

Vocabulary of Uzbek Language and their Formation

Tashmuratova Shoira Jalmuratovna

Independent Researcher, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the Uzbek lexicon, including obsolete words, phrases, terms, figurative expressions and dialects.

KEYWORDS: *Uzbek lexicon, obsolete words, phrases, derivations, lexicography*

How to cite this paper: Tashmuratova Shoira Jalmuratovna "Vocabulary of Uzbek Language and their Formation" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-5, August 2021, pp.1931-1933, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd46251.pdf



Copyright © 2021 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



The word lexicon is the name of the lexicon in relation to the sum of all words in the Uzbek language. When we talk about the lexicon of the Uzbek language, we study the following topics. We will explore this based on the content.

- Sources of enrichment of the lexicon of the Uzbek language;
- Outdated words;
- New words;
- Phrases;
- Descriptive expression;
- Terms;
- Sheva's words;
- Derived words;
- Dictionary and lexicography;
- SOURCES OF ENRICHMENT OF UZBEK LANGUAGE VOCABULARY.
- Each language has its own vocabulary, rich and poor. In this sense, the introduction of new words in the Uzbek language, the process of using new words in our speech means the enrichment of the

vocabulary. And as time goes on, we will give up some of the words we use. So, there are such concepts as enrichment or, conversely, impoverishment of the Uzbek lexicon, which we will study in the native language classes. According to research, the sources of enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon are enriched on the basis of two sources.

The question is which of these is more active - of course, the internal source is active. The reason is internal resources - to use our internal resources. There are two types of internal resources.

- A. Get the word out
- B. word formation

Get the word out

We enrich the amount of words in the modern literary language by taking some words from the dialects. Speaking of dialects is a very complex concept, a very complex process. The reason is that for hundreds of years only a few words of our Uzbek dialect have entered the literary language. In particular, the verb *mengzamoq*, a word used in the Khorezm dialect, has entered our literary language today, which means that we can use the word in a broad sense. Today, the word synonym is synonymous with analogy.

The second way of internal source is to enrich the words in our literary language by making this word. For example, we had the word for a book, but we didn't have a word for the person reading the book. We added the suffix *gi* to it, and the name of the person reading the book appeared - a word appeared in our reader and dictionary, as a result of which our dictionary was enriched, or we have the act of sweeping was, but the name of the sweeping tool was not. We added the suffix *gi* to this sweep verb and made the name of the detail used in the sweeping process. As a result, another word entered our dictionary: broom.

We can also divide the internal source into active and inactive. The most active here is the enrichment of the Uzbek language vocabulary through word formation. The second source in the vocabulary enrichment source is the external source. Enrichment through external sources means that we get the words we need from other foreign languages from non-Uzbek words. For example; today we use the word *bot*, the word *bot* is used to refer to a setting in a telegram that performs a specific function. The word that is actively used in our speech today, or the word *train*. As a result of the invention of the train and its arrival in our country, its name also entered our country, and this word also serves to enrich our vocabulary.

In the enrichment of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, it is appropriate to say that we only take words from abroad or enrich our vocabulary on the basis of our internal sources, but there is no language that does not speak words from other languages. In particular, Uzbek words are entering the languages of other nations. For example, some terms used to describe Uzbek wrestling are used in the languages of other nations around the world, as a result of the expansion of Uzbek wrestling. For example, the very word "wrestling", which is used in this sport as "chala", "yonbosh", "halal", is still used in other languages. This means that the Uzbek language will also contribute to the enrichment of other languages.

OLD WORD

An obsolete word is a word that was used during a certain period of language development and then became obsolete under the name of obsolete words. There are two types of obsolete words. We distinguish between historical and archaic words. What is the difference between these words, that is, we take these words to mean that they have reached a certain point in history. For example, in a historical word, a concept and a word become obsolete at the same time. For example; the word *mirshab*. The word *mirshab* is a word used in this history to mean the

name of a position, and we do not use the word today, there is no such thing.

In an archaic word, the concept transcends the boundaries of history, but the word that names it remains in history and another word is used instead. So when we use an archaic word name for obsolete words that are replaced by another word that is obsolete. For example: geography. The word geography is not used in our language today, it is an outdated word, we use the term *geography* instead. This means that such words are considered archaic if the concept is preserved and one of the names representing the concept remains in history. For example; *geography* is an archaic word, *geography* is not an archaic word.

