

Lexico-Semantic Groups of Pottery Terms

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Annotation: *This article expresses an opinion on the conditions for the emergence of pottery and the production processes of pottery, as well as a classification of pottery terms used in the works of Alisher Navoi. Based on the collected materials, pottery terms were divided into 22 lexical-semantic groups. Besides studying the semantic features of pottery terms, which is an important branch of folk craft, the study of their dictionary meanings is considered very relevant today.*

Key words and phrases: *pottery, ceramics, lexical-semantic group, product, term, terminological, occupation, semantics, pattern, color, soil, clay.*

1. Introduction

It is known that a person tried to create comfortable living conditions for himself, starting from the primitive communal system. In particular, he used special items to satisfy his need for food. It is known that people learned how to make clay pots at the beginning of the Neolithic period (5 thousand years BC). Initially, women were engaged in pottery. The potter's wheel was invented at the end of the 4th millennium (Mesopotamia) and the beginning of the 3rd millennium (Egypt). After that, the men began to engage in pottery (vessels were fired in a special oven and steam room). Archaeological finds confirm that pottery was developed in all the mountainous regions of Movarounnahr in the 13th-12th centuries. This area was especially widely developed in the XIV-VIII centuries. Pottery has changed over the centuries according to demand. The great need for water in Central Asia led to the spread of pottery. However, the import of cheap porcelain from Russia had a negative impact on pottery.

Soil is the main raw material for making pottery. Clay for different products is prepared from soils of different origin and composition. The clay is kicked, perforated and boiled for about two hours. Then it is wrapped with a damp cloth. The next day, after cooking for another hour, the dish is ready. The longer the clay is baked, the better the quality of the pottery. The potter's wheel consists of two wooden wheels, large and small, connected by a wooden axle. The potter spins the big wheel below with his feet. He puts clay on the wheel and makes a pot out of it. Prepared dishes are dried and cooked in the oven. Glazed are glazed and then heated in a steam oven. In pottery, lead was used to impart a dark, lustrous color to vessels. Lagan patterns are drawn in pencil technique; elegant, calm patterns are obtained. The toys were cooked in the kitchen oven, which was a rectangular slab with an iron grate under the toy oven.

The general name of the set of objects that satisfy this need is expressed in the Uzbek literary language by the couplet of the word kosa-tavok. In the Uzbek language, this word expresses a community, and a number of language units are combined in its composition. In ancient times, the function of a bowl or tray was performed by ceramics. There is even evidence that pots were originally made from clay in the past. Therefore, it is possible to classify the units that are part of the pottery vocabulary system according

to the thematic principle and, on this basis, to comprehensively study words and other units related to this area.

In this article, we will try to think about the semantic characteristics of industry terms found in the speech of specialists involved in the supply of ceramic products.

The study of lexical layers in the world and Uzbek linguistics by dividing them into lexico-semantic groups G.Shur, Yu.Karaulov, Prokhorova V., Tikhonovna N., Karaulova. D.Bozorova, E.Begmatov, T.Tursonova, E.Begmatov, Kh.Jabbarov. In the research of Nurullayeva, M.Abdiyev, the opinion is expressed about the advantages of grouping¹.

From time immemorial, our generations, especially our scientists, have been engaged in crafts, including pottery. One of the teachers of Amir Temur was known as the potter Shamsiddin. Many terms related to pottery can be found in the sources of the 15th century. The works of Alisher Navoi "Nasoimul Mukhabbat" and "Majoylisun Nafois" provide information that most of the masters were engaged in pottery. This indicates that Alisher Navoi himself was familiar with pottery. In the explanatory dictionary of the works of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi, one can find a number of terms related to pottery terminology.

II. Experimental methods

Based on the vocabulary material, it is advisable to divide the terminology into the following lexico-semantic groups (LSG), that is, to classify them.

1. The names of the following substances used in the field of LSG pottery are explained in the dictionary: kyr (wax), khok, hoki, khokiy, tufrok/tufrog' (soil), hora (stone), tira tufrok/tiira khok (chernozem), sang (stone), sang pora (piece of stone), sadaf, sadafpora/sadafreza (pieces of limestone), clay, clay, lavn (paints), charcoal, kah/kah (straw), kahgil (straw clay), like gai (ganch), khisht (brick).

2. Names of tools used in the field of LSG: burron (cutting), barg (decorative tool), azai, afzor (working tool), tool, andoza, anbur (ombir), dolob (wheel), kusav (coal'). digger), you can find terms such as sangbur (stone cutter).

