

# Genetic Statistics Of Modern Uzbek Lexis

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**Abstract:** *The article examines the genetic statistics of modern Uzbek lexis. For this, local language words and loanwords in the lexis were studied separately. Source languages related to Borrowings are classified. The spelling, structure, phonetic features, morphological features of the words received from the donor languages were analyzed and some conclusions were drawn about them. Arabic, Persian, Russian and English, which have a strong influence on the lexis of the Uzbek language, have been identified as the main donor languages of the Uzbek language. Currently, the most accepted words in the Uzbek lexis are English words or words related to European languages. Their transition to lexis is motivated by the English language. However, it was also found that many of these words came from the Russian language. The spelling of the Borrowings enters the Uzbek language in accordance with the nature of the Russian language. Accordingly, it is explained that it is very important to take into account the phonetic, lexical and morphological features of English and Uzbek languages when adopting these words into the lexis. The article says that the Uzbek language has historically been in strong contact with several languages. These include mainly ancient Iranian, Sogdian, ancient Khorezm, ancient Altaic and Chinese, ancient Greek, Hindi, Arabic, Mongolian, ancient Uyghur, classical Persian-Tajik, Tajik, Russian. In the lexical richness of the language, the abundance of Arabic words is associated with the phenomenon of Islam, while the abundance of Persian-Tajik words is seen as an influence of long-term neighborliness, bilingualism, literature.*

**Keywords:** *Genetic statistics; borrowing; Uzbek language; interaction of languages; native word.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The lexis of any language cannot live alone and apart in the process of development, moving naturally under the influence of related or genetically distant languages. Scientists differ on the study of the glottogenic process. There are well-founded hypotheses by linguists about the origin and closeness of languages, although the problem has not yet been fully resolved in science.

Language and society develop in interdependence, and language and cultural phenomena interact with each other. Extralinguistic factors are important for the lexis, especially the influence of the language of the invading people on the language of the nation under its rule, the political and cultural relations between the states played an important role.

As in other areas, since the second half of the twentieth century, there have been peculiar changes in the way languages interact. The main managers of this are high-income and economically developed countries. Because they imported goods and technology to market-

dependent countries and at the same time pursued their own target language policy. As a result, along with the new market product, their names, modern manufacturing technologies, company names, many equipment and equipment nomenclature entered the receiving language.

The Uzbek language has also been in contact with several languages during its historical development. These include ancient Iranian languages, including Sogdian, ancient Khorezm, ancient Altaic, and Chinese; ancient Greek and Hindi; Arabic, Mongolian; ancient Uyghur language; is the classical Persian-Tajik language, the Tajik vernacular, and finally, the Russian language (Hojiyev A., 1981).

If we look at the genetic sources of words in the lexis of the Uzbek language, it is clear that the words of about 30 languages have entered and are used in the current process of communication. Of course, not all of them have gone through the direct contact of nations.

From the beginning of the XX century the work on enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language with scientific terms became more active. The various dictionaries that began to be published during this period can serve as evidence of our opinion. As a result, a large number of European and other language words were placed in the dictionary through Russian. Most importantly, the features of the donor language and the Uzbek language were left out, and the words were borrowed under the influence of the mediating language.

In general, the fact that the Uzbek language has historically been strongly influenced by Persian, Arabic and Russian can be seen from a comparison of the number of such words in the lexis.

## **2. METHOD.**

It is known from history that the historical and ethnocultural processes that preceded the formation of a particular ethnos as a nation have a different effect on the nature of its linguistic phenomenon.

Although there are no accurate statistics on the number of words in the modern Uzbek language, the largest spelling dictionary contains 85000 words. Of course, this number does not indicate the exact limit of the number of words in the lexis. It is also possible to estimate the number of words related to information technology, economics, trade and other fields, dialects, words of enlightenment and artistic style in classical works, which need to be included in the dictionary. These issues remain very relevant for linguists in the new century. In addition, a new era in language – neologism the era of globalization has begun (Shukurov O., 2020).

The 2nd edition of the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” in 2020 contains about 80000 words and phrases. The vocabulary in it is about 35000. If this amount is compared with the size of a large spelling dictionary, the difference is noticeable. Accordingly, one of the tasks ahead is to include the necessary words that are active in the communication process in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” and give an appropriate description.

The number of words in the 5-volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” is about 12500 words. In the “Spelling Dictionary of the Uzbek language” (Tashkent, 2013), which contains 85000 words, the number of loanwords is much higher. At the same time, it is important to compile and study the loanwords in the dictionaries and create a large-scale “Explanatory dictionary of borrowings”.

