

# ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS VOCABULARY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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## Abstract

Lexicological research is of particular importance at the current stage of development of the Uzbek language, and in-depth study of various layers of vocabulary plays an important role in the scientific environment. Religious vocabulary, in particular, is a unique layer, playing a special role in the history, culture, and spiritual and moral life of the Uzbek people. Religious vocabulary includes words related to religious concepts, terms, customs, rituals, and scriptures. Linguists have analyzed the study of religious vocabulary in the Uzbek language in a separate direction, and major scientific developments have emerged in this regard. The formation of religious vocabulary, the enrichment of its semantic layers, its transformation in modern language, and the influence of social, cultural, and political factors are being studied through continuous scientific research, monographic studies, and analytical work.

**Keywords:** Religious lexicon, lexicology, Uzbek language, Arabic words, religious terms, semantic analysis, sociolinguistics, history, modern language.

## Introduction

Historical sources show that the roots of the religious lexicon that developed in Central Asia, particularly in Uzbekistan, after the spread of Islam, primarily go back to ancient Arabic and Persian. Uzbek, especially in the religious sphere, has received tens of thousands of words from Arabic and Persian. These words passed through the people's Buxa, some of which became muqim lexical, and some were used only in a certain religious sphere. In the initial stages of studying religious vocabulary from a linguistic perspective, the lexical and terminological meanings of the terms of the field were analyzed. Individual monographs have studied the stages of formation of the religious lexical layer, its semantic features, lexical-semantic means, and issues of synonymy and antonymy. In his special studies,



metaphors in religious vocabulary, religious symbols, borrowed and alternative words, and the study of the ancient vocabulary space were studied. Scientific works devoted to the quantitative and qualitative analysis of religious words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language occupy a prominent place as one of the relevant areas of linguistic science. In recent times, the main scientific approaches to the study of the structure and semantics of religious vocabulary have been based on the principles of linguistic structuralism and functionalism, which allow for a deeper study of the structure and semantics of religious vocabulary. The integration of Arabic and Persian terms, which are part of the religious lexicon, the process of their assimilation, phonetic and morphological changes, and their adaptation to modern Uzbek are being studied in a knowledgeable manner within the philological framework. Information and data on this topic are thoroughly covered in monographs, scientific articles, and doctoral dissertations by prominent linguists [1].

In scientific works aimed at studying religious vocabulary, the etymology, sources of origin, semantic aspects, grammatical-categorical features, and functional capabilities of words belonging to this layer are considered important research subjects. This involves a systematic study of the historical roots of each lexical unit under consideration, its processes of consolidation in the language, its manifestations in modern literary language and dialects, the expansion of its semantic scope, and its use in different stylistic layers. When analyzing the issues related to the penetration of words from the religious lexicon into the general lexicon, the role of these words in the literary language and dialectology from the point of view of synonymy, antonymy, and homonymy is directly revealed. Scientific works also shed light on the assimilation of Arabic and Persian elements in the religious and Islamic lexicon in the Uzbek language, based on rich information. In recent years, there has been an expansion of work on the study of religious vocabulary in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, fundamental works on the lexicon and phraseology of the Uzbek language, practical studies on the stages of penetration of religious-Islamic words into the language and literary language, the laws of assimilation, and methodological classification attract attention. Studies in modern Uzbek linguistics that reveal the differential features of religious vocabulary, the quantitative and qualitative relationships of the core and periphery have not lost their relevance. In this regard, scientific works are analyzed in terms of the use of religious words in modern speech, in



various styles, including official, artistic, scientific, media language, within dialects and dialects, their harmony of meaning and form, their role in spiritual and cultural communication [2].

