

**ANALYSIS OF SOME WORDS USED IN EVERYDAY LIFE IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN
LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: It is an obvious fact that languages are enriched by the exchange of words. This article provides clear evidence of the translation of active words from Russian into Uzbek and vice versa from Uzbek into Russian.

Key words: Vocabulary, dictionary, everyday vocabulary, adol, tray, prick, jumble, pencil, customs.

The vocabulary of folk dialects preserves rich factual material not only for linguistics, but also for history, archeology, and ethnography, which attracts the attention of researchers.

Dictionaries and their types are studied in the lexical part of linguistics. Vocabulary is the vocabulary of a language. Lexical meaning is the basic meaning of a word (its content). Polysemous words are words that have several lexical meanings. Unambiguous words are words with one lexical meaning. Vocabulary is the vocabulary of a language, that is, the totality of all the words of a given language. Lexicology studies words from the point of view of their meaning, origin and use, as well as semantic groups of words (antonyms, synonyms, homonyms and paronyms). Etymology is a branch that studies the history of the origin of words. An important source for the study of everyday vocabulary are ethnographic and linguistic works, which help to clarify issues related to the history of the language, to determine the stages of its functioning, because "with all the obvious changes in the vocabulary of the language, the lexical system retains such archaic features that often carry great information than relics of other structural levels".¹ Humanity has been collecting words, explaining their meaning in a certain order, creating a book - compiling a dictionary since, over a thousand years of history, it has enjoyed the gift called words.

The language has two layers of vocabulary - active and passive. The active vocabulary includes words that are often used by native speakers. The passive stock consists of words that are rarely used in speech (outdated words and neologisms). Obsolete words are words that have fallen out of active use. Everyday vocabulary includes words that are actively used in the lexicon.

Everyday vocabulary is "vocabulary that includes words of everyday use that name objects and phenomena of everyday life, that is, the general way of life, the environment around us, customs, morals, etc."²

¹ Гриценко П. Ю. Ареальне варіювання лексики. К.: Наукова думка, 1990. 272 с

² Бытовая лексика: семантические и функциональные особенности (на материале прозы Юрия Вэллы).

Everyday vocabulary is a vocabulary that includes words naming objects and phenomena that are common in everyday life of all population groups. A large group of everyday vocabulary, quite diverse and interesting in origin and time of occurrence, consists of folk names for clothes, shoes, kitchen utensils, food, buildings, animals, plants, human character traits, games, customs, rituals, and agricultural vocabulary.

A rich vocabulary improves all areas of communication - listening, speaking, reading and writing. Vocabulary is critical to a child's success for the following reasons: Vocabulary growth is directly related to school performance. The size of a child's vocabulary in kindergarten predicts the ability to learn to read. Language cannot develop on its own. Also applicable to other languages. However, a foreign word should not displace an existing word in the language. One of the important features of a foreign phrase, which is well established in the language and is appropriate, is the unfamiliarity of its foreignness, its intrusiveness.

Everyday vocabulary has always been relevant in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

As we all know, relations between Uzbekistan and Russia are of political and economic importance. A clear example of this is the growing volume of trade between the two countries, developing every day. In addition, from 50% to 80% of the population speaks spoken Russian in Uzbekistan, the number of Russian groups in colleges and lyceums is 50% and 90%, respectively. Russian is compulsory to study in all universities in the country, and is also the main language of office work in large cities. There are a large number of people living in Uzbekistan who communicate in Russian. That is why we often actively use words from the Russian language in our speech. In the last century, many words from the Russian language were introduced into the Uzbek language. For this reason, an excess or inappropriateness of Russian words is noticeable in Uzbek texts and communication. Some words originally from the Russian language are currently in the everyday lexicon of the Uzbek language.

