

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF METHODS OF IDENTIFYING VARIOUS WORDS IN THE STUDY OF THE OLD UZBEK WRITING BASED ON THE ARABIC WRITING

**Tojibayeva Mahbuba Rakhimovna**

*Associate professor of the Kokan State Pedagogical Institute named after Mukimi, candidate of philological sciences*

**Goziyev Alisher Nematovich**

*Senior teacher of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi*

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### Abstract

Due to the fact that the vowel sounds in Turkish words are fully reflected in the script, students will have no difficulty in mastering their writing while learning the old Uzbek script based on the Arabic script. But in the process of learning how to write the acquired words, they face some difficulties. Because the short vowels in the assimilated words are lost in writing. This is a serious challenge for students. In order to solve this problem, it will be appropriate to learn and master the methods of identifying the acquired words.

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In the process of mastering the old Uzbek script based on the Arabic script, our students face difficulties related to the reflection of vowels in the script. To prevent this and for students to solve these problems in a short period of time, it is appropriate to explain the representation of vowels in Turkish and foreign words.

In Turkish words, all vowels are reflected in writing, that is, short or long vowels can be written with corresponding letters, depending on the pronunciation.

**For example:**

اولوغ	تون	اوچيش	باى	توى	بىش	بىتىك	بىماك
great	night	flight	rich	wedding	five	inscription	meal

In adopted words, long vowels are represented by the letters alif (a), vov (w) and yo (й). Therefore, letters representing long vowels are always reflected in writing. For example:

فانوس	عاشق	جادو	نور	پير	ايمان	عادل	آدم
lantern	in love	spell	light	master	faith	fair	person

In assimilated words, short vowels are expressed in the middle of the word by signs known as zabar (fatha), zir (kasra), pish (damma), that is, actions. But these characters are lost in writing because they are not letters. For example:

---	---	---
pish	zir	zabar
damma	kasra	fatha
بُلْبُل	دِل	دَرَد
بلبل	دل	درد

Mastering this situation creates serious difficulties for students. In order to prevent this, it is necessary to distinguish between borrowed words and Turkish words.

Determining words that have been adopted into the Uzbek language from Arabic and Persian languages and writing them correctly is one of the most difficult issues. There are specific ways to identify such words and remember their spelling features, and they are as follows: 1) based on letters; 2) on the basis of literal combinations and additions; 3) based on signs; 4) on the basis of word-forming patterns and Arabic broken plurals.

I. 8 letters of the old Uzbek alphabet based on the Arabic script express a sound that is not characteristic of the Uzbek language. These sounds are characteristic of the Arabic language and are found only in words that entered the Uzbek language from the Arabic language. These are: se (ه), hoyi hutti (ه), zol (ذ), sod (س), zod (ذ), to (ت), zo (ز), ayn (ع) letters. [5.10] In Arabic, the above letters that require special pronunciation are called emphatic, that is, specially pronounced letters. Calligraphers called these letters foreign letters because the sounds expressed by these letters are foreign to the Uzbek literary language. That's why words with these letters are considered to be borrowed words.

1. Words containing the letter se (ه) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

باعث	بحث	ثانيه	ثابت
bois	bahs	soniya	sobit

2. Words containing the letter hoyi-hutti (ه) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

ҳал ҳафз ҳқwmt ҳаb

hol hafiz government account

3. Words containing the letter zol (ذ) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

दौवट धुख धौर धन

wit, pleasure, zikr, mind

4. Words containing the letter "sad" are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

Peace be upon you

Good morning

5. Words containing the letter zod (ذ) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

frd ҳддр ҳдрт дрr

Farz is now harming the Lord

6. Words containing the letter to (t) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

تەمەن تەمەن wɒn ʈaat

holiday, food, country, obey

7. Words containing the letter zo (z) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

نەزم نەزم nɜz mɜzrɪh nɜz zlm

Nazm landscape observer oppression

8. Words containing the letter `ain (‘) are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

ئەشەق شەەر ئەلم مەلۇم

known science poet love

9. Words containing the letter hoy havvaz (h) are considered to be borrowed words, and are mostly Uzbek words derived from words borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages or from these words. used in z. [3.70]

In Uzbek words, hoy havvaz (h) is the same as in Arabic and Persian words

is not used to represent a consonant sound. Because "h" in Uzbek

there is no consonant itself. So, Uzbek words with the consonant "h" are Arabic

or words borrowed from the Persian language, and this consonant is not typical for Turkic languages at all. For example:

ھەمھەنگ شەھ مھەر ھەوا

harmonizing royal love air

10. Words containing the vowel (w) are considered to be borrowed words.

There are words that have been adopted from the Persian language into the Uzbek language, and even if the letter vov (w) is written in them, they cannot be read. This illegible vov letter is called "vovi zoida" (acquired vov) in the grammar of the old Uzbek script. All the words in Vovi Zoi have the letter vov (w) followed by an alif. [1.87] Words with this letter are derived words. For example:

