



ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL WORDS ADAPTED FROM ARABIC TO UZBEK

Submission Date: May 12, 2024, Accepted Date: May 17, 2024,

Published Date: May 22, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crijps-05-05-13>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crijps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Hoshimova Mohira Abdusattarovna

A Teacher At The Uzbek Language And Literature University Named After Alisher Navoi, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, we aim to study both the lexical and grammatical aspects of words that have been adopted from Arabic to Uzbek.

KEYWORDS

Uzbek language, lexical doublets, synonymy, generalization, specialization, metaphorization, metonymization, arabic language.

INTRODUCTION

Every language is influenced and enriched by other languages. Even world languages have developed and enriched themselves at the expense of words borrowed from other languages, and this process will continue as science and technology develop. If we look at the history, the Arabic language became widespread at the same time as the spread of Islam due to the conquests. Where this religion entered, the Arabic language also entered. Not only the language, but also the Islamic culture and laws were combined

with the customs of the land, and on the contrary, during the period of the Ottoman Turks, Turkish words entered the Arab lands and Turkish words became Arabized. When talking about the Uzbek literary language, which is one of the Turkic languages, we first of all remember our grandfather Alisher Navoi, the sultan of vocabulary. His works are still being studied by hundreds, if not thousands of literary scholars and intellectuals. After all, Nawai's works are full of verses of the Holy Qur'an, whose judgment is



eternal until the end of the world, and hadiths of our Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him. Arabic language is very important in learning this heritage. When we read books in our own language, use mass media, communicate with each other, we use such words that we think that these words are purely Uzbek. In fact, everyone knows that this word came from the Arabic language. For example, علم is a root word that means "to know", from which عالم (Knower), عالم المعلم (Known), عالم عليم (All-Knowing, is one of the attributes of God's name, this attribute is unique to God), 'ālamātuⁿ alloma (all-knowing), mu'ālmūⁿ muallim (knowledge giver), ta'fīmuⁿ talim (to teach), 'ulamā'uⁿ uulamo (scholars), ma'lūmātuⁿ information (information).

In Arabic grammar, there is a concept of "The Science of Consumption". This is a separate discipline that teaches the formation of up to 200 words from one root word, in other words, the derivation of others from one word with similar meanings. If we take the root word ضَرَبَ ḍarabaⁿ (to beat, strike), we can be sure that 192 new words will be formed from it. Or pay attention to the Uzbek words derived from the word hukm: judgment, ruler, convict, government, hikmat, ishkom, hakam, hakim, discussion, firm, firm, ruler. Their number reached 12. So, a person who has mastered the science of usage can easily claim to know the meaning of a thousand words by memorizing 5 words.

The words that entered the Uzbek language from Arabic can be studied in several parts;

- words acquired due to religion: Allah, Rasul, Faith, Qur'an, Surah, Verse, Hadith, Faith, Worship, Obedience, Zakat, Hajj, Ushr, Ruku, Sajdah, Imam, Khatib, Mutavalli, Rukn, etc.;
- for the sake of knowledge and enlightenment: knowledge, scientist, education, book, teacher, lesson, alphabet, alphabet, student, student, known, notebook, pen, lore, scholar, famous, right, wrong, dictionary, analysis, research, merit, sin, poem, poet, thought, thought, thinker, etc.;
- due to the introduction of Islamic culture: homeland, region, civilization, development, neighborhood, mosque, minaret, mezana, mausoleum, culture, family, community, community, community, perspective, independence, peace, reform, reform, people, behavior, ethics, manners, literature, proverb, matal, good, impartial, clean, free, pure, magnificent, healing, hospital, pharmacy, etc.;
- on state affairs; state, country, cabinet, ruler, chairman, governor, sentence, convict, court, court, executive, supreme assembly, law, document, statement, etc.;
- people because of kinship: people, brother, brother, grandfather, ancestor, descendant, uncle, aunt, relative, etc.

We can take the suffix "-iy" as a sign that the word is borrowed from the Arabic language. Words completed with this suffix are mainly Arabic: economic, social, political, cultural, seasonal, mandatory, domestic, literary, eternal, logical, scientific, educational, religious, ideological,



foreign, secular, Ukhrovi, nazmi, nasri, rubai, xumosai, sudosi, azali, administrative, etc.

Most of the words that end with the suffix "-an" are also borrowed from Arabic: generally, approximately, mainly, roughly, shar'an, really, partially, sometimes, for example, relatively, etc.

As a sign of acquisition from the Arabic language, the prefix "-al" can also be taken: algebra, alqissa, alhazar, alhol, alkool, alvido, almisoq, nadali, etc.

The words related to time are also originally Arabic: asr, date, period, time, hour, minute, second, moment, history, eternal, eternal, period, time, temporary, moment, opportunity, eternal, mortal, dawn, zawal, qiyam, nahar, ancient etc.

Also, the word "abdol", which came from the Arabic language, was accepted into the Uzbek language in the sense of primary guardians, saints. Later, dysphemism, i.e. negativeization, was observed in the meaning of this word, and in the end, it can be observed that the meaning of "crazy, crazy" appeared. The Arabic word "ablah" was taken in its original meaning of "nonsensical, ignorant". Later, the same word was re-accepted in another meaning, meaning "depraved, vile, wicked, rascal". This indicates that the phenomenon of gradation has occurred in the meaning of this word. More specifically, gradation is the gradual increase in intensity of a character or property in an object.

