



Assimilated Uzbek Language Words and their Expression in Dictionaries

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Abstract: We know that language is constantly evolving. He lives according to his own laws, develops, sorts according to the pattern of consumption, “archives the unnecessary”. When the time comes, he adopts new alternatives to certain units or builds other units based on his own internal capabilities. In our opinion, the power of language, which sometimes suppresses the human mind, and the fact that it is characterized by generality, essence, possibility and reason, is even more obvious here. Naturally, changes in social life, innovations in society, are primarily reflected in the language.

After the Uzbek society gained national independence, radical changes in all spheres of public life, including education, medicine, economy, led to the introduction of new lexical units into the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Therefore, some lexical units began to move from the active layer of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language to the inactive one, and a number of words and fixed connections, which until recently were inactive, moved to the active layer. To what extent was the Uzbek lexicography able to cover these processes? Do these processes not only increase the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, but also adversely affect the number of common Turkic words that form the basis of the national language?

The article discusses the solution of these problems from the point of view of the development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language over the years of independence.

Keywords: *language, speech, society, perception of social life, general Turkic stratum, assimilated stratum, linguistic development and lexicography, lexicographic problems*

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Introduction

One of the main factors determining the historical development of any nation, people or country on the planet is the issue of the language of the nation. Because the basic principles of state sovereignty are always associated with the level of proficiency in the national language and its writing. It is known from world experience that the attitude towards the national language varies in different periods depending on the ideology prevailing in the country. In any case, it is very important to preserve the national character of the national language.

National independence has opened a new page in the history of the Uzbek people. Uzbekistan has been recognized by the world community as a developing country in a historically short period of time; the world's interest in its culture, artifacts, history, customs and, of course, its language is also growing. In this regard, with the acquisition of the status of an official language, the Uzbek

language expanded the sphere of its consumption. Naturally, this placed great responsibility on Uzbek linguistics, comparative linguistics and the education of the Uzbek language.

The Main Part

By the third decade of the 21st century, as in the rest of the world, the pace of development in Uzbekistan accelerated, the intellectual potential of the people of that time, the world of thinking expanded. Today it is difficult to find a person who could rely only on information from television or radio broadcasting. Indeed, the unprecedented rise in technological progress is causing the wheel of progress to spin faster than ever before. In the era of globalization, in the age of technology, it is not easy to preserve the identity of national languages. Sources of information today are so numerous, diverse and complex that this convenience, this modernity "invades" not only our social life, but also our national language.

This means that any changes in society are and will be reflected, first of all, in the language. Abdurauf Fitrat in his book "The Rules of Literature" wrote about the development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language: "The world is changing. Life is renewed day by day. There are many events and things that our ancestors did not even dream of a hundred years ago. We either recreate their nouns (for example, *uchgich*, *uyushma*, *boshqarma*), or we take them from other languages (for example, *elektrik*, *telefon*, *poezd*), or we revive our forgotten old words (for example, *qurultoy* (congress)). If we disagree with the introduction of new words in these three ways, we will cease to enrich our language" [2].

It cannot be denied that the change and development of language, which is one of the purest social phenomena, is directly related to the development of society, step by step, breath by breath. It can be seen that global changes in the life of the Uzbek people significantly affect the vocabulary of their language.

According to experts, the development of any language is initially based on two factors – linguistic and non-linguistic [13].

Linguistic factors include the internal capabilities of the language, models and methods of word formation, semantic development, grammatical structure, phonetic system and their features. Changes in the structure of any language are primarily based on these factors.

Extralinguistic factors include various non-linguistic systems and structures - the social system, consciousness, thinking, science, technology, traditions, economics, production, changes in such areas, the influence of other languages on the structure of a particular language. like [3].

Discussion and Results

As a result of linguistic and non-linguistic factors that determine the development of the language, on the one hand, it ensures the appearance of new words and terms in the vocabulary, on the other hand, it weakens the consumption of certain active vocabulary in the language. For example,

dallollik (dallol) – brokerlik (broker)

Dallollik lafzi, ko'pincha, kim oshdi savdosida ishlatiladi. Mashoyihlardan biri Abyaniy "Dallollik masalalari" sarlavhasi ostida ko'p gaplarni aytgan. Shuningdek, ba'zi fuqarolar kim oshdi savdosini **dallollik savdosi** deb ham nomlashgan. "Lisonul arab" nomli lug'at kitobida dallollik (الداللة) aslida forscha so'z bo'lib, keyinchalik arablashib ketganligi aytiladi. **Dallol** deb daladan kelgan odamning molini sotib berishga vakil bo'lgan o'troq kishiga aytiladi. U daladan kelgan kishining foydasi uchun savdo qilib beradi. (<https://islom.uz>)

