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MORPHOLOGICAL, LEXICAL, SEMANTIC NATURE OF EXOTICISMS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: When we analyzed exoticisms in English and Uzbek from a morphological point of view, we saw that only words belonging to the noun group can be exotic words, so we can say with confidence that exotic regardless of which language the lexicon is in, the largest index belongs to the noun group. In accordance with our above opinion, in the process of analysis, we analyzed the exotic units belonging to the noun group.

INTRODUCTION

However, some derived words have the same written form in the base language and the source language, but they are one word in the base language. We can see that both in the z group and in the acquired language, it is used in the base language word group and in another word group in addition. For example, the word "check", which was adopted from the Persian language into English, has the meaning of a noun and a verb in Persian, and the same word in English:

1. "He was awarded a check for \$1,000" - The man was awarded a check for \$1,000.
2. In the verb sense, "Customs officers have the right to check all luggage" - Customs officers have the right to check passengers' luggage
3. In the adjective sense, "My daddy and mum bought me a blue check T-shirt"

we can see that it belongs to the word group. Also, we can include as an example that "kowtow", which came from the Chinese language, belongs to the group of verbs in the form of 1. bending over to greet,

2. acting submissively. For example: she didn't have to kowtow to a boss- A woman did not have to obey her boss. Below, we analyze the linguistic nature of some exotic loanwords.

№	So‘z	Ingliz tiliga qaysi tildan kirib kelgan	Qaysi so‘z turkumi ga tegishli	Shu so‘z turkumining qaysi lug‘aviy mazmunga egaligi	Tuzilishiga ko‘ra turi	Gapda qaysi vazifada kelishi	Misollar
1	Prima donna	Italyan tilidan	Noun-ot	Atoqli ot	III-shaxs birlik (ko‘plik shakli PRIMADONN AS	Ega, to‘ldiruvchi	The Primadonna also received membership in the Commission of Social Development
2	zero	Arab tilidan	Noun-ot	Turdosh ot	III-shaxs birlik (ko‘plik shakli ZEROOS	Ega, to‘ldiruvchi	This is the world of zero poverty.
3	Cola	Afrika tillaridan	Noun-ot	Turdosh ot	III-shaxs birlik (ko‘plik shakli COLAS	Ega, to‘ldiruvchi	Coffee, tea, cola and other caffeine-containing drinks are well-known stimulants.
4	tsunami	Yapon tilidan	Noun-ot	Turdosh ot	III-shaxs birlik (ko‘plik shakli TSUNAMIS	Ega, to‘ldiruvchi	The explosion and subsequent tsunami killed about 36,000 people.
5	czar/tsar	Rus tilidan	Noun-ot	Atoqli ot	III-shaxs birlik (ko‘plik shakli TSARS	Ega, to‘ldiruvchi	It is said that the tsar himself laid the first foundation stones for the palace.

In the language, each element has its own function, scope of meaning, laws of connection with other elements and units. A person who is perfectly aware of these laws and has a high level of intuition and skill in speech can speak fluently and without mistakes, as well as beautifully. Then, the listener will be fascinated by the meaningfulness of the speech, not the everyday words, but the unusual elements, and the reader will become a prisoner not only of the idea of the work, but also of its beautiful language. In this, various artistic and aesthetic meanings assigned to them based on linguistic and artistic laws play a decisive role, based on the selection, sorting and polishing of units that are extremely suitable for the artistic image in the national language.

If word is a unit of language, then text is a unit of communication (communication, exchange of ideas). Words have a specific meaning, and texts have a specific content. Knowing the meanings of words, the student understands them from the context, i.e. creates certain contents in his imagination. Understanding the meaning and contents means understanding the text.

According to O.S. Akhmanova, there are 2 types of connotations in word semantics: inherent connotation - the connotative meaning inherent in a word outside the text and adherent connotation - the connotative meaning that appears in a word in a certain context. No. Outside of the speech, even without a specific text, the following can be indicated as connotative meaning shades that are included in the semantic structure of the word and determined by paradigmatic relations:

- 1) shades of meaning in words expressing the positive-neutral-negative attitude of the speaker: face-face-body;
- 2) attenkas that differ according to the level and amount of attitude: beautiful-beautiful-beautiful;
- 3) according to the scope of the word: strange, doppi-kallaposh

A special category of vocabulary is distinguished among lexical items: there are concepts, names of events and objects specific to the life of other countries, and words specific to certain peoples. The need to delimit words of this type appeared quite early in linguistics. Such words were often included in dictionaries of foreign words and their interpretation was different from others, because in addition to the description of the specified event, they also include the indication of belonging to a certain country (or a number of countries).

