



THE EMERGENCE AND INTRODUCTION OF SECTORAL VOCABULARY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Bakhodirova Gulrukha Bakhodirovna

Senior Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

At the Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

Abstract

This article discusses the development of the Uzbek language, certain changes in the process and the level of their study, as well as the relevance of the emergence and introduction of sectoral vocabulary in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: sectoral vocabulary, Uzbek linguistics, lexicon, research, emergence and introduction, scientists and researchers, systematic analysis.

Introduction

In world linguistics, there is a growing focus on the study of the interaction and enrichment of different structural languages. Therefore, the typology of language connections and assimilations at the formal and lexical-semantic levels research is considered to be one of the current problems of modern linguistics. International languages play an important role in this regard. In particular, the role of the English language, which has penetrated into virtually all spheres of human activity and has become a universal means of interethnic communication, is invaluable. The article focuses on the history of the emergence and introduction of sectoral vocabulary in Uzbek linguistics.

In the process of development of the Uzbek language, certain changes have taken place in all its spheres. Such changes are especially characteristic of his lexicon.

At the same time, firstly, some words in the language become obsolete and obsolete, and secondly, new words appear in the language, especially in the field of lexicon. Both of these phenomena occur on the basis of certain objective reasons in language. From the point of view of modern Uzbek language, the sum of obsolete words is called the old layer (old lexicon), and the sum of new words is called the new layer (new lexicon). Words that have neither old nor new color are neutral lexicon (after the second half of the last century, this layer was called modern lexicon). Therefore, from the historical point of view, it is desirable to study the lexicon of the Uzbek language in three main layers.

According to R. Sayfullayeva and others in the book "Modern Uzbek literary language", the basis of the lexicon of modern Uzbek literary language is a neutral lexicon, which is a general lexicon, unlimited scope of lexicon, active lexicon. referred to. However, it is explained that the use of the term neutral lexicon is more accurate from the point of view of classifying a lexeme on the basis of historical sign. After all, a word that has neither old nor new color is neither active nor general. This means that a lexeme, whether active or inactive, common or limited in scope, that is obsolete and does not have all the novelty of our language, is a neutral lexicon of modern Uzbek. Professor Sh. Shoabdurahmanov, who



accepted the same layer as a modern layer, also thought that words that do not have the color of antiquity or novelty form a modern lexicon.

Thus, the semantic classification of words belonging to the old stratum provides a basis for further clarification of words that are foreign, incomprehensible to the modern man. New vocabulary. Words that belong to a new layer are lexemes that have just appeared in the language and feel the color of novelty. These include sectoral vocabulary.

The sectoral principle is also traced in some works devoted to linguistic contacts [Olmesov, Kadyradjiev 2009; Khalilov 2012; Khuseynova 2016; Alekseev, Kurbanova 2019 and others], as well as etymological studies. A lot of work has also been done on the study of the sectoral vocabulary of other languages and several monographs on these languages have been published: "The Fauna of Checheno-Ingushetia" [Aliroev 2000], "Comparative and Comparative Dictionary of Sectoral Vocabulary of the Uzbek and Kazakh Languages and Dialects" [Aliroev 2015], "Livestock vocabulary of the Uzbek-Tajik language" [Sultygova 2018], "Livestock (shepherd) vocabulary of the Kazakh language" [Kvarchia 2019], "Marine vocabulary in the Tajik language" [Dzidzaria 2014], "Sectoral vocabulary in the Kharezam dialect of the Uzbek language" [Murodov 2017], "Sectoral vocabulary and toponymy in the Fergana dialect of the Uzbek language" [Kholmurodova 2016], "Cattle-breeding terminology in the Tajik language" [Madumanov 1986], etc.

In recent years, sectoral vocabulary has increasingly become the subject of dissertation research. Thus, the thesis of G. O. Nazarov is devoted to the terms of the Lak folk crafts [2014]. The issues of sectoral vocabulary in the Kazakh language are considered in the dissertation of T. Z. Nuraliev [2018]. Livestock vocabulary in the dialects of the Ferghana dialect of the Uzbek language is studied in the work of Z. M. Sulaymonov [2017; see also Salamova 2014;]. The agricultural (agricultural) vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language was studied by T. M. Alidzhhanov [2018]. As can be seen from the above review, scientists and researchers did not disregard the sectoral vocabulary of Oriental languages. At the same time, the subject of research was almost always only one or another lexical-thematic group, while a comprehensive analysis of all lexical units that form the sectoral vocabulary was not carried out. In this regard, the scientific novelty of this article is seen primarily in the fact that it provides a systematic analysis of the entire lexical corpus of sectoral vocabulary on the material of the Uzbek language, which is done for the first time in the linguistics of the Uzbek language. Another important factor of novelty in this work is the understanding of the place of sectoral lexicology among other linguistic disciplines. The need for research in various aspects of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language and in particular its sectoral vocabulary is dictated by a number of circumstances. Firstly, the development, on the one hand, of the Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism gradually leads not only to the replenishment and expansion of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, but also to the simultaneous displacement of its original vocabulary from use. Recording this material and examining it in all aspects is a problem that belongs not only to the field of linguistics, but also has an important ethno-cultural significance, since, as has been emphasized more than once in the specialized literature, it is in the vocabulary that the national and cultural specificity of the language is reflected, features of the division of extralinguistic reality in the linguistic picture of the world. This task is especially relevant in connection with sectoral



vocabulary, which directly reflects the features of traditional life, management, material and spiritual culture.

