

Historical Progress of the Formation of Lexemes in Uzbek: Notions and Overview

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Abstract

In this article, the historical progress of the formation of the current Uzbek language lexicon in the course of its entire development by means of internal and external sources on the basis of the laws and rules of internal development of this language is subject to analysis.

Keywords

lexicology, lexeme, linguistics, vocabulary of the language, history of the Uzbek language, word mastering, word making, word making supplement.

Introduction

As you know, in World linguistics, special attention is paid to the practical use of linguistic capabilities, the application of language units in speech and the disclosure of the features of meaning and function. The number of areas of Applied Linguistics such as linguistics (Communication Culture), Campus linguistics, neuro-linguistics, jurisprudence, Applied Linguistics, linguistic expertise, pragma-linguistics is increasing every day.

As a result of the serious acceleration of globalization, technical and technological progress on a global scale, the problem of being able to introduce language into the relationship with Electronic Technologies is becoming relevant, the development of a perfect language that meets any requirements is at the center of the solution of these problems, and the attitude towards language as one of the means.

On the basis of the linguistic capabilities of the Uzbek language, the commonality of language and spirituality, language and spirit are evident in lexemes (words), which are specific manifestations of speech phenomena. Therefore, it is important to study the lexical units that represent the national mentality today, where the problem of national spirituality is globalized.

The object and methods of the research

Turkic, chunonchi, Uzbek are the oldest languages, and its history dates back to the Altai period [1.3]. Even since the historical progress of the Uzbek language goes back to the distant past, the lexemes in it went through many historical processes.

It is known to someone who knows linguistics that the languages of the world are considered to belong to some grandfather language. In particular, Uzbek also belongs to the Altai language family, and the history of the Uzbek language dates back to the Altai period.

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It is understood that the formation, history of the earliest lexemes in Turkic languages began from this period – one can say. Relying on the opinions of linguistic scholars regarding this period, the Altai bobo language (base language) was initially divided into two, namely Tungusic-manjur and Turko-Mongolian. Later, Turko-Mongolian was developed as an independent two languages, namely Turkish and Mongolian [9.12]. In contrast to the rapid pace of the demographic process, they begin to spread to different geographical regions and settle in areas ranging from Central Asia, northern Mongolia, Altai, the Caucasus, Northern Europe, southern Russia to Siberia. Also in these regions, Turkic elat and peoples were formed with the passage of periods.

Analysis and Results

At the end of the Altai period, the first form of lexemes in the Turkic language was in the lower view. Towards the end of the Altai language period, there was a differentiation between the Turko-Mongol tribes. In the Altai language period, when Mongolian tribes had **r-l** sounds (for example, in Chuvash, *shur (botqoq)*, *hur (o'rdak)*, *tel (vaqt)*), Turkic tribes were based on a language with **Z-sh/s** sounds: *saz (botqoq)*, *gaz (o'rdak)*, *tush\tus (vaqt)* and etc.

The period of Turkic, that is, Uzbek, is divided by linguistic scholars into several periods. And the periods after the Altai period, which dwell above, are as follows: The Hunnic period, the old Turkic language period, the old Turkic language period, the old Uzbek literary language period, the present Uzbek literary language period. There are various sources written during these periods using the lexicon of the same period (the Altai and dietary periods are characterized by the absence of written sources). The formation of the lexical units of the Uzbek language during the periods that have continued has experienced historical progress.

The development of society with the development of Industrial Economy, Trade, Science and technology, the vocabulary of the language also becomes richer with new words. Because the language, an important means of communication of people, cannot cope with the task of reflecting changes in the development of society if it is not enriched with new words [13.86]. Therefore, the most mobile language unit in the language is the lexemes. Closely related to the progress of society, the language reflects the change in the social system, the progressive finding of production, the development of Science and technology and culture, as a result of which many words appear. Together with this, some words that have become obsolete are therefore out of consumption [13.86]. In the historical development of the formation of lexemes in a language, the volume of meaning can either expand, either narrow, or begin to express new content in relation to the meaning it previously meant. For example, the lexeme “classification” [13.87], borrowed from Arabic, began to comprehend the meanings of “categorization, categorization, classification”, in the absence of such meanings as “creating a work” or “creating a melody in music”. Again, the lexeme “table” [13.87] also previously meant the concept of “the name of one of the types of Decoration That is used a lot in reading”, while in today's Uzbek language it represents meanings such as “information based on a particular form; lesson busy, activity, order list of behavior”.

