



The Role of Terms in the Use of The Uzbek Language in the Field

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ABSTRACT

In order to determine the influence of the expansion of the social functions of language on the stylistic use of words, this article analyzes the fact that the use of new words with stylistic coloring is limited in one or another field, they serve to express the concepts of new subjects, events, events and processes in these fields.

Keywords:

language, social function, extension, influence, stylistic color, neutral layer, explanatory vocabulary.

It is known that language is always in motion, in which language units regularly appear, change or fall out of use. The main reason for the occurrence of these processes is the social development of the language, the expansion of its role and functions in the life of society.

A developed language means a language that serves as a means of communication of the historical unity of the people corresponding to the high level of production, science and technology, culture and socio-political life achieved by mankind during a specific historical period. Language, like any social phenomenon, is characterized by formation, growth and development.

Thus, the language and its internal structure are not immutable, static, motionless. The language's lexical richness, grammatical forms, phonetic features and other aspects continue to be constantly updated.

The rate of these updates is largely related to the rate of social growth. The more and faster the changes in society, the more important the language change becomes. This phenomenon is directly related to the expansion of its social functions.

"The composition of the language vocabulary, which is changing along with the development of society, is enriched due to the language's own internal resources and the acquisition of words from developed languages. New words and their meanings appear in the language on the basis of appropriate rules". So, the changes in society and people's lifestyle determine that the language and, in turn, the content of the vocabulary will change, develop and enrich. Changes, growth, development of production, agriculture, economy, industry, science and technology, culture affect the vocabulary of the language.

The limitation of the use of new words with stylistic coloring in one or another field showed that they serve to express concepts that mean new subjects, events, events and processes in these fields.

The appearance of new words with stylistic coloring occurs under the influence of the expansion of the social functions of the language.

In order to reveal the impact of the expansion of the social functions of the language on the scope of the use of words in socio-political, ideological, economic, cultural-household and other

spheres, "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language" edited by Marufov. The results of the comparative analysis of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev allow us to classify the stylistic processes in the studied words as follows:

- 1) transfer of stylistically limited words to the neutral layer;
- 2) stylistic limitation of words in the neutral layer;
- 3) transition of stylistically colored words to another stylistically limited area. Below we will consider these processes separately.

Transition of stylistically limited words to the neutral layer. In such a methodological process, the stylistic coloring of words whose methodological application is limited takes a neutral tone, and this phenomenon is observed in the use of obsolete words, words specific to literary language, dialectal words, words specific to medicine and other fields.

1. As a result of the activation of a number of obsolete words in the 2-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" consisting of more than 60,000 words and phrases after the Uzbek language was granted the status of a state language, the 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" consisting of more than 80,000 words and phrases has no stylistic mark. that is, it was recorded as a word specific to the neutral layer. For example: justice, ado, aybona, opposite revolution, opposite revolutionary, alphabet, alphabet, practice, cart, term, opinion, aqiqa, badbin, badna, baynalminal, bahr, birinj, bovar, bulgar, power of attorney, wasika, vaz, gasnikob, though, tableware etc.

2. Under the influence of the political factor of independence, some of the words specific to the colloquial language became active and began to be used in the neutral layer. Examples of this from the new "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" are: ajabtovur, acrobat, archi, agraymoq, bazoor, bali, barkhit, batist, bekozod, buvi, wajohat, temporary, gossip, ancient, etc.

3. A number of book words began to be actively used as a result of the expansion of the social functions of the language, and A. It was reflected as a word characteristic of the neutral layer in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek

Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev. For example: aspect, badgir, obscene, boyish and others.

4. Dialect words occupy an important place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. As a result of the process of socio-political reforms in the society, a certain part of the words and phrases related to the dialect entered the neutral layer of the language dictionary. For example: alahsiramak, arna, akhtalamak, bitterstirsik, primary, gujum, gulduron, gumurmak, dastmolak, ezgin, yaltak, akhtalamak, opiz, wrap, wrap, etc.

