



## THE USE OF THE WORDS BARBARISM AND VULGARISM IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE ARTISTIC WORK

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
<p>First of all, the level of the process of exchange of ideas is very important in my speaking process. Including ensuring the purity of speech and keeping our language away from units that harm it is a process characteristic of literary language norms, and as a result, purity of speech can be achieved. Being able to speak our mother tongue correctly shows our national values and respect for ourselves and others.</p>	<p>Linguistics, barbarism, exoticism, vulgarism, vulgarism, linguistics, lexeme, dialect.</p>

When familiarizing with the field of linguistics, various terms are encountered involuntarily, or people who do not directly refer to the field may hear the terms related to the field from anywhere and at the same time know these terms. Often, in literature, it is possible to transfer words and phrases from various foreign languages through its specific descriptive purpose. Most of these words may have come from Russian or from English. Such lexemes, which are not included in the literary speech of the Uzbek language, that is, cannot be used in the literary speech, but are used as a stylistic tool in the field of art, serve to increase the rhetorical effectiveness of the works, which indicate the character, inner world, and other regional belonging of the heroes of the works. So, one of the words that scatter literature in art is **Barbarism** (exoticisms in some literature) and **Vulgarisms**. People who have not heard and don't know these words may think that barbarism and vulgarism are derived from a mixture and mean something different. Most of the people who work in the field of linguistics are familiar with the words found in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

**Barbarism** (Greek: varvarismos - from the word "stranger") are words and phrases that are not adapted to the native language, are not typical of its norms, and are used as an exception. The barbarisms encountered in the speech of comedy characters can be divided into a group according to their relevance to the comparison.<sup>1</sup> And on other Internet sites, barbarisms (Greek: barbaros-synonymous) are words that come from foreign languages, which are foreign to the language, and are not related to language. Barbarisms are characteristic of the speech style, violate the literary norms of the language,

<sup>1</sup> Madvaliyev A. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti 441-bet

and do not belong to the basic vocabulary of the language. Barbarisms are sometimes used in literature and literature to create a local environment and personalize images. For example, it indicates money ("is it from the blue" or is there a dollar), position and person ("mayor", "chef", "boss", "baron"), and is also used in speech.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, people unknowingly use words related to varvarism in everyday life. It is important not to forget the need not to make mistakes related to the use of only words. The reason for this is that it is possible to misapply the words or ideas that are being expressed through these words, and in the end, it is not a matter of the speaking being unprofessional or something that touches his personality.

Soon Asadbek appeared. The deputy didn't even see him, and he didn't even hear his greeting. "The mood of the **chef** is the same as that of the uncle," thought Bo'tqa.

Asad is not giving you a **chance**, said Zelikhan, trying to gather his thoughts.

Anvar got up saying "Oh, **spy**, he delivered" and led his mother to the couch.

- Wait a moment, - said Sharif, picking up the phone. - I need to talk to the **minister**.<sup>3</sup>

The aforementioned lexemes "**chef**", "**chance**", "**spy**", "**minister**" are intended to make the language of Western art more interesting by reducing the words that are offensive to the barbarism. The word "*chef*" comes from the meaning of boss, boss, the word "chance" comes from the meaning of opportunity, "*spy*" comes from the word "*spy*" and "*minister*" comes from the meaning of vicegerent.

Another collection of words that do not occur in the literary speech of Uzbek is called **Vulgar** words, that is, **Vulgarisms**. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, vulgarity is defined as follows.

**Vulgar** (Latin. *Vulgarus*-ordinary; usual) rough, rude, out of manners. Vulgar word. Vulgar phrase.

**Vulgarism** is vulgar vocabulary used in literary language. Archaism, professionalism, and vulgarity are not special lexical resources, but the basis of "public" words in general.<sup>4</sup>

Vulgarity is often considered a style of speech. Such lexemes or their vulgar meanings are not considered to be a literary language, their use is considered against the culture of the point, but in the literary genre these words are used as a stylistic tool.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the above information, it is possible to say that vulgarisms are used in the sense of insult. Not only in the natural language, but also in the speech process of our life, the use of words included in the content of vulgarity is against the culture. The following examples can be used to see the role of vulgar words in art.

*Oh, from the oppressor! What a horry day oh! Hey, damn Tashmurad! Run away! If you go to spring! Wow! Tashmurad!*<sup>6</sup>

*"Yes, I'm sorry, did you go to those places?" he asked after Jahongir's greeting.*

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<sup>2</sup> Vikipediya.

<sup>3</sup> Tohir Malik. "Shaytanat" [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) kutubxonasi. 116-119-126-135-bet

<sup>4</sup> Madvaliyev A. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent-471-bet

<sup>5</sup> Jamolxonov H. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent, 2005 y. 203-b

<sup>6</sup> Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy "Padarkush" [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) kutubxonasi. 48-bet

*"Hey, that's the worst..." the young man muttered involuntarily and softened his tone of speech. - I hit my wife, they cursed her.<sup>7</sup>*

*- Anvar laughed and patted Rana's shoulder:*

*- Walk around. The blind continues to speak.*

*- Are we getting there, where are we going?<sup>8</sup>*

In the examples given above, the words juvanmarg, chechakda ketsayding, padarkush, enasini..., gorsoxta, are considered vulgarisms. Paying attention to all the given statements, it is possible to witness that the characters of the work of art are eloquent and that the characters express their dissatisfaction through the words, and that the words are only related to the artistic style.

In conclusion, it is possible to say that the use of the words barbarism and especially vulgarisms in the speech process of one of the situations that does not correspond to the speech culture. Because speech culture is important for people's thinking. I know that it is necessary not to use such words when entering into a speech process with such people. At this point, it is good to teach the subject "Speech culture" to the students of Uzbek language and literature in the field of pedagogy of higher educational institutions. Because the future pedagogic staff should be able to be an example to the students with the richness of their speech, but what about the students of other fields? It is natural to ask that question. It would be appropriate to teach this subject to all students for at least one semester. This is because the purity and correctness of speech is important for all representatives of the field. The use of such units in the context of art shows the skill of the writer.

## The List of Used Literature

1. Madvaliyev A. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent, 441-bet
2. Tohir Malik. "Shaytanat" [www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi](http://www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi). 116-119-126-135-betlar
3. Jamolxonov H. Hozirgi o'zbekda dabiy tili. Toshkent, 2005 y. 203-b
4. Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy "Padarkush" [www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi](http://www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi). 48-bet
5. Tohir Malik. "So'nggi o'q" [www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi](http://www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi). 11-bet
6. Abdulla Qodiriy "Mehrobdan chayon" G'ofur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi. Toshkent, 2006 y. 275-bet
7. Vikipediya.

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<sup>7</sup> Tohir Malik. "So'nggi o'q" [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) kutubxonasi. 11-bet

<sup>8</sup> Abdulla Qodiriy "Mehrobdan chayon" G'ofur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi. Toshkent, 2006 y. 275-bet