

# Lexical-semantic features of the Arabic cognates related to the educational process



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## Abstract

The word-stock of the Uzbek language consists of native and assimilated words. Until the early 20th century, the assimilated stratum was enriched with Persian-Tajik and Arabic words. By the beginning of the 20th century, Russian words, and later international words, began to intensify. Although the process of mastering Persian-Tajik and Arabic words slowed down, the mastery of these languages retained the main position of the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Farsi-Tajik and Arabic words began to acquire the status of their stratum in relation to Russian-international words. Most of these words are difficult to distinguish without etymological analyses and dictionaries. Such similarities were accepted as similarities only by scholars, and in colloquial terms they became the words of their class. The processes of semantic development of borrowed words occurred within the Uzbek language. In this article the changes of roots associated with the learning process, observed during the historical development of semantics of Arabic lexemes are maximally highlighted.