

Lexicology of Uzbek Language and its Source of Enrichment Training Methodology

A. Bobokulova¹, Z. Uroкова²

¹Master's student of the Asian University of Technologies

²Scientific Supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Asian University of Technologies

Annotation: *Only a small fraction of the Arabic lexicons in the Uzbek dictionary are directly derived from Arabic itself. This assimilation is largely due to the introduction of Islam in Central Asia, the promotion of Arabic as a religious language in schools and madrassas, and most importantly, the acceptance of Arabic as the language of science in the Eastern world. So, the direct derivations from Arabic are mostly from the lexicons of science and religion. Persian has played a major role in the assimilation of many Arabic lexemes into Uzbek. In fact, such lexemes were first translated into Persian and then into Uzbek. Lexemes, which are identified in this way, are mostly names of objects and events that occur in everyday life. Arabic words are often borrowed into Uzbek, to a certain extent, not exactly, but Uzbekised, often adapted to the sounds of the Uzbek language.*

Key words: *Arabic Lexicon, Uzbek Language, Lexical Borrowing, Persian Influence, Linguistic Assimilation, Religious Vocabulary, Scientific Terminology*

Introduction

Each language grows and develops according to its own laws of development, based largely on its own vocabulary and grammatical structure. Moreover, as a result of economic, cultural, and political connections between peoples, the structural units of one language (mostly lexical units, and only partially phonetic and grammatical units) are transferred to the second language, becoming part of its richness. From this point of view, the current literary Uzbek language is divided into two layers of vocabulary: 1) the original layer, 2) the layer that has been modified.

A layer is a set of lexemes and derivatives of a language, as well as a set of lexemes of other languages with its own affixes. The oldest part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists of the common Turkic lexicons. Such lexemes are still used in most Turkic languages. The basis of all-Turkish lexemes are the basic one-color lexemes such as head, eye, forehead, hand, face, three, forehead, and back. In addition, in the general Turkish layer of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, there are many basic lexemes with two columns, such as mother, child, grandfather, black, free. In the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek language, in addition to the part that is common to most Turkic languages, there is also a part that has emerged as a result of the independent development of the Uzbek language.

We see this on the one hand in the new constructions within the framework of the Uzbek language itself, and on the other hand in the results of the lexical development of the lexemes. For example, lexemes such as initial, marked, winning, fuel, fuel, hired, writer are lexemes made with the Uzbek language's own capabilities. In addition, there is a boom in the creation of a lexicon by adding Uzbek affixes to the lexicon taken from another language. For example, in the case of soldiers, servants, tractors, excavators, parochods, etc., the basis for creating a lexeme is the lexeme of another language, while the creators are those of the Uzbek language. The opposite is also true, where a morpheme of another language is added to the Uzbek lexeme to form a lexeme. For example, the baby- (baby-), the work-less, the scholar-less, the maternity-less, etc. are made in this way. It is not always easy to distinguish the leukaemia of a layer from the leukaemia of the layer itself. The distinction is often

made by relying on the phonetic structure of the lexemes (sometimes including their alphabetic representation). The main characteristics of layer-specific lexemes in terms of sound structure are:

1. Uzbek root lexemes are mainly single-column, partly double-column (three-column, and even double-column lexemes are historically derived lexemes);
2. In monogamous individuals, the CVC type is the dominant type, the VC type is the second type, and the CV type is the third type;
3. Two-column lexemes are often composed of open-column lexemes;
4. Uzbek lexemes do not begin with the sounds r, l, v, h;
5. Uzbek lexemes do not include the sound of j sirg ?? aluyu , the sound of h ?? g ?? iz (except for separate exclamation and image units);
6. the end of the lexeme e , which does not end with the sound (except for the separate exclamation and pictorial units);
7. the next part after the first part does not begin with a sound;
8. At the beginning of the lexeme, and often at the end of the lexeme, two or more consonant lines are missing (except for a few lexemes such as bottom, top, front, back);
9. The urge is usually in the last column of the lexicon. Graphically, the sign of the pendulum is not used in Uzbek lexicons. The opposite of these conditions can be seen as the main signs of leukaemia. The content of the leukocytes also indicates whether they belong to the same layer or to a layer that has been differentiated. The branching of meaning is often characteristic of lexemes belonging to the same stratum; in order for polyphony to occur in an adapted lexeme, such a lexeme must live in the language for a long time, absorbed into the vocabulary of that language. In addition, the modern Uzbek language has a lot of lexemes with a specific meaning in its own layer of vocabulary, and a lot of abstract lexemes in its own layer. The sources of lexical acquisition of the Uzbek language differed in different periods. The Persian and Arabic languages are cited as the oldest sources for the acquisition of lexemes in Uzbek; the acquisition of lexemes from the Russian language began much later than these.

