

LIMITED LEXIQUE IN O‘TKIR HASHIMOV’S NOVELS

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ANNOTATION

This scientific article examines the linguopoetic features of restricted lexical layers used in the novels of the prominent Uzbek writer O‘tkir Hoshimov. Particular attention is paid to dialectal, professional, social, historical, colloquial, and expressive lexical units employed in the writer’s works, which serve as important tools in ensuring the semantic and aesthetic integrity of the literary text. The study identifies the role of restricted vocabulary in revealing characters’ personalities, depicting the social environment, reflecting the spirit of the era, and creating national color. Based on modern approaches in linguistics and literary studies, the article analyzes the lexical richness of O‘tkir Hoshimov’s novels, emphasizing the artistic functions of lexical layers that fall outside the scope of standard literary language.

KEY WORDS O‘tkir Hoshimov, novel, restricted vocabulary, dialectisms, professional lexicon, social strata, literary language, linguopoetics.

АННОТАЦИЯ В данной научной статье рассматриваются лингвопоэтические особенности ограниченных лексических слоёв, используемых в романах выдающегося узбекского писателя Уткира Хошимова. Особое внимание уделяется диалектной, профессиональной, социальной, исторической, разговорно-бытовой и экспрессивной лексике, применяемой в произведениях писателя, которая выступает важным средством обеспечения смысловой и эстетической целостности художественного текста. В исследовании выявляется роль ограниченной лексики в раскрытии характера персонажей, изображении социальной среды, отражении духа эпохи и создании национального колорита. На основе современных подходов лингвистики и литературоведения анализируется лексическое богатство романов Уткира Хошимова с акцентом на художественные функции лексических слоёв, выходящих за рамки нормативного литературного языка.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА Уткир Хошимов, роман, ограниченная лексика, диалектизмы, профессиональная лексика, социальные слои, художественный язык, лингвопоэтика.

INTRODUCTION

The language of a literary work is a complex system that incorporates all the expressive possibilities of the literary language, including not only commonly used vocabulary but also lexical units restricted to specific regions, professions, social groups, or historical periods. Such restricted lexical layers play a particularly significant artistic and aesthetic role in the novel genre, which is largely based on the principles of realism. One of the writers who profoundly reflected the life of the people, their social problems, and spiritual world in Uzbek literature is O‘tkir Hoshimov. His novels are distinguished not only by their ideological and artistic depth but also by their simple, vivid, and folk-based language. The restricted vocabulary employed in these works constitutes an integral part of the writer’s individual style and serves to realistically depict characters’ psychology, living environment, and the spirit of the time. Therefore, a scientific study of restricted lexical layers in the language of O‘tkir Hoshimov’s novels is a relevant task for contemporary linguistics and literary studies.

MAIN PART

In linguistics, restricted vocabulary refers to words and expressions that are not widely and consistently used in common speech and are associated with a particular region, profession, social group, or historical era. In a literary text, such lexical units are selected deliberately rather than randomly and serve to realize the author's aesthetic intentions. In O'tkir Hoshimov's novels, various forms of restricted vocabulary are actively used, contributing to the vitality and credibility of the depicted reality. By skillfully employing diverse layers of the national language, the writer individualizes characters' speech, vividly portrays the social environment, and strengthens the national spirit. Dialectal vocabulary occupies a special place in Hoshimov's works. Dialectisms primarily function as a means of identifying characters' place of residence, origin, and social background. The author uses dialectal words sparingly and appropriately, preserving the naturalness of artistic speech. As a result, the narrative avoids artificiality and immerses the reader in the depicted reality. Through dialectal units, characters' speech becomes more vivid, and their personalities and worldviews are revealed more clearly.

Professional vocabulary is another important restricted lexical layer found in Hoshimov's novels. When depicting characters belonging to different professions, the writer incorporates terms and expressions related to their occupational sphere. This helps define the character's position in society, illustrate their field of activity, and reveal social relationships. Through professional vocabulary, labor processes are portrayed realistically, thereby enhancing the authenticity of events.

The novels also contain lexical units characteristic of specific social strata, including colloquial expressions used in everyday speech and, in some cases, elements of jargon and non-standard speech. Such vocabulary is applied in accordance with the characters' age, social status, and cultural level, which contributes to the individualization of their speech and increases the credibility of their images. Restricted social vocabulary thus serves as an effective means of reflecting real-life situations.

Historical and archaic vocabulary appears in Hoshimov's novels to a certain extent, particularly in passages related to past events or collective memory. These lexical units convey the spirit of the era and add historical depth and artistic richness to the text. The author employs archaic words carefully, integrating them harmoniously into the overall context.

Colloquial and everyday vocabulary plays a crucial role in shaping the folk character of Hoshimov's works. Words and expressions related to daily life, household items, family relations, and neighborhood life are widely used in the novels. Through such vocabulary, the writer naturally depicts the lifestyle, traditions, and mentality of the Uzbek people. Everyday lexicon enhances the simplicity of the narrative and creates a sense of closeness between the author and the reader. Expressive and emotional vocabulary, including euphemisms and dysphemisms, also occupies an important place in the writer's novels. These units are used to convey characters' emotional states, intensify dramatic situations, or implicitly express the author's attitude. Expressive vocabulary increases the impact of artistic speech and elevates the aesthetic value of the work. Overall, restricted vocabulary in O'tkir Hoshimov's novels appears in various forms and functions, serving as a key indicator of the writer's artistic mastery. These lexical layers enrich the content of the works, deepen character portrayal, and lend naturalness to the development of events.

DISCUSSION The findings of this study demonstrate that the restricted vocabulary used in O'tkir Hoshimov's novels is not accidental but rather the result of deliberate artistic and socio-aesthetic choices. The analysis shows that by employing lexical layers beyond common literary usage, the writer brings the narrative closer to real life. Dialectal, professional, everyday, and social vocabulary is naturally integrated into characters' speech, effectively revealing their living environment, social origin, and worldview. This approach not only defines the author's

individual linguistic style but also creates a convincing artistic reality for the reader. Some scholars argue that the use of restricted lexical units may negatively affect the norms of the literary language. However, the case of O'tkir Hoshimov's novels does not support this view. On the contrary, the writer's balanced and purposeful use of restricted vocabulary enriches the expressive capacity of the literary language. In dialogic speech, such units eliminate artificiality and realistically convey interpersonal relations.

The discussion also reveals that historical and archaic vocabulary in Hoshimov's works functions not only as a marker of time but also as a means of expressing collective memory and national identity. Everyday vocabulary reinforces the folk spirit of the novels, while expressive-emotional lexicon serves to deepen psychological portrayal and enhance dramatic tension. In general, the discussion confirms that restricted vocabulary in O'tkir Hoshimov's novels functions as a fully developed artistic device with significant aesthetic value. It operates not only at the level of individual lexical units but also within the broader ideological and artistic system of the works, playing an essential role in revealing the writer's realism-based creative concept.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the restricted vocabulary used in the language of O'tkir Hoshimov's novels constitutes one of the key linguistic elements defining the writer's individual style. Dialectal, professional, social, historical, everyday, and expressive lexical units actively contribute to the semantic and aesthetic coherence of the literary text. Through these lexical layers, the author individualizes characters, realistically portrays the social environment and spirit of the era, and strengthens national color. The results of the study once again confirm the richness, vitality, and folk character of the language of O'tkir Hoshimov's novels and highlight the significant role of restricted vocabulary in literary works.

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