

## THE STUDY OF THE ISSUE OF THE GENERAL AND BOUNDED LEXICAL LAYER IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: the lexicology section of Linguistics also studies aspects such as the semantic structure of a word, the types according to the relationship of form and meaning, the general and delimited according to their application, in combination with the division into its own and the acquired layer, historically the types.

Keywords: linguistics, Uzbek language, obsolete and passive words, dialectal lexicon, terminological lexicon, jargon and Argos.

It is known that members of society, as language owners, do not use all of them when using lexical units. Some words are used uniformly by them, while some are used only in the speech of people who live in a certain area or are engaged in a certain profession. As linguistic scientists study this type of word, they approach the use of such words in different ways. In this regard, it is advisable to consider the opinions of Uzbek scientists and comments on English textbooks and scientific works.

Linguist O.Azizov refers to such words in the dictionary *sostav* of the language as active and passive words, and includes in active words the most necessary words that the people always use, and among passive words the least consumed. The scientist noted that even if the number of passive words is less than the number of active words, such words are used very rarely in the daily interaction of people with each other. Passive words are difficult for everyone to remember. But their meaning will be understandable in a sentence, context.

One of the authors of the textbook "Uzbek language" was S.As Usmanov talks about active and passive words in the lexicon of the current Uzbek language, it is customary to use them in everyday life, dividing them into active Words With neither novelty features nor obsolescence features, and passive words with little significance in human communication. The scientist notes that little-used words that are not necessary for current everyday communication are called passive words. S.Usmanov says that passive words are divided into three groups: (a) obsolete words (istorism and archaisms); (B) neologisms; (v) actually passive words. This scientist introduces professional lexicons, terms, jargon and Argos into the social dialectal *sostavi* of the language.

The scope of consumption is divided into three types according to the delimitation nature of the scope of Application: 1) dialectal lexicon; 2) terminological lexicon; 3) jargon and Argos.

Words that are characteristic of the speech of people living in a given territory, which are not part of the literary language lexicon, *tpshkil* the dialectal lexicon. Such words, which are used by representatives of a certain dialect and dialect, are referred to as dialectisms. For example: *dangim* (tos), *karvich* (bricks), *Hawthorn* (nuts)- like *Khorezm*.

As some words are used in literary language and dialect, there is another meaning in literary language, another in dialect (or dialect). For example, the word *irkit* means "dirty, dirty" in the literary language, and "ayron *Khalta*" in the dialect. So, in this case, the word is dialectal with a certain meaning.

Professional and scientific terms form a terminological lexicon. It is said that a word or a combination of words is a term that is the exact term of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture and other fields. Terms also represent concepts related to the profession, science. Accordingly, they are mainly divided into two: scientific terms and professional terms.

The third type of Lexicon, in which the range of consumption is limited, includes “words of a class dialect”-jargons. Jargons are words and phrases that indicate class separatism, which are understandable to representatives of the upper class. Jargons are words that are derived from their own words of the language used in practice, sometimes from other languages.

Argos are words that are used by people belonging to very narrow groups, whose interests, training, age are the same, the meaning of which is understandable to them. Although they refer to the universal language, but such words will not be understandable to the general public. The Argos are wielded by the otarchi, the Thief, The Merchant, the bullies.

A major linguist, the author of a number of textbooks on the current Uzbek literary language, Sh.Rahmatullayev also divides this type of lexical units into a layer with a limited range of uses and an unlimited range of uses. The scientist introduces understandable words for all people who speak Uzbek into a layer where the scope of use is not limited.

The scientist says that if this issue is approached from the point of view of word categories, auxiliary words should be included in the entire layer, where the scope of use is not limited. Because, firstly, there are not many such units themselves. Secondly, auxiliaries fall under the original grammatical means sentence: in these, the grammatical side prevails over the lexical one.

Exclamations are also evaluated as a series of assistants according to the scope of use.

Of the independent categories, almost all of the numbers and pronouns will be unbounded according to the scope of use. In the rest of the derivatives (noun, adjective, verb, syllable, also in modal words), one has to think concretely over each lexeme.

Sh.Rahmatullayev divides the bounded layer of dictionary units in terms of their scope of Use into two groups:

1) the use of territorially delimited units and 2) the use of vocationally delimited dictionary units.

Linguistic phenomena whose use is territorially delimited are called dialecticism (Greek dialectos is a local representation of language). Dialecticism is basically three different:

1.Lexical dialectism is a type in lexical units.

2.Grammatical dialectism is a type in grammatical phenomena.

3.Phonetic dialectism is a type of sound associated with pronunciation and sound changes.

The lexical unit, the scope of which is limited by profession, is called professionalism (Latin professio-“profession – Cor”, ”specialty”). Professionalism is used within the framework of certain professional owners, which makes it understandable. The main part of professionalism is formed by the terms of this area in each profession korda. For example, like the terminology of silk. Professionalisms are also present in various fields of Science and Technology, School-Education , Administrative Economic Work and others. As layers with a limited range of uses, phenomena such as jargons, argotism, vulgarism are also mentioned again.

