

# About *Ism-Ul Makon* Arabian Borrowed Nouns In The Uzbek Language

Urakova Zilola

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Assistant Professor TCTTRPNEKR Karshi city

**Abstract:** Arabian *ism-ul makon* nouns in the Uzbek language have experienced bidirectional semantic shift. Losing some meanings in their genetic nature they have gained new-new semantical points in the Uzbek language.

**Keywords**— *Ism-ul makon*, printing, semema, genetic, east, madrasah, semantic, place, synonymic

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the Uzbek language there are a lot of words entering to the system of Arabian "ism-ul makonul zamon"<sup>1</sup> nouns. *Maktab* (school), *manzil* (destination), *manba* (resource), *makon* (place), *mahzab* (sect), *majlis* (meeting), *mavze* (area), *mavqe* (rank), *mansab* (position), *markaz* (centre), *martaba* (career), *masdar* (the name of action and state in the Arabian grammar), *masjid* (mosque), *maskan* (territory), *matbaa* (printing office), *matla'* (1. The first couplet of a poetic work; 2. rising point of the Moon and the Sun), *maqta'* (the last couplet of a poetic work), *mashriq* (east), *ma'bud* (god), *maqbara* (mausoleum), *mahalla* (mahalla), *mehrob* (altar), *minbar* (rostrum), *mintaqa* (continent), *muassasa* (institute) and other words can be presented as an example. In the Uzbek language some of these words have generally the meaning of "joy (place)" (*maktab* (school), *manzil* (destination), *makon* (place), *mavze* (area), *madrasa* (madrasah), *markaz* (centre), *масжид* (mosque), *maskan* (territory), *matbaa* (printing office), *mashriq* (east), *maqbara* (mausoleum), *mahalla* (mahalla), *mehrob* (altar), *minbar* (rostrum), *mintaqa* (continent), *muassasa* (institute), *matla'* (rising point of the Moon and the Sun)), but others entered the Uzbek language with other meanings (*manba* (resource), *mahzab* (sect), *mavqe* (rank), *mansab* (position), *martaba* (career), *masdar* (the name of action and state in the Arabian grammar), *ma'bud* (god), *maqta'* (the last couplets of a poetic work)). Some of the words having the common meaning of "place" enter the group of "maskan (place) names" (*school, destination, place, area, madrasah, mosque, territory, printing office, mausoleum, mahalla, continent, institution, others* (meeting, centre, east, altar, rostrum) are in synonymy with the words place, territory, area in the Uzbek language.

## 2. Materials and methods

Such kind of words constitute the group of "ism-ul-makonuz-zamon" with time nouns made up three arabian letter verbs.

The following names made nouns made up from verbs in the Arabian language:

- 1) action names;
- 2) name of arms;
- 3) name of manner of action;
- 4) one-time name;
- 5) time and space name<sup>2</sup>.

Time and space names have a special importance among them.

## 3. Main part

"Time and space names" are made up on the base of one-type three-letter verbs and frames and the stems are added the suffixes *-un* and *-atun*: *maskanun* (territory), *maknun* (place), *maktabun* (school), *maqbaratun* (mosque), *madrasatun* (madrasah), *manzilatun* (destination). Names with vowels **a** or **u** are made up on the base of the first frame (*maktab* (school), *maskan* (territory), *madrasah*), and names with vowel **i** on the base of the second frame (*manzil* (destination), *majlis* (meeting), *masjid* (mosque)).

The semema of all these nouns are given on the base of the component "...place" of the words in the Arabian language. But the component expressing an action can take a change.

For instance, in the Arabian language the word *мактаб* (school) has the meaning of "a place where you can write", "Madrasa" means "place of worship", "matla" means "place of beginning", and madrasa means "place of teaching". As these words are assimilated into the Uzbek language with specialized meanings, there is a semantic shift in them. In this respect, a narrowing of meaning is observed.

The word school is not a place where any writing is done in Uzbek, but "an institution engaged in teaching and educating the younger generation" (2 volumes DDUL, vol. I, p. 443) or "school [a. - place of study; desk; department, office]

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cultinfo.ru>. Look: Grande B.M. Course of Arabian grammar in the comparative-historical light. 2nd ed., reprinted. – M.: Editorial firm «Vostochnaya literatura» RAN, 2001. – p. 592; Yushmanov N.V. Grammar of the literal Arabian language. G.N.Yushmanov; under ed. and with foreword of Krachkovskiy I. Yu. – M.: URSS, 2007; Shirokova A.V. Morphology of names in flective-agglutinative languages: Teaching manual by G.A.Shirokov, nadir Ahmed; – The ministry of higher and secondary special education of the USSR. – M.: Peoples' Friendship University, 1988. – p.313.

<sup>1</sup> Khalidov B. Textbook of the Arabian language. For philology faculties of universities and institutes. – T.: Uchitel, 1965. – pp.295-296.

1. Educational institution under the guidance of a teacher, teaching literacy to the younger generation. Primary school. Boarding school. High school. Going to school. Sending the child to school (in 5-volume DDUL).

The mosque is not a place of worship of any kind, it is a "temple where Muslims pray in congregation and worship Allah" (2 vols. DDUL, vol. I, p. 452). Madrasah represents the meaning of "religious institution of higher education" rather than an educational institution.

In the Uzbek language, the Arabic borrowing also expands in the sense of place names. In particular, let us consider the following meanings of the word school. "SCHOOL [a. Place of study; desk; department, office]

1. An educational institution that teaches and informs the younger generation under the guidance of a teacher. Primary school. Boarding school. High school. Going to school. Giving the child to school. - Both the family and the school must bring up the child equally and teach him to good manners. From the newspaper.

**High school** is the common name of higher education institutions. *But even though the dream of high school was a lonely dream for me, I couldn't give it up.* Oybek, looking for Light.

2. Vocational school. *Music school. Drivers' school. Vocational school. Fifty years have passed since the establishment of the Tashkent School of Choreography.* "Saodat."

3. A trend in the field of science, art, literature, socio-political activity. *Creating a school. The scientist who created the school. - At present, we can easily talk about Oybek school, Abdulla Kakhkhor school, Mirtemir school in literary translation.* G.Salomov, Introduction to the theory of translation.

4. A source of learning, experience, sampling. *As life is a great school, real ideas are emerging.* Oybek, In Search of Light "(5 vols. DDUL, Volume II, p. 532).

In Arabic, the word school has the following meanings:

1) school; 2) desk; 3) training room; 4) department, bureau, office, devon<sup>3</sup>."

<sup>3</sup> Баранов Х.К. Арабско-русский словарь. Издание седьмое, стереотипное. – М.: Русский язык, 1989. – С. 677.

It seems that the 1st meaning of the word school in Arabic is fully, and the 3rd meaning partially corresponds to alternative semantics in Uzbek. Thus, the semantics of the word school as an Arabic lexeme "ism-ul makon" has undergone a great shift in the Uzbek language. With the disappearance of some meanings, it can be said that the lexeme has acquired a new semantic essence.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the Arabic name "ism-ul-makon" has undergone a two-sided semantic shift in the Uzbek language. First, while losing some of its meaning in its genetic nature, it had new facets of meaning in the Uzbek language.

#### References

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