



## New Words That Entered the Uzbek Language from Related and Unrelated Languages

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### Abstract:

This paper aims to explore the new words that have entered the Uzbek language from both related and unrelated languages. The study will examine the reasons behind the influx of foreign words, the impact on the Uzbek language and culture, and the potential challenges that may arise from the adoption of these new terms. By analyzing the integration of foreign words into the Uzbek language, this study seeks to provide valuable insights into the evolving linguistic landscape of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Uzbek language, foreign words, language borrowing, linguistic evolution, cultural impact.

Language is constantly changing and developing along with the development of society. The growth and change of vocabulary, which is its most variable part, has various factors:

- 1) the change of the vocabulary takes place, first of all, based on the internal capabilities of the language. New words are created and created in different ways, and a change occurs in the semantics of a word, differentiation in its meaning occurs, and each new word's meaning is a new word formation. does;
- 2) there is a constant relationship and connection between the literary language and its dialects. This connection increases the vocabulary of the literary language at the expense of some words in dialects;
- 3) Constant social, political, cultural and economic relations between related peoples also strengthen the relations between languages, creating a great opportunity for lexical exchange between both languages and languages.

- 4) social, political, economic and cultural relations between unrelated peoples also create relations between languages, and this often leads to an increase in lexical items in one language, and sometimes in both languages.

The emergence of the acquired layer in the lexicon does not always happen in the same way, the reasons and nature of word acquisition are different:

1. Based on the equality of unrelated countries and languages. It is built based on the territorial proximity of the interacting peoples, and the common socio-economic, cultural and daily living conditions, and all this is expressed in the language. During a very long historical process, lexical items grow and develop between the languages in contact, forming a new layer in the structure of languages. For example, the Persian-Tajik words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language result from the fact that the Uzbek and Tajik peoples lived in the same area, and their free communication has been going on for a long time.
2. Based on mutual inequality of unrelated countries and languages. It creates external conflicts between unrelated peoples and peoples, wars of mutual aggression, and victorious and defeated peoples, peoples, and countries. Of course, the domination of the victorious countries over the defeated countries will impact the social living conditions, customs and culture of the defeated countries, peoples and peoples. First, this is reflected in the languages of the victorious and defeated nations. The reason is that the rulers of the victorious country strive to raise their language to the level of the dominant language in the occupied territories, to conduct the administration of the state in their language, and to change writing and written documents to their language. As a result, new words and doublets related to the lexicon of another language begin to appear in the lexicon of one language. With time, these will expand more and more, in the lexicon of defeated languages there will be a layer that has been assimilated side by side with its layer. The emergence of linguistic layers related to Arabic, Persian and Russian languages in the lexicon of the Uzbek language took place on this basis.

These relationships between related and non-related languages can be classified according to the characteristics of lexical items in the example of the relationship between the Uzbek language and other languages as follows:

1. Persian-Tajik words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.
2. Mongolian and Chinese words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.
3. Arabic words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.
4. Russian and international words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

***Persian-Tajik words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.*** The relationship between the Uzbek people and the Iranian peoples, the Uzbek language and the Persian-Tajik languages began in very ancient times because the Uzbeks lived together with the Persians and Tajiks in Central and Central Asia.

The relationship between the Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages took place based on equality and peace. The economic living conditions, production, science and culture, and art of the Uzbek (partially Karakalpak, Turkmen) and Persian and Tajik peoples, whose living areas are the same, had commonalities in their traditions and family relations. is also expressed.

The source of Persian-Tajik derivatives in the Uzbek language was mainly the developed Persian-Tajik literary language. In the period before the Mongol conquest of Central Asia, the literary language of the Karakhanids and the Khorezm states, and then the literary language of the Golden Horde and the Timurid state, as well as scientific and literary relations, formed the basis of Persian-Tajik derivatives in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