An explanatory dictionary of any language is a resource that is in daily need for both the public and the educational process. Therefore, it is natural that “Explanatory Dictionary of

the Uzbek language” is among the sacred books for the people. The correct choice of words to be included in the dictionary by the authors of “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” played a very important role in raising the level of this dictionary. The dictionary is mainly used in the Uzbek language, free communication words of everyday life; active speech in the media; words of art, expressiveness, impressionism, repeated in the style of most artists; popular science terms that are understandable to the general public; in legal and procedural relations, familiar words are skillfully chosen as a result of many actions.

“Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” is a core-level dictionary that is consistent with the lexicon of modern language speakers and is based on adequate satisfaction of their general linguistic knowledge. Accordingly, often this dictionary is chosen as the object of research for scientific research.

Each language strives to preserve its national nature. The phenomenon that reflects the national spirit, beauty, nature of language is the lexical level, while others are understood as figures that bring its units into speech. Accordingly, when linguists theoretically examine the features of a language, they focus on issues such as how many words there are in the language, how many of these words belong to the native words of the language, and the number of speakers. Monitoring of borrowings and native words in the lexis will always be under the supervision of linguists. Because the factors that affect the change in the nature of language revolve around this issue.

The vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists mainly of native (all-Turkish, Uzbek) words. The volume of words entered the Uzbek language through Russian and Russian in the course of a century is about 5500. This phenomenon is a very large amount for a generation backup dictionary richness.

According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, the source of the borrowing words is 29, which serve to enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. While the amount of words entered through some of these languages is 1-2 words, the borrowings of some languages even reach more than 3000 words. Of course, the inclusion in the lexis of more than 3000 loanwords from a single donor language is also associated with the phenomenon of bilingualism in the development of the Uzbek ethnos.

At the same time, the role of the Arabic language in the world is important. The language has more than 300 million speakers worldwide, and in some estimates more than 400 million speakers. It is a fact that thanks to Islam, these words and phrases are spreading all over the world. This religion, which changed the views of mankind with the phenomenon of “Islamic culture”, reached far and wide with the phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic features of the Arabic language. In the Middle Ages, Arabic had the status of an international language. Accordingly, non-Arab scholars who are known in this language through their artistic work or scientific works have also been recognized worldwide as representatives of Arab culture. In particular, encyclopedic scholars such as Mahmud Zamakhshari, Mahmud Kashgari, Burhaniddin Margilani, Khorezmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Farobi, Fergani, who grew up in the Uzbek land of Movarounnahr, wrote their scientific works in Arabic. At that time, knowledge of the Arabic language rose to the level of virtue among scholars. Until recently, in Muslim lands, a person who did not speak Arabic was not considered educated.

Famous works in the Arabic language were created in the Middle Ages on the basis of sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, which today serve the development of mankind. The masterpieces of world culture on religious, enlightenment, philosophical and artistic themes have also become popular in this language. All of this is based on and inspired by the Holy Qur'an.

Well-known scientist I.Kuchkartoev considers many Arabic words, sentences and phrases in Navoi's works as natural and writes the following. "In the time of Navoi, Persian language had a high status in Movarounnahr and Khorasan, and writers who wrote in Turkish followed the example of Persian literature, so creators did not hinder to use these borrowings in Turkish. The differences between our modern language and the old Uzbek literary language are largely explained by the fact that during the Navoi period, before and after the centuries, the number of words and phrases derived from Arabic and Persian increased" (Qochqortoev, 2014).

Alisher Navoi makes good use of the miraculous nature of the Arabic language because he knows and understands Islam, the Qur'an, and the terms of mysticism. Arabic words played an important role in choosing a name for his works and expressing the idea in a stylistically attractive way.

I.Kuchkartoev draws attention to Abulgazi Bahodirkhan's work "Shajarai tarokima": "Everyone should know that before us they told their history in Turkish, they added Arabic and Persian words in their speeches to show their skills and oratory, and also created in Turkish" (Bahodirkhan, 1995).

A.Navoi is a great talent. By the time he lived and worked, Arabic had become the language of science and Persian the language of creation. Professor B.Bafoev's research contains statistics on Arabic and Persian words in A.Navoi's works and he writes: "About 30-33% of the lexis of Alisher Navoi's poetic and scientific works are words from Arabic. Persian-Tajik lexical elements make up 18-20%" (Abdushukurov, 2017).

It is not surprising that Arabic words are at the forefront of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. This is because Arabic words and terms are used more in the expression of the educational process, moral norms, concepts of religious and mystical literature.

In the Middle Ages, the Arabic language was not only spread in the region under the influence of Islam. Arabic, in turn, also served as the official language, the language of science, and the language of fiction for creators. All this served as a basis for the adoption of these words as part of the modern Uzbek language.

