



THE BORROWED LAYER OF UZBEK STATE ADMINISTRATION TERMS

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Abstract. *The article examines lexical units borrowed into the Uzbek language from other languages and used as terms in the field of state administration, and identifies the quantitative indicator of borrowings. In particular, it was studied that the main part of the terms related to public administration in the assimilated layer consists of terms borrowed from Arabic and Latin, and subsequent borrowing is due to lexical units in French and English. The original and borrowed forms and semantic differences of terms borrowed from unrelated languages are analyzed.*

Key words: *acquired layer of public administration terms, phenomenon of word borrowing, foreign language element, hybrid term, international term element, component.*

Introduction All phenomena in nature and society are in a state of change and exchange. Similarly, the meanings of words in a language undergo certain changes over time, and some are replaced by new words. Since borrowings, which make up a significant part of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, play an important role in the formation and development of the language, the study of their semantic features is one of the urgent issues. despite the fact that words borrowed into the Uzbek language are actively used, there is a need to study and research their semantic development, semantic changes and their place in the modern language system on a scientific basis. In particular, there is a need to identify the differences

between the original and current meanings of some assimilated units, to cover semantic phenomena such as expansion, narrowing and migration of meaning on a scientific basis. We can also see this process in the variability of meanings in the assimilation of terms. However, it should not be forgotten that the terms of the field we are studying differ somewhat from other fields. After all, the goal of public administration is primarily aimed at managing the population, and the management process requires being carried out in accordance with them. It is especially important that the main legislative acts are proportional to the people living in this territory. In this regard, determining the composition



of terms in this field is important in creating an anthology of current and public administration terms.

Methodology and literature review.

Comparative-historical, contrastive, descriptive, and classification methods, as well as statistical analysis, were used as the research methodology. The comparative-historical method was useful in determining which language family or group the borrowed words belong to and in studying the stages of their historical development, phonetic (sound) changes. **Through the comparative method, the differences in form and meaning of terms borrowed from unrelated languages were analyzed. The level of affiliation of borrowed terminological units in public administration to which languages was determined by the method of statistical analysis.**

In his doctoral dissertation, scholar Sh. Kuchimov emphasizes that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains a total of 5,421 words, 70 percent of which are common words, and that the language of the law is developed in terms of language and style to be simple, clear, concise, and fluent for the people, noting that the style of presentation of the Constitution and the terms used are appropriate¹⁰⁰. But this does not mean that there are no borrowed words. The field of public administration

is also rich in terms related to the borrowed layer. We can cite several extralinguistic factors as the reason for this situation. In particular, the Arab conquest of Central Asia; the influence of the Persian language; the Russian occupation of Central Asia and the policy of Russification. All three factors led to a significant change in the layer of our language and an increase in the number of foreign words.

Today, in every active language, there are terms with new meanings and concepts. It is known that any change in society is first manifested in the lexical system of the language¹⁰¹. In this sense, language is a living organism. It coexists with other languages in social life and maintains constant contact. It constantly acquires words from other languages and acts as a donor to other languages¹⁰².

Results and discussion. From a linguistic perspective, most lexemes acquired as a result of an external extralinguistic factor belong to field terminology. In this regard, there are also terms of public administration that have been borrowed from external sources as a result of historical development. The phenomenon of word borrowing is explained by the use of units with new concepts as a result of the appearance of a foreign language element in a certain

¹⁰⁰ Кўчимов Ш.Н. Хуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Т., 2004. – Б. 135.

¹⁰¹ Шоабдурахмонов ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – Б. 105.

¹⁰² Ҳакимов Д. Ўзбек тилига хорижий сўзлар кириб келишининг таснифий таҳлили. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2021. № 6 – Б.120.



language¹⁰³. The *codex*, which represents a collection of laws, originally meant "book" in Latin. Or currently, a document confirming a person's citizenship "*passport*" was originally an active lexeme in Italian meaning "port entry permit"¹⁰⁴. " In the "Dictionary of Borrowed Legal Terms" published in 1999, an explanation of about 800 borrowed terms was given, and the initial meaning of the word *army* given in the dictionary originally meant "to disarm" in Latin, and *archive* archive in Greek "*place of service*" expressed the concept. Today, they have entered our language as a term embodying completely different concepts.

Constitution is also one of the similar terms derived from Latin, and today this lexeme is also recognized as an international term. Initially, terms such as "General Law," "Fundamental Law," and "Fundamental Law" were used in relation to the country's fundamental law; specifically, since 1936, the term *constitution* has been used. We encounter many such cases in the process of borrowing foreign terms. This process occurs constantly in languages. The presence of foreign language elements (lexemes or morphemes) also determines the level of language development. In this regard, the terms of public administration,

which enrich the lexical composition of the Uzbek language, also include borrowings from several languages. According to it, assimilated units can be divided into the following groups:

- terms borrowed from Arabic;
- terms borrowed from Persian;
- terms borrowed from Latin;
- terms borrowed from French;
- terms borrowed from Greek;
- terms borrowed from English
- a term borrowed from Polish;
- a term borrowed from Spanish;
- terms borrowed from Italian;
- A term borrowed from Swedish.

Among the listed groups, those borrowed from Latin were borrowed indirectly. The Russian language mediated its assimilation into our language, and the influence of the Russian language is felt in the borrowed words. If we pay attention, the *-tsia* form in words borrowed from Latin is characteristic of the nature of the Russian language. The main part of the terms related to public administration in the assimilated layer consists of terms borrowed from Arabic and Latin. Subsequent assimilation is due to lexical units in French and English. (See: Figure 1)

¹⁰³ Синькова О. М. Способы словообразования компьютерной терминологии в арабском литературном языке: на материале современной прессы. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2007. – С.98.