Fiqh kitoblarimizda "samsara" (dallollik), "simsor" (dallol) lafzlari iste'mol qilinadi. **Dallol** deb kimningdir sotishiga, kimningdir sotib olishiga yordam beruvchi, sotuvchi va oluvchining o'rtasini

bog'lovchi kishiga aytiladi. **Dallol** gohida sotuvchi tarafidan, gohida oluvchi tarafidan, gohida esa ikkisi tarafidan ham vakil bo'ladi. Hozirgi kunda dallol deganda broker, makler, agent, vositachi kabilar ham tushuniladi. **Broker** (o'rtada turib vositachilik qiluvchi, dallol, makler) tovar, valyuta, savdo birjalarida oldi-sotdi bitimlari tuzishda vositachilik (dallollik) qiladigan ayrim shaxs yoki korxonadir.

Dallol – savdo-sotiqda oluvchi bilan sotuvchi o'rtasida vositachilik qiluvchi, molga narx qo'yib, ularni kelishtiruvchi kishi (“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”dan). (<https://fiqh.uz>)

Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini hisoblab chiqarish va to'lashning soddalashtirilgan tartibida 15 foizli stavkaning qo'llanilishi **brokerlik** xizmatida qanday bo'ladi? Shu haqida batafsil ma'lumot bersangiz. (<http://splus.uz/>)

Tovarning bojxona qiymati bojxona qiymati deklaratsiyasini to'ldirgan holda tovarlarni deklaratsiyalashda deklarant yoki bojxona **brokeri** tomonidan bojxona organiga ma'lum qilinadi. (<https://www.customs.uz>)

If you look at the examples, the use of such units in the Uzbek language as **broker**, **brokerlik**, **makler**, **maklerlik**, **agent**, **agentlik**, **vositachi**, **vositachilik** limited the scope of use of lexemes **dallol**, **dallollik**.

Reforms in public education, health care, or the transition of Uzbek society to a market economy have also led to significant changes in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. A two-way assessment of the influence of the vocabulary included in the Uzbek language is appropriate. It –

1) In the period from 1920 to 1990, the lexical units of the Uzbek lexicon were replaced by lexical units that were assimilated under the influence of the Russian language (in fact, there was no need for their assimilation) (this is usually a positive situation):

mavzu (tema), **reja** (plan), **matn** (tekst), **xatboshi** (abzats), **mavhum** (abstrakt), **faol** (avangard), **dastxat** (avtograf), **manzil** (adres), **iqtibos** (sitata), **dalil** (fakt), **javon** (shkaf), **yuk** (bagaj), **mikrob** (bakteriya), **bazm** (bal), **bekat** (ostanovka), **belbog'** (bandaj), **mola** (borona), **kumush** (bronz), **guldasta** (buket), **sho'rva** (bulon, sup), **narsa** (predmet), **vazir** (ministr), **faxriy** (veteran), **rivojlanish** (vegetatsiya), **mita** (vilt), **darmondori** (vitamin), **madhiya** (gimn), **uqalash** (massaj), **zobit** (ofitser), **askar** (soldat), **qazilma** (ruda) and other.

2) Lexical units (usually not worthy of a positive assessment) that have mastered the Uzbek lexicon from 1991 to the present under the influence of European languages (in fact, the language has an alternative and displaces this alternative): For example,

broker (dallol), **ofis** (idora), **marker** (qalam), **biznes** (savdo), **global** (umumiy), **narkoman** (bangi), **market** (do'kon), **korzinka** (qulay do'kon), **barter** (ayriboshlash), **biznesmen** (savdogar), **menedjer** (ishboshqaruvchi), **korporatsiya** (uyushma), **nalog** (soliq), **oflayn** (an'anaviy), **forum** (tadbir), **virtual** (g'oyibona), **info** (xabar), **inter** (o'zaro), **vistavka** (ko'rgazma), **imidj** (ko'rinish), **stilst** (uslubchi), **fotoshop** (soxta rasm), **kompetentsiya** (uquv), **kompetent** (layoqat), **professional** (tajribali), **set** (tarmoq), **animatsiya** (harakatli), **navigatsiya** (yangilik), **titr** (fil'm yozuvi), **rekord** (yuqori natija) and o.