For example, **Адёл** - from the Russian word **одеяло**. **Одеяло** literally means "to cover, to wrap." The root Blanket goes back to the Russian verb dressed - to wear, dress, cover. In Uzbek, **adol** means a light, not very thick blanket instead of a blanket:

- Қўлтиғидаги чойшаб ва адёлларни бурчакдаги бўш каравот устига қўйиб, биринкетин ёзди. (Он положил простыни и одеяла под мышку на пустую кровать в углу и написал одно за другим.)³

A tray (**поднос**) is one of the most commonly used household items. This is from the Russian word **поднос**. **Поднос** comes from the verb to bring - to bring. In Uzbek it is used in three different meanings: a container for carrying things or putting bread, sugar, fruits, etc. and placing them on the table; a bowl filled with various delicacies; flat oven tray:

- Холдорхон дастурхонга патнис кўяр екан, енгашиб туриб гапирди. (ХалдорХан наклонился и заговорил, ставя поднос на стол.)⁴

Укол имеет такую же форму в русском языке. Первоначально оно произошло от глагола **уколоть**, что означает причинять боль прикосновением острого предмета. Это

³ Ш. Холмирзаев, "Зимой цвел миндаль". (Бодом кишда гуллади).

⁴Зуннунова, "Огонь" (Олов)

слово, которое в русском языке используется в нескольких значениях, на узбекском языке означает введение жидкого лекарства в тело, под кожу или в вену с помощью шприца:

The prick (**Укол**) has the same form in Russian. It originally came from the verb **уколоть**, which means to cause pain by the touch of a sharp object. This word, which has several meanings in Russian, in Uzbek means the injection of liquid medicine into the body, under the skin or into a vein using a syringe:

- Иситмам баланд еди. Устма-уст уколдан анча пасайди. (У меня была высокая температура. Это значительно ниже, чем при наложенном впрыске.)⁵

The above words came to the Uzbek language from the Russian language and are currently actively used in the Uzbek language. There are many such examples. But there are words of original Turkic origin, including Uzbek, which are part of the Turkic languages, which are now actively used in the Russian language. For example,

Ералаш. Who doesn't know a children's film magazine with that name? When we say "jumble," we mean confusion, confusion. It was with this meaning that this word was borrowed in the middle of the 19th century. from Turkic.⁶

Ералаш. Uzbek - aralas (confusion, confusion, mixture).

Turkic - aralash (disorder). The word "Yeralash" came into the Russian language from Turkic in the 18th century. and is firmly entrenched in the vocabulary of the language. According to some researchers, the word initially served to name a special oriental dish, and then, having undergone a number of semantic transformations, acquired a figurative meaning, in which it is currently used. Derivative: jumble.⁷

Ералаш. Many people believe that such "frivolous words" (like "nonsense", "nonsense", "abracadabra") may not have any etymology: a combination of random sounds! This is not true: each of them has its own story. "Yeralash", for example, is of Turkic origin: in Turkic languages "apalash" means "vanity", "turmoil".⁸

Many people know that the word pencil (**карандаш**) is derived from the words black and stone and has the meaning pencil. Look at the thread in this word.

Таможня. Formed on the basis of borrowings from Turkic languages, where tamga means "duty", "collection". The noun money, from the Tatar tank, also goes back to the same Turkic basis.⁹

Таможня. In the 3rd century, the special term "tamga" entered the Russian language: this is how the Tatar Baskaks called the seals that were placed on various "labels" - "documents". The border

⁵Р. Азизходжаев, "Яшилъ чайла" (Зеленый чайла).

⁶ Происхождение слова ералаш в этимологическом онлайн-словаре Крылова Г. А.

⁷ Происхождение слова ералаш в этимологическом онлайн-словаре Семёнова А. В.

⁸ Происхождение слова ералаш в этимологическом онлайн-словаре Успенского Л. В.

⁹ Происхождение слова таможня в этимологическом онлайн-словаре Крылова Г. А.

duty was also called by this word: when it was paid, obviously, a stamp was also placed on the transported goods. Hence, from “tamga”, “customs” was formed - an institution that checks the transportation of goods across the border.¹⁰

Customs (тамо́жня) is already at Kotoshikhin (124). Derived from other Russian. tamga “seal” (see tamga). Hence other Russian. customs officer “Tatar tax collector” (label 1267), “customs officer”.¹¹

In conclusion, we can say that the exchange of words between languages is one of the main factors in language enrichment. A significant part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists of native Turkic and purely Uzbek words, while a significant part at different times was borrowed from other languages, especially Russian. As a result of the interaction between Russians and Uzbeks, Uzbek words also passed into the Russian language. These words are actively used among people of both nations.

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¹⁰ Происхождение слова тамо́жня в этимологическом онлайн-словаре Успенского Л. В.

¹¹ Смол. грам. 1284 г.; см. Срезн. III, 923 и сл.