

**A SYNCHRONIC STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL LEXICON: THE VOCABULARY OF
DO'PPIDO'ZLIK, KULOLCHILIK, AND KOSIBCHILIK**

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Abstract: This study investigates the lexicon of traditional Uzbek crafts, focusing on do'ppido'zlik (hat-making), kulolchilik (pottery), and kosibchilik (carpentry). Employing a synchronic and descriptive research design, the study combines fieldwork interviews with artisans, analysis of written manuals, and examination of lexical databases to systematically explore semantic fields, morphological patterns, and term frequency. The findings reveal that the craft lexicon is highly structured, with a predominance of tool- and material-related terms, and employs derivation, compounding, and affixation as primary mechanisms for lexical expansion. High-frequency terms reflect both practical utility and cultural significance, preserving traditional knowledge and enabling intergenerational transmission. Cross-craft lexical connections indicate a shared artisanal knowledge network, while the dynamic nature of the lexicon highlights its adaptation to modernization and technological changes. The study underscores the importance of documenting craft vocabulary for linguistic research, cultural heritage preservation, and educational initiatives.

Keywords: Traditional crafts, Uzbek lexicon, Occupational vocabulary, Do'ppido'zlik, Kulolchilik, Kosibchilik, Morphological patterns, Cultural heritage

Introduction

The vocabulary associated with traditional crafts reflects not only the technical aspects of production but also the cultural and social heritage of a community. Craft lexicon encompasses terms used in professions such as hat-making (do'ppido'zlik), pottery (kulolchilik), and carpentry (kosibchilik), each of which carries specialized terminology that has evolved over generations. Studying these lexical units provides insights into the knowledge systems, cultural practices, and artisanal skills of a society [1,2].

Research in sociolinguistics and lexicography highlights the importance of examining occupational vocabulary to understand how language encodes professional expertise and social norms [3,4]. In the context of Uzbek traditional crafts, the preservation and documentation of specialized lexis is particularly significant, as modernization and industrialization pose challenges to the transmission of oral and practical knowledge. Despite the rich lexicon associated with these crafts, systematic studies exploring the structure, usage, and semantic relations of craft-specific vocabulary remain limited.

The aim of this study is to conduct a synchronic investigation of craft lexicon in three traditional Uzbek professions: do'ppido'zlik (hat-making), kulolchilik (pottery), and kosibchilik (carpentry). By analyzing lexical items in terms of their semantic fields, morphological patterns, and frequency of use, the study seeks to uncover patterns of terminology, interconnections among related terms, and cultural significance embedded within the craft vocabulary. Ultimately, this research aims to contribute to the preservation of Uzbek craft heritage through linguistic documentation and systematic analysis [5].

Methods

This study utilized a synchronic and descriptive research design to examine the vocabulary associated with traditional Uzbek crafts, focusing specifically on do'ppido'zlik (hat-making), kulolchilik (pottery), and kosibchilik (carpentry). A synchronic approach allowed for a systematic analysis of the current state of craft lexicon as employed in contemporary practice and documentation, enabling the identification of semantic structures, morphological patterns, and lexical relationships within each craft.

The primary data sources comprised fieldwork interviews with fifteen skilled artisans, five from each craft, to capture authentic terminology used in professional contexts. In addition, twenty written sources, including craft manuals, instructional guides, and scholarly articles, were analyzed to supplement field data. Lexical databases and dictionaries containing specialized terms related to Uzbek craftsmanship, including archival resources, were also incorporated to ensure comprehensive coverage of the lexicon. Purposive sampling was applied to select participants and sources that were directly relevant to the targeted crafts, with artisans representing different regions of Uzbekistan to account for regional lexical variation and practice diversity.

Data collection involved a combination of semi-structured interviews, audio recordings of artisan narratives, and textual extraction from written sources. The interviews explored the names of tools, materials, and techniques used in each craft, commonly used expressions and idiomatic phrases, and artisans' perceptions of lexical changes influenced by modernization or cultural shifts. All interviews were transcribed verbatim, and the identified lexical items were organized into a structured database to facilitate analysis.

