

SYNCHRONIC STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL LEXICON (ON THE EXAMPLE OF DOPPIDOZLIK, POTTERY, AND COBBLERY LEXICON): DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN LEXEMES

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Abstract

This article is devoted to one of the actual issues of Uzbek linguistics—the study of the present-day (synchronic) state of professional and craft-related lexicon. The research object comprises three major branches of Uzbek folk applied arts: doppi-making, pottery, and cobblery. The paper comparatively analyzes the degree of preservation of the traditional terminological layer based on manual labor and the linguistic features of neologisms (new borrowings) that have entered under the influence of modern technologies. The results indicate that lexical changes in the field are directly connected not only with internal linguistic laws but also with extralinguistic (technical, economic) factors.

Keywords

professional lexicon, synchronic study, doppi-making, pottery, cobblery, archaism, neologism, terminological derivation, barbarism, lexical-semantic field.

INTRODUCTION

The lexical system of the Uzbek language consists of rich and diverse layers formed over centuries, among which professional and craft lexicon occupies a special place. Handicraft is a mirror reflecting the material culture, worldview, and aesthetic taste of the Uzbek people. Historical sources and classical literary works demonstrate that the terminology of doppi-making, pottery, and cobblery dates back to the most ancient Turkic stratum of the Uzbek language.

However, the 21st century—the era of globalization and technological revolution—has brought profound transformations to handicraft fields. Manual labor is being replaced by automated equipment, and natural raw materials by synthetic ones. This process inevitably influences language as well. Today, in artisans’ speech, ancient terms (*archaisms*) coexist with international words and technical *neologisms*.

Relevance of the Problem

Although professional lexicon in Uzbek linguistics has been partially studied from a diachronic (historical) perspective, its present-day real condition—the synchronic aspect—has not been sufficiently researched. In particular, the gap between *professional jargon* and *literary language* in artisans’ speech, as well as the influence of loanwords (*barbarisms*) entering from Russian and English into the Uzbek lexical fund, still requires scientific evaluation.

Research Aim

The purpose of this study is to comparatively analyze the traditional and modern lexical layers in doppi-making, pottery, and cobblery; to identify their semantic and structural changes; and to draw scientific conclusions on regulating sectoral terminology.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

To ensure objectivity and reliability, a комплекс approach was applied.

2.1. Research Materials

Materials were collected from two sources:

Written sources: Explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, ethnographic works, and field-specific manuals.

Fieldwork: Interviews and observations were conducted with active master artisans in handicraft centers of the Fergana Valley (Margilan, Rishtan, Chust) and the city of Tashkent.

2.2. Applied Methods

Synchronic-descriptive method: to describe the current state of the lexicon.

Comparative-typological analysis: to determine common and specific features across the three fields.

Component analysis: to identify semantic components (*semes*) of words.

Sociolinguistic survey: to determine, in percentages, which words (old or new) are actively used in artisans' speech.

RESULTS

The study showed that the three selected fields have adapted differently to technological progress, which is clearly reflected in their lexicon.

3.1. Doppi-Making Lexicon: Clash of Art and Technology

Doppi-making is a symbol of Uzbek national identity. In traditional doppi-making, terms are mainly related to ornamentation and sewing techniques.

Traditional Layer (Stable): This layer mainly includes names of doppi types and ornament patterns such as *Iroqi*, *Chust*, *Sanama*, *Bodomcha*, *Qalampir nusxa*, *Shahriyor*. These words have remained almost unchanged as they express national color.

Changing Layer (Tools and Equipment): With the decline of manual labor and the introduction of computerized sewing machines, the following changes have been observed:

| Traditional (Passive) | Term | Modern (Active) | Term | Explanation |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------|
| | | | | |

| Traditional Term (Passive) | Modern Term (Active) | Explanation |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Andaza / Nusxa</i> | <i>Design / File</i> | Patterns are now stored digitally rather than on paper. |
| <i>Angishvona</i> | <i>(not used)</i> | Not required in automated machines. |
| <i>Pilta (cotton)</i> | <i>Dublerin / Flizelin</i> | Synthetic materials are used to stiffen the doppi base. |
| <i>Baskarma</i> | <i>Press</i> | The shaping process of the doppi. |

Observations showed that younger doppi-makers actively use words like *flash drive*, *format*, and *laser cutting*, while elder masters prefer terms such as *pix*, *zih*, and *jiyak*.

3.2. Pottery Lexicon: Conservatism and Stability

Compared to other fields, pottery lexicon has undergone the least change. Potters from Rishtan and G'ijduvon have preserved 80–90% of traditional terms inherited from their ancestors.