3. Names of kilns used for firing LSG ceramic products: otashkhana, atashkad, otashkhona, dosh, doshkhana, kishtona, nigorkhana, nigoristan.

4. Active procedural nouns LSG: kyzar, kizart, kyzit, huzob (drawing), raw (raw), kishmolik (bricklaying, clay), teshavarlik, teshil, tsain, tajib, suva, suval, soti (bright, shiny), yellowing, polishing, sculpting (molding), painting (painting), carpentry, peshawarik (craftsmanship), fireworks (burning), nigorish (painting), painting, embroidery / embroidery (embroider, embroider), embroidery, combing (cleaning dirt), revealing darkness, revealing gabza².

¹ Щур Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике. –М.: Наука, 1974; Караулов Ю.Н. Общая и русская идеография. –М.: Наука, 1976; Прохорова В.Н. Полисемия и лексико-семантический способ словообразования в современном русском языке. Лекция по спецкурсу. –М.: МГУ, 1980; Тихонов А.Н. Лексико-семантические группы слови семантические поля//Современный русский язык. Лексикология. –Ташкент: Укитувчи, 1991; Базарова Д.Х. Семантика наименований частей и производных от них в тюркских языках: АКД. –Ташкент, 1967; Турсунова Т. ўзбек тили амалий санъат лексикаси. –Тошкент: Фан, 1978; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. –Тошкент: Фан, 1985; Нарзиева М.Дж. Семантическая структура имен существительных возрастной характеристики лица в узбекском языке: АКД. –Ташкент, 1992; Жабборов Х. ўзбек тилининг суғориш лексикаси: НДА. –Тошкент, 1996; Нуруллаева Ш. Туркистон қарлуқ тип шеваларда тўй-маросим номлари: НДА. –Тошкент, 2001; М.Абдиев Соҳавий лексиканинг систем таҳлили (Самарқандвилояти қасъ-хунарлари материаллари асосида) ДДА. –Тошкент, 2005.

² Mualliflar jamoasi. "O`zbek tili leksikologiyasi" – Toshkent. "Fan" nashriyoti 1981, 33-bet.

5. Terms denoting owners of LSG professions: craftsman, artisan, craftsman, kosagar, kherfavar (shoemaker), horabur (stone cutter), horakov (stone digger), horapardoz (stone trimmer), khorapaimoi (mason). Khorazez (stone crusher), teshavar (washer), zabarr (creator of speed), sahibhunar (craftsman), painter, painter, painter (artist), sanno (master), banno (master) for example.

6. Names of LSG ceramic dishes: ang (ceramics), kalamdon, kadakh, shamdan, chochak (ceramics, obdasta), khum, hokdon, hazaf (ceramics), toba (pot), tanur (oven), tobacco (dish) kurga (May jar), jug³.

7. Names of patterns applied to pottery: Shamt, Shamsa, Nukush (pattern), Zarkash, Bisernaksh, Suvar (pictured), Tirozlig (pattern).

8. Names of colors used in LSG ceramic products: abrash (white-red color), ablaq (black-and-white color), ahmar, ahmari (red), akhzar (blue), arguvani, arguvongun (red-white), bayose (flowing), khamrang, kyrmyz, kirgun, kirpayvand (with a black tint), red, green, shangarf (red), shangarfgun (reddish), shabgun, shabakhgun (black).

From time immemorial, according to the traditions of making ceramic objects, objects were divided into two types (groups): pottery and glass products.

The appearance of products of the first type is mainly made in the form of leaves. Most of these types of utensils are used for daily eating and drinking in various sizes, such as plates, plates, large bowls, cups, bowls, large-mouth containers for dairy products, sugar, cereals, salt, etc. Specially made ceramic tableware included.

The second type includes ceramic vessels such as jugs, khum. Of course, such a division cannot be the basis for dividing all pottery terms into lexico-semantic groups when analyzing materials collected during field expeditions. When forming the lexico-semantic group of the field, it is necessary to pay attention to many other linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Taking this into account, the following lexical-semantic group classification of pottery terms was developed.

III. Development of oral speech skills.

1. LSG, representing the names of persons involved in the pottery profession. Pottery was first created by hand, and later, after the invention of the potter's wheel, with the help of a wheel. There are several words and terms denoting a profession. It should also be said that the divisions belonging to this thematic group appeared in ancient times and are being formed to this day. Examples of personal units: apprentice, master, senior master, craftsman, craftsman, master's assistant, half-brother, potter, elder. such as potter, tandoor maker, pitcher maker, tile maker, humdon maker, carpenter, engraver, painter, etc.

