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ABOUT BORROWINGS IN THE UZBEK LEXICON

Abstract: The article shows that the development of the lexical layer is associated with the development of society, the cultural, political and economic ties of nations lead to the state of language mixing. The development of the Uzbek lexicon is chronological. The article distinguishes between general neologism and individual speech neologism.

Key words: lexical layer, own layer, assimilation layer, language purity, archaic words, neologisms, general neologism, individual speech neologism.

Language: English

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Introduction

As you know, there is no pure language in the world. The purity of a language is not determined by the fact that it lives on its own words. The mixing of languages, the interaction of one with the other, is considering one of the stable laws of the language process in motion. Given the normative, abnormal, and excessive effects of this phenomenon in colorful languages, the state of abnormal and excessive movement of speech is known in the language system. can cause negative consequences.

To date, the lexicon of the Uzbek language has undergone historical stages of development due to certain changes, such as the creation of words on the basis of their own internal capabilities, the acquisition of words from other languages, the disappearance of archaic words. The development of the lexical layer is related to the development of society. The cultural, political, and economic ties between nations lead to the mixing of languages. The development of the lexical layer of the Uzbek language can also be studied on the basis of certain stages, taking into account the important changes in society.

The main part

Uzbek, also known as Turkic, has long been used in Central Asia along with Persian (Persian-Tajik) for centuries. The mixing of languages as a result of long-term communication has significantly affected the lexical layer of both languages. The lexical layer of the Uzbek language includes new words, phrases, expressions, and even word-forming affixes. Such words were first abstract, and then many of them, like their own layer words, adapted to our language and became inseparable. This is due to the relations such as centuries-old process of speech of borrowings in the language and the synonymous, graduonymic, hyponymic, activation of one word and the passivation of another word in the language system. It can be said that this process of mixing Turkic and Persian languages lasted until the 10th century.

After the Arab conquest in the VII-VIII centuries, along with the influence of Islamic culture, our lexicon was first influenced by religious and enlightenment concepts, and then by a wide range of Arabic words. As a result of the great attention of the population to Islam, the passion and interest in the

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Arabic language, Arabic has risen to the level of the language of knowledge and culture among our people. In the madrassas, the Arabic language was taught in depth, and for the intellectual people of the time, the ability to speak and write Arabic was considered a modern requirement. The study of the Arabic language flourished not only among the Turks, but also among the Persians and other peoples under Arab rule. As a result, Arabic began to serve as the language of science - the international language for peoples based on Islamic culture. Only works written in Arabic according to the Qur'an were analyzed, recommended for use, and recognized by scholars in the field. First of all, the intellectual people who grew up among our people wrote works on religion, enlightenment, Islamic theory in this language, and then began to write works on various fields. An important feature of the tenth century is that during this period, Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages were used simultaneously for the completion of scientific and artistic works by Turkic scholars and writers. To be more specific, for the creative people, the subject of religion and enlightenment was mostly in Arabic, poetry was in Persian, and writing in various fields was in Turkish. From the tenth century onwards, the writing of works in Persian significantly declined. Due to the fact that Arabic, which belongs to the Sami family of languages, is longer and more phonetically and grammatically complex in terms of language families than The Turkish languages, only a small number of Turkic people dared to write a perfect work in this language. Only those artists who have been studying the Arabic language for a number of years, living in the Arab world and studying it carefully, have begun to write masterpieces in this language. As an example, we are proud of the fact that the author of the encyclopedia, Mahmud Zamakhshari, wrote a book on Arabic grammar, Al-Mufassal, which was awarded the honorary title of "Teacher of Arabs and Non-Arabs."

Assimilation of word from one language to another, including to the Uzbek from other languages, can be done in writing or orally. For example, most of the Arabic borrowings came from written sources. Spoken language also played an important role in the assimilation of Tajik words [9].

The disappearance of the Persian language in the life of our people lasted until the time of Alisher Navoi, the great representative of the Renaissance in Central Asia. After that, the Persian divans and later works were created to demonstrate the bilingual ability of our writers. Importantly, it is gratifying that even in such a long mixing process of our language, a large part of the lexical layer has been preserved at the expense of its own words. Indeed, if the calculation of borrowings in our lexicon is comparable to the lexicon of modern Persian (some experts say that 65% of the lexical layer of this language consists of Arabic words), how important is the above situation

and it becomes clear that for the Persian nation, the preservation of language purity is a matter of national importance. This phenomenon indicates that, while this is an exaggerated level of word assimilation in the language, the place, usage, and quantity of Arabic and Persian words in our language in the lexical layer indicate the normative state of word assimilation. It is this excessive use of words that can have negative consequences for language development. It should also be noted that such "tragic" situations can be expected in a language that is out of touch with language, has a low level of speech, and is cut off from national, cultural, political, and economic ties. Nowadays, several languages that are now extinct among the world's languages are going through such a historical process.

The historical changes that began in the life of society in the XIX-XX centuries began to be reflected in our language. It was a time of rapid assimilation and exodus of words. In the twentieth century, this situation was further accelerated by factors such as the establishment of schools, mass literacy, the publication of newspapers and magazines, and literacy in schools. An important feature of this period is that not only Russian words came into our language, but also many words from English, French, Italian and other languages through Russian.