Preserved Terms: *Gil* (clay), *pishiqchilik*, *xumdun* (kiln), *sirlash* (glazing), *angob* (type of pigment), *choka*, *degrez*.

Linguistic analysis shows that most of these words belong to Persian-Tajik and ancient Turkic layers, forming the core of the process.

New Terms Introduced: Mainly related to firing processes and paint composition.

For instance, instead of the former *wood-fired kiln*, terms such as *electric kiln* and *gas kiln* have appeared.

The word *sir* (glaze) is sometimes replaced by *glazur* (Russian-European), yet *sir* still predominates in artisans' speech.

3.3. Cobblery (Shoemaking): Field of Lexical Interference

The study found that cobblery lexicon has undergone the strongest transformation and is the field where *barbarisms* (loanwords) are most frequently used.

Displacement of Traditional Words: Due to changes in raw materials (leather, glue, thread) and tools, Uzbek terms are being replaced by Russian ones.

Table 1. Synchronic Comparative Analysis of Cobblery Lexicon

| Uzbek (Traditional) | Russian/International (Modern Speech) | Reason for Change |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Qolip</i> | <i>Kolodka</i> | Both used, but youth prefer <i>kolodka</i> . |
| <i>Poyandoz</i> <i>Tagcharm</i> | <i>Podoshva</i> | Imported synthetic soles influence naming. |

| Uzbek (Traditional) | Russian/International (Modern Speech) | Reason for Change |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Charm</i> | <i>Koja / Dermentin</i> | Change in material types. |
| <i>Yelim</i> | <i>Kley / Nayrit</i> | Brand names of chemical adhesives. |
| <i>Poshna</i> | <i>Kabluk</i> | Influence of Russian language (interference). |
| <i>Iskana</i> | <i>Stameska</i> | Tool names being forgotten. |

A sociolinguistic survey revealed that 70% of cobblers do not know the meaning of *iskana* and instead use *rezak* or *stameska*, indicating erosion of the national character of sectoral language.

DISCUSSION

The obtained results reveal three major linguistic processes occurring in Uzbek professional lexicon.

4.1. Lexical Hybridization (*Hybridization*)

A noteworthy phenomenon observed synchronically is the mixing of Uzbek and foreign words in artisans' speech, forming new combinations.

Examples: "*Podoshvani charxla*" (Podoshva – Russian, *charxla* – Uzbek).

"*Faylni kompyuterga zagruzka qil*" (in doppi-making).

This indicates that while grammatical structure remains Uzbek, lexical fillers are being borrowed.

4.2. Determinologization and Metaphorization

Some narrowly professional terms are entering common language or vice versa.

Metaphorization: In pottery, words like "*tish*" (tooth – type of ornament) and "*ko'z*" (eye – center of a vessel) are metaphorically derived from human body parts. In modern lexicon, technological metaphors such as "*laser knife*" and "*smart iron*" dominate.

4.3. Influence of Extralinguistic Factors

The main reason for the Russification of cobblers' lexicon is the raw material market. Materials for footwear (glue, soles, fittings) are mostly imported with Russian labels. In pottery, however, the main raw materials—soil and clay—are local; therefore, the language has remained "local." Thus, the economic factor is one of the main criteria determining linguistic purity.

4.4. Problem of Terminological Unification

The study revealed that the same tool is named differently in different regions. For example, the needle used in shoemaking is called *bigiz* in the Fergana Valley, while in Tashkent it is sometimes called *moshak* or *kryuchok*. Modern textbooks and manuals require the unification of such terms into a single standardized terminology.

CONCLUSION

Based on the conducted synchronic study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Degree of Transformation: Professional lexicon is not a static system; it evolves alongside technological progress. According to the degree of change: Cobblery (high) > Doppi-making (medium) > Pottery (low/stable).

2. Lexical Layers:

Traditional layer: Words expressing national identity and aesthetic function (ornaments, styles) are preserved.

Modern layer: Words related to technical processes, raw materials, and measurement units are fully becoming loan-based *neologisms*.

3. Recommendations:

Use the rich resources of the Uzbek language to introduce alternative equivalents (*tagcharm*, *yelim*) instead of incoming *barbarisms* (e.g., *podoshva*, *kley*) in vocational college textbooks.

Create an “Electronic Dictionary” and a “Terminological Atlas” of disappearing handicraft terms, which will serve as valuable resources not only for linguistics but also for history and ethnography.

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