

## ETHNOGRAPHIC LEXICON

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**Abstract:** This article deals with the reflection of ethnographic and ethnographic units in dictionaries and their content as a linguistic phenomenon, as well as semantic classifications.

**Key words:** ethnography, ethnographic lexicon, everyday lexicon, social culture, customs

The centuries-old history of a particular people, their material and spiritual culture, national customs, economic lifestyle are reflected in the ethnographic lexicon. Ethnographic lexicon has different interpretations in scientific sources. Today there is no single definition of it. The criteria that allow you to distinguish ethnographic lexicon from other lexical units have not yet been developed.

The term "ethnographic lexicon" is found in the scientific research of Turkish scientists. The use of lexicon with the term "ethnography" extends the definition of the term. In particular, the 1896 encyclopedic dictionary gives the following definition of ethnography: "... in dealing with the study of the culture of peoples that are not part of the scope of science, history and archaeology, it is mainly the science that studies the cultural layers of peoples that preserve their living characteristics"[1.180-190]. In determining the scope of the tasks of this discipline, it was emphasized "the need to study the way of life, traditions and customs of people."

The following types of ethnographic phenomena have been identified:

1. Material culture (food; methods of obtaining food and manufactured economic forms; domestication of animals; tools; utensils; weapons; means of communication; housing; clothing and jewelry).
2. Social system (marriage and family; social associations).
3. Spiritual culture (language and religion; ethics; art; poetry; letters)[1.81].

It follows from this that ethnographic lexicon has been introduced into it a system of words that represent the way of life, reflect customs, serve to preserve the ethnographic characteristics of peoples.

Ethnography in dictionaries "... Ethnos is interpreted as a social science that studies peoples and other ethnic communities, their ethnogenesis, lifestyle, cultural - historical relations" [2]. Also, with a special emphasis on the study of the features of traditional culture that shape the ethnic image of the people, the ethnographic Dictionary includes words from farm work to religious beliefs that reveal the entire image of the Ethnos.

In explanatory dictionaries, the term ethnography is defined as "a description of the life, character and customs of people. This means that the set of words of any language used in the description of the lives, traditions and customs of people constitutes an ethnographic dictionary.

Some dictionaries define the term as follows:

1. A science that studies the material and spiritual culture of peoples, their cultural and historical relationships.
2. The totality of all the features of the life, traditions, culture, nationality of any people[3].

According to scientific sources, ethnographic lexicon includes words related to material and spiritual culture, that is, it is considered a system of words that reflect the characteristics of the life, customs, culture of any people. Of the special terminological Dictionaries on ethnography, only a dictionary of the Azerbaijani language can be cited today [4.72]. The Uzbek language also maintains national traditions despite various economic, political changes over long periods. From the traditions of marriage, the necessary and constant need for social life, the names of the dwelling, food, clothing, as well as rituals, traditions became commonplace, and their lexical

units were preserved as ethnography. The number of such ethnographers is also quite a quantity in Uzbek. N.Mirzayev's "Explanatory Dictionary of ethnographies of the Uzbek language"[5.118] compiled on the basis of ethnographic lexical units belonging to certain dialects of Uzbek, it provided an opportunity to learn about such units. Ethnographisms A.Shermatov, B.Joryev, D.Abdurahmanov, T.Nafasov, K.Usmonov studied lexically, phonetically, grammatically by the usmanovs, cognitive, linguoculturological learning is of particular importance today[6.].

Ethnographic lexicon includes terms related to material and spiritual culture, lifestyle, folk economy, livestock, crafts, folk music and folk medicine, national clothing, national customs, religious and family rituals, and terms related to social relations include titles, positions, terms for family and kinship ties. Ethnographic lexicon includes terms related to material and spiritual culture, lifestyle, folk economy, livestock, crafts, folk music and folk medicine, national clothing, national customs, religious and family rituals, and terms related to social relations include titles, positions, terms for family and kinship ties. Words that cover information about various aspects of human life and culture can be found in the K.Yudakhina's dictionary[7]. The scientist includes in the composition of the ethnographic dictionary words related to food, clothing, folk medicine, rituals, as well as terms describing the measure of weight and area, folk religion.

The principle of differentiating ethnomolarities from material and spiritual legacies justifies the establishment and justification of a certain convention, and this principle of classification encourages the practice of not only ethnolinguists, but also cultural scientists, ethnographers and other scientists[8.].

The ethnographic lexicon includes: firstly, the lexicon of material culture, and secondly, the lexicon of spiritual culture. In addition, the concept of "material culture" covers material objective cultural phenomena in the sphere of production and consumption, as well as the forms of human activity, direction and experience associated with them. Since phenomena such as household items, utensils, food, clothing, housing are the first objects of study of material culture, the lexicon reflecting the phenomena of material culture and the daily lexicon in this part coincide. The fact that the methods of organization and implementation of traditions and Customs pass them from generation to generation forms the everyday way of life of a particular people, which is inherent only in it, is the object of ethnographic research. For linguistic research, words and phrases that include concepts of people's lifestyle are important. But in this place it is necessary to clarify that everyday and ethnographic lexicon are not the same. The daily lexicon varies according to its ethnolinguistic state and the narrow and broad approach to covering material. The daily lexicon is reflected in some works in the concepts of domestic construction, clothing, hats, shoes and jewelry, among others, and includes their names related to the entographic lexicon.

Naturally, all this brings everyday lexicon closer to ethnographic lexicon. But it should be noted that, firstly, the list of names of lexical-semantic groups of everyday lexicons does not cover all aspects of ethnographic lexicon, that is, everyday lexicon is a narrow circle of language vocabulary than ethnographic lexicon; secondly, ethnographic lexicon dates back to ancient times, reflects the continuous tradition of folk ethnoculture, which has been reflected for centuries, closely related to the similar culture of other Turkic peoples, close not only to their language, but also to their way of life. Ethnographic lexicon sometimes intersects with professional lexicon. However, ethnographic lexicon, unlike professional lexicon, does not belong to a limited group of individuals united by a single profession, but belongs to all areas of speakers of this language, or refers to the names of items and tools of certain crafts and crafts which are nothing more than unity.

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