The age-old connection and relations between the Uzbek people and the Persian-Tajik peoples, the Uzbek language and the Persian-Tajik languages can be explained only through the relations between the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, the Uzbek and Tajik languages. It is known that the southern regions of Tajikistan (Kurgontepa, Qabadian, Jimkol, Shahartuz districts in the Vakhsh and Kararnihosh valleys) and Jonibedam region, central cities of Uzbekistan such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Namangan, Termiz and Bukhara, Samarkand, Surkhandarya Uzbeks and Tajiks live together in many regions and Fergana Valley. Uzbek and Tajik oral communication based on this unity formed Uzbek and Tajik bilingualism in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand (Herat, Isfahan, Kandahar, Balkh already in the 14th and 15th centuries), while great thinkers of many centuries Abdurahman Jami and Alisher Navoi, Muqimi and Muizi, Sadriddin Ayniy and Oybek continued and developed the traditions of scientific and literary cooperation and bilingualism. During the Timurid period and later in the Bukhara and Kokand khanates, the state administration was conducted in two languages, without a doubt, had an effective impact on the phonetic, lexical-grammatical development of both languages. Therefore, the influence of the Tajik-Persian language on the Uzbek language and the Uzbek language on the Tajik-Persian language can be seen not only in the lexicon of these literary languages but also in the grammatical structure of their sounds. Examples:

- a) in the lexicon: palm, prestige, tone, spring, void, companion, capital, earnest, fiery, high, low, humble, opposite;
- b) in phonetics: some changes in the vowel system of the Uzbek language, the usual use of g, l, z, v, r sounds at the beginning of Tajik words;
- c) in grammar: formatives such as -boz, -bon, -doz, -namo, -paz, -parvar, -furush, -khana, be-, ba-, bar-, ser-, no-, hush-, prefixes like pur-, bo-, etc.

***Mongolian and Chinese words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.*** A certain part of the learned layer of the Uzbek language lexicon is made up of words borrowed from the Mongolian language and a very small amount from the Chinese language.

The main reason for this is, on the one hand, the genetic unity (origin) of Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungus-Manchu clans and tribes in the past, and on the other hand, the Mongolian origin of all areas inhabited by Turkic tribes and associations in later times. is to be conquered by them.

The influence of the Mongolian language was not the same in all Turkic languages. Even when the lands inhabited by Turkic peoples and peoples, even up to the banks of the Amu, were conquered by the Mongols, the rulers of the Mongol Empire could not transfer Taizig to Turkic languages, including Uzbek. They engaged in looting and destruction in the occupied lands. The Turkic peoples of those times, including the Uzbek people, were completely superior to the Mongols in terms of social living conditions, customs, culture, art and architecture, written language and literature. The Mongols did not build anything in the places they occupied, they only destroyed it. The famous Hungarian Turkic linguist H. Vamberi was right when he said that the Mongols did not teach the language to the Turks, but learned from them. Nevertheless, in the lexicon of the modern Uzbek language, one can find many words of Mongolian origin, such as *dal*, *tangri*, *muz*, *ayran*, *bayan*, *bosaga*, *khan*, and some ethnotponyms.

In Uzbek, although not so many, there are also words borrowed from Chinese. There were ancient relations between the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbeks and the Chinese. The existence of words such as *zang*, *choy*, *chanok (idish)*, *qo'shni*, *yombi*, which are found in the modern Uzbek language, is the result of these connections.

***Arabic words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.*** The lexicon of the Arabic language, as an acquired layer of the Uzbek language, began to penetrate the world after the conquest of the entire Central and Central Asian regions by the Arabs in the 10th century. During these times, the Arabic

language became the language of religion, science, schools and courts, not only for the Arabs themselves, but also for all the Arab countries and the peoples of the lands conquered by the Arabs.

Arabic is one of the most difficult languages in the world to learn. Despite this, the Arabs forced the local population to convert to Islam and managed to teach and learn the language of the Holy Qur'an in all existing schools and madrasas instead of the mother tongue - as the main state language.

In the 10th and 11th centuries, such thinkers as Mahmud Kashgari, Farabi, Khorezmi, Ibn Sina, Beruni, and Termizi created their scientific works in Arabic.

Words borrowed from Arabic into the Uzbek language can be grouped according to their meaning as follows:

- 1) terms denoting religious concepts: *Alloh, oxirat, do'zax, jannat, shayton, farishta, imon, masjid, tahorat, etc.*;
- 2) scientific abstract terms: *adab, ahval, olam, abjad, qadir, xayr, shafaat*;
- 3) terms of state economic production: *mahkama, mehnat, mol, foyda, qassob etc*;
- 4) socio-political terms: *jamiyat, madrasa, muassasa, zulm, zolim etc.*;
- 5) terms expressing grammatical meaning: *va, lekin, aslo, albatta, masalan, alalxusus*.

At this point, it should be noted that some language units adopted from the Arabic language were adapted to the pronunciation and spelling of the Uzbek language, and even the Arabic graphics were reformed.

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