

The Richness of the Uzbek Language is The Place of Acquisition So

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Annotation

In the article, the vocabulary of the language and word formation is levels that are closely related to each other. Since the lexemes existing in the language serve as a source (basis) for the formation of a new word, then, in turn, newly formed words enrich the lexical system of the language due to new lexemes.

Uzbek linguistics has made great strides in researching the linguistic nature, enrichment and developmental features of the Uzbek national language. Almost all levels of the Uzbek language have been studied to some extent. This is also reflected in the research carried out in the field of two important levels of language: vocabulary and word making.

Language lexicon and word making are closely related levels. Because existing lexemes in a language serve as a source (basis) for making a new word, in turn, newly generated words enrich the linguistic vocabulary system at the expense of new lexemes. For this reason, when it comes to word making, nomination issues, of course, the linguistic capabilities of the language are also foreseen. Below we will find a brief analysis of the basic work on the lexicon and vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

It is known that the lexicon of the Uzbek language was also studied in past times, but most of them were of a lexicographical nature, that is, monolingual explanatory dictionaries, the nature of compiling bilingual dictionaries. The services of Mahmud Koshgariy, the great adib Alisher Navoi, as well as Jacob Genghis are admirable when researching the lexicon of the Uzbek language in this direction. This includes “Attuhfatuz zakiyatu fillugati Turkey”, the author of which is unknown. In addition to these, a number of dictionaries have been compiled. From the surface of these, A.K.Borovkov, E.The umarovs conducted research or compiled Dictionaries on certain sources. These dictionaries are important and reliable sources of the historical lexicon of the Uzbek language. Nevertheless, the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language on

scientific grounds began mainly from the 20-30s of the 20th century. These were the years when the new Uzbek literary language began to take shape, requiring scientific research and identification of many of the uncertain aspects of the new language. The most important of these were issues such as defining the attitude of the new literary language to the old Uzbek language, defining the dialectal base of the literary language – the tanyach dialect, identifying the lexical sources of the scientific terminology of the literary language, bringing terminology accordingly to certain norms, researching the main aspects of the alphabet and spelling of the Uzbek language, reacting

These issues were transversal, both as a theoretical and practical problem. During this period, a diverse perspective, puristic, cosmopolitanism, and nationalistic spirit-watered-down views were brought forward on the issue of establishing the lexical norms of the new Uzbek language. This case, however, required the determination of the vocabulary of the literary language lexicon and the traditions of its development. The linguist who initially touched on this issue was V.V. Became Reshetov. He calculated what language genetically belongs to the words found on the pages of the 4th issue of the "Red Uzbekistan" newspaper, and determined that 59.3% of the words in it are Uzbek words, 21.3% are Arabic words, 4.9% are Tajik words, and 12% are Russian and Russian words. This is how it became customary to make such calculations later. This method is a.K. Borovkov was used in his research. Here are similar statistical studies in Uzbek linguistics F. Abdullaev, I. Rasulov, M. Mirzayev, G. Muhammadjonova, N. Ghulomova, A. It was also conducted by the Mahmudovs. In fact, this method was the eyes of the interests of the language policy of the shouras, and, in principle, it was the eyes to determine the functional position of the assimilation layer in Uzbek, to prevent the activation of its own layer words, especially Arabic, Persian ones. Such calculations were carried out mainly on the basis of materials of the press language, and the methodological, genre nature of the studied text, the topic of the text were not taken into account. The methodology, scientific principles of this method were not sufficiently clear. Thus E. We think that Begmatov is right when he evaluates these calculations as not a reliable and consistent method.

In conclusion, scientific opinions and analysis in these works were later included in the works entitled "The present Uzbek language", "the present Uzbek literary language". In these works of Fakhri Kamol, the significance of the assimilation lexicon in the formation of new lexemes in the Uzbek language is highlighted.

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