THE ROLE OF BORROWED CRAFTSMANSHIP TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: Nowadays scientific research works on terminology of various spheres have been done in Uzbekistan and other foreign countries. The researches dedicated terminology has a great role because of several terms in any kind sphere have linguistic and non-linguistic features. This condition makes researchers pay further attention to research, analyze, prove of terminology from different point of view. Terminology on craftsmanship in Uzbek language is a sphere which was learnt little by scientists on linguistic aspect.

Key words: terminology, language, linguistic.

Language: English

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Introduction
Craftsman has been developed in the territory of Uzbekistan for a long times. This process served to improve not only people’s life style, economics of the state but also local language of people who lived in this land. It was started to great desire to te...

Borrowed craft terms are the object of study of a number of researchers, they consider them from different angles, one of the leading applicants is F.Abaeva[5], B. Balzhinimaeva[6], I. Marghitu[7], O. Trubachev[8], E. Danilova[9], E. Squire[10].

II. The notion of borrowed word.
When a word comes into another language it adapts the phonetic, grammatical, lexical system of that language. This process is considered as the assimilation of a borrowed word.

According to Thomason and Kaufman, the term borrowing has been used in two different senses: a) as a general term for all kinds of transfer or copying processes, whether they are due to native speakers adopting elements from other languages into the recipient language, or whether they result from non-native speakers imposing properties of their native language onto a recipient language. This general sense seems to be by far the most prevalent use of the term borrowing. But borrowing has also been used in a more restricted sense, b) “to refer to the incorporation of foreign elements into the speakers’ native language” [2, p.21]

As L.P. Krysin mentioned borrowing is a process of moving various elements from one language to another. Under different elements are meant units of
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III. Lexical layer of Uzbek craftsmanship terminology

We can see many borrowed terms in the lexical layer of terminology on craftsmanship. The usage of Arabian and Persian languages in economical, commercial, science, literature and art spheres effected to the development of terminological system of craftsmanship. Words borrowed from Arabian and Persian languages adopted in Uzbek language strictly and as a result, we can identify the etymology of these words only according to the explanatory and etymological dictionaries. [1, p.67]

Uzbek language enriched on the basis of borrowing words from other languages and new words were created from these borrowed words on the basis of inner opportunities of Uzbek language. As a result these new terms have been implemented to people’s communication.

Origin Turkish terms

Origin Turkish terms were created in order to express new notions of craftsmanship on the basis of inner opportunities of Uzbek language. We can mention followings as examples:

| № | Terms | Meaning | Field of craftsmanship |
|---|-------|---------|------------------------|
| 1. | Adip | A narrow material sewed from the collar to the inside edge of the chopon (cloak) | Sewing |
| 2. | Alacha | Hand-knitted striped yarn or woolen material | Material weaving |
| 3. | Banot | It is used in slang or folklore plays and it means duxoba (a woolen material woven from silk or artificial silk) | Material weaving |
| 4. | Bargikaram | A type of khanatlas (type of Uzbek national atlas material) drawn like flower bargikaram | Material weaving |
| 5. | Belbog’ | it is piece of material sewed in form quadrangle kerchief and you wear around the waist | Sewing |
| 6. | Bilaguzuk | A jewelry which is worn on the wrist by women | Jewelry |

IV. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

Terms borrowed from Arabian language

Terms created on the basis of Arabian borrowed words contains large part of Uzbek language lexical layer. The reason of this process is related to Arabian invasion to Central Asia and Arabian words adapted to the system of Uzbek lexical layer.

| № | Terms | meaning | Field of craftsmanship |
|---|-------|---------|------------------------|
| 1. | Abo [Arab.] | Long, wide men’s outdoor clothe sewed from wool or other material and its sleeve is short. | Sewing |
| 2. | Astar [Arab.] | Material sewed inner side of dress or matrass, little matrass. | Sewing |
| 3. | Atlas [Arab.] | Material weaved from natural silk | Material weaving |
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4. Alvon [Arab.]  Drapery weaved with red thread  Material weaving
5. Aqiq [Arab.]  Red precious stone is used for jewelry things  Jewelry

The following terms on craftsmanship borrowed from Persian language and they adapted in Uzbek language, nowadays they are actively used in Uzbek language.

### Table 3. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

| №  | Terms         | Meaning                                                                 | Field of craftsmanship |
|----|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1  | Abzal [Per.]  | A set of tools used for horses or horse carts.                         | Mining                 |
| 2  | Abbrband [Per.] | Embroidery in special style on atlas, flossy material                  | Material weaving       |
| 3  | Avra [Per.]   | Outdoor cover of things like clothe, matrass, little matrass           | Sewing                 |
| 4  | Adras [Per.]  | Thick local drapery like atlas sewed with natural silk                 | Material weaving       |
| 5  | Bargak [Per.] | Jewelry like leaf pinned with gold and silver coins and it is worn on women’s forehead, heart. | Jewelry                |

Terms on craftsmanship were borrowed from other foreign languages and they also adapted into Uzbek language. They are followings:

### Table 3. Borrowed craftsmanship terms

| №  | Terms         | Meaning                                                                 | Field of craftsmanship |
|----|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1  | Alebastr [Greek.] | Alabaster is a mineral or rock that is soft, often used for carving used sculpture, medicine and construction. | Carving                 |
| 2  | Alif [Greek.]  | Flaxseed oil is made mainly from the plant and used in painting        | Painting               |
| 3  | Banoras (Ind.) | Drapery sewed by hand like beqasam material duffer from on sewing, material | Material weaving       |

Polysemy is one of the peculiar linguistic features of terms on craftsmanship in Uzbek language. These terms are used in not only in the sphere of craftsmanship but also they are used in other spheres of the society.

V. Conclusion

From the above mentioned examples, we can see that the Uzbek craftsmanship terms belong not only to the Uzbek language, but also to Arabic, Persian and other foreign languages. The main reason of this is that Uzbek land became important trade centers, skilled craftsmanship brought from different foreign countries, all fields of craftsmanship were improved in Uzbek land from ancient times. Uzbek craftsmanship terminology has great opportunity in deriving terms. Besides, because of craftsmanship terms borrowed from other foreign languages receiving suffixes of local language new terms on craftsmanship of terminology appeared in Uzbek language. In creating terms it was paid attention to not only internal possibilities of the language but also borrowing terms from other foreign languages. Words used in communicative language were changed into terms on craftsmanship to express new notions in craftsmanship. As a conclusion we can say that the improvement of craftsmanship terminology served not only the developing our Republic but also improving Uzbek craftsmanship terminology by new word and word combinations.
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