
Features of Legal Literature in Persian Language

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Abstract

Legal concepts and Persian literature have an ancient and eternal connection. The mutual influence of these two differences is so extensive that it is impossible to explain it in the form of an article. Great poets from this land have been jurists and jurisprudents, both at the time when learning jurisprudence and becoming a jurist and, accordingly, knowing the traditional legal sciences were part of the education of the time, and in the contemporary era when law is an independent discipline. and some with the position of judge and lawyer had an office and a divan and wrote poetry. This long-standing connection has created a special type of literature, which may not be misplaced under the title of legal literature or judicial literature. The term legal literature in this sense includes that group of poems, stories and other literary forms that are written with a view to legal terms and criminal laws and regulations, and should not be used with the term legal literature, which is used in legal sciences. Be wrong in the term of legal science, legal literature refers to the literary process of writing laws and regulations and choosing words for them. The link between literature and law is revealed from the same vocabulary to create the concept mentioned above. On the one hand, in order to write expressive, explicit and executive laws, lawyers need literature (especially writing and grammar) so that they can write laws that, in addition to solving the legal problems of the society, benefit from eloquence and eloquence and do not become a source of conflict. On the other hand, the terms of legal sciences have also created beautiful themes, which are dedicated to the brilliant pages of the literature of this land. The primary focus of the global lexicological research at the vocabulary level is examined in this article, along with the lexical and semantic properties of homonymy in modern Persian. In terms of general scientific and theoretical evaluation, the homonymy in contemporary Iranian linguistics has not yet been resolved. Taking into account the aforementioned information, the main objective of our study is to identify very significant lexical-semantic characteristics and sub-levels of homonyms in the modern Persian language that are not covered by basic research and, in our opinion, require in-depth analysis.

Keywords: Legal concepts, Law, Legal Literature homonym, homophone, lexical-semantic classification of homonyms, homograph, emergence of homonyms, Persian, internal and external homonymy.

Introduction

The variety and specificity of homonyms capture the full attention of lexicologists and scientists with a wide range of specialties and continue to be the most recurrent subjects of study in the field of lexicology, both in terms of synchronicity and diachrony. Linguists continue to pay close attention to issues pertaining to the lexical semantics of a word and ways to express it in lexicology, particularly in relation to the study and analysis of the characteristics of how homonyms function when there are no shared semantic characteristics that allow the corresponding meanings to be considered to be the meanings of one word. In a few instances, the different definitions given in dictionaries for the same word—or for homonyms or their combination as part of a polysemantic word—do not seem to be incontrovertible. It is necessary to study, analyze, and generalize the lexical and semantic characteristics of the homonyms in the modern Persian language because it can be challenging to distinguish between polysemy and homonyms, which occurs in a number of cases. A historical perspective and a more focused view on homonyms can help solve this issue and determine the origin of many

words that are homonyms but are not always clearly differentiated. The study of the linguistic nature of these phenomena (homonyms) is determined by the most consistent, comprehensive, and detailed classification of homonyms in the modern Persian language, as well as nearly comprehensive information about them. This problem is now at the level of fundamental actual problems and is the subject of multidimensional analysis, synthesis, and compilation on a scientific level.

Public Law

Public law discusses the rules governing government organizations and the relations of its affiliated organizations with the people and organizes government organizations. The branches of public law include constitutional law, administrative law, finance law, and so on. From the field of law, if the researcher intends to compare and adapt two different systems with each other, he should use the comparative method. It is in the comparative method that the researcher, while examining the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems, finally provides suggestions and solutions. For example, if a researcher intends to conduct a research on "lack of centralization of power in Iran's legal system and compare it with the French system", he should first examine both systems in terms of structure and duties, and then state the merits and demerits of both systems. . The teaching of law in our country has gone in a direction that has distanced itself from other fields of social sciences. Based on the approaches that have been created in relation to interdisciplinary studies, the relationship between law and other disciplines such as economics and sociology, which are closely related, has been re-established once again, however, the relationship between law and literature and cultural studies is still neglected.

