

## TYPOLOGY OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** *This article investigates the typology of lexical layers in the English and Uzbek languages from linguistic and comparative perspectives. The study analyzes native vocabulary, borrowed lexicon, archaic words, neologisms, terminological units, dialectal words, and colloquial expressions in both languages. The research also examines historical and sociolinguistic factors influencing lexical development. Through comparative analysis, similarities and differences between English and Uzbek lexical systems are identified. The article highlights the role of globalization, cultural interaction, and technological advancement in shaping modern vocabulary. The findings demonstrate that although English and Uzbek belong to different language families, both languages possess multilayered lexical systems formed through historical development and intercultural communication.*

**Keywords:** *lexicon, lexical layers, English language, Uzbek language, borrowing, neologism, terminology, comparative linguistics.*

**Introduction.** Lexicon is one of the most important components of language because it reflects the culture, history, worldview, and social development of a nation. Every language contains different layers of vocabulary formed during various historical periods. These lexical layers represent social, political, economic, and cultural transformations within society.

English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, whereas Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family. Despite their genetic differences, both languages have undergone significant lexical enrichment through borrowing, internal word formation, and semantic development. Comparative study of lexical layers helps linguists understand universal and national characteristics of languages.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the typology of lexical layers in English and Uzbek languages and identify their structural and functional similarities and differences.

1. The concept of lexical layers – in linguistics, lexical layers refer to groups of words classified according to their origin, usage, stylistic function, and historical development. According to modern lexicology, vocabulary is not homogeneous; instead, it consists of several interconnected strata.

The major lexical layers include: native words, borrowed words, archaic and obsolete words, neologisms, terminological vocabulary, dialectal words

Slang and colloquial expressions

These layers constantly interact and evolve over time.

2. Native vocabulary in English and Uzbek – native vocabulary forms the core of every language. Such words are usually simple in structure, frequently used, and essential for everyday communication.

Native English words – the native layer in English mainly derives from Old English or Anglo-Saxon origins. Examples include: father, mother, house, water, earth, come, go;

These words are highly productive and commonly used in daily speech.

Native Uzbek words – the Uzbek native lexicon originates from ancient Turkic roots. Examples include: ota, ona, suv, yer, ko‘z, yurak, kelmoq;

Most native Uzbek words are monosyllabic or agglutinative in structure and preserve national-cultural meanings.

Comparative analysis. Both English and Uzbek native vocabularies constitute the basic communicative foundation of language. However, Uzbek preserves more agglutinative features, while English demonstrates analytical characteristics.

3. Borrowed vocabulary – borrowing is one of the primary sources of lexical enrichment. Borrowings in English contain a significant number of borrowed words due to historical invasions, trade, science, and globalization.

Major sources of borrowing:

Source Language	Examples
Latin	radius, data, formula
French	government, justice, beauty
Greek	biology, philosophy
Scandinavian	sky, take, call

Approximately 70% of modern English vocabulary consists of borrowed elements. Borrowings in Uzbek vocabulary have also developed through extensive borrowing.

Main borrowing sources:

Source Language	Examples
Arabic	ilm, madaniyat, adabiyot
Persian-Tajik	gul, bahor, osmon
Russian	samolyot, poyezd
English	internet, marketing, manager

Borrowing in Uzbek intensified during Islamic civilization and Soviet influence. Comparative features – English borrows mainly from European classical languages, whereas Uzbek borrows heavily from Arabic, Persian, Russian, and recently English. In both languages, borrowed words often belong to scientific, political, and technological domains.

4. Archaic and obsolete words – archaic words are lexical units that are rarely used in modern communication but preserved in literature and historical texts.

English archaic words Examples: thou, thee, thy, hath,

These words mainly appear in Shakespearean literature and religious texts.

Uzbek archaic words. Examples: ila, ulus, andoq, bitik;

Such words are found in classical Uzbek literature, especially in Alisher Navoi's works.

Scientific discussion –modern linguists emphasize that lexical stratification reflects social evolution and cultural interaction. According to comparative linguistics, lexical systems are dynamic rather than static. Historical events such as colonization, trade relations, religious expansion, and technological revolutions significantly influence vocabulary development.

English has become a global source of lexical innovation due to its international status. Uzbek, meanwhile, preserves strong national identity despite active borrowing processes. The coexistence of native and borrowed vocabulary demonstrates linguistic flexibility and cultural adaptation.

Furthermore, globalization accelerates lexical exchange between languages. The internet, social media, and international education contribute to the emergence of hybrid lexical forms in both English and Uzbek.

Conclusion. The typology of lexical layers in English and Uzbek languages demonstrates that vocabulary is a complex and evolving linguistic system. Both languages contain native, borrowed, archaic, terminological, dialectal, and neological layers formed through historical and sociocultural processes.

Despite belonging to different language families, English and Uzbek show common patterns in lexical development, especially regarding borrowing and modernization. However, each language maintains unique national and structural characteristics.

The comparative study of lexical layers contributes to lexicology, comparative linguistics, sociolinguistics, and translation studies. Future research may focus on digital vocabulary development and semantic changes in modern communication.

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