Sources say that the process of taking words directly from Arabic into Uzbek (Old Uzbek) language ceased in the 11th century. However, in recent times, the extensive study of Arabic written sources by native speakers of this language has led to the expansion of the language reserve fund of new Arabic borrowings.

The number of Arabic words in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language is about 4000. These words play a leading role in expressing the people's religious thinking, their feelings related to faith. However, this dictionary is limited in its function and does not contain many Arabic words that can be found in the works of Navoi, Babur, Ogahi, Nodira.

Usually, the symbols that make an ethnos include territory, language, ethnic name, ethnocultural unity, national identity, religion, and so on. As a result, the process of ethnogenesis is fully formed in their unity. Accordingly, it can be said that religious and enlightenment words related to education, which have passed through the Arabic language to the present day, are closely connected with the phenomenon of religion among the signs of Uzbek ethnogenesis.

Uzbek is considered to be a language in direct conflict with Arabic, and Uzbek-Arabic bilingualism is a contact phenomenon. In this respect, the interaction and influence of the Uzbek-Arabic languages differs from similar influences in other Turkic languages (Begmatov E., 1985).

Arabic-Persian words are very close to Uzbek, and the Uzbek people have adopted these words as their native language. Because the speakers do not notice that these words they use

in everyday life are exactly Arabic or Persian, they feel them along with the words of the native language. Professor E. Begmatov today refrains from calling such words borrowing or external resource according to their genetic source. In his view, Arabic-Persian words are units that have been in use for a long time and have become a legitimate treasure of the Uzbek language. Therefore, he believes that the Arabic, Persian words involved in word formation should be valued as an internal resource.

It is often said that the works of Alisher Navoi are a great treasure for the Uzbek people, and its study is always beneficial for the nation. However, from the point of view of the language of the period in which the work was created, it is becoming more and more difficult for the Uzbek people to understand the meanings of the words found in Navoi's works, especially Arabic words. The language is evolving, new loanwords are entering the lexis, the active vocabulary base is being updated, many Arabic words are being replaced by the passive layer, and a wide readership cannot tolerate understanding the meaning of Arabic words and terms in classical works. The problem is further complicated by the fact that reading is being replaced by smart phones, computers and tablets. So, today it is very important to acquaint young people who want to become philologists, teachers of the native language with the meanings of Arabic words in works of art in the educational process.

A. Kazkenova in her famous monograph "Ontology of a borrowed word" describes exoticism as a means of expressing the realities and attributes of the "alien" world – customs, traditions, clothing, food, and so on (Kazkenova, 2013).

The scholar says that there are many loanwords derived from Turkic languages in Russian. He believes that this phenomenon is perceived by the Russian nation as an organic part of the linguistic landscape of the world. N. Mechkovskaya says that the languages of revelation and vernaculae (vernaculae) have coexisted for centuries and were used side by side in communication. The nations also embraced a new faith, a new god, along with religion and prayer. He says that language is accepted as an integral part of faith, something sacred cannot be translated (Мечковская, 1998).

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language has more than 3000 Persian words. Many of these words have become everyday conversations related to the way of life of the people. The period when Persian words entered the vocabulary of our language is older than Arabic words. Sources say that people who could speak two languages, Uzbek and Tajik, lived in Movarounnahr (between the Amudarya and Syrdarya) in the 6th century and earlier. In addition, during the Samanid period, Persian (Dari) was the state language in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. As a result, Turkish artists created in both Turkish and Persian, and achieved the level of zullisonayn (ability to create in two languages). It is well known from history that the Uzbek khanates conducted government affairs and official correspondence in the Persian-Tajik language between the 16th and 19th centuries.

The process of assimilation of Persian-Tajik dialects into the Uzbek lexis has a long history, which is mainly determined by:

- living as a regular neighbor to the Persian-Tajik peoples in Movarounnahr;
- sometimes Persian-Tajik language rises to the level of the state language;
- the influence of the works of Turkish artists, which have the character of zullisonayn (ability to create in two languages);
- that the long-standing phenomenon of bilingualism is still going on.

Due to the above factors, Persian-Tajik loanwords in the lexis are actively used in various spheres of social life. Accordingly, these words are more phonetically and morphologically close to the nature of the Uzbek language than Arabic words. The presence

of Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism in the regions of the republic still leads to the dominance of Persian-Tajik borrowings in the process of oral communication.

The number of Persian words in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language is about 3500. In contrast to the structure of Arabic words, it is difficult to determine Persian-Tajik borrowings according to their formal features.

The wide range of thematic groups of words borrowed from Persian-Tajik to Uzbek is determined not only by the words that have a lexical meaning, but also by the fact that they occur within a series of words outside it.