2. LSG, specific for the names of pottery. Undoubtedly, most of the terms of pottery consists of the names of ceramic products. These include: pottery, bowl, cup, saucer, teacup, shokasa, teapot, pitcher, pitcher, plate, wheel plate, miyeon plate, deep plate, marakat plate, anchor plate, neem plate, wedding plate, main plate, large plate , plate la'li, etc. It is noticed that these items are named separately depending on the type of product for which they are intended, differences in shape and other features. Therefore, the units included in this thematic group can be divided into smaller groups:

3. Names of jugs used for water and dairy products - LSG. Terms belonging to this group were used to store water. These are the following: koshkulokcha (Tashkent), date (Tashkent), kokanak (Rishton), chapiya (Rishton), water jug (Rishton), balbala.

4. LSG associated with the names of room types. Containers belonging to this group were used to

³ Mualliflar jamoasi. "O`zbek tili leksikologiyasi" – Toshkent. "Fan" nashriyoti 1981, 33-bet.

distribute spicy products. Deep dish (Rishton), langar dish (Samarkand), nakhshin dish (Gijduvan), la'li dish (Samarkand), deep dish (Rishton), miyona dish (Gijduvan), miyona dish, deep dish, ma, e.g. langari, wedding plate, nim plate, kharchagi plate, main plate, lali plate, plate, large plate, medium plate, small plate, wedding plate, maraka plate.

5. LSG by the names of the types of bowls and plates. These types of containers denote the names of containers in which liquid and thick products are placed. , shokosa, miyona kosa, round, mashadi kosa, chokosa, yogurt bowl, grain bowl, water bowl, juice bowl, nisholdo bowl, molasses bowl, ceramic bowl, patterned bowl, plate, large plate, medium plate , small plate, condolence plate, maraca plate, etc.

6. Names of a jug, khum, tuvak and other items from LSG: gulukcha (Samarkand), yogurt maker (Samarkand), obdasta karshagi (Karshi), water jug, oil jug, khum, khumcha, chapiya, for example, zacha, chuvati code, narrow body.

7. Bodiya calls LSG: bodiya, chunk of bodiya, mashadi bodiya.

8. Names of togora LSG. Names of sponge dough: sponge dough, triple dough (Gijduvan), miyona togora (Gijduvan), neem togora (Samarkand), togorach (Kattakurgan); laundry basket: laundry basket; a lid or togora used for brewing pilaf: togorach, damgir togora, miyona togora, tulum togora, nim togora⁴.

9. Names of soil and other raw materials used in LSG pottery. Name of soils and types of clays: clean soil/healthy soil, black soil, blue soil, red clay soil, flower clay, china clay, tile clay, cup clay, cup clay, clay, soup clay/shorkhok, lime, lime protein, lombose, muddy, silt, kesak, guvalak, clay, gilmoya, gilvat, botan. Soil is the main raw material for making pottery. In addition, materials such as clay, limestone, white sand and white stone are used as raw materials. The clay used in pottery has several names depending on its characteristics and the product used: vase clay, china clay, white clay, tile clay, tile clay, jusha clay, feather clay, plate clay, shirakhli clay, sershire clay , Kosagar clay., such as pot clay, plastic clay, oil clay, plastic oil clay. We will explain some of them below.

Clay vase - Sershire clay, very delicate vases are made from this clay. It has elastic properties, Jusha clay is added to it.

Porcelain clay or white clay - is semi-faience, dark clay is made by adding limestone and alkali.

Cut tile clay - is made from refractory black clay, that is, by adding white stone or white sand to the tile. Various mosaic tiles are made from it.

Tile Clay - Various types of tiles are made by adding quartz sand to pottery clay.

Kosagar clay - is also known as patloi or lamellar clay. This clay is obtained by mixing cane paper with healthy soil. They make dishes with a flat surface from it.

Kuzagar clay - is a clay made from a large amount of plastic oil and a small amount of healthy soil. They make khum, a vase, a jug, etc. from it⁵.

