STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF IS'HOQXON IBRAT'S VOCABULARY

Rozikova Sayyora Xabibullayevna
Lecturer, Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy
Email: sayyoraroziqova877@gmail.com

Annotation
This article examines the lexical structure of Ishoqxon Ibrat's works from a historical and etymological perspective. It analyzes the formation of Turkic, Arabic, Persian, and Russian layers, focusing on their phonetic and semantic evolution. The study explores archaic elements, terminological units, phraseological expressions, and onomastic names found in Ibrat's texts, revealing their role in the development of the Uzbek language. The research highlights the linguistic significance of Ibrat's intellectual heritage and its contribution to historical lexicology.

Keywords: Ibrat heritage, lexicon, etymology, historical layers.

Introduction
The scholarly legacy of Is'hoqxon Ibrat, who emerged during the period of spiritual awakening of the Is'hoqs, represents an invaluable source for Uzbek linguistics, particularly for historical lexicology and etymology. The lexical layers found in his works not only reflect the author's individual style but also illuminate the social, cultural, and scientific stages of development of the Uzbek literary language at the turn of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Ibrat's views on lexicography, his aspiration to comprehend the historical development of language, and his comparative approach based on Arabic, Persian, Turkic, and Russian languages lend special scholarly significance to the historical-etymological study of the lexical units in his works.

By studying the layers of vocabulary found in Ibrat's texts, it becomes possible to gain a clear understanding of the state of the Uzbek language of that period, the factors shaping its lexical system, external influences, the reflection of socio-political processes in language, and the stages of development of the terminological system. Turkic-rooted words constitute the main lexical layer in Ibrat's works. This layer consists of lexical units reflecting the natural development of the Uzbek language and is closely connected with the everyday life, customs, and social relations of the people. The abundance of Turkic words demonstrates the author's attentiveness to language and his aspiration to preserve national identity.

At the same time, Ibrat's texts contain units that preserve ancient Turkic roots and are rarely used in the modern literary language or have undergone semantic changes. These units serve as an important source for historical-etymological research. For instance, through the phonetic

form, semantic scope, and contextual usage of certain words, it is possible to trace their stages of change from the ancient Turkic period onward. This process allows researchers to identify internal linguistic laws, phonetic alternations, and phenomena such as semantic narrowing or expansion.

Literature Review

The literature related to education, linguistics, and the history of enlightenment examines Is'hoqxon Ibrat's scholarly and educational legacy from various perspectives. In her article, Imamova M.I. analyzes Ibrat's life path, his role in the Jadid movement, and his activities in promoting enlightenment ideas in the Namangan region. The author demonstrates Ibrat's influence on the training of modern teachers and connects his pedagogical views with contemporary educational reforms. This article is significant for evaluating Ibrat's educational activities within a modern context.

Rahmatullayev Sh.'s work Fundamentals of Uzbek Lexicology helps to understand Ibrat's lexicographical legacy from a scientific and theoretical perspective. It discusses the formation of Uzbek vocabulary, its historical layers, and the issue of borrowings, thereby providing a theoretical basis for analyzing the phenomenon of multilingualism in works such as Ibrat's Lug'ati sitta al-sina.

Hojiev A.'s research is devoted to the study of the historical lexical layers of the Uzbek language and enables a historical-etymological interpretation of the Turkic, Arabic, and Persian elements found in Ibrat's works. The author's approach contributes to a deeper understanding of the multilayered nature of Ibrat's texts.

The collection Selected Works serves as the primary source for directly studying Ibrat's literary, scholarly, and educational heritage. The historical treatises, poetic legacy, and lexicographical works included in this collection, when analyzed in harmony with the aforementioned scholarly sources, further clarify Ibrat's role in the development of Uzbek culture and language.

Main Part

Arabic and Persian words occupy a significant place in Ibrat's works. This phenomenon corresponds to the general characteristics of the Uzbek literary language of that period. Arabic vocabulary was mainly used actively in religious, scientific, philosophical, and educational texts. The abundance of Arabic terms in Ibrat's scholarly and educational writings is closely connected with his education in religious-scientific institutions and his excellent command of the Arabic language. The etymological analysis of Arabic words makes it possible to identify the stages of their entry into the Uzbek language, processes of phonetic adaptation, and

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semantic changes. For example, the use of simplified forms of multisyllabic Arabic scientific terms in Uzbek, as well as the omission or modification of certain phonetic elements, demonstrates the natural process of linguistic adaptation.

Persian vocabulary in Ibrat's texts is more closely associated with artistic and aesthetic content and contributes to the refinement of literary style. Since Persian words have long been actively used in Uzbek, many of them belong to the assimilated lexical layer. Ibrat's manner of using Persian words reveals their semantic subtleties and artistic expressiveness. From an etymological perspective, some Persian words have entered into competition with synonymous layers in Uzbek, while others have been used alongside Uzbek equivalents. This phenomenon reflects the multilayered nature of the lexical system and the formation of synonymic series.

