



LINGUISTIC EXPERTOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF INSULTING UNITS IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

In forensic linguistic expertise, offensive texts are considered relevant and controversial. Therefore, determining and determining the semantic content of insults, giving a linguistic description of insults, and correctly interpreting their meaning play an important role in the objective formation of expert conclusions. The article deals with the description of offensive units in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and the important aspects for linguistic expertise, as well as the issue of systematizing offensive words.

Keywords. Insult, swearing, cursing, expertise, linguistic expertise, crime, punishment.

Introduction

The main part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is a lexicon that is common to all members of the Uzbek people and is not limited in its use to a specific region or certain fields of activity.

Vulgarisms become a tool that fulfills a unique aesthetic task with the skill of the writer in artistic speech. Barbarisms have a special place in expressing a number of aspects such as character, inner world, cultural and educational level of the characters in the work of art. Vulgarisms are divided into 3 groups according to their meaning and scope:

a) Vulgarisms expressing weakness in the character and customer: dum, tekinxo‘r, ayyor, buzuq, xomkalla, xumpar, qo‘shmach, noinsof, xotinfurush, mag‘zava, yuzsiz, esipast, lanj, latta, ig‘vogar, majmagil odam, mazasi yo‘q, xotinboz;

b) vulgarisms that indicate a person's external weakness: mechkay, ko‘ppak, maymoq, ilonbosh, simyog‘och, qovoqbosh, ayronbosh, gumbaz, bordonday, qo‘ng‘iz, mo‘ylov, kal, do‘rdoq, qiyshiq, qo‘tir, pataksoqol, paxmoq, surpaquloq, shikit, daroz, akildoq, paytava quloq, so‘loqmon, quti uchdi, bir oyog‘i yerda bo‘lsa, bir oyog‘i go‘rda;

d) vulgarisms expressing the meaning of cursing, insulting: bachchag‘ar, yaramas, ablah, xumpar, nomard, badbaxt, nonko‘r, gumroh, qistaloq, ahmoq, sintaloq, xotintaloq, galvars, kasofat, nahs, ko‘ppak, la‘nati, tentak, iblis, shallaqi, itvachcha,





juvonimarg, isqirt, benomus, iflos, haromi, bedavo, go‘rso‘xta, vaysaqi; achimay o‘lgur, esi og‘moq (telbalanmoq), og‘zi katta (kibrhavola), nazari ilmaydi (mensimaslik);

e) curses. They are divided into the following 7 groups according to their meanings.

1. Expressing the content of the death wish;
2. Expressing the content of anger and hatred;
3. Expressing the content of a bad wish (tilak);
4. Expressing hatred and unhappiness towards the person;
5. Expressing the content of heavy cursing;
6. Expressing prayer;
7. Expressing the content of light cursing.

Some words, phrases and vulgarisms are used in dialogic speech, in the process of mutual exchange of ideas between the speaker and the interlocutor. Words belonging to the socio-dialectal layer of the language are important as a means of individuating the speech of the characters in order to convincingly express reality in fiction.

In the 5-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, the total number of terms with the word **so‘kmoq** abbreviation is 46, in the 2-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. the total number of abbreviated terms is 30.

In the 6-volume Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, see the total number of abbreviated terms is 48.

According to the meaning of insult:

- terms that mean a general insult meaningful concept: akt, bitim, **HEZALAK** 1 ayn.

HEZ 1.

2 haqr. Erkaklik xususiyati yo‘q; xotinchalish. Voy, hezalak-ey. Shundan qo‘rqdingmi?! shsh Rahmonqul Bekning urushda qochganini aytib, “hezalak”, “xoin”, deb so‘kdi. H. G‘ulom, Mash‘al. **HEZALAKCHALISH** Hezalakka xos belgi-xususiyatli. Soqol-mo‘ylovi siyrak, ovozi ingichka, hezalakchalish odam edi. J. Sharipov, Xorazm.

- offensive terms: **Badbashara** (bad.. + Bashara) Ko‘rinishi yoqimsiz; xunuk, ko‘rimsiz yuzli. Meliqul ota kun botish oldida Eralining hovlisiga qirq-ellik yoshlardagi badbashara bir odam bilan kirib keldi. “Yoshlik”. Soqchi mo‘ylovdor, devdek ulkan gavnali, badbashara bir yigit ekan. X. To‘xtaboyev, Yillar va yo‘llar.

Badbin (bad.. + f. – ko‘ruvchi, qarovchi) 1 Birovga yomonlik istovchi, buzuq niyatli, badxoh. Tushunaman, umr qisqa, Haq dasti ham qisqaroq, Ammo nechun shu umrda Buncha badbin yashamoq? A. Oripov, Yillar armoni.

