

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

WORDS, PHRASES, AND COMBINATIONS CREATED ARTIFICIALLY IN UZBEK LANGUAGE USING THE WORD "MARKET"

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Abstract. The term "market" is used to create artificial words, phrases, and combinations in Uzbek. Words that are borrowed from English are synonymous with it. Words and phrases created with the word "market" integrated into them reveal their literal and figurative connotations. The article discusses the artificial words, combinations, and phrases formed in Uzbek language with the participation of the word "market." Synonymous with this word are words borrowed from English.

Key words: market, word, artificial word, phrase, expression, agoronym, agoropoetonym, antonym, synonym, assimilation word.

СЛОВА, СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ И КОМБИНАЦИИ, ИСКУССТВЕННО СОЗДАНИЕ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СЛОВА "РЫНОК"

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Аннотация. Термин «рынок» используется для создания искусственных слов, словосочетаний и сочетаний в узбекском языке. Слова, заимствованные из английского языка, являются его синонимами. Слова и словосочетания, созданные с интегрированным в них словом «рынок», раскрывают свой прямой и переносный смысл. В статье рассматриваются искусственные слова, сочетания и словосочетания, образованные в узбекском языке с участием слова «рынок». Синонимами этого слова являются слова, заимствованные из английского языка.

Ключевые слова: рынок, слово, искусственное слово, словосочетание, выражение, агороним, агоропоэтоним, антоним, синоним, слово-ассимиляция.

SUN'IY YARATILGAN SO'ZLAR, IBORALAR VA BIRAKISHLAR O'ZBEK TILIDA "BOZOR" SO'ZI FOYDALANISHDA

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Abstrakt. "Bozor" atamasi o'zbek tilida yasama so'zlar, iboralar, birikmalar yaratish uchun ishlatiladi. Ingliz tilidan olingan so'zlar u bilan sinonimdir. Ularga integratsiyalashgan "bozor" so'zi bilan yaratilgan so'z va iboralar ularning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va ko'chma ma'nosini ochib beradi. Maqolada o'zbek tilida "bozor" so'zi ishtirokida tuzilgan yasama so'zlar, birikmalar, iboralar haqida so'z boradi. Bu so'zning sinonimi ingliz tilidan olingan so'zlardir.

Kalit so'zlar: bozor, so'z, yasama so'z, so'z birikmasi, ifoda, agoronim, agoropoetonim, antonim, sinonim, o'zlashma so'z.

The word "market" has a broad meaning, according to the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language." The word has roughly ten different meanings. Specifically, according to the definition, a "market" is a location where people do business. The expression "go to the market" is then used to purchase, buy, and spend items. Because it is so packed with people, the market is constantly noisy. Because of this, a market is frequently compared to the location of riots, noise, commotion, and excitement. As a result, when the expression "go to the market" is used, it is interchangeable with the expression "make market (go to the market)" if the two expressions are compatible. There are many phrases in the Uzbek language with the word market. One of them is the confusion market combination, which means that the market is usually organized with noise, hustle and bustle.

Another phrase formed with the participation of the word "market" is a combination of "stagnant", which means something or goods that are not sold in the market. The phrase "the market does not raise (the price is much more higher than in the market)" is also close to it, it is used to mean that the price of something does not correspond to the market price, that no one is a buyer because of the high price or need for it. Sometimes the phrase is used figuratively to mean "others don't like it."

It is also important when you go to the market. Because, usually at the beginning of the market, the price is set a little cheaper to attract customers. The market high price rises, and finally the price falls in the market. With this in mind, gradunomic expressions have been formed among the people to inform about it. For example, the *beginning of the market (the market is still sluggish)*, the *rise of the market* means that it has reached its peak, and finally the market means the *end of the market*. Market expiration is also expressed by the term *market return*.

It matters when you visit the market as well. Because prices are typically set slightly lower at the start of a market to draw in clients. The market price eventually declines as the high price climbs. Gradunomic expressions have emerged amid the populace to inform about it in light of this. For instance, during the market's inception (it is still sluggish), at its height (it has achieved its zenith), and at its conclusion (it is the end of the market). The word "market return" also refers to market expiration.