The materials of the course “Modern Uzbek language”, published in 1957 under the editorship of Fakhri Kamol, are intended to cover the sections of lexicology-phonetics, graphics, spelling and morphology. This work also served as the basis for the two-volume work “Grammar of the Uzbek language”, created in 1975-1976. The introductory part of the textbook “Modern Uzbek language” begins with the topic “On the nature of modern Uzbek language”. The description of the linguistics sections in the manual is not as usual. It covers first the lexis and then the phonetics, which means that the authors have a different approach to the issue.

In the lexis section of the manual, the lexis of the Uzbek language from the historical point of view is explained in detail. It analyzes words in the Uzbek lexis that are common to Turkic languages, as well as words entered through Tajik-Persian, Arabic, Russian and Russian. Even the question of the attitude to foreign words is covered in a way that is subject to the policies of its time.

The beginning of the XX century was a period of complex processes for the Uzbek people. In particular, language, literature, music, in general, any area that makes up the Uzbek national culture, has been reshaped on the basis of specific censorship based on certain interests of the government.

After the October Revolution, there was an intellectual pluralism among the popular intelligentsia about the general development of the language, the ways in which the richness of the vocabulary could be addressed. In particular, during these periods, the predominance of four trends in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language at the expense of Turkic words was identified: the need to create a common vocabulary for all Turkic languages; the need to restore the ancient Turkic words in the old Uzbek literary language; the need for effective use of lexical elements of the Azerbaijani language; the need to use forms of Turkic words in the Tatar literary language.

Before the October Revolution, more precisely, from the second half of the XIX century, efforts were made by the devoted devotees of our language to enrich the vocabulary at the expense of Turkish words. It can be observed that these movements intensified, especially in 1905-1917, and continued until the 1940s. In particular, these aspirations were supported by the “Chigatay Gurungi” Council and the surrounding intelligentsia, enlightened people, Jadids. Their original goal was not only to preserve the purity of the Turkish language. Perhaps it was also important for them to preserve the culture, customs, enlightenment and political unity of the Turkic peoples and to unite these peoples as a single nation. The intelligentsia also intended to form a new Uzbek national culture free from all ideologies. To do this, they were well aware of the need for a common Turkish dictionary within the Turkic peoples, which could easily and conveniently understand each other. Due to the current political situation in reality, members of such groups were periodically harassed, prosecuted, and eventually the organization was completely shut down.

Azerbaijani, Tatar and Turkish words were often mentioned in the sources of this period. The main reason for this, Bokoy, is seen as the movement of intellectuals educated in Istanbul

or young people aspiring to it. In addition, the influence of Tatar literature and culture was also felt during this period.

As a result of the language policy pursued by the former Soviet government over the years, by 1940 the lexis of literary language had taken a new direction. This was due to the task of developing vocabulary without the influence of Old Turkic or Uzbek literary language, not using the vocabulary of Arabic-Persian words, and restricting the use of Tatar, Azerbaijani and Turkish units in speech.

The development of the Uzbek language lexis in the former Soviet Union was enriched by a large number of loanwords entered in Russian and Russian. The characteristics of such Borrowings have been studied from different angles. Dissertations and scientific works of such scientists as I.Rasulov, M.Pulatov, F.Abdullaev, E.Sh.Shohmedov, N.G.Gulamova, R.Doniyarov, H.D.Djamalkhanov, G.Muhammadjanova are directly related to the study of the subject.

It is known that the October Revolution caused the collapse of the old system and the formation of new social relations in the newly formed government, which also led to significant changes in the vocabulary of the language. After all, vocabulary is a field that changes faster than other language sections, and can reflect the news around it in a timely and timely manner.

Linguists, reflecting on the influence of the former Soviet era on Uzbek linguistics, say that it was an important factor not only for the development of the Uzbek literary language, but also for its formation.

It is natural that the enrichment of the lexis of any language should be based on internal and external sources. The internal source, in turn, has been noted in all scientific literature as being beneficial in the development of language. Nevertheless, in the glottogenic process, no language has been able to ensure its development solely through an internal source. Societies, states, nations and cultures around the world interact. It is because of these connections that the vocabulary of languages assimilates other language units that suit their needs and interests. Accordingly, the reserve wealth of any language in the dictionary cannot retain the possibility of development in this respect without a foreign language unit.

Ways of enrichment of the Uzbek language on the basis of internal resources are given differently in scientific and educational literature. In the work "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" the ways of the internal source are:

- a) to obtain the necessary words for the literary language from Uzbek dialects;
- b) appropriate use of lexical resources of the old Uzbek language, including Uzbek classical literature;
- c) activation of traditional lexical layers;
- d) creation of new words and terms from the Uzbek language's own words;
- e) activation of word formation, expansion of the function of certain affixes and models;
- f) strengthen syntactic word formation using native words and borrowings.
- g) use of words in a new figurative sense;
- h) loan translation (calque) word formation and others(Hojjiyev A., 1981).

