SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE VOCABULARY OF A LIMITED SCOPE OF USE

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the essence of the concept of bounded lexicon, its role in linguistics, and its functional characteristics. The difference between a restricted lexicon and a general language is explained by its use within different social classes, professions, regions, or personal discourse. Also, the different aspects of lexical units such as jargon, dialect, and professionalism are highlighted based on examples.*

Keywords: *vocabulary of a limited scope of use, jargon, argot, dialect, professionalism, speech sphere, lexical system.*

One of the urgent tasks facing linguistics is to systematically analyze the structure of the lexical system, its development trends, and the relationship between elements. The lexical level is the main linguistic platform that embodies accumulative and communicative functions. It is also the lexical level that maximally demonstrates the dynamic nature of language – the addition of new elements to the system and the withdrawal of some lexemes from use justify the fact that language is a living, social phenomenon. The classification of elements in the system from different points of view is the main advantage of the system-structural approach. In this case, the general indicator obtained for classification not only reveals the nature of the elements, but also characterizes the system itself by revealing their place in the entire system. In modern theoretical linguistics, the issue of considering the object of basic research as a system of elements, dividing this system Into various structural elements, and identifying the semantic, functional, stylistic, and pragmatic aspects inherent in each element remains relevant.

Ferdinand de Saussure, who introduced the concept of binary opposition to linguistics based on a structural approach, emphasizes that every linguistic element has a counterpart that is opposite in form and content. [7] While the contrast is manifested in pairs such as sonorous-unsonorous, vowel-consonant in the sound system, in morphology it exists in pairs such as independent and non-independent word groups, grammatical categories, word-forming and form-forming. Language, by its nature, is built on the binary of form and content. Each element in the system reflects these two poles, the harmony of content and form. Functionally, lexemes are classified into independent and auxiliary categories in traditional linguistics. Currently, the existence of an intermediate category within this classification is emphasized. It is

known that morphological classification consists of dividing lexemes into categories and defining categories for each category.

The classification of languages is also divided into root languages, affixal languages, inflectional and agglutinative types based on morphological principles. In English, which forms grammatical forms based on internal and external inflection, and in Uzbek, which forms word forms and grammatical forms through morphemes and affixes, independent word classes consist of standard nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, numerals and pronouns. Regardless of the morphological structure of the language, this structure cannot affect the number of word classes.

The grouping of words according to the main semitic component (hyperseme) forms the basis of the lexical-semantic paradigm. Lexical-semantic fields can consist of purely national – language-specific realities or be universals expressing universal concepts. [4] Unlike morphological classification, lexical-semantic classification has a lively, dynamic character. The addition of new elements to the field and the elimination of old ones, the assignment of new meanings to words over time, and the shift of meaning indicate the variability of lexical-semantic paradigms.

The classification of lexemes according to the scope of application is a methodological principle, in which lexemes differ from each other according to their use in official, informal, scientific, and artistic speech. Some active frequency lexemes form a stylistic group whose scope of application is not limited. [4]

In addition to morphological, semantic and stylistic classification of the lexical level of the language, the principles of pragmatic, periodic, and frequency separation are based on linguistics. Classification is the basis for sorting, systematizing, forming a hierarchy of the lexical material of the language from different points of view, determining the functional, semantic and other relationships of its elements.

According to the occurrence of lexical material, it is divided into elements in general use and a layer with limited use. Words in general use are lexemes that are equally understandable to everyone, regardless of the profession, social origin and other differences of people, and are widely used in everyday oral and written speech. Such words include independent word groups such as numbers and pronouns in all languages, and most lexical units belonging to independent groups. The limited lexicon has a limited occurrence in the speech sphere according to territorial, professional, periodic and a number of other signs. In linguistics, the following types of limited lexicon are distinguished:

1) Dialectisms (lexical units specific to dialect)

2) Special vocabulary (jargon, argot, terms)

3) Archaic and obsolete vocabulary

Lexical units belonging to a dialect or dialect are territorially limited. Lexemes existing in a particular regional dialect differ from the norms of the literary language,

and this difference is also indicated in lexicographic sources. It is known that the dialects of the modern Uzbek language are grouped into the Kipchak, Karluk, and Oghuz dialects. Dialects of the English language form a wide geographical area, and one dialect can cover the entire territory of a country. For example, the pronunciation norm and lexical composition of the language in Great Britain differ significantly from those in the United States. Regardless of the area of coverage, dialect-specific lexemes should be divided into ethnographic dialectisms and semantic dialectisms. Ethnographic dialectisms are a group of lexemes that do not have an equivalent in the literary language, while semantic dialectisms are words whose content differs from the meaning in the literary language. [3] That is, dialectisms are also classified within themselves on the basis of a binary principle, and lexemes are divided according to semantic and ethnographic indicators. The formation of dialects is caused by territorial isolation, certain social factors, and historical extralinguistic influences – these factors must be taken into account when studying dialectisms as a limited lexicon. The factor of territorial isolation plays a great role in the emergence of different concepts in dialects, in the acquisition of meanings different from the literary language of existing words. In particular, the three major dialects of the Uzbek language are clearly separated by historical and territorial boundaries. In addition, there are also differences in the speech of different social classes, and class differentiation in dialects is observed in English. In English, a purely aristocratic dialect, middle-class and lower-class speech have their own pronunciation norms and lexical content. Colonial periods, migrations of peoples, and contacts with neighboring and non-neighboring countries in various aspects certainly leave their mark on a living language. [1] Dialects and dialects play an important role in every language system – the study of this material allows us to understand the evolution of the language, its historical foundations, development trends and trajectory.

Unlike dialectisms, special lexis does not have territorial boundaries. This layer of the lexical level is formed by paradigms such as terms, professionalisms, and jargonisms. Each area is distinguished by a specific sign and is interpreted on the basis of this sign. For example, "terms are special lexemes limited by their specific meaning, the only meaning of these units is to designate certain concepts". [6] According to another definition, "a term is a word or phrase that clearly names a scientific and technical concept, phenomenon" [2]. "A term is a lexeme or lexical phrase that designates an element in the system of concepts of a certain field of science and technology and other phenomena associated with it" [5]. As can be understood from the definitions, terms constitute " lex'cal layer limited mainly to expressing concepts related to science and technology. It is precisely by this boundary that terms are distinguished from terms. Any noun (lexema belonging to the noun category) can denote a specific concept, while terms are limited only to the area of science and

technology. Terms can express a specific concept as well as a concept in general use. For example, the term power, while designating a physical phenomenon, also expresses the seme of power in general use. Only the term seme of such polysemic lexemes belongs to a limited lexical group. Thus, terms are classified within their paradigm into types in general use and those used in a narrow range. While terms in general use such as cell, tissue, motor, and power are understandable to almost everyone, units such as hippocampus and haplorine primate, which are used in a narrow range, are understandable only to scientists and researchers in the field. At the same time, terms are also classified into two types within themselves according to the binary principle.

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