

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEXICON OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE THROUGH DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC PHENOMENA

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Received: 31 Mar 2018

Accepted: 24 Apr 2018

Published: 03 May 2018

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### ABSTRACT

#### Annotation

*The article is devoted to the examination of the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language via linguistic phenomena. To be more accurate, it studies the development of the vocabulary system of Uzbek through various linguistic phenomena such as word formation, borrowings, neologisms, reactivation of archaisms. A special emphasis is placed on the process of being rich of the Uzbek lexicon through reactivation of archaisms in different spheres like the economy, religion, education, culture, mass media, sport, policy, enlightenment and so on.*

**KEYWORDS:** *The Lexicon of a Language, Linguistic Phenomena, Reactivation of Archaisms, Neologisms, Word Formation, Borrowings, Economy, Religion, Education, Culture and Enlightenment, Mass Media, Sport, Policy*

### INTRODUCTION

As the society develops, the lexicon of language also develops. Changes in our republic have significantly influenced the structure of the Uzbek language, that is to say, as a result of social processes; the lexicon of the language has become rich.

The *lexicon* of language can be defined as the system of all words which belong to a particular nation.<sup>1</sup> The lexicon of language consists of all active and passive words existing in that language: "Typically, the words in the lexicon are divided into two groups according to its usage: actively used words or active lexicon and passively used words or passive lexicon. Actively used words (active lexicon) include the words which are used much in speech, everyday life, and these words are featured best because of the fact that they are understood by all. Passively used vocabulary (passive lexicon) consists of the words existing in language, but used seldom in language"<sup>2</sup>.

Active lexicon- such words which not only the native speakers can understand but also can use. Passive lexicon- such words which people speaking that language can understand, but do not use<sup>3</sup>.

Active and passive lexicon is not permanent and stable. As a result of the emergence of neologisms on demand of the speakers, the active vocabulary can become passive, being rarely used by its speakers.

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<sup>1</sup> Golovin B.N... 1983-67.

<sup>2</sup> Abdouazizov AA1981, 111-112.

<sup>3</sup> The Reformed A.A.-1967-132-133.

For example, if we take the current lexicon as an example, before the Uzbek language was given a title as a state language, the words used actively such as *communist, kommunizm, sovet, partiya, komsomol, pioner* have become passive vocabulary. Vice versa, the use of some words used passively including *iqtisod, firqa, kotib, sarkotib, kafolat, islohot* has become active.

Although the number of passive words is higher than that of active words, they rarely occur in the daily interactions with people, in special conversations in a certain field, or in scientific or literary reading processes<sup>4</sup>.

The number of active and passive words making up the lexicon of the language is not clear. The lexicon of each language includes hundreds of words. The richness of a language can be evaluated on the basis of the varieties and a number of the words in the vocabulary system of a language. No matter of the number of words, whether they are many or few each language serves to meet the requirements of its nation. However, despite the richness of a language, no matter of possessing hundreds of words, no language can have a perfect and complete vocabulary system. As the language used by the members of the society changes, develops, and becomes rich when used.

So, changes and innovations occurring in the society and everyday life of people influence a language and in its own turn, cause the lexicon of a language to change, develop and become rich. Changes, developments, and progression in manufacturing, agriculture, economy, industry, science and technology, culture influence the lexicon of a language.

It should not be forgotten that “no matter of how much the lexicon changes, the processes of nomination in language are dealt with under the framework of general laws, that’s to say, this phenomenon can occur due to borrowings, derivation, conversion of parts of speech”<sup>5</sup>. In general, this process can be achieved by borrowings and intra-language possibilities.

The lexicon of a language has mainly four ways of its development: grammatical, phonetic, semantic, and borrowings<sup>6</sup>.

During the years of independence, the lexicon of the Uzbek language has developed in three ways out of these four ways:

- 1) Grammatical way (this is based on models of word formation and ways of forming words);
- 2) Semantic way (this is based on meaning construction, change, widening);
- 3) Borrowing (based on borrowing words from other languages).

