Lexical semantic characteristics of Arabisms in Uzbek and English languages

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Abstract: This article discusses the expression of lexical semantic features of Arabisms in Uzbek and English languages. Information about the use of Arabicisms in linguistics is also provided.

Keywords: Linguistics, Arabism, English language, lexicon, semantics.

As a result of the analysis of borrowed words in the spiritual heritage of a particular language, the concept of borrowed words can be used in a broader sense than calling the borrowed words Arabicisms, since these are only grammatically words adapted to the laws of this language are part of the first group, that is, words used as lexical units.

In the past, the Uzbek language has been in contact with a number of unrelated languages. Among these languages we can include English and Arabic. Borrowing words from other languages as one of the methods of language enrichment has different effects on the development of the lexical-semantic system of a given language. There are languages in which this method of language development has not had any effect on the vocabulary. In other languages, they have had a significant influence on the formation of the vocabulary at different historical stages, for example, we can say the modern Spanish language. This language also developed as a system, and borrowing from other languages enriched it. Every day new words appear in the world under the influence of new events and realities, on the contrary, due to the influence of time or various factors, some of them enter history, therefore, this is a relevant topic for linguists.

The study of acquired words has its own tradition. Linguistic analysis of this topic is always related to the study of social and cultural relations between peoples and consideration of the problem of "*purity*" of vocabulary. In modern linguistics, as a result of the continuous expansion of international communication, innovative reality and integration processes taking place in various fields of the world, the issue of foreign words and "*language purity*" is becoming a topic of attention again. The analysis of specific language cases and their components is an important task at the new stage of linguistic development. The essence of the issue under consideration is the use of complex methodology in the implementation of several stages of the work at the

synchronous and diachronic level, and at the same time, the aspect of the research material is different in form.[1]

During the research, the characteristics of the word acquisition process were considered. The direct and indirect channels for the introduction of foreign language units into English speech, the needs and reasons for transferring names to English in the distant past and in the present are also discussed. Opposite static and dynamic trends are reflected in the vocabulary of a particular language. The most important and characteristic features of the lexical system are mobility, variability, improvement and development through various tools and resources. The dictionary of the English language works as a living open system of various lexical units characterized by certain relationships with each other. To get an idea of Arabic acquisitions in English, it is necessary to consider the impact of Arabic on the cultural, political and other spheres of Great Britain. The influence of Arabs on English culture was especially noticeable in the XI-XIII centuries. This period includes the heyday of English philosophy, which acted as a transmitter of the ideas of ancient Greek philosophy. It mostly affected various areas of daily life. It was especially reflected in military affairs, politics and jurisprudence.

As we mentioned above, as a result of the analysis of the lexical semantic features of Arabicisms in Uzbek and English languages, it can be concluded that Arabisms in Uzbek and English languages gradually became part of certain words during a long historical period, especially in its lexicon. firmly settled. The acquired Arabic words participate in the lexical units and represent the semantics of the subject. In terms of grammar, words adapted to the laws of this language act as helpers. At the same time, in this process, only words that are grammatically adapted to the laws of this language perform the most important morphological functions. In this case, the noun takes part in such phrases and acquires the characteristics characteristic of the verb. In this way, Persian auxiliary verbs, together with their lexical-syntactic functions that express different meanings, allow to expand the grammatical features of a person or object, in particular, semantic aspects.

In conclusion, words and adverbs in Uzbek and English, along with other languages, make up a large part of our language. Such forms are firmly established in our speech, and there is also a place for such forms from other languages to make our speech fluent and attractive. The result of the analysis shows that mainly nouns (most of them) and adjectives have been assimilated from Arabic to English, but the origin of all Arabisms is not clear. English words beginning with al are considered Arabic (*al-arabic article*) and are believed to be Arabic, but there are many Arabic words of

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[1] Kharatova, S. K., & Ismailov, T. X. O. G. L. (2022). Use of innovative technologies in the educational process. Science and Education, 3(3), 713-718.

origin that do not begin with al. At the same time, we can see that some words, which at first glance seem to be of Arabic origin, come from ancient Latin.

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