



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02318.1**

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS USED TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO CERTAIN GROUPS IN THE STUDY OF VOCABULARY AS A SYSTEM IN THE WORK OF QUTADGHU BILIG

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ABSTRACT

In this article are described an interpretation of some of the terms used to classify words into specific groups in the study of lexicon as a system in Yusuf Hos Hajib's Qutadg'u Bilig, as well as an interpretation of opinions on social and political terms and lexical analysis. The above-mentioned cases on the use of the concept and term of the layer in linguistics are also present in Russian linguistics. In Russian linguistics (as well as in Turkology), different terms are used when thinking about the concept of layer. In this case, lexical units are divided into two layers according to their specific speech patterns: general speech layer and specific layer. H. Doniyorov uses the term layer in the description of methods.

KEYWORDS: *Descriptive-Synchronic Direction, Historical-Diachronic Direction, Comparative-Typological Direction, Lexical Layer, Lexical Field, Genetic Group, Socio-Political Lexicon, Community, Social Life.*

INTRODUCTION

The correct way to study vocabulary as a system is to analyze words by grouping them into specific groups. Just as the introduction of system linguistics into the science of linguistics played an important role in this, the formation and development of the field of lexicology as a science laid the foundation for the development of system-structural linguistics.

Linguistic units, including its lexical groups, also emerged on the basis of a dialectical relationship of system, structure, and norm or norm. In this case, the system consists of an integral set of elements, and the structure consists of the internal structure of this complex.

Therefore, the study of linguistic phenomena in system-structural ethics requires, firstly, the definition of the set of elements that make up the system and, secondly, the definition of internal relations and connections between these elements, their hierarchical arrangement and ways of forming one element from another. . This can be observed in the study of words in the lexicon of the language by dividing them into certain groups.

It should be noted that in linguistic lexicon, various concepts and terms are used in linguistics in the study of words into certain groups. Among these, the most widely used terms are lexical layer and lexical field. There are also cases when different terms are used instead of these terms. It is therefore appropriate to make some comments on this issue.

In linguistics, the concept and term of the lexical layer have a wide place in the division of words into certain groups. In Uzbek linguistics, the lexical layer, including terminological systems, is studied not only in terms of spiritual content, but also in terms of thematic grouping. Some sectoral terminological systems are also explored. But in linguistics, on the one hand, there is no uniformity in the clear and coherent understanding of the layer phenomenon, and on the other hand, in the systematic use of the term layer, which expresses this concept.

Linguist E. Begmatov in his work pays special attention to the lexical layers of the language, and in many studies expressed important ideas about the attitude to the phenomenon of layers and the use of the term layer. For example:

1. Some scholars in linguistics analyze lexical phenomena as a lexical layer, but do not call it only a layer or a lexical layer, but also use another term in a number of works. This situation, i.e. the use of different terms instead of the term lexical layer in the analysis of words into certain groups, exists not only in the Uzbek language, but also in the field of general linguistics.
2. Many linguists make extensive use of the concept and term lexical layer or lexical layer. But different terms are named at the same time with this term.

The views of Russian linguists on this issue played an important role in the emergence of the scientific concept of lexical layers in Uzbek linguistics. The above-mentioned cases on the use of the concept and term of the layer in linguistics are also present in Russian linguistics. In Russian linguistics (as well as in Turkology), different terms are used when thinking about the concept of layer. M.I. Fomina calls the concepts belonging to different lexical layers "genetic group of words". It can be observed that the concept of layering in Russian was used to group words in the lexicon of Turkic and other languages in general. In most works written in Russian, the word assimilation is referred to in various terms. Plast (layer), sloy (layer), Turkish lexicon, Turkism, Turkic names, element, Turkic lexical elements, Turkic element, Turkic borrowed words, fund (ancient fund, social fund). In using these terms, each author has acted from his own point of view.

