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THE ROLE OF BORROWED CRAFTSMANSHIP TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: Nowadays scientific research works on terminology of various spheres have been done in Uzbekistan and other foreign countries. The researches dedicated terminology has a great role because of several terms in any kind sphere have linguistic and non-linguistic features. This condition makes researchers pay further attention to research, analyze, prove of terminology from different point of view. Terminology on craftsmanship in Uzbek language is a sphere which was learnt little by scientists on linguistic aspect.

Key words: terminology, language, linguistic.

Language: English

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Introduction

Craftsman has been developed in the territory of Uzbekistan for a long times. This process served to improve not only people's life style, economics of the state but also local language of people who lived in this land. It was started to great desire to terms to use new notions in language because of etymology and creation of new types of craftsmanship. In this process people used two ways in solving the problem. Firstly, people created new terms in case of using the opportunities of local language. Secondly, they had to borrow many terms from other foreign languages. These processes served to enrich vocabulary of local language. The results of analyzing terms on handcraftsmanship used in Uzbek language vocabulary widely showed that words borrowed from Arabian and Persian languages have great amount in Uzbek language vocabulary. The reason of this is that people who lived in this land participated active in international trade from ancient time and the land became the trade center. It was paid great attention to this process in Temurid's period. Trade caravans from different continents all over the world served to enrich our language with new words. Besides, because of bringing craftsmen from different countries by Amir Temur many new terms were borrowed into our language with new types of craftsmanship.

Borrowed craft terms are the object of study of a number of researchers, they consider them from different angles, one of the leading applicants is F.Abaeva[5], B. Balzhinimaeva[6], I. Marghitu[7], O. Trubachev[8], E. Danilova[9], E. Squire[10].

II. The notion of borrowed word.

When a word comes into another language it adapts the phonetic, grammatical, lexical system of that language. This process is considered as the assimilation of a borrowed word.

According to Thomason and Kaufman, the term borrowing has been used in two different senses: a) as a general term for all kinds of transfer or copying processes, whether they are due to native speakers adopting elements from other languages into the recipient language, or whether they result from non-native speakers imposing properties of their native language onto a recipient language. This general sense seems to be by far the most prevalent use of the term borrowing. But borrowing has also been used in a more restricted sense, b) "to refer to the incorporation of foreign elements into the speakers' native language" [2, p.21]

As L.P. Krysin mentioned borrowing is a process of moving various elements from one language to another. Under different elements are meant units of

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different levels of language structure, though phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, semantics [4, p.270]. W. Weinreich in his article "Monolingualism and Multilingualism" (1972) says that "the dictionary of any language is constantly in a fluid state, some words are falling out of use, others, on the contrary, are being circulated. Due to the ease of spreading lexical units (in comparison with phonological and grammatical rules), a minimal contact between languages is sufficient for borrowing words" [4, p.70].

The degree of assimilation of borrowings depends on the following factors: a) from what group of languages the word was borrowed, if the word belongs to the same group of languages to which the borrowing language belongs it is assimilated easier, b) in what way the word is borrowed: orally or in the written form, words borrowed orally are assimilated quicker, c) how often the borrowing is used in the language, the greater the frequency of its usage, the quicker it is assimilated, d) how long the word lives in the language, the longer it lives, the more assimilated it is.

III. Lexical layer of Uzbek craftsmanship terminology

We can see many borrowed terms in the lexical layer of terminology on craftsmanship. The usage of Arabian and Persian languages in economical, commercial, science, literature and art spheres effected to the development of terminological system of craftsmanship. Words borrowed from Arabian and Persian languages adopted in Uzbek language strictly and as a result, we can identify the etymology of these words only according to the explanatory and etymological dictionaries. [1, p.67]

Uzbek language enriched on the basis of borrowing words from other languages and new words were created from these borrowed words on the basis of inner opportunities of Uzbek language. As a result these new terms have been implemented to people's communication.

