

**DERIVATIONAL MODELS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY IN URDU**

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In this article, words related to Urdu socio-political vocabulary are separated from journalistic texts and analyzed according to their derivational features.

**Keywords:** derivational model, morpheme, composition method, component, dependent component, suffix, Persian isophalic phrase, complex poslelog, the preposition, noun phrase

**INTRODUCTION**

The vocabulary of each language is constantly changing. The vocabulary of a language is enriched mainly by creating new words using the possibilities of word formation in the language. Word formation is the process of creating a new word from existing elements in the language. Each language has its own way of making words. The creation of artificial words through the acquisition of English, Arabic and Persian into Urdu is carried out through the methods of affixation and composition of word formation. Learning words from other words or creating new words from the dialects of that language is also important in enriching the vocabulary. For example, the creation of words that express new meanings with the help of word bases and various word-forming suffixes in each language plays a special role in enriching the vocabulary of the language. There are two types of words: primitive and artificial. A word that does not contain an additional participle is called a root word. Among the English speakers of Hindi, there are both primitive and artificial words.

A new word formed by adding suffixes to the base of a word is called a compound word. A word is not the smallest unit of language. It consists of morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has a sound system and meaning.

Compound words are formed by the composition method (adding words). A compound word is a combination of more than one independent morpheme (independent word) that expresses a single lexical meaning. An example of an assimilation made in this way is the words that are separated from the following sentences:

اتوار کے روز جیو ٹی وی نے پاکستانی وزیر اعظم عمران خان کے مشیر مولانا طاہر اشرفی کے حوالے سے بتایا کہ اشتہارات میں خواتین کو غیر ضروری طور پر لینا مناسب نہیں ہے اور وہ اس کے سخت خلاف ہیں۔

On Sunday, Geo TV quoted Mowlana Tahir Ashrafi, an adviser to Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan, as saying that it was inappropriate to include women in unnecessary advertisements and would strongly oppose it.

وزیر اعظم (prime minister) is a Persian isophalic phrase consisting of 2 components. Hokim component وزیر, the dependent component is اعظم. اعظم The dominant component is associated with “zer”;

اشتهارات میں (in advertisements) – اشتہار The word is in Arabic, the plural is formed by a noun.

حکومت پاکستان نے انتہا پسند گروپ 'تحریک لبیک پاکستان' پر عائد پابندی اٹھا لی وزارت داخلہ سے جاری نوٹیفیکیشن کے مطابق وفاقی حکومت نے انسداد دہشت گردی ایکٹ 1997 کی ذیلی شق ون کے تحت تحریک لبیک پاکستان کو مذکورہ ایکٹ کے فرسٹ شیڈول سے بطور کالعدم جماعت سے نکال دیا ہے۔

The Pakistani government has lifted a ban on the Tehrik-e-Labayk Pakistan extremist group. According to a statement issued by the Interior Ministry, the federal government removed Tehrik-e-Labaik Pakistan from the first table of the 1997 anti-terrorism law as a banned party under the first subsection of the law.

انتہا پسند گروپ (extremist group) – The Persian word انتہا s added to پسند to make an adjective. In Urdu, پسند is a suffix;

وزارت داخلہ سے (Ministry of Internal Affairs) - is a Persian isophalic phrase consisting of 2 components. Hokim component وزارت, the dependent component is the داخلہ. داخلہ is connected to the dominant component by “zer”;

نوٹیفیکیشن (according to the notice) – نوٹیفیکیشن a word belonging to the English noun phrase is associated with a complex poslelog in Urdu;

وفاقی حکومت (federal government) – The word is a noun phrase consisting of 2 components. In this case, 1 component وفاقی is a relative adjective with the suffix “federal” [i:] which is a component of the ruling component حکومت “government” and is in the preposition to it;

کانگریس نے اٹلی کی کمپنی آگسٹا ویسٹ لینڈ پر عائد پابندی کو ہٹانے کے لئے وزیر اعظم نریندر مودی اور مرکزی حکومت پر سوالات اٹھائے اور کہا کہ کمپنی کے ساتھ کئے گئے 'خفیہ معاہدہ' کو عوامی کیا جانا چاہیے

Congress has questioned Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the central government for lifting a ban on Italy's Agusta Westland and said a “secret deal” with the company should be made public.

پابندی کو ہٹانے کے لئے (for lifting the ban) – this phrase consists of 2 components. Its formula is: –ko poslelogi, verb –ke liye came with a complex poslelogi. The word پابندی ہٹانے connected to each other with and ہٹانے the governor came as a spokesman.

