



HISTORICAL AND MODERN LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION AND CURRENT USE OF UZBEKISTAN'S TERMINAL LEXICAL UNITS

Mamatova Dilafruz Zafarovna

2nd year independent researcher at Kokand State University

Dilafruzmamatova092@gmail.com

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th March 2026 Accepted: 7 th April, 2026	This article offers a comparative analysis of how do'ppido'zlik (skullcap-making) lexical units have been reflected across different periods of Uzbek lexicography — from nineteenth-century Russian orientalist dictionaries to modern explanatory dictionaries and electronic corpora. The aim is to identify historical continuity and gaps in the lexicographic treatment of these terms and to determine their current status (active, passive, or archaic). Comparative-historical lexicographic analysis together with sociolinguistic survey data shows that a considerable portion of narrow craft terminology remains insufficiently represented in modern dictionaries, and many of these terms are now unfamiliar to younger speakers. Maqolada o'zbek tilida do'ppido'zlik hunarmandchiligiga oid leksik birliklarning turli davr leksikografik manbalarida — XIX asr rus sharqshunoslik lug'atlaridan tortib zamonaviy izohli lug'atlar va elektron korpuslargacha — qanday aks etgani qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi — mazkur terminlarning lug'aviy talqinidagi tarixiy izchillik va uzilishlarni, shuningdek ularning bugungi kunda faol, passiv yoki arxaik qatlam sifatidagi holatini aniqlashdan iborat. Qiyosiy-tarixiy leksikografik tahlil va sotsiolingvistik so'rov natijalariga ko'ra, ko'plab tor-kasbiy terminlar zamonaviy izohli lug'atlarda yetarli aks etmagan (leksikografik lakunalar), yoshlar orasida esa ularning katta qismi endi tanilmaydi. Maqola oxirida ixtisoslashgan terminologik lug'at yaratish zarurati asoslanadi. В статье проводится сопоставительный анализ отражения лексики тюбетеечного ремесла (до'ппидо'злик) в узбекском языке в лексикографических источниках разных периодов — от русских востоковедческих словарей XIX века до современных толковых словарей и электронных корпусов. Цель — выявить историческую преемственность и разрывы в лексикографической трактовке данных терминов, а также определить их статус (активный, пассивный, архаичный) в современном употреблении. Установлено, что значительная часть узкоспециальной терминологии не получила достаточного отражения в современных толковых словарях (лексикографические лакуны), а среди молодежи многие термины уже неизвестны.

Keywords: lexicography, explanatory dictionary, dialect dictionary, do'ppido'zlik vocabulary, lexicographic gap, active and passive vocabulary, archaization.

leksikografiya, izohli lug'at, sheva lug'ati, do'ppido'zlik leksikasi, leksikografik lakuna, faol va passiv leksika, arxaizatsiya, sotsiolingvistik so'rov.

лексикография, толковый словарь, диалектный словарь, лексика до'ппидо'злик, лексикографическая лакуна, активная и пассивная лексика, архаизация.

INTRODUCTION

The lexical layer associated with the material culture of any people is a kind of "written monument" of the history of the language. The terms related to the craft of hat-making are the same - one of the sectoral lexical layers that have been formed over the centuries, but are still not sufficiently systematized lexicographically. In the history of

lexicography, the inclusion of sectoral terms in the dictionary has often been accidental and uneven.¹, which today requires their scientific and systematic description.

The relevance of the topic is determined by the following. First, although in Russian orientalist dictionaries created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, terms related to local crafts were recorded based on ethnographic interest², their accuracy from a linguistic point of view was limited. Secondly, the extent to which this terminology was reflected in explanatory dictionaries created during the Soviet period and the years of independence requires a separate study. Thirdly, although in the modern digital era electronic dictionaries and the creation of a national corpus have opened up new opportunities for preserving terminological wealth, these opportunities have not yet been fully realized.

