

Artificial words, combinations and phrases formed in Uzbek language with the word "Market"

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Abstract

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. The literal and figurative meanings of words and phrases formed with the participation of the word "market" are revealed.

Keywords: *market, word, artificial word, phrase, expression, agoronym, agoropoetonym, antonym, synonym, assimilation word.*

In the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" it states that the word "market" has a broad meaning. The word is used in about ten senses. In particular, the glossary states that the word "market" is actually Persian-Tajik, meaning to shopping mall.¹ This word is used in our language in relation to a special place, a place where people trade. From here, things are bought, bought, and spent with the phrase "go to the market" The market is always full of noise as it is crowded with people. That is why the place where there is a lot of noise, commotion, excitement, riots is often likened to a market, and the phrase "go to the market" is used, as a result, it is synonymous with the phrase "make market (go to the market)" if it is mutually compatible with the above phrase.

Interestingly, people often go to the market on a certain day of the week (previously more on Thursdays or Fridays, but now mostly on Sundays) to shop for groceries. This day also led to the emergence of compound and compound words in the vernacular, such as market day, *Thursday market, Friday market, Sunday market*. Sometimes the term "market day" is used for a day off. Non-market, non-market days are referred to as non-market day. In the vernacular, such a day is also called "week days".

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

¹ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. Volume 1 A-D. - T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006. – p.299-300.

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*.

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*.

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".

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 bazaaragon 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 sentry. 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*...
- в) according to what it trades with: *slave market*, *labor market*, *cattle market*...
- r) depending on the occupation of the growers: the farmer's market...
- r) 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*, *kavush 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 "*agonyms*", 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**.

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.

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