



**SYNONYMOUS FEATURES OF NATIVE AND BORROWED WORDS IN THE UZBEK  
LANGUAGE**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article gives popular views on language, language enrichment and the role of borrowing in it and highlights the features of Uzbek native words. It presents the definitions of some selected native and borrowed words, which have the same meaning, and explains their usage area. The article gives a comprehensive comparative and lexical analysis of the selected words and this research learns the synonymic character of borrowings with native words.

**Keywords:** native words, borrowings, loan words, lexemes, synonymous

**INTRODUCTION**

All the words in a language make up its vocabulary. The vocabulary of a language increases through two sources: internal and external. Word formation through the internal capabilities of language (by adding and subtracting words); borrowing from dialects is an internal source, borrowing from another language is an external source. As a result of borrowing words from other languages, there is a difference between native words and borrowed words. The words in Uzbek and Turkic are called native words, and words taken from other languages are called borrowed words.

According to Xolmanova, native words in the Uzbek language consists of Turkic words and they have such features like:

- 1) Words beginning with sounds: v, z, l, g, are not Uzbek: *lab* (*lip*).
- 2) The words include f, h, 'are not considered Uzbek: *bahor* (*spring*), *fikr* (*thought*).
- 3) In Uzbek words vowels do not come side by side: *soat* (*hour*).
- 4) Uzbek words are homonymous: *soch-soch* (*hair-scatter, splash*), *tut-tut* (*mulberry fruit-catch*).
- 5) Historical sound changes in Uzbek words are noticeable: *yig'och-og'och* (like *wode-wood*), *jil-yil* (like *yeer-year*), *jilon-yilon-ilon* (like *snaca-snake-snake*)
- 6) consonants in Uzbek (Turkish) words do not come side by side in the same syllable; *g'isht* (*brick*), *daraxt* (*tree*).

As the vocabulary of a language evolves in response to changes in society, the role of borrowed words in the enrichment of vocabulary plays a primary role. Since the study is about borrowing words, it is appropriate to define what is actually meant by borrowed words. Longman Dictionary of Language defines borrowed word as a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another language. Linguists such as Fromkin and Rodman define loan words as a process by which one language or dialect takes and incorporates some linguistic elements from another. Haugen states that borrowing is the adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another language when no



term exists for the new object and concept. According to surveys, the percentage of modern English words derived from each language is 29% from French, 29% from Latin, 26% from German, and 6% from Greek, the rest accounting for 6% .

The Uzbek language has been enriching by Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian and English languages so far. It should be noted that with the development of science and technology, progress in international relationships among countries increased the domination of some words and their adoption into different languages. Today, in modern Uzbek language, there are number of borrowed words from other languages and most of them are English. In Uzbek linguistics, the views of professors such as Professor Sh. Rakhmatullayev, F. Abdullayev, I. Kochkortoyena, M. Mirtojiev, N. Nurmonov, A. Mahmudov, N.Nematov, R.Rasulov on lexical-semantic features of borrowings and the factors of borrowing them into the Uzbek language are very noteworthy. The most remarkable research on English borrowings in the Uzbek language is a dissertation “The meaning development of English borrowings in the Uzbek language”(“O’zbek tilidagi inglizcha o’zlashma so’zlarning ma’no taraqqiyoti”) written by B.Baymatova to obtain a master degree. The researcher analyses lexical and semantic features of borrowing in the Uzbek language, divides them into thematic groups and explains meaning development of them over the years.

## **METHODS**

In line with the nature of the study, this research can be regarded as comparative, semantic analysis since it concerns the meaning of the words. Source of data was everyday speech of people. Knowing the focus of this study, the writer herself was the instrument of this research. Enhanced with theories in lexicology, such as loan words and content analysis, she was actively involved in observing, classifying and processing the data. The observer in this study is the research instrument who is actively collecting data and processing them.

## **RESEARCH**

There are four main procedures (and completed by a conclusion) employed in the current research in order to analyze the data that are in accordance with the nature of the study. They were as follows:

1. Borrowed words which are used in everyday life were collected.
2. The origins and meanings of the all words were learned with the help of “Etymological dictionary of current Uzbek active words”(Hozirgi o’zbek tili faol so’zlarining etimologik lug’ati. A. Hojiyev ),online English Etymology dictionary, Uzbek Explanatory dictionary. Collins English dictionary, Lexico,Oxford dictionary and online English dictionaries
3. The synonymous words for the borrowings were found in the Uzbek language.
4. Finally, the researcher recorded the data in the form of words rather than sentences.