Methods

Homonyms haven't been specifically studied in modern Iranian linguistics from the standpoints of semantics and classification. Only a few of Soviet scientists' V. A. L. Kochergina. S. Yousuf Peisikov. A. B. Rubinchik, an Iranian researcher. Khoji and A. Birjandi and contemporary Tajik researchers A. Muminov, Sh. M. Kabirov and O. Allamurodova. A. Davlatov. M. Aslan Bayzoev. both Rustamov and Z. Abdulazizova, who focus on Persian and Tajik lexicology issues. various works by Tajik linguist Sh. Kabirov is also focused on the subject of homonymy or the ratio of units; in this area, the researcher pays close attention to the patterns of various transformations as well as the variety of word semantics, semantic connections, and unit relationships; this helps to clarify the nature of homonymy and the origins of such word categories [1, p. 30 -34]. Bakhrom Khoja's "Kmeltarin farhange loghte motabeh" (Complete dictionary of similar units), which covers approximately 30.000 homonymous lexical units and groups of word signs in Persian [2], and Ahmad Birjandi's "Shive-ye emlye zabne frsi va negre" (Methods of teaching the spelling and writing of the Persian language), should be particularly noted among. These works address the difficulties associated with spelling the Persian language, provide numerous comments on linguistic norms, and discuss the complexity of the "motashabeh" units as they emerge during instruction or learning. Unfortunately, the issue of homonymy, homonymous groups of words, or their origin has not been researched by the researchers. In modern Iranian linguistics generally, the issue of homonymy has not been assessed or explained in a way that is generally accepted by science and theory. Taking into account the aforementioned, the main objective of our study is to establish the archival sub-levels and lexical-semantic characteristics of the homonyms of the modern Persian language, which are still not represented studied in the range of current problems of fundamental research that are the subject of extensive study today.

Results and Discussion

Homonyms are the most current research topics in lexicology, both in terms of synchronicity and diachrony, due to their variety and specificity, which attract the attention of lexicologists and scientists with a wide range of expertise. Different positions are taken by scientists who study the limits of lexical polysemy, detailing the conceptual and semantic volume of a word belonging to a specific lexical category, even within the meaning of specific types of homonyms. A different group of researchers holds the belief that homonyms are also polysemantic words, whereas one group of researchers views homonymy and polysemy as two distinct lexical categories. Scientist A. According to Muminov, "The interconnection of these two lexical categories consists of some [4, p. 272]. Y. A. In addition, Rubinchik believes that the primary cause of the emergence of homonyms is

the expansion of the original meaning of units, while also referencing the fact that a word acquires a new, additional meaning as a result of the expansion of its semantics [5, p. 812].

In light of their intended use and usage conditions, the distinctive characteristics of polysemy and homonymy are defined in context. However, because polysemantic units have their own synonyms, the question of how appropriate each word in these two vocabulary categories is to denote the information in relation to the context's vocabulary does not appear to be academic. Y. A. Additionally, according to Rubinchik, the primary cause of the emergence of homonyms is the expansion of the original meaning of units. At the same time, he makes reference to the fact that as a result of a word's expanded semantics, it acquires a new, additional meaning [5, p. 812].

When two words that sound alike in a text are fixed and one is replaced with a synonym, the other word becomes homonymous, and the first word becomes polysemy. This can serve as the basis for the analysis. It should be emphasized that there may be grammatical requirements in some languages that are common to homonyms [4, p. 275].

Along with the divergent viewpoints on the homonymy phenomenon that were discussed above in relation to the regularities of the Persian and Tajik languages, there are some other troubling questions that need to be researched and assessed. One of them is the homonymy phenomenon's reliance on the style of writing and the particulars of the alphabet. When describing the specifics of partial homonyms, the use of different graphics in Iran and Tajikistan can lead to a discrepancy in opinion regarding how to interpret the topic of homonymy [6, p. 237].