خوارزم Khorezm

خواب خوب sleep

ئاس تەخۋان bone, bone

ئەخۋان دە singer singer, singer

Khwan Khan is a student, he is studying

غەزەل خەۋان ghazalkhan ghazalkhan, ghazal reader

ئەخۋان شەخۋان is a sweet singer

ئەخۋان دەست request, request

ئەخۋان دەست to want to want

ئەخۋان دەست xoxa xoxa, owner, boss, master

ئەخۋان دەست desire, desire

ئەخۋان دەست khanish song, song

ئەخۋان دەست desirous, desiring, desiring

نیکھوھ نیکھوھ well-wisher

خوشخوھه a well-wisher

خوابخوھه sleeping room

دېلخوھه dilkhoh entertainer

11. Words that have been adopted into the Uzbek language from the Arabic language are written in the same way in the Arabic language according to the rules of formal writing, as they are written in the sources written in the old Uzbek script. That is, the letter yo at the end of some words represents the sound o, not i and yi. This letter is called either "alif maqsura" (defective alif) or "alif shikasta" (broken alif). [1.14] Words with this letter are derived words. For example: mwsy Musa may God bless him and grant him peace

Jesus is piety

Yahya Asi

Mustafa even

مۇرتى مۇرتازا meaning

12. Words containing the letter "f" are considered to be borrowed words. For example: nfrt ṭklyf ṭwfan f̣sh hate offer flood season

13. Words beginning with the letter r in Uzbek are considered to be assimilated words. [2.125] For example:

راحت راست راز رې باب

Rubab is really happy

14. Consecutive occurrence of two different consonant letters without vowels in monosyllabic words is a sign that it is an acquired word. For example:

пест пшт двр drs

a lesson of the low period

II. Some words in use in the Uzbek language have certain letters, letter combinations or suffixes at the beginning and end, which indicate that the words involved are borrowed words. Because words are not formed on the basis of such letter combinations and additions in the Uzbek language.

1. Words ending with the letter combination -and are considered to be assimilated words. For example:

frznd dlbnd mântnd blnd

the child is passionate and tall

2. Words ending with the suffix -mand are considered as acquired words. For example:

kslmnd drdmnd dwltmnd hnrmd

the sick, the sick, the statesman, the craftsman

3. Words that begin with the letter combination -ta and belong to the noun group are considered to be appropriated words. For example:

تحریر ت ح س د ن ت د ق یق شریف

visiting research appreciation edit

4. Words beginning with -ma are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

mħrm mħkmh mjls mħmwd

mahram court meeting Mahmud

5. Words beginning with the letter combination -mo are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

m'ħbr mwmin

a respectable believer

6. Words that begin with the letter combination -mu are considered to be appropriated words. For example:

mħbt mtfkr mlk mstql

love thinker property is independent

7. Words ending with the letter combination -at are considered to be assimilated words. For example:

بشارت ارتچن حسرت ندامت

Predicting the severity of the damage control

8. Words ending with the letter combination -yat are considered to be assimilated words. For example:

امحاذ يت ج ناي ت ن فسان يت قدر يت

The value of personality is the possibility of crime

9. Words ending with -noun suffix are considered as possessive words. For example:

ملاقات م تختام ت بعات ن بات

communication of nabotot press calligrapher

10. Words with the beginning of the word "i" and its third and fourth sounds "ti" are considered assimilated words. For example:

Antzām Antzar ħtlaf ħtāj

Discipline is the need for conflict

11. Words that begin with the initial letter "ist" are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

astqamt astqlal astqbal astfadh

Residence independent perspective is used

12. Words ending with the letter combination -anda are considered to be assimilated words. For example:

gzndh pzndh sazndh khwāndh

gazanda cook musician singer

13. Words beginning with the letter dol and ending with the letter dol are considered to be borrowed words. For example:

دل شاد دان شم ند درد درامد

income pain wise dilshod

III. It is possible to determine the adopted words in use in the Uzbek language by means of symbols. These are signs of tashid and tanvin, and the words they are part of are assimilated words.

1. The Tashdid sign is a sign unique to the Arabic language, and this sign is foreign to the Turkish language. That is why the words with this sign are borrowed words. For example:

mđah jřakh fřaş mķar

maddoh surgeon janitor cunning

2. The Tanvin sign is a sign unique to the Arabic language, and this sign is foreign to the Turkish language. That is why the words with this sign are borrowed words. For example:

بالتقريب m atfaqaa<sup>n</sup> tkhminea<sup>n</sup>

roughly, for example, from the union

IV. Another method of determining the acquired words used in the Uzbek language is the patterns that form words and form broken plurals. Words formed in this way are found only in the Uzbek language.

1. Arabic "af'al" (ghost), "fu'ul" (had-hudud) and similar words that entered the Uzbek language related to the broken plural are borrowed words. . For example: ayyam, ghost, anhor, condition, ashor, shuaro, vuzaro, funun, citizen, ulama, fuzalo, milal, kutub, etc.

2. In Uzbek, definite adjectives of all verb chapters (except Chapter IX) are found in Uzbek. Adjectives are verbs and nouns. [4.232] For example, the adjective of the first chapter, the verb noun, is written from the verb "kataba", "nazir" from the verb "hazara" and so on. Words in the form of adjectives of Arabic verbs used in Uzbek are considered to be assimilated words, and most of them have been assimilated into Uzbek. For example: ignorant, governor, quiet, scholar, shakir, patient, etc.

In conclusion, it can be said that the specific importance and role of the methods of identifying words acquired by the students in improving the spelling literacy of the old Uzbek script based on the Arabic script is incomparable.

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