In the course of its entire development, the lexicon of the current Uzbek language has become rich on the basis of the law of internal development of this language, which is a holistic phenomenon formed as a vocabulary, lexical-semantic system of the language.

Currently, all words, lexical, grammatical means in which the scope of consumption is delimited and not delimited are the Uzbek language itself. At the same time, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is formed on the basis of the laws and regulations of the language and is a product of the era that has passed so far. First of all, the lexemes of the Uzbek language are developed and formed and enriched on the basis of vocabulary common to all Turkic peoples, as well as on the basis of word acquisition from fraternal and non-fraternal peoples. [16]

Lexemes, which are all-Turkic, were formed phonetically differently from other Turkic peoples. Examples include parts of body such as *adaq(oyoq)*, *arqa(orqa)*, *bog'az(bo'g'iz)*, seasons such as *yaz(yoz)*, *yal(yil)*, *kun(quyosh)*, *qash(qish)* natural phenomena such as *tag'(tog')*, *ot(o't)*, *sub(suv)*, *adg'ir(ayg'ir)*, *at(ot)*, *vuqa(buqa)*, *yalqi(yilqi)* and etc.

The formation of a unique style of the Uzbek language within the Turkic languages, the combination of vowels(singarmonism), characteristic of the Turkic languages, due to the point of geographical location, cultural and economic relations in their development, led to a weakening of the Uzbek language, as well as the fact that lexemes from the Persian-Tajik language were much more assimilated into the Uzbek language,

Prof. M. S. Andreev shows that the influence of Uzbek and Tajik languages on each other can be divided into two large periods:

1. The period of contact with the previous Tajik language or Sogdian language before the Arab invasion.
2. The period of contact between the Tajik and Uzbek languages after the Arab invasion [11.16]

As a result of the influence of the Tajik language, in the dialects of the central cities, indefinite vowel sounds, which are not characteristic of the phonological system of Turkic languages, appeared. As a result, the phenomenon of synharmonism began to disappear in the Uzbek language [1.3]. Some changes in the phonetics of Turkic languages were pointed out by Mahmud Kashgari [13.65]. "Modern Uzbek language" edited by Fakhri Kamal. The book "Lexicology, phonetics, graphics, orthography, morphology" (1957) provides information and says that the Tajik language, as a language that had a great influence on the Uzbek language, adopted many lexemes into the Uzbek language. For example: *chiroq, zardob, charm, sinch, nay, xokandoz, barkash, obdasta, parda, gugurt, gilam, choyshab, payandoz, paypoq, paytava, poshna, astar, marjon, zarbop, ustun taxta, g'isht, xari, panjara, juvoz, mardikor, ajdar, jonivor, kaptar, bedana, parranda, parvona* and etc. Also, word-forming suffixes borrowed from the Tajik language are active in the formation of lexemes in the Uzbek language, for example: *odamsimon, arizaboz, etikdo'z, oshxona, oshpaz, xudbin, kamnomo, g'amxo'r, sergap, beburd, badavlat, barvaqt, beodob, noto'g'ri, hamnafas*. From the point of view of the impact on the lexical units of the Uzbek language, the Arabic language is also very important. There are many lexemes borrowed from the Arabic language, which are widely used today. For example: *maqola, faylasuf, ilm, amaliyot, qashshoq, maktab, madrasa, adabiyot, kasb, kitob, qalam, atir, farmon, sinf, hukumat, hokimiyat, fuqaro, jinoyat, huquq, xizmat, musobaqa, qonun, avliyo, azon, harf, alifbe, xat, savod, xato, daftar, maorif, muallim, imtihon, talaba, axloq, insho* and etc. In Uzbek lexeme formation, lexemes formed by adding Uzbek word-forming suffixes to lexemes borrowed from Arabic belong to the layer of active words. The fact that Arabic words are many and different shows that it has been deeply absorbed into the Uzbek language. Among these Arabic words, new words appeared with the help of Uzbek suffixes: suffixes **-chi**: *aloqachi, a'lochi, ilhomchi, iste'molchi, qutbchi, tashkilotchi*; suffixes **-lik**: *asirlik, a'zolik, darslik, ehtiyotsizlik, ma'murchilik, rozilik, savodsizlik*; suffixes **-li**: *ahamiyatli, jasoratli, irodali, mas'uliyatli, sababli, sifatli, qimmatli, qudratli, shonli, sharafli, shiddatli, tajribali, xavfli*; suffixes **-cha**: *shahobcha*; suffixes **-gi**: *hozirgi* and etc. [2.38]. It changed due to the occupation of Central Asia by the Russian Empire and various political, cultural relations, scientific and technical development. For example: *zavod, fabrika, kredit, shtraf, samovar, chaynik, yashik, odekolon, manifest, izvosh, soldat* etc. Through the Russian language, a number of lexemes with an international character were adopted from other languages. For example: *revolyutsiya, filologiya, psixologiya, fizika, federatsiya, bank, chek, aktyor, konsert, palto, ferma, telefon* and others. In place of information, lexemes from a total of sixteen languages can be found in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

