



## Etymology And Lexico-Semantic Characteristics of Pottery Terminology

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**Annotation:** Etymological and lexical-semantic features of pottery terminology, genesis bases of Rishton pottery terms are explained in this article. The pottery terms used in the works of Kashgari, Rabguzi, and Navoi have been studied linguistically.

**Key words:** Vocabulary of pottery, khum, bowl, foot, foot, bowl, plate, clay, bowl, pitcher, payola, jar, ajak, jug, sark, bull

Currently, the need to research terms in science and technology, socio-humanitarian, and political fields in world linguistics is growing. Collecting and organizing the terms that have been created and are being created in the process of labor, which is the national wealth of our people, and using them practically and theoretically in linguistics, is becoming one of the requirements of today's modern linguistics. In particular, field terms in terminology, concepts, the emergence of new terms representing them, researching terms in the Uzbek language within the framework of aspects, determining the formal relationships of terms such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymic, homonymy, paronymic, field terms it is important to carry out scientific research works on the creation of the name, the clarification of their characteristics. Accordingly, based on the above principles, "first of all, expanding the range of use of our native language, in-depth study of its historical roots and all-round development on a scientific basis is becoming an extremely urgent issue today".[1] Accordingly, we found it necessary to reveal the essence of the words related to handicrafts in our language, to conduct a scientific research on the terminology of pottery in order to scientifically study the specific aspects of the national language. This, in turn, creates ample opportunities for studying the history of the people, the way of life, material and spiritual heritage, and researching the wealth of vocabulary.

The genesis of Rishton pottery terms goes back to the distant past. Many of these terms are found in literature, including classical literature and ancient written monuments and folklore. Any profession related to human labor has had its own terms both in the past and now. Any word in general use can have a specialized meaning in the field of profession or science. For example, clay, cup, jug, and bowl are ordinary words in general use, but they are used as terms in the speech of potters. They require a special examination in terms of the historical development of professional terms. At the moment, it is not possible to determine in what period of the development of the Uzbek language some of the terms related to professions appeared, but some terms of the lexicon of professions can be found in the oldest Turkish written monuments. 'z- indicates that some of the terms were words in our language even earlier than those monuments were written, which is very important from the point of view of language history. Based on written literature, the genetic basis of pottery terms dates back to the 10th-11th centuries. "In the lexicon of pottery, names such as



# The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 29, April, 2024

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Website: [www.peerianjournal.com](http://www.peerianjournal.com)

Email: [editor@peerianjournal.com](mailto:editor@peerianjournal.com)

khum, bowl, foot, footer, bowl, and plate are also found in the Uzbek literature of the 14th-15th centuries. In Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devoni Lugoti Turk" (11th century) there are some names of ceramic objects such as feet and cubes.[2.B.16]

Some of the pottery terms and phrases we have collected can be an important source for studying the historical development of the pottery lexicon. However, we did not set ourselves the task of a wide and deep examination of the terms of ceramics in terms of derivational growth, but mainly examined the terminology of ceramics of the 19th-21st centuries, including their linguistic aspects, including the composition of morphemes, sources of enrichment, their own or o We have set ourselves the goal of elucidating the relatedness of the stratum, thematic classification, structural nature, and morphological signs.

Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devoni lughotit turk", which has long been considered a general dictionary treasure for the Turkic peoples, contains terms related to various fields. This work is the first dictionary of the Turkic peoples, it embodies all the features characteristic of dialectological, explanatory, ethnographic, and historical-etymological dictionaries in the history of our nation. The work attracted the attention of linguists as an important source confirming the emergence of not only pottery terms, but also units related to the profession. All professional terms related to human society can be found in "Devoni Lugotit Turk". In particular, among the 7,500 words explained by the scientist, there are farming, carpentry, tailoring, woodworking, pottery, construction, equipment, household items, music, decoration, kinship terms, plant, disease, drug names, scientific, religious terms and a number of units are included. Based on the first written information, we can find the first examples of units related to the field of pottery in the divan. In particular, the term Ajaqchi-potter Ajaqchi was created by adding the affix -chi to the word ajaq- painted, glazed bowl, indicating the name of the owner of the profession. Ajakchi ajak glazed - the potter prepared for putting flowers on the dish (bowl, plate) and glazing. (DLT, p. 467) this phenomenon shows that "... from the analysis of the materials on the names of professions in the Uzbek language, it can be seen that the principle of linguistic purity was followed in the early stages of the development of Turkic languages, especially at the lexical level, as well as At the level of creation, the internal capabilities of Turkic languages were used."[3.B.68] Word formation through an internal resource is actively used. It can be said that the genesis of Uzbek pottery dates back to these centuries. The following of these units are commented on in Devon.

1. Bukhach - an earthen pot or an earthen pot. Two words are used together in Ashich Bukach ravish. Pot-vessel (DLT p. 337)

2. Sark- pottery and its fragments. (DLT p. 333) 3. Koza- koza (argucha). (DLT p. 339)

4. Jugri- lagan. The saying goes like this: the taste of salt is the taste of salt, and the taste of a dish is sweet with salt, but salt alone cannot be eaten with a plate. This proverb encourages you to be purposeful in your work. (DLT page 38)

5. Glaze is a glaze made from glue and used to paint and pattern porcelain bowls. (DLT p. 311)

6. Ajaq- decorated, glazed bowl. (DLT p. 311). Utensils; bowl; payola; the Oghuz do not know this. They say janaq instead of ajak (DLT p. 110)

7. Ibriq - jug. A container for drinking oil. This word fully corresponds to Arabic both in pronunciation and meaning. The head of the jug is as upright as a goose, and its belly is as full as its eye. Let's not put sadness under him, let's not be happy day and night. (DLT p. 326)



8. Dish - glass; bowl; In Yagmo Tukhsi, Yamak, Oguz, and Argylar languages, bowls, obdasta plates, and plates are all referred to as "dishes". (DLT p. 90) If the above units such as koza, secret, and dish are actively used in our lexicon, the meaning and concept of the synonyms ibriq, ajak, jugri, sark, bucach are preserved, but the passage of time units are counted with which the word has become obsolete and has become a historicism. In Rabguzi's work "Kissasi Rabguzi", terms related to the field of pottery can be found such as: ayaq (ceramic vessel for pouring oil), kub (khum), oshich (ceramic jug).

Although some of the terms mentioned above are not used today, they show the richness of the Turkish language and the forms of use of the pottery lexicon in the past.

About twenty terms related to pottery can be found in Navoi's works. They are as follows: Ajaq// ayog-kadah, cup, Dosh - a furnace for cooking ceramic dishes, Doshgarlik - pottery, Doshkhana - a furnace for cooking bricks, ceramics and other tools, Ibriq - a water tank; pitcher; obdasta, Kyle - a ceramic grain measuring cup, Ka's - cup, cup, may bowl, Kashti - a ship-shaped may bowl, Kos//kosa - bowl, goblet; Cup maker - cup maker, potter, Kub// kup - Hum; a large ceramic vessel for pouring oil, Koza - a ceramic vessel with a band smaller than khum, Korga - a vessel for oil; kata kub, a special sandal for storing oil containers, Qadah - cup, bowl, oil bowl, Kosagar - a potter who makes bowls. Among the above-mentioned units, we also found such units as ibriq, dosh, koza in Divan, which means that these terms were in common use in the 11th and 14th centuries. Among the pottery terms used in the native language, such units as kosa, kosagarlik, koza, kosagar are currently actively used in our speech of potters, while units such as ajak, doshgark, ibriq, kayl, ka's, kashti, kub, korga are obsolete. has a place in history as a word.

It seems that the terms related to the field of ceramics are one of the units of the lexical layer, which were actively used in the daily life of our people in the distant past. Some of the field terms have come down to us in their original form, and some have been changed through written sources and folklore.

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