In the big cities, the *markets* lasted a long time, and their activities lasted from early morning till night. Accordingly, words and phrases such as evening market, night market, nocturnal market, and bazaarshab (night bazaar during uraza) are formed in the speech to indicate that they differ in terms of working hours.

Markets also vary in structure and appearance. Accordingly, they have such types as *open market, closed market, roof of a covered bazaar*.

There are numerous new words, meanings, and phrases linked to this in the Uzbek language's vocabulary due to the population's continuous expansion of mutual and inter-country market interactions. The term "market" thus underwent expansion and change in meaning, and certain terms and expressions associated with it vanished or were replaced. Examples of terms that have been incorporated into the English

language and are used interchangeably with the word "market" include "mini market," "hypermarket," "mega market," and "market."

Long-lasting markets with activities from dawn to dusk were common in large cities. As a result, differentiating between them in terms of working hours is indicated by the formation of words and phrases like evening market, night market, nocturnal market, and bazaarshab (night bazaar during uraza).

The structure and look of markets differ as well. They therefore include categories like roof of a covered bazaar, closed market, and open market. The structure and appearance of markets also differ. They have open markets, closed markets, and roofs of covered bazaars as a result.

The population's constant growth in cross-border and mutual market connections has led to a number of new terms, meanings, and phrases related to this in the Uzbek language's lexicon. As a result, the definition of the term "market" changed and expanded, and several phrases that were used to describe it disappeared or were replaced. As far as location, timing, and products offered are concerned, it is well known that the market goes by several names. Using Orda, Urganch, and Shahristan as examples, one can arrange things according to their location.

b) based on the time: Sunday, Thursday, and Friday markets, etc.

c) based on the commodities they exchange: products, labor, or slave markets...

g) based on the occupation of people engaged in agricultural production: farmer's market...

g) in accordance with the terms under which the goods are sold: markets for rice, bread, meat, sweets, satin-silk, gold, clothes, thick, fur, hats, cows, knives and scabbards, etc.

Based on the names of the products that were previously marketed, markets like the slave market and jelak mark

Bringing something or a creature to the market for sale is called "*vent*". But the phrase is also used in the figurative sense of "to show off, to turn around, to point out something or oneself to attract attention".

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The structure and look of markets differ as well. They therefore include categories like roof of a covered bazaar, closed market, and open market. The term "*vent*" refers to bringing an object or a living being to market for purchase. To "show off, to turn around, to point out something or oneself to attract attention" is another figurative meaning of the phrase.

The term "*tradable*" is used for a person or property that has a large number of buyers. This phrase can also be applied in a figurative sense to a person or thing that has a great need, a great demand. The phrase "*not tradable*" can be used to refer to something that is not sold in the market, in a figurative sense, to someone who is not in favor of himself or herself, who has not been deceived.

The marketer is one of the names of the profession, a word used as a professionalism to a person who sits in the market and trades, who knows the market well. In the past, sellers were also called bazaarqon or bazirgon.

The word *marketer* is also used in a figurative sense to refer to someone who comes to the market with a sales need, as well as people who walk a lot in the market. At the same time, the word "*marketer*" occurs as an adjective for quarrelsome, shouting, belligerent women in the compound "*market trader*".

The work of a market trader is ambiguous and refers to both the name of the industry and the market-specific behaviors, rules, and rituals.

There are two types of words in the Uzbek language with the participation of the word market:

1. Simple artificial words made by affixation (as a result of the addition of word-forming

suffixes): as *bozor+chi*, *bozor +chilik*, *bozor +bop*, *bozor +gir*, *bozor +i*, *bozor +lik*, *bozor +lamoq*, *bozor +lashmoq*.

The word *in demand* means a commodity that the market loves, a product that the buyer likes, and is synonymous with the word *best-selling*, which means that there is a buyer in the market.

Specially designed for sale in the market; in demand or "*market*" quality is used in relation to what is brought from the market. For example, market bread or market cake means a special type of bread or cake prepared for sale. Also included are market atlas, market somsa. The word *purchase* is synonymous with the word market, and often serves to denote the concept of a gift brought from the market by trade and return.

