



FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEXICAL LAYERS IN THE HISTORY OF LANGUAGE: HISTORICAL-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract. *This article studies the formation and development of lexical layers in the history of the language, as well as the historical and linguistic processes underlying them. The development of language as a social phenomenon, the internal and external factors of lexical layers that have arisen in different periods, and their inextricable connection with the development of society are analyzed. Also, the historical layers of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language from ancient times to the present day are interpreted on a scientific basis. The study covers the lexical aspects of language development based on general linguistic and historical and linguistic approaches.*

Keywords: *language history, lexical layer, historical-linguistic analysis, lexicology, Uzbek language, development.*

Language is a phenomenon directly related to the spiritual wealth, culture and thinking of any society. The issue of the formation of lexical layers in the history of language is one of the most relevant topics not only linguistically, but also historically and socially. Because the vocabulary of a language is closely related to the development of humanity, the cultural and economic development of society. No matter how ancient a language is, its vocabulary always consists of different layers: original root words, borrowings from other languages, innovations that have arisen under the influence of new social relations. There are two main factors in the formation of the vocabulary of a language: internal and external factors. Internal factors include the people's way of life, social relations, production activities, traditions and level of thinking. For example, words related to agriculture, animal husbandry, and crafts arose as a result of the internal needs of the people. External

factors arise as a result of economic, political and cultural ties with other peoples. For example, words borrowed from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and Russian languages have become firmly established in the Uzbek language. Therefore, the study of lexical layers gives an idea of the historical life of the people, their cultural exchange and social development. The ancient roots of the Uzbek language go back to the Turkic language family. Words found in ancient Turkic monuments are also present in today's Uzbek language. For example, words such as el, yer, kok, suv, tog constitute the basic layer. The vocabulary of this period was more related to nature, daily life of a person and community management. Therefore, the ancient layer constitutes the main foundation of the language. Between the 9th and 15th centuries, the peoples of Central Asia were under the influence of Arabic and Persian-Tajik culture. As a result, many Arabic and Persian words entered the Uzbek language: ilm, adab, maktab, kitob, bahor, gul, dil, etc. The lexical layers of this period are associated with cultural and educational development, the spread of Islam, and the development of written literature. Therefore, the lexical wealth of the Middle Ages played an important role in the spiritual and cultural development of the Uzbek language. In the 19th and 20th centuries, during the Russian Empire and later the Soviet Union, the influence of the Russian language increased. Many terms related to technology, politics, science, and industry were borrowed from the Russian language: factory, factory, machine tool, committee, tractor, etc. This layer served to express a new worldview, new concepts, and social relations in the Uzbek lexicon. At the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries, a new lexical layer characteristic of the period of independence was formed in the Uzbek language. As a result of state independence, the restoration of national values, and the introduction of modern technologies, new words appeared in our vocabulary. For example, terms such as independence, constitution, parliament, internet, computer, mobile phone are products of this period. This stage is a new period of development of the language, in which nationalism and modernity are becoming more and more harmonious.

Historical-linguistic analysis shows that the lexical layers of a language are not static, but a dynamic process. They are constantly updated and harmonized with older layers. The ancient layer represents stability, the medieval layers show the result of cultural exchange, the layers of the new era represent scientific and technological progress and political changes, and the layers of the independence period reflect the process of national revival and globalization. Thus, in the history of the language, lexical layers are a direct mirror of changes at each stage of society. In conclusion, the formation of lexical layers in the history of the language is inextricably linked with the social, cultural and political life of the people. Each era has contributed to the richness of the vocabulary: ancient root words, medieval Arabic-Persian borrowings, modern Russian terms, and national and modern innovations of the period of independence. The development of the lexicon of the language is a process of constant movement and renewal. This process is characterized by such features as continuity, flexibility and harmony. Historical-linguistic analysis shows that by studying lexical layers, we can gain a deeper understanding not only of the processes of language development, but also of the entire history, culture and worldview of the people. The vocabulary of the language is a mirror reflecting the historical memory and national identity of the people. Therefore, the study of the formation and development of lexical layers is of particular importance not only for linguistics, but also for the disciplines of history, ethnography and cultural studies. Since the development of the language is a continuous process, in the future the vocabulary of the Uzbek language will continue to expand as a result of new technologies, socio-political changes, and cultural ties. The main task in this process is to preserve the uniqueness of the national language, appreciate the historical layers and adapt them to the needs of the new era. The lexical layers of the language are inextricably linked, and they operate not separately, but as part of a single language system. The needs of society are of decisive importance in the formation of each layer. For example, in the ancient Turkic period,

the main need was to express nature and define life activities, while in later periods religious concepts, literary and educational topics, and political and legal terms also entered the language vocabulary. In this regard, each layer in the history of the language reflects specific periods of the life of the people. In the process of formation of lexical layers, several interesting phenomena are observed. One of them is the transfer of meaning of words and their acquisition of new semantic features. For example, some words that in ancient times only denoted natural phenomena later acquired symbolic or figurative meaning. This demonstrates the creative potential of the language and the level of national thinking. Also, the nationalization of borrowed words is one of the important processes. Many Arabic, Persian or Russian words, which initially came as aliens, gradually adapted to national phonetics and morphology and became one of the natural elements of the Uzbek language. Another important factor in the development of language is synonymy and variantness. When new words are introduced in each period, they are often used alongside existing root words. For example, words such as “dil” and “yurak”, “kitob” and “bitik”, “parliament” and “majlis” were used differently in different periods, but today some of them remain in the active layer, and some in the passive layer. This situation ensures the richness and diversity of the language. In the modern era, global factors are gaining particular importance in the formation of lexical layers. Information technologies, the Internet, and electronic communication tools have introduced many new terms into our language. Words such as online, offline, site, program, and network have become an integral part of today. This process indicates that the language is also actively participating in the international arena. However, the issue of preserving national identity and limiting excessive foreign elements remains relevant in this regard. That is why areas such as language policy, terminology, and translation studies are gaining great importance today. Studying the history of the language allows not only to classify lexical layers, but also to determine their place in the national spirituality. Each word is a product of historical memory. For

example, many original words from ancient times have been preserved in folk oral literature, proverbs and sayings. This shows that language is not only a means of communication, but also a cultural treasure. Arabic and Persian words that came into use in the Middle Ages have survived to this day through literary heritage. Therefore, when studying a language, it is necessary to pay attention not only to modern vocabulary, but also to historical layers. Today, the scientific study of lexical layers is one of the priority tasks of Uzbek linguistics. Fields such as lexicology, etymology, and dialectology study the vocabulary of the language from a historical and modern point of view. In particular, etymological studies reveal the roots of ancient words and their connections with other languages. These studies are also important in determining the place of the Uzbek language in the entire Turkic language family. When talking about the formation of lexical layers, it is also necessary to pay attention to their distribution and level of use. Some words are widespread within the national language, while others are limited to a specific region or social stratum. This indicates the existence of dialectal layers and social languages. Therefore, the study of lexical layers also shows the territorial and social differentiation of the language. In general, the formation of lexical layers in the history of the language is a complex and multi-stage process, which is inextricably linked with the life, culture and thinking of the people. By analyzing these layers, we can more deeply understand the unique image, national spirit and historical development of the Uzbek language. The fact that the language changes, enriches and renews in each period is an expression of the vitality and creative power of the nation.

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