



ON THE STRUCTURE OF SECTORAL (SPECIAL) VOCABULARY IN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This article discusses the structure of sectoral (special) vocabulary in the development of language and studies sectoral (special) vocabulary as a set of lexical units used in professional communication between specialists, and also analyzes the composition of sectoral vocabulary, in which the categories of special lexemes are distinguished.

Keywords: sectoral (special) vocabulary, terms, system, structure, functional-semantic field.

Introduction

Sectoral (special) vocabulary is considered as a set of lexical units used in professional communication between specialists on the material of aircraft-building lexical units of the Uzbek language. The composition of the sectoral vocabulary is analyzed, where the categories of special lexemes are distinguished.

By sectoral (special) vocabulary we mean a set of lexical units, except for commonly used, general scientific and general technical ones, used to ensure professional communication between specialists in a certain field of human activity. The term "Sectoral (special) vocabulary" in this sense also corresponds to the concept of "industry vocabulary". Although linguists are unanimous that the sectoral (special) vocabulary includes not only terms proper, but also non-terms. As a result of the study of industry vocabulary on the basis of the aircraft-building lexical units of the Uzbek language, it follows that it is advisable to distinguish the following categories of special lexemes in the composition of sectoral (special) vocabulary: terms, professionalisms, terminoids, yeomen and dragmons.

A significant and main part of the branch (special) vocabulary is its terminology, the unit of which is the term. The main features of a term (correlation of a term with a special concept, consistency, need for a definition), which in most cases allow us to distinguish it in a special text from commonly used words and other categories of sectoral (special) vocabulary, have already been considered by us.





Thus, the terms are members of the general lexical system of the modern Uzbek literary language, in which they are included as part of a specific terminological system.

Despite the close interaction between the language of science and the general literary language, there are a number of differences between them of a lexico-semantic, normative-stylistic and functional nature.

1. First of all, this is the correlation of terms and commonly used words with various concepts. Terms, unlike ordinary words, always express special concepts.

2. The term, along with the nominative function, has a definitive function. The purpose of the term is not so much to name the concept, but to define it, limiting it to a number of differential features, indicating the purpose of objects, noting their functions, properties, qualities.

3. The term is in the system of other special concepts related to a certain field of knowledge.

4. Usually the term is monosemic, it is deprived of the possibility of developing its meaning, the appearance of a figurative meaning.

5. The term is stylistically neutral, not emotionally colored, not expressive.

6. The possibilities of free combination of terms are limited, since they act as part of special stable or free combinations.

7. In comparison with the words of the general literary language, the terms are devoid of manifestations of the actual linguistic forms of development. The implementation of such semantic processes as polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, in terms is quite rare and is regarded as a weakness and shortcoming of the term system.

The fact of the autonomous existence of many terminological systems in a language allows for the possibility of assuming a fundamentally different organization of them, which does not allow them to dissolve in the system of general language vocabulary.

It is indisputable that the system of terms of a particular branch of science reflects the system of concepts of this scientific branch, however, this reflection has its own characteristics, determined by the capabilities of the language system. The more complex the system of concepts, the longer the period of its development, the more difficult its reflection in the language system. The thermosphere of the modern Uzbek language is a widely developed macrosystem, or a system of systems, where all groups of sectoral (special) vocabulary are interconnected, which allows us to consider it from the point of view of the theory of the functional-semantic field.

To highlight the field, it is first of all important to have a certain set of linguistic means that differ in terms of expression, but partially or completely coincide in terms of content, that is, they have common invariant semantic properties. The works of A. V.





Bondarko are devoted to the study of the functional-semantic field. According to the author, "a functional-semantic field is a two-way (content-formal) unity formed by the grammatical means of a given language, together with lexical, lexical-grammatical and word-building elements interacting with it, belonging to the same semantic zone". A significant and main part of the sectoral (special) vocabulary is its terminology, as mentioned above, the unit of which is the term. The main features of a term (correlation of a term with a special concept, consistency, need for a definition), which in most cases allow us to distinguish it in a special text from commonly used words and other categories of sectoral (special) vocabulary, have already been considered by us.

