

Professional Lexican Fund in the Uzbekistan Language: Structure, Semantic and Socio-Cultural Features

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Abstract: This article analyzes the formation, historical development, lexical-semantic composition and socio-cultural characteristics of the professional lexicon in the Uzbek language. Professional terms and names that have arisen as a result of centuries-old labor activity, craft traditions and professional experience of the Uzbek people constitute an important part of the wealth of the language. The article covers groups of lexical units related to professions, their semantic characteristics, dialectal variants and their role in modern language processes. The processes of the introduction of new professional names into the Uzbek language under the influence of globalization and technological progress are also considered.

Keywords: professional lexicon, terminology, Uzbek linguistics, craft, lexical layer, semantics, professional names, socio-cultural factors.

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INTRODUCTION

The lexical wealth of each language is inextricably linked to the life of society, lifestyle, culture and labor activity. From this point of view, the vocabulary of professions is one of the important lexical layers in the language of each nation. In the Uzbek language, words and terms related to professions are also a direct product of the historical development of the people, economic activity, craft traditions and social relations. Since ancient times, the Uzbek people have been engaged in many professions, such as farming, animal husbandry, carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery, jewelry, carpentry, weaving. Each profession has created its own terminological system. For example, in the field of farming: *ekin*, *hosil*, *sabza*, *o'roq*, *ketmon*, *sug'orish*, and in crafts: *ustaxona*, *mohir*, *shogird*, *charx*, *bo'yoqchi*.

In Uzbek linguistics, lexical and lexical level units were studied as a system of systems in accordance with field theory by Sh. Iskandarova and A. Sobirov, and the scientific foundations of this theory were created [4;5]. In the studies on professionalisms of the Uzbek language by S. Ibrohimov, M. Asomiddinova, Kh. Bakoyeva, T. Tursunova (Dadaxonova), N. Usmonova, Q. Sapayev, O. Turakulova, and M. Aliyeva, the lexical and semantic features of some professional names were studied [1;2;3]. M. Muhammadaliev, on the other hand, specially collected, thematically grouped, and monographically studied professional names from a historical-etymological, lexical-semantic, and derivational perspective [5,21].

METHODOLOGY

The following scientific and methodological approaches and methods were used in this study: Descriptive method - used to identify units related to the professional lexicon, explain them and describe them. Semantic analysis method - used to identify the semantic layers, literal and literal meanings of professional names. Historical-etymological method - used to study the origin, ancient forms and interlingual relations of some professional names. Uzbek folk proverbs, examples of folk oral creativity, explanatory dictionaries, historical sources and modern texts were analyzed as research material.

RESULTS

The literature notes that the lexical-semantic group of professional names has the following characteristics:

1. Lexical units belonging to the lexical-semantic group of professional names of the microsemantic field of personal names in the Uzbek language express the labor activity, permanent occupation and a specific type of work of people. For example, *duradgor*, *kosib*, *suvoqchi*, *tandirchi*, *o'qituvchi*, *vrach*, *hisobchi kabi*.
2. Another feature of the lexical-semantic group of professional names is its openness. Under the influence of socio-political, economic and other changes in society, they are enriched, developed and improved on the basis of renewal, obsolescence and refinement. For example, the current obsolescence of professional names such as *bakovul*, *yasovul*, *mirshab*, *tilmoch*, the introduction of new professional names such as *blogger*, *biznesmen*, *diler*, *menejment* from foreign languages into our language during the years of independence, the return of the words *tijoratchi*, *pattachito* consumption.
3. Profession names have general (integral) and differential (differential) characteristics. They all have a commonality in that they represent a person, belonging to the microsemantic field of personal names, and a differential characteristic in that they represent the name of a profession related to a specific field, one of its groups.

In the Uzbek language, professional names represent a person's labor activity, permanent occupation, and a specific type of work, forming a separate lexical-semantic group in the semantic microspace of the individual and are divided into thematic groups based on their specialization in a specific field. As a result of our observations, we can say that the sources of formation of professional lexicon in the Uzbek language are formed on the basis of the following:

Local (Turkish) layer: *dehqon*, *cho'pon*, *temirchi*, *to'quvchi*, *ovchi*, *hunarmand*.

Units imported from the Persian-Tajik language: *zargar*, *naqqosh*, *bo'yoqchi*, *misgar*, *kosib*.

Words borrowed from Arabic: *muallim*, *kotib*, *tabib*, *mudarris*.

Modern professional names that entered Russian from international languages: *injener*, *vrach*, *agronom*, *dizayner*, *menejer*, *dasturchi*.

This situation indicates that the Uzbek language has long historical ties with other languages, and the presence of many words belonging to the assimilation layer in the professional lexicon.

When talking about the semantic groups of the professional lexicon, we believe that the names of professions in the Uzbek language can be divided into the following main semantic groups:

- a) traditional crafts: *kulol*, *zargar*, *misgar*, *temirchi*, *to'quvchi*, *duradgor*, *bo'zchi*, *do'ppido'z*;
- b) agricultural professions: *dehqon*, *cho'pon*, *bog'bon*, *paxtakor*, *ekinchi*, *suvchi*, *g'allakor*, *traktorchi*;
- c) professions in science and education: *o'qituvchi*, *olim*, *mudarris*, *tadqiqotchi*;
- d) medical and healthcare professions: *tabib*, *hamshira*, *shifokor*, *farmatsevt*, *feldsher*;
- e) professions related to modern technology and information technology: *dasturchi*, *veb-dizayner*,

administrator, operator, IT-mutaxassis.

These groups show that the language is active, dynamic, and in tune with social life.

In some places, the names of certain professions in Uzbek are used in different dialectal and regional variants depending on the region:

Cho'pon — podachi — yilqichi

Misgar — degrez — sartarosh

To'quvchi — gilamchi — atlaschi

This is one of the important issues that deserves dialectological study. However, from an explanatory point of view, these terms form semantics with mutual differences.

DISCUSSION

The lexicon of professions is of particular importance not only as a linguistic, but also as a socio-cultural phenomenon. The name of each profession reflects a certain history, experience, and cultural layer. For example, the word *zargar* not only denotes a profession, but also the high level of aesthetic taste and art among the Uzbek people from ancient times. Or the word *dehqon* expresses the people's attitude to the land, labor, and nature.

In today's globalization environment, many new professional names are emerging. For example, names such as *blogger, targetolog, marketolog, freelancer, SMM menejer* are actively used in our language. However, some of these words do not yet have national alternatives or their Uzbek equivalents are not actively used. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks facing linguists is to adapt new professional names to the Uzbek language and create their normative variants. Also, some traditional professional names are becoming passive: terms such as *sovunchi, elakchi, kigizchi, sandiqsozar* are rarely used in everyday speech. Preserving these as a cultural heritage is one of the important tasks of linguistics.

Thus, the professional lexicon, as a living and changing system of the language, is constantly updated and enriched and appears as an important tool connecting the past and present of the Uzbek people.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, it can be said that the professional lexicon is one of the most ancient and richest layers of the Uzbek language. This lexicon is closely related to the social life, labor activity and cultural experience of the people. The names of professions are semantically divided into various groups, and most of them reflect the national mentality. In modern times, the emergence of new professions leads to the expansion of the lexical fund. Since some traditional professions and the terms associated with them are disappearing, it is necessary to record them scientifically. In addition, the professional lexicon fund in the Uzbek language is a relevant area that requires in-depth linguistic, historical and cultural research.

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