ETYMOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS FORMED FROM THE NUMERAL WORD "ONE" IN MODERN LITERARY HINDI

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ABSTRACT

In this article the words formed from the numeral word "one" in the modern literary Hindi language were studied in detail. In particular their linguistic features were studied. The specific ways of making words from the numeral word "one" were shown. According the investigation they consist mainly of two components. Both components have a lexical meaning, and in some cases, they are also formed using affixes. It was described that numbers, nouns, and in some cases adjectives had taken part in the content of all the analyzed words and all of them were studied by modeling. All words were divided into three major groups recognized in Indian linguistics, namely tatsama, tadbhava, and hybrid words, and their specific linguistic aspects were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Dvigu, Tatsama, Tadbhava, Hybrid, Cardinal Numbers, Affix, Affixation, Composition, Morphophonology.*

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that along with Western languages, special attention is paid to the Eastern languages studying in our country. Among them, the study and research of Indo-Aryan languages, which are widespread in the southern region of Asia plays significant role.

This article is devoted to the scientific study of dvigu words, which are relatively rare among compound words according to the traditions of Indian linguistics. The article provides an etymological and semantic analysis of lexemes formed from the number "one".

According to scientific sources, the numeral "one" and the words formed from it are widely used in most languages. The linguist A.E. Suprun says: "Each text consist of 1% words formed the numeral "one", and the "one" can produce other words" [5:583]. It means that "one", "two", "five" and other numeral units are among the most commonly used. The article provides a detailed linguistic study of dvigu words, which are formed from numbers that are widely used in the way of life of the Indian people.

Objectives and tasks: This article aims to analyze the etymological and semantic analysis of words formed from the numeral "one" in Hindi belonging to the Indo-Aryan language group of the Indo-European language family. It was planned to collect lexemes from the numeral "one" in Hindi, divide them into different groups and analyze them structurally, reflect the results of the analysis in different models and identify productive patterns to achieve this goal.

Methods: Based on the specific features of the collected examples, they were analyzed on the basis of historical, descriptive, component and statistical methods.

CONCLUSIONS AND CCONSIDERATIONS

According to the traditions of Indian linguistics, words are structurally divided into two groups. 1) root words; 2) compound words. compound words are divided into simple and complex words, respectively [11:125].

According to the traditional classifications of Indian linguists, complex words are divided into 4 main groups. They are complex words consisting of two or more independent words. 1) the words of avyaybhava; 2) the words of tatprusha; 3) the words of dvandva; 4) the words of bahuvrihi [3:275].

The four types of complex words mentioned above are the main ones, and there are additional types within each of them. They will be commented below.

In two-component complex words, they are classified according to the relationship between their parts. That is, their dominance or subordination is paramount. The complex words which the first part is the head (dominant) are called avyaybhava words [8: 170]. In the words of the tatprusha group, the second part is the head-word. In such combinations, the first part is usually composed of noun and adjective. dvandva are words that both parts of the complex words are independent. Bahuvrihi – any part of complex word is not independent. Their role is to act as whole determinant to a noun. An additional group of tatpurusha words are dvigu words, which the first component is number [3:276].

This article analyzes complex words related to a group of *dvigu* formed from the numeral "one" that belongs to the units. The collected examples were found to belong to three major groups according to their etymology. Words belonging to the tatsama group, that is to say the words that originally from Sanskrit, which have changed in form and meaning [6:39]; Words specific to the tadbhava group formed as a result of a morphological event [8:168]; Hybrid words formed under the influence of assimilation words.

Words belonging to the tatsama group were analyzed and studied into the following models (Examples are taken from a dictionary published in India and Russia. See: [7], [11], [12]).

Model №1. These words include the numeral "one" and noun, which form lexemes specific to the adjective. For example:

एकजुट ekjuT "cohesive, united" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + जुट juT "couple, group" (noun);

एकजात ekjaT "born" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + जात jaT "son" (noun);

एकरस ekras "uniform, unchanging" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + रस ras "taste" (noun);

एकरूप ekruup "same, equal, equal, unchanging" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + रूप rup "form, appearance" (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = adjective

Model №2. These words include the numeral "one" and noun, which form lexemes specific to the noun. Including:

एकपत्नी ekpatnii "faithful wife" (noun) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + पत्नी patnii "wife" (noun);

एकनिष्ठा eknishthaa "loyalty, sincerity" (noun) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + निष्ठा nishthaa "trust, sincerity" (noun);

एकवचन ekvachan "unity" (noun) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + वचन vachan "number (grammatical number)" (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = noun

Model №3. These words include the numeral "one" and adjective, which form lexemes specific to the adjectives. For example:

एकसमान eksamaan "equal, equal" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + समान samaan ""similar"" (adjective);

एकबद्ध badh "united" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + बद्ध "connected" (adjective) etc.

Formula: numeral + adjective = adjective

There were 31 words with the numeral एक ek - "one" belonging to the tatsama group, the most productive formula was found in *numeral + noun = adjective* model. In the next places, *numeral + noun = noun* and *numeral + adjective = adjective* models are leading.

