

LEXICON OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THE PROCESS OF WORD ACQUISITION IN IT

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11075868>

Khasanova Dilnoza Tajidinovna

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Master's student

Scientific supervisor: Pazilova Nasiba Muhammedkasimovna

Annotation

this article discusses the stages of introduction of new words into the lexicon of the Uzbek language and a number of factors that led to the assimilation of new words, as well as the importance of neologisms in various fields.

Key words

neologism, phonetic transformation, grammatical absorption, stages of lexical development, universal neologism, individual speech neologism, sense neologism, electronic dictionary

The historical changes that began in the life of society in the 19th and 20th centuries began to reflect in our language. This period was the period of accelerated process of assimilation of words and the process of words being released. In the 20th century, this situation accelerated due to factors such as the establishment of schools, public literacy, publication of newspapers and magazines, and literacy in schools. An important feature of this period is that not only Russian words entered our language, but also many words from English, French, Italian and other languages entered our language through the Russian language.

Although borrowed words have the character of neologism in the initial period, they gradually obey the laws of the receiving language, become natural and clear like their own words (leaf), phonetic re-formation (bed), grammatical assimilation (from the bank), active participation in the word formation system (tractor), due to its repeated use, its foreign element is not noticeable.

The next stage of the lexical development of our language is related to the period of independence. Fundamental reforms in every sphere of our society, international cultural, economic and political relations have opened a new way for certain language changes and development of our language. What is important is that by this time, the introduction of colorful field words related to different

languages increased. Along with learning world languages, the acquisition of concepts and words in accordance with their national and cultural traditions and customs has increased the vocabulary of our language.

According to the above, the development of the Uzbek lexicon can be classified based on certain stages:

1. Influence of the Persian-Tajik language on the Turkish language until the 15th century.
2. The influence of the Arabic language on the Turkish language in the VIII-X centuries.
3. Influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language in the 20th century.
4. The influence of different languages, especially English, on the Uzbek language after independence.
5. The influence of different languages on the Uzbek language after independence. The introduction of neologisms.

The world community recognizes that the 21st century will go down in history as the age of great changes, technical progress, and information. At present, the worldwide spread of news for a short period of time, the need for such news in society, is causing the lexical structure of each language to change in a certain way. Today, the introduction of neologisms and their consumption by the masses is not expected to be reflected in the dictionaries of our language. International connection and closeness in the field of modern technology does not leave room to express many such concepts in our own words. The meanings of some borrowed words are not even introduced in dictionaries (flash, coca-cola). Today, the words of modern technology are rising to the level of international industry words around the world.

After independence, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language expanded and developed due to such words. The following reasons can be given for this.

1. Changes in political, economic, spiritual-educational and other spheres in the life of society after independence.
2. The impact of global scientific and technical development.
3. Many of our compatriots who communicate in a foreign language use native words and terms in their speech.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is shown which language the borrowed words belong to on the basis of special conditional abbreviations, their dictionary meaning in their own language and their monosemantic or polysemantic character after they have been assimilated into our

language. is shown. It is worth noting that in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, examples of words from 16 languages have been given as languages that have adopted words. These include Arabic, French, Persian-Tajik, Dutch, Indian, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Mongolian, German, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, and Czech languages. However, the Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of literary terms and the short political dictionary also contain words from Portuguese and Scandinavian languages. Words taken from such languages may not be included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" because they are terms related to a specific field.

Neologisms appear in different ways, they are a way of creating a new word based on the existing lexical structure and grammatical rules of the language, as well as changing one of the lexical meanings of an existing word. it is created by using it in a new sense and by adopting a word from another language.

It is known that there are universal neologisms and individual speech neologisms in the language, and universal neologisms occupy a large place in the life of society. Such neologisms are created by the author based on a certain methodological requirement. However, any new neologisms appear first of all in individual speech. If such words are accepted by the members of the society, they can fulfill their function and become a universal neologism only when this word is needed in the language system. There are many lexemes in our language that are unable to fulfill such a task and remain in the neologism of individual speech. Among such examples, it is possible to include the neologism of feeling, which expresses the upbeat mood of the artistic style, which is still active, and this word has not been included in the general neologism for several decades instead of the word feeling.

In some sources, neologisms are studied by separating them into certain groups and types. However, the demand for the emergence of neologisms in the language system has changed in accordance with the development of society. The transition of words from one language to another causes the formation of a certain new event as a new name, its placement in the lexical "base" of the language. Mutual cultural, political, economic cooperation between the peoples of the world has such effects on the process of language development.

When neologisms are studied in existing sources, it is difficult to observe that certain words are singled out as today's neologisms. Such neologisms include space, television; non-conflict, cosmodrome; marketing, restructuring, rating, tender are shown, but they are evaluated as words of the modern layer that have lost their novelty, and examples of new words that are currently in use are not

given. The reason for this is that universal neologisms live in this task for a short time, the relativity of this concept, as well as the novelty color of many words are not accepted equally by representatives of all spheres of society.

