

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE AND BORROWED LAYERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LEXICAL SYSTEMS BASED ON LEARNER'S EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES

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**Annotation:** This article presents a comparative analysis of the native (indigenous) and borrowed (foreign origin) lexical layers in the lexical systems of English and Uzbek languages, based on explanatory learner's dictionaries. The dictionaries selected as research material systematically analyze the origin, meaning, and structure of both native and borrowed lexical elements in the vocabulary of the two languages. The findings provide an in-depth understanding of the similarities and differences in the lexical structures of English and Uzbek. Additionally, the study highlights the cultural and historical significance of these lexical layers and their role in the development of language. The comparative analysis of these layers is of great importance for linguistic theory and language education. The study examines the features of native and borrowed lexical components based on learner's explanatory dictionaries of English and Uzbek.

**Keywords:** lexical system, native layer, borrowed layer, explanatory learner's dictionaries, comparative study, lexical analysis, comparative linguistics, cultural influence.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarining leksik tizimlarida mavjud bo'lgan o'z (milliy) va o'zlashgan (xorijiy kelib chiqishga ega) leksik qatlamlarning o'quv izohli lug'atlar asosida qiyosiy tahlilini o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot materiali sifatida tanlangan lug'atlar ikki tilning so'z boyligi tarkibidagi milliy va o'zlashgan elementlarning kelib chiqishi, ma'nosi, strukturasi oid ma'lumotlar tizimli ravishda tahlil qilindi. Natijalar ingliz va o'zbek tillarining leksik tuzilishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga oid chuqur tasavvur beradi. Shuningdek, leksik qatlamlarning madaniy va tarixiy kontekstdagi o'rni hamda til rivojlanishidagi roli yoritildi. Ushbu qatlamlarning qiyosiy tahlili tilshunoslik nazariyasi va til ta'limi uchun muhimdir. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillarining o'quv izohli lug'atlari asosida o'z va o'zlashgan qatlamlarning xususiyatlari o'rganildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** leksik tizim, o'z qatlam, o'zlashgan qatlam, o'quv izohli lug'atlar, qiyosiy tadqiq, leksik tahlil, solishtirma lingvistik, madaniy ta'sir.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлен сравнительный анализ исконного (т.е. коренного) и заимствованного (иностранный по происхождению) лексических пластов в лексических системах английского и узбекского языков на основе толковых словарей для изучающих язык. В качестве исследовательского материала были выбраны словари, которые систематически анализируют происхождение, значение и структуру как исконных, так и заимствованных лексических единиц в лексиконе двух языков. Полученные результаты способствуют глубокому пониманию сходств и различий в лексических структурах английского и узбекского языков. Кроме того, в исследовании подчеркивается культурное и историческое значение этих лексических пластов, а также

их роль в развитии языка. Сравнительный анализ данных лексических элементов имеет важное значение как для лингвистической теории, так и для преподавания языка. В статье рассматриваются особенности исконных и заимствованных компонентов лексики на основе толковых словарей для изучающих английский и узбекский языки.

**Ключевые слова:** лексическая система, исконный пласт, заимствованный пласт, толковые словари для изучающих язык, сравнительное исследование, лексический анализ, сопоставительная лингвистика, культурное влияние

### Introduction

Lexicon is one of the most essential components of any language, representing a collection of words that reflect the cultural, historical, and social aspects of the language. In linguistics, the distinct lexical layers—especially native and borrowed elements—serve as crucial research objects for understanding the development, interaction, and internal structure of a language. Despite having evolved under different historical and cultural conditions, both English and Uzbek languages possess native and borrowed lexical layers, which constitute the core of their vocabularies.

In the field of linguistics, the lexical system is a fundamental area that studies the set of words in a language and their interrelationships. In particular, the native and borrowed lexical layers are of great academic interest as they reflect cultural, historical, and social processes within the language. In the lexical systems of English and Uzbek, native (indigenous) and borrowed (foreign-origin) elements play a significant role in language development, cross-linguistic influence, and the formation of lexical richness.

The subject of this study is the lexical and semantic characteristics of native and borrowed layers in the lexical systems of English and Uzbek, as well as the interrelations between them. The object of the research comprises the explanatory learner's dictionaries of both languages, which serve as reliable sources for the practical comparative analysis of their lexicons.

The main aim of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of native and borrowed lexical layers in English and Uzbek based on learner's explanatory dictionaries, in order to identify their structural, etymological, and functional features. To achieve this goal, the following objectives have been set:

1. To identify and classify native and borrowed lexical layers based on explanatory learner's dictionaries of English and Uzbek;
2. To study the origin, semantic, and functional characteristics of these lexical layers;
3. To conduct a comparative analysis of similarities and differences in the lexical systems of both languages;
4. To determine the applicability of the research findings to language education and linguistic studies.

