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## PASSIVE LEXICOLOGY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

**Abstract:** This article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of active and passive vocabulary in the Russian language. It describes the main characteristics of both categories, their roles in the language system, and their interaction. Active vocabulary is portrayed as a dynamically changing part of the language, consisting of words used in everyday speech, while passive vocabulary encompasses words that have either fallen out of use or are employed in specialized contexts.

**Keywords:** active vocabulary, passive vocabulary, lexical system of language, language changes, borrowings, historical vocabulary, dialectisms, professionalisms, social factors, cultural changes.

### Introduction

The vocabulary of any language represents a system of words undergoing constant development. One of the fundamental aspects of lexicology is distinguishing between active and passive vocabulary. This division is significant for understanding both the historical and contemporary state of the language and for comprehending how vocabulary functions in the speech of different groups of speakers.

### Active Vocabulary

Active vocabulary refers to words actively used in the daily speech of native speakers. These words are frequently encountered in various forms of communication, reflecting the living, dynamic nature of the language. Active vocabulary includes words used in a broad range of contexts, evolving to meet communication needs.

### Passive Vocabulary

Passive vocabulary consists of words that exist within a language but are not used in daily speech. This category includes obsolete, archaic words, professional jargon, dialectal words, and terms used in specialized fields such as science, technology, and art. These words may be recognized by speakers but are rarely or never used in ordinary conversation.

### Characteristics of Active Vocabulary

- **Usage:** Words from active vocabulary are regularly used across different speech styles.
- **Normativity:** Most active vocabulary words conform to the norms of literary language, including grammatical and orthographic rules.
- **Adaptability:** New words, borrowings, and slang are actively assimilated into the language according to Russian grammatical norms.

### Passive Vocabulary

This category includes words known to speakers but not commonly used. It encompasses:

- **Obsolete and archaic words** that have fallen out of regular use but are preserved in literature and historical texts.
- **Specialized terms** in fields like law, medicine, and science, used in specific contexts.

- **Dialectisms and professionalisms** specific to certain regions or professional groups.

Passive vocabulary can be activated in specific contexts, such as professional environments or scientific discussions.

### **Interconnection of Active and Passive Vocabulary**

Active and passive vocabularies interact continuously. Words may transition from passive to active status due to social and cultural changes, while others may shift from active to passive as their relevance diminishes. Borrowings from other languages, previously unknown to the general population, may become part of everyday language due to globalization. Conversely, some once-common words may become outdated.

### **Conclusion**

Active and passive vocabulary are dynamic, reflecting social, cultural, and historical factors. Understanding this interaction provides insights into the functional and developmental nature of language.

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