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SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF GREEK AND LATIN BORROWINGS IN UZBEK: WITHIN AN EXAMPLE OF HYBRID WORDS

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A B S T R A C T
This article presents an analysis of various hybrid paired words that have been assimilated into contemporary Uzbek. Following the country's independence, there has been a notable influx of foreign lexicon into the language, yet the forms and meanings of the resulting hybrid words remain largely unexamined. Consequently, the primary objective of this research is to investigate the semantic and structural characteristics of hybrid words as they appear in official documents. The research undertook several tasks: first, to identify word pairs that exhibit Latin and Greek borrowings within the texts of official documents; second, to analyze the semantic relationships between these pairs; and third, to explore the distinctive features of word group combinations in the formation of hybrid pairs. The methodology employed in this research is grounded in descriptive and component analysis techniques.
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Introduction.

Every scientific researcher contributes to the interests and advancement of the mother tongue by studying and analyzing its history, developmental stages, and associated values. In a festive greeting to the nation on the occasion of the Uzbek Language Holiday on October 21, 2023, President Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized the changes occurring within the language, stating: "...by preserving and enriching our mother tongue, turning it into an effective means of communication in science, economy, education, medicine, information and communication, diplomacy, and other vital areas, we can achieve development in harmony with the pace of progress and raise its international prestige to a worthy level" [4]. Hundreds of issues remain open in Uzbek linguistics, such as the systematic analysis of the status of the Uzbek language on a global scale, its degree of development and transformation during globalization, and clarifying the significance of new concepts and structures entering the language. Consequently, this article addresses the problems related to how the Uzbek language has undergone changes under the influence of foreign languages and the impact of assimilated lexical units on the vocabulary. The research objective of this article is to study the role of borrowings in the formation of paired words in the Uzbek language and their semantic-structural features. Specifically, the research tasks include identifying paired words formed with Latin and Greek borrowings in Uzbek, investigating their semantic characteristics, and analyzing the

structural features of borrowings in word formation. The objects of research for this article are the texts of official documents in Uzbek, including Presidential resolutions, decrees, and orders, as well as resolutions and orders from various ministries and agencies, and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The subject of the research is the analysis of semantic-structural changes resulting from the combination of Latin and Greek borrowings with Uzbek words in the formation of repetitive (paired) words. The primary research object of the article consists of lexical units borrowed from Latin and Greek; these words are frequently encountered as terms and concepts not only in formal texts of the Uzbek literary language but also in oral speech.

Literature review.

The primary research object of the article consists of lexical units borrowed from Latin and Greek; these words are frequently encountered as terms and concepts not only in formal texts of the Uzbek literary language but also in oral speech. In world linguistics, borrowings and the relationships between languages are interpreted and researched in various ways by a number of local and foreign linguists. Notable international linguists include H. Hock, B. Joseph, L. Bloomfield, E. Haugen, and F. Durkin, while Russian linguistics is represented by M. Stepanova, R. Budagov, D. Lotte, and L. Krysin. Among local linguists, modern scholars such as Sh. Rahmatullayev, H. Dadaboyev, and A. Madvaliyev have conducted scientific research into borrowed terms and words in the Uzbek language. Sh. Rahmatullayev emphasizes that borrowings are crucial for the flourishing of a language [Rahmatullayev, 7: 106]. Viewing this linguistic situation through the lens of global languages, it is observed that the vocabularies of widely used languages—such as English, Arabic, French, Spanish, and Russian—also feature a high proportion of foreign borrowings. According to the interpretation of English linguists H. Hock and B. Joseph, the transition of an element from a source language to a borrowing language is a necessity. Whether it concerns economic-political innovations or socio-cultural developments, the borrowing of a word or concept occurs because the term either does not exist in the recipient language or does not accurately express the specific concept during contact between speakers of different languages [Hokk&Josef, 1; 258].

In recent years, concepts such as "hybrid terms" or "hybrid compound words" have been utilized in Uzbek linguistics. While explaining the concept of "hybrid terms," A. Madvaliyev interpreted it as a linguistic term representing compound words formed by the combination of international words or term-elements with Uzbek words [Madvaliyev, 3: 14]. Based on this, the concept of "hybrid paired words" can also be applied to paired words consisting of two or more components, where one part is an international lexical unit and the second part is an Uzbek word. Furthermore, there are varying interpretations of the term "paired words" across different languages, including differing orthographic approaches. In Uzbek, the concept of a paired word refers to the formation of two words with independent meanings without a head-modifier (subordinate) relationship. If a head-modifier relationship is observed in a word combination, such words are considered compound words rather than paired words [Hojiyev, 2: 84]. Thus, paired words are word combinations that collectively express generalized semantic meanings across various spheres.

Methods.

Based on the objectives and tasks of the research, descriptive analysis and component analysis methods were employed to study the semantic-structural features of paired words that meet the criteria for hybrid forms found in official Uzbek document texts. To identify the lexical-semantic borrowings occurring in modern literary Uzbek, official documents from various fields were collected, and the lexical changes occurring in the borrowings were described based on specific criteria. Specifically, emphasis was placed

on paired words in official texts consisting of Uzbek words and Latin or Greek borrowings, and lexical units matching the structure of paired words were selected for analysis.

Results and discussion.

