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LINGUA-CULTURAL AND LINGUA-POETIC FEATURES OF LIMITED LAYER WORDS USED IN UTKIR HOSHIMOV'S NOVEL "IKKI ESHIK ORASI"

Abstract: The study and analysis of the language of a work of art requires an analysis of the whole internal and external relationship of the work of art, as well as the writer's worldview and the use of literary and non-literary means. Utkir Hoshimov's work "Ikki eshik orasi" (Between Two Doors) deeply describes the unique worldview, labor activity, living conditions, lifestyle, national and cultural aspects of the Uzbek nation. In addition to the general layering words, the limited layer words in the Uzbek language have their role and importance in covering these aspects. The appropriate use of the words of the limited layer ensured the richness and variety of the language of the work, and they increased the methodological color as a linguopoetic tool.

Key words: work of art, national-cultural aspects, passive words, dialectics, professional words, historicisms and archaisms, vulgarism and barbarism, slang, lingua-poetics.

Language: English

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Introduction

The lexical structure of the language is not the same. There are many types of words. For example, general consumption and limited (or private) vocabulary according to the level of use, obsolete words according to the period of use, modern words and neologisms, dialectics according to the scope, professionalism, slang-like types [1, p. 74]. The lexical unit varies according to the frequency of use. Many lexemes are widely used, and some are narrowly used. In this regard, the lexicon of the Uzbek language is divided into two layers: a) lexicon with unlimited use; b) limited vocabulary.

Vocabulary with a limited scope is first divided into two: 1. Vocabulary with limited scope 1) dialectal vocabulary; terminological vocabulary; 3) non-literary lexicon vulgarism and barbarism, slang and slang. 2. Vocabulary with a limited period of use.

These are outdated layer words - historicisms and archaisms [1, p. 104].

Materials and Methods

Utkir Hoshimov's novel "Between Two Doors" has a special role in the Uzbek novels of the XX century. The peculiarity of the language of the work is its simplicity and fluency. The novel contains information about the unique worldview of the Uzbek nation, labor activity, living conditions, and lifestyle, national and cultural features. The limited number of words in the Uzbek language has its place and significance in covering such aspects.

Dialectisms: A lexeme that is specific to the speech of people living in a particular area is called a dialectal lexicon. According to the author, in "Two Doors" dialectics were used to reflect the local color, to convey the speech of the protagonists in a realistic

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way and these dialectisms also show the lingua-cultural aspect (Hoshimov, 2011):

Robiyaning dadasi samarqandlik, (...Gap bundoq, Duma! - Oqsoqol dadamga imo qildi. - Samarqanddan mehmon obkeldim.(Hoshimov, p.45) so at the beginning of the work the author "spoke" them in Samarqand dialect: *Qarama, Robiyajon, Yur, poyezga minib Toshkentga boramiz* (Hoshimov, p.42). The affix *-jon* is added to the name of men in Uzbek literary language. But, it is added to the name of girls in dialect in order to fondle. *Dadam jilmayib, meni quchog'idan bo'shatdi. Yerga sakrab tushdi. - Kel, bacham! - dedi pastdan qo'lini cho'zib.* (Hoshimov, p.45) *bacham-* means my child.

The fiction uses a lot of Tashkent dialectal units. Because, everything was happened in this area. Especially in the speech of a simple woman Parcha always used elements of eloquence and style of speech: - *Kimni to'yini etvossiz, opa?* (Hoshimov, p.180) *etvossiz-* telling, saying.

-*Voy, Ra'noxon! Xudoning o'zi yetkazdi sizni! Ertamatdan beri adashib yuribman. ...Eson-omon bormisiz? Na kemiysiz biz tomonlarga?! O'g'liz kotta yigit bo'p qoldi. Xabar obtursayiz bo'miydimi?* (Hoshimov, p.358) *ertamatdan-* from morning; *na kemiysiz?*-why not coming?; *o'g'liz*-your son, *kotta*-teenager, adult,; (*xabar*)*obtursayiz-* let know; *bo'miydimi-* why not?.

- *Voy, yaxshiyam sho'tta* ekansiz, Oqsoqol, - dedi do'rillab. (Hoshimov, p.124) *sho'tta-* here.

