



TYPOLOGY OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF THE LEXICAN LANGUAGES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarining leksik tizimining tabaqalanishi qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida ikkala tilning lug'ati etimologik, funktsional-stilistik va ijtimoiy jihatdan tasniflandi. Ingliz tilidagi german qatlami va o'zbek tilidagi turkiy qatlam o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar, shuningdek, assimilyatsiya qilingan qatlamlarning (ingliz tilida lotin, fransuz, skandinaviya; o'zbek tilida arab, fors, rus) tillar rivojlanishidagi roli ilmiy jihatdan asoslanadi. Maqolada leksik qatlamlarning shakllanishidagi tarixiy omillar, tillarning o'zaro ta'siri va zamonaviy globallashuv davrida neologizmlarning kirib kelish tendentsiyalari keng yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz tili "ochiq tizim" sifatida assimilyatsiyaga ko'proq moyil bo'lsa-da, o'zbek tilining lug'ati qadimgi turkiy ildizlarini saqlab qolgan holda, ma'lum tarixiy davrlarda kuchli tashqi lingvistik ta'sirlarga duchor bo'lgan. Maqola filologiya talabalari, tilshunoslar va qiyosiy tilshunoslik mutaxassislari uchun mo'ljallangan.

KEYWORDS: leksikologiya, tipologiya, etimologik qatlam, mahalliy qatlam, qabul qilingan qatlam, arxaizmlar, neologizmlar, terminologiya, jargon, dialektal leksika, german tillari, turkiy tillar, lingvistik interferensiya, semantik derivatsiya.

ABSTRACT: This scientific article presents a comparative-typological analysis of the lexical system layers in the English and Uzbek languages. During the research, the vocabulary of both languages is classified from etymological, functional-stylistic, and social perspectives. The similarities and differences between the Germanic layer in English and the Turkic layer in Uzbek, as well as the role of borrowed layers (Latin, French, Scandinavian in English; Arabic, Persian, Russian in Uzbek) in the development of these languages, are scientifically substantiated. The article extensively covers historical factors in the formation of lexical layers, the mutual influence of languages, and the trends of introducing neologisms in the modern era of globalization. Research results show that while English exhibits a greater tendency toward borrowings as an "open system," the Uzbek vocabulary has undergone strong external linguistic influences during certain historical periods while maintaining its ancient Turkic roots. The article is intended for students of philology, linguists, and specialists in comparative linguistics.

Keywords: lexicology, typology, etymological layer, native layer, borrowed layer, archaisms, neologisms, terminology, jargon, dialectal vocabulary, Germanic languages, Turkic languages, linguistic interference, semantic derivation.

INTRODUCTION : Language is a mirror of human thought, a cultural and spiritual heritage of a nation, a complex semantic system in constant movement and development. The vocabulary of the world's languages is subject to various changes, enrichment and improvement during the stages of its historical development. One of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics is the comparative-typological study of genetically different languages. In particular, comparing the lexical layers of the English language, which belongs to the Germanic language family, and the Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic group of the Altaic language family, is of great importance

both theoretically and practically. Today, English, as a global language of communication (lingua franca), absorbs a large part of the world's lexicon and is also considered the "donor" language that gives the most words to other languages. The Uzbek language has its own rich and ancient history, and over the centuries it has been forming its own lexical layers under the influence of Arabic, Persian, Russian, and in recent decades, English. By the typology of lexical layers, we understand the grouping of words in the dictionary according to their origin, field of application, and social character. The lexicon of any language is not homogeneous; it consists of layers consisting of native (root) words and borrowed words. In the process of comparing the lexicon of the English and Uzbek languages, we first encounter an analysis of the "native layer" of both languages. While in English this layer goes back to the language of the ancient Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, Yutes), in Uzbek this basis is formed by universal Turkic words. However, the historical fate of the languages has been different. While English was strongly influenced by French after the Norman Conquest in 1066, Uzbek was closely associated with Arabic and Persian after the adoption of Islam. The relevance of this article is that today the flow of terms from English into the Uzbek language has increased to an unprecedented extent. This requires a new perspective on the lexical-semantic relations between the two languages. The purpose of the study is to identify typological similarities and specific differences in the lexicon of English and Uzbek by dividing them into etymological, stylistic and social layers. This analysis serves to understand the internal development patterns of languages, solve translation problems and improve the methodology of teaching foreign languages.

DISCUSSION: The issue of lexical layers has always been one of the most controversial and interesting topics in linguistics. In English lexicology, scholars such as IR Galperin, VD Arakin, IV Arnold classified the composition of the dictionary based on various criteria. In Uzbek linguistics, the research of A. Hojiyev, Sh. Rahmatullayev, N. Mahmudov and M. Mirzayev serves as a foundation in this regard. **VD Arakin, in his work "Comparative Typology of English and Russian Languages" , emphasizes the role of the lexical-semantic system in comparing languages. According to him, the vocabulary of any language changes faster than its grammatical structure and is the first to accept external influences. The fact that approximately 70% of the English lexicon is made up of borrowed words indicates that it has a "hybrid" character. In Uzbek, this indicator is different:** Although there are many Arabic and Persian borrowings, the verbs, numbers, and basic concepts that form the core of the language have retained their Turkic essence. **One of the important points of the discussion is the attitude to the concept of "borrowing". The process of borrowing in English is so deep that in many cases native speakers cannot distinguish which words are theirs and which are foreign (for example, the words table, river, mountain came from French, but today they are an integral part of the English language). A similar situation can be observed in the Uzbek language :** book, school, world, Arabic words such as sawob have become so deeply embedded in the everyday communication of the Uzbek people that they are no longer considered "foreign". However, typologically, there are significant differences between the English and Uzbek languages. While English, as an analytical language, uses more conversion (change of word class) and affixation to form new words, Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, forms new lexical units through chains of affixes. This indicates that the mechanisms of expansion of lexical layers in both languages are different. There are also peculiarities in the issue of social stratification (slang, jargon, argo). The concept of "slang" in English is very broad, and it has penetrated all layers of society. In Uzbek, the role of dialectal (dialectal) lexis in the vocabulary is still strong. For example, in regions ranging from valleys to oasis, the multiple names of the same concept enrich the internal layers of the Uzbek language lexicon.