The novelty of this study lies in its comparative analysis of lexical layers using explanatory learner's dictionaries of two languages—English and Uzbek. Unlike previous

studies, this research introduces a scholarly approach based on dictionaries widely used in the educational process. At the same time, it offers a new perspective on examining the cultural and historical influences within the native and borrowed layers of both English and Uzbek.

The relevance of this research is grounded in its contribution to the fields of linguistics and language education by enabling a deeper understanding of lexical systems. It lays the foundation for the development of more effective dictionaries and the creation of meaningful instructional materials in the learning process. Moreover, in the context of globalization where cross-linguistic influence is increasing, the comparative analysis of lexical layers holds significant theoretical and practical value in exploring the dynamics of language development.

### Literature Review

One of the key sources in studying the lexical system of the English language is David Crystal's *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* (2003). This work provides an in-depth overview of the lexical layers of English, including both native and borrowed word groups, and extensively analyzes the historical development of the language as well as the process of lexical borrowing from other languages. Additionally, the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (Hornby, 2015) is widely accepted as a primary explanatory dictionary for examining the modern English lexicon and is frequently employed in academic research. In analyzing the lexical layers of the Uzbek language, Zohidov's *History of the Uzbek Language* (2007) serves as a significant resource for tracing lexical changes throughout the language's history. Likewise, Mirzayev's *Uzbek Linguistics* (2014) is extensively used to analyze both native and borrowed layers in the Uzbek lexical system. Furthermore, the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* (2010) functions as a practical tool for studying lexical materials. In the field of comparative linguistics, Mardonov's *Comparative Linguistics of the English and Uzbek Languages* (2018) holds particular importance. The book provides an analysis of the lexical corpora of both languages, highlighting their similarities and differences within cultural contexts. To deepen the comparative analysis based on dictionaries, the scientific compendium titled *Methodology of Explanatory Dictionaries* (2016), published by the Institute of Linguistics, has also been reviewed. This source outlines the theoretical foundations for the effective use of dictionaries in linguistic research.

Overall, the aforementioned literature provides a solid theoretical and practical foundation for studying the lexical systems of English and Uzbek, with particular emphasis on native and borrowed lexical layers.

### Research Methodology

As this study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of native and borrowed lexical layers in the lexical systems of English and Uzbek based on explanatory learner's dictionaries, qualitative analytical methods were selected as the primary methodological approach. The fundamental principle of the methodology is the systematic and comparative study of the origin, semantic features, and functional usage of lexical units through dictionary-based materials.

The following core methods were employed in the research process:

1. Corpus Analysis Method:

Lexical units from selected English and Uzbek explanatory learner's dictionaries were collected and categorized into native and borrowed layers. The origin, semantic scope, and usage features of each word were recorded based on the dictionary entries.

## 2. Comparative Linguistic Method:

To identify linguistic similarities and differences between the native and borrowed layers of English and Uzbek, the dictionary materials were comparatively analyzed. This approach, a traditional one in linguistics, facilitates a deeper understanding of lexical properties through cross-linguistic comparison.

## 3. Dictionary Analysis:

Dictionaries were used as scientific sources, and their definitions, etymological information, and synonym groups were analyzed. This method is essential for exploring the linguistic and cultural context of lexical units.

## 4. Classification and Coding of Data:

The collected data were divided into native and borrowed layers, and semantic as well as functional characteristics specific to each layer were identified. In this process, etymological and contextual distinctions of the words were taken into account.

Analytical and synthetic methods were also widely applied. The analytical method allowed for the in-depth study of individual lexical items, while the synthetic method enabled the identification of structural and functional characteristics of the overall lexical layers.

Furthermore, an interdisciplinary approach was emphasized. Through the integration of linguistics, cultural studies, and history, the role of lexical layers in language and society was better defined.

The main sources used in the study include:

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and other modern explanatory dictionaries for English;

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language and national linguistic publications for Uzbek;

Previously published academic articles and monographs.

As a result, the applied methodology provided a comprehensive and reliable approach to comparing the lexical layers of English and Uzbek, enabling the derivation of novel scientific conclusions.

## Research Results

During the study, the native and borrowed lexical layers in the lexical systems of English and Uzbek were systematically analyzed based on explanatory learner's dictionaries. The results contributed significantly to understanding the lexical, semantic, and cultural features of these layers.