خفیہ معاہدہ (secret agreement) - is a Persian isophalic phrase, a 2-component noun phrase. خفیہ is a fundamental quality that is a dominant component by adhesion معاہدہ accumulated.

کانگریس کے ترجمان پروفیسر گورو ولہ نے یہاں پارٹی ہیڈکوارٹر میں ایک پریس کانفرنس میں کہا کہ مودی حکومت نے اٹلی کی ہندستان میں ممنوعہ کمپنی آگسٹا ویسٹ لینڈ کے ساتھ کاروبار کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ حکومت نے کمپنی پر عائد پابندی ہٹا لی ہے۔ حکومت کو اس 'خفیہ معاہدہ' کا انکشاف کرنا چاہیے جو وزیراعظم نے اٹلی کے وزیراعظم کے ساتھ جی۔20 میٹنگ کے دوران روم میں کیا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ یہی اہم مودی کی اٹلی کے وزیراعظم کے ساتھ ایک میٹنگ ہوئی۔ اس میں صرف وزیر خارجہ ایس جے شنکر اور قومی سیکورٹی کے مشیر اجیت ڈوہنیا موجود تھے۔

Congress spokesman Professor Guru Vallabhbai told a news conference at the party headquarters here that the Modi government had decided to cooperate with the Italian company Agusta Westland, which is banned in India. The government lifted the ban on the company. The government is expected to reveal a “secret agreement” reached by the prime minister during a meeting with the Italian prime minister in Rome. He said Prime Minister Modi had met with the Italian prime minister. Only Foreign Minister S.J.Shankar and National Security Adviser Ajit Dobhal were present.

کانگریس کے ترجمان (congressional representative) – is a noun phrase consisting of two nouns, ترجمان the dominant component, while the subordinate component کانگریس through adaptation –ka associated with poslelogi.

پارٹی ہیڈکوارٹر میں (at the party headquarters) – in this compound, both components are English dialects, and the dominant component is represented by a noun. It is according to the same English grammatical rule that two horses are connected. Hokim component ہیڈکوارٹر connected by adhesion پارٹی while quality is relative to the dominant component.

کاروبار کرنے کا فیصلہ (decision to cooperate) – consists of two components, -ka the reason for the use of poslelogi فیصلہ doim –ka requires poslelogi کاروبار کرنے -ka through poslelogi فیصلہ linked to this word.

کمپنی پر عائد پابندی (Restriction on the company) – the component to which it belongs پابندی a noun is a noun phrase because it is expressed by a noun phrase. The ruling component is کمپنی پر عائد In addition to the poslelog, the phrase also has a connecting word عائد.

ٹی دہلی: افغانستان کے حوالہ سے دہلی علاقائی سلامتی مذاکرات کا انعقاد بدھ کے روز کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس اجلاس میں ہندستان، ایران اور روس سمیت 8 ممالک کے قومی سلامتی مشیر یا ان کے ہم منصب شرکت کریں گے۔ پاکستان اور چین نے خود کو اس اجلاس سے علیحدہ رکھا ہے۔ سرکاری معلومات کے مطابق اس میٹنگ کی صدارت ہندستان کے قومی سیکورٹی کے مشیر اجیت ڈووال کریں گے۔

New Delhi: Delhi regional security talks on Afghanistan are taking place on Wednesday. The meeting will be attended by national security advisers or their counterparts from eight countries, including India, Iran and Russia. Pakistan and China have distanced themselves from the summit. According to official sources, the meeting will be chaired by Ajit Doval, India's National Security Adviser.

دہلی علاقائی سلامتی مذاکرات (Regional Security Negotiations in Delhi) –

It is a complex 4-component phrase with a dominant component مذاکرات ,

دہلی the above ruler is subordinate to the component, but if دہلی is directly subordinate to the word علاقائی the word سلامتی is subordinate to. Here, the word “negotiation” has a valence of 3, which means “Delhi”, “regional”, “security” is equal with the words “Delhi”, “regional”, “security”.

سرکاری معلومات کے مطابق (According to official data) – is a 2-component phrase with the relative adjective, سرکاری The relative adjective -i is, معلومات derived from the Arabic word -at, which is an abstract noun.