10. LSH about decorations, patterns and color names used on pottery. In the pottery lexicon there are many names belonging to this lexico-semantic group. Each potter tried to make his product beautiful. In addition, individual names have shapes, decorations and patterns on the surface, inside and around the edges of the products. So, this lexico-semantic group can be divided into several subgroups. It should also be noted that in the speech of the inhabitants of the area where Uzbeks and Tajiks live side by side, bilingual units are used. Below we will focus on the semantic groups related to this lexico-semantic group:

10.1. LSG is characterized by the names of the type of pattern with a thin path used along the edge of ceramic vessels: dandana, khalka zanjira, naranon, chashmi bulbul, both, amulet, jidagul, bandi rumi,

⁴ Рахимов. М.К. “Художественная керамика Узбекистана”. – Ташкент. 1951, 16- bet

⁵ Bulatov S. O'zbek xalq amaliy bezak san'ati. - Tashkent. “Mehnat” 1991, 290-bet

parpashsha (or butterfly), moragi dukator, nohoti khalka, scallop harroj, madohili islimi , chorkhanai terma, left right, right left, kor korkhano, kor sambusagi, parra harroy, bargi amulet, amulet leaf, amulet chain, brick chain, moragi find, gozanagi terma, semicircle chain.

10.2. The nouns include simple elements and elements of geometric patterns: kata, koskhata, sexat, three huts, chorhat, four huts. do not cut, cut out the letter, do not act with darkness, three snake tracks, se snake track, double snake track, snake track, crooked letter, double crooked letter, double crooked letter, se crooked letter, one tartar, harsang stone, kamarkoshtirnok, leaf sambit, leaf sambit, zulma chain, wing chain, kyariz chain, leech chain, Boston pattern, Boston pattern.

10.3. Names of the type of pattern on the narrow and long paths of the ISU: dandana, ashik zanjira, yaktarafa zanjira, zanjaray raftor, jingalak zanjira, pechalak, madohilcha, obi rahmat, zanjaray chashma, ghalvirak hoshiya, tikanak, chetan bajrugi zanjira, amuletha pea, pea amulet, chain wow, chain-chain, cherry, chain-ring, chain for a basin, chain-saddle.

10.4. Names of LSG printed patterns: peas (nukhat), chashma, basmanohot, fistagul, davra hot, parparak, bosma parparak, charkhpalak, davra zulma, davra, nakshi sitora, parrak bosma, star print, tolbarg, panjagi bosma, zarpoia, g 'stem - terma, almond, wing - murge', pattern - candle, pattern - whirlwind.

10.5. Names of the type of pattern in the middle and outer parts of the MSU products: mihrabi hut, basil leaf, basil leaf, zanjira koptok, zanjira kulcha, zanjira gandum, cinnamon leaf, bargi cinnamon, cohikaf, pea and corn house, nokbarg, pumpkin leaf, sebi border, curly chain, hapalak, thistle, chain with a hook, amulet house, horse cart, wheel chain.

10.6. The names of the elements of the pattern used in the center of the bowls and plates are LSG: jingala, pepergul, nokgul, bargi gulnor, bekhi guli, guli bekhi, bargi tug, simple madohili, naksi khumoyun, pinis naksh. pattern - pony, flower - madohil, flower - ol. flower, purple flower, purple flower, purple flower, pearl flower, circle, round flower.

10.7. Names of pattern elements used for the middle and whole parts of LSG products: fistagul, bargi mustai, guli talha, kagi badana, bargi islimi rihak, guli akvokhun, gajakgul, guli gajak, zukgul, bargi chingalaki hudus, guli mujgon, uzum guli, guli angur , azhar flower, palm tree, morob pattern, rum flower, pomegranate flower, anorgul, purple flower, violet flower, tupsar flower.

10.8. Names of the type of pattern used in the middle and entire part of LSG products: a chain of leaves, a chain-comb, islimi khosia, a stone scallop, tarogi sang, ishkomi hoshia, mihrabi oba, mutton chain, anjirgul, chashmi ushtur, name - scallop, the pattern is khalila, the name is zanjirasizanzjira cucumber, the name is plum, the name is ivy.

10.9. Names of pattern elements used in the middle deep part of LSG products: du gajagi margula, gajakbarg, tugbarg, bargi kobuzbon, ginger leaf, ginger leaf, naizabarg, bargi naiza, bargi shidjara, bargi madohil, bargi muski anbar, chorbarg, gandumgul, gajak barg , bargi gajak, tea leaf, rishtai pisorig, quince sarun, patterned poppy, quince stem.

10.10. Names of plant pattern elements used in LSG compositions: almond dragonfly flower, almond flower, islimi pepper, watermelon flower, watermelon flower, pear flower, pear flower, pistachio flower, islimi ansur, orange flower, orange flower, simple flower, magpie Agi, Trumpet Flower, Sedge Flower, Chongora Flower, Tulip, Buragul, Gunchagul, Guli Zavarak, Common Flower, Guli odmi, Gulhairi, Ostma Flower, Guli otsma, Guli Ansur, Guray Flower, obi pattern.

