

## THEORETICAL ISSUES OF MASTERING WORDS FROM ARABIC TO TURKISH

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### ABSTRACT

*This article covered the main factors that caused the penetration of Arabic words into the Uzbek language, as well as the extent to which these factors have influenced the local languages, and at the same time the reasons for the entry of many Arabic expressions into the Uzbek language. After independence, information was given about the changes made in the field of linguistics.*

**KEYWORD:** *Independence, Linguistics, Arabic Language, Dictionary, Uzbek Language.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Uzbek linguistics was introduced into the linguistic nature of the Uzbek national language, through enrichment and also oral speech. Mastering is more about the biblical literary language. At the same time, many Arabic words are also found in oral (colloquial) speech. This process of assimilation goes back to socio-religious relations and communication between people.

The widespread spread of the Arabic language corresponded to the Uzbek (Turkish) – Arabic, Uzbek – Tajik dual period. During this period, many Arabic words entered and assimilated into Turkic languages.

Independence paved the way for wide opportunities in linguistics, as in all areas. In particular, it made it possible to create such discoveries as the study of the place of Arabic words that entered Central Asia together with Islam in enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. After all, the Arabic language had a great influence on the Uzbek language, such as Persian, Tajik. At the same time, the Uzbek language is one of the factors contributing to the increase in vocabulary.

In connection with the introduction of Arabic words into the Uzbek language, their assimilation, application, the development of society, the transformation and development of these words is one of the major and independent directions that can become the subject of Special Scientific Research.

Arabic words entered the Uzbek language from the VII-VIII centuries. This circumstance is connected with the fact that the Arabs entered Central Asia; widely spread the religion and culture of Islam, Science and Islamic customs in the territories occupied by them. Arabic had a great influence on Iranian and Turkic languages, which were indigenous languages. "Culturally, the ancestors of the Uzbek and Tajik people created their literature and cultures in the form of the Arabic language. Famous local scientists wrote their works in Arabic. This raised the possibility of the Arabic language much higher. On the second hand, the richness, expressiveness

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of the Arabic language was much more favorable in the creation of scientific terms". The Uzbek language entered the vocabulary through Arabic words madrasa, religion, scientific and artistic books. In addition, the combination of arabisms with Tajik affixal morphemes, the acquisition of a new meaning (For example, "darhaqiqat", "darhol", "baquvvat", "g'amxo'r", "mulkdor", "nohaq" and so on), the emergence of new words, combined with auxiliary verbs in the Turkic language (For example, "zohir etmoq", "va'da bermoq", "qaror qilmoq", "mahv etmoq", "tarannum etmoq") also ensured that arabisms take a strong place in the Uzbek language vocabulary.

For 150 years after the introduction of Islam, Arabs and Arabic became dominant in Central Asia. Most of the scholars who lived and worked in the X-XI centuries wrote immortal works in Arabic, regardless of nationality, related to philosophy, history, calamity, medicine and other fields. As a vivid proof of our opinion, we can point out such works by Abu Ali ibn Sina as "AlQonun fit-t Tibb", Al-Khorezmi as "Al Jabr val Muqobala".

The following can be cited as the main factors that caused the penetration of Arabic words into the Uzbek language:

1. Arabic was the official language and state language. Official documents of the state, trade and economic affairs were carried out in Arabic. This factor had its influence on local languages, at the same time; it caused the penetration of many Arabic expressions into the Uzbek language.
2. Arabic was the state language. ADIBS from Indigenous Peoples wrote their works in Arabic. The widespread use of Arabic-language fiction caused the widespread influence of the Arabic language on Turkey. Many Arabic lexical elements have entered the field of literature.
3. Arabic was considered the language of science, culture and education. Scientific literature is written in Arabic. The educational process in higher educational institutions – madrasas of that time was carried out in Arabic. This led to the fact that the worldview of our ancestors was formed on the basis of the Arabic language, on the basis of Arabic textbooks and works.
4. Arabic was the language of religion and sharia. He penetrated into the socio-economic life, consciousness, psyche, soul of people. They also began to express their grief through Arabic religious expressions. This caused the Arabic language to take a place in the hearts of the inhabitants of that time.

For the above socio-historical reasons, many Arabic words were mastered into the Uzbek language. These words have undergone various changes during the development of the Uzbek language, some have disappeared, and some have acquired a new meaning, taking a solid place in the vocabulary of the language.

There is a formal and meaningful stage of the transformation of Arabic words into the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

*At the formal stage*, Arabic words adapt to the sound, orthographic, morphological and word-making rules of the Uzbek language. It happened that the sound "ayn" in Arabic words is pronounced in the style of "a", the sound "zal", "za", "zo" becomes the only sound "z", the orthographic, morphological and pronunciation patterns characteristic of the Arabic language are mastered according to the rules of the Uzbek language.

*Content stage.* As you know, the interaction of languages always has its own social reasons. These reasons contribute to the enrichment of languages. This phenomenon has the same continuity as the progress of the language. Analyzing the historical development of Arabic words in the Uzbek language, we were convinced of this, that is, the interaction of the two languages was increasingly developed.

