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PRE-INDEPENDENCE LEXICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ATTITUDE TO
NEOLOGISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the history of the study of neologisms in the Uzbek language. In it, the factors and methods of the emergence of new words belonging to the former Soviet era were studied in several stages.

Keywords: neologism, borrowings, Uzbek language, interaction of languages, language enrichment, social development, political pressure, assimilation of languages

As the society develops, the language is enriched with new concepts and expands its communication possibilities as a natural process. At the same time, each of the world's languages has followed its own historical development paths. Some of them have risen relatively freely, free from the pressure of other languages, while some of them have been more affected by socio-political changes that occurred in different periods.

Before the 20th century, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language was composed mainly of Arabic and Persian-Tajik words as an external source along with Uzbek and common Turkic words. From the 20th century, Russian words began to enter the Uzbek language. In the pre-independence period, this language played the role of the main external source enriching the Uzbek language, and even after independence, this process is partially preserved. In general, the changes and updates that occurred in the Uzbek language after the Russian invasion can be summarized as follows:

- 1) from the end of the XIX century to the 20s of the XX century;
- 2) from the 1920s to the 1940s;
- 3) from the 40s of the XX century to independence;
- 4) The period after independence.

At the end of the 19th century, the great political changes that took place as a result of the Russian invasion began to be reflected in the language. The peculiarity of the new lexical units belonging to this period in the Uzbek language is that more words that are often encountered in everyday life have been adopted from the Russian language. Since most of them entered through oral language, the external appearance - phonetic form of most of them has changed a lot and adapted to the pronunciation standards of the Uzbek language. In particular, several words such as cho't (old computing equipment, from the Russian word счет), choynik (kettle, from the Russian word чайник), sarjin (old area measure, from the Russian word сажень), pamil choy (family tea, from the Russian word фамильный чай), kalish (footwear, from the Russian word галоши), cho'tka (brush, from the Russian word щетка), poyiz (train, from the Russian word поезд), izboshchi (exporter, from the Russian word for извозчик), po'shta/po'chta (post, from the Russian word почта), gazit (newspaper, from the Russian word газета), teatru (theater, from the Russian word театр); cherkov (church, from the Russian word церковь), pudratchi (contractor, from the Russian word подрядчик), qo'mita (committee, from the Russian word комитет), sudiya (referee, from the Russian word судья), rayol (piano, from the Russian word рояль), sallot (soldier, from the Russian word солдат) can be interpreted as neologisms of the early 20th century. In addition, the names of the months that have become firmly established in our language at the same time were accepted in the forms of oktabir (October), noyabir (November), dekabir (December),

iyul (July), iyun (June) through oral speech. Later, the spelling of such words was changed in accordance with the graphics of the source language, that is, the Russian language.

It should also be noted that during this period, it is noticeable that a number of words were acquired not only through oral language, but also through journalism, artistic works of some poets and writers, and partly through scientific method. In particular, there are instances of the use of Russian words in some works of poets such as Muqimi, Zavqi, and Furqat. For example, In one comic poem by Mukimi [1, 348-350], new words of his time were used, such as maskovchi (a major merchant trading with Moscow), pechat (seal), fabrikant (manufacturer), zakolat (pledge, from the Russian word заклад), zovut (factory, from the Russian word завод). Or in the works of Furqat there are new words such as O'rusiya (Russia), gimnaziya (gymnasium), telegram (telegram), vistavka (exhibition, from the Russian word выставка), fonus (lantern), lampa (lamp), akt (deed), muzikon (musician, from the Russian word музыкант), doktor (doctor). Of course, it cannot be said that all such lexical units were used according to the strong need, following certain normative requirements of the literary language. They can be characterized as individual speech neologisms brought into speech by the existing social environment or the demand of artistic style.

If we approach it from the other side, the poetic style was leading in the Uzbek language in the early periods, when the journalistic style characteristic of newspapers and magazines, as well as some terms belonging to various disciplines, entered through the Russians. More precisely, the modern literary language that met all style requirements and adapted to the environment of the time was not fully formed. Mechanisms of acquiring words from other languages were not systematically established. Due to these factors, a personal approach prevailed in naming new concepts and acquiring words from foreign languages.

There were even cases where one word was pronounced in several different ways and written in several variants. According to the book "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" [2, 128], in those times there were two types of the word samovar, three types of the words royal, bilet (ticket), uyezd (county), four types of the word vagon (railway carriage), five types of the word oblast (region), six types of the word volost (parish).

In the artistic and journalistic works of some creators who do not like Russian words, which are originally foreign to the Uzbek language, elements characteristic of the Turkish, Azerbaijani, and Tatar languages, which are considered sister nations, are noticeable. In particular, words and phrases such as uch-do'rt gun (three-four days), o'l (become), var (have), saqlaniyur (saved), gelan (arrived) at those times found in published newspapers and magazines. These processes can be connected with the struggle that initially arose in those countries, the spread of their newspapers such as "Vaqt" and "Tarjiman" in the Turkestan region, and the influence of some enlightened intellectuals.