10.11. Names of other elements of the pattern used in LSG compositions: ram, islimi zuluk, chor chashm, almond shijar two-leafed, fish tail, fish tail, peacock wing, peacock wing, duck wing, duck wing, pigeon tail, pigeon tail, peacock wing, wing peacock, butterfly wing, butterfly wing, bird tail.

10.12. Names of the type of pattern used to decorate the middle part of LSG products: chinnimur, shamdoni hashtag, mint, sun, pirpirak, topmanch, gyrdobi parra, palakgul, shabaki, chigrigi, davrai khurshid, hashti basin, chormagiz, cow's hoof, goose's hooves, black snake, purple ink, behavior style, bull horn, cow horn, cow cord pattern, bull's eye, cow's eye, blue bird wing, bird's eye.

11. Names of colors and paints used in LSG pottery: white color, green color, blue color, yellow color, air color, etc. The production of ceramic paints has its own technology, and we will briefly explain how to prepare them.

White is the color obtained by mixing white soil, gilvat and a small amount of fine white stone sand.

Green color is the color obtained by adding lead, glaze and refractory earth, i.e. gilvat, to the powder of copper soot.

Black is a color obtained by adding gilvat, manganese oxide, azure and lead glaze.

The yellow color is obtained by grinding iron powder in a copper cauldron with gilvat, lead glaze and water, using burnt iron rods or small scrap iron.

An air color is a color created by adding blinds, white stone or white sand and gilvat.

12. Names of traditions and customs performed in pottery LSG: fighting, holding a brush, drinking water, decorating a house, white road, blessing, ghosting, girdling, offering a sacrifice, making a god, for example, exhalation.

13. Names of LSG pottery tools: mola, large mola, small mola, labgir, sim, patterned form, lamellar form, guymak, tuppa, tagi pen, comb, coycord, pargar, charh, brush, chega, microz (scissors), excavator, fire shovel, workbench, paint, template, hammer, wire, lip, pencil sharpener, hammer, blunt.

14. Names of the organizational structure of the LSG pottery association: grandfather, master-grandfather, council of elders, headman, poikor, half-master, master, master, journeyman.

Grandfather was considered the head of the craft association. He headed the board of the workshop, participated in all the activities of students dedicated to mastery. Baba had a Council of Chief Elders at his disposal. Members of the council took part in the activities of the permission given to the student for independent activity, took part in the general work of the workshop and, if necessary, invited him to solve serious problems.

In large workshops, grandfather-master's assistants were called elders and poikors. Among the elders, an elder is chosen. He controlled the market, participated in the collection of taxes, controlled the quality of products, determined a stable price for products. With his participation, the craftsmen entered into contracts with the customer.

The Pikors were chosen by Usta-baba from among the young believers. They performed the tasks of assistants, that is, they took hired craftsmen to the right workshops, looked for orders for craftsmen, and so on.

In some cities of Central Asia, semi-masters were called persons who occupied a relatively lower position in the guild community compared to foremen and foremen and did not have their own means of production. A student who passed the ceremony dedicated to receiving the title of master could become a half. As can be seen from the figure, students and masters are at the bottom. The term "apprentice" was used for the children of persons who were not related to the potter, while the term "master" was used for the master's own children.

15. Names of master potter and LSG patron. According to ancient beliefs, it was believed that every craft has a patron - piri. Artisans worshiped their patrons - feasts. They prayed in his name. This custom has survived to this day. For example, the prophet David was the patron and protector of blacksmiths and

iron makers, but he was also revered by jewelers and bakers. Babai Paradoz was considered the patron of all craftsmen (tailors, shoemakers, jewelers, etc.), and the Bukhara sheikhs Saidi Amir Kulol (or Kalon) and Bahavuddin Nakshbandi were the patrons of potters. According to legend, pottery passed from Adam Said to Amir Kulol, and from him to all potters through Bahavuddin Nakshbandi. Bahavuddin Nakshbandi enjoyed special honor among craftswomen who made embroidered items. They knew him as Nakshbandi, that is, the Tajik Naksh - an image, an ornament and a strip - meaning to bind (draw) due to the fact that it remained from Bahavuddin.

16. Names of actions and situations performed in the process of making LSG pottery. Pottery masters prepare clay using various technologies. There are concepts and names of actions associated with this process, which can be combined into a separate thematic group: sifting, kneading, modeling clay, kicking, punching, boiling, wrapping with wet rice, drying, placing in a bath, cooking on fire. , cool, process, flower, shape, glaze, etc.

