

Lingua-Cultural Aspects of Limited Layer Words in Uzbek Language

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Abstract: Each language has a level of usage of the words in the dictionary. Many lexemes in the Uzbek language are commonly used through layering words. Some are narrowly defined - bounded layer units. Such words are not considered literary norms. In addition to the words that exist in the language also used as passive lexical units in order to give local speech color and individualize the speech of the characters in the works. As a methodological tool, they have a unique character to the work and reflect the linguistic and cultural aspects of the language.

Key words: dictionary structure, level of use of words, limited layer, examples, description of inactive words.

There is no nation without a mother tongue. Vocabulary is constantly evolving and each language has its own level of usage of words that are present in the vocabulary. Many lexemes are widely used, and some are narrowly used. Lexical units differ in their use, i.e., the layer of unlimited use. As such words are not a literary norm for any language in the first place. It should be noted that each language has such a layer of inactive words, and they need to be interpreted separately. Limited layer words in Uzbek language have their own semantic features. To gain an understanding of such words, one should consult additional dictionaries.

Materials and Methods

Vocabulary with limited scope in the Uzbek language is first of all divided into two: 1. Vocabulary with limited scope 1) dialectal lexicon; terminological vocabulary; 3) non-literary lexicon vulgarism and barbarism, slang and slang. 2. Vocabulary with a limited period of use. These are outdated layer words - historisms and archaisms (1, p.104).

Vocabulary with limited scope, Dialectisms: A lexeme that is specific to the speech of people living in a particular area is called a dialectal lexicon. Dialectisms are used in fiction to convey the speech of the protagonists in a realistic way (2, p. 156), and these dialectisms also reflect the linguocultural aspect. Let's take a look at the following text from J. Abdullahanov's novel "To'fon" (Flood):

Ichkaridan Anvar chiqdi. Nima bo'layotganini angshara olmay serrayib turdi.

- *Voy, anavi olvolini ko'ring, dedi Qumrixon o'rnidan turib.*
- *Olvoling nimasi?*
- *Olvoli de, huv ana.*
- *Chiyani aytasanmi?*
- *Qumrixon bog'is tone ha chiya so'ziga tushunmadi.*
- *Olchami?*

In this dialogue from Erkin Samandarov's novel "Daryosini yo'qotgan qirg'oq" (The Lost Coast of the River), one type of fruit is called by three different names - the lexemes *olvoli*, *chiya* va *olcha* (cherry), which is a lively dialogue between the two dialects (Namangan and Boston) served as a vital language.

Tuproq olsang, oltinu

Kul olsang, kumush bo'lsin!

Seni tinglab ulg'aygan

Ullar Alpomish bo'lsin! (O. Hojiyeva.)

Ul- is used in Ul-Kipchak dialect, means "son".

"Keluttiman" degan shevasi yaxshi,

Bog'larida jannat mevasi yaxshi...

In O. Khodzhiyeva's poem "Namanganlik singillarimga" (To my sisters from Namangan), the author uses the word "*kelutti*" in their dialect to express the local language usage of Namangan people. The word *Kelutti* has a grammatical dialectic, i.e. kel + ut (modern suffix / -yap / + ti / personal pronoun/).

Professional vocabulary. Different professions make up our daily work. Each of them has its own distinctive features. The lexemes used in the speech of these different professions are called professional terms. Professional terms are as relative a concept as dialects. Professional terms can be included in the lexicon of the dialect, which is represented by the dialect of the owner of the profession. For example, the term used by an artisan belonging to the Shakhrisabz dialect may not be in the Bukhara dialect (3, p.189). Therefore, the professional lexicon is a lexicon limited to two parts.

Oybek's story "Bolalik" (Childhood) uses a variety of words related to the profession. In the process of reading the work, it is necessary to explain the students about such words. Here are some words about shoe making and their meanings:

Men ivirsiq do'konxonada titina boshlayman: shonlar, qoliplarni taraqlatib qo'yaman. (Oybek, p.12). Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the work "**Shon**" *mahsi yoki etik qo'njiga qo'yiladigan tayoq-qolip*" meaning: Glory - "a stick-mold on a machete or boot." (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p. 594). Uzbek Explanatory dictionary defines the word "**Qolip**" *"tikiladigan poyabzalning ichiga qo'yiladigan va uning katta-kichikligini, shaklini belgilaydigan moslama"*, meaning; The template is "a device that is placed inside a sewn shoe and determines its size and shape." Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p.325)

-Bor suv olib kel, shirach qoqamiz, - deydi bobom (Oybek, p.25). Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the work "**Shirach**" aynan **sirach**. **Sirach** degan o'simlikdan tayyorlanadigan kukun. Bu kukundan etikdo'zlikda va kosibchilikda ishlatiladigan yelim tayyorlanadi, meaning: Shirach is exactly sirach. Sirach is a powder made from a plant. This powder is used to make glue for sewing and handicrafts. (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p.520.)

Results and Discussions

Vulgarism is an insulting. Vulgarisms or their vulgar meanings are not considered a unit of literary language, their usage is considered contrary to the culture of speech, but in the language of fiction such words is used as a methodological tool.