Works on the study of religious vocabulary also delve deeply into the formation of words as terms, their formal documentation, their role in rituals, and their reflection in religious values and traditions. Monographs on religious vocabulary reflect the place of this layer of vocabulary in the paradigm of modern Uzbek, its functional capabilities, stages of semantic development, and metonymic changes. The analysis of such works focuses on the semantic expansion of religious concepts, the formation of synonymous series, stylistic coloring, the identification of various cases in functional style, and the use of Arabic and Persian synonymous variants. The article also presents clear theoretical considerations on the penetration of religious terms into dialects and dialects, their transformation, the emergence of alternative variants, and their consolidation within the national language. The role of religious lexicon in the modern language system, its smooth adaptation to the national language and literary language, the acquisition of a new meaning and function, the development of society, the enrichment under the influence of the development of Science and technology are also considered among the directions inherent in recent scientific works. The socio-linguistic characteristics of religious vocabulary, its distribution among social strata, its manifestations in social discourse, and its role in modern word creation are revealed based on extensive research. The works in this field show that religious vocabulary constitutes an important part of the lexical content of the Uzbek language, and it is presented as a product of the spirituality, values, and historical development of the Uzbek people. Among the fundamental studies devoted to the study of religious vocabulary in Uzbek linguistics, in-depth scientific research has been conducted on the semantic fields of religious terms, the main categories of the field, the main models of religious terms, and their modern interpretations. It is necessary to analyze the work of scientists who have conducted scientific research. The categorical changes in religious lexicon, their enrichment as a result of social and cultural-religious processes, the processes of semantic expansion and narrowing, the reasons for the emergence of lexical differences, the role of network lexicon and terms in the speech-practice of society are widely covered. Special scientific works focus on the specific signs



of religious lexicon and phraseology, the interaction of Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages, the assimilation of religious terms and synonyms in the vernacular [3]. In modern works, the attitude to religious lexicon, the methodology of its study, changes in the expression of social, methodological, cultural signs in the language, modern vocabulary, new religious terms, the expansion and contraction of old words in meaning, the emergence of new words through telecommunication means, culture and the emergence of alternative, The form and meaning of religious words in dialects are studied using clear scientific evidence. Dictionaries devoted to religious vocabulary, classifications and explanatory dictionaries, the formation of synonymous and antonymous series, their importance in practical language and literary language, and their place within the framework of social linguistics are covered in depth on a scientific basis. In recent years, scientific works have approached the study of religious vocabulary based on modern linguistic theory, achieving deep scientific results based on semantic analysis, quantitative and qualitative lexical research. This study examines the linguocultural and stylistic features of religious vocabulary in the modern language, its manifestations in the literary style, mass style, oral and written speech, and its usage features from different perspectives, both theoretically and practically. In the development and enrichment of religious lexicon, the interaction of literary language, dialects and dialects, it is the manifestation of Arabic and Persian elements in the practice of speech, the emergence of national-identifiable terms that are deeply scientifically recorded. Scientific analyses of religious vocabulary also highlight semantic differentiation, the formation of synonymous series, the appearance of antonymic opposite concepts, and the specific reflection of religious symbols and metaphors in cultural consciousness. Lexical-semantic classes include biblical, Islamic concepts, religious ritual and Customs, taking into account how these layers are manifested in speech at different times and times, the cases of their use in modern speech, semantic progress in language and change are also being researched [4]. The religious lexicon of the Uzbek language, its modern significance, its place in the spiritual life of the people, the expression of this layer of words in literary works, publicistic texts, media, its reflection in practical language and written literature are covered in depth on the basis of scientific works. The stability of the religious lexical layer, the emergence of new words and terms, and its enrichment

in accordance with the linguoculturological and sociolinguistic changes in the field are constantly in the spotlight.

In this regard, scientific works have paid special attention to the enrichment of religious vocabulary in modern speech, the introduction of new terms, and the importance of religious words in the language on television, radio, and social networks. The methodological and linguopoetic possibilities of religious lexicon, their expression in literary works and publicistic texts, the emotional, expressive and methodological richness of spoken words in the language, gave a bold expression in communicating to the listener and the reader. Scientific works on this topic also specifically highlight the national-philosophical and historical characteristics of the religious lexical layer, its compatibility with spiritual and cultural values, and its role in the creation of the people. In the analysis of works dedicated to the study of religious lexicon in modern Uzbek linguistics, the social and linguoculturological features of the field, the stages of historical development of religious lexicon, the enrichment of sectional lexicon, folk oral creativity, literary works, written monuments and the trends of learning in modern linguistics are illuminated by their own expression. It is natural that scientific research on the in-depth study of religious vocabulary and terms in the Uzbek language will continue in the future, because the religious lexical layer is one of the continuous forms of hydration in the speech culture, intellectual potential, and socio-cultural development of this nation [5].

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, scientific works devoted to the study of religious lexicon in Uzbek linguistics are reflected in various stages of language development, with significant results in a deep and comprehensive analysis of this layer, scientific illumination, disclosure of new changes in the language in accordance with the spirit of time and culture. The richness of religious vocabulary is a constant source of the spiritual life of the people and a key tool in the modern development of their culture. Conducting active research within the sphere increases the position of Uzbek linguistics and further enriches cultural-linguistic heritage.



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