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“THE ARABIC BORROWED WORDS USED IN THE EPIC “ALPOMISH”

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Abstract. This article discusses the etymological layers of the epic "Alpomish" and the semantic and functional aspects of the Arabic borrowed words used in the epic.

Keywords. language vocabulary structure, native stock of layer, borrowed stock of layer, epic, borrowed word, language, style, obsolete word, words expressing religious concepts, lexeme, the semantic structure of word, the using degree of the word.

I. Introduction.

It is known that the main structure of language vocabulary is considered to be the product of a long historical development according to its essence. The area of Central Asia has been characterized by the diversity and many-sidedness of ethnic processes from ancient times. The region has been home for dozens of ethnic groups with different anthropologies, languages, religions and traditions. [1.100-104] The structure of the Uzbek language dictionary also goes through complex stages of the language development: it generalized some lexical units of the languages of Turkic tribes and sometimes ancient foreign languages in the early periods and later the composition of the Uzbek language dictionary was lexically enriched by words borrowed from Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian, and Chinese, as well as from Russian and later European languages.

The set of customary and obligatory methods of perception for specific to each language community of the world, that are historically formed and stabilized, which create a linguistic view of the world. The set of conventional and obligatory methods creates a linguistic picture of the world.

The linguistic view of the world is a set of universal and at the same time nationally adapted ways of perceiving and conceptualizing the world. [2.15-18]

It is important to study the words in the dictionary from a historical and etymological point of view. If we analyze the lexicon of the epic "Alpomish", most of the words used in it, are directly common Turkish words, that is to say, lexemes which are related to their own layer, as well as lexemes that are assimilated into the layer. Accordingly, first of all, the words used in the epic can be divided into two layers: native stock of layer (*o'z qatlam*) and borrowed stock of layer (*o'zlashgan qatlam*).

a) **native stock of layer** (*o'z qatlam*): words used in modern Uzbek literary language and dialects, used since ancient times.

For instance, *ota, aka, singil, ini, qiz, ko'z, ko'ngil, til, er, o'g'ul, bosh, ko'k, uz, och, yot, ot, bil, bo'l, kel, qil, ayt* va hokazo.

b) **borrowed stock of layer** (*o'zlashgan qatlam*). The Uzbek language has been enriched and improved by external sources similarly to other languages in the world. Borrowed words from one language to another is not a simple process, of course. It means that it is the result of the effects of different socio-political factors at different times. Plenty of Chinese, Arabic and Persian-Tajik words were used in the dastan. Arabic lexemes, which are the object of our study, have a special role. Arabic lexemes are found not only in Uzbek, but also in all Turkic languages.

Shunga ko'ra ularni quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin. The Arabic borrowed words used in

the epic differ from semantically and functionally. Certain Arabic borrowed words are now obsolete, while others are still used in the very form. They express concepts used in various spheres of social life semantically. According to these features, they can be grouped as follows:

1. Obsolete word. (archaisms) the Arabic words which are obsolete and not used any more today in the epic "Alpomish" are obsolete and obsolete Arabic words today:

Xo'ja kelsa chiqar muridnaziri,

Xotin bo'lmasmikan erning vaziri. (18)

Boshqa yurtida juz'ya berib yurayin,

Maslahat ber o'n ming uyli qarindosh!

Boybo'ridan bizga mahram kelibdi,

Words which are used in the above examples: juzya, mahram, vazir, murid, and nazir are archaic today and their meaning are no longer used.

2. The words being used the very meaning and form. For instance, *Qancha so'qim mollar so'yib, osh palovni damlab, fugaro, beva-bechoralar to'yib...*(6) *Kishining moli zakotga yetsa, zakot bersa bul ham saxiy ekan. Agar zakot bermasa, bul ham bahil ekan.*(9) *Bular maktabda o'qib yurib yetti yoshga yetdi. Savodi chiqib, xat o'qib –yozadigan mulla bo'ldi.*(7) *... davlatalab davlat tilar ekan, farzandtalab farzand tilar ekan,*

Har yurtlarda musofir bo'p yurayik,

Bizlar senga xizmatkor bo'p turayik.(16)

Oqsoqollar bilib xabar beribdi,

Mehnatkash dehqonning bari kelibdi.(25)

Qochgan qushman, panoh berar, deb edim,

Qalmoq shohni himoyatim deb edim.