## **ANALYSES and DISCUSSION**

There are more than 20 languages, which loaned some words into Uzbek language. After Independence, the amount of English words are more and the development of their meaning is unique. This research



learns the synonymic character of borrowings with native words. Although naming and function semes are identical, expression semes differ in the following lexemes. The English “business” lexeme is in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary [business - work, occupation] any organizational, economic activity that generates income, is for profit and does not contradict the law. The use of this lexeme became more active after independence. In turn, the business lexeme is synonymous with the “tijorat”, “savdo”(trade) lexeme, while the business lexeme is synonymous with the “ishbilarmonlik” lexeme concerning its polysemantic character. Accordingly, the English compound word for businessman are often freely exchanged with “ishbilarmon”, “tadbirkor”.

We can interchangeably use these Uzbek words and English borrowings in Uzbek:

Stress-tushkunlik

Brifing-uchrashuv,yig'in

Pajama-tungi kiyim

Skver-hiyobon

Zoopark-hayvonot bog'i

Menejer-boshqaruvchi

Interaktiv-interfaol

Reyting-daraja

Keys-portfel

Trening-mashg'ulot

Interview-uchrashuv

Reportyor-muxbir

Fermer-dehqon

Mister-janob

Many words came to Uzbek through Russian and retained the features of that language along with source language's. For example, though borrowings in Uzbek “trening” and “trenirovka” are synonymous words, they have different features including meaning and usage. “Trenirovka” keeps the Russian language features and it is mainly used in sport. Uzbek word “mashg'ulot” is often interchangeably used. “Trening”(taken from training) was adopted directly from English language and it is mostly used in education and other areas. “Trening” is also used with other words together, such as autotrening(in psychology), seminar-trening, o'quv-trening, trening mashg'ulot“ (in education). Trening” is an activity of imparting and acquiring skills in all areas while “Trenirovka” is a work-out in sport.

“Keys” (taken from “case”) is a sticky tight portfolio in Uzbek, whereas English word “case” has more meanings: container, box, frame, cover, suitcase, bag.“Reportyor”(reporter from English) a word which came to Uzbek through Russian and possesses Russian phonetic features. It is observed that there are synonymous words: reportyor (an English word adopted through Russian)-muxbir (Arabic word- to report, reporter - 1) an employee who serves as a journalist in the editorial staff, 2) a person who does not work directly in the editorial office, but regularly collaborates creatively in the media, 3) organizer of reports) in modern Uzbek journalism and their usage area is indistinguishable.



The meaning of the words “fermer” (taken from English word farmer) and “dehqon” are also almost similar. Here are the definitions of these words to compare from wiki-dictionaries: a farmer (fermer) is a person engaged in agriculture, raising living organisms for food or raw materials. The term usually applies to people who do some combination of raising field crops, orchards, vineyards, poultry, or other livestock. A farmer might own the farmed land or might work as a laborer on land owned by others, but in advanced economies, a farmer is usually a farm owner, while employees of the farm are known as farm workers, or farmhands. However, in the not so distant past, a farmer was a person who promotes or improves the growth of (a plant, crop, etc.) by labor and attention, land or crops or raises animals (as livestock or fish). “Dehqons” (Farmers) are social group, a special category of the population whose main occupation is farming. Farmers work in agriculture, own land and other resources, and run their own farms with their own means of production and the labor of family members. The change of their meaning depends on the society development as well. Briefly, their meaning is almost similar.

An English word “Mister” and an Arabic word “Janob” exist in Uzbek Explanatory dictionaries. These are the definitions of these words in Uzbek Explanatory dictionaries: “mister” - a word which is used in the meaning of “janob” in England and America; “janob” - 1) a form of honoring people, officials or statesmen in the past and present; 2) irony, added to a person’s name. But in English Explanatory dictionaries “mister” has more meanings than in Uzbek Explanatory dictionaries: Mister - men are sometimes addressed as **mister**, especially by children and especially when the person talking to them does not know their name. (Collins English dictionary); -variant form of **Mr**, often used humorously or with offensive emphasis (Lexico, Oxford dictionary) so the usage of these 2 words which exist in the same language as a native and borrowing word and whose origins are certainly different, is the same.

## CONCLUSION

The lexical structure of a language is constantly evolving in relation to the political, cultural and spiritual life of a society. Dictionaries are also created in accordance with the political and spiritual views of society. Comparing the usage of business, farmer, case, training, reporter, mister lexemes in the English and Uzbek Languages, it is clear that these words have Uzbek equivalents which goes back to long history and have been using for centuries. However, the interrelation across cultures led to borrow these words from English into Uzbek. English borrowings enter into synonymous, antonymic, homonymous relationships with the words around them. They are in synonymic line with Uzbek native words which have the same meaning regarding their meaning in the Uzbek language, in contrast they have more meanings in the English language itself.

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