



ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01418.X

LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION OF THE WORDS OF PROFESSION AND CRAFT

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the inclusion of lexemes in the thematic group of occupational names that describe people's work activities, regular occupations, and specific types of work. Within the field of person names in languages, professional names form a separate thematic group.

KEYWORDS: *Profession, Semantic Field, Lexeme, Spiritual Group, Ethnographic.*

INTRODUCTION

Lexical units in a language, including professional names, also form a separate semantic field according to their subject groups. A set of words and phrases that combine on the basis of a particular archisema (general sema) is called a semantic or conceptual field. Within the field of personal names in the Uzbek language, professional names form a separate thematic group. The thematic group of occupational names includes lexemes that describe people's work activities, regular occupations, and a particular type of work. For example, *a farmer, a teacher, an accountant, an educator, a doctor, a carpenter, a carpenter.*

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

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The word “*kasb*” (profession) is derived from the Arabic word “*kasab (un)*”, which means to earn money by one's own labor, and in Arabic it means "profit", "achievement", "salary". The word “*kasb*” is used in modern Uzbek literary language in the following senses:

1. A type, field of activity that requires certain experience, training; craft. “*Bu kishi o'zlari hosilot, kasblari agronom, kechki maktabda muallimlik ham qiladilar.* (Meaning: This person is a harvester, an agronomist by profession, and an evening school teacher. (Abdulla

Qahhor. Koshchinor lights)

2. In general, habitual work; habit. *“Molning tilini bilish ham o'ziga yarasha kasb ekan.* (Meaning: Knowing the language of cattle is also a profession. (Ulmas Umarbekov, "Glorious Generation"). This means that the meaning of the word profession in the Uzbek language has narrowed, and it is a type of human activity, a regular occupation; means knowledge, skills that allow you to perform a particular type of work competently.

Among the occupations, there are specialties that are distinguished by the narrowest area of labor activity. For example, a surgeon, dermatologist, etc. in the medical field.

Profession is the main source of livelihood of an individual.

The word “hunar” (the handicraft) is originally Arabic and is an art; knowledge, skill, trade, mastery; meanings such as profession.

The word "hunar" is derived from the Uzbek form of the Tajik language, which originally means "ability", "art". Later, the profession also began to take on meaning. So the words profession and profession are mutually exclusive.

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

1. Handicraft, 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 *hunarvar*, *hunariy*, *hunarkor*, *hunarmand*, *hunarparvar* conveys the meaning “craftsman” are also used.

In modern Uzbek literary language, the craft has the following meanings:

1. Work, occupation, which requires a certain skill, is the main source of livelihood; profession. *Hunar, hunardan unar* (proverb).
2. Skill in a work, art; work that requires skill, mastery, behavior. *Chekinish uchun ham hunar kerak, bu ham san'at talab qiladi.* (Oybek, “Quyosh qoraymas”)
3. Habitual behavior. *“Ammo eski hunaringizni qilib, otamga chaqsangiz, mendan shafqat kutmang!* (if you use to tell to my father, don't expect mercy from me! (Mirmuhsin, “Memor”)
4. Indecent, inconsistent behavior, deed, habit. *“Abdushukur, ovozini bunchalik boshqacha qilishini kimdan o'rganding? Hunaringga balli-e..* (Oybek, “Tanlangan asarlar”) (Meaning: Abdushukur, whom did you learn to makes your voice so different? Great job! .. (Oybek, “Selected works”)

It can be seen that during the development of language the meaning of the word craft has expanded. When the words profession and profession are used in pairs in the form of profession, a broader concept is understood.

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language does not contain the word profession. The words *“Kasb va hunar”* and *“Pesha”* in our language are also synonymous with the words “profession”.

The word "Kasb-kor" (professional) in Uzbek is derived from the Arabic word which means "work" in Arabic, and Tadjik work "kor", also has the form of "professional" type of activity "means" occupation".

The word "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 an etymologically identical concept, they now have certain differences in terms of the scope of meaning.