The development of any language and growth in, its lexicon is a very complicated process. The members of the society, communicating in a given language influence directly or indirectly their language. At this point, the importance of the influence of social factors on language is highlighted.

The activation of archaisms and the emergence of neologisms in the process of changes in language as a result of the widening of the social functions of Uzbek is of a special importance.

<sup>4</sup> Azizov O. 1996–60.

<sup>5</sup> (Stepantsova O.H.)

<sup>6</sup> Abdusaziz AAvana, 1981–115.

It is known that the meaning of some word changes and turn into new meaning and vice versa, some words become old and get out of use. This process is peculiar to all languages.

The words of the lexicon of each language become old due to the changes in the society as time passes and Uzbek is not an exception from this as well. In Uzbek, such words are divided into two types of other languages: historical and archaisms.

Historical words are out of use today, belong to the past, used to be named for the objects and events, processes in the past and in modern language there was no need for the use of archaisms. As a result of giving the Uzbek language status as a state language, the archaisms revived, being important in expressing old names of the objects, events, and processes existing at the present time. For example, the archaisms such as *muhr(pechat)*, *islohot(reforma)*, *ta'til (kanikul)* are not passive vocabulary but they have become active nowadays.

The archaisms revived are used in all aspects of society, and sometimes the widening of their meaning and sometimes their expression of new notions are observed.

The archaisms reactivated can be reflected in many fields such as the economy, policy, religion, sport, manufacturing, enlightenment, culture, medicine, government, and other fields.

### The Archaisms Related to the Field of Economy

After the Uzbek language acquired a title as a state language, in the field of economy a lot of archaisms such as *asbuyurtmachi*, *valyuta*, *dolzarb*, *jarayon*, *iqtisod*, *iqtisodiy*, *iqtisodiyot*, *iqtisodiyotchi*, *moliya*, *mulk*, *rasta*, *rejalash*, *sarmoya*, *tijorat*, *tizim*, *ulgurji*, *foiz*, *chakana*, *g'azna* become active in the literary language and used widely in the mass media. For example:

*O'zbekiston respublikasi Moliyavazirligi, "O'zistiqbolstat", davlat qo'mitasi, Markaziy Bank, Xalq banki: O'tgan davrdagi narxlar indeksining o'sishini hisobga olgan holda aholining 1-bandda ko'rsatilgan omonatlarini indeksatsiya qilish bo'yicha zarur hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirsin.* (Xalq s'zi, 21.12.1995, № 244).

A great deal of the archaisms can be observed in the field of manufacturing: *dastur*, *dastgoh*, *shirkat*, *jamoat*, *to'qimachilik*, *muhandis*, *tamoyil*, *taftish*, *nav*, *foiz*, *kimyoviy*, *rusumli* ва бошқалар. For instance:

*"Super-rayfl" firmasi bir yilda 6,5million metr shunday gazlama ishlab chiqarishga mo'ljallangan dastgohlarni yetkazib berishga tayyor.* (Xalq so'zi, 16.07.1992).

### The Archaisms Related to the Field of Policy

After the Uzbek language gained a title as a state language, the following archaisms have become active in this field: *demokratiya*, *islohot*, *istiqloq*, *mafkura*, *mintaqaviy*, *mustaqillik*, *muxolif*, *muxolifat*, *muxtor*, *muxtoriyat*, *nizom*, *nomzod*, *firqa*, *firqaviy*, *firqaparast*, *fuqaro*, *fuqaroviy*, *fuqarolik*, *g'oya*. For instance:

*O'zbekiston Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotiga a'zo bo'lgani, uning dunyo miqyosida tan olinishi har bir O'zbekiston fuqarosikabi biz qirg'izarni ham quvontirdi.* (Xalq so'zi, 16.07.1992).