5. Religious words. The changes in the structure of the language vocabulary were also clearly manifested in the religious layer, which is an important socio-political factor, where the members of the society always feel a spiritual need. Changes in this area created the basis for the popularization and neutral tone of a number of religious words. For example: avrat posht, anbiyo, baraka, wallah, dajjal and others.

6. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" words that are rarely used have moved from the passive lexicon to the active lexical layer due to changes in society. This phenomenon can be seen in the following examples: badnafs, oppressor, antiquated, etc.

7. Some of the poetic words became popular due to the fact that the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, and became used in a neutral layer: For example: balqimoq, boda, gulro', etc.

8. Medical terms. Socio-political processes in society caused significant changes in medicine, which is a prominent social field. Changes in the field of medicine at a high level of social demand led to the use of medical words in the vocabulary as neutral words. For example: atherosclerosis, atrophy, plaster cast, drug, etc.

9. The transition of stylistically limited words to the neutral layer is actinium related to chemistry, algor related to folklore, amphibia related to zoology, aria related to music, nerve related to anatomy, balka related to construction, vacuum related to physics, barbarism related to linguistics, vocalism, watt related to physics, historical domullo, also seen in the use of the word extremism in relation to politics.

Stylistic limitation of words in the neutral layer. As a result of the expansion of the social functions of the language, some words, which are usually used in the neutral layer, have experienced the phenomenon of stylistic limitation.

1. Due to the changes that took place in the language during the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, some active lexicons underwent a process of passiveization. The stylistic use of a number of words specific to the neutral layer has been limited, and this phenomenon is A. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev, it was marked as obsolete book words. For example: abad, abarida, abro', abro'kamon, avlo, adad, splendakhona, ajuz, azali, azl, alaykh, aroq, airplane, bazzos, barshchina, bilic, billurin, bolshevism, bureau, wagoner, vojaty, continuous, dejur, discussion, disproportion, dispute, doklad, playhouse, to freeze, etc.

2. A number of words belonging to the neutral layer took a passive (inactive) tone and were evaluated as words that are rarely used in the new explanatory dictionary. For example: abjak, avto, ayan, azmoyish, ayriga, agyogalmak, aynama, andom, aslak, akhbor, ayanch, avolot, to become famous, ezik, ep, to rise, yakdona, yakson, yakto, to flatter, yashnok, ozharona, mortuary, inconvenient, Place, pop, middle, midwers, are similar, educated, and the locks, the sayings, etc.

3. After the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, the stylistic coloring of some words was revised, as a result of which some of them A. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev, it was noted as dialectal words. For example: ada, argamchi, beldomcha, bibi, bolandan, gunni, yalyak, yalak, yalkhan, yangitta, yarimtaki, yashiriklik, okil, okranmok, etc.

4. Some words specific to the neutral layer have been included in the dictionary as botanical words. For example: fish-eye, banana, bargizub, bagasalla, bagaterak, bagaton, quince, violet, burmakora, borigul, boricoz, eshakmiya and others.

5. The range of use of a number of borrowed and root words in the neutral layer has been narrowed and methodically re-evaluated. In particular, some of them A. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev, it was shown as words related to medicine. For example: alcoholism, dose, ulcer, variability, etc.

6. The following words from the neutral layer have been defined as folklore words in the new explanatory dictionary: bahodir, ghoristanlik, dahmar in and others.

7. In the 2006-2008 edition of "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", some words of the neutral layer were recorded as book words. For example: Аният, Авв, Ашиха, Ахи, etc.

8. It is also observed that a number of words from the neutral layer are given as zoological words in the new explanatory dictionary. For example: bars, bagrikurt, bezgaldan, birkazon, owl, sloth, etc.

9. A series of words in the neutral layer. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev, they were marked as words specific to the colloquial language. For example: ajiva, market, feed, gazmol, shulkh, khrtanakava, etc.

