

ISSUES OF LINGUOCULTURAL STABILIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL LEXICON IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Imomov Elyor Abdikarimovich,
Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
Email address: elyorjon878@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to illustrate some terms which are utilized in special profession. Moreover, it discusses linguocultural characteristics of the words and similarities as well as differences between some languages.

Keywords: stabilization, terms, professional lexicon, linguoculturology.

INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that as the world is being created, developing and progressing, people's minds are becoming perfect. Reading a book, researching in a certain field, creating something new is one of the important factors of human life. All industries in the world are developing with the help of the human factor. This is also reflected in terms, words and phrases. That is, each developing field creates new concepts and words along with it. It is no exaggeration to say that the process of stabilization is considered very complicated in some cases, and that everything is constantly changing and progressing, which is one of the most important factors of development.

Regarding to the term “stabilization”, it can be considered that “*Stabilization* is often used in describing volatile things, like economic markets, unstable governments, or structures or buildings that have been disturbed by a natural disaster, like an earthquake. For example, in order for stabilization to occur in a developing country, the political and military powers need to be in agreement. In a less serious realm, a house of cards might also need stabilization!”. Moreover, the term stabilization is used to describe words when the word is not changed in shape or the word saves it meaning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that the professional lexicon differs from the terminological lexicon by several features. One of the unique features of professional lexicon is that it is very important in a certain field of science. A lot of experiments, scientific researches and observations have been conducted about terms and terms not only in our country, but also on a global scale, and many scientists have contributed to the development of the field.

Professional words created over the centuries are used only among certain professions and are formed in the process of oral speech. The possibility of this group of words is limited within the framework of a profession and people who are engaged in it. Because of this, their dialectal variants may exist. With such characteristics, they are opposed to terms. Since the terms express official concepts related to the field of science and technology, industry and agriculture, spirituality and culture, and they are controlled by the relevant authorities. As an expression

of a scientific concept, it appears mainly in written form and has universal or national significance. [1.32-33]

From the point of view of the current position of our language, these units should be recorded in dictionaries and preserved for future generations, regardless of whether they are effective or ineffective in our speech, standardized or not.

It is known that there are many words related to various fields of science and profession in the Uzbek language, and they are standardized in written and oral forms. This is especially true in linguistics, literary studies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and many other fields of life. Moreover, it is observed that in terms related to various fields of science, such as medicine, economy are very common today. At the moment, there are tools in the Uzbek language that cannot be limited to one field or one task style. If they were standardized with one meaning within one style or in a certain field, they were standardized with another meaning in another style or field. For example: such units as have, section, water, circle, time, base, axis, plane, surface, while being common words, have, surface, axis, plane in geometry, time in philosophy, base standardized as a term in construction and architecture.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Linguocultural research of professional terms is of special importance, in which one can see the belonging to all nations and the identity belonging to one nation. That is, if we take a certain profession, this work can be carried out in different processes in different nations. In the Uzbek nation, carpet weaving is a profession that uses labor by people, but in other countries, this work is done on a computer or computer technologies. As a result, words which are used in the sphere differ from each other as process is different. Examining the existing dictionaries shows that some words denoting types of carpets, for example: “julkhirs, zulbarak, arabi, olacha, palos, kholi / gholi, sholcha, kokma or bosma (1. chakmon. 2. ilma, chok type), birishim, bozastar, gulburi, dorpech, dug / duk, dukhoba, shop (1. machine, lathe. 2. magazine), doppi, yondori, joypush, zardevol / zardevor , zardozi, zahdozlik, yorma, yormadozlik, kallaposh, kalobtun, kashtadoz, kibaz, (cotton), fluff, palak, peshonaband / peshonabog, popop, popomulgi, resman, tubatoy, urchuq, chitel, shamshirak, urmak, qatim, kokhkorshokhi / kokhkorak” (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, dukhoba, do’kon (1. dastgoh, stanok. 2. magazin), 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 other similar words are words used in the process of hand-weaving the carpet. Among them are the Arabic, palos, and rice words that denote the types of carpets, as well as bosma, dorpech, dug / duk, dukhoba, dokon, doppi, yondori, joypuli, zardevol / zardevor, zardozi, zahdozlik , yorma, yormadozlik, kallaposh, kalobtun, momik, palak, popop, popomakhir, peshonaband / peshonabog, urchur, teal, ormak, qatim are listed in many dictionaries.

