز دستم را روی ناموس و بچه ام بلند نکرده ام

[Be Xodā-ye bālā-ye sar ke tā emruz dastam rā ru-ye nāmus va bačeam boland nakardeam]

;"dlihc ym ot dnah ym esiar dna segru ym ot lufhtiafnu neeb ton evah I raf os ,doG yB"

(2) نسیم فوری گفت: بچه ها رو بذار پیش الهام، منهم همراة می آیم

- پرسیدم: مگه کار نداری؟

- نسیم شکلاتی از توی ظرف بر داشت و گفت: گور پدر کار!

[Nasim fouri goft: Bačehā ru bezār piše Elhām, manham hamrāt miāyam]

[-Porsidam: mage kār nadāri?]

[- Nasim šokolātiaztuye zarf bar dāšt vagoft: gur-e pedar-e kār!]

"Nasim quickly said: - Throw the children to Ilhamnik, and I will accompany you too. I asked: Do not you have a job? Nasim said to bring chocolate to the saucer: "do that!".

It turns out that in phraseological suffixes it is impossible to say the meaning of a word obtained separately. The meaning that comes as a result of the combination can be just a word:

[gule-ye namaki] "cute" (literally "cute, handsome") گوله نمکی

[Xodā-ye bālā-ye sar] به خدای بالای سر

"God's right" (literally "to God at the top of the head");.

:esnes elbatrop a ni desu eb osla nac tnenospmoc owt ,snoitidda lacigoloesarhp nI

[gur-e pedar-e kār] گور پدر کار

"enod krow emas eht tel"

;"(esac eht fo rehtaf eht fo ytuaeb eht" yllaretil)

[gur-e bābāš] ("kaeb s'rehtaf eht ni" yllaretil). گور باباش

slargetni lacigoloesarhp-sPHU desab gninaeM

eht morf slargetni lacigoloesarhp fo gninaem eht evired ylterid ot elbissop ton si tI
taht gninaem eht neewteb ecnedneped on si ereht ,emit emas eht tA .noitisopmoc sti ni sdrow
fo noitisopmoc eht ni era taht sdrow eht fo sgninaem eht dna elohw a sa esarhp eht morf semoc
fo retnecc tnednepedni sti niatniam ylluf ton od esarhp eht pu ekam taht sdrow .esarhp eht
tnerehni sgninaem fo rotanimoned nommoc a sa setanigiro esarhp eht fo gninaem ehT .gninaem
esarhp eht fo ytirgetni eht sevreserp gninaem elbatrop lareneg sihT .noitisopmoc sti ni sdrow ni

eht fo sgninaem eht no dnepe slargetni lacigoloesarhp ,ecneH .etargetnisid ot ti wolla ton seod
.sesarhp lufgninaem elbatrop era eseht no desab gnizilareneg ,noitisopmoc rieht ni sdrow

1) Two-component phraseological integrals in the isophic model:

صدای مهربانش در گوشی پیچید: سلام به روی ماهت. چطوری؟

Salām be ru-ye māhat. Četouri? [Sedā-ye mehrebānašdargušipičid: “Ёкимли the voice
whispered in his ear: "Hello sahibjamal (moon-faced), are you tin?";

2) phraseological integrity of the mixed type:

حالا دیگر کمال به منتهای آرزویش رسیده بود و محمود و مجد شده بودند
ساکش پر از اجناس بود که برای پسر ها آورده بود

[Hālā digar Kamāl be montahā-ye ārezuyaš raside bud va Mahmud o Muhammad šode
budand nur-e do čašmaš, har vaqt az safar miāmad, sākaš por az ajnās bud ke barāye pesarhā
āvarde bud]

hgil sih emoceb dah dammahuM dna duomhaM ,smaerd sih lla dehcaer dah lameK taht woN"
rof thguorb dah eh tahw fo lluf saw gab sih ,yenruoj eht morf denruter eh nehwyawla :ayid
;"nerdlihc eht

Hence, the meanings and grammatical aspect of the words in the composition are combined and
the phraseological units are phraseological units, which give a general portable meaning;;

"Moon Face, Beauty" (literally "moon face") [ru-ye māh]
"Light in eye" ; [nur-e do čašm]

In the course of our study, we also encountered examples of phraseological integrity
which can be included in both phraseological addition:

پول نازنین را چنان خرج میکند انگار گنج قارون دارد

[Pul-e Nāzaninrāčeninxarjmikonadengārgang-e qārundārad.]

"Nozanin's money is used so much that the fur has inexhaustible riches (belly riches)."

گنج قارون that is, "inexhaustible riches" constitute a phraseological addition, and "riches of the
abdomen" constitute a phraseological integrity.

In fact, on the basis of the classification developed by Vinogradov, it is difficult to distinguish
between semantic types, especially phraseological integrity, inclusions and chats. There are
certain generalities and variations between phraseological chat with phraseological integrity.

They can be explained as follows:

- 1) is a combination of a stationary device;
- 2) expresses a holistic meaning (portable meaning;
- 3) there will be a stylistic coloring in ikkalas;
- 4) is used in speech as a ready-made and performs one syntactic task;

5) the meanings of words in the composition of phraseological integrity interpret the portable meaning of the phrase. And in phraseological chat, there is no such connection between the meaning of words and the meaning of the phrase;

6) in the meaning of phraseological integrals, an internal image is preserved, the meanings inherent in the words contained in them are felt. And in the meaning of phraseological chat, the meanings of words in the composition of the phrase do not participate, so the inner image in it becomes extinct. That is, this can be distinguished by the following examples:

همه چیز تمام شده بود و پاره تن من زیر خاک، تنها و در سرما خوابیده بود

[Hamečiztamāmšode bud vapāre-ye tan-e man zir-e xāk, tanhāvadarsarmāxābide bud]

"Everything was coming to an end, my beloved child was sleeping alone and cold under the floor of the Earth" (phraseological chat)-

پاره تن "dear man", "beloved child" (literally "part of the body, part");

خیلی هم خوشگلی، چشم و ابروی مشکی و قاجاری، پوست مهتابی، موهای بلند و موج دار مثل شبق، قدبلند، هیكل توپر، مگه بده؟

[Xeyli ham xušgeli, čašmvaabru-ye meški o qājāri, pust-e mahtābi, muhāyeboland o moujdārmeslešabaq, qadboland, heykal-e tupor, mage bade?]

"You are very beautiful, black eyebrow-eyed, white, black amber long and curly-haired, tall, plump, what if it's bad?"-

full", "fat"(literally "Full Body, Body").

In conclusion, the analysis of the material showed that in the PHUs, phraseological chats accounted for 53%, phraseological integrals 26%, phraseological inclusions 21%. Examples that can be included in both phraseological integrity and phraseological addition confirm that the boundary between these two semantic types is sometimes weak. The belonging of expressions in the composition to a phraseological unit or phraseological addition is determined by their general meaning, that is, based on the synthesis of the meaning of their components.

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