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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 09 Volume: 101

Published: 28.09.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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MICRO FIELD OF LEXEMES WHICH DENOTE UZBEK PEOPLES' HOLIDAYS AND WORK CEREMONIES

Abstract: This article analyzes the issues of national holidays of the Uzbek people and their special role in the field of ethnography.

Key words: Ethnographies, customs, national traditions, religious holidays, *khashar*, Navruz, microdistrict, seasonal holidays, lexical units.

Language: English

Citation: Kaharova, M. (2021). Micro field of lexemes which denote Uzbek peoples' holidays and work ceremonies. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (101), 646-648.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-101-82> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.09.101.82>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

Holidays can give clear imagination of social, economic and cultural condition of the country. Because holidays are one of the clearest reflections of social life. Holidays of a developed country are well established by all means.

Like many countries Uzbek people have ancient and at the same time, modern festivals. Among these holidays there are religious beliefs, work and sporting events that are related to connected ceremonies, naturally, the words which denote these events are various. Special ethnographic words have significant position in the sphere of traditions and customs.

The main part

Due to the Independence, opportunities to explore Uzbek customs are expanding. National traditions, several studies of people's holidays are studied thoroughly. The time has come when Uzbek people's holidays are investigated from special and general point of views. In addition, the underestimated heritage is being researched deeply from historical, political, philosophical, moral, study of countries and cultural point of views.

"Work" and "holiday" lexemes have a lot of meanings from the perspectives of customs and traditions. In particular, "work" unity stands out with the following definitions: *job*, *joy*, *profession*,

craftsman. It is worth to mention the words which are related to volunteer work *khashar*, volunteer worker *khasharchi*, do not be tired *hormang*, God bless you *bor boling* etc. All of these words have their unique content and meaning.

Khashar lexeme contains the following meanings "work", "customs and traditions", "nationality", "majority", "help", "volunteer work" lexemes can be used as the substitution for this word. *Khashar* can be defined as one of the wide spread traditions of kindness. In case anyone is going to organize a wedding party, building a new house all relatives, neighbors come to assist with the certain amount of work. It is significant to note that this lexeme has a meaning of "ceremony" as well.

The phrases like "hormang", "bor boling" can be used if a person has been working for a long time. *Hormang* is addressed to a working person while *bor boling* is a polite answer to it. In many cases the usage of these phrases have become common so lexeme *khashar* may be separated:

"Do not be tired"-takes away tiredness

"God bless you"-gives inspiration (proverb)

We can divide words which are related to work and holidays into micro fields groups:

1 Seasonal and work holidays

2 Religious holidays

3 Modern holidays

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Seasonal and work holidays serve to reflect our national customs and traditions. “The names of seasonal and work holidays are usually formed with connection to the climate, local conditions and of course culture and work of the people. These holidays are linked to change of seasons of the year and transformations of nature” [1, 13].

Dandelion party, Navruz, Silk cocoon party, Flowers party are spring holidays; Summer fiesta, Grapes party, Watermelon party, Harvest party are summer holidays; The First snow, Winter meetings are connected with winter nature and occupations. Each holiday or party are characterized by certain inner notions. In addition, spring holidays and celebration and work parties which are connected with vocabulary unities there are lexemes like “ceremony”, “national”, “holiday”, “seasonal”, “work”, “natural”, “social”, “ancient. For instance, let’s analyze the words which are connected with widely celebrated holiday Navruz.

Navruz- beginning of the year (Persian new day) beginning of the spring, equinox-when day and night are equal, it is a celebration of the start of field works.

Each day can be Navruz

Each day must be Navruz

There are certain words which are connected with changes in nature, customs and traditions, people’s games, dishes. The lexemes that are related to the holiday of Navruz are the following: green, field, silk weed, earth, renovation, day, work. Some of

them (green, new, day) are connected to authentic natural events while others (field, worm seed, earth) are concerned with spring field works.

Quoted lexemes from one perspective of time, condition and from another point of view the words that are related to Navruz stand out. For example, green vocabulary unit is correlated with “time”, “season”, “time of the year”, “renovation” these word have common characteristics, also they have particular connection with “Navruz”.

There are special customs and national games which are celebrated in Navruz, so the names of certain words denote particular notions. Also, “Navruz is celebrated widely” is closely connected with Navruz lexeme.

Kurash, goat-skinning, horse races have various vocabulary meanings. Above mentioned lexemes as types of sport have meanings like “sport”, “national”, “race” they have “holiday”, “ceremony” meanings.

