

GENETIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF SOTCIL-RELATED LEXEMAS IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Kabilova Mahbuba Mominjonovna

*Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy
basic doctoral student, Denov*

Abstract: Language is a complex socio-physiological, biological phenomenon that arose on the basis of the development of human society, improved during the formation of social relations, and is directly related to the level of development of human consciousness. The etymological description of words with the meaning of sotsila is given in the article.

Key words: Language, society, sociolinguistics, etymology, dictionary, own layer, acquired layer.

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Man is the highest value, a direct participant in social problems. Relations between language and society are inextricably linked. As the society develops, so does the language. The science of sociolinguistics studies the integral relationship between language and society¹. Due to the increase in the level of activity of foreign words, it is a natural phenomenon that words of their own class give way to words acquired from a foreign language. This process is also reflected in the terminology. After all, the phenomenon of adaptation of the system of terms to international terms serves to increase the level of use of universally recognized international units rather than national word forms in terminology.

Literature analysis and methodology

Several international and Uzbek linguists have conducted sociolinguistic research, including Velichko N. "Sredstva obrasheniya v nemetskom yazike vtoroy polovi XX nachala XXI veka: sociolinguistichesky aspekt", Nurmammedova D. "Sociolinguistichesky analiz zaimstvovannix slov, funkcioniruyushih v uzbekskom yazike (na material bitovix terminov)", Ko'shokova B. "Sociolinguistic analysis of language functional development", Yo'ldosheva H. "Sociolinguistic research of Uzbek historical novels", Riskulova K. "Future English language teachers sociolinguistic competence formation system", Mamatkulov A. "Speech alertness" in French as a sociolinguistic phenomenon", Sulaymanov M. "Sociolinguistic study of autographs in the Uzbek language", Rakhimov G. such as "The Sociolinguistic Features of British and American Slang".

The reason for the development of all languages in the world is social relations, the introduction of modern techniques and technologies, and the acquisition of other languages through the Internet. Also, the colloquial language is of great importance. In different dialects, the name of an object, sign, or action may be different. A. Madvaliyev, a linguist, commented on this phenomenon: "Dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language differ not only phonetically and morphologically, but also lexically. Different units in the interlanguage and literary language lexicon are of primary importance for language development. Creating a

¹ Z.Xolmonova. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent: 2007. P 23

dictionary of colloquial speech and folk dialects on the basis of lexical differences is considered one of the most difficult and complex tasks of great practical importance.”².

ETIMOLOGIYA (yunon. *etimologiya* < etymon – haqiqat, soʻzining haqiqiy maʼnosi+logos – soʻz, taʼlimot) **1** Tilshunoslikda soʻz va morfemalarning kelib chiqishi va tarixini oʻrganuvchi boʻlimi³. The purpose of etymological analysis of words is to determine when, in what period, through which language, according to what word formation pattern, in which language material, in what form and with what meaning, a certain word was acquired at the lexical level of the language. consists of A linguist engaged in etymological analysis is required to know his language and its history, the mutual kinship of languages, historical-phonetic, historical-morphological changes in the language, language families and their laws, the history of sciences and the way people speak. . It is possible to achieve the intended goal only as a result of such comprehensive approach research. The results of etymological analysis and research serve as the main source for monitoring the changes in the language system and structure, and for determining the etymology of new words - the initial meaning and form of the word, for compiling etymological dictionaries and explanatory dictionaries. should be mentioned. The lexical layer of the language is divided into two:

1. own layer;
2. mastered layer.

When determining the lexical layer of the language, the department of etymology is referred to. R. Rasulov, a linguist, notes that "Plato, a great philosopher and scientist who lived and worked in the philosophical period of linguistics, is considered the founder of the science of etymology. He distinguished two types of words in logical speech: nouns and verbs. The word in the possessive function is called a verb. He noted that the verb is a word that means what is said about the noun.⁴.

Discussion and results

The classification of terms with social meaning included in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language according to genetic-etymological characteristics is as follows:

- purely Uzbek;
- Arabic;
- Persian;

Below, we will consider the analysis of the social terms in the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language based on the above classification based on volumes 1-2-3:

Pure Uzbek terms: *Avara, ada, acha, bibi, boldiz, buvak, boʻla, boʻroz, yezna, jujuq, moma.*

Giving words from the Arabic language as terms: *sabiy, sagʻir, ayol, ajuz, amma, boligʻa, boʻz, valad, volida, volidayn, yesir, yetim, joriya, zavj, zavja, zaifa, zantaloq, malika, mankuha, rafiq.*

²A.Madvaliyev. Oʻzbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. – Toshkent: “ Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2017. – P 250

³ N.Mahkamov, I.Ermatov. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lugʻati. – Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti, 2013. – P. 34.

⁴ R.Rasulov. Umumiy tilshunoslik. – Toshkent: 2007. – P 22

Giving Persian words as terms: *amaki, amakivachcha, amnavachcha, bachca, beva, bekvachcha, birodar, birodarzoda, bobo, boboy, bobokalon, bonu, boyvuchcha, doyi, domod, juvon, zantaloq, zang'ar, kampir, kaniz, kanizak, mo'ysafid, nabira, padar.*

In addition, the Uzbek language has terms that are formed based on the internal possibilities of language enrichment or from a combination of words borrowed from different languages or by pairing them: arab+fors: *amaki, amnavachcha, zantaloq;*

umumturkiy+forsiy: bekvachca, boyvuchcha.

It is worth noting that most of the social terms were acquired through Arabic and Persian languages. The reason for this can be attributed to the fact that Arabic and Persian languages are used in scientific and religious fields.

Taking into account that the provision of information related to the genetic and etymological characteristics of terms in an explanatory dictionary causes the emergence of ideas about which languages influence and are related to the formation of the current lexical state of the language, it can be said that an explanatory dictionary intended for a wide audience of users It can be a form of respect for our language not to conclude that some variants of terminological units far from the vernacular are active.

Summary

Creating Uzbek alternatives of new scientifically based words and terms and ensuring their uniform use⁵ in the current situation, where the task of accelerating

Based on the etymological information given to words and terms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language published in 2006-2008, 2020, it can be said that the derived words came to the Uzbek language mainly through Arabic, Persian, and also through the Russian language. - it is observed that it was adopted from European languages. This shows that many terms have been assimilated into our language through social relations. Also, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, units belonging to the Arabic language occupy an important place. Without denying that most of these words have a common Turkic character, it should be noted that increasing the weight of purely Uzbek words will serve to increase the scope of our people's use of their own language.

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⁵Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language. No. PF-5850. 21.10.2019.