The homonymy of compound words is a significant issue that is not addressed in Persian. Complex word homophones are formed in peculiar ways, so this process necessitates a thorough analysis. Particularly in the process of homonymization of complex words, the phenomenon of their occurrence by accidental coincidence or borrowing from other languages is not observed. They frequently appear as a result of removing semantics or using that word as a term.

Summary

Of course, even within the same meaning, it is also necessary to specify the conceptual-semantic volume of a homonymous word in a particular category. And the key point here is not only that almost every one of their groups can be expressed in terms of more fractional and smaller associations, but also that in the largest group of homonym designations, their nominations are also grouped in accordance with heterogeneous traits. In our opinion, groups of mixed and situational homonyms are also discovered when examining the homonyms of the Persian language and the characteristics inherent in the mentioned linguistic source, even though the existence of mixed and situational homonyms in the studied language does not appear to be a scientific fact, necessitating their careful study and generalization. We have done extensive research on homonyms and their linguistic characteristics, and we present them in the following classification:

1. Homonyms in the language. We had the chance to define their subclasses by defining the established procedures for creating a lexicographic model of the Persian language's lexical homonyms, procedures that have already come to be considered traditional and are largely based on the method of their identification that is based on linguistic reality. The interpretations of these lexical units typically include a description of the process by which they were created, which can be discussed by classifying them into one of the following categories: 1) Random sound correspondence of some language words. For instance, the Persian word "tir" [tir] has the following homonymous meanings: tir I, a bullet from a gun; tir II, a long stick; hook; shaft; tir III, the name of the fourth month of the Iranian solar Hijri year.

2) Homonyms that have developed as a result of the previous polysemantic words' semantic separation. The relationship between polysemy and homonymy is covered by this phenomenon. For instance, the unit daste [dāste] can mean one of the following: 1) group, company, harmony; 2) the brigade; or 3) team. 4. A gang; 5. A platoon or detachment; 6. A herd or flock; 7. A ligament; 8. A class, rank, or category; and 9. An assortment or set. 1) handle (knife, ax, etc. ; a chair's armrest; technology; and. lever. An outdated term for twelve hours (following sunset or sunrise); noon; and midnight [5, V. 1, pp. 639-640].

3) Homonymization of unique words with acquired ones. There are numerous models in the Persian language. They make up the accompanying gatherings: a) Persian and Arabic words: shahr [šāhr] I city; II pl. šohur month (lunar); b) Persian and Russian-European words: pors [pors] I current state action word porsidan [porsidān] to

ask; pors [pors] II piece (dinner). Simultaneously the Russian getting pres [pres] pressure turns into a homograph to this homonym; press; bār [bar] I 1) freight, trouble; 2) organic product (about natural products). bār [bar] II time, interestingly. bār [bar] III gathering, crowd (at the head of state). bār [bar] IV stem of current state action word bāridan to go (about downpour, and so on) bār [bar] V tagan, heater support. bār [bar] VI bar, café. bār [bar] VII Ruler God! 2) Obsolescence mouth [5, V.1, pp. 161-162].

2. Morphological homonyms (or linguistic homonyms) are a class of verbal units connected with various grammatical features. V.A. Kochergina sticks to the view that "Linguistic or morphological homonyms will be homonyms that emerged from the irregular consonance of expressions of various grammatical features in various structures" [8, p. 439]. In current Persian, as well as in Tajik, the stems of the current state action words, regarding different units of the language, frequently secure homonymous elements. This peculiarity of homonymy of units can be seen on the case of the word ruy [ruy] I face, cheek; ruy [ruy] II current state of action word rastan (to develop); ruy [ruy] III copper; tin [5, Vol.1, pp. 744]. Such a gathering of homonyms can likewise incorporate the words bāz, fellow, juy, and so forth.