In general, the understanding of the concept of layer in different senses and non-verbal use is widespread in Russian linguistics. In some works, the concept of layer term is also used with the terms discharge, group, active reserve. It is noteworthy that sometimes in the stylistic analysis of the Russian lexicon was used the term layer, and an attempt was made to define the concept of layer in detail.

For the first time in Uzbek linguistics the concept of layer was introduced by V.V. Reshetov and A. K Used in Borovkov's research. .

In works on Uzbek linguistics, such as Fakhri Kamal's work on Uzbek lexicon, he avoided using the term lexical layer for groups, which were considered to be the lexical richness of the language. Sometimes he used the term lexical element. However, it can be observed that in his research he also used the term layer, reflecting on changes in lexical layers, Persian and Arabic word layer, Arabic word layer, international word layer, basic lexical layers.

Observations show that the term layer, lexical layer, is widely used in Uzbek linguistics. But the concept of stratification also applies to meanings specific to certain social or speech groups of words. Ya.Pinkhasov describes the social-dialectal groups of words with the term layer, while Sh.Rakhmatullaev used the term layer to name the groups of words specific to social networks. Words are also divided into certain layers according to their methodological branching characteristics. In this case, lexical units are divided into two layers according to their specific speech patterns: general speech layer and specific layer. H. Doniyorov uses the term layer in the description of methods. It analyzes lexical and stylistic layers. Academician A. Khojiev used the term layer when thinking about his own layer and assimilated layers in the Uzbek lexicon and specific lexical layers of the Uzbek language, and also uses this term to divide words into historical-functional groups.

In the works of Sh. Shoabdurahmanov, the term layer was used to divide words into groups of activity and passivity. In general, Sh. Shoabdurahmanov in his research divided the words in the Uzbek language into three layers: 1) the lexical layer, which is common to the literary language and dialects; 2) a lexical layer unique to a dialect; 3) traditional lexical layer in Uzbek language.

In some works, the term layering has been used to describe words related to the military and various branches of the profession. While I. Rasulov uses the term layer in the sense of words specific to the military sphere, N. Mirzaev and T. In Tursunova's works, the layer of ethnographic lexicon is used in the analysis of the ancient traditional layers of ethnographic lexicon.

A.D. Urazbaev used the term lexical layer in the definition of thematic-semantic groups of socio-political lexicon in the dissertation "Socio-political vocabulary in Agahi's work "Riyazud-davla". The third chapter of the study is entitled "Structural analysis of socio-political vocabulary in the work" and includes "Structural analysis of socio-political lexicon of the Turkish lexical layer" and "Structural analysis of socio-political lexicon of the Iranian lexical layer" and "Socio-political lexicon of the Arabic lexical layer". structural analysis of vocabulary ”.

Although G.Muhammadjanova did not consistently use the term layer in her work and did not focus on the concept of layer and the essence of the term layer, which expresses it, she thought about the all-Turkish lexical layer and other layers. In some works, the concept of layer is also removed from the headings.

K. Yusupov also used the term layering in his book "Lexical, semantic and stylistic features of the Uzbek literary language", but some of the historical and etymological groups of words in the language dictionary are "Azerbaijani-Turkish words", "Arabicism", "Persian-Tajik words". grouped in forms.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, A.Kh.Turahojaeva, along with the use of the term layer (such as "the emergence of new structures belonging to the socio-political stratum"), widely used the term field.

Hence, in linguistics, the concept of layer is interpreted differently and accordingly the term layer is used in different senses. In this case, E. Begmatov concludes:

“1. The social differential groups of words are called layers: social-dialectal layers, like the layer of dialectal words.

2. Diachronic and synchronously functional groups of words are called layers: modern layer; old and modern layer; like a layer of old words and a layer of new words.

3. Groups of words that are active or passive according to their use are also called layers: active word layer, passive word layer.

4. The methodological differential groups of words are also called layers: such as the general layer and the custom layer.