Although borrowings were neologistic nature in the early period, they were gradually obeyed to the laws of the receiving language, their alien element is not noticeable due to the becoming natural and clear (*barg*) as in their own words, phonetic re-formation (*karavot*), grammatical absorption (*bankdan*), active participation in the word-formation system (*traktorchi*), using repeatedly [6, 498].

The next stage in the lexical development of our language is associated with the period of independence. Radical reforms in every sphere of our society, international cultural, economic and political relations have opened a new way for certain language changes and the development of our language. The important thing is that by this time, the influx of colorful words from different languages will increase. Along with the study of world languages, the assimilation of concepts and words in accordance with their national and cultural traditions and customs has further enriched the vocabulary of our language.

According to the above, the development of the Uzbek lexicon can be divided into certain stages:

1. The influence of the Persian-Tajik language on the Turkic language until the XV century.
2. The influence of the Arabic language on the Turkic language in the VIII-X centuries.
3. The influence of Russian on the Uzbek language in the twentieth century.
4. The influence of different languages on the Uzbek language after independence, especially English.

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Influence of different languages on Uzbek language after independence. The arrival of neologisms.

The 21st century is recognized by the world community as a century of great changes, technical progress and information. At the same time, the short-term spread of news around the world, the need for such news in society, leads to a certain change in the lexical structure of each language. Today, the arrival of neologisms and their use by the public is not expected to be reflected in the dictionaries of our language. The international connection and closeness in the field of modern technology do not demand to express many such concepts in our own words in our language. The meanings of some borrowings are not even mentioned in dictionaries (*flash, Coca-Cola*). Nowadays, the words of modern technology are rising to the level of international words around the world.

After independence, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language expanded and developed due to such words. The reasons for this are as follows.

1. Changes in the political, economic, spiritual, educational and other spheres of society after independence.

2. The impact of global science and technology.

3. The use of foreign words and terms in our speeches by our compatriots who speak a foreign language.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the lexical meaning of the borrowed words and their monosemantic or polysemantic features after assimilation into our language are specified on the basis of special conditional abbreviations. It should be noted that the Uzbek dictionary provides examples of 16 language words as dialects. These include *Arabic, French, Persian-Tajik, Dutch, Indian, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Mongolian, German, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Greek and Czech*. However, the Russian-Uzbek Glossary of Literary Terms [1, 6] and the Concise Political Dictionary [8, 6] also include words from Portuguese and Scandinavian languages. Words taking from such languages may not be included in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary because they are a specific field term.

The appearance of neologisms are diverse, they are created by the way of forming new word, using one lexical meaning of existing word, taking a word from another language according to the basis of the existing lexical structure and grammatical rules of the language [5, 308].

It is well known that language has a general neologism and an individual speech neologism, and general neologism plays an important role in the life of society. Such neologisms are created by the author on the basis of a certain methodological requirement. However, any new neologisms appear, first of all, in individual speech. If such words are accepted by the members of the society, they can perform their function in the language system only when the word

is needed and become general neologism. There are many lexemes in our language that fail to perform such a function and remain among the neologisms of individual speech. Like this examples include the emotional neologism of the still-moving art style, which has been general neologism for decades instead of the word intuition.

In some sources, neologisms are studied by dividing them into specific groups and species, the appearance of real neologisms is based on the fact that named reality must be new name [5, 309]. But now the demand for neologisms in the language system has changed in line with the development of society. The transition of words from one language to another leads to the formation of a new event as a new name, to the lexical "base" of the language. Mutual cultural, political and economic cooperation between nations of the world has a similar impact on the process of language development.

As neologisms are studied in existing sources, it is difficult to see that they emphasize certain words as modern neologisms. Although such neologisms include *kosmos, telivedeniye* [9, 127]; *konfliktsizlik, kosmodrom* [10, 156]; *marketing, qayta qurish, reyting, tender* [4; 5; 6; 7] etc., they are now considered to be words of a modern layer that have lost their novelty and they are not given as examples of new words that are currently in motion. This is due to the short-lived existence of common language neologisms in this function, the relative nature of this concept, as well as the fact all members of fields in society do not accept the novelty of many words equally.

The concept of neologism and the emergence of new words in our language can be understood in different ways, as they are not always equally important for people from different fields of life. Usually, educated, innovative people and the young are not attentive to the changes around them. They notice quickly changes in society. There are some people who are inattentive to this phenomenon until a certain technology and innovation is introduced to them. In general, the attitude of members of society towards neologisms is related to their active or passive approach to social life. Accordingly, sometimes it may not be correct to conclude sharply about the role of some words (neologisms) in the language, which have novelty.

Even 20-30 years ago, it was observed that the enrichment of our language is more important than the creation of words from internal sources [10, 175]. Such a process is still going on in the development of our language.

After independence, the faster new words entered our language, the faster many words left the lexical layer from our language. At the same time, neologisms such as *flash, multimedia, bluetooth, multimillionaire, internet, paging* have entered our language.

