



## **THE DERIVATIONAL FEATURES OF ARABIC BORROWINGS IN THE WORK OF RABGUZI**

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**Abstract:** This article deals with the analysis of morphological peculiarities of the Arabic masdar (verbal noun), participle and adjectives used in the formation of Turkic verbs in the work “Qisasi Rabguzi”, from the point of view of Arabic linguistics.

**Key words:** Arabic borrowings, part of speech *al-ism* (noun), Turkic auxiliary verb, masdar, participle, adjective.

The development of a national language always continues in connection with the expansion of its interactions with other languages. Words taken from another language either keep their form in that language as it is or adapt to its lexical system, nature, grammatical structure, word formation and spelling rules (Tursunov U., 34).

The morphological study of the Arabic borrowings used in the work “Qisasi Rabguzi” serves to determine how the Arabic words in the Turkic language system of the XIV-XV centuries underwent changes. The work contains a number of Arabic appropriations that have been transformed by Turkic and Persian elements and formed a new lexicon. A certain part of these borrowings were absorbed into the lexicon of the work to such an extent that they were combined with Turkic suffixes and actively participated in the creation of new words and were used equally with Turkic lexemes (Sagdullaeva, D. K., 138).

B. Abdushukurov in his research on the lexicon of the work “Qisasi Rabguzi” determined that 108 lexemes made from Arabic words with the help of Turkic affixes were used, adding to Persian-Tajik and Arabic lexemes, noun, adjective and verb. He gives his scientific conclusions about the active Turkic affixes involved in the formation of new words (Abdushukurov B., 72). The morphological study of Arabic borrowings, which are used with Turkic elements in the vocabulary of the work, from the point of view of Arabic linguistics, is important for oriental linguistics.

In the research, the active and inactive morphological forms of the Arabic borrowings were involved which is one of the factors of language development. In the work, most of the lexemes formed by adding Turkic elements to the basis of Arabic borrowings are compound verbs. Verbs are ancient as Turkic nouns, and they have been one of the most advanced word

groups in terms of their grammatical construction since the beginning of Turkic languages (Abdurasulov Yo., 130).

According to academician E. Fozilov, the morphological (through affixation) and syntactic (compositional) method of verb formation is a productive method in the language of monuments (Fozilov E., 128). In the work “Qisasi Rabguzi” most of the verbs formed by adding Turkic elements to the basis of Arabic borrowings are the verbs in the analytical form made by the method of composition. Verbs in the analytical form are not verbs in a new sense, but mean the repetition, continuity, continuity of the action, and various other situations in which the action occurs (Abdurasulov Yo., 135).

Most of the lexemes formed by adding Turkic words to the basis of Arabic loanword in the work are compound verbs formed by the composition method. 18 auxiliary verbs such as: *al-*, *ber-*, *bol-*, *yetil-*, *yetkür-*, *iz-*, *kel-*, *keltür-*, *keç-*, *kör-*, *qal-*, *qil-*, *sindur-*, *tap-*, *tegür-*, *tuz-*, *tut-* verb-predicate were used in the examples: *alınur sabāq* – “lessons are learned” (2v6), *ijāzat berdi* – “permitted” (177v5), *favt boldi* – “finished” (140v21).

The auxiliary verbs “*qil-*” (to do) and “*bol-*” (to be) are considered to be among the most productive verbs involved in the formation of compound verbs combined with the basis of Arabic borrowings. 284 compound verbs were formed with the combination of “noun+Turkic verb” and one compound verb with the combination of “Arabic verb+Turkic verb”, using the auxiliary verb “*qil-*”.

As the syntactic method is leading in the formation of verbs in the Turkic language, the process of assimilation of Arabic verbs into this language is a difficult issue (Saydirahimova, N. S., 670). The most productive lexemes used in forming the compound verbs belong to *al-* 'ism.

In the dissertation identifies the structural features of the Arabic morphological patterns of *masdar*, participles and adjectives, which are actively involved in the formation of new lexemes, including self-busy and professional words with the auxiliary verbs *qil-* and *bol-*. It is known that *masdars* are the noun of the action of the verb, from the 24 *masdar* forms a number of Turkic verbs such as “**ahd** qilip” (135r13), “**dafn** qildilar” (56r4) and “**qabz** qildi” (20v1) were formed. *Masdar* form of *fā'il(un)* is a productive morphological form in the formation of Turkic compound verbs.

After *masdars*, the most used Arabic words in forming Turkic verbs belong to participles. Participles – in Arabic such words formed from verbs and having both verb and adjective features (Grande B. M., 184). The work contains a number of Turkic verbs formed on the basis of the auxiliary verb “*qil-*” with the participle in the form of *فاعل* – *faa'il(un)*. The form of *فاعل* – *faa'il(un)* is one of the actively involved form in the formation of Turkic compound verbs.

In the work, verbs such as “**zohid** qildi” (20v1), “**hosil** qilgil” (144r2), “**vojib** qilding” (193r9) formed on the basis of this form are widely used. 17 compound verbs formed on the basis of passive Participles were identified, which indicates that almost equal number of verbs were formed with definite form of Participles. In the work, compound verbs such as “**qaviy**

qilayin” (63v21), “**valiy** qildi” (240r3), “**aziz** qilg’an” (162r8) which formed by morphological form of adjective فَعِيلٌ fa’iil(un) va فَعْلٌ – fa’l(un), are used. For example: *Ul o’g’lanlarning’a ayg’il, yarin kofirg’a otru chiqsunlar, man qudratimni qaviy qilayin.*

There are a total of 49 Turkic verbs formed with the auxiliary verb “er-” in the work, with the form of participle – faa’il(un) have 16 compound verbs as “**solih** erdi” (169v9), “**obid** erdi” (158r15), “**qoni**’ erdi” (110v2), “**qohir** erdi” (110v3), “**shokir** erdilar” (200v1). The first component of the compound verb “**alik** olur erdilar” (7v2) formed by the verb “ol-” is formed by combining the preposition على (ala) and the possessive pronoun ك (ka/ki), means “to you, above you”. The word “alik” is a response to greetings (O’TIL, 1, 40), this lexeme in Arabic being *al-harf* (part of speech) became a word of *al-ism* ie. the noun in the process of assimilation into the Turkic language. For example: *Farishtalar yo’liqishda Odam: “Assalomu alayka ya malaikatulloh” tep salom qilur erdilar, farishtalar: “Alaykum assalom...” tep alik olur erdilar (7v1-2).*

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Arabic language has a great importance in the development of the Turkic language. In the work, from Arabic borrowings most of nouns are widely used in the formation of Turkic verbs. In particular, masdars, participles and adjectives are used together with Turkic auxiliary verbs, which served to enrich the language of the work.

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