5. Groups of words within a literary language and dialects, as well as inter-dialects or groups specific to one dialect are also called layers: literary language layer, lexical layer common to Uzbek literary language and dialects, layer common to all Uzbek dialects, single dialect like a specific lexical layer.

6. According to the normative, i.e. historical, groups of words are also called layers: traditional lexical layer, like the ancient traditional layer.

7. Groups of words related to specific areas, such as occupations, are also referred to as strata: military strata, ethnographic lexical strata or ethnographic strata, such as lexical strata related to occupational sectors.

8. Groups of words belonging to a particular style or different styles are also called layers: stylistic layers, lexical-stylistic layers, expressive-stylistic layers of lexicon, stylistic colored layers, stylistic layers of language.

9. Historical and etymological groups of words in the language dictionary are also called layers: layers of Persian and Arabic words, layers of Arabic words, layers of Russian-international words, primitive Turkic lexical layer, Turkish lexical layer, assimilated lexical layer, own layer, assimilation layer, The groups of words defined by the period of their appearance are also called layers: the oldest layer, like the layer that appeared later.

According to the scientist, not all such lexical phenomena can be considered as a single lexical layer. Because lexical layers are a group of words that have a certain position in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, forming a significant volume. Lexical layers mean that words belonging to different genetic sources, with a certain amount, are layered in the lexical system of the language in different historical periods. It is possible to agree with this conclusion. But the scholar argues that the amount of words in it should be taken into account when determining the lexical layer. For example, in the Uzbek language there are some words typical of ancient Sughd, ancient Sanskrit, ancient Greek. But they are not so numerous in number. Can these words also be called an independent lexical layer? In our opinion, it is expedient to call such lexical phenomena

lexical elements, not a lexical layer. The scientist also considers the group of words that have entered the lexicon of the Uzbek language at different times as a lexical layer.

In our opinion, all the words present in the Uzbek lexicon form a lexical layer. This can also be understood from the lexical meaning of the term layer. For example, let us draw attention to the lexical meaning of the term layer. In fact, this concept and term came into Uzbek on the basis of a translation from Russian linguistics. For example, the word layer used in the Uzbek language in the sense of a linguistic term is the Uzbek translation of the Russian words *plast* or *sloy*. In fact, in the Russian-Uzbek Dictionary, the word *plast* in Uzbek is mainly: 1. layer, translated as layer, and *plastpochvy-soil* (earth) layer; *ugolnyyplast-coal* layer; 2. *Plast-layer, gang, group*; *plastnovykhsllovarykhzaimstvovaniy* - like a layer of new assimilation words. The term *Sloy* is also translated into Uzbek mainly in the sense of layer, however; The forms used in the form of *sloygliny*, *sloylda*, *tolstyysloykraski*, *verxniesloiatmosfery*, *shirokiesloinaseleniya* are also interpreted in the sense of a layer of clay, a layer of ice, a layer of thick paint, the upper layers of the atmosphere, the general population.

The term layer refers to the products that make up certain layers. In the Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia, layer is defined as a geological term: Layer (in geology) is the basic form of sedimentary rock placement. The composition of the layer is the same and is bounded by surfaces that are almost parallel to each other. Hence, the term layer (*plast* or *layer*) literally refers to products in which the surface of one is parallel to the other (overlapping or overlapping), layered (layered).

This means that regardless of the amount of words in the language lexicon, they are all located in parallel in the lexical layer of the language and form a common layer, but they form lexical units according to their semantic meanings. According to E. Begmatov, words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language can be applied to historical and etymological groups. The concept of layer is mainly specific to the lexical layer phenomenon. Although this concept and term does not express the essence of other areas of linguistics, it can be applied conditionally to them as well. In general, there is still no consistency in the use of this term in linguistics. Therefore, in linguistics, the concept of field is used in conjunction with lexical layers in the study of areas in the system of language lexicon in groups.

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