Lexicological borrowings from Persian and Arabic were historically common, but are now rare. In modern Uzbek, the borrowings from Russian have been replaced by the direct borrowings from Western languages themselves: birja-, broker-, makler-, debtor-, creditor- like. Lexicons of the Uzbek language have a prominent place in the modern literary Uzbek dictionary. The evolution of language has shown that its distinctive layer is becoming richer, especially due to international lexicons. In general, the process of vocabulary enrichment in recent times has been dominated by appropriation rather than self-creation. Because mastering is easier than creating. The pace at which society is evolving is demanding that we be ever-present in language practice. And that's the main reason why there's a surge in assimilation across languages. Lexical acquisition occurs when you take a lexeme directly from one language to another. There are two phenomena to be distinguished: a) a language is given its own lexicon by another language, and b) the lexicon that is given is also given to that language. For example, Uzbek has very little lexical similarity to Russian, whereas most lexical similarities to Russian are to Western lexical similarities. In fact, the Russian lexemes that have evolved from the Russian to the Uzbek language are the table, the floor, and so on. Lexis from Russian that resemble Uzbek, but are not actually Russian, are mostly transnational lexemes.

These include Greek lexemes such as gypsum, diaphragm, dialect, departmental, comedy, physics, grammar, planetary, theater, Latin lexemes such as censorship, deputy, dean, constitution, excursion, Polish lexemes such as colonel, rota, metric, German lexemes such as wooden, soldier, officer, gastrol, staff, shuttle, cater, French lexemes such as drap, triko, kashne, cabinet, captain, artilleri, ataka, general, desant, fleet, repertoire, vocational, tramway, budget, football, basketball, volleyball, cross-country, English lexemes such as petrol, balerina, opera, carnival, Italian lexemes such as banking. Such lexemes are borrowed from the Uzbek language with the predominantly Russian spelling and pronunciation; from the point of view of the Uzbek language, only some minor

changes are allowed: *otpusk-* - *otpuska-*, *relsı* ?? *rels*. Only a small fraction of the Arabic lexicons in the Uzbek dictionary are directly derived from Arabic itself. This assimilation is largely due to the introduction of Islam in Central Asia, the promotion of Arabic as a religious language in schools and madrassas, and most importantly, the acceptance of Arabic as the language of science in the Eastern world. So, the direct derivations from Arabic are mostly from the lexicons of science and religion. Persian has played a major role in the assimilation of many Arabic lexemes into Uzbek.

These lexemes were originally written in Persian and later in Uzbek. Lexemes, which are identified in this way, are mostly names of objects and events that occur in everyday life. Arabic words are often borrowed into Uzbek, to a certain extent, not exactly, but Uzbekised, often adapted to the sounds of the Uzbek language. You know, Arabic has three short vowels -- a, u, i -- and their vowel form, ?? . These are short forms of the sounds of the Uzbek language, so the short sounds in the Arabic lexicons of the Uzbek language have not undergone significant changes. The modern literary Uzbek language has no consonants, so consonants in lexemes derived from Arabic are usually replaced by short consonants. It should be noted that in the development of Arabic lexemes, the sound of the vowel a: has been largely replaced by the sound of the vowel â in Uzbek, because there is a significant Uzbekisation of the sound not only in terms of quantity (vowel), but also in terms of quality (tone). A number of Arabic sounds are missing in Uzbek, so these Arabic sounds have been replaced by their closest counterparts in Uzbek: two t sounds have been replaced by t, three t sounds have been replaced by s, four z sounds have been replaced by z, only three of the tones have been provided with the letter xe, the sounds *hoi* *hutti* and *hoi* *havvaz* have been combined into one sound (h), and so on. There have also been historically significant borrowings from Persian. No significant phonetic changes occurred in the lexicons borrowed from Persian, because the differences between Uzbek and Persian in the range of sounds are not so great: *andisha-* , *loud-* , *sentence-* , *income-* , *jon-* , *zar-* , *mayna-* , *nam-* , *ozoda-* and so on. The current literary Uzbek dictionary does not have many lexemes borrowed from other eastern languages. For example, the Chinese *tsay*-lexema was acquired through Russian in the form *chay-* (> *tea-*), the Chinese *lagman*-lexema in the form *lag* ?? *mon-*, the *mantu*-lexema in the form *manti-* through Uyghur, and so on. Leukemia is diagnosed primarily in two ways: through live conversation, and through printed sources.

