

Lexical and Semantic Features of Professional Names in Uzbek Language

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Annotation: The article describes the lexical meanings of the words profession, profession, profession and the lexical-semantic features of the names of professions on the basis of evidence.

Keywords: profession, occupation, occupation, subject group, career, position, lexical meaning, lexical-semantic group.

Within the field of personal names in the Uzbek language, professional names form a separate thematic group. The lexical-semantic group of occupational names includes words that describe people's labor activity, regular occupation, and a particular type of work. For example, a doctor, a teacher, an educator, an accountant, a carpenter, a carpenter, a farmer.

When talking about the names of professions in the Uzbek language, it is necessary to focus on the lexical and semantic features of the words profession, profession and their combination, which represent the name of this spiritual group.

Profession is derived from the Arabic word *kasab* (flour), which means "to earn money by one's own labor" and means "profit", "achievement", "salary" in Arabic. [1] The word profession is used in modern Uzbek literary language in the following senses:

1. A type of activity, a field that requires certain experience, training; profession. This person is an agronomist and teaches evening school. (Abdulla Qahhor, Qoshchinor lights)
2. In general, habitual work; habit. Knowing the language of the cattle is also a profession in itself. (Immortal Umarbekov, Glorious Generation). [2]

This means that the meaning of the word profession in the Uzbek language has narrowed, and it is a type of work, a regular occupation; means knowledge, skill, which allows to perform a certain type of work competently.

The profession is originally Arabic and is an art; knowledge, skill, skill, mastery; meanings such as profession.

The Uzbek word for profession is derived from the Tajik form, which originally means "ability", "art". Later, it also began to mean a profession. [3] So, the words profession and profession are mutually synonymous.

The word profession is used in the old Uzbek literary language in the following senses:

1. Profession, job, good job, job that suits everyone.
2. Skill, mastery.

In the old Uzbek literary language, in particular, in the works of Alisher Navoi, such words as craftsman, craftsman, craftsman, craftsman, craftsman were also used [4].

In modern Uzbek literary language, the lexical unit of profession has the following meanings:

1. Work, training, which requires a certain skill, is the main source of livelihood; profession. Craft, craft from craft. (Proverb)
2. Skill, art in a work; work that requires skill, mastery, behavior. Retreat also requires a profession, which also requires art. (Oybek, The sun never sets)
3. Habitual behavior. But don't expect mercy from me if you do your old craft and bite my dad! (Mirmuhsin, Architect)
4. Indecent, inconsistent behavior, deed, habit. Abdushukur, from whom did you learn to make his voice so different? (Oybek, Selected Works) [5].

It can be seen that during the development of language, the meaning of the word profession has expanded.

When the words profession and occupation are used in pairs in the form of profession, a broader concept is understood. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language does not mention the word profession.

The words profession in our language are also synonymous with the words profession.

The word "professional" is a combination of the Arabic word "kor" and the Tajik word "kor", which also has the form "kor-kor", meaning "type of work", "occupation" [6].

Pesha, in the old Uzbek literary language, means work, practice, profession, habit, art, and is an obsolete word in the modern Uzbek literary language.

As for the usage features of the above lexical units, although they represent the same concept in terms of etymology, they now have certain differences in terms of the scope of meaning.

The word "profession" is used to refer to highly educated professionals, people with certain labor skills, in particular, craftsmen, and the word "professional pair" refers to the generalized state of the meanings of both lexemes. This means that the meaning of the professional lexical unit is wide, and all types of people represent specialties, specialties related to labor activity.

The word craftsman also has a general meaning, i.e. it applies to all craftsmen:

Craftsman; builder, carpenter, etc.

A craftsman, a craftsman, who makes a product at home or in his own shop.

The word specialty is also used in Uzbek. The lexical unit of the specialty is each independent profession, specialty in the fields of science, technology, art; means professional qualification [8]. Hence, the word specialization is used in a narrower sense than the concepts of profession, specialization, and refers to a particular profession or area of specialization [9].

The word specialization is Arabic and means a person with special knowledge and experience in a field, a specialist. For example, an agricultural specialist, such as a philologist.

