



ARABIC BORROWED WORDS IN "NAZMI AQAID"

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Received: 14 th December 2023	The article analyzes the lexical-semantic features of the Arabic words in the work "Nazmi Aqaid", a poetical commentary on Abu Hafs Umar al-Nasafi's work "Aqaid un-Nasafi".
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INTRODUCTION. For several centuries, Arabic borrowed words continue to be used in the vocabulary of Turkic languages. "Especially in the 14th-18th centuries of the history of the Uzbek literary language, the scope of their consumption expanded considerably. Scientist B. Bafoev, who specially studied the lexicon of Alisher Navoi's works, said that approximately 35-40 percent of the vocabulary in the language of the poet's works is made up of words and word forms from the Arabic language". "A. Bakhtiyarova said that Arabic borrowings are actively used in the lexicon of many languages of the world. There are more than 1,250 Arabic loanwords in modern Spanish. In fact, Arabic loanwords are also found in English, French, Italian, German and other European languages with different language family and religious beliefs... Today, in particular, Arabic loanwords account for 20% of the Uzbek language lexicon".

"Borrowing words into Uzbek from Arabic, mainly Uzbek-Arabic bilingualism, became stronger after (VII-IX centuries)". In the 8th-10th centuries, Arabic was the state language, the official language. All state documents were kept in Arabic. In addition, the Arabic language became the language of science and culture for the Muslim peoples at that time. During this period, all scientific works were written in Arabic. For almost three hundred years, it also served as a universal literary language for Muslim peoples. These and other factors indicate that Arabic borrowings have a significant place in the vocabulary of Turkic languages, especially the Uzbek literary language.

THE MAIN PART. In the studied work, among the words belonging to the layer of borrowed words, Arabic borrowings make up a relatively large number. They can be classified as follows:

1. Words expressing religious content: "Alloh, taolo, Robbano, Haqq, Hayy, Aliym, Sami', Basir, Qadiyr, Xalloq, Razzoq, iloh, malak, Jabroil, Isrofil, Qur'on, Zabur, Tavrot, Injil, Furqon, rasul, anbiyo, qiyomat, jannat, jahim, Azozil, Iblis, shayton, Dajjol, YA'juj, Ma'juj, Munkar, Nakir, lahad, oxirat, taqdir, qazo, aqoid, aqida, din, imon, kufr, vahiy, risolat, mu'jiza, hidoyat, mushaf, oyat, hadis, mazhab, avliyo, zuhd, karomat, shafolat, masjid, tahorat, ibodat, jum'a, iyd, shar', jin, ruh, maxluq (yaralmish), halol, savob" and others.

2. Words related to knowledge: "falsafa, ahli funun, ilm, ma'rifat, ma'lumot, maktab, kitob, qalam, varaq, sabaq, harf, alif, yo (harf nomi), xat, talaffuz" and others.

3. Attributes and adjectives: "muqim, musofir, mujovir, mustaqim, mu'tabar, muxtas, muhdas, ma'sum, masjid, muattar, muhdis, hodis, xoliy, foniy, fosid, fosiq, osiy, soqiy, zohir, oqil, orif, bolig', obid, g'aniy, qadim, shabih, nazir, samin, tahir" and others.

4. Anthroponym and toponyms: "Odam, Nuh, Ibrohim, Zakariyo, Iyso, Muhammad, Imron, Osim, Maryam, Bu Bakr, Umar Xattob, Usmon, Ali, Ibn Avf, Bu Ubayd, Zubayr, Ibn Zayd, Sa'd, Talha, Xolid, Muoviya, Fotima, Oisha, Hasan, Husayn, Vays, Ash'ariy, Moturidiy, Skandar, Kisro, Qaysar, Quraysh, Makka, YAsrib, Batho, Misr, Nil, Rum, Ray" and others.