In 1848, I.I. Sreznevsky "Slovar tserkovnoslavyanskogo i russkogo zhyzka, sostavlennyy Vtorym otdeleniem Akademii nauk, S. Petersburg, I-IV, 1847» wrote about the expediency of studying exoticisms and registration in dictionaries of foreign words related to the life of other peoples and "necessarily writes about the acquisition of foreign languages".

Hermann Paul spoke about the need for such words in his classic work. This language includes not only words that are determined by reality, but also ... words taken from another cultural environment, for the necessity ... to convey ... the life of other peoples - be it for poetic purposes, or for educational purposes, he feels the need to receive. It is forced to pay attention to such words denoting specific concepts, but despite the focus on such words denoting specific concepts, terminologically in the linguistics of other nations, they have not been distinguished in any way for a long time. and not included as a rule.

The meaning of the term "borrowing words from another language" at the beginning of the 20th century, in some works, these words began to be accepted under the following names: "barbarians", "inostrannye slova" "inozemnye slova" - "foreign words", " foreign words". In German linguistics, the

linguist T. Stexe described Deutsch" ("New ways to pure German", 1925) in his work "Neue Wege zum reinen". The term "Gaswort" is translated into Uzbek as "word-guest or guest word".

"Ein Gaswort ist ein Wort, das einen fremden, im deutschen Land oder Volk nicht."

vorkommenden Begriff bezeichnet, nur vorübergehenden aufgeföhrt wird und innerhalb der deutschen Sprache seine Ableitungen bildet. Für den ihm zundrunge liegenden Begriff ist ein deutsches Wort nicht vorhanden...Von den Hauptwörtern fallen päimpändien die Bezeichnungen für folgende Wesen unter den Begriff der Gastwörter: Ausländische Tiere: Känguruh, Jaguar, ausländische Pflanzen: Cassava, Pitchpine; ausländische Titel und Berufsbezeichnungen: Sultan, Cowboy; fremde Werkzeuge und Waffen: Samovar, Tomahawk; Namen bestimmter Landschaftsgebiete und -formen: die nordische Tundra, die argentinische Pampa, der australische Scrub; Winde, die nur in certain Gegenden vorkommen: Scirocco, Samum, Pampero; Namen von Monaten, die mit den unserigen nicht übereinstimmen und uchliches mehr»

The word "guest" is a word that designates something that does not exist in German in a foreign language, a country or people that is not found in German - and is also a concept that is only used temporarily and is formed in "Guest words" mainly refer to the characters of the following entities:foreign animals: "Känguruh" - kangaroo, "Jaguar" - jaguar; foreign plants: "Manioc" cassava, "Pitchpine"-pine foreign tools and weapons: "Samovar" - samovar, "Tomahawk" - tomahawk; known landscape areas and forms: "die nordische Tundra" - northern tundra, "die argentinische Pampa" Argentinian pampas "der australische Scrub" - Australian scrub Winds found only in certain areas: "sirocco" - Scirocco, "Samum" - simum, " pampero"- Pampero winds;

A different interpretation of this term is O.M. Given in the works of Kim. In his opinion, "words denoting realities that are not fully assimilated (from the semantic point of view) and do not really exist in Russian (so-called exoticism): channel, pilaf, bowl, teahouse, muezzin, safra, mosque , signor, mister, syer, lord, lunch, cure, dollar, franc, kimono, sari, zurna, rubob, trumpet, mistral, sirocco, etc.

Also, a narrower definition of the concept of exotic vocabulary is given by A.E. It can also be found given by Suprun that "exoticisms are concepts representing historical and geographical lexical units: vyukind, dollar, college, etc.

There is also a lot of exoticism in the Uzbek language. Work on their study and systematization has been carried out before and is being actively carried out. I believe that in the coming years, more valuable works will appear in the framework of this topic of linguistics.

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