Badgir (bad.. + f. – oluvchi) To‘g‘ri ishni, gapni teskarisiga buruvchi; hadeb gina qilaveruvchi, gina saqlovchi; kekchi. Badgir odam. Bordi-yu, she‘riyat dahosi Hofiz





bugungi kunda badgir fikrli deb sanalgan ekan, menday muxlisini ham mardumi davron qilinglar. J. Abdullaxonov, Xonadon.

- terms that express concepts related to swearing: **HAROMI** (a. + f.) — kimsaning moliga, harom narsaga daxl qiluvchi; o'g'ri, qaroqchi] **1** O'zaro nikoh qilinmagan erkak va ayoldan tug'ilgan bola. -Ana shunday kunlarning birida o'zim yolg'iz o'tirib, haj yo'lida orttirgan haromimga ko'ylakcha tikayotgan edim, — dedi Hoji xola. M. Ismoiliiy, Farg'ona t. o. Bizning yuzimizga oyoq qo'yib, nikohsiz zagsdan o'tib olding. Endi uyalmasdan, haromi bolangni ko'tarib keldingmi?! G'ayratiiy, Dovdirash.

2 ko'chma Shunday ma'noli so'kish, haqoratni bildiradi; iflos, yaramas. Sut ko'r qilgur, haromi Gitler oqpadar.. G'. G'ulom. Men seni johil, shuhratparast bir sak deb yursam, odam qoniga tashna zuluk ekansan-ku, haromi/S.Siyoev, Avaz.

HU II und. s. Qarg'ish, so'kish ifodalov-chi so'z-iboralar bilan birga qo'llanib, kuchli qahr, g'azab, nafrat his-tuyg'usini bildiradi. Hu, er yutsin seni! **mm** Devor ustida turgan o'n ikki yoshlardagi bir qiz devordan kesak ko'chirib olib, mulla Norqo'ziga o'qtaldi: -Hu, o'l, turqing qursin! A.Qahhor, Mayiz yemagan xotin.

- terms related to cursing: Yashshammagur qarg'. Umring qisqa bo'l-gur, o'lgur. - Hoch, deyman, ablah, qoch! Naq bo'yningni uzaman, — deb o'shqirdi amakisi. -Qoch! Yashshamagur, qoch/ — deb takrorladi shaqildoq kelinoyisi. P. Tursun, O'qituvchi. Ha, yashshamagurlar! Bola emas, balo bular! Tegma gullarga! S.Nurov, Narvon.

QURSIN yoki **QURIB KETSIN** qarg'. O'lsin, yo'q bo'lsin. Menga tengqur bo'lolmaysan, Ko'nglignang qurib ketsin. Po'lkan. Qurib ketgur shu o'tishning tutuni biram achchiq ekanki! A.Qahhor, Asror bobo.

- terms related to insults and insults in the form of a combination: **TO'NG'IZ QO'PGUR** (yoki **GO'RINGDA TO'NG'IZ QO'PGUR**) Norozilik bilan qattiq qarg'ashni ifodalovchi ibora. Dadang shu to'ng'iz qo'pgurning zavodida qancha yil ter to'kdi. N. Safarov, Tanlangan asarlar. Go'ringda to'ng'iz qo'pgur zolim mingboshi ikkita qilichday bolamni mardikorga jo'natdi. M.Ismoiliiy, Farg'ona t. o.

Ko'zing teshilgur! qarg'. Ko'zing o'yilib tushgur!

Tovushing o'chgur qarg'. O'lgur. Xotin yig'laguday bo'lib, tashqariga chiqdi, yana kirdi, yana chiqdi.. Qani endi, bu "tovushing o'chgur" bola yupansa\ A.Qahhor, Xi-xi.

Tovushingni o'chir Jim bo'l. -Jim! — mushtini ko'tardi Yormat. — Tovushingni o'chir, xudo hammaga aql ulashgan-da, sen qay go'rda eding! Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar.

Tuz(im) ko'r qilgur qarg'. Nonko'rlik qilgan kishiga qarata aytiladigan ibora. Odamgarchilikni ham bilmadi bu tuz ko'r qilgur! A.Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon.

Borrowed terms:





LA'NATI (a.+ f. — la'natlangan) La'natga, qarg'ishga duchor bo'lgan, la'natlangan; shunday ma'noli haqorat, qarg'ish so'zi sifatida qo'llanadi. Hoy, la'nati, ablah, to'xta, nima deding! I. Fozilov, Diydor. Sen la'nati meni yo'ldan ozdirding. Mirmuhsin, Me'mor. La'natining xotin olishga ixlosi baland-u, katta chiqimga tobi yo'q. P.Tursun, O'qituvchi.

LAIN (a. —la'natlangan) kt. La'natlangan, qarg'ish olgan; la'nati.