5. Words expressing an abstract concept: "vayron, sharr, fasod, kizb, ayb, nuqs, nifoq, hayot, ismat, qusur, alam, azob, iztirob, intizor, ijtimoi', ittifoq, ibtido, ixtiro', ishorat, qudrat, quvvat, shijoat, sadoqat, adolat, irodat, bidoyat, nihoyat, xalq (yaratish), adam (yo'qlik), ayon, bayon, basar, botin, zohir, ruh, kamol, iyjod, vujud, aql, tafakkur, tasavvur, taqdim, ta'xir, vafot, lutf, sharh, fahm, fikr, farah, nido" and others.

6. Words denoting position, title and profession: "sahoba, uqalo, olim, ulamo, orif, urafo, musannif, mujtahid, mufassir, munajjim, muddaiy, musavvir, mulhid, xavorij, ravofiz, noib" and others.

7. Bird, fowl and animal names: "vahsh (wild animal), tuyur (birds), dobbatul arz (reptile), hayvon, xurus (rooster)" and others.

8. Words expressing the concepts of space and time: "falak, aflok, kavn, koyinot, dunyo, olam, samo, samovot, arz, fazo, zamon, makon, vaqt, vatan, subh, yasor, yamin, sahra, mashriq, mag'rib" and others.

9. Words representing body parts: "shomma (nose), zoiqa (organ of taste), lomisa (organ of the skin), halq (larynx), kitf, kaff" and others.

10. Item name: "bahr, jabal, shajar, hajar, hujra, suffa, durr, suvrat, safha, mir'ot, libos, taom, sharob, qadah, asal, turbat, mezon, uqda, toj" and others.

From the above examples, we can see that Arabic words of origin have not undergone any phonetic changes over time. For example, words such "din, imon, kufr, hidoyat, mushaf, oyat, hadis, masjid, tahorat, ibodat, ilm, ma'rifat, ma'lumot, maktab, kitob, qalam, varaq, zohir, oqil, orif, alam, azob, iztirob, intizor, qudrat, quvvat, sadoqat, adolat, botin, zohir, ruh, vujud, aql, tafakkur, tasavvur, falak, dunyo, olam, samo, fazo, zamon, makon, vaqt, vatan, mashriq, mag'rib, libos, taom, sharob, qadah, asal, toj" are still used in this way today.

Arabic words were written in ancient times according to the traditional principles of orthography, which did not change later. In the old Uzbek script, it was strictly required to write Arabic words in their original form, and writing them differently was considered a mistake and illiteracy.

There are also cases of phonetic changes of words borrowed from the Arabic language. For example, the lexeme "tanur" in the following stanza is used in the modern Uzbek literary language as "tandir":

Bir bir o'zi eni quduqdur chuqur,
Ul bu jahon ichida o'tlug' tanur.¹
بر بر اوزى اينى قدوقدور چوقور
اول بو جهان ايچيدا اوتلوع تنور

CONCLUSION. The following Arabic adaptations used in the work continue to be actively used in the modern Uzbek literary language. "Alloh, rasul, qiyomat, jannat, shayton, oxirat, taqdir, din, imon, kufr, mu'jiza, hidoyat, oyat, hadis, mazhab, avliyo, karomat, masjid, savob, ibodat, jin, ruh, halol, tahorat, ilm, ma'rifat, ma'lumot, maktab, kitob, qalam, varaq, harf, xat, talaffuz, musofir, ma'sum, muattar, osiy, zohir, oqil, qadim, vayron, ayb, nifoq, hayot, alam, azob, iztirob, intizor, ittifoq, qudrat, quvvat, shijoat, sadoqat, adolat, irodat, ayon, bayon, ruh, kamol, ijod, vujud, aql, tafakkur, tasavvur, taqdim, vafot, lutf, sharh, fahm, fikr, nido, olim, ulamo, munajjim, musavvir, noib, falak, koinot, saho, mashriq, mag'rib, zamon, makon, vaqt, vatan, dunyo, olam, samo, qadah, asal, libos, taom". In conclusion, it can be said that the work "Nazmi Aqid" uses a large number of Arabic lexemes, like the works created in its time.

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¹ ЎЗР ФА ШИ, Ҳ.Сулаймон фонди. "Назми Ақоид" асарининг № 9950 рақамли тошбосма нусхаси. - Б. 45