Russian words are also found in Ibrat's works. This is related to the socio-political processes of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the penetration of the Russian administrative system into Central Asia, and the emergence of new scientific and technical concepts. The use of Russian terms indicates Ibrat's interest in contemporary scientific achievements and his effort to adapt new concepts to the Uzbek language. The etymological analysis of Russian words allows for the study of their phonetic adaptation, semantic change, and relationship with Uzbek equivalents. This process is of great importance for illuminating the modernization stage of the Uzbek language.

Ibrat's views on lexicography provide a foundation for an in-depth analysis of the lexical layers in his works. He emphasized the importance of the comparative-historical method for understanding the historical development of language and sought to identify similarities and differences among Turkic languages. Works such as Lug'ati sitta al-sina are based on comparative analysis of Turkic languages and contain valuable information about the etymology, phonetic variants, and semantic features of many words. These works constitute a unique source for the historical lexicology of the Uzbek language.

By studying the ancient Turkic elements found in Ibrat's texts, it becomes possible to identify historical layers of the language. For example, some words that are rarely used in the modern literary language or whose meanings have changed appear in Ibrat's texts in their original semantic scope. This allows for the study of semantic development, processes of meaning shift, and phenomena of metaphorical expansion or narrowing. In addition, the phonetic forms of certain words make it possible to establish their connection with variants from the ancient Turkic period.

Ibrat's manner of using Arabic and Persian words also requires special scholarly analysis. The adaptation of Arabic scientific terminology into Uzbek, the semantic subtleties of Persian artistic vocabulary, and their relationship with Uzbek equivalents reveal the multilayered nature of the language. The frequent use of Arabic words in forms close to their originals

demonstrates Ibrat's adherence to scholarly tradition, while the predominantly aesthetic use of Persian words defines their stylistic function.

The use of Russian words, in turn, indicates Ibrat's familiarity with modern science and his aspiration to introduce new concepts into the Uzbek language. This process plays an important role in illustrating the modernization stage of Uzbek. The phonetic adaptation and semantic change of Russian terms, as well as their interaction with Uzbek equivalents, reflect the dynamic development of the language.

The historical-etymological analysis of lexical units found in Ibrat's works makes it possible to study their origins, stages of entry into the Uzbek language, phonetic and semantic changes, and connections with other languages. This process is essential for identifying the historical development of Uzbek, the factors shaping its lexical system, external influences, and internal laws of linguistic development. Analysis and Results.

The terminological layer present in Ibrat's works also deserves special attention. The use of terms expressing scientific, technical, and educational concepts reflects the stage of development of Uzbek in the scientific functional style. The etymological analysis of these terms allows for the examination of the languages through which they entered Uzbek, the phonetic and semantic changes they underwent, and their relationship with Uzbek equivalents. Phraseological units found in Ibrat's texts are also an important source for historical-etymological research. The origins of phraseologisms, the etymology of their components, semantic changes, and stylistic functions reflect national characteristics of the language, the worldview of the people, and cultural heritage. Ibrat's manner of using phraseological units enhances their artistic and aesthetic value.

Toponyms, ethnonyms, and anthroponyms occurring in Ibrat's works also serve as important sources for historical-etymological research, providing information about the socio-political life, ethnic composition, and cultural relations of the period. The etymology of these names offers a clear understanding of their origins, historical changes, and semantic content.

Ibrat's linguistic views, the richness of the lexical layers in his works, and his multilingual approach create broad opportunities for historical-etymological research of the Uzbek language. The origins of words found in his texts, their phonetic and semantic changes, interlingual connections, the formation of the terminological system, the use of phraseological units, and the characteristics of the onomastic layer enable a deep study of the historical development of Uzbek.

The historical-etymological analysis of the lexical layers observed in Is'hoqxon Ibrat's works not only identifies the origins of individual words but also sheds light on the general laws of development of the Uzbek language. The multilayered lexical units found in his texts reflect a complex system shaped by the influence of both internal and external factors. Ibrat's scholarly

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and educational views, his approach to language, and his lexicographical research serve as an important source for reconstructing the historical stages of development of Uzbek. In particular, the interaction of Turkic, Arabic, Persian, and Russian elements in his works vividly demonstrates the multilayered nature of the language.

The dominance of Turkic-rooted words in Ibrat's texts demonstrates his attention to the national language. This layer includes many units inherited from the ancient Turkic period that have undergone phonetic and semantic changes while preserving their core meanings. Some of these words are no longer actively used in the modern literary language, while others continue to exist with narrowed or expanded meanings. Their natural contextual usage in Ibrat's texts makes it possible to reconstruct their historical forms, identify semantic development, and determine stages of phonetic change. For example, comparative analysis of certain ancient Turkic verbs with their modern forms reveals internal mechanisms of linguistic development.