As mentioned above, in the VIII-XI centuries, there was a large-scale rapid penetration of Arabic words into the Uzbek language. At the same time, Arabic words fully adapted to the orthographic, phonetic, grammatical laws of the Uzbek language and became its important layers.

In addition to internal possibilities, such as making a word, applying a word in new meanings that are not unique to it, each language also develops and becomes richer due to external possibilities. In the enrichment of language under the influence of external capabilities, the extraction of linguistic units from other languages is important. In the assimilation of linguistic units from other languages, not randomness is based, but a certain social and linguistic need. Linguistic units derived from abroad serve to cover certain linguistic-communicative needs that arise in a language; after all, if there is no need for a specific word or linguistic form, it is not assimilated from another language. Due to this need, linguistic units from one language to another are assimilated. The assimilated linguistic unit brings with it a new concept, a new meaning, into another language. Such a concept and meaning is also sought in form from one's own language. But in a clear and correct expression of a new meaning and concept, in most cases, the vocabulary unit borrowed from another language is a priority. Having priority, such assimilation quickly and easily adapts to another language, becoming gradually its own linguistic property.

Lexicon language structure is quite mobile and variable in comparison with other types. In addition to word-making, the development of words by acquiring new meanings, this type is also regularly enriched by mastering vocabulary units from other languages. The entry and absorption of words from one language to another is not just a simple, mechanical process, but a legality associated with complex linguistic and social-historical conditions. In order to master the word from language to language, you first need real conditions. Such conditions are language cooperation, that is, language contact.

In the process of revealing one or another characteristic of words, assimilation in languages belonging to different groups is given the following definition of the word itself: "The word assimilation is a lexicon migrated from a foreign language, obeying the phonetic, lexical – semantic, grammatical shell of the mastering language".

Mastering is the migration, entry of certain language elements from one language to another. Such an element, as previously noted, can be a word, in some cases sounds, as well as a morpheme that is part of the assimilated word. The phenomenon of mastering is mainly about mastering words. Other elements assimilated from a foreign language into the Uzbek language, mainly included in the composition of borrowed words in this language. Mastering a word is taking a word from a foreign language into the Uzbek language.

The word must meet a number of requirements in order to be entered into the accepted language, that is, absorbed:

1. The borrowed word obeys the laws of the language that accept it.
2. The borrowed word becomes as natural and clear as its own, the risk of doubting it, confusing it with other words disappears.
3. The word seems to the people who own the receiving language as if it were their own word. It is not felt that it is a yacht element.
4. If the word is mastered, there will be no possibility that this word will quickly get out of the language.

There will be no inappropriate discussions about the “unnecessary” of such a word, about its “withdrawal” from the language, etc.

One of the fundamental signs is the widespread use of assimilation in speech, especially in the speech of society. When a word is not used in society, not recognized by people, it cannot be the norm. A word that is not a norm cannot be considered a assimilation.

The word must be used not only in individual speech, but also in colloquial speech of society for it to be a assimilation. The use of the word in individual speech is still its appearance in the language, except that it becomes a assimilation only when society switches to colloquial speech. Absorption the absorption of the word depends on certain conditions and characteristics. Some of these are the following:

1. Mastering the word to be adapted to the writing characteristics of the language that receives it;
2. Correspondence of grammatical classes, categories of a foreign word-mastering language;
3. Phonetic re-formation in the language in which the word received it;
4. Grammatical absorption of a foreign word into the language that receives it;
5. Foreign word the language that receives it is the active participation in the word-making system;
6. A foreign word must be used continuously in the language that receives it.

Statistical determination of the functional nature of lexical layers in a particular period and reaching quantitative conclusions based on mutual comparison of the data obtained, trying to establish shifts in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language based on these numbers is a common method in Uzbek linguistics.

Any language goes through different stages in the history of its development. At these stages of language development, certain changes occur in its vocabulary composition and grammatical structure. This circumstance in itself gives rise to the peculiarities and norms of the language of each era. According to these norms, the literary language of one era differs from the literary language of the second period in certain features. The characteristic lexicon, grammatical means for a certain period of language development are periodic norms of the language of that time.\

In linguistics, such norms are referred to as the invariant norm, that is, periodic norms. The Invariant norm occurs in the language (more often in the literary language) according to the requirement of a certain period.

Usually the alternation of the invariant norm of one period with the invariant norm of the second period indicates changes in the genera of the language, stages of development, and such changes are associated with the communicative requirements imposed before the language of each period, with social and historical needs. Various points of view are described in linguistics.

It is known that the semantics of a foreign word, according to the vocabulary composition of the language being mastered, as well as the level of development, can be mastered in full, in part and in a completely changed way.

From time immemorial, peoples, nationalities and ethnicities have been in mutual economic, political, cultural contact and relationship. The fruits of development and progress in their relationship also find their expression in the lexicon of the languages of these peoples.

It is obvious that in the process of mastering or after mastering, both due to the fact that it has undergone various changes, and not fully adapted in terms of meaning, structural, that is, component analysis is the most convenient way to achieve the intended goal.

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