



STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXICAL ITEMS WITH POTTERY IN UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article analyzes the principles of formation of lexical units related to pottery. The article focuses on the analysis of lexicons related to the field by morphological and syntactic methods.

Key words: Lexicon, morphological, syntactic method of pottery.

The made-up words and terms in the pottery lexicon of the Uzbek language were created based on the rules and principles of the universal word-making system. Names of pottery products, drawings, shapes and decorations made on these products, names of persons engaged in the profession of pottery were formed on the basis of the following ways of word formation:

1. **By adding a suffix to the stem (morphological method).**
2. **By adding words (syntactic method).**

Affixation is one of the active ways of creating new words in the lexicon of ceramics, as well as in the modern Uzbek literary language. Most of the word-forming suffixes that exist within the framework of the Uzbek language participate in the creation of these lexical words and terms. The most important of these additions are the following: *-chi*, *-gir*, *-xona*, *-kash*, *-kor*, *-don*, *-lik*, *-chilik*, *-li*, *-simon*, *-soz*, *-furush*, *-shunos*, *-paz*, *-xo`r*, *-boz* and others.

With the help of these additions, we observe the formation of various words and terms related to the pottery lexicon. We will consider some of them below.

– **chi** with the help of the suffix, nouns with the meaning of a person operating in this field are made from the words denoting the general name of the activity, profession, training, the name of the field. *-chi* affix indicates a person belonging to a certain field of activity *buyoq+chi*, *naqsh+chi*, *rasm+chi*, *tandir+chi*, *xumdon+chi*, *charx+chi*, *haykal+chi*, *chega+chi kabi kulolchilikka oid terminlarda*, *shuningdek*, *qo`shiqchi*, *musiqachi*, *tanburchi*, *kurashchi*, *shaxmatchi*, *bokschi* and in other industry terms, it is added to the words denoting



the types of the field of activity, the profession, and makes a meaningful noun of the field, the person performing this type of activity.

The basis of the formation of such personal nouns is from words denoting a certain profession, game tool, object. So, with the help of the productive affix -chi, we can distinguish the terms related to the terminology of pottery in two directions, that is, the general name of activity, profession, training and a person active in this field, and the field of activity, profession- we witnessed that they were made as nouns denoting types of craft.

-scientific suffix. In fact, the Uzbek language has been adopted from the Tajik language, and the formation of words with two different meanings is recorded in the scientific literature: a meaningful noun (linguist, literary scholar, historian, etc.) will be passed. The second meaning of the noun making can also include terms related to the field of pottery: *grunt+shunos*, *tuproq+shunos*, *o'lkashunos*, *tabiatshunos*, *giyohshunos* and others.

It can be seen from the examples given in the names of persons with two different meanings in terms related to the field of pottery that (soil scientist, soil scientist) really means a person who studies and engages in what is understood from the word base (soil, soil). understood.

-**soz** and the words formed with it always have the concept of person, because of this they are all personal nouns. In terms such as *dastgoh+soz*, *chini+soz*, *charx+soz*, belonging to the field of pottery, the meaning of the name of the person who builds and makes something (dastgoh, chinni, charx) is also understood: *dastgoh-dastgoh* means maker, preparer is used.

- **furush** suffix. Tajik furokhtan - the affix meaning "to sell" usually makes compound nouns with the meaning of selling something understood from the basis of word formation, trading with this thing. In the field terms such as Chinni+furush, idish+furush, ko'za+furush the meaning of the person who sells something (porcelain, dish, jug) and trades with this thing is expressed.

Also, in the word "engraver" that belongs to the term of the pottery industry, which is made with the help of the -kor affix, the -kor affix expresses the meaning of the sign of the thing and the meaning of forming a personal noun. This is because it is difficult to tell whether a term is a noun or an adjective outside of the text. Academician Azim Hajiyev did not point out for nothing that "in the modern Uzbek literary language, the suffix -kor can be called a noun and an adjective-forming suffix."



So, the suffix -kor is added to the noun base to form a word meaning the master of his field: usta+kor. By joining the names of decoration, pattern, and pottery products, they form words related to the field: koshin+kor, gil+kor, o‘yuma+kor etc.

In the field of pottery, the term digger means to dig the soil can be used.

As you can see, there are many words in the lifestyle that indicate the type of profession and the person who performs them.

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