One of the significant issues concerning homonymy and drawing in the consideration of researchers is the connection of the peculiarities of homonymy to grammatical forms. As indicated by the ideas of certain lexicologists (M. Mukhammadiev, H. Talbakova, N. Dzhuraev), homonymy is generally normal for things. As we would see it, such summed up, however hazardous and disputable, perspectives on researchers in regards to the prevailing idea of things as homonyms is the tightest definition, since recurrence markers not set in stone for different grammatical features, which are kept in numerous models that we have utilized as verifiable representations of the course of homonymization of words having a place with huge, yet in addition to the auxiliary grammatical forms.

3. Lexical-linguistic homonyms is a class of homonyms that has consolidated the elements of the initial two gatherings, for example homonyms coming about because of the utilitarian shift of words, their progress starting with one grammatical form then onto the next without primary changes. For instance, dida I look (thing, participle); dida II eye (thing) [9, p.43].

The peculiarity of the change of various words having a place with different grammatical forms to the class of things, brought in lexicology "validation", is viewed as one of the useful and extremely boundless circumstances for the rise of syntactic homonyms. The portrayal of such homonymous standards has turned into a decent beginning stage for a point by point investigation and a class of blended homonyms.

4. Blended homonyms. As we would see it, this is a class of homonyms of a unique sort, which requires zeroing in on the particulars of their semantics and perceiving certain "closeness" of their definitions comparable to different real factors. Thought of their particulars is addressed to three interrelated areas of investigation of their hypostasis:

1) To the useful viewpoint; 2) to the part of the lexical framework; 3) to the part of lexicographic practice. In the Persian and Tajik dialects, there are situations when very much the same word in a few implications connects to a gathering of polysemantic words, as per certain semantics - to a gathering of full homonyms, in certain implications - to one homonymous gathering, and, surprisingly, as per lingering and other lexical potencies - to another homonymous classification. [10, p.13] Varieties in the synthesis of this class of jargon are considered by lexicographic standards and give a chance to rank them in the gathering of blended homonyms.

Subsequently, M. Moin characterizes four homonymous semantics of units "ān": ān (pahlavi) expressive pronoun - that; ān (thing) from Sufi terms; ān (Middle Eastern) time, second; ān 1-plural postfix [11, p.83].

Basically, the examined models show that the nearby marks of these homonymous units - " ān " alludes explicitly to the depicted real factors, which ends up being particularly clear when deciphering them in logical states of different levels, since just while characterizing the capabilities and linguistic semantics of this component (on) is demonstrated on nine different ways of utilizing the "- ān " postfix.

One more classification of homonyms which merits examining, is the utilization of which is molded by the circumstance and setting.

5. Situational and relevant homonyms. We have thought about this class of homonyms in the total of their phonetic explicit highlights. We have added homonyms to them that show up just in setting because of the decrease of creations or while utilizing action words with various associations: kān (metal; the person who - a compression from "ke an"), mādari (maternal, local (adj.); mādari Parenthood connected with the mother (thing); you are a mother (nominative predicate); or mardi boldness (thing); you are a man (nominative

predicate); mardī some man (endless thing). The consonance and cooperation of lexical homonyms don't allude to the guidelines of phonetics and linguistic construction, yet they showed up during the time spent the verifiable improvement of the language. Every homonym, thought about at least two positive words, has its own set of experiences, which is reflected in characterizing or etymological word references.

In the scope of lexical spaces of the language, some of the time the peculiarities happen when one explicit unit, because of the effect of verifiable realities or changes in the social framework, goes past the skylines of its utilization and gets an alternate importance. This component, in light of explicit verifiable or social elements, is reflected in various ways in the substance of homonymous units. In this way, a specific piece of the units in unambiguous times of the historical backdrop of the language holds its old structure, nonetheless, in different circumstances, similar units according to the perspective of semantic shades of importance go through specific changes. Comparable units in the past were utilized in one importance, however presently they have gained different semantics. Here, the meanings of these units consider the particularity of the real factors assigned by them, considering the appearance in the substance of new utilitarian pointers. The demonstrated kind of homonyms can be restrictively portrayed as verifiable or archaic. Among the numerous models, one ought to call attention to the particulars of the masdara *časbidan* "chasbidan" and the stem of the past tense action word shaped from it *časb* "chasb" *časp* "chasp", which are archaic homonymous units that were utilized in the underlying phases of the development of traditional writing in the signifying "čafta kaju keleb, hamida" (twisted, warped, bended) or arbor, hut.