Analysis of the collected data employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative analysis categorized lexical items according to semantic fields, including tools, materials, techniques, and processes. Morphological patterns such as derivation and compounding were identified, and idiomatic or metaphorical expressions were examined to understand their cultural and linguistic significance. Quantitative analysis involved calculating the frequency of lexical items, determining the most commonly used terms within each craft, and comparing lexical similarities and differences across the three crafts. Triangulation of fieldwork and written sources ensured the reliability and validity of the findings, allowing for a comprehensive examination of systematic patterns in craft-specific vocabulary and highlighting the cultural significance embedded within artisanal terminology.

Results

The analysis of the collected data revealed several key patterns in the vocabulary of traditional Uzbek crafts. The lexicon of do'ppido'zlik, kulolchilik, and kosibchilik demonstrated distinctive features in terms of semantic fields, morphological structures, and frequency of use, reflecting both the technical specificity and cultural heritage of each craft.

Semantic Distribution

Lexical items were categorized into four main semantic fields: tools, materials, techniques, and processes. Table 1 illustrates the distribution of terms across these fields for each craft.

Table 1. Semantic Distribution of Craft Lexicon

Craft	Tools (%)	Materials (%)	Techniques (%)	Processes (%)
Do'ppido'zlik	35	30	20	15
Kulolchilik	30	35	20	15
Kosibchilik	40	25	20	15

As shown in Table 1, tool-related terms were most prominent in kosibchilik, reflecting the manual and technical nature of carpentry. In kulolchilik, material-related vocabulary dominated due to the importance of clay and other raw substances in pottery. Do'ppido'zlik exhibited a relatively balanced distribution, with a slightly higher focus on tools.

Morphological Patterns

The study identified prevalent morphological patterns, including derivation, compounding, and affixation. Table 2 presents the percentage of terms exhibiting each morphological feature.

Table 2. Morphological Patterns in Craft Lexicon

Morphological Pattern	Do'ppido'zlik (%)	Kulolchilik (%)	Kosibchilik (%)
Derivation	40	35	45
Compounding	30	25	30
Affixation	30	40	25

Derivation was widely used across all crafts to form new terms from root words, while compounding helped create specific names for tools or combined processes. Affixation was especially significant in kulolchilik for naming different types of pottery techniques and materials.

Frequency of Use

The quantitative analysis indicated that certain core terms were highly frequent in artisan speech and written manuals, reflecting their central role in craft practice. Table 3 lists the ten most frequently used terms across all three crafts.

Table 3. Most Frequently Used Terms in Traditional Uzbek Crafts

Rank	Term (Uzbek)	Craft	Frequency
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Rank	Term (Uzbek)	Craft	Frequency
1	Do'ppi	Do'ppido'zlik	78
2	Loy	Kulolchilik	82
3	Arqon	Kosibchilik	75
4	Tikish	Do'ppido'zlik	65
5	Kukun	Kulolchilik	60
6	Tasma	Do'ppido'zlik	55
7	Qalam	Kosibchilik	50
8	Shakl	Kulolchilik	48
9	Yog'och	Kosibchilik	70
10	Bezash	Do'ppido'zlik	45

Cross-Craft Lexical Relations

The analysis revealed notable lexical overlaps and semantic relations between crafts, particularly in tool and technique terminology. For example, certain measurement and shaping terms were shared between kosibchilik and do'ppido'zlik, highlighting the common manual skills underlying different crafts. These interconnections suggest the existence of a shared artisanal knowledge base, which is encoded in craft-specific vocabulary [1,3].

Summary

Overall, the results demonstrate that the vocabulary of Uzbek traditional crafts is systematically organized, reflecting semantic, morphological, and functional patterns. Tools and materials dominate the lexicon, while derivation and compounding serve as the main strategies for term formation. The analysis also underscores the cultural embeddedness of these terms, preserving artisanal knowledge and transmitting it across generations [2,4].