1. **Haromi**- an action or behavior that is forbidden by religion, according to tradition or procedure; something found that way; someone who does that in his life.
2. **Shallaqi** “such a meaningful insult means insult; dirty, naughty”. This word is used for women who do not know how to be shy and who quarrel.

E, haromi, bas deyman senga, shallaqi! Xo'rdani ming shukur deb ichib o'tiraver. (Oybek.) If jargon is used in works of art as a lexical unit, the use of which is mainly limited to the units used in oral speech by people who form a separate social group according to their profession, place in society, interests, and age, it is necessary to comment on the footnote.

Hosilboyvachchaga aytib qo 'y: senikini artkuncha, o 'zinikini eplasin. Kelib-kelib o'shandan panoh izladingmi, e so'tak! (Tohir Malik.). **So'tak** is used as an insult to a fool.

Argotism and jargon are mainly used in live speech, in a narrow sense. They are also used to characterize images and characters in a work of art. *Bu qora yer yutkurning yo 'rg'a chiqarishini yetti uxlab tushida kim ko'ribdi.* (Hamza. *Paranji sirlari.*) **Yo'rg'a** is used in the sense of light nature.

Bu yerdagilarning hammasi o'zini pasajjir deb hisoblaydi... Ammo suyanish uchun tog' kerak. Ochiqlikda hatr oy maosh olarmiding? Ha, olarding. Xuddi shunga o'xshab, suyanadigan tog' haqini har oyda to'lab turasan. Sen bugun biksangga bir malyava yozasan. (Tohir Malik. Alvido, bolalik.) **Pasajjir**- accidentally besieged; **tog'**-guard, **biksa**- woman, **malyava**-letter.

Vocabulary with a limited period of use: Outdated layer words. This layer includes historicisms and archaisms. Every nation has its own history and language. In works of art written on a historical theme, the words of the layer were used for the purpose of creating a color typical of that period, or in the works of a modern theme, the obsolete layer words were used for methodological purposes. A historical lexeme is a lexeme used in the modern Uzbek language to denote something that has become obsolete. *Humoyun ayollar va bolalarga Xo'ja Muazzamni javobgar eshik og'a qilib tayinlab ketgan edi.* (P.Qodirov.Avlodlar dovoni.) **Eshik og'a** is the chief servant of the khan's palace in the Central Asian khanates. The person in charge of the various ceremonies of the supreme ruler (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p.64).

Shig'ovul *ellik yoshlardagi mosh-guruch soqolli, barvasta va ozg'in Xo'ja Husaynni eshikdan boshlab kirganda Said Xalil uni tanib, yuragi shig' etib ketdi.* (P.Qodirov.Avlodlar dovoni.) **Shig'ovul** means: meeting ambassadors in Bukhara and Khiva khanates, bringing them to the khan

Xudo senga bir botmon kuch bergan-u, bir misqol aqlni ayagan! (Oybek. “*Quyosh qoraymas*”). Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the word “**Botmon** a unit of weight in different parts of Central Asia, as well as in Uzbekistan, with different criteria and weights (from two pounds to eleven pounds. A pound is 16.38 kg) (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p.329). **Botmon** is in fact an obsolete word, historicism, which says, pound is 16.38 kg) unit of weight (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p.329). In the example above, **Botmon** repeatedly means "in large quantities."

Archaism is a lexical unit that gives way to another lexeme. But now there are synonyms for these. As a result of social development, some things are called by different lexemes, and the former are obsolete. *Bu tengi yo'q kishvarga zeb berib, hilva qomatlarini tamanno bilan tebaratib, anvoi bo'yoqlari bilan fusun sochib yotgan adadsiz gul va chechaklar qolmabdi.* (Sh.Rashidov. Kashmir qo'shig'i.) Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the word “**Kishvar** “(f.)–country; an old biblical word. **Hilva**–“*jussasi ingichkadan kelgan, xipchabel, nozik*” meaning: splendor. [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, p.529.] **Fusun**– an old biblical word; “Charm, beauty” is a compound verb. **Anvoi** is derived from the Arabic word “anvo” meaning

“variety”. Within a text, a few obsolete layered words, many of which are even old biblical words, were used by the author to give the speech a solemn, uplifting spirit.

Historisms are only the history of the people to which they belong, the way of life, the various socio-economic terms that are considered to be a linguocultural unit.

Archaism is a lexical unit that gives way to another lexeme. But now there are synonyms for these. As a result of social development, some things are called by different lexemes, and the former are obsolete. The occurrence of such words in the language also requires consideration. Therefore, in order to understand the semantic features of archaisms, it is necessary to refer to dictionaries. Any language or dialect contains words that cannot be translated into another language in one word. Such words are called non-alternative vocabulary. The non-alternative lexicon reflects the phenomena specific to a particular folk culture (Usmanova, 2019).

Conclusion

Each language has unique lexical units that are unique to that language. They represent the national-mental features of the language. Bounded layer words are also considered as non-alternative lexical units that require special interpretation in translation. Even in the process of translating from Uzbek to other languages, it is necessary to separate the words of the limited layer, which are characteristic of the Uzbek language, and to clarify their semantic features. Additional dictionaries of the Uzbek language or other linguistic dictionaries are required.

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