10. During the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language, some words from the neutral layer were recorded as historical words in the new explanatory dictionary. For example: alyor, governor-general, darbor, drujina, encyclopedist, sickle-hammer, etc. 11. A number of words from the neutral layer were classified as technical terms: biplane, vagranna, distillation, drezina, etc.

12. A number of words belonging to the neutral layer were evaluated as physics words in the new explanatory dictionary. For example: ballistic, volta, dynamics, etc.

13. Some words A. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev, a special word was given with a stylistic sign. For example: goplia, trestle, grass, etc.

Also, after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, a number of words left the neutral layer of the vocabulary and were used in various fields with stylistic restrictions.

For example: *abrat* in biology, *amortization* in economics, *analyzer* in optics, *analogy* in philosophy, *happiness* in social field, *ethnographic beluge*, *invasion* in legal field, *poetic kiss*, *platoon* in military field, *vinaigrette* in cooking, *diameter* in geometry, *diameter* in chemical technology *Distillation*, *construction-trade salting*, *literary exposition*, *simile*, *agricultural unification*, *linguistic appropriation* are examples of this phenomenon.

Transfer of stylistic color words to another stylistically limited area. Z.M. The words and phrases contained in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Marufov were written by A. In comparison with the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the editorship of Madvaliev, it was found that the scope of stylistic use of some words and phrases was changed from one type to another. In particular, the word *azmkor* typical of the bookish style A. "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" under the editorship of Madvaliev evaluated the rarely used word, *domod*, as a dialectal word. The obsolete word *andi* belongs to the colloquial language, as if the word is poetic, and the word *shura* is defined as a historical word. The word *mythological buroka* is given a religious stylistic sign. The dialectal root word is noted as a rarely used word.

Thus, as a result of the expansion of the social functions of the language, new words and phrases in different models, related to different thematic groups, appear.

Therefore, the expansion of the social functions of the Uzbek language in the economic, political, social, cultural and domestic life and other spheres of the society has a great impact on the internal structure of the language, and is manifested in the activation of archaisms, the enrichment of the vocabulary with new words and phrases created using the internal capabilities of the language.

As can be seen from the above examples, the influence of social functions of language on the development of word meaning is great. The expansion of the meaning of the words and terms in the dictionary indicates the expansion of the social functions of the language and reflects the innovations and reforms in the

society in the socio-political, economic, cultural-household and other spheres.

From the examples given, it can be concluded that the expansion of the social functions of the language affects the scope of the word's use in socio-political, ideological, economic, cultural-household and other fields, and as a result, the word is methodologically limited in accordance with its stylistic use various changes occur, such as the transfer of words to the neutral layer, the stylistic restriction of words in the neutral layer, and the transfer of stylistically colored words to another stylistically limited area.

Thus, the expansion of the social functions of the language directly affects the methodological use of the word.

Social-political, ideological, economic, cultural-household and other changes in the society cause the expansion of the social functions of the language. This is more noticeable at the lexical level of the language than at other levels. The expansion of the social functions of the language is influenced by semantic changes such as the process of word meaning: meaning migration, expansion/narrowing of meaning.

Word meanings appear as the main indicator of language development as they change on the basis of semantic processes and laws of word meaning migration, that is, the expansion of social functions of language is reflected in the semantic changes of a number of words in the vocabulary of the language. The widening or narrowing of the meanings of the words and terms in the dictionary indicates the widening of the social functions of the language and reflected the innovations and reforms in the social-political, economic, cultural-household and other spheres of the society.

The results of the study of the influence of the expansion of the social functions of the language on the scope of word usage in the socio-political, ideological, economic, cultural-household and other fields revealed that the studied stylistically limited words move to the neutral layer, at the same time, the words of the neutral layer are stylistically limited and stylistically colored words move to another stylistically limited area. made it possible. And this language is social determines that the expansion of its

functions directly affects the stylistic use of the word.

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