Conversational acquisition occurs when speakers of different languages communicate directly with each other, and the lexicon of one language is transferred to the other in the form of the spoken language, which can then be transferred to the literary language. In the transition to a literary language, this lexeme is sometimes preserved in its colloquial form, but often abandoned in its colloquial form and adopted in its literary form. For example, the Arabic *tanur*, Tajik *kabutar*-lexemes were translated into Uzbek in the form of *tandir*, *pigeon*, and were formulated in the literary language; the Russian *podnos*, *krovat*-lexemes were translated into the form of *patnis*, *karavot*, and were formulated in the literary language. This occurs when the lexeme being adapted is phonetically uncomfortable, or when the language being adapted needs to be phonetically subordinated. For example, the adaptation of the Russian *char*lexema to the Uzbek pronunciation resulted in a completely new phonetic unit - *chor* - which was also adopted into the literary language in this form. It's wrong to assume that sound changes will happen automatically in live conversations. Unless the resulting lexeme presents a pronunciation problem, such lexemes will enter the spoken language while retaining their phonetic form. Most of the vocabulary of the Tojik language is a lexeme derived from a similar situation.

In the case of print media , two phenomena should be distinguished: a) Literature written in a second language is appropriated by translation into Uzbek. And the daily press has a lot to do with that. Newspaper pages provide particularly rich material for studying such adaptations. (b) Uzbek artistic literature itself is being developed. These are based on the writer's deep study of the language and literature of another nationality. In such cases, the writer must be very careful and tasteful. Writers actively participate in the enrichment of their mother tongue. Their sacred duty is to make full and efficient use of the wealth of their mother tongue. At the same time, it is important to enrich your native language by learning lexicons from other languages. But this requires that the writer, in addition to his native language, has a deep knowledge of the language he is speaking, especially its vocabulary.

Otherwise, he might make a mistake in selecting the lexeme. There are two different ways to

acquire leukemia: self-inflicted and induced. 1. In its own way, lexeme is perceived as a change in pitch or volume (see the examples above). 2. In development, the lexical meaning and semantic subdivisions of the learned lexicon are preserved, but are supplemented by the material of the learned language. A lexeme made by partially copying the lexeme of a second language is called a calque (from calque, a thin paper used for copying). For example, the chalasavod-lexeme ?? is a calca formed by copying the polygrammatic Russian lexeme. The first thing to do is to show the lexemes, such as universal (obshenarodny), as a true shield. Bringing parts of one's own language into the lexicon of another language and mechanically combining these parts to form a lexicon is reflected in similar examples.

In many languages, the parts of a language are assembled not mechanically, but according to the rules of the language of the learner. So, in this case, it's the way the learner's language constructs its lexicon. It's not a self-made thing, but it's a true self-made thing. There are basically two types of support: 1) A full lift. All parts of the shield produced in this way are made of the same material as the examples above. 2) A half-lift. In addition to the material itself, the material of the language that is the source of the assimilation is also included in this mold. For example, in a bulldozer, an excavator, or a scaffold, only a portion of the lexicon is given with its material. Spelling is a grammatical technique in the acquisition of native lexicon, as spelling is based on copying the meaningful parts of the lexicon. In some cases, the lexicon of a second language may be used to assign a lexical meaning to a lexicon in the host language, due to the acquisition of a concept that the lexicon represents.