NEW WORD

New words are words that retain their novelty today. New words are not the same for all members of society. New words are words that are not popular in a certain process, in a certain period of time, which are considered to be new words. we can give an example of words related to science and technology today. For example: You Tube, Instagram, Telegram, WhatsApp....

These are the new words of the day.

EXPRESSIONS

Her mouth is open

It's too loose

He put his foot in her hand

If we pay attention to these sentences, we will use the phrase that when he sees the joy of the person standing next to him, his mouth will eat his ear, or we will use the phrase that he brought his foot to the person who came quickly. We describe a clean place as a place where oil falls.

A phrase is a combination of words or phrases that have the same meaning. For example, the phrase "brought his foot in his hand" means to hurry. The word "mouth" in the ear means happy, and the word "fat" means "clean". So, phrases are phrases that are made up of words or phrases that are used in a figurative sense, but the content is the same word, and we call them phrases in the native language. Phrases are such that they take one question as a whole and serve as part of a sentence. Their content cannot be separated because they are solidified in our speech as a whole. Therefore, their second name is also called fixed compounds.

DESCRIPTIVE EXPRESSION

Brush Owner...

Health Guards...

Sultan of the Ghazal Kingdom...

What these names remind us of. For example: Owner of a brush. This is how we describe artists in our speech. Health caregivers, doctors are what we call them by that name. A sentence addressed to A. Navoi, the sultan of the Ghazal dynasty, a unique poet of the Uzbek nation. So figurative expression is our figurative approach when we express an event. Descriptive expression is the description of something and an event by likening it to something else and an event.

TERMS

Terms are words used to express a specific meaning within a particular science or profession. There are two types of terms used.

- scientific term
- professional terms

Scientific terms are terms used in a particular field of science. Let's say we understand the native language, physics, mathematics when we say science. Words that describe these sciences are called scientific terms. For example: What are the terms in our native language science? Lexicology, synonyms, metaphors, metonymy. These are scientific terms. There are two ways to form scientific terms. In the first group, words in the vernacular are included for a special term in science. For example; noun, root, adjective, case. These are originally sentences in the vernacular. We also use them as a term. A horse is a name given to a person. We use a horse as a group of words, not far from the name in that vernacular, that is, we call the name of an object a horse. So this is the first group of scientific terms, that is, words in the vernacular are accepted for the term.

The second group is another group of scientific terms, taken as a special term from a foreign language, and it has no meaning in the vernacular. For example: lexicography, metonymy, metaphor. These are specially accepted terms from those foreign languages that have no meaning in the vernacular.

Occupational terms are words related to a particular profession. For example, we use professional terms such as carpentry, jewelry, construction, animal husbandry, and so on. For example, there are terms used in construction. Bricks are used, clay is used, and many other weapons have names. All of these fall into these professional terms.

DRAWINGS

Any word that comes into our language from another language is called a derivation. There is no language without words. Definite words are available in any language. The question arises as to the order in which the derived words appear. Words that come into being as a result of economic, social, political, and cultural ties between peoples are called derivations. For example: words related to technology, economics; credit, computer, telephone, gadget, etc. Since all of this came into Uzbek from other foreign languages, these words are studied as derivations.

DICTIONARY AND DICTIONARY

Each language has its own vocabulary. Dictionaries are dictionaries of words that belong to a particular language in alphabetical order. Dictionaries can be used for a variety of purposes. If there are dictionaries for the interpretation of all words in a language, we call them annotated dictionaries. When there are dictionaries that show a second language alternative to a word in a language, we call them a translation dictionary. If there are dictionaries for the correct spelling of words in a language, we call them spelling dictionaries. This means that the most active dictionaries in the language are the lexical, translation, and spelling leagues.

References:

- [1] Karimova V. Psychology. Textbook. Tashkent, People's Heritage Publishing House named after A.Qodiriy. Center "UAJBNT", 2002.
- [2] Davletshin M. G., Toychiyeva S. M. General Psychology, Tashkent, Nizami Tashkent State Pedagogical University, 2002.
- [3] Arxiv.uz
- [4] Mother tongue school textbook.