For example, *Islohotlar natijasida bugungi kunda viloyatimizda 27 ta yangi boshlang'ich professional ta'lim tizimida kadrlar tayyorlaydigan kasb-hunar maktabi, 17 ta o'rta professional ta'lim tizimidagi kollej, 19 ta o'rta maxsus professional ta'lim tizimidagi texnikum tashkil etildi.* (<http://www.namhaqiqat.uz/>)

Jahonda globallashtirish jarayonlari chuqurlashayotgan sharoitda tarjimonning kasbiy kompetentsiyasini lingvistik hamda ekstralingvistik kompetentsiyalar orqali shakllantirish va rivojlantirishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yanada kuchaytirdi. (<https://samdchti.uz>)

Alisher Usmonovning birgina **global** koronavirus pandemiyasi va mamlakat tarixidagi eng yirik **texnogen** halokat fonida O'zbekistonga bergan ko'maging o'zi bir necha o'n million dollarga yetadi. (<https://kun.uz>)

In fact, when an alternative lexical unit from another language is used side-by-side with an existing form in the language, it is considered an increase in the vocabulary richness of that language. But the use of an alternative from another language instead of the original leads to the suppression of the unity of the language itself. Nowadays, the media, especially the Internet, are taking the lead in this situation.

Today, many foreign words are used in Uzbek speech: *anshlag, atribut, aura, akvadag, agrofon, adekvat; volontyor, villa, viski, valyuta, viking, vikipediya; gidromodul, donor, diatez, displey, moderator, interfeys, intergol, subtitr, subtropik, subarktika, subordinatsiya, onlayn, didlayn, klipmeyker, xart, xaker, xopper, follover, blogger, koment*. Indeed, why use these words in Uzbek?

For example, *Koson tumanida 1-sektor shtab binosining ochilish marosimi bo'lib o'tdi. Yangi binoda sektor rahbari, sektor kotibi va shtab a'zolari, tibbiyot, ona va bola, oshxona, dam olish xonalari mavjud*. (<https://kun.uz>)

Toshkent ko'rgazmasida qurilish va pardozlash materiallari, ularni ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari, «MebelExpo Uzbekistan»da xonadon va ofis mebellari, interyerlar, isitish va sovtutish, sun'iy iqlim hosil qilish, havoni tozalash texnikasi, santexnika va suv havzalari uskunalari taqdim qilinayotir. (<https://www.standart.uz>)

“O'zbekkontsert” davlat muassasasi qoshida badiiy kengash tuzilgan. Endilikda **litsenziya** olmoqchi bo'lgan ijodkorlar taniqli **klipmeyker**, rejissyor, shoir, sayqalchi va bastakorlardan iborat kengashga jonli ijroda kuylab berishlari kerak bo'ladi. (<https://translate.google.com>)

Subordinatsiya saqlanmagan joyda ish faoliyati me'yorlari buziladi.

Volontyorlik faoliyati yakka tartibda, **volontyorlar** guruhi tarkibida hamda **volontyorlik** tashkiloti orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. (<https://qoraqalpoq.adliya.uz>)

Sometimes it happens that a linguist cannot understand a text written in his native language (for example, Uzbek) without a dictionary. For example, to understand the meaning of *volunteering*, which can be done individually, as part of a group of *volunteers* or through a *volunteer organization*, the following explanation is needed means. The volunteer movement today is one of the most popular industries in the world. At the same time, free services are provided to people in need of assistance who face various problems in society with a specific noble goal aimed at improving their lives in all respects. (Therefore, the meaning of the sentence is this: *The ministry of gratitude can be done individually, in a group, or through such an organization.*)

True, over time, the language itself retains what it needs, giving up what it does not consider necessary. It will take some time (sometimes more). But a modern person needs to help specialists in this field find out which of the assimilations to use and whether they have Uzbek alternatives.

Another aspect of acquiring words is important. The fundamental changes taking place in our social life, the desire for a developed world community, the development of a market economy, scientific and technological progress are bringing new structures, industries or sectors to Uzbek society. In such circumstances, of course, reality, which we do not yet have, will certainly enter our life on its own behalf, and we will have to accept it. For example, as a result of the emergence of higher education levels in higher education, such as bachelor and master, new words such as *bakalavr, bakalavriat, magistr, magistrant, magistratura* have appeared in the Uzbek vocabulary.

In addition, computer technologies or the Internet have entered our social life, with the help of which hundreds and thousands of new lexical units of the Uzbek language have been mastered and

mastered. Such updates are taking place in Uzbek society for the first time (because our ancestors did not use computers or the Internet): *kompyuter, internet, keys, monitor, ekran, korpus, printer, klaviatura, konsol, kursor, skaner, protsessor, megabayt, kilobayt, gigabayt, vinchester, disk, disketa, server, provayder, xosting, portal* and o.