The word "kasb" (profession) is used to refer to highly educated professionals, the lexical unit of the profession refers to people with certain labor skills, in particular, craftsmen, and the word "kasb-hunar" (profession and craft) generalizes the meanings of both lexemes. , is represented by the aggregate state. Thus, the meaning of the professional lexical unit is wide, and all types of people represent specialties, specialties related to labor activity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Social life has always driven the development of language, which is the leading law in the development of language. The lexicon of any language is always in motion, in change.

Language is an evolving and changing phenomenon. As a result of the social development of the society, such phenomena as obsolescence and renewal occur in the structure of professional names of the Uzbek language. It is typical of the professional lexicon of the Uzbek language, in particular, professional names.

Obsolete and historical professional names play an important role in the Uzbek language dictionary. During the historical development of the Uzbek language in the micro-field of professional names there have been semantic changes such as narrowing of meaning, expansion of meaning, change of meaning. For example, in the works of Alisher Navoi, the word "adib" (writer) means "tarbiyachi, murabbiy, o'qituvchi" (educator, coach, teacher):

Ey Navoiy, uddekhar dam ko'rarasen go'shmol,

Go'yiyo sen tifli rah, charxi muxolifdur adib.

(“Hazoyin ul-maoniy”, II a-34.)

Ne ayb, telba ko'ngulni qochursa nosihlar,

Bo'lurmu tiflg'a rag'bat adiblar sari.

(“Hazoyin ul-maoniy”, II a-34.)

In modern Uzbek literary language, the above meanings of the word "adib" mean a writer. In live communication, the person who writes more literary works is used in the sense of a writer. For example, *Bizga adiblar, shoirlar, haqiqiy jasur kurashchilar lozim* (we need writers, poets, real brave fighters. (Oybek, "In search of light"). *Hozirgi ko'zga ko'ringan yirik adib va shoirlar shu dargoh laboratoriyasidan yetishib chiqqan kishilardir.* (The great writers and poets of the present day are the people who grew up in this laboratory. (H. Yodgorov, "Waves of Life"). It seems that in the modern Uzbek literary language there has been a change in the semantic structure of the word.

The word Bakhshi also means *kotib, mirzo* (secretary, mirzo) in the old Uzbek literary language

...necha navisanda, necha baxshi, necha parvonachi jonlarig'a yetib,

necha hiyla bila qutulurlar. ("Munshaot", 129).

Sortqa garchi bu borur yaxshilar,

Turk ila ham yaxshi borur baxshilar. ("Hayrat ul-abror", 133-23.)

The lexical unit Bakhshi is actually derived from the Sanskrit word bhikshu, has the lexical meaning of *budda ruhoniysi, donishmandi; duoxon; darvish* (a Buddhist priest, wise, duoxon, dervish). In modern Uzbek literary language, the word baxshi has many meanings and is used in three senses:

1) A poet, who sings folk songs and epics by heart. Uzbek folk singers. *Dutorsiz baxshi bo'lmas, Yomonsiz - yaxshi.* (Proverb);

2) Ethnographic, a healer who recites prayers and recites prayers. *Jinga ishongan baxshini tinglaguncha, Chinga ishongan yaxshini tingla.* (Proverb). *Sotiboldining xotini og'rib qoldi. Baxshi o'qidi. Allaqanday bir xotin kelib, tolning xipchini bilan savaladi.* (Sotiboldi's wife became ill. Bakhshi sang. A woman came and beat him with a piece of string (A. Qahhor, Patient);

3) Old biblical. An official in charge of the calculation of funds allocated for construction in the Bukhara khanate. In the Bukhara khanate, those who accounted for the construction of administrative buildings were called bakhshi, and in the Turkmen, tribal elders. (National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan).

Hence, in the semantic structure of the word baxshi, there were also phenomena of contraction and expansion.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the above two professional names shows that the thematic group of professional names of the Uzbek literary language is very rich, it has reached the current level on the basis of the criteria of polishing, standardization in the language system.

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