

The Introduction of Arabic Words in the Uzbek Literary Language

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Abstract. *In the historical development of the we can see that Uzbek literary language, neighboring words and forms arose in different periods for different social reasons. Words in the dictionary of the Uzbek literary language are historically unique not only for the Turkic languages, but also for the Persian language through the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian, Russian, Uyghur languages. There is no language in the world whose vocabulary consists only of its own words. Words derived from other languages either retain their form in that language as they are, or adapt to its nature, grammatical structure, word formation, spelling and pronunciation.*

Keywords: Arabic, vocabulary, lexicology, dialect, Turkish, Persian, annotated dictionary.

I. INTRODUCTION

Words that have entered the Uzbek literary language, and dialects from other languages are still learned through the spoken language and the biblical language.

If we apply this idea to Arabic words, we will see that Arabic words entered our literary language more through the biblical language and the Persian-Tajik language, as well as through oral speech. The Uzbek dialects were represented mainly through oral communication.

Some of the words we have learned are so ingrained in our language that it is very difficult to determine which language they are from. For instance, the words such as *lab(lip)*, *gul(flower)*, *shoti(ladder)*, *fe'l(behaviour)*, *sinf(class)* are of arabic origin.

The dictionary of the Uzbek literary language also contains words borrowed from the Arabic language.

II. METHODOLOGY

The process of assimilating these words is associated with the actions of the Arabs. In the 7th century, the Arabs, led by the Caliph Abu Bakr, an associate of the Prophet Muhammad, conquered the Arabian Peninsula, the Near and Middle East, North Africa, Spain, Central Asia and the Caucasus under the banner of Islam. they put. This caliphate was ruled by the Mongols until 1258.

The Caliphate is difficult to govern because it unites a vast territory of different ethnic groups. Islam has spread over such a large area. Arabic, the language of religion, has become the language of science. Thus, in addition to the Arabs, non-Arab peoples also played an important role in the formation and development of the culture known throughout the world as Arab culture.

Along with Islam, which was introduced by the Arabs, the Arabic script gained popularity, and the role of the Arabic language in schools, madrassas and religious affairs increased.

After the arrival of the Arabs in Central Asia, the local Turkic, Runic, Uyghur, Khorezm and Sogdian scripts were suppressed, and the Arabic script was used instead. This further expanded the sphere of influence of the Arabic language and writing. The peoples of Central Asia were forced to continue living under the influence of their literature and culture.

The Arabic language became the language of science, in this language Khorezmi, Beruni, Farabi, Ibn Sino, Kashgari wrote their works.

AlisherNavoi in his book *Muhokamatul-lughatayn* described the features of the Arabic language as follows:

"Of all these languages, the Arabic language is distinguished by its elegance and wonder with its decoration, which does not have a cure for any language ..."

The Arabic language belongs to the southern branch of the Sami language. The peoples who speak this language live in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen, Morocco.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The most developed period of the classical Arabic language, which influenced the languages of the peoples of Central Asia, was the 8th-9th centuries, when many scientific and artistic works were created in this language, but now it is no longer used. According to S. Usmanov: "Just as Latin was once the international language of science in Europe, the Arabic language has occupied a similar position in Asia for three hundred years. The role of Uzbek and Tajik scholars writers is very important in

this ... through religion through the Tajik language ". According to some experts, 20-25 years ago, Arabic words in the modern Uzbek literary language accounted for 13% to 20% of the vocabulary. The number of arabic borrowed words in uzbek has increased since the adoption of the uzbek language as a state language. The words that were forced to be out of use were reacpected, for example *riyozat*, (*mathematics*), *riyosat* (*prezidium*) *mufty*, *hayit* (*eyd*) and etc.

The Arabic words used in the Uzbek language belong to different fields and are used phonetically, morphologically and semantically in accordance with the Uzbek language. For instance, the sound –ayn loses its features at the beginning of a word. Only two words ___-*hayit* and ___-*hassa* have this feature that they are pronounced like e(e) but they aren't written with an apostrophe(‘), at the end of the words *mone*, *tobe* it is pronounced longer and these words are written with an apostrophe(‘), in the words like *ta'na*, *ma'no*, *ya'niit* is in the middle if a word. And if two consonants are followed with *ayn* it is missed in the words like *shom*, *naf*, *jam*.

Some arabic words are not only used with their original meaning but also they got their meaning widened, shortened or changed. For instance the word *gassol* means cleaner in arabic. The phonetic and grammar elements of some arabic words are clearly explained in the article "Tadjik, persian and arabic words in the uzbek language" by professor Usmonov .S

The Arabs, like other sciences, studied linguistics. The creation of Arabic linguistics is also associated with the existence of written literature. Because without careful phonetics and grammar, it is impossible to create perfect writing rules.