Origin Turkish terms

Origin Turkish terms were created in order to express new notions of craftsmanship on the basis of inner opportunities of Uzbek language. We can mention followings as examples:

Table 1. Origin Turkish terms

No	Terms	Meaning	Field of craftsmanship
1.	Adip	A narrow material sewed from the collar to the inside edge of the chopon (cloak)	Sewing
2.	Alacha	Hand-knitted striped yarn or woolen material	Material weaving
3.	Banot	It is used in slang or folklore plays and it means duxoba (a woolen material woven from silk or artificial silk)	Material weaving
4.	Bargikaram	A type of khanatlas (type of Uzbek national atlas material) drawn like flower bargikaram	Material weaving
5.	Belbog'	it is piece of material sewed in form quadrangle kerchief and you wear around the waist	Sewing
6.	Bilaguzuk	A jewelry which is worn on the wrist by women	Jewelry

IV. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

Terms borrowed from Arabian language
Terms created on the basis of Arabian borrowed words contains large part of Uzbek language lexical

layer. The reason of this process is related to Arabian invasion to Central Asia and Arabian words adapted to the system of Uzbek lexical layer.

Table 2. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

No	Terms	meaning	Field of craftsmanship
1.	Abo [Arab.]	Long, wide men's outdoor clothe sewed from wool or other material and its sleeve is short.	Sewing
2.	Astar [Arab.]	Material sewed inner side of dress or matrass, little matrass.	Sewing
3.	Atlas [Arab.]	Material weaved from natural silk	Material weaving

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4.	Alvon [Arab.]	Drapery weaved with red thread	Material weaving
5.	Aqiq [Arab.]	Red precious stone is used for jewelry things	Jewelry

The following terms on craftsmanship borrowed from Persian language and they adapted in Uzbek

language, nowadays they are actively used in Uzbek language.

Table 3. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

№	Terms	Meaning	Field of craftsmanship
1.	Abzal [Per.]	A set of tools used for horses or horse carts.	Mining
2.	Abrband [Per.]	Embroidery in special style on atlas, flossy material	Material weaving
3.	Avra [Per.]	Outdoor cover of things like clothe, matrass, little matrass	Sewing
4.	Adras [Per.]	Thick local drapery like atlas sewed with natural silk	Material weaving
5.	Bargak [Per.]	Jewelry like leaf pinned with gold and silver coins and it is worn on women's forehead, heart.	Jewelry

Terms on craftsmanship were borrowed from other foreign languages and they also adapted into Uzbek language. They are followings:

Table 3. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

№	Terms	Meaning	Field of craftsmanship
1.	Alebastr [Greek.]	Alabaster is a mineral or rock that is soft, often used for carving used sculpture, medicine and construction).	Carving
2.	Alif [Greek.]	Flaxseed oil is made mainly from the plant and used in painting	Painting
3.	Banoras (Ind.)	Drapery sewed by hand like beqasam material duffer from on sewing, material	Material weaving

Polysemy is one of the peculiar linguistic features of terms on craftsmanship in Uzbek language. These terms are used in not only in the sphere of craftsmanship but also they are used in other spheres of the society.

V. Conclusion

From the above mentioned examples, we can see that the Uzbek craftsmanship terms belong not only to the Uzbek language, but also to Arabic, Persian and other foreign languages. The main reason of this is that Uzbek land became important trade centers, skilled craftsmanship brought from different foreign countries, all fields of craftsmanship were improved in Uzbek land from ancient times. Uzbek

craftsmanship terminology has great opportunity in deriving terms. Besides, because of craftsmanship terms borrowed from other foreign languages receiving suffixes of local language new terms on craftsmanship of terminology appeared in Uzbek language. In creating terms it was paid attention to not only internal possibilities of the language but also borrowing terms from other foreign languages. Words used in communicative language were changed into terms on craftsmanship to express new notions in craftsmanship. As a conclusion we can say that the improvement of craftsmanship terminology served to not only the developing our Republic but also improving Uzbek craftsmanship terminology by new word and word combinations.

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