

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI



**«ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK YO'NALISHLARI VA CHET
TILLARINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR»**

MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO II MIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN



**«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В ОБУЧЕНИИ
ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ»**

МАТЕРИАЛЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



**“MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS AND INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES”**

PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE



ANDIJON-2024. 10-IYUN

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Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi “2024-yilga mo‘ljallangan xalqaro va respublika miqyosida o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro‘yxatini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 16-sonli buyrug‘i, shuningdek, mamlakat ilm-fani nufuzini yanada oshirish va xalqaro ilmiy-texnik hamkorlik ko‘lamini kengaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy anjumanlar, simpozium, kongress, seminarlar va boshqa ilmiy hamda ilmiy-texnik tadbirlarni yuqori ilmiy va tashkiliy amaliy darajada samarali o‘tkazilishini ta‘minlash maqsadida Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida “Ingliz tili nazariy aspektlari”, “Ingliz tili va adabiyoti” hamda “Ingliz tili amaliyoti” kafedralari tomonidan “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o‘tkazildi.

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Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallariga oid mazkur to‘plam, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar hamda ulardagi dolzarb masalalarga bag‘ishlanligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Mazkur to‘plamdan respublika va xorijiy oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, doktorantlar, magistrlar va iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy maqolalari joy olgan.

To‘plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to‘g‘riligiga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.

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PLACE OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN THE FRENCH DICTIONARY

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada sharq tillarining fransuz tiliga ta'siri, fransuz lug'atiga arab, yahudiy va fors tillaridan so'zlarning orfografik va bevosita o'zlashtirilishi va uning fransuz madaniyatiga ta'siri muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: etimologik lug'at, kitobiy atamalar, arabcha so'zlar, forsha so'zlar, orfografik o'zgarishlar, dorivor so'zlar, mahalliy hodisalar, chetdan keltirilgan mahsulotlar, rubob

Abstract: this article discusses the influence of oriental languages on the French language, the orthographic and direct acquisition of words from Arabic, Jewish and Persian languages in the French vocabulary and its influence on French culture.

Key words: etymological dictionary, biblical terms, Arabic words, Persian words, orthographic changes, medicinal words, local phenomena, imported products, rubab

Interstate cultural, economic and various other relations form the basis for the development of society. Language is an important tool in establishing such relationships. Of course, without his participation it is difficult to imagine the formation of any industry. Because the main source of information exchange between people is conversation. Any changes, news, regardless of which country they are in, will have an impact on other countries. As a result, of this development, new terms appear in each national language. This serves to enrich the language and vocabulary of other peoples[4;21].

The unique language of the peoples of the world can become the basis for the full manifestation of their culture. Because in such cases, that is, when a new word is introduced, it goes without saying which culture it belongs to, depending on its content. It is important to correctly translate the original meaning of this word.

Therefore, we can say that language, culture and translation are separate (differential) concepts that complement each other. For example, below are the original translation, meaning and reasons for the introduction into French of some words characteristic of oriental languages.

Eastern languages have enriched the French language with some words related to world culture and customs. The French language borrowed more biblical terms from the ancient Jewish language: "alléluia" - Hebrew "hallelou - yah" - "Praise God, praise - sing psalms"; amen - "thanks be accepted"; cabale - "quabbalah" - true value; chérubin - "cherubim" - plur de keroub - "kind of angel"; "sabbat" - "shabbat" - rest, rest; "Satan" is the name of an evil spirit in the Bible; séraphin means "seraphim" - "name of an angel". These words came to the French language mainly through Latin, which was used in the church. The French language, the main part of which has also adopted Persian words that have entered through intermediate languages such as Spanish, Italian, and Arabic. Some of these words, originally referring to local events, were later interpreted more broadly; these are the following: bazar < "bazar" - market, caravane < "carvân" - caravan, échec < "shâh" - king, taffetas < "tâfta" is the name of fabric, which actually means "woven". The place of the Arabic language should also be mentioned here[4;21].

In the Middle Ages, its influence grew stronger, especially during the period of Islamic rule on the Mediterranean coast and Arab culture, science, and philosophy developed during the period of Arab colonization in Spain. Mainly in the Middle Ages, it entered the French language through the Spanish language. Because at that time, Spain was occupied by the Arab caliphate and was under the pressure of the Arabs. Not only in Europe, but also in the entire Euro-Asian and African continent, the position of the Arabic language was at a high level. During this period, words were assimilated into the French language due to orthographic changes and the assimilation of direct words. For example, the word "abricot" came through the Spanish language, and in Spanish, this word is in the form of "abaricoque", in fact, this word is the spelling of the Arabic word "al barquq". adapted to the Spanish language. "Adobe" - brique - is a synonym of "brick" and means raw brick.

This word also comes from the Spanish word "adobe" and is derived from the Arabic word "at-tub". At the same time, words related to medicine and medicine were transferred to French from Arabic: alcool < "al - kohl" - vodka, in the sense of alcoholic drink, elixir < "al - iksîr" - "mathematical measurements, unit stone", sirob < "charâb" actually means "drink"; mathematical terms: zero < "sifr" (both words are given in different transcriptions), algebre < "al - djabr" - the science of algebra; astronomical terms: zénit < "samt", actually "road" and its doublet of origin is azimuth < "as - samt" - "le chemin" i.e. "the road"; chemistry terms: alambic < "al - anbîq" - a vase for preparing alcohol, alchimie < "al - kîmiya" - "black magic, spell", al - cali < "al - qâly" - a word meaning sodium, soda and so on. In addition, there are also the names of cultural and imported products, for example: orange < "narandj" - orange, abricot < "al - barqoûq" - apricot, artichaut < "al - karchoûf" - artichoke wire), cotton < "qutun" - cotton, saffron < "za'farân" - saffron, satin < "zaytoûni", actually means "from the city of olive", from the name

of the present-day city of Tsia-Tong, where this fabric is produced in China came out Finally, we can see the words related to the Arabic tradition in the French language. caïd - "qâid" - "chief of the tribe", fellah - "fallâh" - (cultivateur) - farmer.

In this composition, words such as gourbi (chayla), nouba (aysh - ishrat), and zouave (tribe name) were obtained, and after the conquest of the country of Algeria, Arabic words that were recently introduced and assimilated were collected. In conclusion, it should be said that words borrowed from Eastern languages at different times and under the influence of various events served to enrich the vocabulary of the French language. The history of the origin of some of the above words is directly related to the history of our country. In the process of studying them, we understand that our country has its place in the history of world development[3;48].

The review in the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language covers a narrow range. Our dictionary focuses mainly on its interpretation and phonetic changes, its history and usage are not given much importance. For example, the word "rubob" does not exist in the etymological dictionary compiled by Shavkat Rahmatullaev. In the etymological dictionary of the French language (electronic version), it is mentioned that this word came from Arabic, its form, types according to its form, it was originally used in Egypt, North Africa and the East, and what is its original meaning. As we have seen through examples, electronic literature is an effective guide for increasing speech activity and learning a language. Its convenience is that information from it reaches the reader quickly and easily. It would be appropriate to use such electronic literature in the study of the Uzbek language as well as other foreign languages. This requires great responsibility, necessary knowledge and skills from linguists.

In conclusion, it should be said that words borrowed from Eastern languages at different times and under the influence of various events served to enrich the vocabulary of the French language. The history of the origin of some of the above words is directly related to the history of our country. So, when we study the history of the words characteristic of the eastern languages that have been assimilated into the French language, we see that the culture of the French and the eastern peoples, including the Uzbek people, has another aspect of connection.

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