From the above, the view of the loan translation method as an internal source is controversial among linguists. N.Gulamova believes that the loan translation, which is a method of word formation in the abstract of her dissertation "Russian lexical borrowings in the Uzbek language", can be included in the scope of borrowings. Some scholars disagree. Sh.Balli writes that he is not in favor of the introduction of loan translations, and that this controversial issue will be the subject of a separate study(Gulyamova N., 1975).

E.Sh.Shoahmedov, a scientist who specializes in the method of loan translation, considers it as an external source path.

Well-known scientist E.Begmatov's opinion on this issue is even more different than others. He states that the lexis of the Uzbek language is based on three lexical bases: its own base, another database, loan translation database. Accordingly, he writes that it is appropriate to divide words in the Uzbek lexis into sectors such as native words, borrowings and lexical loan translations(Begmatov E., 1985).

Scholar N.Gulomova uses the term lexical borrowing in her research. Of course, it is natural that the use of this term is intended to distinguish it from other types of borrowings. The fact that the term lexical borrowing is used in “Grammar of the Uzbek language” suggests that the leading linguists of this period agreed with this view.The attitude of the authors of the book “Grammar of the Uzbek language” to the interpretation of this term is newer than the approach of others. In particular, “lexical borrowings – borrowings from other languages (such borrowings can also be in the form of borrowings from dialects to literary language) are especially important in the context of bilingualism, one of the means of bringing languages as well as peoples together(Abdurahmonov G.A., 1975).Thus, in their view, the term lexical borrowing refers not only to the concept of words in other languages, but also to dialects selected from the structure of the national language to the modern Uzbek literary language.

Academician A.Khojiev in the third volume of his work “Development of the Uzbek literary language in the Soviet period” is critical of the views of N.Gulamova and E.Sh.Shoahmedov on the above issue.The scholar says that there is no need to use semantic loan translation and semi-loan translation in linguistics, that no word-formative addition from Russian to Uzbek is accepted, and that he considers word formation by loan translation as an internal possibility in the language.

Indeed, the loan translation method is not only an opportunity to express other language words in the native language, but also an active method in the formation of terms. There are many terms in the lexis based on the loan translation method. In general, many linguists agree with the question of studying the loan translations of academician A.Khojiev within the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language.

Semantic loan translation is one of the most effective ways to preserve the purity of language in any era. Because the direct acceptance of many borrowings from donor languages is understood as the last chance for the receiving language. In the loan translation process, creating a new word using native language elements is a more appropriate decision.

In the appendices of the “Dictionary of morphemes of the Uzbek language” prepared for higher education students and high school students, morphemes are distinguished in 33 Russian-international words, 38 of the Greek-Latin-Russian elements are given. They are interpreted as an element that forms a compound word, a unit that forms a semi-loan translation.

It is known from history that the representatives of the pan-Turkic ideology were not in favor of the inclusion of Russian-international words in the lexis of the Uzbek language. They considered it appropriate to find an Uzbek alternative, rather than Russian words and terms, for new concepts emerging in society, and if this was not possible, to create new ones within their own language words or to re-introduce obsolete ones into speech.They also preferred to refer to related Turkic languages when this was not possible. They also put the use of Arabic or Persian words in the background. In the written sources of the 1920s, the emergence of borrowings in the Azerbaijani and Tatar languages was caused by



representatives of the pan-Turkic movement, which was later replaced by Russian and Russian-international words.

There are no clear statistical studies on the importance of new word-formation ways in increasing the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. However, linguists believe that word formation on the basis of affixation and word formation on the basis of loan translation are more active methods than dialects.

There are no clear statistical studies showing the number of categories of Russian and Russian-international loanwords in the Uzbek lexis. Existing sources state that it consists mainly of nouns and adjectives among independent word groups, and only a few categories (Interjection) among independent words. It is natural that many such statistical analyzes are needed to determine the dynamic state of language.