History and Theory of Uzbek Lexicography Sh.Rahmatullayev³, E. Begmatov⁴ It has been studied in depth by scholars such as: Dictionary description of dialect lexicon by Kh. Doniyorov⁵ The formation and semantics of professional lexicon were analyzed by A. Hamidov⁶. Nevertheless, the lexicographic interpretation of the terminology of "dupidouz" - how it is reflected in dictionaries of different periods and its current state of use - has not yet been thoroughly studied as an object of independent comparative research.

The purpose of the study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the features of the interpretation of lexical units of "dupidouz" in historical and modern lexicographic sources and to determine their current state of use (active, passive, archaic) from a sociolinguistic perspective. Tasks: 1) to describe historical lexicographic sources by period; 2) to compare the interpretation of selected terms in historical and modern dictionaries; 3) to identify lexicographic gaps; 4) to assess the level of use of terms by age groups based on a survey.

The object of the study is lexical units related to "dupidouz" in dictionaries of different periods; the subject is their lexicographic interpretation and status in modern speech practice.

METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used in the study:

1. Comparative-historical lexicographic analysis method — the explanations of the same term in dictionaries of different periods were compared.
2. Descriptive method — each lexicographic source period was described according to its specific features.
3. Sociolinguistic survey method — a questionnaire was conducted among 120 respondents from three age groups (18–30, 31–55, 56 and older), as a result of which the active/passive/unfamiliar status of each term was determined.
4. Statistical-quantitative analysis method — the number of terms recorded in dictionaries and the survey results were converted into percentages and visualized in diagrams.

40 basic terms of doppidouz were selected for the study and they were divided into five periods/source types — a) Russian orientalist dictionaries of the 19th century; b) dialect dictionaries; c) Soviet-era explanatory dictionary; d) modern 5-volume explanatory dictionary; d) electronic sources and national corpus - were checked for registration.

NATIJALAR VA TAHLIL

1. Reflection of the lexicon of the banditry in historical lexicographic sources

According to the results of the analysis, the terminology of the banditry was reflected unevenly and randomly in lexicographic sources of different periods (Table 1).

Table 1. Coverage of the lexicon of the banditry in historical lexicographic sources

Period / source	Coverage level	Characteristic features
Russian Orientalist dictionaries of the 19th century (Nalivkin, Ostroumov)	Not high — random recording	More ethnographic interpretation, linguistically shallow interpretation
Sheva dictionaries (1971, 1979)	Relatively high — dialectal richness preserved	Regional variants are noted, but not linked to the literary norm
Explanatory dictionary of the Soviet era (1981)	Average — basic common terms	Narrow professional terms are often left out of the dictionary

¹Наливкин В., Наливкина М. Русско-сартовский и сартовско-русский словарь. — Казань, 1884. — С. 58–61.

²Остроумов Н.П. Сарты. Этнографические материалы. — Ташкент, 1895. — С. 112–119.

³Рахматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги адабий тил лексикаси. — Тошкент: Университет, 2006. — Б. 51–58.

⁴Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. — Тошкент: Фан, 1985. — Б. 74–80.

⁵Дониёров Х. Фарғона гуруҳи шевалари лексикаси. — Тошкент: Фан, 1979. — Б. 205–211.

⁶Ҳамидов А. Ўзбек тилида касб-хунар лексикаси (ясалиши ва семантикаси): Филол. фан. номзоди дисс. автореф. — Тошкент, 1994. — Б. 14–21.

Period / source	Coverage level	Characteristic features
Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (2006–2008, 5 volumes)	Above average	Explanations have been clarified, but some technical terms are still missing. Search is available, but explanations are shallow or nonexistent.
Modern Electronic Resources and National Corpus	Low-average — not systematic	Explanations have been clarified, but some technical terms are still missing. Search is available, but explanations are shallow or nonexistent.

The change in the number of recorded terms over time is shown in Figure 1. As can be seen, dialect dictionaries are the richest source, as they are directly recorded from the speech of artisans; modern electronic sources cover much fewer terms than expected - this indicates that digital lexicography is not yet sufficiently developed.

