

Eurasian
Research Bulletin

An Own and Assimilated Layer in our Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a brief overview of the words of Islam that have entered Uzbek linguistics and the reasons for their penetration

Keywords:

Neologisms, Persian-Tajik language, English, the popularization of new words.

As our head of State Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "We consider improving the activities of all sections of the education and training system based on the requirements of today as our one-level task." Therefore, now employees of the educational sphere have a very large responsibility. Because the upbringing of young people who are the future and foundation of our nation and our country in all respects mature, spiritually competent, mentally thorough, talented, modern, with high taste and spirituality is one of the great tasks for those in the field of Education. Reforms in current economic and social life require education to rise to a qualitatively new level. In particular, it is our duty to contribute to the development of linguistics and enrich our language.

In the process of development of language and continuous progress, the role of words in mastering is immeasurable. There is no language in the world if it does not take words from other languages to enrich its vocabulary Reserve. As we well know, the words to be taken are one of the main factors that indicate the development of Language Day by day. Nevertheless, in our language there is a term

equivalent to a word derived from a foreign language, and not using them is disrespect for our native language.

We managed our state for 130 years under the aggression of Soviet Russia, which is why many Russian-language invasions have settled in our language so much that it is a pity that there are also cases when they cannot find and say an alternative to Uzbek, of course. Let's take the word "obed" as a vivid example of this. This word is called lunch in Uzbek, but among our people there are almost no people who use this word.

But not all words in the language we are using now are pure Uzbek words. Only a large part of them passed into our language from Persian-Tajik and Arabic. The reason that many words have passed through these languages is due to the presence of mutual cultural ties, commonality in the language, in part also to the fact that they occupied the territory of our country for many years. In ancient times, some words involuntarily settled in our language from representatives of other nationalities who invaded our

country and established their rule. For this reason, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is enriched with words that have entered the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian, Russian language. The book, art, school, which we use a lot, is eternal, but, however, words like National have come down to us from Arabic, and the words leaf, pomegranate, autumnal, meat, ignorant have entered the Persian-Tajik language.

True Uzbek words are mainly verbs and monosyllabic words. Examples of pure Uzbek words like Come, Go, Go, Walk, mother, father. While the vocabulary of the great thinker our grandfather Alisher Navoi is more than twenty-six thousand, most of them are Persian-Tajik words. While words in Persian-Tajik and Arabic have become popular due to the fact that they have aspects similar to Uzbek, at this point we can see an increased flow of word penetration even from languages that are absolutely not close to Uzbek. This is what we are striving for towards the international community. There are also words that have entered the Uzbek language from Russian, English, German, and since there are no alternatives to other language terms in our language, we accepted them into our language as such or with some changes. Among these languages, English in particular occupies a leading position.

We encounter terms borrowed from the English language in every aspect of our lives. Many terms of the economic, cultural and educational and sports sphere have passed into our language English. The media have a leading position in the promotion of new words. Through television or newspapers and magazines, new words quickly reach the people and are included in the circle of consumption.

Name of food products: bishftex, hamburger, yogurt, ketchup, jam; names of drinks: cocktail, whiskey, Coca - Cola; names of clothes: jemper, jeans, jacket, sweater; name of household items: mixer, player, stove; place-place representing the concept: Station, Club, cottage, supermarket, tunnel, college, university,

bar; names of vehicles: tram, trolleybus, bus, taxi; names related to the technique: computer, bus, words such as scanner, printer, disk are mastering words that are currently actively used in our language.

These words are so embedded in our language that we began to form new terms from them through our own word-making suffixes. For example, we formed the word computerist by adding the suffix-chi, which is used for professional expression to the word computer, and this word is now widely used among our people. In addition, English borrowed words from the Uzbek lexicon have undergone significant changes and, in addition to having their own polysemantic (multi-meaning) character, also show their activity in the expansion of meaning in words and the formation of Uzbek words, as we noted. The penetration of words into the language can be several stages. For example, words that are originally English can reach our language through the Russian language and undergo certain changes. Accordingly, the word "hockey", mastered through the Russian language, is also originally called "hockey" in English. Since there is no phoneme h in Russian, it is accepted into our language as it is in Russian. Or rather, the terms in Uzbek have undergone changes due to the transition to English through the Russian language. Due to the fact that the 'palov' lexeme, which is considered our national dish, is in the Russian form "plov", English is also called "plov", passing through the Russian language.

In English, there is a gerundian (gerund) form of verbs, which is formed by adding the suffix-ing to the verb bases, and stands close to the name of the action in the Uzbek language (the noun-specific form of the verb). Words in our lexicon, such as briefing, marketing, training, also entered in this very form, and we can also take the gerundian form in this place as equivalent to the noun-making suffix. Words that have entered from the English language can be distinguished by US, mainly

etymologically-husband, -ing, -ment, -siya, -i, time-part mastering.

Neologisms (new words) are not always approved by society and recognized as suitable for consumption. Only the words that begin to be used among the people take their place in the vocabulary of the language. The presence of new words in the language makes it more modern, but in some cases it also causes misunderstandings. Many words that are used only in more formal circles remain abstract among the people. It should also be remembered that words have their own scope of use in this regard.

The development of our language is an important issue for the entire Uzbek people as to how it will reach future generations. As noted by the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov, as heirs of invaluable wealth passed down from ancestors to descendants, we need to preserve our native language, constantly work to enrich it and further increase its prestige.

When we study Uzbek linguistics, we see how rich and diverse our language is, and the abundance of aspects that have not been studied in it, which are abstract to us, urges us to involuntarily seek. Therefore, in order to preserve our language, to ensure that it will serve for our people for many years, to show the international community the capabilities of our language, to bring it to the international level, we, young people, must be sincerely tied. After all, the future of the Motherland is in the hands of young people.

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