Arabic vocabulary in Ibrat's works serves as the primary means of expressing scientific, religious, philosophical, and educational content. The process of Arabic terms entering the Uzbek language occurred in several stages, and Ibrat's texts contain both phonetically adapted forms and variants close to the original. This demonstrates the influence of Arabic on the Uzbek scientific style and the stability of the lexical layer formed through religious and scholarly institutions. Ibrat's use of Arabic terminology shows that these terms were adapted to Uzbek while preserving their semantic nuances, closely linked to the development of scientific style, enrichment of the terminological system, and the growth of scholarly thought.

Persian vocabulary plays an important role in expressing artistic and aesthetic content in Ibrat's texts. The entry of Persian words into Uzbek has a long history and is mainly associated with literary style, artistic imagery, and spiritual-cultural concepts. Ibrat's use of Persian vocabulary reveals their semantic subtleties, artistic expressiveness, and stylistic potential. The etymological analysis of Persian words makes it possible to determine how they were assimilated into Uzbek, the phonetic changes they underwent, and their semantic adaptation. This process highlights the role of Persian in the formation of the Uzbek literary language.

The presence of Russian words in Ibrat's texts is associated with the socio-political processes of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the emergence of new scientific and technical concepts, and the intensification of modernization. The entry of Russian terms into Uzbek demonstrates Ibrat's interest in contemporary scientific achievements and his effort to adapt new concepts to the Uzbek language. The phonetic adaptation, semantic change, and interaction of Russian words with Uzbek equivalents are crucial for understanding the

modernization stage of the language. Ibrat's manner of using these words reflects the process of Uzbek adapting to a new historical era.

Ibrat's views on lexicography provide a solid foundation for an in-depth analysis of the lexical layers in his works. He emphasized the importance of the comparative-historical method for understanding the historical development of language and sought to identify similarities and differences among Turkic languages. Ibrat's dictionaries, particularly works such as Lug'ati sitta al-sina, are based on comparative analysis of Turkic languages and offer valuable information on the etymology, phonetic variants, and semantic features of numerous words. These works constitute a unique source for the historical lexicology of the Uzbek language.

Phraseological units found in Ibrat's texts also attract special scholarly interest. The origins of phraseologisms, the etymology of their components, their semantic changes, and stylistic functions are closely connected with the worldview, cultural heritage, and national mentality of the people. Ibrat's manner of using phraseological units enhances their artistic and aesthetic value and enriches the semantic content of the text. The historical-etymological analysis of phraseologisms makes it possible to determine their sources, semantic development, and role in the Uzbek language.

The onomastic layer—toponyms, ethnonyms, and anthroponyms—occupies an important place in Ibrat's works. The etymology of these names provides information about the socio-political life, ethnic composition, and cultural relations of the period. The historical-etymological analysis of toponyms offers a clear understanding of the origins of geographical names, their phonetic changes, and semantic meanings. Ethnonyms, in turn, reflect the ethnic structure of the period, the naming system of tribes and clans, and their historical roots. Anthroponyms illuminate the origins of personal names and naming traditions shaped by religious, cultural, and social factors.

The terminological layer found in Ibrat's works also requires special scholarly analysis. The use of terms expressing scientific, technical, and educational concepts reflects the stage of development of the Uzbek language in the scientific functional style. The etymological analysis of these terms allows for the examination of the languages through which they entered Uzbek, the phonetic and semantic changes they underwent, and their relationship with Uzbek equivalents. Ibrat's use of terminology is closely connected with the formation of scientific thinking, the development of scientific style, and the enrichment of the terminological system. Stylistic devices, elements of artistic imagery, and metaphorical expressions found in Ibrat's texts are also of great importance for studying the historical development of language. The etymological analysis of artistic expressive means provides information about their origins, semantic content, and stylistic functions. Ibrat's artistic style reflects the state of the Uzbek literary language of his time and the stage of development of literary thinking.

Conclusion. The lexicon of Is'hoqxon Ibrat's works represents an invaluable source for studying the historical development of the Uzbek language, and the interaction of Turkic, Arabic, Persian, and Russian layers reveals the multilayered nature of the language. Ibrat's lexicographical views, his approach based on the comparative-historical method, and his contribution to the formation of the terminological system occupy an important place in the scientific and stylistic development of the Uzbek language. The historical-etymological analysis of lexical units found in his texts makes it possible to illuminate the phonetic, semantic, morphological, and stylistic development of the language. Ibrat's legacy serves not only as a historical source for Uzbek linguistics but also as a solid theoretical foundation for further scholarly research.

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