
THE LEXICAL-SEMANTICAL USAGE OF PROFESSIONAL LEXEMES IN “UTGAN KUNLAR” (“PAST DAYS”) BY ABDULLA QADIRI

Erdanova Zebiniso Abulkasimovna

Samarkand State Institute Of Foreign Languages English Teacher Of Faculty English Language
And Literature, Uzbekistan

Maksimova Nataliya Leonidovna

Chuvash State University Named After Ulyanova I.N., , Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article deals with stylistic methods and lexical-semantic use of professional terms, names and lexemes in English and Uzbek fiction. In the works of poets and writers, who are representatives of literary literature, the richness of the language vocabulary is used in a unique way to express the lifestyle of a certain people.

KEYWORDS: Stylistic methods, language units, folklore, literary language, fictions, professional terms, semantic methods, language properties, expression.

INTRODUCTION

In our scientific research, we present analytical examples of the professional contexts presented in the rare masterpiece of the 20th century, “ Utgan kunlar” (“Past Days”) by A. Qadiri:

"- Our servant.

For some reason, Hamid was surprised by this word.

- Your slave?

- That's it."

In this context, in the 20th century, the lifestyle of self-styled housewives was expressed, they kept domestic servants in their households and called them "slave" male servant and "maid" female servant. These words "slave" and "maid" are considered archaic and today they have moved to the lexeme of "housekeeper" and the representatives of this field do not live with the owners of the house, on the contrary, they perform their duties according to the established laws and receive a monthly salary.

Linguist L.A. Novikov states: "...expressing the essence of a work of art, summing up its ideological, compositional-structural and linguistic (stylistic) unity, the highest poetic category created by the work of a writer is the image of the author."

"- There is a merchant named Mirzakarimboy in our city, and this is his daughter. Maybe you know Mr. Mirzakarim, he was a box-carrier in Tashkent for some time?"

In the following context, two professional words "merchant" and "customer" are used. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, these lexemes are defined as follows:

"Merchant" is a trader, a trader, a person engaged in private trade, a person who has acquired the profession of trade.

"Kutidor" - 1. old. A big merchant with a lot of money, rich. 2. hist.. In the Kokan khanate, he was a palace official who received money collected from food taxes, kept it and handed it over to the khan's treasury. Nowadays, the word "kutidor" is archaic and is not used in everyday speech. But this word is semantically related to the modern money-handling professions: treasurer, taxman, and so on.

"- They stand next to the Bey of Tashkent in the capacity of advisers.

"Azizbek is still the governor of Tashkent today?"

In the quoted sentence, there are two words related to professions, the lexeme "mushofir" means "consultant", now it is considered an archaic word and we can find it only in fiction literature, the word "hokim" is used in the sense of "a person who manages a certain district or region" while keeping its meaning.

According to A.B. Koshlyak, "the image of the author is the subject of the story, it creates the essence of the work, the writer embodies his ideological goal in the image of the work through the artistic style he chooses, and gives him a moral attitude (negative or positive)".

In A. Qadiri's work " Utgan kunlar" ("Past Days") we can find many lexemes related to professions. Consider the next sentence:

"... Now we see the defenders of the village from the inside: the defenders are on the top of the fortress, with their clothes of various colors and colors, some of them are holding rifles, some of them are holding rifles, leaning on the roof of the fortress, putting their heads to the sun and killing them..."

The word "defender" means "sniper from among the people", and in the given context it is expressed that their age and clothes are different, the men of the horde are under the protection of a single beg, but the protection of the fortress is in the hands of the people.

In order to create the atmosphere of the 20th century, Writer used more archaic words and embodied images in the reader's imagination.

The author of "Slovo i obraz" D.N. Shmelev stated: "the professional terms presented in the work of art are usually not active in the process of opening the image of the work, but help the reader to form and understand the impression of the work with the help of professional terms..."

The events in the work " Utgan kunlar" ("Past Days") belong to the 18th century, and describe the social life and palace positions of the khans of that time. Many professional words in the work are archaic and have lost the level of use in society.

REFERENCE

1. А.Қодирий "Ўтган кунлар". – Тошкент, Янги аср авлоди, 2021. – Б.101.

- 2. Кошляк А.Б. Категории художественного текста // Стилистика текста. Языковые средства экспрессивности текста. - Уфа: Изд-во Башк. унта, 1989.-С. 47.
- 3. Новиков Л.А. Художественный текст и его анализ. - М.: Рус. яз., 1988.-С. 12
- 4. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати 3 жилд: - Т.: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008.- Б. 414.
- 5. Шмелев Д.Н. Слово и образ.—М.: Наука, 1964.— с.43.
- 6. ERDANOVA Z. Жамият ва инновациялар—Общество и инновации—Society and innovations. – 2021.