Mahmud Kashgari also commented on the artificial formation of lexemes. For example:

- q** (gak): *targ'aq* "taroq" (from the base of the verb *taradi*);
- k** (ik, -uq): "kesak" "biror narsaning bo'lagi" (from the base of the verb *kesdi*), *eshuk* "yopinchiq" (from the base of the verb *eshudi* "yopdi", "o'radi");
- g**: *tirig* (from the base of the verb *tirildi*);
- l**: *oq va qora* formed by the exchange of colors *targ'il* "chavkar" (from the base of the verb *tarildi*);
- n**: *aqin* "sel" (from the base of the verb *aqdi*) and etc.

Lexemes have undergone various processes in the formation of the language, for example, a large number of "compound words" were formed as a result of the transition of a word combination (syntactic unit) to a lexical unit (lexeme): *belbog', mingboshi, olmaqoqi, tokqaychi* etc. [4.11]. Academician A. Hojiyev says that some of the "compound words" are created by attributing a known thing to another thing, naming it based on a sign in it, and cites the following as an example: *oybolta, devqomat, mingoyoq, qizilishton*. In general, it takes a certain amount of time for a new word created by any means to become ready, common (in other words, everyone knows) for the members of society [4.29].

The formation of lexemes in the language was first created in live conversation, and it gradually moved to the literary language and became lexemes with a well-known form. Each creation goes through a historical development and stage with its place. This stage includes the development of meaning and form of lexemes. Form and content serve each other and complement each other. Lexemes can be shifted from speech to lyrics, ordered as low as, according to the degree of lysonization:

- a) specialized lexemes
- b) simplified lexemes
- d) rooted lexemes [12.164]

In general, academic A. Hajiyev states that the formation of lexemes in the Uzbek language is as follows: **ko'r-ko'z**; added derivation of two words **karnaygul**; formed by transitioning from one category to another **rostdan, birga**; by calcification **ustqurma**; it arose from the transformation of the syntactic unit (vocabulary) into a lexical unit **ishboshi** and etc.

In general, the emergence, formation of a lexeme in a language in different ways is carried out in a process characteristic of the Uzbek language.

Conclusion

The lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, consisting mainly of all-Russian, original Uzbek, as well as translations into Sogdian, Chinese, Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Mongolian, Russian, went through a period of several centuries of formation and development. It can be noted without hesitation that the Uzbek language retained its nature regardless of the number of acquisitions. This situation has found expression not only in its phonetics, morphology, sentence construction, but also in the vocabulary.

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