

## PROFESSION – SPECIFIC LANGUAGE TOOLS THAT IMPLEMENT THE VOCATIONAL LEXICON CATEGORY

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

### ABSTRACT

Lexicology studies words and their meaning. So it is essential part of linguistics. The purpose of the article is to research specific tools for professional words that implement the vocational lexicon category. Moreover, it shows the origin of some words.

**Keywords:** lexicology, professional words, fixed meaning, concept.

### INTRODUCTION

The semantic analysis of the word as a unit of the language system always includes the collective knowledge of the people who use the language as a means of communication, i.e., that is characteristic of the entire community that exists in a certain society and speaks a certain language. We mean knowledge, because language is a social phenomenon and it exists only in social consciousness, in society. Linguistic meanings are socially fixed meanings stored in the social consciousness of speakers, although initially these meanings may have appeared as individual meanings.

The cognitive analysis of the words denoting the professional lexicon is aimed not only at the study of collective, socialized knowledge confirmed in social practice and language, but also individual knowledge. Because above all, knowledge and thinking are individual in nature. At first, only a part of the results of subjective knowledge, the individual image of the surrounding world and the system of meanings formed by the speaking subject are gradually established by social practice, and the conceptual system of the whole society, collective knowledge becomes the meaning of words. turns into nose. At first, these individual images and meanings are not always clear to everyone who speaks this language. For example: often specially created new theories, scientific hypotheses and concepts, individual artistic images, etc. eventually, from time to time, have a temporary character [N.N. Boldyrev 2014].

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Conceptualization and categorization are the main concepts of human knowledge of the world with the help of language. How the language product is depends on the person who creates it - the speaker. So, knowing the world, describing it, conceptualizing and categorizing it depends on the speaking person. But, for example, if the number of speakers of a language is 100 million people, their consciousness, thinking, literacy, culture, religion, lifestyle, age, gender, region of residence, etc. will be different, so conceptualization and categorization of 100 million people will be different is carried out in the form.

In the process of dynamic speech activity, the unit of knowledge consists of selecting objects, events and their specific characteristics as quantum and interpreting them as knowledge about the universe. The object of conceptualization is knowledge about the universe.

At this point, paying attention to the content of cognitive semantics sheds more light on the issue under consideration. Cognitive semantics is a multifaceted theory of meaning, and according to this feature, it is fundamentally different from other semantic theories, which are outside the scope of the language system and are within its scope of interest, not only the problems of language semantics, but also the meaning of language combinations. and includes other knowledge structures affecting its use [N.N. Boldirev 2014]. Also, conceptualization is a process of knowing, and by distinguishing them from each other, a unit of knowledge is formed in the form of a concept.

Cognitive semantics applies the anthropocentric rules of the language in the study of language combinations as a basic methodological principle (man takes the central place in the formation of thoughts and their realization), language is used as a cognitive ability, differentiation of intellectual and linguistic levels of knowledge, and units of concepts. The influence of the cognitive context on the formation of linguistic semantics, the nature of the level of conceptualization and categorization of the world in language, knowledge about prototypes is the principle of organizing the main categories of natural, including linguistic, objects [N.N. Boldyrev 2014].

E.S. Kubryakova, N.N. Boldirev, I. A. Sternin, Z. Popova, D. Ashurova and many other scientists is available in the work of Z. N. Verdiyeva (Verdiyeva, 1986:120). In this research, the homogenizing word component, which reflects the common meanings determined in the semantic structure of the analyzed words in total, is determined using analytical methods. It should be noted that the classification of words denoting action, profession, and position (profession and position) into lexical-semantic groups is in some sense conditional, it is based on the denotative meaning of the root, and in the process of word formation, the denotative relativity shifts in profession and position.

### RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Despite its conditionality, such a classification is extremely important, because the groups separated according to the denotative sign indicate the source of motivation and determine the color of the meaning of profession and position, the semantic signs that form its semantic independence. It is known that "the semantics of words, which is formed on the basis of the associative connection of various objects and signs, does not have clear boundaries. But the root of the word always remains unchanged, because it depends on the concept-object meaning of this word in the general vernacular, i.e., although it is not included in its normative semantics, it still depends on it" [Aznaurova, 1988] to define the uniqueness of conceptuality first of all, it is necessary to turn to the analysis of its lexical meanings and the lexical-semantic groups from which such meanings are derived.

In English, the homogenizers shown in the dictionary definitions of the words bear and bird are explicitly expressed.

bear-large, heavy animal with thick fur (OZED). Opinions and comments were expressed by scientists and found confirmation in their scientific works. But despite this, there are also controversial discussions, which are mainly about the difference between essences such as concept and understanding. If we interpret the concept figuratively, it can be compared to a threshing floor. A threshing floor is a pile of identical products grown in different fields.

So, the concept also has the same structure, but it is like a threshing floor with its verbalization in different units. For example: soul as a lexical unit, from the dictionary meaning of soul, life, strength, if a general understanding of this lexeme is formed, when it is studied as a concept, it is verbalized as follows: soul was cut off (died), soul is taken out (to be angry), soul is touched (to be in zada) , to feed five lives with one hoof (man), to take a life (to kill), to enter a life, (to rise up, to get out of difficulty), to take pity on one's soul (to show goodwill from the heart), to save one's life (to try hard), to become one soul (bhamjihath to be), live performance (without phonogram, to sing in a natural voice), jon-dil bilan (earnestly), by adding the suffix jon to Uzbek names, it means caressing and respect.

Therefore, in conative linguistics, the concept of conceptual system is also used productively. R.I. Pavillionis paid attention to the fact that the conceptual system of a person is constantly enriched with information about the world, that is, it becomes knowledge. Natural language allows a person to use concepts, as a specific element of a conceptual system, and to build and create new conceptual structures based not only on the condition of this reality, but also on the basis of this system. [Pavillionis 1983:13, Boldirev N.N. 2014:170]

### CONCLUSION

So, the attitude of the speaker to the name and quantity of profession and position exists not only in the language, but also outside the language.

Sometimes, people who speak the same language can imagine and understand the words denoting ACE in different ways. But people who speak different languages can have the same idea about the same situation.

The cultural research of the speaker's attitude to the words denoting profession and position is carried out by conceptualizing it and determining its national-cultural characteristics.

Conceptual analysis shows that the attitude of the speaker to the words denoting profession and position has national-cultural characteristics. It appears depending on linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

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