Even when Muzaffar went to Kokand (for a short time) to see his mother, he showed the lingua-cultural aspect by using the Fergana dialect and creating the color typical of this region:

-*Toshkenda o'qiganmisiz?*

-*Yo'q, Anjanda!*

...-*Ashnaqa demang-da, uka!-Yo'ldoshxon aka tag'in shang'illadi.* (Hoshimov, p.442).

Anjanda- in Andijon; *ashnaqa-* that's it.

Each dialect serves as a means of expressing appearances and features in a way that suits the place.

Terms: Lexical units and phrases specific to science, technology, agriculture, arts and culture are called terms. Terminological lexicon can be divided into two types: terminological lexicon of literary language; dialectal terminological lexicon. There are also terms 1) scientific terms 2) professional terms.

Terms of lingua-cultural significance in the field of construction: *xom g'isht, xomsuvoq, chiylampa, somon suvoq, tarnov,* ect. *Deraza o'rniga xom g'isht taxlab qo'yilgan. Poli, shifti yo'q. Hali xomsuvoq, alebastr suvoq, chiylampa degan ishlar turibdi.* (Hoshimov, p.501). *Somon suvoq qilingan tomning u yer-bu yerida yog'och tarnovlar dikkayib turibdi.* (Hoshimov, p.103). *Urush boshlangan kuni ikkalamiz tokzorda chillaki uzganimiz esingdami?* (Hoshimov, p.203). *Makkaning ildiziday mo'rt narsa bo'lmaydi.*

Birpasda allaqancha makka tappa-tappa yiqilib tushibdi. (Hoshimov, p.96).

Atlas qatini ochgan edim, Zuhra kelinning surma tortilgan ko'zlari yonib ketdi.- Sakkiz tepki ekan! - (Hoshimov, p.74). *Yangi ko'rpa qavimasa bo'larkanmi? Do'st bor, dushman bor. ...Ammam juvoldiz tutgan qo'lini muallaq ko'targancha uzoq jimib qoldi.* (Hoshimov, p.116). *Juvoldiz-katta, yo'g'on igna; Ko'kragimni gaz bilan olchab turgan Xolposh xoladan yulqinib chiqib, ayvon zinalaridan sakrab tushdim* (Hoshimov, p.78). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Gaz**" is a unit of length equal to -0.71 meters (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.474) Here it is used in a metonymic sense to mean "a measuring tool of the same length" used by tailors to measure clothing.

Unethical vocabulary. Vulgarism is an insulting. Vulgarisms or their vulgar meanings are not considered a unit of literary language, and their usage is considered as contrary to the culture of speech, but in the language of fiction such words are used as a methodological tool. [3] *Maraz!.. -Oqsoqol mushtini tugdi. -Bolalari o'ldi, endi qo'ldan hech nima kelmaydi, demoqchi. -U ovozi titrab alam bilan bosh chayqadi. - Odamzod ham shunchalik palid bo'ladimi!* (Hoshimov, p.269). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Palid**"-o'taketgan yaramas, qabih, razil, jirkanch, yomon meaning: bad man. [Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.209]. *Voy, sizmidingiz, men anavi go'rso'xta deb...* (Hoshimov, p.81). *Anavi jipiriq rais nima deydi?* (Hoshimov, p.413).

Barbarisms. Non-borrowed Uzbek language, other language words. There are two types of barbarism used in works of art: 1. Foreign language words used to indicate that a person belongs to another nation or to reflect the national characteristics and conditions of those who speak that language. These are also called exoticisms:

1 *Nemis aeroplani shundoq boshimiz ustidan varanglab o'tib, bomba tashlaganida, yerga yopishib olsam dyadya Vasya tag'in yelkamga qoqadi:*

- *Ne boysya, eto toje ne nash!* (Hoshimov, p.205).

-*Ablahlar,-dedi titrab.- Tajriba o'tkazyapti. Reyxning sovuq urgan askarlarini qaysi dori bilan qutqarib qolishni sinayapti.*

-*Shon toot,-suvdagi cholning tomirini o'lchyotgan doctor-ofitser mamnun iljaydi,- In svansig minuten toot.* (Hoshimov, p.466). (German: Died. Died in twenty minutes).