¹⁰⁴ Бектемиров Х., Холмедов Х., Содиқов С. Хуқуқшуносликка оид терминлар. –Т.: Адолат, 1999. –Б.5.

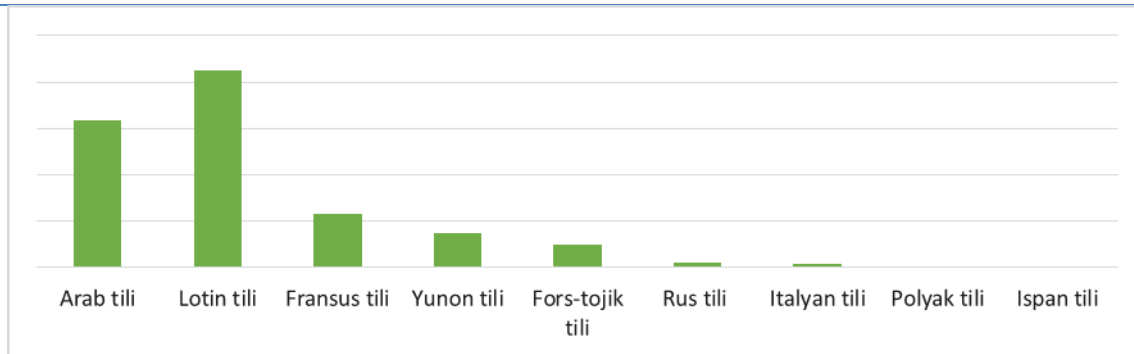


Figure 1. Quantitative status of terms borrowed from other languages

It should also be noted that in terminology, compound terms called mixed (hybrid) terms are also borrowed, and international term elements in such terms are a sign of its borrowing.

Hybrid terms. As a communicative unit, it has been active in the Uzbek language since the mid-20th century. Mixed terms stand out among compound terms. Its linguistic feature is determined by the presence of an international term element in its composition. The use of international terminological elements is due to the need to create uniform terms for the same type of concepts in a particular field of science, or for some reason, it is impossible to create a clear and concise term from national terminological elements¹⁰⁵. In the field of public administration, there are several terms with international terminological elements, and there are several linguistic reasons for their creation. Also, the English linguist W. Flood "Terms. Their structure and meaning" provides about 1150 such international terminological

elements (for the English language), while N. Yushmanov collects more than 1100 terminological elements (for the Russian language) in the dictionary-reference "Elements of International Terminology"¹⁰⁶. According to terminologists, if each component of an international compound term is used in the Uzbek language as an independent term or term element, and if the first part consists of international term elements or an abbreviation of an attributive element used independently, and the second part consists of an independent term, such terms should be accepted as a compound term in the Uzbek language. Thus, an international term element in a term can consist not only of a lexeme, but also of an abbreviated element (preposition) and morphemes. The reason such terms are accepted as compound terms is that they carry and express a certain meaning. That is, hybrid compound terms are formed from language units belonging to different languages and are made from the combination of international

¹⁰⁵ Мадвалиев А., Маҳкамов Н. Халқаро терминэлементлар ва термин иждодкорлиги. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. –Т.: 2021, № 2. – Б. 15.

¹⁰⁶ Юшманов Н.В. Элементы международной терминологии. Словарь-справочник. – М.: Наука, 1968. – С. 3-4.



terminological elements and Uzbek words in the field of public administration. Today, in the banking and financial sector of public administration, we often encounter terms such as *macroeconomics* and *microcredit*. It can be seen that *macro* and *micro* are units of the Greek language and participate in the formation of a compound term. At the same time, international terminological elements such as *geo* (*geopolitics, geospatial, geosecurity*), *macro*, *micro*, *trans* (*transboundary, transnational*), *cyber* (*cyberattack, cyber defense, cybersecurity, cyberspace, cyber threat*) are also expanding the range of terms adopted in public administration. The total number of such terms is 15.

Conclusion. Analyses have shown that foreign terms related to public administration are more extensive than those in their own layers. The influence of Arabic and Russian languages on our language can be seen from the number of terms presented. Although there are few terms borrowed from the Russian language in the terms of public administration, there are many terms borrowed from other languages through the Russian language. This situation is confirmed by other terminologists. It should not be forgotten that in genealogical analysis, it is not important which language the term was borrowed from, but which language it belongs to, which plays a major role in drawing

sound conclusions¹⁰⁷. Moreover, despite the fact that Latin has long become a dead language, lexical units related to this language have been preserved in other languages. According to the results, loanwords play an important role in the formation and enrichment of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language. This process is carried out by borrowing terms from other languages or by calquing foreign language terms¹⁰⁸. Accordingly, the borrowed terms of public administration are borrowed on the basis of phonetic borrowings and calquing, that is, they consist of semantic borrowing terms.

¹⁰⁷ Бектемиров Х. Мустақиллик даври атамашунослиги: муаммо ва ечимлар // Ўзбек тили атамашунослиги. Ахборот. 13-14-чақирув. – Т.: Фан, 2002. – Б. 7.

¹⁰⁸ Мадвалиев А., Маҳкамов Н. Халқаро терминэлеменлар ва термин иждоқорлиги. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2021, № 2. – Б. 15.



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