17. LSG, denoting the name of the potter's wheel and its parts: wheel, wheel, small wheel, large wheel, arrow, wooden arrow.

18. LSG is associated with the names of potters' wages. First of all, the apprentice carried out assignments, maintained cleanliness in the yard and workshop, prepared semi-finished products and performed similar work. Only after 2-3 years of menial work did the master allow him to do something on his own. In the first years of pottery training, children received food and clothes from the master, and sometimes one or two finished products - posra, which they sold and used for their own needs. If the master gives the student money in lieu of shreds, this money is called tea money or soup money. When the students began to significantly help the master, the master gave them one or two gifts from each pottery kiln. At the same time, as the teenager grew older and his role in the workshop became more significant, the owner of the workshop began to give him frequent and large amounts of shame.

After the student reached the status of a master, he passed away. That is, he slaughtered a sheep, arranged a feast, dressed his teachers in robes, sarpos and headdresses.

19. LSG specific names of substances and minerals used in pottery: gilvat, quartz, malgash, alkali, white stone, white sand, clay, wool, etc.

20. LSG about the names of the place (building) where potters work: workshop, warehouse, workshop, oven, fire station, fire station, fire station, fire station, coal, dyeing.

21. Ceramic toys with the names LSG: whistle, khushpalak (Gizhduvan and Rishton), churchurak (Shakhrisabz), khushtak (Samarkand, Kattakorgon and Tashkent), shivalak (Khorezm), etc.

22. Toponyms based on LSG pottery terms. As we know. The Uzbek people have long been considered artisans. The craft is considered the main occupation and source of livelihood for the inhabitants of the city. Crafts developed in large villages and settlements on the outskirts of cities. Some residents of the village, quarters, villages and Guzars became famous for a certain craft and type of needlework. The district, quarter, settlement, village where the craftsmen lived were named after their profession. Thus, the appellative vocabulary associated with the profession passed to a proper name, that is, to onomastics. In the field of onomastics of linguistics, such a migration of words belonging to a different verbal family, primarily the translation of related nouns into proper names, is considered to be an education based on nomenclature.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendation

On the territory of our republic there are many toponyms named by such formation. The name Kokchi/Kokcha comes from the word kokchi, denoting the profession of an artist. In this article, Alachobof (Koson), Galabaytal (Yakkabog), Sozangaron (Samarkand and Bukhara), Boyrachi, Boyrabof, Boyraposht (Kumkurgan, Shahrisabz, Sariosia), Hullabof, Etikchi, Kosa-garon, Ayakchi, it is noted that the names village, village, neighborhood and guzar are directly related to the profession. The above article provides information on the presence of such microdistricts as Zargar, Zargaron, Degrez, Degrezi, Charkhchi, Charmgar, Kulol, Kulolon in the cities of our republic, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Karshi, Kokan, Margilon, Khiva, Termez, Karmana⁶.

Professor T. Nafasov studied the most important toponyms based on the names of professions and professions of our republic, dividing them into 41 lexical-semantic groups. Within these groups, we see that toponyms that are directly related to the pottery profession are divided into 3 thematic groups. They are as follows:

1. Toponyms by potter profession: Kulol, Kuloli, Kulolchi, Kulolchilik, Kulolon, Kuloltepa, Kulolarik, Kuloltuprok, Kulolkurgan.

2. Toponyms based on the craft of making bowls and plates: Kosagar, Kosagaron, Kosagari, Kosatarosh, Kosagarlik, Ayakchi.

3. Toponyms for the professions of brick making and pottery: Humdon, Humdonak, Kumkishlok, Kumkurgan (the word khum is changed to kum), Sarykhumdon and etc⁷.

So, in order to study the semantic features of the terms of pottery, which is an important branch of folk craft, the study of their dictionary meanings is considered very relevant today. Naturally, it will serve as an important resource in resolving issues of national terminology and the language corpus that is planned to be created.

⁶ Nafasov T. O'zbek hunarmandchiligi va o'zbek toponimiyasi // Nafasov T., Tursunov Sh. Qarshi shahri mahalla va ko'cha nomlari. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. -16-bet.

⁷ Nafasov T. O'zbek hunarmandchiligi va o'zbek toponimiyasi // Nafasov T., Tursunov Sh. Qarshi shahri mahalla va ko'cha nomlari. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. -17-18-betlar.