



**ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE WORDS OF
MASTERING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE**

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Annotation. The relevance of this article is determined by the fact that borrowings, in spite of the fact that they are becoming an integral part of the modern Uzbek language, since more and more new borrowings are constantly penetrating into the language, in connection with which they cause increased interest. The purpose of this article is to analyze the existing theories of borrowing and characterize the status of these linguistic processes at the present stage. The rapid development of science, technology, socio-economic and social changes require new names. And in this case, a single or very similar and sufficiently understandable to speakers of different languages, the nomination system helps to save speech means. Therefore, the development of international terminology is a progressive and promising phenomenon.

Keywords: borrowings, borrowed words, foreign words, semantic features, lexical borrowings.

Introduction

The science that studies the vocabulary of a language, determines the meanings of words, the semantic relations between words, is called lexicology. The development of the vocabulary of the language, the formation of certain groups of words, the history of individual words and their classes is studied by historical lexicology.

Language is a developing phenomenon that does not stand still. The general availability of communication regardless of time and distance, the blurring of borders between different peoples due to information and communication technologies has greatly contributed to the active borrowing from other languages, which has become both a positive and a negative phenomenon in the modern Uzbek language. The study of modern borrowing processes makes it possible to detect the main trends in the development of the language, to trace the ratio of internal linguistic and extra linguistic factors of borrowing. A number of purely Uzbek words (as well as Turkic, Iranian, and Arabic words that are included in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language) are used in Russian and, thus, are "common" for both languages. These words are often found in Russian newspapers, magazines, books and official documents, not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad. Russian language is widely used in everyday colloquial speech of the Russian population of Uzbekistan and in the local press, as well as in the works of Russian writers of the republic. Examples of such words are: irrigation ditch, bazaar, village, apricots, fig, watermelon, melon, elm, saxaul, saman, pilaf, etc. Many similar words are widely used in everyday colloquial speech of the Russian population of Uzbekistan and in the local press, as well as in the works of Russian writers of the republic. For example: duval (clay-bit fence), dutar (stringed musical instrument), guzapaya (cotton stalk), mash (small peas), manty (large Uzbek dumplings), teahouse (tea house), karnai (large trumpet – Uzbek musical instrument).

The meaning of some Russian words included in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language does not coincide with their meaning in the Uzbek language (usually in the Uzbek language their meaning is narrowed). For example, the word table in Russian means 4 concepts, and in Uzbek— 1.

At the same time, some of these words in the Uzbek language do not have the same meaning as they express in Russian. So, a blackboard in the Uzbek language means only a blackboard; cherry(Russian. cherry plum) does not mean cherry plum, but cherry; the word carmon (Russian. pocket) means not a pocket at all, but a purse, wallet, etc. Some Russian words borrowed by the Uzbek language have acquired an additional meaning in it, for

example: the word samovar in the Uzbek language, in addition to samovar, also means a teahouse;

the word rubber band in the Uzbek language also has the meaning rubber, rubber (elastic band ethic-rubber boots). The meanings of Russian and" corresponding " Uzbek words do not always coincide in volume. For example, let's compare the range of concepts expressed by the Russian verb to read and the" corresponding " Uzbek verb shkimok. So, the third concept expressed by the word read (according to the dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov),- to read (notation, moralizing) in the Uzbek language is not expressed by the word shkimok (they usually say nasiarat kilmok-letters, "to do notation"). In addition, the Uzbek verb shkimok means to learn, to teach (a subject), which is not expressed by the Russian verb to read. It is not surprising, therefore, that a student of an Uzbek school can say in Russian "My brother teaches in the fifth grade" (instead of studying).

The lexical basis of the modern literary Uzbek language consists of Persian words, also called words of common Turkic origin. They are the main common feature of all the languages of the vast Turkic group.

However, if we compare the Uzbek language with the related Kipchak dialects, there are a lot of Arabic and Persian (current Tajik) loanwords.

Words borrowed from arabic and persian

Arabic and Persian languages have had a great influence not only on the dialects and dialects of the Turkic group, but also on the Russian language.

Thus, the most famous Turkic loanwords present in the Uzbek language are: tarvuz (watermelon), balik (fish), ataman, oltin (gold), leopard, eggplant, drum, bosh (head), fringe, shoe, kawardak, karakul, raisin, boar, carp, trap, kumis, kolpak, rovon (rhubarb), sandik (chest) and many others.

Lexical borrowings from the russian language

The influence of the Russian language became particularly pronounced with the advent of Soviet power in the early 20th century, although long before that, starting in the 17th century, thanks to the development of international trade, technological progress and political interaction of peoples, words of Slavic origin began to appear in Uzbek dialects.

During the transition from one language to another, words undergo various kinds of changes, semantically assimilated in the receiving system. Usually words are borrowed only in one meaning. European loanwords are usually first borrowed in Russian and then they are already transferred to Uzbek. Russian Russian and Uzbek languages are more likely to undergo semantic changes in the process of their transition to Russian, and they are already borrowed from Russian into Uzbek without

any changes. For example: "butterfly". In English, this is a poly-semantic word: butterfly – 1. Butterfly; 2. Swimming style. Russian language passed only the second meaning, and then in the Uzbek language borrowed from Russian without semantic changes. Russian and Uzbek language: consulting (consulting, advising) in the broad sense in English, and business term in Russian; marketing (trade) in the broad sense in English, and only the economic term in Russian. This is a similar situation with many political and economic terms: narrowing of the meaning when switching to Russian and then borrowing in Uzbek: consulting (consulting, advising) in the broad sense in English, and business term in Russian. marketing (trade) in the broad sense in English and only the economic term in Russian. From the material we have collected, we can conclude that new European loanwords in the Uzbek language, as a rule, have only one meaning, and often narrow their meaning when passing through the medium of the Russian language. The narrowing of the meaning of the word usually occurs when borrowing European words in the Russian language.

In other cases, European terms are translated into Russian, and then into Uzbek, with the same semantic field.

Russian influence on Uzbek is so productive that many early borrowings from Eastern languages, which have been firmly embedded in the local languages for several centuries, are being replaced by Russian borrowings. This should be considered a natural phenomenon, since Russian words are more suitable for expressing the corresponding concepts. After the formation of literary languages, some Arabisms and Turkisms, which are quite numerous in the Uzbek language, were replaced by Russian borrowings.

Conclusion

From the above, we can conclude that the Uzbek language borrowed a lot of words from the Russian language, thereby replenishing its vocabulary with words that do not have a translation in this language.

Recently, borrowing has moved out of the narrow framework of the everyday sphere and Russian words have begun to replenish the national language in all areas of vocabulary and phraseology.

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