In terms of the lexical richness of sources, Arabic with more than three and a half million lexical units and English with more than two and a half million words are at the forefront of the lists. According to Uzbek experts, if we learn from the British not to “buy up” in the choice of words for our literary language (local dialect words are almost completely included in English dictionaries), Uzbek words and phrases (dialect and literary language, professional words, etc.) terms are out of date). and newly appearing words) can be compiled into a dictionary larger than most dictionaries in the world, if the time is collected without limitation in size.

There are unique ways of development of the Uzbek language that do not fall into other language samples, which ensures its daily (sometimes hourly and minute) enrichment [7; 9].

For example, if a new (say, imported) product comes out on the shelf or on the counter in the market day or night (of course, the name of the product is included in our language), soon people will be able to name a new product or concept. creates new words in the language and uses them in speech:

global (assimilated word) – *globallashgan, globallashuv* (Uzbek word);

skaner (assimilated word) – *skanerli (xona), skanersiz (nuxalash), skanerlamoq, beskaner (ishlamoq), skaner qilmoq* (Uzbek word);

kardigan (ayollarning yengsiz ust kiyimi; assimilated word) – *kardiganli, kardigansiz, bekindigan, kardiganbop, kardiganfurush, kardigando‘z, kardigannamo* (Uzbek word);

internet (assimilated word) – *internetli, internetsiz, internetbop (video), internetchi, internetsoz* (Uzbek word);

xotdog (assimilated word) – *xotdogchi, xotdogfurush, xotdogpaz, xotdogli (dasturxon), xotdogsiz (tushlik), xotdogxo‘r* (Uzbek word).

So, to what extent do Uzbek dictionaries cover those parts of the Uzbek language that are being mastered or have already been mastered, and which are recreated based on the internal capabilities of the language? Unfortunately, it is difficult to answer this question in the affirmative.

Indeed, globalization has given rise to an approach to language in world linguistics as a key feature of a national cultural phenomenon. This has increased the need for language owners to develop skills in the practical use of their mother tongue. “In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state should give priority attention to ensuring its national interests, in this regard, first of all, the preservation and development of its culture, ancient values, native language” [1; 4].

By the beginning of the last century, in many developed countries of the world, dictionaries were recognized not only as a means of learning a language, but also as an important means of educating a person with intellectual potential, high spirituality, loyalty to national and universal values. Linguistics is faced with an important socio-political task - to increase the efficiency of the practical use of the native language and create textbooks that will serve as accelerated learning of foreign languages.

However, given that the largest edition of the Uzbek dictionary, the 5-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, was created between 2002 and 2008, it is not hard to imagine that this dictionary (before it became available to consumers) was outdated the next day. thereafter.

publication. This is because in Uzbek, as in other languages, vocabulary, so to speak, changes every day. To cover these changes, the Uzbek society needs to use various lexical dictionaries, such as annotated, synonymous, antonymic, homonymous, etymological, variant, assimilation, associative, encyclopedic dictionaries, regularly updated and updated e-learning thesauri, corpus, online and offline target computer dictionaries [5; 6].

After gaining independence, lexicography in our country became more active; politically, spiritually, socially outdated dictionaries were replenished, cleaned up, republished. However, these "supplemented editions" and "reprints" do not meet the needs of a full-fledged person living and working in Uzbek society. A simple example: countless new generation dictionaries in English, Russian, French, Spanish, German, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Ukrainian, Japanese, Tatar, Kazakh languages, if you are given the task of finding a textbook for schoolchildren in a search on the Internet. the engine comes out. For schoolchildren and preschoolers, there are several outdated dictionaries in the Uzbek language.

There is one more aspect to the question. The most important thing is to train language owners to constantly use dictionaries. Because those who need it need to know how to properly and appropriately use the products that meet their needs. It is better to start solving this problem in school – in elementary school. While today's extremely intense and myriad types of information sources are evolving at unprecedented levels, modern dictionaries designed to quickly and easily find the information you need should provide educational and methodological support for native language lessons in primary and secondary schools.

Conclusion

It is concluded that, first of all, it is important that new units mastering the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are always in the focus of attention of specialists and strive to preserve the national culture in the structure of the language dictionary. The result of this activity is reflected in the thesaurus, e-learning corpus, computer dictionaries for online and offline work. Secondly, the state has set an important social task of teaching the native language: to develop a person who can independently and creatively think in Uzbek, express himself correctly and freely in oral and written form, understand the opinion of others, and develop culture. communication and reading. There is a growing need for textbooks for the mother tongue, such as textbooks, information banks and vocabulary minimums. Linguists of our time need to pay more attention to educational lexicography, that is, to create textbooks that reflect the linguistic landscape of the world in the minds of students belonging to a particular education system and serve to form competence in the practical use of the language.

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