

ON THE BASIS OF THE MORPHEME COMPOSITION OF LEXEMES BORROWED FROM ARABIC

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ABSTRACT: It is known that the phenomenon of appropriation does not consist mainly in word appropriation, but in mastering the spelling and pronunciation of Foreign Words, features and meanings of word making. These aspects of the issue have not been analyzed in studies on the morphemic of the Uzbek language, including the morphemic analysis of certain words related to the layer borrowed from Arabic in the “morpheme Dictionary of the Uzbek language”. Indeed, under the influence of the receptive language, the Arabic word is observed to change its pronunciation, spelling, features of word making, meaning and content. Their constructed morphemes did not assimilate into the Uzbek language, meaning that the Independent making affix was not recognized as a morpheme. This article reflects on the morpheme composition of lexemes borrowed from Arabic.

KEYWORDS: Acquired lexemes, morpheme content, Arabic, concept Corpus, morpheme analysis, Tajik language.

INTRODUCTION

After the arrival of the Arabs in Central Asia (second half of the 7th - 8th century), the local turk here supplanted the runic, Uyghur, khwarezmian, Sogdian scripts and the spiritual culture in this language and scripts, so that Arabic words entered the Uzbek language through books, madrasas, religion and literature.

There are many ways to use the Arabic word. Since words borrowed from Arabic are assimilated with the corpus of understanding belonging to that language, they do not squeeze the equivalent in our language, but directly assimilate it. Of course, the Arabic word, under the influence of the receptive language, changes its utterance, spelling, features of word making and meaning and content, more or less. These changes occur under the direct influence of the language that receives the Arabic word, and it is now inherent in our language and its own. This means that the Arabic word, but also its changed spelling, changed pronunciation, the possibility of making a new word and the newly acquired meaning, will be mastered, consequently, these new features of the Arabic word are the product of the language that is mastering it. Consequently, the phenomenon of appropriation is not primarily about word appropriation, but rather the acquisition of the spelling and pronunciation of Foreign Words, features and meanings of word making.

It was not until this time that this aspect of the issue was taken into account in studies on the morphemic of the Uzbek language, including in studies on the morphemic analysis of certain

words related to the stratum borrowed from Arabic in the “morpheme Dictionary of the Uzbek language”. Including abad/iy/at, adab/iy/horse, amal/iy/horse, asl/iy/at, badi/iy/at, gender/iy/at, irs/iy/at, nafs/on/iy/at, picture/iy/at, active/iyat, Cain/iyat, mamur/iy/at, responsible/iyat, madan/iy/at, community/t, jino/yat, Akhbar/horse, known/horse, creature/horse, secured/horse promoted/horse, presented/horse, taqsim/horse, siyos/horse, farog'/at, Haq/IQ/at, Hukum/at, Kamal/horse, OMON/at, and other words of the same type are rendered to morpheme content in the manner shown above. They were made from the Arabic language in the course of the historical development of our language itself (the suffixes also belong to the words of this type themselves) and were adopted in a ready-made state. Related information is also provided in the “etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language” 1. Such words are characteristic of the biblical style, they are relatively inactive words. This fact can confirm that they entered our language a long time ago, in a biblical way, did not assimilate into the living vernacular. Hence, even the additions adopted in such a ready-made form, the separation of words that are not assimilated into our language into meaningful parts can only be carried out according to the historical point of view. These cases were attributed to the linguist A. It is possible to include in the sentence “morpheme parts conditional separable words”, which is indicated in berdialiev's article, already the scientist also meant words of appropriation as a kind of such words[1;78].

In addition, the dictionary's uncle/vachcha, aunt/vachcha, bad/morals, bad/suspect, bad/happiness, bad/bin, bad/digest, bad/burush, ba/MA'ni, ba/advice, ba/power, bar/vasta, bar/time, bar/continuation, bar/Kamal, bar/vasta, dar/suspect, dar/anger, friend/mother, mard/mother, humble/mother, proud/mother, mol/parast, world/parast, devona/vash, ulug'/like vor, hope/Vor, and the part of the maker of this type, we can also express such thoughts to words borrowed from the same Persian-Tajik language. (They are given in the case when the morpheme is divided into contents, as written in Luga't)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the part of their maker did not assimilate into the Uzbek language. That is, the Independent-making affix is not recognized as a morpheme. He was once perceived as such ready for the artistic or scientific styles of the literary language.

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