*Konferentsiyada Toshkent viloyati hokimi E. Ro'ziev Islom Karimovning "O'zbekiston iqtisodiy islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish yo'lida" - kitobi davlat va xo'jalik qurilishining Yangi dasturi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining*

qonunchilik va sud-huquq masalalari qo'mitasining raisi B.Eshonov, "Demokratik davlat Fuqarolik jamiyati, Milliy rivojlanish kontseptsiyasi", O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ijtimoiy ta'minot vaziri B.Umurzoqov "Kuchli ijtimoiy kafolat-demokratik davlat shakllanishining ko'rinishi" mavzularida ma'ruza qildi. (Toshkent haqiqati, 13.12.1995, №94).

### The Archaisms Related to the State Government

As a result of changes and reforms in the state government in the republic, the following archaisms *adliya, anjuman, vazir, vazirlik, viloyat, kengash, kotib, kotiba, kotibiyat, maslahatchi, ma'mur, ma'muriy, ma'muriyat, mahalla, Mahkama, muhr, oqsoqol, rayosat, ta'sis, ta'sischi, tizim, tuman, shirkat, shirkatchi, sho'ba, qo'mita, hokim, hokimlik, hokimiyat* have been active and in use. For instance:

*Unda O'zbekiston Milliy Tiklanish demokratik partiyasi Markaziy kengashining rayosat a'zolari To'shpo'lat Toshonov, Ibrohim Abdug'anievlar ishtirok etdilar.* (Milliy tiklanish, 8.06.1999, № 23).

*Jamg'armani "Orol qo'mitasi" huzuridagi "Orol tijorat markazi", Sankt-Peterburgdan "Temp" firmasi, O'zbekkurortstroyning Zarafshon qurilish birlashmasi va yana bir qancha korxonalar tashkil etishdi va shu yilning 8 mayida Adliya vazirligi tomonidan 188-sonli qarorga ro'yxatga olindi.* (Xalq so'zi, 16.07.1992).

### The Archaisms Related to Cultural and Everyday Life

The changes in the cultural life of the Republic as a result of the factor of Independence, the following archaisms such as *asmusiqa, musiqiy, safar, nogiron, nafaqa, soz, tabobat, ta'mir, tibbiy, tibbiyo* have been renewed and become active. For example:

*Sahnaviy musiqiy asarlari simfonik va xalq cholg'u orkestri uchun yaratgan namunalari, turli musiqqa sozlari va ovoz uchun yozgan kuy-qoshiq-romanslari uchun musiqaijodiyotiga uslubini, o'rni va mohiyatini belgiladi.* (O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati, 26. 12.1997, № 52).

*Ikkinchi nafar 1965 yildan 1985 yilgacha, ya'nita nafaqa gachiqqunimcha Toshkentda yashab ijod qildim.* (Xalqso'zi, 16. 07.1992).

*Hayotim tibbiyot va tabobat bilan bog'langach esa, xijamaning foydasini yanada kengroq angladim.* (7x7, 25.01.2018, № 4)

### The Archaisms Related to Education and Enlightenment

Enlightenment is one of the common fields of society. As a result of the factor of independence and the status the Uzbek language acquired as a state language, there have been significant changes in this field and as a result, the following archaisms have revived in the field: *amaliyot, bosqich, gimnaziya, guruh, dastur, dorilfunun, kollej, kimyo, kulliyot, litsey, mantiq, mantiqshunos, matn, ma'ruza, ma'ruzachi, nomzod, notiq, riyoziyot, talaba, tolib(a), uslub, falsafa, faylasuf* and others.

*Dissertatsiya himoya qilgan shaxslarga belgilangan tartibda fan nomzodi yoki fan doktori ilmiy darajasi beriladi va davlat tomonidan tasdiqlangan amunadagi diplom topshiriladi.* (Maърифат, 1.10. 1997, № 76).

*Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari Академик лицейлар egallangan kasb-hunar bo'yicha ishlash huquqini beradigan hamda bunday ish yoki ta'limni navbatdagi bosqichda davom ettirish uchun asos bo'ladigan o'rta*

*maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi beradi.* (Маърифат, 1. 10. 1997, № 76).

### The Archaisms Reactivated in the Field of Mass Media

The following archaisms can be outlined:

*Jarida, oynoma, ro'znoma, matbaa, matbaachilik, muassis, musahhah, mushtariy, muharrir, noshir, noshirlik, ta'sis, ta'sischi, tahrir, tahririyat.*

*Gazetani mushtariy larining talabvaistaklarinio'rganibchiqqanholda 2018 yilningyanvaroyidanboshlab "Zukko mushtariy" intellectual o'yiniotkazishgaqarorqildik.* (7x7, 11.01.2018, № 02)

*Universitetning jurnalistika, xalqaro jurnalistika, operatorlik, va rejissura, matbaachilik fakultetlari, xususan, ulardagi jurnalistikadagi dolzarb yo'nalishlarnio'zida mujassam etgan kafedralar (jumladan, UNESCO kafedrasini) o'quv, radio va telestudiyalari, o'quv gazetasi chiqarish uchun minitipografiyaga ega bo'lsa, maqsadga muvofiq bo'lardi.*(7x7, 25.01.2018, № 04)

### Archaisms Related to Sport

The sport has been developing after the independence of the Republic. One of the biggest achievements in the field of sport is the popularity of national sport type "Milliy kurash" in the world. Therefore, several terms related to the sport have been active and in use: *dakki, yonbosh, murabbiylik, sardorlik, teng, tanbeh, chala, g'irrom, haloland* other words. For example:

*Bundan uch oy ilgari rossiyalik taniqli mutaxassis Pavel Sadirin O'zbekiston milliy terma jamoasiga bosh murabbiylikka taklif etilgandi.*(O'zbekistonfutboli. 7.06).

### Archaisms Related to Religion

One of the social factors uniting the members of the society is a religion. The announcement of Uzbek as a state language and the factor of independence made it possible for archaisms to be active in the field of religion. The achievements gained in the field of religion are based on the fact that the nation is provided with its religious freedom. According to the 31th article of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "The freedom of the soul is provided for all. Everyone has the right to believe in any religion or not to believe in any language. People are not made to follow religious views"<sup>7</sup>.

Naturally, before the independence, the utterance of religious words, visit religious occasions, and religion used to be prohibited. Due to independence, the right to religious freedom has been confirmed, the religious belief was freed, religion was regained and religious words were reactivated. To put it more scientifically, passive vocabulary has become active.

The archaisms in this field such *asazon, asr, aqida, aqidashunos, aqidashunoslik, bomdod, dindor, domla, zakot, ibodat, imom, islom, kalimulloh, musulmon, mo'min, nikoh, oyat, payg'ambar, peshin, ruhoniy, ro'za, sunnat, sura, farz, xatib, xufton, shayx, shom, qori, Qur'on, haj* have been active in everyday life of people. For instance:

<sup>7</sup>Republic of Uzbekistan Republic of the Constitution.:2006. - 296.

**Haj** ulug' ibodat, islomning farz ruknlaridan biridir. Haj ibodatini mukammal ado etgan kishi yuz ming marta namoz o'qiganlik savobiga erishadi. (Turkiston, 27. 04. 1996).

Birinchiidan, iymon keltirish, ikkinchiidan, besh vaqt namoz o'qish, uchinchiidan, **zakot** berish, to'rtinchiidan, **Ramazon** oyida **ro'za** tutish va nihoyat, beshinchiidan, Makkayu Madinaga haj qilish. (Mehrigiyoh. 01.01.1998. № 1).

In general, it can be noted that the acceptance of the Uzbek language as a state language and the factor of independence policy created a suitable atmosphere for archaisms to be active again to express, some of them, their old meaning and (others) to denote new meaning and notions.

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