

LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF VOCABULARY DESCRIBING PROFESSIONAL TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article illustrates professional terms in the English and Uzbek languages and differences and similarities between them. Furthermore, it shows it shows linguocultural study of terms.

Keywords: *term, concept, science, profession, general and special terms, morphology, assimilation, norms of language units.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье показаны профессиональные термины в английском и узбекском языках, различия и сходства между ними. Кроме того, это показывает, что это показывает лингвокультурное изучение терминов.

Ключевые слова: *термин, понятие, наука, профессия, общие и специальные термины, морфология, ассимиляция, нормы языковых единиц.*

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.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The words could be divided into families according to its functions. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary a word is:

a. 1) a speech sound or series of speech sounds that symbolizes and communicates a meaning usually without being divisible into smaller units capable of independent use

2) the entire set of linguistic forms produced by combining a single base with various inflectional elements without change in the part of speech elements

b. 1): a written or printed character or combination of characters representing a spoken word the number of *words* to a line—sometimes used with the first letter of a real or pretended taboo word prefixed as an often humorous euphemism the first man to utter the *f word* on British TV—*Tim* we were not afraid to use the *d word* and talk about death— Erma Bombeck

2): any segment of written or printed discourse ordinarily appearing between spaces or between a space and a punctuation mark

2 a: a brief remark or conversation would like to have a *word* with you

b: something that is said [6.1]

In Uzbek, a term is a means of recording, storing, and transferring the knowledge, experience, technical skills, and competencies accumulated in a particular field of science or profession. The term must fully integrate the concept being expressed. The accuracy and rigidity of the terms determine the level of science, education and culture of the nation. Terms are a branch of literary language that is governed by its internal laws. If an unreasonably chosen term does not correspond to the meaning of the concept expressed over time, it will be phased out and replaced by a new term or a synonym for it. A term is a means of recording, storing, and transferring the knowledge, experience, technical skills, and competencies accumulated in a particular field of science or profession. The term must fully integrate the concept being expressed. The accuracy and rigidity of the terms determine the level of science, education and culture of the nation. Terms are a branch of literary language that is governed by its internal laws. If an unreasonably chosen term does not correspond to the meaning of the concept expressed over time, it will be phased out and replaced by a new term or a synonym for it.

The origins of terminology go back to Austrian scholar Eugen Worster and terminologist Dmitry Semyonovich Lotte, who published their first works in the 1930s. To date, a number of national schools are working on the development of theoretical issues of terminology - Austrian, German, Russian, Czech schools differ in the aspect and approach to the consideration of special vocabulary: the Russian school as a leader in terms of importance and scope of research there will be no

mistake. As a result of their work, more than 2,300 defended dissertations contained about 3,500 terms reflected in terminology.

To find out linguocultural analysis of professional terminology, firstly, looking at the term “linguocultural” would be effective. Linguoculturology studies the culture and language together. This term is first introduced by Russian linguist Vorobyev V.V. and is used to denote the relationship of language and culture. The English translation of the term linguoculture is to some extent inaccurate because the Russian version of the term (original version) 'ЛИНВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЯ' consists of three words 'language', 'logos' and 'culture'[1.264]. In English however, most scientists use the word linguoculture sometimes lingua-culture. The word “linguocultural” is of or pertaining to both language and culture so it connects cultures with language.

According to the scientific literature, special words that are used only in the field of science, production and are mainly understood by people in that field are considered as terms. It would be appropriate to divide the terms into two main groups:

1. Terms that have in common.
2. Terms that are specific.

Common terms include terms that are understood in all areas of a terminological system. For example, the terms competition, prize, prize-winning, victory, championship, coach, referee can be used in all sports. The same can be said about physical terms such as heat, temperature, body, electricity, magnetism, gas, motion, energy, field.

Specific terms, on the other hand, apply only to a single thematic group. For example, while the above physical terms can be used in all its fields, terms such as gravity, diode, thermostat, condensation, capillary phenomena, or chemical terms such as hydroxide, oxide, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid are used in a narrow field. is used. This can be seen in all areas of science. As in all lexical resources of the Uzbek language, terms have their own ways of enrichment and they correspond to the general laws of development of our language. It follows that the acceptance and standardization of new suggested words also depends on whether they have been used in the language before. In other words, it helps them to get used to seeing and hearing. It turns out that in the work of linguists, linguistics and other experts, especially in the field of terminology, recommendations are made to coordinate the situation in the use of language, to create uniformity, ease and convenience, and most importantly, comprehensibility. The examples are as followings: agroprom, agrochemistry, watercolor, annotation, archeologist, astronomer, agricultural industry

instead of vacancies, agricultural chemistry, water paint, brief bayou, archaeologist, astronomer, vacancy suggestion of using words and phrases.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in determining the status of a language, the degree to which each language is acceptable to the public should be taken into account, based on its own internal rules.

It is also important to talk about professional language standards. A look at the existing dictionaries shows that they contain only a few terms related to the social life, professions and crafts of Uzbeks. Let's look at some examples from T. Tursunova's "Practical lexicon of the Uzbek language" (T., 1978) Some words that describe types of carpets are "julxirs, zulbaraq, arabi, olacha- palos, xoli- g'oli, sholcha- qoqma yoki bosma (1. chakmon. 2. ilma, chok turi), birishim, bo'zastar, gulburi, dorpech, dug / duk, duxoba, do'kon (1. dastgoh, stanok. 2. mogazin), do'ppi, yondori, jo'ypush, zardevol / zardevor, zardo'zi, zehdo'zlik, yo'rma, yo'rmado'zlik, kallapo'sh, kalobtun, kashtado'z, kibaz, (paxta) momiq, palak, peshonaband / peshonabog', popop, popopchilik, resman, tubatoy, urchuq, choyshab, shamshirak, o'rmak, qatim, qo'chqorshoxi /qo'chqorak and many other words. Even, people cannot understand some words that describe types of carpets if the people are not specialized masters for making carpet. So other professional examples can only describe the special meaning only which indicates the feature of the profession.

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