Shaytoni lain 1) din. la'natlangan (xudoning dargohidan quvilgan) shayton. oy, musulmonlar! Tarso Avazning do'koniga yo'lamanglar! Ul shaytoni lain birla til biriktirgan.

JUVONMARG [f. ~ yosh, bevaqt o'lgan] 1 Yosh o'lgan, avji etilgan paytida halok, nobud bo'lgan. [Guli:] Juvonmarg g'unchani ham esla, yod et. Unutma, doimo ruhimni shod et. Uyg'un va I.Sulton, Alisher Navoiy.

2 qarg'. O'lgur, yer yutgur \Hojar To'laxonga:] Ha, juvonmarg, xolangga nima deding? Hamza, Paranchi sirlari. Birorta kambag'alga tegsa, uning yonida oyoq yalang qo'sh haydardi bu juvonmarg! H.G'ulom, Mash'al.

ZINDA [f. j — jonli, tirik] 1 esk. Tirik, barhayot.

“GO'R [f. j,yl — qabr] 1 O'likni ko'mish uchun qazilgan chuqur. Birovga go'r qazisang, o'zing yiqilasan. Maqol. Go'ringdan tutun chiqqur! Go'ringda chirigur! (qarg' sht To'pa xolaning yonida ochiq go'r g'orga o'xshab, allaqanday vahima qorayib turibdi. I. Rahim, Ixlos.”

It is worth mentioning that the statistical description can be continued according to several other criteria. However, we believe that the criteria of the statistical research studied by us above are sufficient for the question of insult meaningful expressions in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, which we have chosen as an object, and their improvement in the dictionary. After all, the fact that the number of terms given in the dictionary for the specialty of the insulting field alone is less than the terms of the procedural law in explanatory dictionaries, which express the general concept, is enough to form some conclusions.

Also, during the study, it was found that the combination "term formation" cannot fully express the essence of terminological derivation and this phenomenon. In our opinion, a term is not made, but generated or created.

In addition, despite the fact that in September 2020, the new edition of the explanatory dictionary of the current Uzbek language stated that technical corrections had been made, two of the jurisprudential terms that should be abbreviated to the law are still used in the dictionary (meaningful insult, extraterritoriality). indicated that it was given with the abbreviation , and that the task of correcting it was not performed.





According to the law of development of all languages, the existing lexicon in the language is enriched due to acquisition from other languages through trade and diplomatic relations. Also, "...the great changes taking place in all spheres of our republic's life, the growing strength of relations with many developed countries, had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, especially its lexicon, in a short period of time." It is a natural phenomenon that due to the increase in the level of activity of foreign words, words of their own class give way to words acquired from a foreign language. This process is also reflected in terminology. After all, the phenomenon of adapting the system of terms to international criteria serves to increase the level of use of universally recognized international units rather than national word forms in terminology. Some concepts in the field of law are different from the concepts of national spirituality or education: while the specificity aspect of the concepts of national value and education system prevails, it is more likely that legal terms are used in the same form in many languages.

Researcher E. Sabirova, who touched on the terminology of insults in the sentence of legal terms, emphasizes the following: "A person is the highest value, the process of protecting his rights is carried out on the basis of an internationally recognized system according to the principles of democracy. That is, in any part of the world, people participating in abusive processes (prosecutor, judge, defendant, offender, etc.) and their behavior (veto, apartheid, cassation, etc.) causing it to be the same in many languages. From this point of view, it is natural that in the terminology of offensive content, the weight of derived words is high. But this cannot be a reason for underestimating the ability of the words in the national language to express offensive concepts. Because the units of meaningful terminology of insult are formed mainly in close connection with the culture, politics and ideology of the country. (partiality, deep remorse, etc.)."

Taking into account the above, the following definitions can be given: insulting words - words with negative emotionality, widely used in interpersonal relationships. As a unique system of social communication, there is a need to express and define insulting words in the clearest and at the same time clearly defined forms of law. Abusive language consists of the same elements as speech in a literary language and obeys generally recognized lexical-grammatical and text composition laws. At the same time, since the words are intended to reflect in the text an offensive norm, they are further developed structurally and semantically under the influence of objective characteristics and legal requirements. In the language of offensive norms, optimal methods of transmitting offensive information have been developed, in general, as a





result of knowing the offensive characteristics and connections of objective reality, this offensive system reflects the offensive picture of the developed world.

Today, one of the most important issues is the introduction of new scientifically based words and terms, the creation of Uzbek alternatives to modern terms, and the task of accelerating their uniform use.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that insult is a word and a term and we believe that the genetic-etymological analysis of the terms and our conclusions can be used in the process of creating a new explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. In our opinion, the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as an academic resource should include such words to a certain extent.

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