

Pragmatic Properties of Limited Vocabulary in Uzbek Language

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the pragmatic features of limited vocabulary. It explains the appearance of limited vocabulary in works of art and movies, that is, the features of jargon and slang. The need to scientifically study the scope, ie pragmatics, of such words was discussed. The article is scientifically based on slang and slang words and related information. It highlights how powerful the power of words in our speech is.

Keywords: Limited vocabulary, pragmatics, terminological vocabulary, social jargon, lexeme, jargon, argon, speech, dialectal vocabulary.

Lexical units vary according to the frequency of use. Many lexemes have unlimited usage, and some have narrow usage:

- a) Restricted vocabulary:
- b) Unlimited vocabulary:

Restricted lexemes can also be divided into two types:

- a) Vocabulary limited by scope:
- b) Vocabulary with limited scope:

Vocabulary limited by period of use. The development of the period, changes in social life lead to changes in all areas of language, to one degree or another. Such changes can be more noticeable at the lexical level of the language.

The limited scope of the lexicon is studied in three parts:

1. Dialectal lexicon
2. Terminological vocabulary
3. Jargon and Argos

Jargon and argos are part of a limited vocabulary. Argos (as slang for thieves) have been used as professional slang since the 19th century. Argotisms can be used in conversation for a single methodological purpose. Argos and jargon are the "artificial language" of a social group or category, such as athletes, traffickers, thieves, bribe-takers, and so on. Therefore, jargon and argo are also called social dialects. Argotisms have a hidden meaning.

Argotisms are also a form of slang, a collection of lexemes that are used in a way that is understandable to this group of people with a distorted upbringing and crooked hands. For example: mud (money), hit (risk).

Jargon is a term used to refer to one's own class in the community and to one's own class and to the opposite class in argon. For example: You can specify. H.Jamol Khanov uses the terms "slang" and "jargonism", including words specific to lexemes, dialects, professional lexemes and slang and slang, and defines them as follows: "Argotisms and jargon is the "artificial language" of an argon or category, for example, traders, bribe-takers, and so on. [1] It is clear that the study of jargon and slang in linguistics is not limited, and there is no single definitive conclusion in this regard, can be seen in the example of the terms used. Some scholars use the terms 'jargon and argo', while others use 'jargonism and argotisms'. In our opinion, it is more appropriate to articulate this concept using the terms jargon and argo.

It is also advisable to draw a line between slang and slang, because today it is tantamount to ignoring the simple fact that members of society do not belong to different social strata. We believe that the adoption on the recommendation of M.M.Mirtojiyev corresponds to the structural aspect of the objective aspect of modern semantic linguistics.

In particular, there are two types of jargons: social and professional: [3]
Social jargons were first used in the 18th century by nobles. Such jargons are used in the speech of a certain range of people, shortening the meaning of terms and concepts. All professions have their own jargons, which are used to save speech and quickly communicate. jargon, jargon of journalists, jargon of doctors. [2]

The jargons in the speech of young people are distinguished by their expressiveness and imagery. They can be divided into the following groups:

1. Jargons in the speech of young people with higher education: Tanka - a person who supports the student, yahlamaq - to avoid an exam, obshyaga, obshijita-dormitory
2. Secondary education jargon that is understandable to the youth of the strata: harip-idiot, sindiraman-to do or freeze something, chygatoy-firm or association, hamtavok- a person close to a collaborator, jigar-a person close to himself, etc...
3. Slang in the speech of young gamblers with secondary education: narkotik - drugs, oqian - vodka, qizilidan - wine, soqqa - money, gum qilmoq - to kill, to burn, ugro - crime, search - saw.

Each of the groups of jargon mentioned above has its own specific feature. Therefore, their lexicon differs in its semantics. For example: - Hmm, it turned out strous, Zaynab. The special terms singer, musician, thief, liar, and scoundrel are called slangs. Such words will not be intelligible to the general public. For example, in the pastoral argos: otar (wedding), otarkash (wedding owner), sokichak (car carrying shepherds), danap (player, girl).

Jargons in contemporary works also play a key role in the formation of a specific pragmatic culturology. For example:

When opening, for example, (alcoholism), jargon is used. Pour, I'll drink red, - said Salimboyvachcha (Oybek).

"Whichever, white or red?" (Mushtum)

- Now you drink it, Hamid aka

-No, my brother Soqiboy, I was very strong, he was very strong,

-If you don't drink, I won't pour,

-One, half, he owed three or four coins. (A.Qodiriy)

Argon and jargon are also used in works of art. For example, in Tahir Malik's story "Goodbye Childhood" we can cite slang in the speech of thieves and criminals;

- So, everyone knows where this brother is (in this case, brother means brother).

-Know, don't lose your head (in the sense of "head").

In short, slang is also a distorted language, but like slang, it is the result of adding different affixes to Uzbek words, without the words of others, high-flying, pompous. For example, it is formed by adding the suffixes -za, -zi, -fa, -ran.-zan, -gaza, -ru, -bizr, -zap, which is a speech phenomenon [5]. For example, -Maraq sarangara bizir gazal azaytazmazam (I'll tell you something) illuminates.

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