

ARABIC BORROWINGS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Their pronunciation, meaning and structure. Semantic changes of the loan words can lead to semantic and etymological the article focuses on a topic of direct and mediated borrowings from Arabic into Russian. Mediated Arabic borrowings change errors.

Keywords: Arabic loan words, etymological analysis, semantic conversion, grammatical structure.

INTRODUCTION

This study sheds new light on learning Arabic vocabulary in system of the Uzbek language. The determining factor of what is not in the world such a language in which there would be no borrowing words are extralinguistic factors, modern languages of the world borrowing vocabulary, they give spaciousness for borrowing, develop, are moving towards the development of more and more circle of cultural, spiritual, cognitive positions of the people of the modern world. Uzbek language has long been interacting with the languages of the East, in part with the Arabic language. Relevance of the problem of language interaction at the lexical and semantic levels due to primarily by the lack of systematic research the development of Arabisms in this area.

Also, arabisms are of considerable interest not only for linguists dealing with language contacts, but also for historians, ethnographers, since reflect the historical contacts of people and their cultures. This problem is the analysis of borrowed Arab words in the Uzbek language is poorly studied, although Arabic-Uzbek language contacts could not remain out of sight of researchers and are reflected in articles, monographs, etymological notes (dictionaries, essays, origin stories), one chronologizing Arabisms is not an easy task. They entered the Uzbek language for several centuries from different sources. Learning loanwords from Arabic to Uzbek language in our work is based on the consideration historical processes and paths of penetration Arabic words to Uzbek.

Judging by IX–XVII centuries Muhammad, compiled by A.E. Krymsky, "The first Arabisms could date back to the 9th-10th centuries." [1,with. 152]. In the period from VII to IX centuries. application of Arabic his language has gone significantly beyond the scope of Arabic state, extending its influence from the Middle Asia to North Africa. The process of integrating the Arabic language into culture other peoples who converted to Islam was based on borrowing the culture of the Arabs of the Middle Ages state gifts of Central Asia, Iran, the peoples of the Caucasus and Spain.

The next historical stage was the period Abbasids - the time of development of trade, economic which and other relations that determined the borrowing the development of Arabic terms. With a relationship of this kind Arabic words reached Bukhara and Samarkand in 1868 g. On

the other hand, the spread of Islam to Middle and Middle East, North Africa not could pass without a trace for the languages of peoples, populations lagging these territories, right up to China and Eastern Asia.

The role and influence of the Arabic language increased in as a result of mastering the rhetoric of the Quranic language and rich state of the vocabulary of the Arabic language. Role in the borrowing of Arab the words were played by merchants, emissaries from Europe. For example measures, Arabic words already in the VI century entered the languages, of which English was later formed, Spanish, Portuguese [2, p. 19].

Thus, the Arabic language spread in connection with:

- 1) Trade and cultural exchange;
- 2) Islamic discoveries;
- 3) The spread of islam;
- 4) The role of orientalists in the study of islamic civilization.

Most Arabic words entered Uzbek language in connection with the study of astronomy, medicine and mathematics. Borrowed from Arabic words can be divided into the following groups: I. Within the framework of Islam:

a) words from the Koran - the holy book of all Muslims: Allah, Koran, mosque, shaitan, etc.;

b) words from other Islamic sources: qadi, mufti, fakir, hajj, etc.

II. Within the natural sciences, for example: chemistry, algebra, almanac, alcohol, etc.

III. Within the framework of literature, military art, sea travel; names of animals and plants, common names, for example: emir, gazi, gazelle (animal), gazelle (Arabic poem), alarm, vizier, jihad, giraffe, keif, gazavat, hashish, etc.

So, there are some Arabic words that are considered erroneously non-Arab in origin, for example measures: Kazan: M. Fasmer claims that "Kazan [Turk. Kazan]- a boiler for cooking" [3, v. 2, p. 159]. But Arab linguists explain that the word "kazan" comes from the Arabic verb "نزن", which is means "to store something in a cauldron" and "treasury" – special a perfect place to store things. Almighty in The Qur'an says: "خزائنه عندنا" [11, vol. 2, p. 178].

Khoja: L.N.Smirnov in the dictionary of foreign words and expressions refers the word to Persian language: Khoja [Pers. Hadze, lord] [4, p. 692].

However, this word exists in all Arabic dictionaries, as pointed out by the Arab linguists. In the Qur'an, it is used in some suras with the same meaning, for example: "الانافة الحجة فله فل".

Namaz: The word "namaz" means in Persian "Prayer" [5, p. 572]. Uzbek dictionaries attribute it to Arabic, despite the fact that in Arabic it is the word is not used and its meaning is not familiar. The Quran mentions the word "salaat - الصلاة", i.e. "Prayer", which was not used by Arab and Persian Muslims.

Arabic is one of the modern languages which borrows vocabulary and gives scope for borrowing Arabic is one of the modern languages which borrows vocabulary and gives scope for borrowing development, It does not stand still, but progresses. Until now, many words borrowed from Arabic are used in other languages. In modern Uzbek language more than 450 words borrowed from Arabic. They all need detailed qualifications. cation and analysis in the semantic,

etymological and functional aspects and, being an integral part of the lexical system of the Uzbek language, require close attention of researchers.

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