In European countries, the carpet industry is also very well developed, and we can see that this process is carried out with the help of technological machines and computers. Therefore, there

is a great difference between the words and phrases used. Here some examples are given to show the linguocultural differences between to nations:

Abrasive wear - Wear or texture change to an area of carpet that has been damaged by friction caused by rubbing or foot traffic.

Antistatic - A carpet's ability to dissipate an electrostatic charge before it reaches a level that a person can feel.

Attached cushion - Padding, such as foam rubber or polyurethane, that is made as an integral part of the backing.

Average pile density - The weight of pile yarn in a unit volume of carpet. It is expressed in ounces per cubic yard in the formula: $\text{Density} = \frac{\text{pile yarn Weight (in ounces per square yard)} \times 36}{\text{pile Thickness or pile Height (in inches)}}$. Average pile density factors for commercial carpets range from 4200 to 8000.

Backing- The fabric and yarns that make up the side of the carpet that lays next to the floor. In tufted carpets there are two types of backing.

Primary backing - A woven or nonwoven fabric through which the yarn is inserted by the tufting needles.

Secondary backing - fabric that is laminated to the back of the carpet to reinforce it. Moreover, Cable, cable matching, color, commercial matching, construction, crushing and many other words and phrases are used in the process of making carpets.

The phenomenon of stabilization of terms is words and phrases used in a specific field from many periods. These words may evolve and change over time, but they remain stable. That is, it does not lose the original meaning while keeping the root. Examples of such words are production, work, season, money, profit, loss. Moreover, a word can be standardized in two ways, as a term in the field of science. For example, morphology:

1. In linguistics - the system of word change forms in the language, the section of grammar about the ways of forming word forms and the rules of word formation;
2. In botany - as a science that studies the structure and form of the soil; Assimilation:
 1. In biology - assimilation, absorption and digestion of organic substances during the activity of the organism;
 2. In linguistics - in the pronunciation of words, the two sounds in their composition harmonize with each other as a result of interacting with each other, become absorbed and resemble each other;
3. In history and ethnography - as a result of a nation's assimilation of customs, culture, and language of another nation.

CONCLUSION

All in all, we can consider that stabilization in professional terms are seen all languages, the words and phrases can be special or general for languages. The words and phrases used in science and technology, agriculture, and industry sectors in the most ancient times known as words and phrases used in the early stages a single-meaning word assigned to objects and denoting those objects and are terms.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi. – T., “Fan”, 1981.
2. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati, 1 – II tomlar. – Toshkent, “Rus tili”, 1981.
3. Xusnitdin o'g'li, Sanjarbek Abdulhamidov. "The Role of Causative Devices in Creating Linguistic Image of the World." CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY 3.6 (2022): 239-242.
4. A. Ikhtiyorov, National-Cultural Features of the Verbalizers of the Concept "Beauty / Ugliness" in English and Uzbek Languages, International Journal on Integrated Education. e-ISSN : 2620 3502 p-ISSN : 2615 3785
5. Masodiqova, Zulfiyaxon. "Comparison of English, German and Uzbek Vowel Sounds." Academia Globe: Inderscience Research 2.05 (2021): 176-179.
6. Масодикова, З., and Ш. Хатамкулова. "O'ZBEK VA NEMIS MAQOLLARINI QIYOSHLASH." МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА 4.1-1 (2021).
7. Мамажонов, Алиjon. "ALLEGORIYA HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHALAR. ALLEGORIK VOSITALAR DUNYO TILSHUNOSLARI TALQINIDA." YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA MILLIY TARAQQIYOT VA INNOVASIYALAR (2022): 124-126.
8. Бурханова, Дильфуза, and Д. Бурханова. "ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ." Друкується за рішенням вченої ради Сумського державного педагогічного університету імені АС Макаренка (2016): 21.
9. Sobirjonovna, Poziljonova Zulfiya. "DEUTSCH MACHT UNS SPAß!"