It turns out that the scientist puts terminology in a single group in a general way. In addition, varvarism, new words, euphemisms, etc., were not mentioned.

H.Jamol Khanov also uses the terms “argotism” and “jargonism” by incorporating words specific to dialect, occupational lexicon, and jargon-Argos into lexemes whose scope of use is limited, and gives them the following definition: ”Argotism and jargonisms are lexemes specific to some argo or jargon. Argo and jargon are the “yasama language” of some social group or category, such as athletes, thieves, pick-and-sell, graft, and others.

M.M.Speaking about the delimited layer of the Uzbek language, mirtozhiev divides them into delimited layers from the point of view of the period, from the point of view of the territory, from the social point of view. The scientist includes the following in them:

From the point of view of the period, the delimited layer is divided into: 1) the worn layer and 2) the new layer. In this layer, two concepts are distinguished : historicism and archaism.

Historicism is a lexical layer that does not apply because what or concept it calls is out of consumption. For example, the meaning of the word station, which refers to the place where the ambassadors exchange their horse, overlooking each station, became historiographical once such a settlement was lost. Archaism is a lexical unit that has freed up its place to another lexical unit as long as what or concept it calls is kept alive. For example: the word jig, which is used in medicine, was pushed out of the lexicon of the Uzbek language by the word nerve and received the task of expressing the meaning it represented.

The new layer is called neologism in linguistics. Neologism is a dictionary unit that is emerging in the language and is currently inactive, then becoming more active. For example, like a system, a counter, a speaker.

In linguistics, there are also lexical units, which are called the territorial delimited layer. These lexical-specific lexical units are called dialectisms. Dialectisms are lexical units that apply in a subregion of a region in which a language is distributed with a curve. For example, dictionary units such as hoop “to dive” in Kokand, khwavah “labbay” in Khwarezm, yoshulli “taqsir” are used, and their application is specific only to those regions.

The language also has a socially delimited lexical layer. Lexical units of demarcated lexicon from a social perspective are researched under the name termin, slang, jargon, and argo. The network about terms is considered terminology.

The term in its field is a lexical unit with meaning equal to only one concept. For example, the word operation is used as a term in medicine in the lexical sense of “cracking, cutting, sewing the infected area through surgery”.

Professionalism (professional lexicon) is also a manifestation of terms.

The scientist also classifies argo and jargon as a bounded layer of language.

Working on the lexicology of the English language I.V. Arnold studies issues of terminology and terminology, slang and its lexical-semantic properties as methodically differentiated lexicons. According to the classification of the scientist, methodically differentiated lexicon is divided into five types:

1. Lexicon typical of biblical and colloquial style.
2. Terminology and terminology.
3. Poetic lexicon.
4. So ' debasement lexicon.
5. Sleng.

In the biblical form of the current English language, we can distinguish between scientific, special and poetic lexicon. In this case, special and scientific Lexic layers are divided into several more subgroups, depending on which area of science or human activity they belong to. The lexicon belonging to the colloquial style is divided into literary, familial, professional, simple colloquial and slang.

Since the topic of interest to us is directly terminology and terminology (even because the topic is directly related to our work), we want to draw our attention to the scientist's opinions on this matter. I.V. Arnold, speaking of the term, points out that the terms are the most intensively developing part of the dictionary sostavi, while singling out that its use is a bounded lexical layer.

This or that word or combination of words that represents a concept in science, culture, art or production is called a term. Examples include homonym omonim (linguistics), visual aids visual weapon (pedagogy), footlights ramp (theater), frame frame frame (cinema), receiver phone hook (phone-related), and priyemnik (radio engineering).

Terms are special words and phrases that are used only in certain areas and are not understandable to non-specialists. The following linguistic terms can be included in such terms: apheresis, apocope, Bahuvrihi, etymon, paronym, prop-word, syncope.

Unambiguity, clarity, and strict differentiation of the concept distinguish terms from other words. These signs are a feature that ensures that the term is in the upper discharge.

One of the peculiarities of terminology is that the main part of them is not made, and the author of the terms is often clear. For example, the terms anode, cathode, ion were proposed by Faraday.

In linguistics, there are many terms formed from antique elements by the combination method. Including lexicology, linguistics, diachronics linguistics, morphology, semasology.

In addition, words that are exactly borrowed from Latin and Greek, but have changed their meaning, are also common. Lexicological terms borrowed from Greek include: antonym, archaism, apocope, ellipsis, euphemism, homophone, lexicographer, paronym, semantic; lexicological terms borrowed from Latin include: affix, cognate, context, hybrid, prefix, radical, suffix.

It appears that the fact that language units do not have the same level of use was the reason for the necessity for their classification in this respect. The lack of a unified view on this in the linguistic literature on different languages was due to the fact that the theoretical and practical aspects of delimited words were not fully developed. If we take into account that the changes in the level of lexicology of a language are at a high level compared to other levels of it, and it occurs in a continuous way, we will understand how relevant this level study is.