Analysis of sectoral vocabulary in terms of its origin, structure, semantics, etc. is of great importance for determining the contribution of the people to the development of material and spiritual culture, for obtaining invaluable information about the history of the people. In connection with the death of representatives of the older generation, many old terms for science may be forever lost and irreplaceable. Therefore, the timely collection and systematization of material on the sectoral vocabulary of any language is an urgent task in preserving the outgoing vocabulary for future generations. In this we see the theoretical and practical significance of this work. As A.S. Chikobava and Kurbanova T. noted, "When studying the language in connection with culture, first of all they appeal to the indications of vocabulary. The study of the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language as a whole is developing intensively: explanatory dictionaries, National-Uzbek, Turkic-national dictionaries are being compiled. All this is needed. But this is macro-lexicon. The study of microlexics, the creation of sectoral dictionaries, especially in non-written languages, as well as in dialects of written languages, is a task of urgent importance, especially from the perspective of historical (historical-comparative) linguistics. By the way, it is needed for the development of terminology in such disciplines as botany, zoology, subjects of the first concentration of education. The workers of the press, radio, and television also need it in the presentation of translated material".

In the Uzbek language, the names of a wide range of realities associated with animal husbandry, agriculture and such specific traditional crafts as carpet weaving, and in some regions - pottery, wood carving, etc., are widely reflected and well preserved. Thus, in the study of sectoral vocabulary, it is necessary to subject those sectoral of vocabulary that are most developed in a particular region to more thorough development and research. In accordance with this, in this work, the goal was to give an exhaustive description of the entire set of lexical-thematic groups that form the sectoral vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language and its dialects.

The general plan for the study of sectoral vocabulary was once proposed in a special article by T. Kurbanova, she wrote: "The study of sectoral vocabulary involves two stages: the first is the collection of material, in connection with the realities, fixing the word, taking into account the designated object (where it concerns everyday life); it is necessary to collect material on all dialects and dialects, with a systematic verification of data from a number of people at each point: otherwise the randomness of individual understanding will not be able to get rid of. It is natural to collect material in a systematic manner with a consistent coverage of various dialects and dialects. The collection of microlexical materials is an urgent task: certain words, even entire layers of vocabulary, can be forever lost to science. The processing of the collected material requires an understanding of the history of the word: the word is one's own or borrowed. If - its own, what is its composition (the basis is simple, derivative, complex), with what bases in related languages this basis is associated, in what stable phrases this word occurs (phraseological units, idiomatics). It is worth remembering how diverse are the expressions in which the word "heart" is used in Oriental or Turkic languages. If the word is borrowed, it should be established from which language and through which language it was assimilated, what changes have



been made to its sound composition, its meaning. When studying a word, it is important to establish the area of its use. This applies to both one's own words and those learned".

Thus, the language through the lexical system is an essential component of the culture of the people, including in the historical aspect, and at the same time a means of knowing the objective world. This is especially clearly realized by linguists in recent years in connection with the in-depth study of the word as a way of reflecting knowledge about extralinguistic reality.

Sectoral vocabulary plays an important role in this process. At the same time, this specific part of the vocabulary of the language attracted the attention of scientists and researchers in Uzbekistan only in the late 1990s. in connection with independence.

In the scientific research of T. Kurbanova, an attempt was made to determine the essence of sectoral vocabulary by listing the main lexical-thematic groups that make up it, on the one hand, and to emphasize the scientific significance of the study of relevant problems, on the other. In addition, in his report, a scheme was given for the study of sectoral vocabulary.

However, the range of issues related to the definition of the specifics of research on sectoral vocabulary as a specific area of lexicology has not been raised up to this point: almost all reports were devoted to a specific analysis of certain lexical-thematic groups in a particular language without any theoretical generalizations.

The lack of theoretical foundations for the area of lexicology under consideration, of course, often leads to vague and sometimes incorrect formulations. Thus, the fuzziness of the boundaries between general and sectoral lexicology leads to the fact that practically not only all lexicological, but also lexicographical works fall into the sphere of the latter. In one of the latest reviews on Gulyamov's sectoral vocabulary, the history of its study begins with the lexicographic works of P.K. Umarov. It is difficult to disagree with the author that the vocabulary of agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., has found a worthy reflection both in the lexicographic collections of Umarov and in the works of his followers - A. Nazarov and others, but it is unlikely that any dictionary can be referred to works on sectoral vocabulary.

In conclusion, I would like to note that sectoral lexicology is characterized by such an approach to the study of vocabulary, which recreates a picture of the world of speakers of a given language or dialect, the main parameters that characterize their material and spiritual culture. Ethnographies, terms of traditional crafts, special occupations, crafts, denoting concepts, phenomena and realities associated with the life of past eras, a bygone way of life, with dead beliefs, customs, signs, along with words that convey newly formed, emerging features of the life of native speakers and of its dialects, embody the collective experience of the development of the world by this people, reflect judgments and ideas about the world around.

This means that when studying sectoral vocabulary, it is necessary to take into account the data of ethnography, which, in turn, is widely based on linguistic data, and, as it is easy to see, these data primarily relate to sectoral vocabulary.



References

1. Kurbanova T.A. Research on sectoral vocabulary and their relationship with other areas of linguistics. – Tashkent/Moscow. 2017 (in Russ/ Eng).
2. Sayfullayeva.R. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent, 2020.
3. Mengaliyev.B, Raupova.L, Qurbanova.M. Leksikologiya. Toshkent. 2020