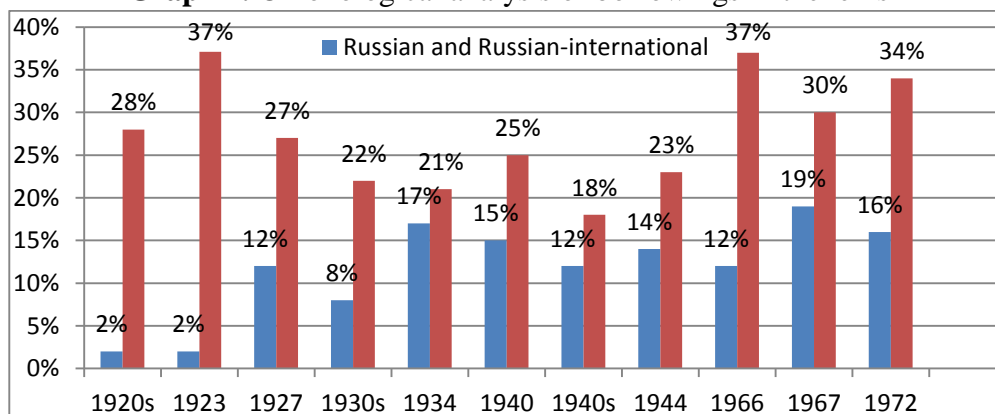
In the early years of the former Soviet era, the issue of bringing the Uzbek language closer to the national nature was taken into account when adopting words into the lexis. Such words can be traced back to the written sources of this period. Such words can be traced back to the written sources of this period. At the same time, some loanwords were borrowed in the Russian grammatical form. Among the Russian borrowings, those belonging to the noun category were accepted mainly in accordance with the spelling in the source language. It is emphasized that words belonging to the adjective category are formed with the help of suffixes (Abdurahmonov G.A., 1975). It is also acknowledged that a new model of adjective construction has emerged in the Uzbek language.

At that time, the tradition of morpheme analysis of Russian-international words in the Uzbek literary language in accordance with the nature of the Russian language lasted for some time. The morpheme structure of many loanwords is inconsistent with the rules of the Uzbek language. These additions, mainly interpreted as word-builders in the noun and adjective categories, were also reflected in textbooks and some higher education textbooks (Abdurahmonov G.A. and et al., 1966).

### 3. RESULTS

N.Gulamova studied the research directly related to the topic, summarized the borrowings received in Russian and Russian, compared the facts and concluded. The information provided by the scientist can be tracked on a chart basis. Graph 1.

**Graph 1.** Chronological analysis of borrowings in the lexis



This diagram shows a chronological analysis of loanwords in the lexis. The figures cited in the studies of linguists are compared across specific years and periods. The aim is to

compare Arabic-Persian borrowings with words entered in Russian and Russian, to determine their place in written sources by years / periods, to see the sphere of influence in exact numbers and to assess the dynamic state of the language. Researchers have studied loanwords based on periodicals (newspapers, magazines) or works of art.

More precisely, according to the research of V.V.Reshetov, in the analysis of the materials of 1934, the number of words entered through Russian and Russian was 17.2%, Arabic-Tajik words – 21.7%. Thus, the growth rate of Russian borrowings started from 2% in 1923 materials and reached 19% in 1967 materials(Gulyamova N., 1975).

The statistics for the period 1920-1972 are, of course, of relative importance. It is natural that this phenomenon varies according to the genre characteristics of the text. Of course, in fiction, especially in poetry, Arabic-Persian words play a significant role in the demand for style, while in the fields of natural sciences, words of European languages, which entered through Russian and Russian, can be found.

Analyzing the statistics on Russian loanwords, N.Gulomova says that the analysis of borrowings in the dictionary in 1968-1971 has changed slightly compared to the previous period. He also explains that the share of Arabic-Persian words has slightly increased compared to previous statistics, and that this has led to a trend towards the adoption of “archaic” words into literary language in order to exploit the internal potential of the language. Such an approach to the issue was sharply criticized by academician A.Khojiev at the time, and wrote that “... this is not a product (consequence) of any trend, but a legitimate one(Hojiev, 1988).”

The important and universally recognized achievement of Uzbek linguistics in the Soviet period is not limited to the fact that large-scale Russian and Russian-international borrowings have a strong place in the lexis, but also the polysemantic nature of words. In this regard, O.Espersen’s statement “If language were freed from polysemantic words, it would have become a linguistic hell”(Mirtojiev, 1984) is true. However, it is known from history that there have been attempts to “control” language subjectively. In particular, the representatives of “General Semantics” and “Academic Semantics” believed that polysemy is a complex phenomenon in language, and that problems can be solved by linking each meaning to a specific word. Linguists had reacted correctly to such erroneous conclusions in time.

Linguist A.Khojiev, assessing the development of the Uzbek language in the Soviet period, believes that the prospects of the lexis were associated with the formation of new words through semantic loan translation. He also noted that loan translations are a complex process and that it would not be appropriate to make a quick judgment on them. According to him, loan translations, which do not have a worthy place in the language, will be replaced by new ones in the future.

