

**THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL TERMS IN THE LEXICON OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE****G.B. Ergasheva,***Master of Karshi State University**e-mail: [gulmiraergasheva127@gmail.com](mailto:gulmiraergasheva127@gmail.com)**Phone: (91) 4748582**On the bases of review of Yakhshieva Zebo Rashidovna,  
Doctor of philosophy in philology (PhD)*

**Abstract:** *This article describes the features of the formation of words related to profession in the Uzbek language. Vocational words are very important in every language, because each profession has its own lexicon that illuminates the profession. It is difficult to understand the deep meaning of the profession without knowing the words related to the profession. The article includes the origin of the words related to the profession in the Uzbek language and their importance in the Uzbek society. Key words: profession, education, training, term, teacher, student, technology, goals and tasks, professor.*

**Key words:** *profession, education, training, lexicon, teacher, student, technology, goals and tasks, professor.*

**O'ZBEK TILI LEKSIKASIDA KASB HUNAR ATAMALARINING ROLI**

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilida kasbga oid so'zlarning shakllanish xususiyatlari yoritib berilgan. Har bir tilda kasbga oid so'zlar juda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi chunki har bir kasbning o'ziga xos, kasbni yoritib beruvchi leksikasi mavjud. Kasbga oid so'zlarni bilmasdan turib kasbning chuqur mazmun mohiyatini anglash qiyin. Maqola o'zbek tilidagi kasbga oid so'zlarning kelib chiqishini va ularning o'zbek jamiyatidagi ahamiyatini o'z ichiga oladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *kasb - hunar, ta'lim, tarbiya, atama, o'qituvchi, talaba, texnologiya, maqsad va vazifalar, professor.*

**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ПЕДАГОГИКИ)**

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье описаны особенности образования слов, связанных с профессией, в узбекском языке. Профессиональные слова очень важны в каждом языке, потому что каждая профессия имеет свой лексикон, освещающий профессию. Трудно понять глубокий смысл профессии, не зная слов, связанных с профессией. В статье рассматривается происхождение слов, связанных с профессией.*

*профессией, в узбекском языке и их значение в узбекском обществе. Ключевые слова: профессия, образование, обучение, срок, преподаватель, студент, технология, цели и задачи, профессор.*

**Ключевые слова:** профессия, образование, обучение, термин, учитель, ученик, технология, цели и задачи, профессор.

As in the lexicon of a particular language, its terminological system is different with its own and acquired layers. This situation is terminological layers in social consciousness. Although they do not exist as separate systems, they are interchangeable, it is synonymous, homonymous and, moreover, paronymous relationship, while the requirement of precision is lexical, stylistic and phraseological terms show that there are a number of problems, such as having a subjective and individual character, in contrast to the general lexicon of fast and fast terms. This sometimes creates falsehoods in the form, meaning and grammatical features of the acquisition, confusion, ambiguity and other negative situations lead to its occurrence. According to the scientific literature, special words used only in a certain field of science are produced and are generally accepted as terms understood by people in that field. The authors of the work "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" state that "so far, the concept of the term has been interpreted differently in linguistics." According to some linguists, "term" includes not only the words and expressions related to science and technology, but also the names of all household tools, not only the weapons that are produced now, but also all the primitive weapons of the past. names, including words related to crafts. So, when we use the word "atama" in the sense of the concept "term", we do not mean it as the name of things, subjects, events, but units that represent a specific thing. The term refers to a specific field of scientific understanding and science, and in this sense, the terms of professional words differ from each other. A lot of work has been done on the study of terms in Uzbek linguistics. Many scientific books, pamphlets, dictionaries, scientific and popular scientific articles were written, dissertations were defended. It is our great achievement that more than 200 dictionaries have been published in this regard. The adoption of the law on granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, and the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet, were carried out on a large scale.

As we all know, the lexicon of the Uzbek language is rich in terms, and each field with its own terms belongs to the field of terminology of linguistics. It should be said that this branch of linguistics works on the basis of accuracy and serves to enrich the national language. In the field of terminology, professional terms form a certain direction, and they are called professionalisms in science.

The number of terms in the Uzbek language makes it necessary to study them in thematic groups. Because, as Uzbek terminologists S. Ibrohimov, S. Akobirov, Olim Usman, R. Doniyorov, H. Shamsiddinov, A. Madvaliyev and others have pointed out,



such an analysis helps to show the general wealth of terms and bring them into a certain order as well as makes it easier to learn by dividing it into areas.