Kimga aytay endi o'lar holimdi,

Ey jallodlar, mehribonlik qil endi.(27)

Zulm qilib, meni haydab borasan,

G'ariblikda mening ko'nglim bo'lmasin.

Achchiq qamchi urma aziz boshima(28)

Toychi shohim ko'p siyosat qilganidir,

Toychixon amriman jallod kelgandir.(29)

Izzat qilib, o'rnidan turib, ta'zim qilib o'tirdi.(37)

Ko'nglim so'rab menga rahbar bo'lasan,

Shul o'zbekning qizin olib berasan.(51)

Barchinni alplarga bermog'ing darkor,

Yartiboyning nasihati shu bo'lar.(51)

Qazom yetib bunday kunda o'lmasam,

Qarindoshdan hech bir najot ko'rmasam.(51)

Tong otgan so'ng bitar alplar muhlati,

Ziyodadir Boysarining kulfati,

Maslahat bermadi turgan ulfati,(55)

Kechani munavvar qilar to'lgan oy,

Savashli kun tortiladi parli yoy.(62)

Boybo'ri o'lib, moli senga qoldimi? (73)

Ilgari halloslab endi yo'l tortar,

Tavakkal qib borayotir muqarrar.(75)

Sen yetmasang qabohat kun bo'ladi,

Agar yetsang, bari hurmat qiladi.(82)

Osmonda arvohlar, ko'kda malaklar.(85)

Ruxsat bersang, bu manzilga qo'naman,

Biror kecha farog'atni olaman.

In'om bersam tanga-tilla sochardim,

Hukm aylasam, men qizlarni quchardim.(239)

There are a lot of these kind of words and were used repeatedly in the epic.

3. Words expressing religious concepts. They can be divided into thematic groups as follows: [3.88-91]

1. The words denoting the person: *pir, murid, musofir, mo'min, banda;*

2. The words denoting activity and process: *oxirat, imon, bidahat, taqdir, qismat, mahshar, shafolat, foniy, qiyomat;*

3. The words denoting creature: *taqdir, ajal, malak, arvoth;*

4. The words denoting items: *zakot, nazir;*

5. The words denoting place and degree: *ravza, pir, avliyo;*

For instance:

Shu yerdan Shohmardon pirningravzasi uch kunlik yo'l kelar ekan. Farzandtalab farzand tilar ekan, oxirattalab imon tilar ekan. (6) Kishining moli zakotga yetsa, zakot bersa bul ham saxiy ekan. (9)

Mo'min qulin bandam desin bir xudoy, (71)

Ajal yetib yo paymonang to'ldimi,

Zakot debdi, bir bidahat qilibdi.

Har na qismat yozilgandan bilaman,

Azaliy taqdirga nimish qilaman. (11)

Shunday bo'ldi haqdan menga farmonlar, (193)

Mahshar kuni nima javob berasan,

Bizga tangri bir kun qildi shafolat, (393)

Ne ko'rib kechirib foniy dunyoda, (234)

Qariganda bir qiyomat bo'ldimi,

Rabbim deydi, yoyga changal soladi. (366)

Words used to describe the religious concepts mentioned above have been used in various forms of language for centuries. The semantic structure of the word "doomsday" has expanded and expresses the concepts related to

various negative and positive events. For example, the situation (doomsday is drunk *qiyomat mast*), riots to'polon (doomsday has begun in the street), the day of doomsday (fear), war, quarreling are expressed these meanings in the epic. The words *qiyomatli oshna, qiyomat qarz, qiyomatli opa* are also used to describe various close relationships between people. The word is used in many other contexts. Nowadays, the word doomsday *qiyomat - qoyin* is mainly used in the form of compound words in Uzbek.

In conclusion, it must be emphasized that the structure of the Uzbek language vocabulary has been enriched and improved due to the development of its internal capabilities, as well as the acquisition of words from other languages. Particularly, Arabic borrowed words play an important role in the Uzbek language vocabulary. Such words are so deeply ingrained in our language that some of them have become obsolete and passed into the language reserve, while others are still actively used in various styles of language.

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