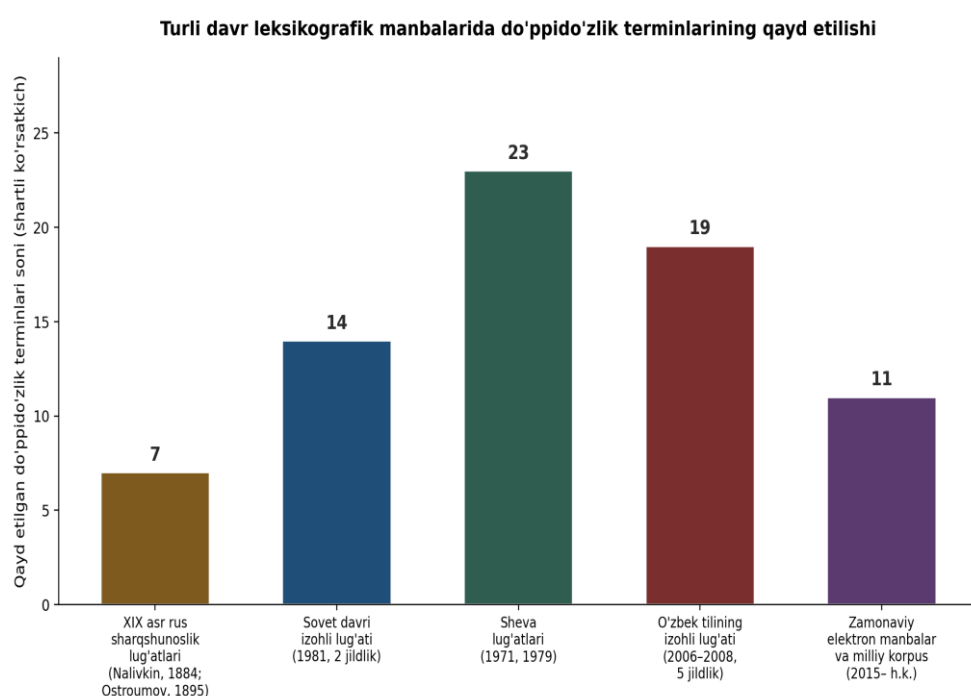


Figure 1. Recording of terms of doppelidoozlik in lexicographical sources of different periods
1. Comparison of interpretations of selected terms in historical and modern dictionaries
The interpretations of eight basic terms in historical/dialect dictionaries and in modern explanatory dictionaries were compared (Table 2).

Table 2. Comparison of interpretations of selected terms in historical and modern dictionaries

The term	Historical/Shiva dictionary interpretation	Definition in a modern explanatory dictionary	Status
duppido'z	"a master of skullcaps" (Shiva dictionary entry)	Included in the dictionary, with a brief explanation	Active, lexicalized
Iraqi	"a type of sewing style" (local annotation)	Not in the dictionary or very brief	Partial lacuna
Roman du'ppi	As a regional name in the Shiva dictionary	Not found in the main explanatory dictionary	Lacuna
zardo'zi	Associated as a Persian-Tajik loanword	In the dictionary, with a broader explanation	Active, lexicalized
angishvona	Associated as a common word	In the dictionary	Active, lexicalized

The term	Historical/Shiva dictionary interpretation	Definition in a modern explanatory dictionary	Status
chambar (meaning a skullcap pattern)	Associated in the Shiva dictionary in a narrow sense	Only a general meaning (circle) is given, no professional meaning	Incompletely reflected
sanama (a type of pattern)	Associated in field materials	Not found in dictionaries at all	Lacuna

As can be seen from the table, terms close to general use (doppido'z, zardo'zi, angishvona) are consistently reflected in modern explanatory dictionaries, but narrowly technical terms (iraqi, roman doppi, sanama) are not found in dictionaries at all or are explained very briefly/incompletely. This situation is considered a lexicographic lacuna and indicates the need to create a specialized craft terminological dictionary.

1. Current state of use of doppido'z terms

The results of the sociolinguistic survey showed a sharp difference in the level of use of terms by age groups (Figure 2)⁷.