The achievements of other peoples, including the peoples of Central Asia and many other peoples, also contributed to linguistics and its development. Arabic linguistics has influenced all areas of Uzbek linguistics. In particular, this led to significant changes in lexicology. The following important factors led to the introduction of the Arabic language into the Uzbek language.

Arabic was the state language, the official language. This factor increased the influence of the Arabic language on the speech of the local population.

Officially, Arabic was the language of fiction. Reading Arabic literature is one of the factors that influenced the influence of this language on the Turkic languages.

The Arabic language became the language of science and culture for the peoples of Central Asia and the East. Scientific works, brochures and collections on science and culture were written in Arabic.

Arabic was the language of the day. Arabic was the predominant language, the official obligatory language. Arabic was the language of religion and sharia. The Arabic and Turkish settings contradicted each other. The Arabic language has dominated for nearly 300 years.

For the above reasons, many Arabic words appeared in the Uzbek language. For example, the socio-political system, the words of the law, in particular, in the works of our great poet Navoi, we can observe Arabic terms. Yuldashev's article, entitled "The terms of fiqh in the works of Alisher Navoi," discusses a number of legal terms such as *akida*, *akida*, *muazzin*, *bolig*, *mu'takid*, *muazza*.

Words related to the concepts of literature and art, *gazelle*, *dream*, *literature*, *story*, *weight*, etc.

Terms related to religious concepts are also fully mastered in the Uzbek language.

Under the influence of Arabic linguistics, Uzbek lexicography achieved great success, many rare works were created. Mahmud Kashgari is the founder of the science of lexicography. Back in the 11th century, he created an annotated dictionary of the Turkic languages, based on the traditions of Arab linguists.

Despite the fact that the relationship between arab and turkish languages has been investigated for many years, it is not fully studied between arabic and uzbek languages. The two main reasons for this are lacking the full versions of the explanatory dictionary of the uzbek language and the weak impact of arabic on the turkish languages in Central Asia. As a result no sound of an arabic origin

is accepted into uzbek alphabet.

Arabic lexicography has dictionaries that are dictionaries of synonyms for a specific subject (M: five hundred words for a sword, five hundred words for a lion) based on the last letter. Under the influence of these dictionaries, thematic dictionaries were created in the history of Uzbek linguistics.

Arabic linguistics, like all branches of linguistics, influenced grammar. Words related to nouns and verbs were memorized from Arabic to Uzbek: *discipline* (horse), *notebook* (horse), *discovery*, *science* and so on.

Several grammatical features learned from Arabic to Uzbek, including *-iy*, *-viy*, *-ot*, *-an*, etc., are used in the same way as words in the same language. *animal*, *ability*, etc.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

Syntactically, the Arabic language also influenced the history of the Uzbek literary language. Take, for example, the article by M. Abzalova "The Use of Syntactic Arabicisms in A. Navoi's Prose". Arabic phrases are used after a preposition and with conjunction. " And Abu Usman al-Qiri praised him, saying: "All Ahl al-Mashaya belong to the Aryan nafs and ofati-la-mali." According to the Navoi tradition, syntactic Arabicisms were also used effectively, and such expressions enriched his work. Together with the phrases, they formed a compound sentence followed by a sentence that, in particular, complements the sentence.

Such scenes can be found in many other works, such as "Boburnoma", "Shajaray Turk", "ShajarayTarokima".

Lexicography is both a practical and theoretical area based on lexicography, methodology, phonetics, as well as the history of the language, the study of the grammatical structure of the language. For example, the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language explains many Arabic words, of which the word ABJAD is explained as follows:

1 The name of the first of eight words and a set of these eight words, composed of the letters of the ancient Arabic alphabet and designed to memorize the numerical value of each letter from one to a thousand and the order of the ancient Arabic alphabet.

2. The ABC of elementary education is taught in old-fashioned schools.

In short, under the influence of Arabic linguistics, there have been great changes in the grammatical department.

V. CONCLUSION

The Arabic language has been in contact with Turkish for many years. He not only learned words from the Arabic language, but also voiced many words from Uzbek to an infinite number of Arabic words. It is known that many rare works in the history of linguistics are based on Arabic traditions and language. However, some of our talents, such as Zamakhshari and IbnSina, do world-class work in Arabic grammar and Arabic phonetics. According to Kashgari, "like two goats," these languages have always developed in a unique way, with their beauty and richness.

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