



ON RESTRICTED LEXEMES USED IN LITERARY TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about limited lexemes used in literary texts. Such lexemes include archaic and new words, dialectal and professional vocabulary, terms, vulgarisms, argot, and jargon. These types of lexemes also perform important stylistic functions in speech.

In the Uzbek language, lexemes are divided into **restricted** and **unrestricted** layers according to their scope of usage. They differ in frequency of use: some lexemes are widely used, while others have a limited range of application. Based on this, they are classified into restricted and unrestricted groups

Unrestricted (Common) Vocabulary

This layer forms the core of the Uzbek vocabulary. Unrestricted lexemes are understood by all speakers regardless of region, profession, or social group. Examples include: *head, hand, eye, tree, white, black, little, much, to walk, to work*, etc.

Thus, unrestricted lexemes are words understood by all age groups, not limited by region, and used across all fields. This type of vocabulary is also referred to as **neutral, common, or active vocabulary**.

According to Rano Sayfullayeva, the term *neutral vocabulary* is more accurate when classifying lexemes based on historical features. For example, words like *sine, cosine, charge* belong to neutral vocabulary but are not necessarily common or frequently used.

Unrestricted lexemes exist across all parts of speech:

- **Verbs:** to run, to work, to come
- **Nouns:** father, mother, bread, water, land, mountain
- **Adjectives:** good, bad, red, sweet
- **Numerals and pronouns:** all are neutral
- **Particles and function words:** and, but, for, even, only, etc.

Restricted Vocabulary

Restricted lexemes include dialect words, professional vocabulary, jargon, argot, and vulgarisms. These can be divided into two main types:

1. According to **time of usage**

2. According to **scope of usage**

1. **Time-Restricted Vocabulary**

Archaic Vocabulary

Archaic vocabulary is divided into:

- **Historical lexemes (historicism):**

Words referring to objects or phenomena that no longer exist (e.g., *kolkhoz*, *sovkhoz*, *raykom*). Both form and meaning become obsolete.

- **Lexical archaisms:**

Words whose meaning still exists but whose form has changed.

Example: *cherik* (old term) → *army/soldier* (modern equivalent).

Archaisms are often found in literary texts to reflect historical settings.

Neologisms (New Words)

Neologisms are lexemes that carry a sense of novelty. They may be:

- **General language neologisms** (e.g., *internet*, *marketing*)
- **Individual neologisms** (created by a specific speaker)

They are divided into:

- **Neologism-lexeme:** entirely new word (*interface*, *internet*)
- **Neologism-sememe:** new meaning of an existing word

2. **Scope-Restricted Vocabulary**

Dialectal Vocabulary (Dialectisms)

These are words limited to specific regions. For example:

- *kallapo'sh* (Bukhara) – *doppi* (Tashkent)

Dialectisms in literary texts help reveal a character's origin and enhance emotional expression.

Terminological Vocabulary

These include specialized words related to science, technology, and professions.

They are divided into:

- **Scientific terms:** *phonetics*, *morphology*, *syntax*
- **Professional terms:** used by specific professions (e.g., *teacher*, *clerk*)

Professional vocabulary may also vary by region and dialect.

Argot and Jargon

Argot and jargon are special vocabularies used by particular social groups. They often carry hidden meanings and are not widely understood.

Examples:

- Student jargon: "*dum*" (failed exam), "*step*" (scholarship), "*univer*" (university)

Argot is often used in informal or secret communication and appears in literary texts to convey social identity or hidden meaning.

Vulgarisms

Vulgarisms are words used in a rude or offensive sense. They are not part of the standard literary language and are considered inappropriate in formal communication. However, in literary texts, they serve stylistic purposes, such as revealing a character's personality or emotional state.

Examples include insults or derogatory expressions used to depict negative traits like hypocrisy, immorality, or aggression.

Conclusion

Restricted lexemes represent an important layer of language. They are associated with specific regions, professions, or historical periods. In literary works, such lexemes enhance expressiveness, create vivid imagery, and make characters' speech more natural and realistic.

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