The word "devil" "iblis" from the Arabic language was first assimilated into the Uzbek language in the sense of "despair, devil, devil". But later, the meanings of the same word "deceiver, trickster, miscreant" entered and formed a lexical doublet. The difference between the primary and

secondary derivational meanings of the Arabic word "union" is not so great, then we see an action-result connection, that is, if people can come to an agreement, they will be united. The primary meaning of the Arabic word "ittifaqan" adopted into the Uzbek language is "harmony, inaq, hamjihah", and later the meaning of the same word "accidentally, unexpectedly, suddenly" appeared and developed. There is no commonality, no affinity, between the primary and secondary meanings of this word. Here we can observe the complementary distribution. The word "asno" borrowed from the Arabic language came to the Uzbek language in the sense of "period of time", and later the meanings "at this time, at the same time, opportunity" appeared, creating a lexical doublet. We can call the semantic relationship between the elements of this doublet a concretization, a specification. The Arabic word "probability" in the Uzbek language has its primary meaning, i.e. "possibility of realization, possibility of happening", later this meaning was simplified and took the form "perhaps". The entry of the Arabic word "ihram" into the Uzbek language and the change of form and meaning in it fully correspond to the definitions given to lexical doublets, because there was also a phonetic change (ihrom>ehrom).

Also in the Arabic word "ikhsan" almost the same process is repeated in it meaning from the general to the particular shifted. More precisely - the vowel "i" to "e" changed and "donation to anyone at all, to do good, to dedicate something, the meaning of gifting, gifting narrowing occurs in the meaning and we only to God's way, God's way a



word denoting a donation to be made we can note that it appeared.

The Arabic word for corpse primary meaning "jased" had entered the Uzbek language. But later the same word "dead, re-acceptance in the sense of "corpse" and created a lexical doublet.

Adapted from Arabic the primary meaning of the word "destiny" "to take the measure of something, compare it to get. And later the meaning abstracted the fate of people, to know the fate and destiny becoming a word for appearance left.

Considering the above problems the meaning of the first words that came out that he does not understand that he is gone It is necessary because the second meaning appears to be the disappearance of the first meaning does not require, but the semantics of the word Another semantic structure just fills with the component. Therefore, in some cases, the first and the second group of meanings, more precisely between primary and secondary meanings if the difference is big, in some it is the same thing not so big. From the same situation based on, it can be said that in the speech sometimes the primary meaning of the word, other the secondary meaning of trip is functional can be active, or rather can be used more.

For example, it came from Arabic the primary meaning of the word "condition".

"state, existing, or happening, situation" and developed further meaning is "mood, atmosphere". This relative to the second meanings in the pair less used. Meaningfully firstly, general physical, if mental state is taken into

account, in the second option only, spiritual-psychological state, short-term state taken into account.

Most of the words borrowed from Arabic are used in the same way in Arabic and Uzbek. The number of words that entered the Uzbek literary language from this language is so large that the process of learning and understanding both languages is significantly easier by knowing them. In addition, first of all, perfect study of our mother tongue, as well as knowledge of Arabic and Persian languages, will allow a deep and perfect understanding of the works written by our ancestors in Arabic and Turkish languages.

Lexical doublets in the Uzbek language were mainly formed as a result of acquiring words from other languages. The Uzbek language served as a source of words borrowed from two major sources. These are Arabic and Persian languages. Linguistic factors caused the acquisition of words from both languages. There is no doubt that the Arabs of the 7th-10th centuries and the Persians of the 11th-16th centuries were socially and culturally more cultured than the Turks who were nomads a few centuries ago and had just settled. Turkic peoples, who saw the achievements of Arab and Persians in the field of religious, political and cultural, economic system, city and state construction, adopted the words expressing these concepts from those languages. A semantic differentiation has developed between newly assimilated and native words, if those words already existed in them.

The fact that the acquisition of words from foreign languages was semantically categorized made it



possible to acquire an unlimited number of words in the language. Because it prevented redundant processes such as acquiring two words from two languages with the same meaning.

REFERENCES

1. Alekseeva L.M. Problemy termina i terminobrazovaniya: Ucheb. posobie po special course. -P.: Perm. Un-t, 1998.
2. Danilenko V.P. Terminology of linguistic aspect standardization. - M.: Nauka, 1993.
3. Mirzakhmedova H.V. Structural layers of Persian transport terms and ways of making: Philol. science. fake doc. (PhD)... diss. - T., 2017
4. Mirtojiev M.M. Lexicology and lexicography of the Uzbek language. – T.: UzMU, 2000.
5. Tatarinov V.A. Obshchee terminovedenie. Entsiklopedichesky dictionary. - M.: Moscow Lyceum, 2006.
6. Sharipov O', Yoldoshev I. Basics of Linguistics. - Tashkent: 2006.
7. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: - T.: "National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". State scientific publishing house, 2006.