



WAYS AND FACTORS OF ADOPTION OF ARABIC LOCALITIES TO THE LEXICON OF TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The article examines the ways, methods and factors of borrowing Arabic words into Turkic languages, in particular, into Uzbek, Karakalpak and Turkmen. The linguistic conditions necessary for borrowed words to become an active lexicon of the assimilated language are indicated. The interaction of languages, socio-historical conditions, linguistic and extralinguistic factors is highlighted as the basis for the assimilation of words from one language to another.

Keywords: Turkic languages, loanwords, Arabic loanwords, linguistic factors, non-linguistic factors.

INTRODUCTION

Interlingual communication is a natural and necessary process and is a factor that reflects the relationship between language and society. The phenomenon of borrowing words from one language to another is a process that has been occurring since ancient times based on the internal and external laws of human life, language, and society. Indeed, “a wide range of literature is devoted to the study of Turkic languages and the problem of ancient borrowings in Turkic languages, and such literature itself is a large volume”. This problem is related to many issues related to the internal and external history of Turkic languages, as well as other languages that were in contact with these languages at different times. [1: 3]. Especially in the modern era of globalization, this factor has become the main law of general linguistics. That is, a word that appeared in one language on the basis of a discovery or invention related to technical-technological, sports, culture, art and other fields in a certain linguistic community enters another language together with the name of that object, concept (e.g.: trend, bodybuilding, surfing, etc.).

Indeed, “in order for new concepts, events and phenomena that have entered the life of society to take place in the linguocultural conceptosphere of society, along with their own language reserve, other languages are also addressed and words are borrowed. This, in turn, ensures that the vocabulary of the language is enriched with new lexical (phraseological) units and develops perfectly in the linguocultural environment. Also, word acquisition serves as the main means of filling the linguistic





lacuna in the imagination of native speakers and helping them to understand the conceptual picture of the world extremely clearly and clearly [2:83]”.

It is important that in linguistics, it is necessary to organize borrowed words, from naming to their interpretation in various dictionaries, and to achieve their use in accordance with their meaning. First, let's focus on the naming of such lexical units.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Significant research on Arabic borrowings has been conducted in various fields of world linguistics. Borrowed words in Turkic languages, in particular, the issues of the relationship between Turkic and Arabic languages have been attracting the attention of linguists for many years, and a number of scientific studies have been created. In particular, Turkic-Arabic-Persian interlingual relations were first studied in the scientific works of V.V.Bartold, E.E.Bertels, N.K.Dmitriev, G.Sh.Sharbatov, B.G.Gafurov, A.M.Sherbak, A.N.Baskakov, I.M.Oransky, V.M.Belkin and A.G.Belova as part of general scientific, general philological research, and later the phonetic, lexical, grammatical features of Arabic borrowings in the lexicon of separate languages were studied.

In Uzbek linguistics, terms that differ from each other are used in relation to words borrowed from other languages. In particular, although the terms “borrowed word”, “borrowing (s)”, “newly emerged word (neologism)” make the impression of terminological variation, they have a semantic difference. Thus, the acquisition and transfer of language elements from one language to another is called assimilation. Language elements that have passed from one language to another through assimilation are called borrowings. [3: 83]. Also, the term “new words (neologism)” is used in relation to words that appeared in a certain language in general, and is also used in relation to words borrowed from foreign languages, and words made on the basis of the internal capabilities of the national language (through word-forming suffixes, borrowing words from dialects or semantic word formation (sanatorium)). Based on the above, Arabic loanwords in the Uzbek, Karakalpak, and Turkmen languages can be used as a loanword or a loanword term. This is because Arabic loanwords in these languages have already been absorbed into their lexical fund, and the fact that some words are borrowed has become unnoticeable. However, the ways, methods, and factors of Arabic borrowings into Turkic languages are not the same. We can say that Arabic lexical units were acquired in some Turkic languages through written sources, in some they were acquired in oral form, and in some they were acquired in both written and oral ways. Or the assimilation of words from one language to another under the influence of linguistic (linguistic) and non-linguistic





(extra-linguistic) factors can occur due to the requirements of historical and social events, conditions, and necessity. In this regard, the factor of the formation of the national language as a historically centralized state language, a literary language in the full sense, and a state language plays a key role. Consequently, the development of the official style through a historically centralized country, decrees, decrees, and other legal documents related to state administration, the scientific style through history writing, and the development of the artistic style through artistic creativity contribute to the emergence and improvement of the literary written language in the literal sense, which, in turn, contributes to the development of the literary language. In connection with these issues, the ways and factors of Arabic borrowings in Turkic languages attract attention with their diversity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The ways and methods of word acquisition differ from each other. It is known that in linguistics, there are two ways to acquire words:

1. Mastering words through live conversation.
2. Word acquisition through printed sources [5: 196].

Word acquisition through live conversation can be based on the fact that people from different linguistic communities live in a common space, territory, and their economic, trade, cultural relations or through an intermediary language. Also, through this way, nouns of things and objects, lexical units denoting abstract concepts, characteristic of official, scientific, religious texts, can take a firm place in the vocabulary of the intermediate language and be assimilated into a second language through that language through conversation, and the assimilated language can be subjected to the oral phonetic rules. There is every reason to say that several Arabic loanwords borrowed into Turkic languages were borrowed in this way. Specifically, in the Karakalpak language: adam, ar, aqıl, juwap, dáwlet, dúnya, hawa, qala, jetim, pikir, payda, xabar, samal, qalem, etc.; in the Turkmen language: ar, adam, akyl, edep, eziz, döwlet, dünýä, galam, ýetim, jogap, peýda, habar, şemal, wagt, etc., were acquired through colloquial speech.

Indeed, words borrowed from Arabic into the lexicon of the Karakalpak language were borrowed orally and in writing through the languages of neighboring peoples, as well as directly [6: 69].

Since Arabic-Persian words began to be borrowed into the Turkmen language from quite early times (VII – X centuries), these words have equal use as synonyms with Turkmen words: ýaý-keman, gutly-mübärek, ýürek-kalb, ýaş-juwan, ýer-zemin, argyş-kerwen [7: 160].





As the name suggests, when borrowing words through printed sources, lexical units specific to official, scientific, artistic, and religious texts are borrowed from one language to another using written sources. At the same time, the role of translated texts in the assimilation of words through printed sources is also special. In particular, modern borrowings into Turkic languages, or more precisely, into the Uzbek language, are borrowed from different languages through translated texts. Indeed, “in the vocabulary of the modern literary Uzbek language, along with the layer of Turkic words, there is also a layer of words borrowed from other languages, and there are many Arabic words in this layer. The large number of such words in the dictionary of the Uzbek language (Turkic language - emphasis Sh.R.) began from the times when Islam entered Central Asia, and the Uzbek language mainly passed directly (from sources written in Arabic) or indirectly (from sources written in Persian)”. [8: 3]. Agreeing with these opinions of Professor Sh.Rahmatullaev, it can be noted that this issue is not only in the Uzbek language, but also in the Karakalpak and Turkmen languages, and there is every reason to say that the assimilation through printed sources was carried out by direct and indirect methods. In particular, words formed from the addition of Persian-Tajik suffixes to Arabic words in the Arabic+Persian model in the Uzbek language were borrowed in this form from the donor language - Persian-Tajik. For example, in the analysis of borrowings related to a single letter h in the Uzbek language, we can see many such examples: havaskor, hujumkor, havasmand, hayotbaxsh, hazilkash, hazilnamo, hazilomuz, hayratomuz, haqoratomuz, haykaltarosh, hosildor, hashamdor, hukmdor, halvogar, haromzoda, haromxo‘r, hasharotxo‘r, hasadgo‘y, haqgo‘y, haqiqatgo‘y, hassakash, huquqshunos, hiylakorona, hikoyanavis, hukmfarmo, hurriyatparvar, huqqaboz, etc. Along with Arabic lexical units borrowed into Turkic languages, words formed by adding borrowed suffixes to such words also occupy a special place. Indeed, there are studies conducted in a comparative-historical aspect regarding noun-forming affixes in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. In particular, according to the linguist I. Kazakov, who conducted research in this direction, the noun-forming suffixes of the assimilated layer also served as an important source in enriching the vocabulary of any language with new words. Consequently, the development of languages is also closely linked to the assimilation of elements from other languages. This process was not carried out equally in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. In the Uzbek language, more noun-forming suffixes expressing the concept of a person are borrowed than in the Karakalpak language, and derivatives formed through borrowed noun-forming suffixes are defined as the norm of the literary language in their meaning. [9: 15].