A. Dehkuda in "Loghatname" with respect to the translation of this masdara (infinitive) and its different assortments "chaspondan", "chasponidan", "chapsidan", "chafsondan", "chafsonidan", as well as the foundations of its current state "chasb" and "chasp" gives the decisions and alludes definitively to the importance of "kaj shudan" (to twist, "monharef gaštan" - to twist) [12, CD]. In any case, this masdar with every one of today assortments is exceptionally distant from the first importance, in the cutting edge Persian and Tajik dialects it is utilized in something else altogether, such as "staying", "sticking" and so forth.

Conclusions

The above results let us think about the further improvement of phonetics of semantically changed states (homonyms) as a piece of hypothetical etymology.

A complete examination of homonyms, their status and lexical job in the piece of units of the cutting edge Persian language, the understanding of semantics and approaches to communicating homonyms and the cycles of development and development of homonyms in Persian ought to be grouped into two principal classes - inside and outer cycles of homonymization of units, portrayed by the accompanying highlights:

1. The main gathering (inward homonymy) incorporates homonymous units that showed up straightforwardly from the interior assets of the actual language, which are portrayed by unique preconditions for the rise:

a) Separating the polysemantic implications of multivalent units. The distinction, normal attributes and association of polysemous and homonymous words address the phonetic world completely and in all circles of their common impact. This peculiarity is normal to all dialects.

b) Unplanned correspondence of at least two lexical units of the language. Some of the time the first units of the language during the time spent authentic advancement or increment of the language show outer correspondence, simultaneously getting away from one another in the declaration of significance.

c) Phrasing of the familiar word, for example the securing of another phrased semantics by the familiar word, a cycle that is normally deciphered in etymology as the peculiarity of "homonymy by significatum", albeit this strategy for homonymy isn't extremely useful.

2. The subsequent gathering (outer homonymy) incorporates homonymous units that have showed up because of the effect of outside improvements that caused these changes, principally in the lexical structure of the language. One of the significant preconditions for the rise of homonyms is the correspondence of the semantics of acquired words to the importance of the first expressions of the Persian language.

The issues of characterization of homonyms as per phonetic highlights and linguistic particulars in the Persian language additionally have their own attributes. In this way, the presence of an enormous number of homographs, homophones and homomorphs in the cutting edge Persian language is interconnected with the characteristics of its composition and letter set. While characterizing halfway homonyms, a display of the homonymy of linguistic means (prefixes, postfixes) is uncovered, customarily introduced in past deals with

lexicology, systematization of the lexical wealth of the cutting edge Persian language, their lexical-semantic separation, their collaboration at the degree of scholarly and provincial jargon, possibilities for additional examination are illustrated, which becomes fundamental for significant lexicological and semasiological research. Collective memory and common geographic environment. To regulate and determine the conditions of coexistence that arise from the same environment and language, law faces important problems. The duty of the law in this case is to specify the areas of coexistence. In other words, the law must determine the coexistence environment and its boundaries and prevent those boundaries from being broken. This university lecturer continues: Another aspect of culture is material culture. According to sociologists, material culture means the level of technical (technological) development and economic connection. For example, European culture refers to the level of technical development and methods of cooperation, growth and economic integration that are specific to Europe and different from what exists in other parts of the world. Of course, economic and technical structures are very diverse and their impact is not always the same. Another component of culture is shared feelings and emotions. In fact, culture includes attachments, hatreds, fascinations, aversions and definitions of "us" and "them" that are not necessarily based on traditional differences, beliefs or economic and coexistence conditions. So when people think about their cultural affiliations, they realize that they cannot be explained in terms of beliefs, traditions or economic interests. As a result, since culture is not an integrated unit, there is no specific relationship between culture and law.

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