The concept of neologism and the fact that new words appearing in our language do not always have the same importance for representatives of different fields and people from different strata of society can be understood in different ways. Usually, intellectuals, people who are interested in news and young people are not indifferent to the changes around them. They quickly notice changes in society. There are certain classes of people who are observed to be indifferent to a certain technology and innovation until it is introduced in front of their eyes. In general, the attitude of society members to neologisms is related to their active or passive approach to social life. Accordingly, it may not be correct to make a sharp conclusion about the role of words (neologisms) that have some novelty color in some places.

Even 20-30 years ago, it was observed that the enrichment of our language was becoming more important than the creation of words through the internal source. Even now, such a process continues in the development of our language.

After independence, the faster the introduction of new words into our language, the faster many words left the lexical layer of our language. In addition, neologisms such as flash, multimedia, bluetooth, multimillionaire, internet, paging entered our language.

If the words rayon, oblast, otpuska, practice, economy, hymn, among the obsolete words, are out of use and replaced by new words or another word with the same meaning, sovkhos, kolkhoz so have become historical words. Outdated words representing the management system of such councils can be found in our language.

Many words in our language, such as minister, guard, governor, etc., have expanded their scope and content. New concepts in the field of organized market economy, new words in the field of science and technology are considered an important factor in increasing the wealth of our language. In our language, the words of the technical field, the computer, the Internet and a certain field related to them, are used not as field (terminological) words, but by extension as general consumer words. While studying the issue of neologisms, their essence cannot be conveyed to people by giving the meaning of words in newly published dictionaries and explaining them. This problem cannot be solved through dictionaries when the next edition of the existing dictionaries is getting delayed. Also, it is not possible to convey to the people new words and concepts that are

necessary for them even with the explanations of a few words given in some newspapers and magazines. In our opinion, the only way to do this is to organize an "electronic dictionary of Uzbek neologisms" on the Internet. This dictionary needs to be constantly updated by experts. The problem of organizing new concepts and words emerging in our language can be solved only if the work is carried out on the basis of the Internet system.

Such electronic dictionaries will need to be managed by two teams. The members of the first (research) group identify and explain neologisms that appear in our language. The members of the second (answering) group explain certain words that are incomprehensible to them at the request of users (people who work in the Internet system) in response to them.

Another important issue regarding native words is that after independence, our language is expanding due to the cooperation with different countries in the social, spiritual, cultural and economic spheres due to the words of existing languages. Linguists are paying attention to the fact that the number of words in our language is increasing due to the influence of scientific and technical progress, including the words of Khusuan, English and other languages. For example, the word briefing is English briefing (brief - short), and although it does not appear in most published dictionaries because it is not a new word, it is used in the meeting of officials with representatives of the media. , is also interpreted as a meeting in which the official opinion on a specific issue or the official summary of the mutually agreed views of the parties on the progress of international negotiations, councils, conferences, etc.

After independence, the introduction of English words such as briefing - briefing, engineering - engineering, imij - image, visual - visual, virtual - virtual, organizer - organizer into our language has accelerated, minister, committee, oblast, the exit of many words such as rayon from the lexical layer of our language has also accelerated.

It can be observed that some lexemes that are used in everyday speech and are actively used are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". For example, many lexemes such as image, coca-cola, minimarket, hypermarket, cheeseburger, hot dog, chips, netbook, bluetooth, sensor, flash memory, wi-fi, tablet, internet should be included in our explanatory dictionary.

"Yogurt" is an original Turkish lexeme, a milk-yogurt product similar to creamy cream (plain yogurt, kefir, etc.) mixed with jam, fruit preserves, chocolate, cocoa and other additives (fillers). is used in This, like the lexeme "utyuk", is

considered to be a lexeme that has returned to our lexicon after changing its form in accordance with the characteristics of other languages.

A group of English words that have been assimilated into the Uzbek language have completely lost their original dictionary meaning in the lexicon of the Uzbek language and have become another semantic unit unrelated to the etymological meaning and concept. Words of this nature have not changed their original phonetic and morphological forms. However, they will not have semantic proximity in English and Uzbek. The connection between the meaning of a word in one's own language and its meaning in the acquired language is forgotten.

REFERENCES:

1. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. T.: National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan; 2006.
2. Madvaliyev A., Begmatov E. "Spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language" - T., Academy, 2013.
3. Hamrayeva Y. Principles of creating an educational ideographic dictionary of the Uzbek language: Philology. science. candidate diss. abstract. - T., 2010.
4. Hajiyev A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. - T.: Teacher, 1985.
5. Begmatov E.A. Lexical layers of the current Uzbek literary language. - T.: Science, 1985.