In his dissertation, Z.Saitkulov studied the synonymy of Russian loanwords and their reflection in dictionaries. In the first chapter of the dissertation, Russian lexical loanwords are interpreted as one of the sources of the development of synonymy in the lexis of the Uzbek language(Saitkulov, 1985). Accordingly, in his research, he revealed the difference between synonymy and antonymy, and identified synonymous paradigms of Russian borrowings in the Uzbek language, showing similarities and differences between them. The dissertation provides relevant comments on the reflection of synonyms in dictionaries.

The second chapter of the research is about synonymy and related processes in the Uzbek lexis, and the Russian word was chosen as the dominant in accordance with the requirements of the object of research. The origin and communicative significance of the synonymous series “Russian word – Uzbek word” are also described. The semantic features of Uzbek

lexemes, which played an important role in the formation of synonyms based on Russian borrowings, are revealed.

In his article “The influence of the Russian language on the system of word formation in the Uzbek language” A.N.Tikhonov gives examples of Uzbek synonym pairs of many Russian masterpieces close to the scientific analysis of Z.Saitkulov. According to his approach, from Russian to Uzbek came not only loanwords, but also many suffixes. The scholar bases his ideas on many suffixes and prefixes in Russian words, along with suffixes indicating the surname and the father of the person. Summarizing his views on this topic, he concludes that the Russian language had a significant impact on the word-formation system of the Uzbek language, enriched the stock of word-forming suffixes and expanded the possibilities of word-formation (Tikhonov, 1982).

Abbreviations are only a feature of the category of horses, the emergence of which was associated with the development of the period of Russian loanwords. Under the influence of the Russian language, abbreviations began to be used effectively in the Uzbek language.

In modern English, the terms abbreviation and acronym are mutually exclusive. Both terms are used to shorten words. Abbreviations are usually abbreviations of words used to express integrity (*prof.* – *professor*), while acronyms are considered as a way to form a new word based on the first letters of compound words.

Although the terms abbreviation and acronym are used in Uzbek scientific sources, there are cases when the essence of the units is used indistinguishable. It would be appropriate to use these terms, which have an international character, in accordance with their function. As there is a need to replenish the language resources in the process of globalization, it is useful to create acronyms based on Uzbek sources.

To date, several types of dictionaries have been created in Uzbek by lexicographers, but not all of them have the same criteria in terms of quality. Some of these dictionaries do not follow the criteria for word choice, the national spirit is not felt, the issue of the importance of dictionaries in the formation of national culture is not given enough attention (Bakhriddinova, 2020).

It is well known that a renewed society required the integration of science and industry in itself. Accordingly, it was a historical necessity to combine many words used in human communication, industry, education into dictionaries based on a certain system, to create different types of dictionaries. The first such dictionary is the “Short Uzbek-Russian dictionary” compiled in 1927 by orientalist, turkologist K.K.Yudahin. This dictionary, which is new in the field of Uzbek lexicography and contains 9000 words, is also significant in that it was created in the Arabic alphabet.

Turkologist and orientalist A.K.Borovkov in 1941 co-authored with academician T.Qori-Niyazi compiled the “Uzbek-Russian dictionary”. He also participated in the compilation of a five-volume “Russian-Uzbek dictionary” (1950-1955) and a one-volume “Uzbek-Russian dictionary” (1959). The structure of the dictionary of T.Qori-Niyazi and A.Borovkov, mainly taking into account the changes in the lexical level of the Uzbek language over the past 15-20 years, included about 17000 words and phrases (Qori-Niyaziy, 1941).

Among the dictionaries, the “Russian-international explanatory dictionary of words in the Uzbek language” by O.Usmanov and R.Doniyorov, published in 1956, deserves special attention. This dictionary contains words and terms from Russian and through Russian from other languages into the Uzbek lexis. At the same time, it also touches on the etymology of some words. According to the preface, the dictionary includes explanatory neologisms, which have recently appeared in the press, but have not yet entered not only Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, but even Russian dictionaries.

The dictionary explains more than 8000 words. Most of the words included in the dictionary are words and terms of Greek, Latin, European languages entered through Russian and Russian. There are also words that come in, albeit partially, from the languages of the peoples of the East. Some of the words in the dictionary are international in nature.

Linguists Z.Sobirova and B.Mengliev have a scientific article on the terms included in the Uzbek lexis in the field of tourism from English. They believe that the convergence of the terminological system in the process of globalization will facilitate the process of mutual understanding between peoples(Sobirova & Mengliev, 2020).

The genetic structure of English lexis differs from other languages: Latin words 29%, French words 29%, German words (words belonging to Germanic languages) 26%, Greek words 6%, and another 10% other language words(wikipedia.org). According to another source, assimilated words in the English lexis are about 80 percent(dictionary.com).However, borrowings and native words have a special place in the lexis. While more than 80 percent of the 1000 most common words in the communication process are English, more than 60 percent of the next most common 1000 words are loanwords(Curzan, 2012).