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If archaic words such as *rayon*, *oblast*, *otpuska*, *praktika*, *ekonomika*, *gimn* are replaced by new words or another word in the series of synonyms such as *sovhoz*, *kolhoz* have become old fashioned words. There are many such archaic words in our language that describe the Soviet system of government.

The scope and content of many words in our language, such as *vazir*, *posbon*, *hokim* have expanded [7, 65]. New concepts in the field of market economy, new words in the field of science and technology are considered as an important factor in increasing the richness of our language. In the field of technology, the words computer, the Internet, and certain related fields are used broadly in our language as general words (terminological).

As neologisms are studied, their meaning cannot be conveyed to people through the interpretation of words in today's newly published dictionaries. This is because dictionaries cannot solve this problem at a time when the next edition of existing dictionaries is delayed at a time. Also, it is impossible to convey to the public completely about new words, concepts that are necessary for them by the explanations of the few words given in some newspapers and magazines. In our opinion, the only way to do this is to create an "electronic dictionary of Uzbek neologisms" on the Internet. This dictionary will need to be updated on a daily basis by experts. Only if the work is carried out by internet system [4, 186], the problem of regulating new concepts and words that appear in our language can be solved.

Such electronic dictionaries will need to be managed by a team of two groups. The first (research) group identify and explain the neologisms that appearing in our language. The second (respondent) group according to the user, interpret certain words that are not clear to them in response.

Another important issue with the borrowings is that after independence, our language has expanded due to the social, spiritual, cultural and economic cooperation with different countries. Linguists are concerned that the number of words in our language is growing, especially in English and other languages, as a result of the influence of science and technology. For example, the word *briefing* was taken from the English *briefing*, although it is not found in most dictionaries because it is not a new borrowing, it is stated as the meetings of officials with the members of mass media, as well as formal position about a particular issue or international discussion, presiding councils, conference and meetings that stated briefly about in which the formal conclusion of a mutually agreed view of the parties on the conduct of international negotiations [3, 217].

After independence, the faster the arrival of English words such as *briefing*, *engineering*, *image*, *visual*, *virtual*, *organizer* have accelerated, the faster words such as *ministr*, *komitet*, *oblast*, *rayon* in the

Uzbek have disappeared from the lexical layer of our language.

It can be seen that some of the lexemes that are used in everyday speech and are actively used are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". For example, many lexemes such as *imij*, *koca-kola*, *minimarket*, *gipermarket*, *chizburger*, *xot-dog*, *chipsi*, *netbuk*, *blutus*, *sensor*, *flash xotira*, *vay-fay*, *planshet*, *internet* should be set in our glossary.

Yogurt is an original Turkish lexeme that is used as the meaning of milky product like creamy (ordinary fermented yoghurt, sour milk etc.), mixed with jam, canned fruit, chocolate, cocoa and other additives (fillers). Like the iron lexeme, it is a lexeme that returns to our lexicon by changing its form in accordance with the characteristics of another language.

A group of English words that have been assimilated into some Uzbek languages have completely lost their original lexical meaning in the Uzbek lexicon and become another semantic unit that is not related to the etymological meaning and concept. Words of this nature do not change their original phonetic and morphological features. However, they do not have semantic similarity in English and Uzbek. The connection between the meaning of a word in its own language and the meaning of the acquired language is forgotten.

For example:

HUMOR [ingl. *humor* - behavior, demeanor, mood <lot. *humor* - moisture, humiliation] 1 Deficiencies, the ability to make certain events and happenings funny, to describe them humorously, to ridicule them impartially. Every image created by *Nabi Rakhimov*, whose actions are full of humor, captivates hearts with its extraordinary vitality. *H. Tokhtaboyev*, *The star of our stage*.

2 A literary work written in this way. *Satire and humor*.|*Humor of Mukimiy*.

COCKTAIL [ingl. *cocktail* - the tail of a rooster] 1 A chilled mixture of alcoholic beverages (cognac, rum, etc.), sometimes made with sugar, fruit, and various spices. "Come on, let's have a sip of cocktails," he said, as he began in the long foyer where the table was set. *I. Rahim*, *The City Without Rest*.

2 Fruit juice, milk, etc. k. lard sugar, berries, etc. b. non-alcoholic beverage

COLLEGE [ingl., Fr. *college* - friend, brother; university] 1 United Kingdom, United States, etc. in some countries: various educational institutions from middle to high school.

2 France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc. in some countries: secondary and lower secondary education.

3 In Uzbekistan: secondary special vocational school. Vocational college is selected on the basis of state educational standards to provide students with secondary special, vocational education, deep development of professional aptitude, knowledge and

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skills of students. an educational institution that allows you to pursue one or more specialties in the profession.

Conclusion

It should be noted that the changes in the semantic structure of borrowings from the English in our language are also different. While some words are

placed in the language as retained meanings, others may expand, narrow, or acquire new meanings.

In general, when thinking about borrowings in our language, linguist N.Mahmudov noted that it is always important to keep in mind that the issue of norms and nationality of foreign borrowings in the Uzbek language are very important in the spiritual and cultural spheres [2, 6].

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