



MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

As a result of the economic, political, and cultural ties between people, elements of a linguistic structure go into the same language, grammatical, and phonetic units, thus adding to its own element. Words that have passed to the modern language of the Uzbek language, follow all the rules of the Uzbek language, and create new words by adding affixes, sorted by consensus categories, and have their own peculiarities. It should be ensured that the dictionary unit that is included in the modern layer must meet one basic requirement, and that the new term does not have to be a feature of novelty or old paint. This article emphasizes the complexity of the modern terminology from the point of view of activity, the fact that their active use can only be statistically determined, and the vocabulary adds new words in the developmental phase of the language.

KEYWORDS: *method, grammatical elements, glossary, dictionary content, immanent development, assertion, deposits, abbreviations*

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ СЛОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация

В результате экономических, политических и культурных связей между народами элементы языковой структуры переходят в одни и те же языковые, грамматические и фонетические единицы, добавляя тем самым свой собственный элемент. Слова, которые перешли на современный язык узбекского языка, следуют всем правилам узбекского языка и создают новые слова путем добавления аффиксов, отсортированных по категориям консенсуса, и имеют свои особенности. Может быть следует убедиться, что словарный модуль, включенный в современный слой, должен соответствовать одному основному требованию и что новый термин не должен быть признаком новизны или старой краски. Эта статья подчеркивает сложность современной терминологии с точки зрения деятельности, тот факт, что их активное использование может быть определено только статистически, и словарный запас, который добавляет терминовую базу в фазе развития языка.

Ключевые слова: *метод, грамматические элементы, глоссарий, содержание словаря, имманентное развитие, утверждение, депозиты, сокращения*



DISCUSSION

Observations show that during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, most of the words derived from Western European languages were introduced through the Russian language at the request of the period, but by the present time, the assimilated words are directly entering to the Uzbek language correctly. A number of words that have come from the Russian language to this day have left the modern layer of the Uzbek language, unable to express the emerging and emerging concepts, and have taken their place in our language. The prospect is releasing words that are more solid. Among them, many Arabic words that remain weak in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language, mainly words that express concepts such as religion, religious law, have been actively used in the language in recent years.

Language is created by people, the processing of the common language, the selection of the best elements in it, the services of great masters of words, writers and linguists on the basis of very simple and concise expression of thoughts and feelings are incomparable. The methods and techniques of artistic re-use of the vernacular have changed, improved and refined in different periods. It is well known that Mahmud Qashqari's "Devoni lug'otit turk" is an example of such processing.

Literary language is a system of complex styles consisting of literary and artistic, socio-publicist, scientific production, technical, documentary, and so on. Alisher Navai, in his *Muhokamatul Lughatyn*, gave scientific views on language, as well as practical demonstrations of his theoretical views on language in these areas. The lexicon of any language is enriched not only at the expense of the national language resources, but also by borrowing words from other languages.

In historical periods, peoples interact in different ways, and depending on the nature of social conditions and relationships, there is no doubt that from one language to another more or less words, even some grammatical elements. It also changes in part as a result of certain interactions with other languages.

It is known that lexical units are divided into limited and unrestricted layers in terms of their use in different languages, and the unlimited layer of application forms lexical units that are common to all Uzbek speakers. The lexical units in this layer are used in the speech of everyone who speaks Uzbek, regardless of place of residence, profession, cultural level, gender, age and other characteristics, and are understandable to them. Such lexical units name objects, symbols, etc. that are necessary in everyday life, and express emotions.

One way to study vocabulary as a system is to analyze words by grouping them according to what

language they actually belong to. These groups of words are usually called lexical layers. Words in a language lexicon belong to two genetic sources: a) words that are in the same language: b) words that have entered the language from other languages. On this basis, the lexical layer of the language is divided into two:

1. Own layer.
2. Assimilated (assimilated) layer.

A layer is a set of lexicons that are mainly in that language and are made on the basis of them, as well as lexemes of other languages with their own affixes. In a number of works in the field of lexicology, the concepts and terms of layer, lexical layer are widely used. In order to know the level of study of the Uzbek lexicon of its own layer and the mastered layer, I found it appropriate to cite the comments of a number of Uzbek linguists.

