

THE LEXICONS DESCRIBING PROFESSIONS USED IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTARCT

The article discusses some ideas on the topic terms describing professions in two languages, English and Uzbek. Moreover, it illustrates “term” and “terminology” and origin of terminology.

Keywords: term, terminology, professional terms, general terms, special terms

INTRODUCTION

The usage of words is a type of art. People use different types of words on their daily basis in order to communicate with people around them, to call someone else, to attract people’s attention and for many other reasons. In order not to have misunderstandings, words are divided into some categories according to their meaning, function and character in a sentence. For example there are different types of families of words that describe a family of meaning. Like others, the words that describe family: father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, sister, brother, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt words can be considered in a group of words that describes family. Moreover, teacher, student, pupil, scientific leader, supervisor, educator, learner, classroom, school, university, education, institute, studying centre and many other words are the tools that describe education process.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As in the lexicon of a particular language, its terminological system has its own and the assimilated layer is different. This situation is terminological layers in social consciousness although they do not exist as separate systems, but they are mutually variable, that it is in a synonymous, homonymic, and moreover, paronymic relationship, thus together, the requirement of precision imposed on lexical, stylistic and phraseological terms, especially often in contrast to the general lexicon of term acquisition that there are a number of problems, such as having a subjective and individual character shows. This is in the form, meaning and grammatical characteristics of appropriations sometimes fakes arise, confusion, ambiguity and other negative situations causes it to happen.

According to the scientific literature, special words that are used only in a certain field of science and production and are mainly understood by people in that field are considered as terms. “Until now, the concept of the term has been interpreted differently in linguistics,” they note. Authors of the work “Lexicology of the Uzbek language”. Some linguists include not only the words and expressions related to science and technology, but also the names of all household tools, not only the weapons of the current level of production, but also all the names of the primitive weapons of the past, as well as handicrafts including related words. So, when we use the word "atama" in the sense of the concept of "term", we do not mean it as the name of things, subjects, events, but units that represent a specific scientific concept and belong to a certain field of science. In this sense, professional words differ from terms.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of work has been done on the study of terms. Many scientific books, pamphlets, dictionaries, scientific and popular scientific articles were written, dissertations were defended. In this regard, the publication of more than 200 dictionaries is a great achievement of our science. The granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language, the adoption of the Law "On the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script", the large-scale work carried out by the Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan are further development of the field of terminology.

The formation of terms is as old as the history of the people. In inscriptions such as Tonyuquq, Kultegin, Bilga khakan, we find terms related to the crafts that our people are engaged in. They were also present in legends and heroic songs created by the people. Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu Lug'otit-Turk" work, which embodied them, performed a great historical task in bringing them down to us.

In each period, in connection with the development of society, field terms improved both in number and quality. The period after the second half of the 19th century and the period when Uzbekistan gained independence more than a hundred years later have a special place in its development. During this period, the changes that took place in the world caused the growth of industry in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, and the redevelopment of secular sciences. Special terms related to philosophy, law, history, philology, sociology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geography, industry, agriculture, medicine were formed and entered our language. One cannot ignore the fact that the Russian language had a great influence in this.

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

1. General terms which included world terms for usage
2. Special terms which included special terms for a sphere, like professions.

Common terms include terms that are understandable for all areas of the same terminological system. For example, the terms competition in sports, prize, winner, achievement, victory, first place, championship, inspection, coach, referee can be easily used in all types of sports. The same can be said about physics terms such as heat, temperature, body, electricity, magnet, gas, motion, energy, field. Specific terms are valid only within one thematic group. For example, while the physics terms mentioned above can be used in all its fields, terms like gravitation, diode, thermostat, condensation, capillary phenomena, or chemistry terms like hydroxide, oxide, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid are used within a narrow specialization is used. This situation can be observed in all directions and fields of science.

Common terms are interesting for the translator because they are easy to understand during the translation process. But special, professional terms are a bit complicated as they represent exactly one field. They require the translator to be an expert in this field during the translation process. Otherwise, the translation will be silly and incomprehensible. The view that there is not a single language in the world that has not acquired foreign words also corresponds to his terminology. "In order to express a new concept in all languages, either a ready-made term from another language is adopted, or a word or term existing in this language is used, or a new term is created," writes S. Akobirov. It should be recognized that the Uzbek language has a large number of foreign scientific and technical terms. Traditionally, we study them in the following directions:

Arab rifi, introduction, observation, experience, review, analysis, method, science, philosophy, etc.

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

Author, architect, humanism, document, ideology, inspector, intelligent, control, command, commander's lecture, minister, region, station, planet, problem, district, report, editor, revolution, report, student, secretary, Words such as theme, territory, tradition, and form are replaced by author, architect, humanitarian, lecture, ideology, observer, intellectual, control, trip, travelogue, lecture, minister, province, station, planet, Suggested words such as problem, district, notification, editor, revolution, information, student, secretary, subject, area, tradition, form were easily acquired. Because they were more or less used as doublets in our language before.

The analysis of many examples shows that the stagnation of terms and designations is a complex issue. There are other reasons for parallel use. In our linguistics, epithet is a qualification, derivation is a word formation, affix is a suffix, abbreviation is a short word, anaphora is a repetition of a sound at the beginning of a verse, anthroponyms are personal names, toponyms are place names, attribute is a determiner, affricates are a combination. we have been using dozens of terms such as consonants, style - style, stylistics - stylistics in parallel. The reason for this is that the first term is used in all languages as an international term.

It follows that the acceptance and normalization of the newly recommended words depends on whether they are used in the language before or not. In other words, getting used to seeing and hearing them help to adjust.

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