

THE ROLE OF THE LEXICON OF APPLIED ART IN THE FORMATION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Kadirova Mashhura

Student of Urganch State University

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: applied art, carpet making, pottery, goldsmithing, carving, embroidery, weaving.

ABSTRACT

The role of the lexicon of applied arts in the formation of the Uzbek language was studied in the article. Also, the specific characteristics of the lexicon of applied art, which includes a large part of the lexical layer of our language, were shown. The scientific research works of several scientists who conducted research in this field were analyzed.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2024 LWAB.

The lexical structure of each language is such a treasure that contains valuable information about the history of this nation. The origin and development of the nation, its life and culture, its material and spiritual wealth, its role in the development of universal culture are reflected in the lexicon.

Practical art is an Arabic word with multiple meanings such as "work, creative product, work, craft" and is one of the ancient types of visual arts. The elegance of practical art objects characterizing the living culture of our people, the improvement of decorative techniques - decorative finds excavated from ancient places of Uzbekistan, ruins of Tuproqkala and Varakhsh palaces, architectural monuments of Bukhara and Sanarqand, Margylan satin, Chust hats, Shahrisabz and Rishton ceramics, Khiva carpets testify to the development of Uzbek applied art over the centuries.

In the Soviet era, applied art became an art that serves the public and satisfies its material and cultural needs. Uzbek painters, engravers, goldsmiths, carpet makers and craftsmen have enriched practical art with rare and unique examples in accordance with the requirements of our time.

Seeing historical monuments in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, the flowers carved on the mirrors in the halls of the "Navoi" theater, the panels of the V.I. Lenin Museum, the designs of the double-story carved doors, one cannot help but admire the skills of folk masters, practical art. It is impossible not to recognize the vitality and great flight of the horse. This situation shows how necessary it is to collect the lexicon of branches of applied art, created over the centuries, settled by the work of miraculous hands, and linguistic research.

Linguistic research of the lexical layers of our language is very important in determining the laws of lexical-semantic development. In fact, the lexicon is so closely related to non-linguistic facts such as history, culture, science, and the socio-economic development of the people that not taking them into account is forgetting one of the important sources and root causes of word and meaning changes in scientific analysis. , would be neglected.

The lexicon of applied arts is a component of the lexicon of professions, which is related to the art of

decorating and patterning, architecture, carpentry, carving, painting, pottery, coppersmithing, jewelry, textiles, includes the lexicon of trades and arts such as goldsmithing, hat making, artistic embroidery (craftsmanship), carpet making. The late professor S. Ibrohimov was the first to study the lexicon of applied arts in Uzbek linguistics, created a number of scientific research works under the name of the lexicon of professions, and launched his own school in this field.

Prof. S. Ibrohimov collected the lexicon of applied arts, such as coppersmithing, jewelry, and pottery, among many other professions, in the work "Vocational Vocational Lexicon of Fergana Dialects" dedicated to the lexicon of the Uzbek language. , does a linguistic analysis. But in this major research work, historical ethnographic data, history of profession, description of production process, dictionary, interpretation of the meaning of words and terms, compared to linguistic analysis, are given a slightly wider place. Nevertheless, this work has important scientific and practical value as a first experience in Uzbek linguistics, even in Turkology. T. Tursunova also conducted research in this field. His book "Uzbek Language Applied Art Lexicon" is of particular importance in this regard. The book analyzes the lexical-semantic groups of applied art terms.

It should be noted that conducting scientific research on the lexicon of applied arts, in general, the lexicon of professions, has its own complex aspects. The complexity of the matter is that, first of all, this layer of the lexical structure is closely related to the sciences of history, ethnography, archeology, and art studies. Therefore, without these sciences, it is impossible to think about the lexicon of applied art. Secondly, work in this field requires direct contact with live people, production facilities, and the ability to fully imagine the production process. For this reason, it will be difficult to understand the meanings of words related to the lexicon of professions and fields in general without a description of the production process or a special dictionary application. The emergence of words, the history of their use, and some semantic and etymological features cannot be fully imagined without historical and ethnographic materials. Accordingly, in works of this type, an attempt is made to explain the special meanings of words based on referring to the necessary facts and partially giving a description of the production process, departing from the scope of purely linguistic analysis. Also, in the analysis of lexical layer facts related to professions, the materials of language history and dialectology are often referred to. It is clear from this that the researcher of applied art and professional lexicon can approach the issue as a historian-ethnographer, art critic, linguist-dialectologist, lexicologist and lexicographer, astute grammarian and specialist in the history of language. can achieve its goal to a certain extent. Monuments of material culture are important as a reliable source in the detailed study of the lexical structure, which directly reflects the national-cultural traditions and history of our people. From this point of view, it is very necessary to observe the branches of applied art, which preserve and develop the samples of material and spiritual culture of our people, and to conduct scientific research of its lexicon.

References:

1. T. Tursunova. Lexicon of applied arts of the Uzbek language, Fan, -Tosh. 1978.
2. A. Ufimtsev. Opyt izucheniya leksiki kak sistemy, AN SSSR, -M., 1962.
3. S. Ibrahimov. Vocational lexicon of Fargona dialects, UzFA, -Tosh. 1956.