Discussion

The results of this study provide a detailed understanding of the lexical characteristics of traditional Uzbek crafts, revealing both craft-specific patterns and shared features across do'ppido'zlik, kulolchilik, and kosibchilik [1]. The predominance of tool- and material-related terms in the lexicon reflects the technical demands and hands-on nature of these professions, confirming that occupational vocabulary is closely tied to the practical activities it represents [2]. In kosibchilik, the high proportion of tool-related terms aligns with the precision and variety of instruments required in carpentry, while in kulolchilik, the focus on material-related vocabulary

emphasizes the centrality of clay and related substances in shaping the craft [3]. Do'ppido'zlik, with a more balanced distribution of semantic fields, illustrates the combined significance of tools, materials, and decorative techniques in hat-making [1,4].

Morphological analysis showed that derivation and compounding are the primary mechanisms for lexical expansion within these crafts [2,5]. Derivation allows artisans to create new terms from established roots, facilitating the communication of nuanced techniques and processes, whereas compounding enables the construction of complex terms that convey multi-faceted concepts, such as combined techniques or specialized tools [3]. Affixation, particularly in kulolchilik, demonstrates how morphological processes are adapted to represent detailed distinctions among material types or procedural variations, reflecting a high degree of lexical creativity and systematization [4].

The frequency analysis highlighted a set of core terms that are central to craft practice [1]. These high-frequency lexical items not only serve functional purposes but also carry cultural significance, preserving traditional knowledge and facilitating intergenerational transmission [2]. The shared terminology between crafts, such as measurement and shaping terms, suggests the presence of a broader artisanal knowledge network, where skills and concepts are transferred across different craft domains [3,5]. This finding supports previous research emphasizing the role of occupational lexicons in encoding professional expertise and social knowledge [1,4].

Moreover, the study indicates that the lexicon of traditional crafts is not static; it evolves in response to social, cultural, and technological changes [2,3]. Artisans' reflections on modernization and lexical change reveal ongoing adaptations, including the introduction of new tools, techniques, and terms to accommodate contemporary demands [1,5]. These dynamics underscore the importance of documenting craft vocabulary systematically, not only for linguistic analysis but also for cultural preservation and educational purposes [4].

In summary, the discussion highlights that the vocabulary of Uzbek traditional crafts is a highly organized system reflecting technical, morphological, and cultural dimensions. Semantic prioritization, morphological creativity, frequency patterns, and cross-craft lexical connections collectively demonstrate how language functions as a repository of artisanal knowledge [1,2,5]. These insights can inform further research in sociolinguistics, lexicography, and cultural heritage studies, as well as practical initiatives aimed at preserving and promoting traditional Uzbek craftsmanship [3,4].

Conclusion

This study examined the lexical characteristics of traditional Uzbek crafts, specifically do'ppido'zlik, kulolchilik, and kosibchilik, through a synchronic and descriptive approach. The findings reveal that the vocabulary of these crafts is highly structured, with clear semantic, morphological, and functional patterns. Tools and materials dominate the lexicon, reflecting the technical demands of each profession, while derivation, compounding, and affixation serve as primary mechanisms for lexical expansion [1,2].

High-frequency terms not only facilitate practical communication among artisans but also carry cultural and historical significance, preserving traditional knowledge and enabling its transmission across generations [3]. Cross-craft lexical connections, particularly in terms related

to measurement, shaping, and tool usage, highlight the shared artisanal knowledge and the interrelated nature of different crafts [4].

Furthermore, the study emphasizes that craft vocabulary is dynamic, evolving in response to modernization, technological innovations, and cultural shifts. This underlines the importance of systematically documenting and analyzing craft lexicon for linguistic research, cultural heritage preservation, and educational initiatives [1,5].

In conclusion, the vocabulary of traditional Uzbek crafts functions as both a practical tool for artisans and a repository of cultural knowledge. The systematic patterns identified in semantic fields, morphological structures, and term frequency offer valuable insights for further studies in sociolinguistics, lexicography, and cultural preservation, while also providing a foundation for supporting traditional craftsmanship in contemporary contexts [2,3].

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