



THE FORMATION OF A COMMON INTERNATIONAL LEXICAL FUND OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

The article is devoted to the process of formation of the international lexical fund of the Russian and Uzbek languages, the purpose of which is the rapprochement of nations. In addition, the topic of the origin of international words is touched upon.

Keywords: international vocabulary, origin of words, international terminology.

Annotatsiya

Maqola rus va o'zbek tillarining xalqaro leksik fondini shakllantirish jarayoniga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, uning maqsadi xalqlarni yaqinlashtirishdir. Bundan tashqari, xalqaro so'zlarning kelib chiqishi mavzusiga ham to'xtalib o'tiladi.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена процессу становления интернационального лексического фонда русского и узбекского языков, целью которого является сближение наций. Помимо этого, затрагивается тема происхождения интернациональных слов.

Kalit so'zlar: xalqaro lug'at, so'zlarning kelib chiqishi, xalqaro terminologiya.

Ключевые слова: интернациональная лексика, происхождение слов, интернациональная терминология.

The processes of rapprochement of nations and nationalities in economic and cultural life have great prospects and in the future can lead to complete unity, which will absorb all the best, most progressive that the peoples have.

The basis of the general lexical fund is the so-called international vocabulary, or international terminology, about the nature and boundaries of which there is still no consensus. International vocabulary is an extensive terminological layer that covers concepts from the field of politics, culture, science, technology, art and is presented in several of the most developed languages. International vocabulary is an extensive a





terminological layer covering concepts from the field of politics, culture, science, technology, art and presented in several of the most developed languages. Of course, in terms of their external design (phonetic and morphological), the words may not coincide. But their stems tend to be easily recognizable across languages. Their basic lexical and terminological meaning is also preserved.

The vast majority of international words are of ancient Greek or Latin origin. This is explained by the role that classical languages played in the history of cultural development.

In the Middle Ages, Latin was considered the international language. It was also the language of science and the church. Until the 18th century they were used in writing scholarly essays. Even in our time, some universities retain the tradition of turning to Latin on solemn occasions. Latin words flooded into the languages of Western Europe in a wide stream. They are assimilated in different ways and to different degrees in different languages. From the 14th century, there is an interest in the ancient Greek language in Western Europe, in Eastern Europe, in particular, acquaintance with the Russian language took place much earlier. This was a kind of reaction to the dominance of scholastic science, which used Latin.

Latin words penetrated into Russian, as a rule, from other languages (French, English, German, etc.). As for Greek words, they were intensively assimilated both from primary sources and through the Old Slavic language, especially in connection with the introduction of Christianity into the Russian language.

In addition to words of Greek-Latin origin, a small group of Arabic words related to mathematics, astronomy and chemistry entered the international terminology: algebra, algorithm, number, azimuth, alkaloids, alcohol, alizarin, etc. Some other words also have Arabic origin, for example: arabesques, admiral.

There are many Italian words in musical terminology: viola, barcarolle, cello, intermezzo, canzone, cavatina, mandolin, pianoforte, flat, harpsichord, etc.; in sports - English: sports, football, volleyball, boxing, hockey, basketball, ring, out, etc.; in the sea - Dutch: dock, compass, raid, frigate, etc.

International vocabulary has taken a strong place in the Russian and Uzbek languages, in the dictionary of which there are up to 10% of borrowings. It is represented in all branches of modern culture, science, technology, art, politics. Internationalisms have become an integral part of the terminology of the Russian and Uzbek languages, which is based on the resources of the national speech.

The international terminology of the Russian and Uzbek languages is classified differently by different authors. Thus, Yu. A. Belchikov defines the following groups: 1) the terminology of the social sciences (including political); 2) natural science





terminology; 3) technical terminology (including special), closely intertwined with natural science terminology.

Each of these groups can be further subdivided into lexical subgroups in accordance with the established system of sciences, disciplines, specialties, professions, etc. For example, in the terminology of the social sciences, one can single out: a) political terms - party, class, proletariat, democracy, constitution, etc.; b) philosophical - materialism, matter, dialectics, metaphysics, idealism, agnosticism, epistemology, etc.; c) literary criticism and ethics - literature, aesthetics, criticism, poetry, lyrics, prose, drama, comedy, tragedy, dramaturgy, theater, romanticism, classicism, realism, composition, metaphor, iambic, trochee, epithet, plot, plot, etc. ; d) linguistics - grammar, linguistics, semantics, vocabulary, syntax, phonetics, morphology, phoneme, stylistics, paradigm, syntagma, subject, perfect, infinitive, phonology, etc.; e) legal - justice, code, note, ratification, examination, memorandum, etc.; f) political economy - economy, capital, crisis, basis, etc.

It is necessary to clearly distinguish between the international terminology necessary for the full development and functioning of the modern language, including Russian and Uzbek, and the unnecessary ballast of foreign words with which some people often clutter up their speech.

It is about the need to fight against the unnecessary and inappropriate use of foreign words. As for the borrowed international terminology, it has been firmly adopted by the Russian and Uzbek languages and is not perceived as "foreign".

The Russian language makes a huge contribution to the spread of international vocabulary and terminology. In particular, international cultural terminology, mainly from ancient Greek and Latin elements, has penetrated into the Uzbek language through Russian. We are talking about such words as revolution, constitution, conference, civilization, temperature, censorship, barbarism, despotism, dualism, student, agent, director, professor, music, mineral, equator, meridian, pole, plus, minus, minimum, microbe, minister, million, billion, etc.

Thus, international vocabulary falls into the vocabulary of the Uzbek language directly and indirectly.

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