دہلی علاقائی سلامتی مذاکرات میں ایران، قزاقستان، کرغز جمہوریہ، روس، تاجکستان، ترکمانستان اور ازبکستان کے قومی سلامتی کے مشیر یا سلامتی کونسل کے سکریٹری شامل ہوں گے۔ اجلاس میں افغانستان کے حالیہ واقعات سے پیدا شدہ علاقائی سطح کے سیکورٹی سے متعلق حالات کا جائزہ لیا جائے گا اور سیکورٹی چیلنجز سے نمٹنے اور افغانستان میں امن، سیکورٹی اور استحکام کی خواہش کی حمایت کے اقدامات پر غور کیا جائے گا۔

National security advisers or Security Council secretaries from Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan will take part in the regional security talks in Delhi. The meeting will discuss the regional security situation caused by the recent events in Afghanistan, as well as measures to address security issues and support the desire for peace, security and stability in Afghanistan.

regional security situation) – it is a complex phrase, the valence of the subject is 3. Its subordinate components are as follows: while subject to. علاقی while subject to, where the second subordinate component and the word سیکورٹی subordinate to, where the second subordinate component came with a complex poslelogi. The first subordinate component [-i:] علاقی is a relative adjective made with the suffix. Needless to say, سیکورٹی The English assimilation is muannas, so it is expressed as -ke poslelogi -ki in the phrase.

(measures to support the desire for peace, security and stability) – in this situation امن, سیکورٹی اور استحکام کی خواہش کی حمایت کے اقدامات پر the three subordinate components have been grouped together as a determinant. Three cohesive determinants امن, سیکورٹی, استحکام is the dominant component to it, where the three subordinate components have been grouped together as a determinant. Three cohesive determinants امن, سیکورٹی, استحکام does not obey. Only straight away subject to.

ہندستان کے افغانستان کے لوگوں کے ساتھ بہت ہی دوستانہ اور مضبوط تعلقات رہے ہیں اور ہندستان نے افغانستان کے سامنے سلامتی اور انسانی چیلنجز کے حل کیلئے ایک مربوط بین الاقوامی اقدام کی اپیل کی ہے۔ یہ میٹنگ اسی سمیت میں ایک مثبت پہل ہے۔ اس سے پہلے افغانستان پر علاقائی سیکورٹی مذاکرات کے دو ایڈیشن 2018 اور 2019 میں ایران میں منعقد کئے جا چکے ہیں۔

India has very friendly and strong relations with the people of Afghanistan and India has called for an agreed international initiative to address the security and humanitarian challenges facing Afghanistan. This meeting is a positive initiative in this regard. Earlier, in 2018 and 2019, Iran held two regional security operations in Afghanistan.

(friendly and strong relationship) – دوستانہ اور مضبوط تعلقات is the dominant component, to which 2 subordinate components are combined as adjectives: 1) [-ana] is formed with the Persian suffix; 2) The original quality of the Arabic language.

regional security measures) – a complex phrase consists of 3 components, the dominant component of which is سلامتی. There are 2 components that depend on it: علاقی and سیکورٹی. علاقی is a relative adjective with the suffix [-i:] سیکورٹی, and according to English grammar, 2 nouns are connected without any conjunctions.

شمال مغربی چین کا صوبہ شانگزی چاروں طرف سے خشک علاقوں سے گھرا ہوا ہے۔ اس صوبے کی انتظامیہ چاہتی ہے کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ جوڑوں کو ایسی مراعات کی پیشکش کی جائے، جن سے ان میں بچے پیدا کرنے کی رحمان بڑھے۔ اس تناظر میں انتظامیہ زچگی کے بعد ماؤں کو تنخواہوں کے ساتھ ملنے والی چھٹیوں میں بہت بڑا اضافہ کرنے پر غور کر رہی ہے۔ بتایا گیا ہے کہ صوبائی حکام چاہتے ہیں کہ تنخواہ کی ادائیگی کے ساتھ سال میں ملنے والی 168 دنوں کی چھٹیوں کو بڑھا کر پورے ایک سال کر دیا جائے۔

Shanxi Province in northwestern China is surrounded by arid regions. The provincial government should offer as many benefits as possible to couples who want to have children, if

the provincial government wants to increase the annual leave of 168 days to one year on a paid basis.

صوبے کی انتظامیہ (regional administration) – where the dominant component انتظامیہ with the suffix -iya, صوبے components انتظامیہ is subject to. Both components are interconnected.

In conclusion, socio-political lexicon has a special place in the general system of scientific terminology. According to the structural-nominative and structural-semantic features of the study of the ratio of root terms, simple derivatives and complex derivative terms, as well as semantic expressions, the field of linguistic terminology is combined with abstract terminology. The affix system of simple derivative terms, and in many cases the components of these terms, are derived from Arabic, Persian, and English, or are derived from derivative models of these languages. The auxiliary and modifying components of terminological expressions are characterized by the productivity of different expressions, strengthened by the valence value, due to their hyponymic-hyperonymic properties. The productivity of high word combinations is inherent in hyperonymic general linguistic and general scientific terms, names of parts of speech and parts of speech, basic units of basic levels of language, as well as categories of basic units of language and speech.

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