



EOC
EUROASIAN
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

GERMANY

CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY**



Google Scholar

zenodo

OpenAIRE

doi[®] digital object
identifier

eoconf.com - from 2024



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY:
a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference –
Hamburg, Germany, 2026 Issue 6

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish,

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference « **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY** ». Which took place in Hamburg 2026.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ADRAS-WEAVING VOCABULARY

Mamatkulova Zilola Rejabaliyevna

Academic lyceum of Fergana state university

teacher of native language and literature (PhD),

e-mail: zilolamamatkulova1988@gmail.com

Abstract. The aim of this article is to conduct a systematic lexical-semantic and historical-etymological analysis of the occupational vocabulary specific to the adras-weaving school of the Fergana Valley, particularly Margilan. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the vocabulary of adras-weaving has not yet been fully studied in Uzbek linguistics: it is not recorded in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language and has not been terminologically documented in accordance with UNESCO requirements. Descriptive, historical-comparative, and etymological analysis were used as the research methodology. Systematically studying the vocabulary of adras-weaving and carrying out its terminological inventory is of pressing importance from the standpoint of preserving intangible cultural heritage.

Keywords: adras-weaving vocabulary, lexical-semantic analysis, occupational vocabulary, etymology, Fergana Valley, Margilan, UNESCO, intangible cultural heritage, morphemic structure, historical-comparative method.

The Fergana Valley is an ancient centre of craftsmanship in Central Asia, and in the Margilan area the history of atlas and adras weaving goes back centuries before our era. The adras-weaving vocabulary under study here has not yet been given a full and systematic lexical-semantic analysis in Uzbek linguistics. The scholar who conducted the first academic studies on occupational vocabulary, and the founder of the study of Uzbek occupational vocabulary as a field, was **S. Ibrohimov**. In his book “The Occupational Vocabulary of the Fergana Dialects,” he analysed units specific to the vocabulary of metal-casters and moulders, and to metalworking vocabulary in general. In particular, the scholar collected close to 2,500 lexical units relating to the vocabulary of **tandir-makers, plasterers, potters, coppersmith-casters, moulders, metalworkers, blacksmiths, locksmiths, needle-makers, knife-makers, fitters, farriers, horseshoe-makers, coppersmiths, tool-makers, nail-makers, chain-makers, ornament-painters, jewellers, enamellers, basket-makers, and gypsum-carvers**, and carried out research on them. As a result, his research now serves as a valuable source for the numerous studies carried out afterwards. The subject chosen for our own research is a field that has not yet been fully studied — the vocabulary of adras-weaving. On this subject, M. Aliyeva⁸ has conducted academic research devoted to elucidating the semantic structure and

⁸ Алиева М. Ўзбек миллий газлама дизайнерлиги терминларининг семантик-грамматик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 68.



semantic-grammatical features of terms within the sphere of Uzbek national fabric and design. However, no work has been done to divide the terms specific to adras-weaving into thematic groups and study them from a lexical-semantic and comparative-etymological perspective. Another pressing aspect of researching this field is that it has not yet been documented according to UNESCO inventory requirements. Filling precisely this gap is the aim of the present article.

“The occupational vocabularies of our language are a field of our linguistics that has still not been sufficiently studied. Studying occupational vocabularies is highly necessary from the standpoint of illuminating the history of our people, the history of our material culture, and working on the history and dialectology of the Uzbek language.”⁹ The lexical material that formed the basis of S. Ibrohimov's research consisted of word-terms recorded through conversations with master craftsmen. This situation remains unchanged today: the vocabulary of adras-weaving likewise needs to be collected through conversations.

“A fragment of silk fabric found in the territory of Northern Bactria (Kampirtepa, 2nd–3rd centuries BCE) proves that the techniques of weaving and dyeing fabrics developed here from very ancient times. In antiquity, as now, Bukhara, Samarkand, and the Fergana Valley (Margilan) were centres of national textile production.”¹⁰ As V. V. Vinogradov [1977: 47] noted: “The vocabulary of a language takes shape and develops over the course of a long historical process. It is entirely impossible to study the history of a language in isolation from the history of its people.” This methodological premise requires that the vocabulary of adras-weaving be studied in its historical context.

One of the important features of the lexeme *adraschilik* is that it is a word not recorded in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. Based on the morphemic structure of this lexeme and the meaning conveyed by its leading morpheme, the following definition can be given.

Adraschilik is a craft associated with weaving a traditional mixed silk-and-cotton fabric (*adras*). The word “*adras*,” which serves as the leading morpheme, is genetically related to the Persian-Tajik words “*adras*”/“*atlas*,” and some linguists trace it back to the Arabic word “*atlas*” (smooth, glossy). In the Uzbek language this word became independent and took shape as a term denoting a specific type of weaving. The suffix “*-chilik*,” meanwhile, is one of the most productive occupational-forming affixes in the Uzbek language: it forms abstract nouns and

⁹ Ibrohimov S. *Farg'ona shevalarining kasb-hunar leksikasi*. — Toshkent: O'zSSR FA, 1956. — B.3

¹⁰ Алиева М. *Ўзбек миллий газлама дизайнерлиги терминларининг семантик-грамматик тадқиқи*: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. — Фарғона, 2018. — Б. 58.



conveys the meaning of engaging in the given activity or occupation associated with the given field.

Structural-semantic feature:

Adraschilik encompasses a two-stage craft process: Preparing the thread (blending silk and cotton thread, dyeing it using the abrbandlik /ikat-binding method) The weaving process itself (weaving on a loom). For this reason, the vocabulary of adras-weaving displays a two-layered terminological system: general textile terms (thread, loom, weft) and narrow, specialised terms (adras, abr/ikat pattern, silk warp, etc.).

Linguocultural significance:

Archaeological data show that the roots of craftsmanship connected with weaving in the Fergana Valley go back to the millennia before our era. Bone samples of shuttles found in the excavations at Chust also attest to this.¹¹ These facts prove just how ancient the foundation of adras-weaving vocabulary is.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Алиева М. Ўзбек миллий газлама дизайнерлиги терминларининг семантик-грамматик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б-ча фалс. д-ри (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б. 68.
2. Ibrohimov S. Farg‘ona shevalarining kasb-hunar leksikasi. — Toshkent: O‘zSSR FA, 1956. — B.3

¹¹ Ibrohimov S. Farg‘ona shevalarining kasb-hunar leksikasi. — Toshkent: O‘zSSR FA, 1956. — B. 8