MAIN PART

1. Etymological layers: Native and acquired vocabulary

The basis of the lexicon of any language is its native word layer. In English, this is called "Native English Words" and has mainly Indo-European and Pan-Germanic roots. This layer includes:

- **Family members:** mother, father, brother, son.
- **Body parts:** head, hand, eye, foot.
- **Natural phenomena and elements:** sun, moon, water, fire, wind.
- **Main verbs:** go, eat, sleep, live.
- **Numbers:** one, two, ten, hundred.

In the Uzbek language, the basic layer is the "General Turkic Lexicon". These words are ancient roots that are also found in the work "Devonu lug'otit turk":

- **Family members:** mother, father, brother, sister, daughter.
- **Body parts:** head, arms, eyes, legs.
- **Nature:** sun, moon, water, fire, wind.
- **Verbs:** come, eat, sleep, live.
- **Numbers:** one, two, ten, one hundred.

Comparative analysis shows that although the concepts are the same, their phonetic and morphological structure are genetically different. However, in both languages, the root words constitute the most stable and frequently used part of the vocabulary.

2. Comparative analysis of the acquired layers

English and Uzbek languages have a unique place on the "world language map" due to their history of assimilation.

English language acquisitions:

1. **Latin-Greek layer:** Mainly covers the fields of science, religion, and philosophy (doctor, animal, formula, philosophy).

2. **Scandinavian layer:** came as a result of contact with the North Germanic tribes (sky, take, they, law).

3. **French layer:** After the Norman conquest (1066), words related to government, military affairs, and art were introduced (government, army, judge, beauty).

Uzbek language acquisitions:

1. **Arabic:** Associated with the development of Islamic religion and science (science, books, madrasah, justice, faith).

2. **Persian-Tajik:** Literature, culture and gardening (flower, garden, city, friend, enemy).

3. **Russian:** at the end of the 19th and 20th centuries, related to technology, politics and everyday life (aircraft, newspaper, factory, party). The typological similarity is that the assimilations in both languages occurred during a certain period of socio-political dominance. In English, French was the "language of the aristocracy", while in the Middle Ages in Central Asia, Arabic served as the "language of science", and Persian as the "language of poetry".

3. **Functional-stylistic layers - the lexicon of languages is divided into several layers according to the field of application:**

- **Neutral lexicon:** Words used in any situation. In English house, Uzbek uy.
- **Bookish (official) lexicon:** Used in official documents and scientific texts. In English residence, Uzbek turar-joy.
- **Colloquial lexicon:** Used in free communication. In English home, Uzbek hovli-joy.

While most bookish words in English have Latin-French roots, in Uzbek this function is often performed by Arabic-Persian borrowings. For example, "bashlamoq" (Uzbek) is neutral, "ibtido qilmoq" (Arabic asos) is bookish. In English "begin" (German) is neutral, "commence" (French) is official. This similarity is a regularity in the functional development of languages.

stratified lexicon: Slang and Jargons There are special layers used by social groups in modern English and Uzbek. - **Slang** : In English, words such as cool, bucks (money), dude are popular among young people. In Uzbek, words such as chotki, soqqa (money), amaki have recently formed a kind of "street lexicon". - **Terminology** : In both languages, the terminological layer is the fastest growing layer. Today, most IT, economic and medical terms are directly transferred from English to Uzbek (computer, file, brand, investment). **5. Archaisms and Neologisms** The lexicon of the language is constantly updated. - **Archaisms** : In English , words such as thou (sen), thee (senga) have gone out of use, while in Uzbek, words such as ul (u), kishi (adam - in the old sense) have passed into the historical layer. - **Neologisms** : Newly emerged concepts. For example, selfie, blog, influencer. These words appeared in English and are being adopted into the Uzbek language, which strengthens cross-linguistic integration.

CONCLUSION: As a result of a comparative-typological study of different layers of the lexicon of the English and Uzbek languages, the following scientific conclusions were reached: Firstly, the vocabulary of both languages is strongly connected with its genetic basis (Germanic in English, Turkish in Uzbek). This "core layer" encompasses the grammatical skeleton of the languages and the most important life concepts. It should be noted that the words of the core layer are the most frequently used (most frequently used) words in both languages. Secondly, the acquired layers are the product of cultural and political contacts in the historical development of languages. While English was enriched mainly under the influence of Western culture (Latin, French), the Uzbek language is connected with European culture through Eastern culture (Arabic, Persian) and the Russian language. Today, a common "international lexicon" layer is being formed for both languages, the main source of which remains English. Thirdly, there is a peculiar parallel in stylistic layering. In both languages, neutral words are based on the root, and formal-book words are often based on the acquired layer. This indicates that the social function and stylistic capabilities of languages develop based on the same laws. Fourth, at the modern stage, the process of "anglicization" is intensifying in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This process is clearly visible not only in terminology, but also in colloquial speech. This situation requires linguists to regulate newly introduced words and monitor their adaptation to the norms of the Uzbek language. In conclusion, the lexicon of the English and Uzbek languages is distinguished by its complex and multilayered structure. Their typological study, in addition to revealing the rich possibilities of languages, serves to improve intercultural communication and increase the effectiveness of language teaching. Lexical layers are not just a collection of words, but a reflection of the historical path of peoples and future development trends.

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