



INCORPORATED UZBEK LANGUAGE TERMS AND THEIR REPRESENTATION IN DICTIONARIES

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ANNOTATION

We are aware that language is constantly changing and developing, following its own set of rules. It adapts to the needs of its users, discarding unnecessary elements and incorporating new ones when the time is right. We believe that the power of language, with its encompassing nature, essence, potential, and rationale, becomes especially evident in this process, sometimes even overshadowing human thought. Naturally, societal changes and innovations are primarily reflected in language.

Key words: *national independence, radical transformation, lexical unit, language vocabulary, Turkic word, artifacts, history;*

With the attainment of national independence by Uzbek society, radical transformations have occurred in various aspects of public life, including education, medicine, and the economy. As a result, new lexical units have been introduced into the Uzbek language vocabulary. Consequently, some previously active lexical units have become less commonly used, while certain words and phrases that were once inactive have gained prominence. To what extent has Uzbek lexicography kept up with these developments? Do these processes not only expand the Uzbek language vocabulary but also negatively impact the number of common Turkic words that form the foundation of the national language?

This article addresses these challenges and explores the evolution of the Uzbek language vocabulary during the years of independence."

"The language of a nation plays a crucial role in determining the historical development of any nation, people, or country on Earth. The level of proficiency in the national language and its written form is closely tied to the fundamental principles of state sovereignty. Throughout history, the attitude towards the national language has been influenced by the prevailing ideologies in different periods. Nonetheless, preserving the national character of the language is of utmost importance.

The attainment of national independence has ushered in a new chapter in the history of the Uzbek people. Uzbekistan has rapidly gained recognition as a developing country within a relatively short span of time. As a result, global interest in the country's culture, artifacts, history, customs, and, of course, its language, has been on the rise. With the official language status, the Uzbek language has gained further significance and recognition."

By the 2030s, the pace of development in Uzbekistan, like the rest of the world, has accelerated, and the intellectual capacity of the people has expanded. Nowadays, it's rare to find someone who relies solely on television or radio for information. The rapid advancement of technology has propelled progress at an unprecedented rate. In this era of globalization and technological advancements, preserving the unique identity of national languages is no easy

task. The sources of information are now abundant, diverse, and complex, and this convenience and modernity have penetrated not only our social lives but also our national language.

Consequently, any changes occurring in society inevitably manifest in language. Abdurauf Fitrat, in his book "The Rules of Literature," commented on the development of the Uzbek language vocabulary, stating that "the world is constantly changing, and life is refreshed each day. There are numerous events and things that our ancestors couldn't even imagine a hundred years ago. We either create new words (such as *uchgich*, *uyushma*, *boshqarma*), borrow them from other languages (such as *elektrik*, *telefon*, *poezd*), or revive forgotten old words (for example, *qurultoy*, meaning 'congress'). If we resist the introduction of new words through these three means, our language will cease to enrich itself."

It's undeniable that language, being a pure social phenomenon, changes and evolves hand in hand with the development of society. The global transformations in the lives of the Uzbek people distinctly impact the vocabulary of their language.

It's undeniable that the evolution and advancement of language, which is a fundamental social phenomenon, are intimately linked to the progress of society. It can be observed that the global transformations experienced by the Uzbek people have a significant impact on the vocabulary of their language.

According to experts, the development of any language is influenced by two key factors: linguistic and non-linguistic elements. Linguistic factors encompass internal language capabilities, models of word formation, semantic evolution, grammatical structure, phonetic systems, and their specific characteristics. Changes in the structure of a language primarily stem from these factors.

On the other hand, extralinguistic factors involve various non-linguistic systems and structures, including social systems, collective consciousness, thinking patterns, advancements in science and technology, cultural traditions, economic systems, production processes, and changes occurring in these domains. Furthermore, the influence of other languages on the structure of a particular language is also considered an extralinguistic factor.

Another crucial aspect of vocabulary acquisition is worth mentioning. The significant changes occurring in our social life, our aspiration towards a global community, the growth of a market-based economy, and the advancements in science and technology are introducing new structures, industries, and sectors into Uzbek society. In such circumstances, it's inevitable that new realities, previously unknown to us, will enter our lives and we will have to embrace them. For instance, with the establishment of higher education levels like bachelor's and master's degrees, new words such as "*bakalavr*" (bachelor), "*bakalavriat*" (bachelor's program), "*magistr*" (master), "*magistrant*" (master's student), and "*magistratura*" (master's program) have emerged in the Uzbek vocabulary.

In summary, the main points of this passage are as follows:

1. It is crucial to prioritize the acquisition of vocabulary in the Uzbek language for newcomers. Specialists should pay attention to this and make efforts to preserve the national culture within the language dictionary. This endeavor can be seen in various forms such as thesauruses, e-learning resources, and computer dictionaries for both online and offline usage.



2. The government has a significant social responsibility to ensure that individuals are taught their native language. The objective is to develop individuals who are capable of independent and creative thinking in Uzbek, being able to express themselves accurately and freely in both oral and written forms. Additionally, they should have the ability to understand others' opinions and enhance their communication and reading skills.

3. There is a growing demand for textbooks that focus on the mother tongue, including resources like textbooks, information banks, and vocabulary materials. Linguists of our time should dedicate more attention to educational lexicography, which involves creating textbooks that accurately represent the linguistic landscape of the world for students within a particular education system. These resources will contribute to the development of practical language skills and competence.

In essence, the passage emphasizes the importance of mastering the vocabulary and cultural aspects of the Uzbek language, promoting its proper usage in various educational materials, and nurturing individuals who possess strong linguistic skills in their native language.

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