

ON THE LINGUISTIC NATURE OF ETHNOGRAPHIC LEXICON

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ANNOTATION: This article discusses issues related to mutual relations between language units, lexical units related to people's customs and traditions, their place in the language system, and research.

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Since the 60s of the last century, attention to systematic research has increased in world linguistics. As a result of this, an opportunity was created to clarify the relationship with other such objects, and thus to determine the place of this object in the system of interacting objects.

Such a movement in Uzbek linguistics was noticed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. All levels of the Uzbek language began to be studied based on the principles of systematicity. I. Kochkortoiev's work can be recognized as one of such studies. His work "Valent analysis of speech verbs in Uzbek" is considered the prelude to this movement.

After that, A. Nurmonov's works devoted to the systematic study of syntactic and phonological level units, A. Abduazizov's phonological level units, H. Nematov and R. Rasulov's lexical level units, and T. Mirzakulov's morphemic level units appeared.

At the beginning of our century, attention was paid to the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language on the basis of the field, and now there are several researches on this problem. Until our century, the terms specific to various aspects of our life, production and science were studied under the name of professional and scientific-technical terms, but by the beginning of our century, all of them were united under the term sectoral lexicon, based on the nature of systematicity.

In the life of any nation, its traditions and customs, including weddings, mourning and related celebrations, play an important role. Therefore, it is desirable for everyone to realize how important traditions are for development, how much they correspond to the requirements of the modern era, and at the same time, to know the traditions of other nations. For example, in each of the Muslim countries, the ceremonies held in connection with weddings or mourning are different. Based on this need, some concepts related to the traditions of different peoples have been the object of research.

In these studies, valuable information about the description of names related to folk customs, in particular rituals, and their place of use is revealed. However, based on the research methods of that time, the content of each unit was not analyzed in comparison with another unit.

In her research on the names of wedding ceremonies in the Uzbek language, Z. Husainova includes such lexical units in the field of household lexicon and separates them as units different from terms. In this regard, M. Abdiev's research is of particular importance. Based on the language-speech dichotomy, the author opposes the traditional literary language and folk dialects and admits that folk dialects are also a form of speech. That is why, according to him, at the lexical level, the general linguistic lexicon and the sectoral lexical system contradict each other

based on the gender-type relationship. In this regard, the scientist writes the following: "...renouncing concepts and terms with unclear boundaries such as "Uzbek language lexicon", "Current Uzbek language lexicon", "Uzbek literary language lexicon", "Scientific terms" seems good to use. Because the general lexicon includes all lexical units that are understandable for all Uzbeks and for a specific group (they may be Uzbeks and users of the Uzbek language). Indeed, if we approach the lexicon of the Uzbek language from this point of view, the lexicon used in some fields represents a structural part of the whole as a network lexicon. In this regard, the following comments of M. Abdiev are also appropriate: "Dividing the components of the Uzbek general lexical system (ULS) into sectoral lexical systems (SLS) is more convenient for dividing the lexicon into components that are general, limited in use and not limited, and most importantly, it does not contradict the principles of systematology... The groups that are divided in the form of a lexicon with a limited scope of general use and application, their components (mainly scientific terms, the lexicon of fields), and a group that does not have such a structure (dialectal lexemes, archaisms and their various types, vulgarisms, etc.) are more complex in composition. is contrary to the general rules of this system. Because according to the requirements of systematology, each of the components of the general lexical system (ULS) must have a systematic construction. Sectoral lexical systems (SLS) can be interpreted as components of a general lexical system. Only then, both the whole (ULS) and its parts (SLS) system acquire essence".

A specific lexeme can be a member of a specific paradigm, taking place both in the general lexical system and in the sectoral lexical system. For example, if the lexeme called in the general lexical system forms a paradigm with lexemes such as shout, invite, with the meaning of calling one subject by another subject, then the form of called has a stabilized, rounded and specialized meaning, and after the wedding, the bride and groom of the girl's side and their relatives a given party is used in a ceremonial sense and forms a paradigm with units such as betrothed, face opened.

A specialized term is formed on the basis of the semantic content of this lexeme in the general lexical system. Therefore, there is a motivational relationship between the general lexical system and the network lexical system. Accordingly, the separate study of the network lexicon, which is part of the lexical system of the Uzbek language, and showing its relationship with the general lexical system is considered one of the current issues of linguistics today.

Ethnographic lexicon is a separate microsystem in network lexicon. The internal structure of the language system has a hierarchical nature. Therefore, it is considered a system of systems.

The group of lexemes called ethnographic lexicon also shows this structure. The ethnographic lexicon as a whole includes the lexicon of customs, the lexicon of legal norms and other microsystems. The lexical units representing the legal norms of the Uzbek people were analyzed to a certain extent in Sh.N.Kochimov's doctoral dissertation.

Later, M.Kaharova's candidate's thesis was published in this regard. As a result of such research, it was motivated to carry out serious research in Uzbek linguistics from the point of view of systematicity. Ethnographic lexicon and the mutual relationship of its constituent units, the interaction of LSGs included in the ethnographic lexical system and its relationship with the general lexical system, and thereby clarifying the place of lexemes denoting tradition in the general lexical system. In the following years, within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, the relationship between lexical units and the person who uses them has attracted the attention of experts.

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