It is true that Uzbek people’s culture of celebrations are so colorful and rich in content that they reflect natural, labor, religious beliefs, family life, socio-political, cultural, art and sport these notions can be divided into many categories and studied.

Sumalak, halim, mint somsa, green ravioli, wheat bread can have various meanings.

In the given table we will investigate lexemes which are related to the previous comments

Table 1.

lexemes	Ethnographisms	
	<i>sumalak</i>	<i>Halim</i>
dish	+	+
national	+	+
seasonal	+	+
healing	+	+
regional	-	+
requires long preparation	+	+
wheat	+	+
flour	+	-
meat	-	+

So “sumalak” and “halim” lexemes are combined in the following meanings “dish”, “national”, “healing”, “requiring long preparation”, “with wheat” in the content meaning with wheat (sumalak), meat (halim) these lexemes are particular differentiate. It is important to state that these lexemes as the name of the dishes denote food and regarded as one micro field words, from another point of view they have connection with national holidays and can be accepted as custom and traditions lexemes. As a result, they take place in micro field of ethnography.

“The notions which are related to the celebration of summer holidays and parties, originates from

summer season, such as “sandy party” is celebrated as a holiday. “There are certain words which are associated with this holiday “sand”, “sandy”[2, 76], “sandy hills”, “salty sands”, “fiesta”, “heat”, “going into the jug”. The paradigm field the word “sand” can be used in the following meanings “thing”, “little”, “shallow”, “grey” and in addition can denote the meaning “healing”. “Last year he went to the sands with his father just heat started.” T.Parpiyev.

There are a lot of fruit and vegetable parties in autumn, general Harvest holiday has its own position as well. The following fruit unities are connected with it: figs, pomegranates, grapes; name of berries:

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watermelon and melon; caravan and cotton; stock and harvest.

There are events and parties that are related to winter season: The first snow, A freezing night, A Yaldo meeting. For example, a Yaldo meeting is regarded as a winter event. For example, A Yaldo meeting is presented widely in the East poetry. (U.Qoraboyev)

There are a number of words that are connected with Yaldo party such as winter, conversation, feast, joy and laughter, chatting, advice. In particular, the lexeme conversation has the following meanings “dialogue”, “meeting”, “relax” at the same time it can have certain meanings like seasonal, winter, night. There is no relation to work in winter holidays, as a result no words that are related to this theme.

Holidays which are related to religion and beliefs have been formed due to the superstitious. Uzbek people celebrate Eid al-Adha as a Muslim holiday. This holiday is celebrated twice a year.

1 Eid al-Adha

2 Eid al Fitr

Both of these holidays are celebrated officially in Uzbekistan. Eid al Fitr is described in the book “Uzbek people holidays”: “As the end of fasting there is a greatest Islamic holiday-Eid al Fitr, it is the final part of a month of fasting, is celebrated on the first three days of Shavval, the tenth month of Islamic calendar.

There are certain ceremonies that are linked with the celebration of this holiday. The vocabulary words that are associated with this holiday: arafa, Eid al Fitr, praying, donation, charity, visiting, wearing best clothes, bride greeting (Tashkent). As it was mentioned before these words can be used as nominal words, also as a group of words they may have “holiday” and “religious” meanings as well [3, 86].

For example, the lexeme of arafa forms the same paradigm with the semes of “time”, “before”, “after” “in old times”, with the semes of “religious”, “day” forms the same paradigm with lexemes “holiday”, “khayit”.

Furthermore, there are special ceremonies which are connected with Eid al Fitr. Most of them are celebrated in holy month Ramadan. They are *iftar*, breaking the fasting, call for Eid al Fitr, Fitr-donation, Laylatul Qadr, Tarovih pray.

There are modern holidays such as Independence day, Constitution day, New Year, Women’s day, Navruz, Remembrance day, Navruz can be regarded as an ancient and up-to-date holidays.

Those holidays are valued as official holidays. They have vocabulary units such as “ceremony”, “holiday”, “modern” that are united in meaning by this lexeme. For example, the population of Fergana celebrated Independence day with the sounds of karnay (“Fargona Khaqiqati”)

There are lexic word that are related to this holiday: holiday, karnay, party, independence, joy, prosperity as a result they are combined. Also, independence, prosperity in the abstract and spiritual meanings are linked to freedom and wealth in the paradigm of these lexemes “holiday” and “celebration”. However, the meaning of customs and traditions do not lead, but there is relationship with holidays in its semantic structure. According to this, there is a limit of such lexemes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is worth to say that investigation and research of Uzbek people’s holidays and ceremonies and micro field of lexemes of words that are related to them is one of the actual issues of linguistics.

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