The lexis of the English language has gone through a historically complex process. Such phenomena are not uncommon in the history of languages. Kory Stamper, a well-known lexicographer and editor of the Merriam-Webster dictionary, was right when he said, “English has been borrowing words from other languages since its infancy”(dictionary.com).

There are Chinese borrowings in modern English, most of which came in through Korean and Japanese, not through Chinese.In English lexis, French loanwords are actively used in areas such as politics, economics, diplomacy, arts and sports. Most of these borrowings are pronounced according to the phonetic rules of the English language.English words are understood as orthographically preserved French words if they are given in the text by a diacritical mark or in italics. These borrowings, which have a history of several centuries, are firmly entrenched in the English lexis and still do not change their spelling form.Many of these words, which are considered borrowing in English, are orthographically or semantically differentiated in French. That is, they represent a different meaning. However, the fact that some restaurant menus in the UK and America are now served in French also shows that certain rules have been maintained for this language.

In recent years, many modern German words (in food, drink, and other thematic groups) have been accepted as borrowing for the richness of the English dictionary. Among Italian borrowers, in particular, words related to music, architecture, the world of fashion, the furniture industry, the concept of the kitchen are more common.

The amount of Russian borrowings in English is not much compared to other loanword sources. Getting a direct word from Russian to English dates back to the post-World War II era. Many of these words reflect concepts related to the politics, culture, and history of the Russian government.

Most of the Latin and Greek borrowings in English lexis are scientific terms. There are also ways to take English words directly or indirectly from Arabic. In this case, the group of words, mainly on religious, cultural, everyday topics, is very common.

American and British cultures are known around the world for their diversity. In particular, in this sense, the metaphor of “melting pot”(McDonald, 2007) is also used in the United States to describe the union of nations, peoples, and cultures. The analogy is directly related to the integration of cultures brought to the region by immigrants. It also refers to the acceptance or adaptation of foreign words, concepts. The composition of the modern English lexis is diverse, in which French, German, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Greek,

Spanish, Indian, Arabic, and African languages are predominant. In total, the current English lexis is said to contain about 350 source language words(dictionary.com).

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

There is no consensus among world scientists on the theoretical views on the origin of languages. But according to Islamic philosophy, the answer to this question is simple. Allah says in Surah ar-Rum Verse 22: “And of His signs are the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and colors. Of course, there are signs for the scholars in this”(tafsirihilol.uz).

Russian-international loanwords are derived directly from Russian to Uzbek, but the genetic source of these words belongs to different languages. Accordingly, they are divided according to the genetic-etymological source into words of the Russian language and words entered from other languages through the Russian language.

In English, the terms borrowing, loanword are used in relation to a word received from a donor language, entered without translation. Sources sometimes use the forms “loan word” and “loan-word” as spelling variants of the word loanword. It is no coincidence that English, which is in the spotlight of young people around the world, is also referred to as the “Latin of the 21st Century” in terms of its “export” of words and innovations to world languages. This language is gaining special attention not only because it is the state language of influential countries such as England and America today, but also because it has the status of a language that introduces world news and inventions through internet discourse. Accordingly, the youth of the world are well aware that they can convey any thoughts, ideas and initiatives to the environment through this language and can be recognized in the world through this language. However, in the process of globalization, a difficult situation has arisen for the weak languages recognized by the UN. More precisely, many languages do not have the status of the state language. Some cannot rise above the status of vernacular, national language and dialect phenomena. It is also unfortunate that some remain in the background of the popular English language.

The phenomenon of globalization poses several complex challenges to world languages, and the 21st century is a test period for the survival and prospects of all languages(Shukurov, 2020).

Recently, many medical terms related to Covid-19 disease, which threatens the whole world, have entered the vocabulary and common vocabulary of the Uzbek language. These include terms such as Coronavirus, epidemic, pandemic, coronavirus, Covid.

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

Finally, the modern Uzbek lexis consists of native words and borrowings. Borrowings do not make up a large part of the vocabulary. Recently, however, the influx of English words has increased. Of course, this can be understood as a positive impact of international changes and innovations on the Uzbek linguistic world. The lexis of the Uzbek language is normal both in terms of the number of speakers, in terms of the vocabulary of the language, and in terms of the formation of language norms. Only for the future protection of the language should great attention be paid to joint educational programs in cooperation with the developed state languages and the Uzbek language. Because if the news and concepts of the changing world are not reflected in the Uzbek language in a timely manner, Uzbek youth will

run the risk of abandoning their language and moving to international languages as volunteers of inventions and innovations.

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