Professionalism is a semi-official, non-standardized name for a special concept used in the professional speech of people of a certain profession. The reasons for the emergence of professionalism are the desire for abbreviated forms, the search for similarities, comparisons, and an emotional attitude to what is happening. The semi-official nature of professionalism is not in doubt. The problem lies in the lack of uniform criteria for determining this "semi-official". Professionalisms, or vernacular terms, are not limited to the use of specialists in oral speech, they often end up on the pages of specialized magazines. Compare: "In Tajikistan, on the basis of the An-72, they created their own AWACS - An-71-73, where the "mushroom" stands on a vertical plumage". The word "mushroom" should be understood as the term mushroom-shaped fairing of a rotating all-round antenna.

The informality or non-recommendation of a particular word in a special text is usually expressed in quotation marks. But some commonly used professionalisms like "truck" (instead of the term cargo plane) are used both with and without quotation marks. For example: "There are serious developments in the modernization of the engine of the Il-76 truck"; "The air truck__ was designed to carry six trucks or eighty paratroopers". The status of some special words-analogues in different languages may not be the same.

Over time, professionalisms can get the status of a term, which is indicated in the scientific work of Azizov K. "On the flexible border of professionalisms and terms".

Nomei (nomenclature designation, nomenclature name, nomenclature sign), unlike the term, does not reflect the concept, but labels a separate specific object. In technical branches, in particular in the aircraft-building vocabulary, the distinction between terms and nomens does not seem difficult, also because of the differences in the word-formation structure.

Yeomen and the term closely interact within the industry vocabulary. Nomens exist only by virtue of the existence of terms and form ramifications around the term,





naming brands, modifications and variants of machines and parts. Due to this branching, the number of nomens is several hundred times greater than the number of terms.

Unlike terms, nomens are not capable of "passing into the category of commonly used words, and ordinary words are not transformed into nomenclature." Nomenclature names are always unambiguous, even outside the special field of a particular science. In the nomenclature there are no such phenomena as polysemy, synonymy, antonymy. The main principle in the formation of nomens is that each systematic unit or category of products should have only one nomen.

Pragmoshshy are "proper names given by firms to their products for commercial purposes, for advertising purposes".

If the term is the name of the concept, then the pragmonim is the proper name of a mass-produced product. The pragmonim am is characterized by rather strong expressiveness and figurativeness. Their purpose is to convey the distinctive property of a technical product as brightly and expressively as possible, to attract the attention of buyers. In addition, they are used by specialists in professional communication to distinguish specific brands of products from others similar to them. They are easy to use because of their figurativeness, simplicity and brevity.

In the aircraft-building vocabulary, pragmonims are primarily: i) the names of various birds and animals: V-22 "Osprey" - "osprey - translated from English - a large, predatory, waterfowl capable of taking off and landing vertically"; S-37 "Berkut" "super maneuverable, inconspicuous, fantastic shape, painted black fighter".

2) the names of famous heroes, in order to note the large carrying capacity or gigantic dimensions of the aircraft, An-22 "Antey" - the name of the legendary ancient Greek strongman; All-124 "Ruslan" - the name of the fabulous hero.

3) words that evoke positive emotions in people: An-225 "Mrkya" (Ukrainian Dream); An-14 "Bee"; A-50 "Mainstay" (stronghold).

Pragmonims are assigned not only to aircraft brands, but also to various brands and modifications of aircraft instruments. For example, some pragmonims of on-board instruments: "Spear", "Pearl", "Falcon", "Topaz".

Terminoids are an insufficiently established special lexical unit that performs the function of a term, but does not have a stable form and a clear definition. The unstable nature of the terminoid is the result of fluctuations in meaning and word-formation structure.

Terminoids include individual terminological formations and lexical units, which are "used in a special text without a reflexive terminological content". For example, in the following sentences, the lexical units "heliport" and "air taxi" are terminoids: "Let's





say that the same “heliport” of the Tashkent police (except for good helicopters) already needs pilots today”, “... like the scheme of another small Antonov aircraft - “air taxi”, called Aya-14 “Bee”. The bulk of terminoids is a descriptive turnover. Descriptive tepminoids are used to temporarily designate new concepts that have not yet been able to find a suitable name.

So, the sectoral vocabulary includes terms, professionalisms, nomens, pragmonims and terminoids, which are closely interconnected. The boundaries between these special lexemes, with the exception of yeomen and pragmons, are unsteady and changeable. This suggests that the terminology, the most significant and main part of the sectoral (special) vocabulary, is not as “strict” and “hard” as it is usually represented, but rather a “soft” and “flexible” system, replenished due to other categories of special lexemes.

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