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Key Issues Of Word Learning

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ABSTRACT

The article is about the word learning and the peculiarities of Uzbek language in linguistics. The relation Uzbek language with other languages the influence of other languages on the Uzbek language as a result of these relations, mainly in the languages of neighboring peoples, which have direct economic, cultural and political ties with the Uzbek people.

Keywords:

Script, Non-Sister Languages, Bilingualism, Reflect, Altaic-Mongol Languages, Turkic Languages.

Introduction

Uzbek language is one of the oldest languages and has long been recognized as one of the languages with its own script. Its earliest examples date back to the monuments of the Turkic language (V-XI centuries). It belongs to the Southeast (Central Asia) or Qarluq group of the Turkic language family and has historically experienced long and multifaceted growth and development. The Uzbek language was in contact with a number of sister and non-sister (foreign) languages during the period of its tribe, people and national language. It is expedient to look for the influence of other languages on the Uzbek language as a result of these relations, mainly in the languages of neighboring peoples, which have direct economic, cultural and political ties with the Uzbek people.

In this regard, the influence of the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian and Chinese languages on the Uzbek language in the early days and the combination of elements of these languages in the Uzbek language can prove our opinion. Fourth, the Uzbek and Tajik peoples are among the oldest and indigenous peoples of

Central Asia. The living conditions of these two peoples are the same and they have been cooperating in different spheres of life due to their proximity to each other. This cooperation is reflected in the languages of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, in the construction of its phonetics, grammar and vocabulary [1; 78-82].

The Uzbek language was also in contact with the Altaic-Mongol languages during the time of the ancient Turkic tribes and clans. A number of Mongolian words in the lexicon of modern Uzbek, or the lexical layer common to Turkish and Mongolian languages, are the result of these connections.

Materials and methods

The Uzbek language has been in contact with a number of other non-sister languages in the past. These languages are Arabic, ancient Greek, Hindi and Chinese. The relationship of the Uzbek language with foreign languages has different levels and qualities. While the influence of Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages on the Uzbek language is significant, only a few words from the Chinese, Hindi, Mongolian and Greek languages are absorbed into the Uzbek

language. According to Professor A.K. Borovkov, the words taken from the Persian-Tajik language have a strong place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, because they are words related to the real thing and the subject [2; 188].

The period after the second half of the 19th century was characterized by the relationship of the Uzbek language with the Russian language, especially in the former Soviet Union.

Among the languages with which the Uzbek language is interconnected, the languages that have had the greatest influence on it and occupy a place in the vocabulary include Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian and, in recent years, English. It is known that conditions are necessary for a certain word to pass from one language to another. These conditions are due not only to the fact that the two languages are related, side by side, coexistence, territorial proximity, but also to the level of their interaction, the scope of cooperation and the positive effect of bilingualism. It is one of the most important factors in the life and work of society, and a number of local and foreign scholars have expressed their views on this issue. "I think that bilingualism should be the main methodological principle in the study of words," he said. Because bilingualism can be the basis and medium for learning words. In order for a word to learn from a foreign language and adapt to a new language, the speakers of the language must be more or less familiar with the language in which it is spoken. ... A foreign word is first used by people who can speak two languages, and then it spreads to a wide range of languages. Eventually, the word becomes a written speech and is completely embedded in the language "[3; 14], - writes the Hungarian scientist B. Shulan.

For almost three hundred years [4; 7], the definition of the laws of language interaction, the study of the causes and characteristics of the acquisition of foreign words in other languages, the definition of their role and function in the acquired languages are being studied by linguists around the world. Consequently, the occurrence of words,

phrases, and even the intermingling of some languages in almost all of the world's developed languages attracts the attention of linguists, as well as anyone who pays attention to the language. attracts zigzags. In particular, the transition of foreign words to the literary and colloquial speech of the target language, the naming of vital and scientifically necessary things and events, the rapid obedience to the laws of the host language, the ignorance of the speakers of the acquired language objective facts, such as adaptability, have become one of the most pressing problems of linguistics.

Results

In addition, the interaction of languages and speech requires a wide range of participation not only in oral communication, but also in the reading and translation of sister and foreign literature (books and newspapers). In addition, the influence of languages closely related to the Uzbek language on the development of the Uzbek language, the number of words and forms adopted in the Uzbek language from those languages, the amount of meaning and stylistic colors not only when the Uzbek language is activating and creatively observing its potential "[5; 4] is shown.

These issues have long attracted the attention of our scholars in Uzbek linguistics. Orientalist A.K.Borovkov's great work "Uzbek literary language in 1905-1917" the scientist was the first in Uzbek linguistics to pay special attention to the issues of speech: Suffice it to say that if a language contains expressions related to a field of science, it can be said with full confidence that the science was created by a people who speak the same language. And most of all, if the name of something is not the name of this nation, but is taken from the language of another people, then the object itself was not in that nation "[6; 10].

There is no language in the world in which there is no more or less mastered word or "to some extent mixed" [7; 7]. The total number of world languages is also not small. It is noted that there are currently more than 2,000 languages. Each of these languages has its own history, destiny, place and place in

society. In addition, they have characteristics and features such as interaction, cooperation, acceptance and assimilation. These questions, in particular, are the reasons why a word in a language dictionary is transferred to another language, and how it is absorbed into the language of the host language? - such questions are of interest to linguists and have been adequately answered in a number of scientific, theoretical and practical works [8; 103-119]. Based on this work, we will name the main reasons for the acquisition of words.

If we look at the distant past, we see that foreign words were passed to other languages mainly through oral communication (because there was no writing). Verbal interactions took place in close proximity, in the migration of peoples from one place to another (trade), in trade and commerce, or at least in wars with each other. While these characterize one aspect of the nature of the causes of speech, they, on the other hand, also depend on the spirit of the peoples. Because "a person's ears and tongue are faster and more active than his hands and eyes" [9; 6].

The growth of modern social life and production, the rapid penetration of civilization and scientific and technological, information and technological development in every corner of the world, completely eliminates the possibility of separation of peoples and languages. . Moreover, there is no nation on earth that, in the course of its development, ignores the achievements of the peoples of the outside world and has not learned from them. Naturally, all of this, first of all, manifests itself in language and through language. Linguists estimate that there are more than 7,000 words in Latin (now considered dead), tens of thousands in German, more than half of English, and more than 10 percent of Russian. On the Uzbek language F. Abdullayev cited the following facts: "The results of statistical calculations on the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language by different authors for different periods (1920-1970) Russian - showed a gradual increase in international lexicon and, in particular, a gradual decrease in the number of words derived from Arabic [10; 5].

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