During the mentioned period, there are a number of words that were created or modeled on the basis of the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, some of which have survived to this day, and most of them have fallen out of use due to their lack of conformity with the norms of the literary language. Axtarma/axtarish (search), ot kuchi (horsepower), ot o'yini (circus), otash arava (train), otash kema (steamer), otishma (shooting), oshxona (kitchen), ajoyibxona (museum), basma (published), boshliq (chief), bo'lma (separate part), buzg'unliq (rebellion), ichkulik (drinking), yer yag'i (oil), etc. can be evaluated as neologisms that appeared on the basis of the possibilities of the Uzbek language. Linguists O.Usmanov and Sh.Hamidov's book "Materials from the history of the lexicon of the Uzbek language (end of the 19th century - beginning of the 20th century)" [3, 320] contains a detailed glossary of such lexical units based on

numerous sources.

Although the great political revolution that took place in Russia in 1917 (the October Revolution) did not give the Russians almost any concessions for the perspective of the colonized peoples, especially the Uzbek people, it was an impetus to take new steps to protect national interests. In addition, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, which was growing chaotically and unevenly, indicated that the time had come for serious linguistic reforms. Due to these realities, in 1922, for the first time, changes were made to the graphics of the Uzbek language, that is, the Uzbek writing based on Arabic graphics was somewhat improved. But it became clear that these partial changes could not fully solve the existing problems of the language. As a result, in 1929, the Latin script with a nine-vowel system was introduced. Due to the fact that this script was based more on the Kipchak dialect, it was difficult to adapt to the rules of the multi-dialect Uzbek language, and in 1934 it was seriously revised. Letters representing some vowels were shortened and a new spelling rule was developed.

It should be emphasized that the implementation of such poorly developed reforms was caused not only by the inexperience or lack of unity of Uzbek linguists of that time, but also by the influence of the dominant Russian ideology. In any case, the efforts made to strengthen the influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language and finally the introduction of the Cyrillic script (1940) allow us to make such an assumption.

In general, the period from the 20s to the 40s of the 20th century can be considered a period of a unique struggle between the nationalists who fought for the purity of the Uzbek language and the Russians who aimed to Russify the language and the pro-Russian.

The modern science of Uzbek linguistics was also founded in the 20s of the last century, and its foundation stone was laid by Fitrat, Elbek, Munavvar Qori, Ghazi Olim. Especially, the work of Fitrat, who made a great contribution to the Uzbek language and literature with a number of artistic, scientific and journalistic works, is especially important. He wanted to clean the Uzbek language not only from Russian words, but also from Arabic and Persian-Tajik words, to use the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, and also to use the Turkish, Azerbaijani, and Tatar languages as necessary. He says about this: "Now we don't need to destroy one of the dialects in order to reach our true language. Maybe all three (Uzbek, Ottoman, Tatar) should live together. If we remove the foreign words (Arabic, Persian, Russian) from these three dialects, we will arrive at "Turkishness", which is our great ideal. Therefore, these three should live" [4, 37].

Through his "Sarf" (morphology) and "Nahv" (syntax) textbooks, Fitrat tried to create a grammar of the Uzbek language and enriched Uzbek linguistics with several new terms. Including unli (vowel), undosh (consonant), bo'g'in (syllables), sifat (adjective), fe'l (verb), yordamchi so'zlar (auxiliary words), bayon fe'llari (narrative verbs), majhul nisbat (passive voice), turish (finish) belgilari (punctuation marks), etc. In a number of his articles, it was emphasized that the Uzbek language is not inferior to any other language. Also, while comparing the Uzbek language with the Arabic language, he recommends the use of Uzbek words instead of some Arabic terms [5, 124].

Despite having so many possibilities, the fact that the Uzbek language is lagging behind the times and losing its prestige under the influence of other languages makes Fitrat think. He understands well that it is impossible to develop the Uzbek language without borrowing words from abroad, so he emphasizes that foreign words and terms should be Uzbekized as much as possible, and foreign language sources should be used only in impossible cases: "If there are words and terms that have not been found in Turkish, I do not say that we should abandon them and leave their places empty. Let the

words and terms not found in Turkish remain, but obey the Turkish rules" [5, 129].

Elbek's views were consistent with Fitrat's ideas. The scientist left a significant mark on Uzbek linguistics in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century through his several textbooks, articles, manuals and dictionaries. His textbook "Writing Ways" was created under the influence of Fitrat and Q.Ramazan's books. Sh.Bobomurodova, who conducted research on Elbek's scientific heritage, said that in this work of Elbek, the term "qo'shimcha" (addition) was used instead of the words *atf sig'asi* and *adot*, which are considered Arabic terms [6, 7]. So, the term *qo'shimcha* (addition), which is actively used in linguistics to this day, was coined by Elbeck in 1921.

In nationalizing the Uzbek language, Elbek did not limit himself to the field of linguistics, but conducted serious research on words belonging to almost all subjects and fields. He also expressed his opinions on stabilizing the spelling of words that appear in different forms in different sources.