F.Abdullayev uses the phrase "etymologically our own words" to distinguish the lexicon of his class from the words that have been mastered. He also uses the phrase "original Uzbek words." In determining its own and the acquired layer, it refers to the etymological language to which it belongs. Fakhri Kemal used a number of terms to distinguish his layer from the words he mastered. He sometimes used the common "Turkish lexicon". At the same time, he explained his layer under the heading "Turkish words".

Fakhri Kemal's views on his own and the acquired layers are expressed in the following lines: "The main part of the vocabulary of the languages of the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia and Kazakhstan are common to Turkic languages and the original Turkic words used for centuries. These words are the basis for enriching the vocabulary by creating new words and phrases from these languages".

Sh. For the first time in his research, Shoabdurahmanov delimits and defines the layer of self and assimilation layer, all-Turkic, Uzbek words.

Professor S. Usmanov makes a number of comments about lexical layers. He writes, "The lexical structure of the modern Uzbek literary language is mainly based on five sources:

- 1) all-Turkic words;
- 2) Uzbek words;
- 3) Tadjik-Persian words;
- 4) Arabic words;
- 5) Russian and international words.

S. Usmanov was the first to describe the unique words of the Uzbek language under the heading "Uzbek words".

Professor A. Hodjiyev explains his layer as follows: "his layer includes words that belong to the Uzbek language, as well as words that are common to Turkic languages. The Uzbek dictionary contains a



large number of words that are common to Turkic languages. The main lexical part of the Uzbek language, which is directly its own, consists of artificial words formed on the basis of its internal capabilities, its own rules in the process of development of the language.

The vocabulary of any language is constantly evolving and changing, and such changes do not happen quickly and decisively. The limited or unrestricted use of words in a dictionary is based not on the position of individuals in speech (individual speech), but on their position in the general language. The introduction of words and phrases into the modern layer does not take into account the fact that they are more or less used in speech. Of course, the words and phrases that are often used in speech usually belong to the modern layer. The modern layer also includes words and phrases that are rarely used in speech.

Words and phrases that are included in the modern layer do not have to be familiar to all members of the language, nor do they have to be used in everyone's speech. The terminology of each industry is usually known only to a representative of that industry, and many terms are unfamiliar to others, and there is no need to know these terms. Not all such terms are used in general. Terms from other languages can be added to the modern layer, regardless of whether they are used.

The development of the lexical meaning of words should also be taken into account when talking about the vocabulary of any language. It is not always easy to distinguish between the words of the Uzbek language and the words of the Uzbek language. It also depends on the specific internal features of the language. The immanent development of any language is that it is selected and used only when necessary, based on the existing conditions in the language in which it is constructed. A word chosen from another language is an integral part of its immanent development, and the language it learns becomes somewhat more active.

Observations show that in recent years, many foreign words have been used in Uzbek to express new meanings and concepts in periodicals. It should be noted that so far they have not mastered the conclusion of a few words, so their spelling is not the same. For example, it is sometimes used with a full stop (abbreviations), just as it is given in a foreign language. Their spelling is a separate topic.

The main reason for the emergence of assimilated words in the Uzbek language is their extremist nature, which is recognized as a linguistic unit. In general, it takes some time for the acquired words to take a firm place in the Uzbek dictionary. Therefore, they are first expressed in newspapers and magazines through certain concepts. For example:

Accentuation – the adaptation of firms to new conditions and various other activities in a market economy.

Deposits – deposits in banks and savings (there are several types). Words like these need to be studied separately.

In conclusion, the written and oral language of the Uzbek language is now more or less the language of foreign languages, in particular, with the growing prestige of Uzbekistan in the world, almost all languages of the world. From this point of view, it is important to us not only the issue of external influence, but also the extent to which the impact is reflected in the Uzbek language. This is due to the further development of the Uzbek language. Here, in turn, we must decide what to accept and what not to accept.

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