During the research, more than thirty widely occurring repetitive words formed with Latin and Greek borrowings were identified in the studied official documents. Examples of repetitive words containing lexical units and terms borrowed from Latin include: *to‘lov-kontrakt* (tuition fee/contract payment), *moddiy-texnik* (material-technical), *muhandis-texnik* (engineering-technical), *uy-joy-kommunal* (housing and communal), *loyiha-konstruktorlik* (design and engineering), *axborot-kommunikatsiya* (information and communication), *normativ-huquqiy* (regulatory-legal), *o‘quv-laboratoriya* (educational-laboratory), *ekspert-kriminalist* (forensic expert), and *pul-kredit* (monetary-credit). Combinations formed with words borrowed from the Greek language found in official texts include *axborot-psixologik* (information-psychological), *tarbiyaviy-profilaktika* (educational-preventive), and *ilmiy-pedagogik* (scientific-pedagogical). No antonymous characteristics were observed in the borrowed paired words identified in formal texts; in most cases, paired words were composed of components belonging to a specific category or synonymous words. Examples include *normativ-huquqiy, loyiha-konstruktorlik, uy-joy-kommunal, o‘quv-laboratoriya*, and *tarbiyaviy-profilaktika*. Furthermore, a semantic combination phenomenon was observed in paired words formed with borrowings that is not found in paired words where both components are Uzbek. Specifically, these are paired words formed from terms that generalize processes carried out step-by-step or sequentially, which are not of the same type by meaning and lack synonymous or antonymous properties. For example, in the case of *to‘lov-kontrakt*, the word "kontrakt" is a synonym for the Uzbek word *shartnoma* (contract), and this paired word denotes a "payment based on a specific contract". A purely Uzbek synonymous alternative to this pair is the word combination shartnoma to‘lovi. Both components of *to‘lov-kontrakt* belong to the noun category, and the word is inflected by adding singular, plural, and case suffixes to the second component; The lexical unit *moddiy-texnik* is formed by pairing the Uzbek adjective *moddiy* (material) with the adjectival form of the Latin borrowing *texnika* (technique/technology), namely *texnik* (technical). This paired word functions as an adjective that generalizes "financial and specific necessary equipment and tools". For instance, *moddiy-texnik yordam* (material-technical assistance) refers to both financial and technology-related support; The paired word *loyiha-konstruktorlik* is formed by the combination of two terms used in closely related fields. While the Uzbek word *loyiha* (project/design) represents a specific targeted program, the word *konstruktorlik* (engineering/designing) represents the process of implementing that project. The paired word was formed by adding the noun-forming suffix *-lik*, which denotes an activity, to the Latin borrowing konstruktor. The combination *o‘quv-laboratoriya* is a paired word that generalizes the educational and research laboratory rooms within a specific organization's building. In both oral and written speech, this pair is often associated with the words *xona* (room) and *bino* (building). Both components belong to the noun category. The order of the structural components of paired words is related to their syllables; in such cases, the word with fewer syllables is placed before the word with more syllables. For instance, *uy-joy-kommunal* is a tripartite paired word formed from the combination of the words *uy, joy*, and *kommunal*. All three parts belong to the noun category, where *kommunal* is a borrowing in Uzbek representing "enterprises providing various services in a city or village". Semantically, this combination expresses a "collection and part"—a concept generalizing residential houses, schools, hospitals, and similar buildings in a certain area, along with their associated utility organizations.

In some instances, structural errors related to the component compatibility of paired words were observed in official texts. The semantic scope of the paired word *tarbiyaviy-profilaktika* expresses a general concept related to upbringing and the prevention of its disruption . however, a morphemic error was identified in its structural composition within official documents. In this case, *tarbiyaviy* is an adjective, while *profila(tarbiyaviy-profilaktika)ktika* is used as a noun. Regarding the sentence: "Educational-preventive work with prisoners found by the Commission not to have taken the path of reform is carried out on the basis of a separate plan with the involvement of the institution's psychologist"[5] the phrase *profilaktika ishlari* (preventive work) functions in a head-modifier relationship. Meanwhile, the first component of the paired word remains in the adjectival form. Theoretically, such cases in Uzbek do not constitute a pair and do not require a hyphen. By removing the adjective-forming suffix *-viy* from the first part, it becomes *tarbiya-profilaktika*, thereby correcting the structural error. A similar structural error can be seen in the paired word *axborot-psixologik*; in this case, it is deemed correct to use the adjectival form of "axborot" (information), which is *axboriy*, to satisfy the rules of paired words.

Conclusion.

During the research, an analysis of the semantic and structural features of several hybrid paired words formed with Latin and Greek borrowings in the Uzbek language was conducted. The following conclusions were drawn from the results:

- In words paired through hybridity, there are cases where Uzbek components appear first and Latin or Greek components appear at the end of the combination.
- It was observed that Uzbek words and Latin/Greek borrowings combine within the same semantic category and synonymous range during the formation of paired words; no words paired within an antonymous field were found.
- In some cases, disharmonious combinations of adjective+noun or noun+adjective were observed; such instances are considered inconsistent with the rules of paired word formation in Uzbek.

The research results also indicate that there is almost no previous scientific research on this topic, and many issues remain open regarding the structural and semantic processes of hybridity in the formation of paired words in the Uzbek language.

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