The verb *to do market*, formed on the basis of the word market, is used to mean to market, to go to the market, to go around the market. The verb *to do market* is used in the sense of going to the market more, coming to watch or trade.

2. There are also compound words made up of a composition (from word to word) with the participation of the word market: as *in demand*, *a market leader*.

A couple of words also appeared in the presence of the word market. An example of this is the word market, which refers to the market, trade, and the *trifles* associated with them.

When the word market is used repeatedly, it means the name of a children's game: like *market-to-market* play.

From ancient times the rulers of the markets have been in control. Markets had a rigid structure. In large cities, markets were open 24 hours a day. They had a specific work schedule.

Each market had a market manager, a "shahna", i.e. a guard and a defender, a chief of warder, a centry. Such market managers were called **marketers**.

But the word *market leader*, applied to *a market elder*, has gained popularity. In addition to the concept of market leader, it has also been applied to the basic, main part, area of the market area. Nowadays market committee and its chairman, chief; the use of the word *bazarqom* or *bazarkom* (*market committee*) in the sense of market manager is popular.

Tax officials and market trustees have been appointed in the markets. The type of tax that market amines charge for goods and items sold is called "**aminona**".

The word "market" is also used as an economic term to describe trade, the relationship between the seller and the buyer. Because in the world economy there are a number of terms, such as "*universe market*", "*world market*", "*foreign market*", "*internal market*", "*market rules*", "*market economy*", "*market participants*", "*market relations*", "*market product*", "*market price*", "*market services*", "*types of market services*", "*market reforms*", "*market economy*", "*market competition*", "*market equilibrium*", "*market demand*", "*stock markets*", "*stock market*", "*currency market*".

The constant development of mutual and international market relations of the population of our country has created many new words and terms in the Uzbek language. As a result, the meaning of the word market has also changed and expanded, and some of the words and phrases associated with it have become obsolete or lost and renewed. For example, in our language, a number of

concepts such as "*market*", "*mini market*", "*hypermarket*", "*mega market*" are used as synonyms for the word "market" in English.

As you know, the market is called differently in terms of where it is located, when it will be, what it will be sold. For example:

a) by location: *Orda market, Urgench market, Shakhristan market...*

b) by time: *Friday market, Thursday market, Sunday market...*

c) according to what it trades with: *slave market, labor market, cattle market...*

d) depending on the occupation of the growers: the farmer's market...

e) by name of items for sale: *rice market, bread market, meat market, sweets market, satin*

silk market, gold market, clothing market, kalym market, gown market, skullcap market, kavoush market, knife and sheath market and etc.

According to the names of items sold in the past, such types of market as *slave market, coverlet market, cap market, top robe market* are no longer active.

In Uzbek, markets (Samarkand "Siyob" market, Bukhara "Shakhriston" market, "Caravan market") and the names of squares ("Independence Square") are called "agoronyms", the use of these names in the literary text in real or symbolic senses is called "agoropoetonym". In particular, the word market is used in poetry in the form of "love market", "life market" in a figurative sense, meaning destiny and fate. In this case, it appears as a **agoropoetonym**.

It literally indicates that an action or activity goes to extremes when the term "market" is paired with the words "death," "decease," "rumor," "gossip," and "nonsense."

Briefly said, synthetic words, phrases, and expressions that use the Uzbek term "market" create a unique system. Based on the results of their research, the potential for internal enrichment increases and one may better appreciate the lexical richness of the Uzbek language.

Said another way, the usage of the Uzbek term "market" in synthetic words, phrases, and expressions creates a distinct system. The likelihood of internal enrichment rises and the lexical richness of the Uzbek language may be more fully understood as a result of their research's findings.

When the word market is combined with the words death, decease, rumor, gossip (as death market, decease market, rumor market, gossip market, nonsense market), it literally means that an action or activity goes to extremes.

In short, artificial words, phrases and expressions formed with the participation of the word "market" in Uzbek language form a special system. On the basis of their study, the opportunity to fully imagine the lexical richness of Uzbek language, the possibilities of internal enrichment expands.

Briefly said, synthetic words, phrases, and expressions that use the Uzbek term "market" create a unique system. Based on the results of their research, the potential for internal enrichment increases and one may better appreciate the lexical richness of the Uzbek language.

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