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 micro-semantic field of personal names in the Uzbek language represent the labor activity, regular occupation and a certain type of work. For example, a carpenter, a carpenter, a plasterer, a baker, a teacher, a doctor, an accountant.
2. Another feature of the lexical-semantic group of professional names is its openness. It is enriched, developed and improved on the basis of renewal, obsolescence and bleaching under

the influence of socio-political, economic and other changes in society. For example, professional names such as bakovul, yasovul, mirshab, tilmoch are now obsolete, new professional names such as blogger, businessman, dealer, management have entered our language during the years of independence, the words trader, pattachi have returned to use.

- Occupational names have general (integral) and differential (differential) signs. All of them have a common denominator with the fact that they represent a person, that personal names belong to the micro-semantic field, and that they differ in the fact that they refer to a particular field, a group of professions.

In the Uzbek language, professional names form a separate lexical-semantic group in the semantic microfield of a person and are divided into thematic groups based on their specific field.

Recognizing that the integral feature of national textile terms is the names of individuals, Ms. Aliyeva divides them into the following lexical-semantic groups according to their relevance to the thematic group of national textiles:

the names of persons involved in the sale of the finished product: chitfurush, shoyifurush, shopkeeper, cloth seller, seller, ipakfurush;

Names of persons involved in the manufacture of fabric: bozchi, adrasbof (master adras weaver), goldsmith, chokchi, apprentice, gulabardor, dyer (dyeer), arqovlak, kudungar, kalavachi, kasana (hired craftsman), rangrez (abbreviated rariz) dyer ;

the names of the person who stores the fabric: storekeeper, weaver, shopkeeper.

- The dialectic of general-specificity is also expressed in language, that is, it is realized, because it is one of the basic laws of the whole dialectic, that is, the whole being - nature and society. These professional names are also observed in the lexical-semantic group. Some profession names represent generality and specificity.

A master is a qualified specialist engaged in a profession. This is its general meaning. Now the name of the profession of master represents a specialty with meanings such as watchmaker, doorman, tailor, master of sports.

The name of the teaching profession is science, one who teaches one of the basics of education; in common with the lexical meaning of a teacher, a literature teacher, a geography teacher, a math teacher, a music teacher, a physics teacher, and so on.

If the name of the profession of doctor is general in the sense of a medical worker with higher education (except for dentists with secondary education), in which field, specialty is formed: pediatrician, veterinarian, baleneologist, doctor, physician, surgeon (surgeon), laryngologist, like a dentist.

The name of the artist's profession creates a common meaning with the meaning of the performer performing the works of art for the audience. It is a feature with meanings such as opera artist, pop artist, actor, actress.

The name of the salesperson's profession is a professional who is engaged in trade. This is its generality. Now there is a specialization depending on which product is sold: grocer, bazzoz, attor, flour seller, oil seller, fishmonger.

- Variation is also observed in the context of words denoting professional names. This is explained by the antiquity of this thematic group, its active use, the abundance of dialects: gardener // bo: bon, driver // driver, doctor // doctor, drummer // drummer, trumpeter //

sunnaychi, watchmaker // watchmaker, farmer // farmer // deeqon, çoliq // çoliqchi, chorvador // chorvachi, ghazinador // khazinador, ghazinachi // khazinachi, halvogar // holvagar.

2. Personal names are specific to the microsegmental field, while professional names are also genealogical. Although the Uzbek language does not have a gender category, it is observed that the names of professions learned from other languages are spiritually sexual: teacher, poet, secretary.

According to F. Musaeva, it is possible to observe that some words of professional lexicon in the Uzbek language are specific to women or men. For example, a nurse, a chef, a cook, a seamstress, a weaver, a wristwatch while mostly female, words such as commander, sipohi, sultan, tora, amir, warrior, soldier, cavalry, porter, mirzo, samovarchi were used to denote masculine professional names.

3. Some professional names are paired, summarizing and summarizing the professions of similar professions: shepherd-shepherd (shepherd and herdsmen),.
4. There is also a hierarchy in some professional names: cholik (a small shepherd in Sheva, a shepherd's assistant) - shepherd (a person who raises small cattle in the pasture); florist - like an amateur florist.

The lexical-semantic group of professional names exists at all stages of language development in connection with the socio-economic life of the Uzbek people, has undergone processes of obsolescence, renewal and formal-spiritual change in connection with the needs of language owners. This process is still ongoing.

In the future, one of the urgent tasks of Uzbek linguistics is to create a "dictionary of professional names of the Uzbek language" and its dictionary.

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