

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE LEXICOLOGY OF FARMING IN THE KHOREZM DIALECT**Safiyazova Nazokat**Ma'mun University NTMLecturer,
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This scientific article studies the linguistic nature of the vocabulary of farming in the Khorezm dialect based on a complex and systematic approach. Within the framework of the study, the phonetic transformations, lexical-semantic structures, morphological construction and etymological layers of this lexical layer are analyzed in detail. Also, the natural and geographical features of the Khorezm region, irrigation systems and factors related to the historical development of agriculture are considered as important determinants in the formation of this terminology. The results of the study substantiate the importance of the vocabulary of farming in the Khorezm dialect in the historical development and territorial differentiation of the Uzbek language and show that it is a multilayered, dynamic and functional system.

Keywords

Khorezm dialect, agricultural lexicon, agrarian terminology, dialectology, phonetic variability, lexical-semantic system, etymological layer, language contacts, irrigation culture, linguistic differentiation.

Introduction. In modern linguistics, the study of regional dialects and dialects is of great scientific importance in determining the historical development of the national language, its internal differentiation processes and cultural layers. The Uzbek language is also distinguished by its complex dialectal system, and the Khorezm dialect occupies a special place in this system. This dialect is an important source for scientific research not only with its phonetic and morphological features, but also with its rich lexical layers.

The Khorezm oasis has long been one of the largest agricultural centers of Central Asia. The fertile soils of the Amu Darya delta, developed irrigation systems and agricultural culture ensured the primacy of agricultural activity in this region. This, in turn, led to the formation and development of a terminological system related to agriculture.

The agricultural lexicon is one of the special functional layers of the language, which expresses human production activities, interaction with nature, and socio-economic relations. By studying this lexical layer, it is possible to draw not only linguistic, but also ethnographic and historical conclusions.

Material and methodology. This study was carried out on the basis of a complex linguistic approach. The research materials are field materials recorded from the speech of the population living in different regions of the Khorezm region, dialectological observations, as well as scientific sources related to Uzbek linguistics. Field materials were collected mainly through interviews with people of different ages and professions, which made it possible to determine the use of lexical units in real speech.

As a research methodology, descriptive, comparative-historical, semantic, structural and etymological analysis methods were used. Using the descriptive method, lexical units were systematized, and using the comparative method, they were compared with the literary language and other Turkic languages. Semantic analysis served to determine the meaning structure of words, while etymological analysis revealed their sources of origin.

Main part. The vocabulary related to agriculture in the Khorezm dialect constitutes a linguistically complex and multi-layered system. Analysis of this system shows that phonetic variability plays an important role in it. When compared with the literary language, there is an

exchange of vowels, modification of consonants, and simplification of some phonetic units. For example, the use of the word “jo‘yak” in the form of “juyak”, and “ketmon” in the form of “katmon” is the result of phonetic differentiation. Such changes occurred on the basis of stable phonetic regularities formed in the process of historical development of the dialect.

In the Khorezm dialect, agricultural terms have significant phonetic changes compared to the literary language. These changes are mainly manifested in the following forms:

a) Vowel exchange:

jo‘yak → juyak

ko‘chat → kuchat

b) Consonant transformation:

ketmon → katmon

sug‘orish → suggarish

c) Phonetic simplification:

Complex sound combinations are simplified or shortened.

These changes are explained by the historical development of the dialect and the predominance of oral speech.

In lexico-semantic terms, the agricultural lexicon has a high level of systematicity. This lexicon covers all stages of agricultural activity, and there are special terminological units for each stage. Terms related to processes such as tillage, sowing, irrigation, and harvesting not only express practical activities, but also reflect the traditional knowledge and experience associated with them. In this regard, this lexicon is manifested as a linguistic expression of the agrarian mindset of the people.

Polysemantic units are also widespread in this lexical layer, which indicates the semantic richness of this language. Some words express different meanings in different contexts, which expands their functional capabilities. At the same time, the presence of synonymous rows is also observed, which is associated with territorial and social differentiation.

2. Lexical-semantic features

The agricultural lexicon constitutes a semantically complex system. It can be divided into the following groups:

a) Terms for tillage:

juyak, katmon, plowing, loosening

b) Sowing process:

sowing, sowing

c) Irrigation system:

irrigation, ditch digging, water opening

d) Harvesting process:

mow, harvest, yield

These units often have a polysemantic character and express different meanings depending on the context.

Structurally, the agricultural lexicon consists of units of different levels. While simple words constitute the ancient Turkic layer, artificial and compound units were formed as a result of the internal development of the language. In particular, words formed through the process of affixation played an important role in the enrichment of agrarian terminology.

3. Structural features

The following structural units are found in the agricultural lexicon:

Simple words: land, water, grain

Inventive words: irrigation, driver

Compound units: arable land, harvest

This indicates that the internal system of the lexicon is developed.

Etymological analysis shows that the agricultural lexicon in the Khorezm dialect was formed as a result of the interaction of different language layers. While ancient Turkic words

constitute the main layer, borrowings from the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages fill important semantic areas. Terms introduced from the Russian language mainly serve to express modern agricultural techniques and new agrotechnical concepts.

4. Etymological layer

The agricultural lexicon in the Khorezm dialect is multi-layered and consists of various sources:

Old Turkic layer: earth, water, seed

Adaptations from the Persian-Tajik language: farmer, ditch

From Arabic: harvest

From Russian: tractor, agronomist

This situation reflects the historical and cultural ties of the region.

5. Socio-economic factors

The natural conditions of the Khorezm region — the Amu Darya basin, the irrigated farming system and the predominance of the agrarian economy — directly influenced the formation of this lexicon.

The natural and geographical conditions of the region, in particular the development of the irrigated farming system, were a decisive factor in the formation of this lexicon. Activities related to the use of water resources, the creation of irrigation systems, and the improvement of land fertility led to the emergence of special terminology.

Research results. The research results showed that the agricultural lexicon in the Khorezm dialect is highly developed and systematized. It was found that this lexicon is phonetically unique, semantically rich, and etymologically multi-layered. It was also evaluated as an important linguistic system reflecting the agrarian experience and historical development of the people.

Discussion of results. The results obtained show that the agricultural lexicon in the Khorezm dialect is located at the intersection of various areas of linguistics. This lexicon is important not only as a communicative tool, but also as a carrier of cultural memory. This requires its study on the basis of a complex, interdisciplinary approach.

Conclusion. The agricultural lexicon in the Khorezm dialect is one of the important and ancient layers of the Uzbek language, reflecting the historical development, economic activity, and cultural heritage of the people. An in-depth study of this lexical layer is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics. In the future, conducting corpus research in this area, creating dialect dictionaries, and expanding comparative research will be of significant scientific importance.

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