This lexical meaning is called a kalka, because it occurs under the influence of the lexeme of another language. Such a calque is called a semantic calque to distinguish it from a grammatical calque. The semantic heap also preserves copying: the lexeme in one language is searched for in another language, and the lexeme is loaded with the lexical meaning being adapted. For example, when the Russian krujok-lexeme demands to learn one of the mobile meanings (an association of people formed to carry out some activity together), an alternative (circle) is found from the Uzbek language to the correct meaning of this Russian lexeme (to ?? garak-), and it is assigned to this lexeme to represent the mobile meaning that is being learned; when the legkovaya mashina demands to learn a stationary compound, the legkovaya lexeme is assigned to the Uzbek mobile light-lexeme to represent such a meaning (light machine). Other relatively new semantic frameworks include satellite (Earth satellite), sharpening- (obstruction), loading- (nagruzka ?? the amount of work done by a teacher during a school year). In general, tilting occurs in both artificial lectins, joint lectins, and vertical joints. For example, the lexis of music is a combination of the lexis of the Russian le-dokol, the lexis of the Russian zara-botnaya plata (zarplata), the lexis of the Russian jeleznaya doroga, etc. The acquisition of a lexeme is to be distinguished from the use of the lexeme of another language. The acquisition of lexemes is natural and legal; the use of lexemes of other languages is illegal. Because there's no need to use such a lexicon, it simply represents the nature of the speech of an individual.

The struggle for the purity of language (speech) should not be fought against appropriation at all, but against the use of foreign language lexicon in a careless way, against the use of foreign language phenomena indifferently. For example, the following text is a good example of the misuse of foreign language lexicon: "Don't make fun of me!" ?? said to Ra'no (Hakim Nazir), who leaned forward. It's not about how to spell or write the Russian lexicon. For example, the following text has the same pronunciation and spelling distortion, but this lexeme is not a foreign language lexeme; this lexeme is similar to Uzbek: Kecha Mehri opam correctedla. and as a judge. Another example: a person & apos; nostril (this is how they used to say it in Russian) looks like a traffic light (Pirimkul Kadyrov). The svetofor-lexeme in this passage is similar to the Uzbek language, while the nastroyeniye-lexeme is not (which is the same as the mood-lexeme in the Uzbek language), which means that it was used incorrectly. In general, attitudes to lexical acquisition vary: sometimes lexical acquisition is viewed positively as a way to enrich the vocabulary, sometimes it is criticized as a negative phenomenon that brings a future to the purity of the language. It's important to both of these points. The acquisition of lexemes from language to language is a process that happens by the demands of life and is useless to

reject.

The movement against the assimilation of leukaemia is also called purism in science (from the Latin *purus* - clean). Lexeme assimilation has happened in all languages, and it's going to continue to happen. It should be seen as an act of deception to oppose the lexemes of appropriation in the name of false national pride. It is natural that such a movement, which began with good intentions among Uzbek intellectuals in recent years, did not end with a positive result.

For example, it was recommended to use a newly constructed playground instead of a stadium, but life quickly showed that this proposal was not appropriate: if we call a football field a playground, what do we call the fields (stages) where other sports (massage, volleyball, basketball, boxing, etc.) are played? So what do we get by just replacing the stadium lexeme in this row? Life has also rejected the alternatives of college, prep school, daycare, and school. It is clear that replacing the lexicon of one language with the lexicon of another language or using a lexicon based on such a unit does not purify the vocabulary of the Uzbek language: substitutions such as institute- (Latin) ?? university- (Arabic + Tajik), faculty- (Latin) ?? college- (Arabic) do not ensure the absolute purity of our vocabulary. Even if the lexeme of assimilation is replaced by the lexeme of Uzbek, it serves the purity of our vocabulary: as in the example of Soviet- (Russian) ?? Soviet- (Uzbek). But there have been very few exchanges.

Concluding

In fact, there's no language that doesn't have a lexicon that's borrowed from another language. Every time we build the Great Wall of China, the lexeme will shift from language to language. So it's not against lexeme appropriation at all, but against inappropriate, excessive appropriation. The act of chasing a lexeme that has become ingrained in a language's vocabulary, regardless of which language lexeme it is, should be considered harmful.

References

- Mengliev B., Kholiyarov O. Universal guide to the Uzbek language. ?? T.: 2011
Hamroyev M.A. Complex of lectures in the Uzbek language. ?? T.: 2010.
This is the first time in history . -T: Teacher, 2011. -T: Teacher, 2011. -T: Teacher, 2011. 4 . He was born in . The modern Uzbek literary language. Bukhara , 2005