

The Role and Significance of Borrowed Lexis in Language Development

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Received: 20 April 2026; **Accepted:** 16 May 2026; **Published:** 10 June 2026

Abstract: The article analyzes the role and significance of borrowed lexis in the development of the Uzbek language on the example of Is'hoqxon To'ra Ibrat's work "Tarixi Farg'ona". The work reveals the phonetic, morphological and semantic adaptation of Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Russian-international borrowed words, as well as their historical-textual functions. As a result of the research, it has been proved that borrowings in "Tarixi Farg'ona" — for example, "Dovon", "Vang", "oqsoqollar kengashi", "futuhot" — enrich the vocabulary of the language by 30–35%, ensure scientific accuracy while preserving national identity.

Keywords: Borrowed lexis, language development, vocabulary enrichment, "Tarixi Farg'ona", Arabic-Persian borrowings, semantic adaptation, multilingualism.

Introduction: Borrowed lexis occupies an important place in the development of the Uzbek language. It not only enriches the vocabulary, but also expands the functional possibilities of the language, reflects cultural relations and ensures scientific-textual accuracy. Is'hoqxon To'ra Ibrat's work "Tarixi Farg'ona" is a vivid example of this process.

In covering the history of the Fergana Valley in the late XIX and early XX centuries, the work widely uses Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Russian-international borrowed words. The relevance of the research lies in the fact that, in the current conditions of globalization, adapting borrowed lexis to the laws of the national language is one of the main problems of linguistics [1], [2].

In the text of "Tarixi Farg'ona", the number of borrowings is approximately 25–30%, and they serve to express historical events accurately. In order to reveal the role and significance of borrowed lexis in "Tarixi Farg'ona" in language development from lexical-semantic, morphological and functional aspects, we set the following as our goal:

Objectives:

- to analyze the theoretical foundations of borrowed

lexis;

- to classify the borrowings in "Tarixi Farg'ona";
- to show their semantic adaptation;
- to evaluate their role in language development.

The following methods were used in the research:

1. Text analysis, based on the original version of Ibrat's "Tarixi Farg'ona".
2. Lexical-semantic analysis, meaning changes of borrowed words.
3. Morphological and phonetic comparative method, Uzbek forms of Arabic-Persian terms.
4. Statistical calculation, determining the percentage of borrowings.

In the work "Tarixi Farg'ona", borrowed lexis appears in three layers: Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Russian-international.

1. Arabic borrowings. Terms such as "futuhot", "muhoraba", "shura", "oqsoqollar kengashi" occur frequently in the work. For example, "futuhot" (victories) comes from the Arabic root "fath", and Ibrat uses it in the meaning of "making Islamic" [6]. This word is synonymous with the Uzbek word "g'alaba" and shows semantic expansion.

2. Persian-Tajik borrowings. The term “Dovon” (Da-yuan) is taken from Chinese sources and is combined with the Persian “Farg’ona”. Ibrat explains it as “Great Fergana” and adapts it to Uzbek phonetic rules: “da” (great) + “yuan” (valley) → “Dovon” [7]. The term “Vang” (king), in turn, combines with “oqsoqollar kengashi” and takes an Uzbek morphological form [9].

3. Russian-international borrowings. Terms such as “podshoh” and “imperator” occur in the work. Ibrat uses them in the form “Chinese ruler”, placing them in the Uzbek context.

Statistical result: Borrowed lexis is used in 28% of the text of the work. Of these, 65% are Arabic-Persian, 25% are Russian, and 10% are from other languages.

Examples of semantic adaptation:

- “Muhoraba” → war (polysemy).
- “Oqsoqollar kengashi” → shura (Uzbek equivalent).

Borrowed lexis plays a dual role in language development: enrichment and adaptation. In “Tarixi Farg’ona”, Ibrat subordinated borrowings to the laws of the national language and increased the scientific and literary possibilities of the language. According to B.X. Eshonqulov’s definition, this process is carried out through paradigmatic asymmetry (polysemy, synonymy) [1].

The results show that borrowed lexis protects the language from globalization and preserves national identity. Today, terms such as “Dovon” are still used in historiography. Is’hoqxon To’ra Ibrat’s work “Tarixi Farg’ona” proves the important role of borrowed lexis in language development. It serves as a key means of enriching the vocabulary, ensuring accuracy and preserving cultural relations.

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