2. Barbarisms that do not reach the level of unity of the Uzbek language (These are typical of the way of speaking.) The most common barbarisms in the Russian language in the fiction:

Sherzod maqtanib qoldi:

-*Indiyskiy kino ko'rdim. zo'r ekan.[421-b.] -Tak... Sekretar Olimjon Komilovich deb chaqirdimi?* (Hoshimov, p.488).

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Slang is also a part of the lexicon with limited use (French slang). Jargon is the unit of speech used by people who form a particular social group according to their profession, place in society, interests, and age. *Besh yildan beri "Zaporjets" ololmay sarson yurgan urush nogironining shikoyati to'g'ri. (Savdoda shunaqa ablahlar borki, "shapka"sini) bermasang qishda qorni ham ravo ko'rmaydi* (Hoshimov, p.413).

Outdated layers are also used as a methodological tool in the novel. These are: The historical lexeme is a lexeme of the past used in the modern Uzbek language to denote something that has become obsolete. *Bir chaqirim narida uchib kelayotgan «Fokke-Vulf»ning qornidan ajralib chiqqan bombalarni ko'rib, boshimni ichimga tortsam, yelkamga shapatilaydi.* Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Chaqirim**" derived from the word "call". The oldest unit of length, 1.06 km, was used before the metric system was adopted. (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p. 466)...*Saylasa-saylay qolsin, desam ketida bir arava g'alvasi bor ekan. O'qtin-o'qtin shaharga tushib Dumasiga borish kerak bo'larkan* (Hoshimov, p.56). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Duma**" historical word that means "thought" in Russian, and in the past in Tsarist Russia at that time it was the name of a state institution. (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.660).

Anavi tovuqmiya yangam azza-bazza o'g'illarini vrach qilmoqchilar. ...Sandiqqa bosib qo'ygan chervoning bormi? (Hoshimov, p.393). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Chevron**" Chevron is a historical word. Ten rubles in circulation in the former USSR in 1922-1947. (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.475). *Har bittasining ildiziga qar aralash bir botmon loy ilashib chiqadi* (Hoshimov, p.167). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Botmon**" historiography states that "in different parts of Central Asia, as well as in Uzbekistan, there are different criteria and weights (more than two pounds) to a pound. A pound is 16.38 kg) (a unit of weight (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.329). Here, "bir botmon" used in the sense of "very heavy" *hayhotday xona. Lak-lak odam...* (Hoshimov, p.50). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Lak**" the archaism of Lak (Persian

"hundred thousand") means "hundred thousand" in Old Uzbek; lak-lak is used here to mean "hundreds of thousands, countless, many." (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.485).

Archaism is a lexical unit that gives way to another lexeme. But now there are synonyms for these. As a result of social development, some things are called different lexemes, and the former are obsolete. The writer also used elements of the language of the period reflected in the play. The outdated layering used made the language of the work very simple and close to the living language of the people.

-Ko'rdingmi?-dedi oqsoqol,-buyam omoch haydashdek bir gap. (Hoshimov, p.193). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Omoch**"-the simplest of the oldest wooden or iron tools with metal gears, driven by an animal" (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.124). *Kelib yuziga qarasam, tishlari girih, oyoq-qo'li changak bo'p qopti* (Hoshimov, p.449). Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines the term "**Girih**" – arx. "tight, pinched (about teeth, eyes)" (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, p.506).

Conclusion

The study and analysis of the language of a work of art requires an analysis of the whole internal and external connection of the work of art, the writer's worldview, and the use of literary and non-literary means in it. The appropriate use of the limited layer words in "Between Two Doors" ensured the richness and variety of the language of the work, and they increased the methodological color as a linguopoetic tool. It is important for students to be able to explain the meaning of the words used in the play. Every dialect element, professional lexicon, obsolete lexicon, words of non-literary lexical layer in the fiction not only express the national-mental features of the Uzbek language, but also serve as a methodological tool to express the features in accordance with the place. Such usages are, of course, the norm for literary language, but the languages were used in accordance with the requirements of the artistic style, as a result of which the ideological and aesthetic aspects of the work of art were effectively and convincingly expressed.

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