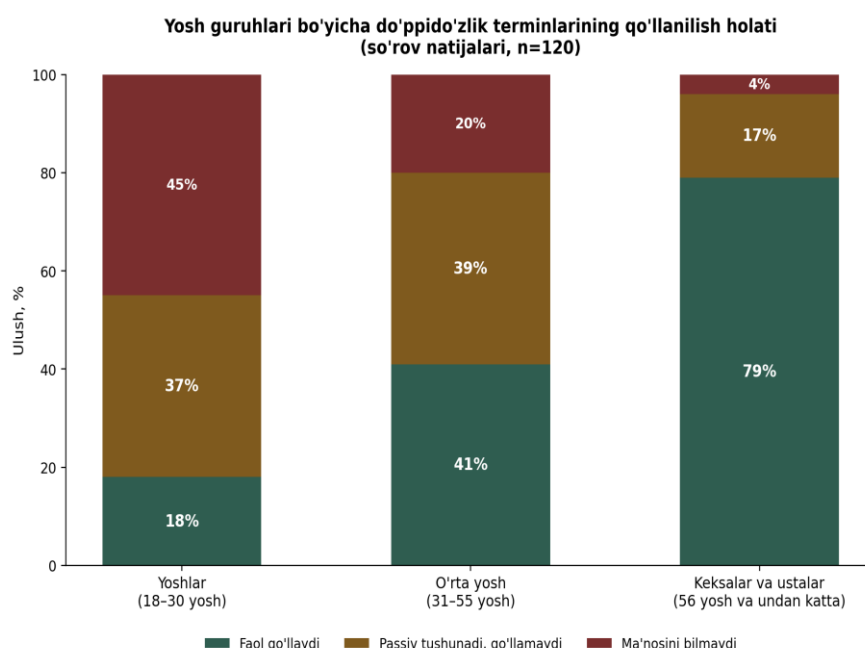


Figure 2. The use of slang terms by age group

The diagram shows that 79% of respondents aged 56 and older actively use the terms, while this figure drops to 41% in the middle-aged group and only 18% in the youth group. Among young people, 45% of the terms were completely unfamiliar - this figure indicates that this lexical layer is undergoing a rapid archaization process.

DISCUSSION

The results obtained show that the lexicographic fate of the slang lexicon is characterized by two trends: on the one hand, terms that have become close to general use are steadily consolidated in explanatory dictionaries; on the other hand, a large part of narrow-professional terms remain outside the dictionaries and are preserved only in dialect dictionaries and field materials.

This situation is consistent with the theory of lexical stratification, noted by E. Begmatov⁸ is considered natural from the point of view: in any language there are active, passive and narrowly professional layers, the level of their lexicography is determined by social need. However, for a field related to intangible cultural heritage, such as doppido'z, this natural process can lead to dangerous consequences: if terms are not recorded in dictionaries and go out of active circulation, the system of knowledge related to the craft is also at risk of disappearing.

A comparison of the results of the sociolinguistic survey with the results of lexicographical analysis shows that the terms not recorded in dictionaries correspond to the terms least known among young people. This confirms the direct

⁷Муаллифнинг социолонгвистик сўров материаллари. Кўрсатилган манба.

⁸Бегматов Э. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 74–80.

connection between lexical recording and preservation in the language and indicates not only the scientific, but also the practical and cultural significance of lexicographic work.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The lexicon of doppidooz is unevenly reflected in lexicographic sources of different periods; The most complete coverage was observed in dialect dictionaries, and the least coverage was observed in modern electronic sources.
2. A comparative analysis of the selected terms showed that a number of narrowly professional terms (such as *iraqi*, *roman do'ppi*, *sanama*) are not reflected in modern explanatory dictionaries - there are lexicographic gaps.
3. According to the results of a sociolinguistic survey, the active use of terms increases with age: the level of activity among young people is low (18%), and among the elderly it is high (79%), which indicates that the lexical layer is undergoing rapid archaization at an alarming rate.
4. A direct relationship was found between the level of lexical recording and the preservation of a term in the language, which once again confirms the importance of lexicographic work in preserving cultural heritage.
5. The creation of a specialized explanatory ethnolinguistic dictionary that fully covers the terminology of doppidooz, as well as its systematic inclusion in the national corpus, is defined as an urgent task.

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