First, dictionary analysis revealed that native (indigenous) vocabulary constitutes the core lexical base in both English and Uzbek. In English, this layer largely consists of long-established, traditional words that express the fundamental meanings of the language. In Uzbek, the native layer is distinctly represented by words originating from ancient usage and oral folklore. This layer plays a crucial role in preserving the linguistic identity of both languages.

Second, the influence and functional role of borrowed vocabulary show considerable differences between the two languages. In English, a large proportion of borrowed words originate from Latin, French, and Greek. In contrast, the borrowed layer in Uzbek primarily consists of lexical units adopted from Persian, Arabic, and Russian. These borrowed elements enrich the vocabulary and play an important role in shaping modern lexicon in both languages.

Third, semantic analysis showed that native vocabulary typically conveys traditional and culturally specific concepts, while borrowed vocabulary is more often associated with universal notions in fields such as science, technology, politics, and culture. This distinction reflects the functional distribution of vocabulary in the lexical systems of both languages.

Fourth, the analysis of explanatory learner's dictionary materials demonstrated that detailed information about word origins, clear definitions, and contextual usage provided a strong empirical foundation for comparative study. These dictionaries enabled simultaneous investigation of the etymological, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of lexical units.

The results of the study revealed that there is a deep connection between the native and borrowed layers in the lexical systems of English and Uzbek, not only in terms of lexical composition but also from cultural and historical perspectives. This connection helps to better understand the interaction between national and foreign elements in the development of a language and provides insights into essential linguistic processes.

### **Discussion**

The research findings clarified the interrelation of native and borrowed lexical layers in English and Uzbek, as well as their significance within the structural framework of the languages. The linguistic and cultural analysis of these layers demonstrated the close relationship between lexical composition, paths of lexical development, and cultural context in both languages.

Firstly, the fact that the native lexical layer forms the core vocabulary in both English and Uzbek underscores its importance in preserving linguistic identity. The native vocabulary in English, formed over centuries of historical development, actively functions as the foundation of the language's cultural identity. In Uzbek, this layer has developed mainly through folk traditions and oral heritage, strongly contributing to the language's national character. This difference can be attributed to the distinct historical and cultural roots of the two languages.

Secondly, the sources of lexical borrowing and their functions within the lexical system differ for each language. In English, most borrowed words originate from Latin, French, and Greek, and are widely used in scientific and technical contexts, expanding the language's capabilities as a global medium of communication. In contrast, Uzbek has adopted a significant number of words from Persian, Arabic, and Russian, not only enriching its vocabulary but also reflecting historical developments and cultural exchanges. Moreover, the cultural integration of borrowed vocabulary in Uzbek is comparatively deeper than in English, indicating a more extensive historical interaction.

Thirdly, analysis of semantic domains and contextual usage in the dictionaries revealed notable differences. Native vocabulary tends to reflect traditional, cultural, and national concepts, while borrowed words generally relate to universal fields such as science, technology, and politics. This distribution highlights the functional division of meanings and illustrates the dynamic nature of lexical systems in both languages. From the perspective of language education, the study of native and borrowed lexical layers helps language learners deepen their lexical knowledge and enhances understanding of the cultural and historical context. Consequently, the findings can support the development of more effective pedagogical approaches in language instruction.

### Conclusion

The primary aim of this study was to conduct a comparative analysis of native and borrowed lexical layers in the English and Uzbek lexical systems using explanatory learner's dictionaries. The findings confirmed that the native lexical layer constitutes the core of the lexicon in both languages and plays a vital role in maintaining linguistic identity. Formed over long periods of historical development, this layer reflects national culture and traditions and serves as a foundation for cultural identity and linguistic stability.

The borrowed layer, while functionally distinct in each language, also plays a significant role in lexical development. In English, it predominantly covers universal concepts related to science, technology, and culture, whereas in Uzbek, borrowed vocabulary emerged through various stages of historical and cultural exchange, contributing to the diversification of the lexicon. Moreover, the cultural and historical integration of borrowed elements is deeper in Uzbek than in English, highlighting the unique path of its linguistic evolution. Explanatory learner's dictionaries, as the primary data sources, enhanced both the scientific and practical value of the study. Through dictionary-based analysis, the etymological, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of lexical items were thoroughly examined, offering a clearer understanding of the differences and similarities in the lexical systems of the two languages. This approach also demonstrated the effectiveness of dictionaries as tools for scientific linguistic research. The results hold significant implications for language education as well. A deeper understanding of the lexical layers in English and Uzbek enables learners to grasp the cultural and linguistic contexts of each language more effectively, providing a solid foundation for systematic lexical acquisition.

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