Increasing the status and capabilities of our language has become one of the most important issues. Areas for the development of the directions of linguistics, including terminology, are also wide. Uzbekistan's sovereignty has fundamentally changed the attention to our native language. Terminology necessary for each scientific field is relevant. Because a term that means a certain concept for one or another field has a social right and means a certain attitude.

One of the most pressing issues of the present day, which needs to be solved, is the creation of a thesaurus of the industry language. True, many dictionaries and dictionaries dedicated to the terminology of the language of science have been created. Each of them has its own importance. The purpose of these sources is to organize the terminology of one Uzbek language. To a certain extent, this task has been fulfilled, that is, many terms have been created that correctly express the concepts in use.

The Uzbek people have been engaged in various professions since ancient times. That is why professional sectors have developed in Uzbekistan. These include pottery, embroidery, carpentry, harvesting, hunting, tailoring, handicrafts, animal husbandry, etc. Words related to various professions are called vocational lexicon. The current Uzbek lexical structure is rich in words related to professions. In the lexicon of the Uzbek language, examples of professional terms can be given from the following areas:

**1. From the pottery profession: Angob** - a paint made from red sedge is widely used in pottery. Pottery and objects are dried before applying angob. Uneven areas are smoothed with special clay (iron clay), then smoothed with a damp cloth. Sometimes several layers are applied. Dishes and objects are patterned after the angob. The peoples of Central Asia have been using angob for painting and patterning pottery since the Neolithic period (4-3 thousand years BC). The surface of pottery dishes during the Kushan Kingdom (2nd - 1st and 1st - 4th centuries BC) was painted with angob. Such vessels were also widespread in Central Asia during the Karakhanid period (11th-12th centuries). Angob was also used by ancient tribes to bury the dead. Often, the corpse is buried with Angob smeared or sprinkled on it. Ancient people painted pictures with Angob on the walls of caves and rocks. Ancient paintings (animal figures) found by G. V. Parfenov in Zarautsoy, Sherabad district, Surkhandarya region in 1936 were also drawn with angob.

**Bulbulzor** is a type of pattern given to ceramic trays

**Gulbuta** - bluish-white mud from the mountain

**Bargi bodom** - an almond-shaped pattern for packaging

**Dogchil** is a tool used in making khum

**Aspak** - leather or felt used to smooth the edge of a dish.

**2. From the profession of shoemaker:**

**Bigiz** is a metal weapon with a spear tip; made of quality steel; usually, the

handle is made of wood and plastic. They differ from each other in thickness and thinness. Mainly used by shoemakers and patchers.

**Heel** - A piece of hard leather or something else that is stuck to the heel of a shoe higher than the sole.

**Dastak**- This noun is formed by adding the suffix -ak, which means diminutive, to the noun dast in the Tajik language; means a small handle, a small base.

### 3. Terms of national fine and applied art:

**Abdasta flower.** (obdasta) and – pattern] Obdasta-like pattern.

**Adras** [The body is made of silk, the back is woven from thread, with a floral gauze.

**Ajdaho** is ayn. dragon [f. اندر ] A rhombus-shaped pattern bordered with horn-shaped gajak, used in terma carpets. King gajaks are so named because they resemble the head of a snake.

**Adip//Magiz** [f. مغز – brain; uzok] A strip cut from fabric (5-6 cm) sewn inside the front and hem of tunics, burqas, capes and similar clothes. Black satin or silk is cut diagonally or lengthwise from the edges and sewn together on the edges of blankets, etc.

**Ala kurt** ayn. take the worm. A multi-colored worm type of pattern.

**Amirkon** [a. امير – from the word amir] A type of leather made by applying black varnish on the surface of tanned leather.

The development of terms and terms in the Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legend and heroism created by our people in ancient texts such as Tonyuquq, Kultegin and Bilga Khagan we find terms related to crafts in the songs. In each period, in connection with the development of society, the terms of the field have also improved in number. During the period after the second half of the 19th century, the fact that Uzbekistan gained independence after more than a hundred years has a special place in its development. During this period, the changes that took place in the world, the growth of industry in Central Asia and the redevelopment of secular sciences in Uzbekistan, special terms related to philosophy, law, history, philology, sociology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geography, industry, agriculture, medicine were formed and entered our language. . This fact cannot be ignored. The Russian language played a big role in the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Words from the Russian language have been assimilated over the years and settled in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

Initially, it is correct to divide the terms into two large groups:

