



## Uzbek Lexicon and its Division

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**Annotation:** This article deals with the origin of Uzbek lexicon, including obsolete words, phrases, terms, figurative expressions and dialectal words.

**Key words:** Uzbek vocabulary, obsolete words, phrases, derivations, lexicography

*Date of Submission: 20-11-2021*

*Date of Acceptance: 25-12-2021*

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

### 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. This means that there are concepts such as enrichment or, conversely, impoverishment of the Uzbek lexicon, which we will study in the native language classes. Sources of enrichment of Uzbek lexicon are based on two sources.

#### I. Internal source

#### II. External source

The question is, which of these is more active? The reason is that the internal resource is 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 number 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 creating this word. For example, we had the word book, but we didn't have the word for the person reading the

book. We added the khan suffix 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 but the name of the sweeping tool was missing. We added the suffix gi to this sweep 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 of lexical enrichment is an 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, a bot that refers to a bot that performs a specific function in a telegram. 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 entry into our country, its name also entered our country, and this word also serves to enrich our dictionary.

In the enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon, 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 word "wrestling" itself, 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 is used during a certain period of language development and then becomes obsolete and we study it 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, the fact that these words 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 history to mean the name of a position, and we do not use the word today.

In an archaic word, a concept transcends the boundaries of history, but the word that names it remains in history and is replaced by another word. This means that we use the name of the archaic word for obsolete words, which 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 if a concept is preserved and one of the names representing that concept remains in history, such words are considered archaic. For example; geography is an archaic word, geography is not an archaic word.

## **NEW WORD**

A new word is one that retains its novelty today. The 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, in and of themselves, new words for today.

A phrase is a phrase or phrase that means the same thing. 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". This means that phrases are phrases or sentences that are used figuratively, but have the same meaning in the same language. Phrases are those that take a single question as a whole and

serve as a single part of speech. Their content cannot be separated because they are solidified in our speech as a whole. Therefore, their second name is also called fixed compounds.

## **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 that when we say science, we can understand the native language, physics, mathematics. These are the scientific terms for words that describe the sciences. 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 specific 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 the first group of scientific terms is that words in the vernacular are accepted for the term.

The second group is another group of scientific terms, taken as a 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.

Professional terms - words related to a particular profession. For example, we use professional terms such as carpentry, jewelry, construction, and animal husbandry. 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. In any language, of course, there are derivations. 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**

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 interpreting all words in a language, we call them dictionaries. If there are dictionaries in a language that show an alternative to a word in a second language, we call them a translation dictionary. If there are dictionaries for spelling words in a language, we call them spelling dictionaries. This means that dictionaries are the most active dictionaries in the language.

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