In 1923, a scientist who seriously began to Turkify foreign words began to collect the words and terms he discovered and publish them in the press in order to put an end to confusion in the language and to replace foreign words with common Turkish words. In this way, a total of 550 Turkish words together with their alternatives belonging to other languages (mainly Arabic and Persian) were published under the name "Dictionary and Terms".

The nationalist writers who began to renew the Turkish (Uzbek) language, especially the members of "Chigatoy Gurungi" tried to bring forgotten Turkish words back into speech. As a result, archaic words such as *ochun* (world), *chekchak* (flower), *emgak* (work) began to appear in the press of the 20s.

Efforts to create a common Turkic language continued until the early 1930s. Such bold actions to preserve their own language and their spiritual and educational image through it, and to promote their independence, were certainly a great danger for Russians.

In a speech in 1929, Stalin put forward the prophetic theory that the progress of all languages would end in their assimilation into the Russian language. [7, 14] As a result, calls, invitations and pressures to further increase the influence of the Russian language were intensified in accordance with the implementation of this theory. Some Uzbek intellectuals, who think more about their own peace, fell into the trap of such false beliefs. Those who opposed were denounced as nationalists and purists, imprisoned, exiled or shot. The main goal of the Shora government's language policy was to deprive the Uzbeks of the script (old Uzbek script) that has been used for thousands of years and to distance them from their rich literary heritage. The next goal was to further strengthen the influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language.

In the late 1930s, as a result of the escalation of the repression policy, the Uzbek people lost their few children who fought for the protection of national culture and language. According to the sources, in those years, a number of words and terms such as *o'zak*, *kechim*, *yo'qsil*, *oqim*, *achchil*, *borliq* were excluded. Instead of them, words such as *bazis* (basis), *protsess* (process), *proletar* (proletarian), *tok* (current), *oksigen* (oxygen), *materiya* (matter) were introduced from Russian [7, 14]. Large-scale repressions and the introduction of the Cyrillic script instead of the Latin script, which has not yet been fully adapted, ensured a relative "victory" of the Russians in terms of determining the future of the Uzbek language. Gradually, a generation of linguists with a new worldview, who have almost lost their past and were brought up with the Soviet ideology, began to appear.

After 1940, the introduction of Russian words into the Uzbek language was accelerated, and the introduction of Russian graphics ensured that the Russian-international borrowings

in the Uzbek language were subordinated to the norms of the Russian language. By this time, a number of statistical studies were carried out on the lexical system of the Uzbek language. This shows how seriously Russians pay attention to language policy. In particular, linguist F. Abdullayev, based on some statistics, said that in the 20s of the 20th century, Uzbek (Turkish) words in newspapers and magazines accounted for 60 percent, Arabic words for 32.1 percent, and Russian-international words 2 percent. In the mid-40s, Uzbek words represented 53.6 percent, Arabic words 21.1 percent, and Russian-international words 13.9 percent. By the 1950s, the number of Arabic words decreased even more, making up 18-20 percent, and Russian-international words made up 14-16 percent [8, 33-34]. It seems that the Soviet government, in addition to introducing new concepts from the Russian language, also aimed to squeeze out more Arabic words from the Uzbek language and replace them with Russian words.

Comprehensive modern scientific works on Uzbek linguistics began to be created in the 50s of the 20th century based on Russian grammar. One of their first examples is the book "Modern Uzbek Language" published under the editorship of Fakhri Kamal [9, 514]. Based on the information in this work, words such as metallurgiya (metallurgy), flot (fleet), sement (cement), transport (transport), samolyot (plane), tramvay (tram), jurnal (magazine), muzey (museum), kanal (channel), orkestr (orchestra), kurort (spa), akademiya (academy), kafedra (department), televizor (television), final (final) can be evaluated as neologisms of the 40s and 50s. The absence of these words in the "Uzbek-Russian dictionary" (1941) [10, 375], considered relatively perfect for its time, indicates that they appeared in the Uzbek language after the 1940s.

In Uzbek linguistics, the term neologism appears after the 60s of the last century. It should be emphasized that in the pre-independence period, no comprehensive monographic work was created on the subject of neologisms. It is true that there are opinions about neologisms in several works devoted to the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. But they are limited to a general explanation of new words, a brief classification and a few examples. In some sources, lexical changes belonging to the entire Soviet period are considered as neologisms. For example, in one of the sources from the 80s, words such as o'qituvchi (teacher), sinfdosh (classmate), sportchi (sportsman), BMT (UN), elektr (electr), radio (radio), makaron (pasta) were analyzed in the framework of new words [2, 153]. However, most of these words had settled in the Uzbek language lexicon already in the 40s.

In fact, each era has its own neologisms. In order to identify and analyze new words of a certain period, it is necessary to study the dictionary of almost all written sources belonging to that period. Timely identification of neologisms and giving them a proper assessment, that is, determining their position in the language, is important for the development and future of the language.

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