1. General terms including world terms for use
2. Specialized terms, including field-specific terms such as occupations.

General terms include terms that are understandable for all areas of the same terminological system. For example, sports competition, prize, winner, achievement, victory, first place, championship, inspection, coach, referee can be easily used in all types of sports. Similarly, from physical terms heat, temperature, body, electricity,



magnet, gas, motion, energy. Special terms are valid only within one thematic group. For example, physics terms can be used in all the fields mentioned above, but are also used within narrow specializations, such as gravity, diode, thermostat, condensation, capillary phenomena, or chemical terms such as hydroxide, oxide, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid. Such a situation can be observed in all scientific directions and fields. General terms are interesting to the translator because they are easy for the translator to understand while translating, but specialized, professional terms are a bit more complicated because they represent exactly one field. They require the translator to be an expert in the field during the translation process. Otherwise, the translation will be stupid and incomprehensible.

"The view that there is no single language in the world that has not mastered foreign words corresponds to its terminology. In order to express a new concept in all languages, a ready-made term from another language is adopted, words and terms existing in this language are used, or a new term is created," writes S. Akobirov. It should be recognized that there are many foreign scientific and technical terms in the Uzbek language. Traditionally, we study them in the following directions:

1. Arabic reef, introduction, observation, experiment, review, analysis, method, science, philosophy, etc.

2. Persian-Tajik: composer, carpenter, invader, navosoz, navoxan, student, leader, prize, musician, teacher, rider, soloist, amateur, nurse.

3. Russian-international: paragraph, agronomy, agrotechnics, archeology, newspaper, codex, linguistics, mathematics, plenum, realism, romance, session, session, physics, phonetics, phonology, etc. Some of them are:

a) Latin: abbreviation, abstract noun, agglutination, adverbialization, qualification, actualization, accentology, alliteration, area, articulation, assimilation, affix, affixoid, affricate.

b) Greek: allegory, allomorph, allophone, alphabet, amorphous language, analytical language, analogy, anomaly, antithesis, antonym, anthroponym, apocope, archaism, aphorism.

Architect, humanitarian, document, ideology, inspector, intelligent, control, command, command report, minister, province, station, planet, problem, district, report, editor, revolution, lecture, student, secretary, words such as subject, area, tradition, and form are replaced by author. Suggested words such as architect, humanitarian, lecture, ideology, observer, intellectual, control, travel, travelogue, lecture, minister, province, station, planet, problem, district, notice, editor, revolution, information, student, secretary, subject, field, tradition, form easily acquired. Because earlier it was more or less used as a double in our language. The analysis of many examples shows that the stability of terms and symbols has been considered a complex publication. There are other reasons for parallel usage. In our linguistics, we used dozens of terms such as epithet, adjective, derivative word formation, affix - addition,

abbreviation - short word, anaphora, repetition of sound, beginning of a verse, anthroponyms - personal names, toponyms - place names, attribute determiners, affricates - combinations, consonants.

The reason for this is that style - style, stylistics - stylistics are parallel, and languages are universally used as the first international term.

It follows that the acceptance and normalization of newly proposed words depends on whether or not they have been used in the language before. In other words, seeing, getting used to, and hearing them help you adapt.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Sukhodolsky G. V. Fundamentals of the psychological theory of activity. - 2nd. — M.: LKI, 2008. — 168 p.
2. Druzhilov S. A. A generalized (integral) approach to ensuring the formation of human professionalism // PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH: electron. scientific magazine - 2012. - No. 1 (21). — P. 2. Archived on July 28, 2012
3. Begmatov E. Layers of the lexicon of the current Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent, “Fan”, 1985. - 170 p.
4. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: 5 volumes. Volume 2. - Tashkent, UzME, 2006. - 671 p.
5. Rahmatullaev Sh. Dictionary of Uzbek linguistics. - T.:“Qomus” Chief Editorial Office, 1992. p. 95.
6. The FreeDictionary.com (the “Website” or “Site”) [Электронный ресурс]: электрон. слов. Режим доступа: [https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Artistic + expression/](https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Artistic+expression/) (дата обращения: 25.01.2019).
7. Комлев Т.Г. Словарь новых иностранных слов.- М.: МГИ, 1995.
8. Семенюк. Н. Н. “Из истории функционально-стилистических дифференциаций немецкого литературного языка”. М., 1972. 215 б.
9. Kenyon J. S. “Cultural Levels and Functional Varieties of English // Readings in Applied English Linguistics.” N. Y., 1958. R. 215-220.
10. Hannerz U. “Language. Variations and Social Relationships // Studia Linguistica.” 1970. Vol. 24, N 2.