In general, on the path of word acquisition through printed sources, attention is paid to the fact that the phonetic-morphological structure of the word in the original language is more preserved in the borrowed language, the original form is almost not changed. In this case, one of the main conditions is the extent to which the written form of the literary language is developed in the language in which the word is borrowed. In particular, the stable use of Arabic loanwords in the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek literary language and their predominance is based on the fact that this language has had the status of a written literary language for a long time. The Uzbek language, as the direct heir of the Chagatai language, which is recognized as the literary language of the Karakhanid period and the literary language of Central Asia, has developed its written form and vocabulary since the 11th-12th centuries. It is known that Arabic borrowings are not found in the vocabulary of Old Turkic sources in the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments and the Turkic-Uyghur script. [10]. The use of lexical units specific to the Arabic language is evident in the work “Kutadgu Bilig” on the literary language of the Karakhanid period. We can see that Arabic words are quite actively used in the lexicon of “Hibat-ul-hakayik”, Yassavi’s wisdom, “Kisasi Rabghuzi” and other literary and artistic sources created in the following periods. Indeed, Fuad Kupruluzoda notes the closeness of the language of Yasavi’s wisdom to the common Turkic language of the Karakhanid dynasty. [11: 37]. Indeed, as a result of the fact that the above-mentioned works of art are written in the context of edification, religious narratives and are widely popular among local Turkic-speaking peoples, Arabic borrowings are the reason for their inclusion in the active lexical layer of these languages.

It should be noted that this tradition later laid the foundation for the formation of a unique common Turkic written literary language and the emergence of a lexical layer, lexical fund, syntactic patterns, and sentence structure in this language that differed from the spoken language. This tradition continued directly in the Chagatai literary language, which is recognized as the literary language of Central Asia. Due to the fact that Islam took a firm place in the spiritual life of Turkic peoples, the special study of the Arabic language in madrasas, the fact that correspondence in state administration was carried out in Arabic, most of the scientific literature was created in this language, and consequently, in the Middle Ages, the language of science was Arabic, the assimilation and use of Arabic lexical units intensified. The development of the press in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the publication of newspapers and magazines in local languages, the emergence of theater, and the growth of mass literacy led to the formation of functional styles in Turkic languages, which led to the development of literary language norms. Especially in the 20s and 30s of the 20th





century, the scientific study of language, orthography, and terminology issues and the development of norms were put on the agenda. Based on the requirements of that time, the acceptance of Arabic loanwords as a term in Turkic languages intensified as an alternative to words borrowed from several Russian-European languages characteristic of scientific, official, journalistic, and artistic styles related to modern science, education, culture, and public administration. This led to the establishment of Arabic borrowings in the lexicon of modern Turkic languages. [12: 92-93]. As a result of reforms in the field of terminology during the years of independence, it is observed that Arabic loanwords are included in the vocabulary of Turkic languages as terms (such as the Uzbek word “muhr” instead of the word “pechat”, the Karakalpak word “mór”, and the Turkmen word “möhür”).

Words borrowed from printed sources, including Arabic loanwords, can be divided into two groups based on their position in the lexicon of Turkic languages, their active-inactive nature, and their frequency of use:

1. Actively used Arabic loanwords, that is, Arabic loanwords that are part of the active lexical layer and are used both in the book style and in conversation (maktab, kitob, odam, ayol, qalam, etc.).
2. Passively used Arabic loanwords, i.e. only actively used in the literary language, Arabic loanwords that have another variant in speech (mas’h, rukn, radif, bahr, etc.). Words used in texts related to Islam, words characteristic of the artistic style, patterns characteristic of the official style can be examples of such lexical units, and it is advisable that they are given in dictionaries with explanations such as book lexicon, religious lexicon.

When it comes to Arabic borrowings in Turkic languages, it is necessary to focus on the factors of word borrowing, that is, it is important to study borrowings based on the category of cause and effect of philosophy. It is known that the literature emphasizes the existence of two factors of word acquisition: 1. Linguistic factor. 2. Non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factor. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, linguists defined word acquisition factors as a whole (without separation), without seeing them separately (non-linguistic and linguistic). However, over time, non-linguistic and linguistic factors of word acquisition have been recognized in practice [2: 84].

Non-linguistic factors of word acquisition are as follows: close political, economic and cultural relations between peoples; internal social, economic and political changes in the society of word acquisition; the role of language in the political environment of society; simultaneous acquisition of both new things and concepts and their linguistic expression [13: 83]. According to the linguist R.Jomonov, the





main non-linguistic (extra-linguistic) factors in word acquisition are “political, economic and cultural relations between peoples; the development of science; the expansion of the activities of the media; the increase in demand for translated literature; texts in advertising and visual aids; the increase in the need to learn foreign languages, etc.” [14: 38].

CONCLUSIONS

In general, on the basis of a comparative study of Arabic borrowings in Turkic languages, borrowings in the lexical layer of these languages, along with obtaining information about their semantic and semantic use, allow to eliminate problems within their practical linguistics. Also, based on determining their place in the lexical layer, studying the ways, methods, and factors of borrowing, issues of mutual influence of languages and stages of development are clarified. As a result of the analysis and description of similar and different semes in the composition of borrowings within the text, a comparative study based on the lexicon of modern Turkic languages, in particular, the current Uzbek language, the factors of enrichment of the vocabulary of Turkic languages are revealed.

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