एक ek - as a result of the analysis of words formed from the numeral "one", the next place was taken by words formed under the influence of hybrid words. Most of them adapted from Arabic and Persian and the methods of construction were reflected in the following models.

Model №1. These words are created by inclusion of numbers, nouns, and affixes which form lexical units of adjectives. Including:

एकमंज़िला ekmanzilaa "one-story" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + मंज़िल manzil "floor" (noun) + आ aa (affix);

एकतरफ़ा ektarfaa "one-sided" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + तरफ़ taraf "side" (noun) + आ aa (affix);

एकदरा ekdaraa "one layer (relative to the door)" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + दर dar "door" (noun) + आ aa (affix);

एकमहला ekmahlaa "one-story" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + mahala mahal "palace" (noun) + आ aa (affix) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun + affix = adjective

Model №2. These words are created by inclusion of numerals and nouns which form lexical units of adverbs. For example:

एकक़लम ekqalam "absolutely, completely" (adverb) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + क़लम qalam "pen" (noun);

एकज़बान ekzabaan "unanimously" (adverb) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + ज़बान zabaan "tongue, language" (noun);

एकदम ekdam "immediately" (adverb) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + दम dam "breath, life" (noun);

एकजान ekjaan "unanimously" (adverb) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + जान jaan "life, heart" (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = adverb

Model №3. These words are created by inclusion of numerals and nouns which form lexical units of noun. Including:

एकचश्म ekchashma "side" (noun) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + चश्म chashma "eye" (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = noun

As a result of the analysis of hybrid words, which are numerals and words that are influenced from Arabic and Persian languages, 26 examples were found among words formed from एक ek "one" in Hindi. Among them, the most productive formula was found as numeral + noun + affix = adjective model. Models such numeral + noun = adverb, numeral + noun = noun lead in the next places.

Words belonging to the tadbhava group formed as a result of a morphophonological phenomenon were also studied in detail. All words formed from the numeral एक ek "one" were analyzed in the following models.

Model №1. These words are created by inclusion of the numeral एक ek "one" and noun phrases which form lexemes specific to the adjectives. For example:

एकडाल ekdaal "identical" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + डाल daal "horn, network" (noun);

एकतल्ला ektallaa "one layer" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + तल्ला tallaa "layer" (noun);

एकरंग ekrang "equal" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + रंग rang "color" (noun).

Formula: numeral + noun = adjective

Model №2. Examples of this model include numeral, noun and adjective suffixes. For example:

एकसुरा eksuraa "melodious, harmonious" (adjective) = एक ek "one" (numeral) + सुर sur "tone" (от) + आ aa (affix);

Formula: numeral + noun + affix = adjective

17 words belonging to the tadbhava group with the numeral एक ek "one" were analyzed and the most productive formula in them was found to be specific to the *numeral + noun = adjective* model. In the second place, the *numeral + noun + affix = adjective* model takes the leading role. The words belonging to the tadbhava group are not exactly the Sanskrit form, but the words formed as a result of phonetic changes from the Middle Indo-Aryan period to the New Indo-Aryan period.

Models formed as a result of the analysis of words formed from the numeral "one" in modern literary Hindi

Models formed from words belonging to the tatsama group	Models formed from words belonging to the hybrid group	Models formed from words belonging to the tadbhava group
Model №1 numeral+noun =adjective	Model №1 numeral + noun + affix = adjective	Model №1 numeral+noun = adjective
Model №2 numeral + noun = noun	Model №2 numeral + noun = adverb	Model №2 numeral + noun + affix = adjective
Model №3 numeral+adjective=adjective	Model №3 numeral + noun = noun	

CONCLUSIONS: Based on the results above, the following conclusions were given:

1. The etymological analysis of the dvigu words, which the first component is *एक ek* "one" in Hindi language, specific to the group of Indo-Aryan languages and their derivation analysis was carried out. According to the results of the analysis, they were found to be specific to the tatsama, hybrid and tadbhava groups.

2. According to the results of the analysis the words belonging to the tatsama group consist of the majority of the examples, which accounted for 42%. The next place was taken by lexemes belonging to the group of hybrid words which were found to be equal to 35%. Dvigu words of the tadbhava group is 23%. According to the results of the analysis most of the complex dvigu words are formed in the composition method.

3. All the dvigu words involved in the analysis were divided into 8 models and their formulas were explained in the examples. According to the results of the analysis 3 to 6 models were found to be specific to the tatsama and hybrid word group and among them models such as *numeral + noun = adjective* (in the tatsama group), *numeral + noun + affix = adjective* (in the hybrid group) were productive formulas. Among the words belonging to the tadbhava group it was found that there were 2 models and among them the *numeral + noun = adjective* model was found to be productive.

4. In the construction of lexemes from the Hindi numeral ek एक *ek* "one", their second component involved mainly lexical units of nouns and adjectives, and from them both adjectives and noun lexemes were formed. According to the results of the analysis, in 2 out of 3 models belonging to the tatsama group, as well as in both models belonging to the tadbhava group, lexemes belonging to the adjective group were formed, while words in one model specific to the tadbhava group formed lexical units belonging to the noun group. It was also found that the models belonging to the group of hybrid words consisted of lexemes belonging to both nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

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