



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 03 Issue: 04 April 2022

## The Classification of Professional Vocabulary in the Languages

*Akrom Kuldashev*

*Researcher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*

*Received 18<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022, Accepted 16<sup>th</sup> Mar 2022, Online 20<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022*

### **Abstract:**

Professional vocabulary has been used among certain professions and were appeared social dialectal variants as the result. This article presents the classification of professional vocabulary briefly based on the theories of the linguists based on their nature, purpose, linguistic features and conditions of functioning in the languages.

**Keywords:** professional vocabulary, social dialects, professional dialect, professional language, professional slang, professional jargon.

### **Introduction**

Professional vocabulary differs from terminological vocabulary in many respects. These differences are highlighted in the book "Lexicology of the Uzbek language." Professional vocabulary has been used only among certain professions, and they are formed in the process of speaking over the centuries. The ability of this group of words is limited to one profession and the people who practice it. As a result, they may have dialectal variants and they contradict the terms with features. Because the terms represent the official concepts of science and technology, industry and agriculture, spirituality and culture, and they are controlled by the relevant officials. As an expression of a scientific concept, it is mainly in written form and has universal or national significance. For example, special terms related to philosophy, law, history, philology, sociology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geography, industry, agriculture, medicine were formed and used in our language.

### **Materials and Methods**

According to Stepanov, professional vocabulary, being an affiliation of socio-professional groups, belongs to socially determined forms of speech. Any socially determined form of speech is traditionally refers to the system of social dialects [1]. Bondaletov argues, the function is as a means of communication "of persons included in a certain social or professional grouping", designed to "unite members into one corporation that has its own interests -professional, social-class, age, cultural-historical, etc." [2].

It is mainly understood as the language of certain social groups under social dialects. These are different from common language only vocabulary professional languages of hunters, fishermen ... and others; group or corporate jargon or slang pupils, students, sportsmen, youth, teams; secret languages, slang of declassed elements, merchants, etc. These are also options national language, characteristic of certain economic, caste, religious groups of the population.

In classifications of social dialects, professional languages are usually occupy a certain place. In the 1960s, V.D. Bondaletov proposed a classification of social dialects depending on their nature, purpose, linguistic features and conditions of functioning in his book "Social linguistics". V.D. Bondaletov mentioned four types of phenomena attributed to them to social dialects.

➤ The first type of phenomena is actually professional "languages" (more precisely, lexical systems), for example, fishermen, hunters, potters, woodworkers, shoemakers, etc. Professional "languages"- these are additional to the main form of existence of the language (literary language, territorial dialect) lexical systems peculiar to representatives of a particular occupation, trade, profession or industry production.

There are thousands of professions, and each has its own "language" (more precisely, the lexical system). The number of "professionalisms" depends on the degree of development and specialization of the respective production. The example of V.D. Bondaletov leads such units, such as:

cook (cook) in the speech of sailors

on-mountain - miners,

rule (tail foxes) - hunters,

queen bee, drone, worker bee - beekeepers.

Professional "languages" are not languages in the full sense of the word, their the actual linguistic part is limited to specialized vocabulary and partly by word formation, without extending to phonetics and grammar.

➤ The second group consists of group or corporate jargons, e.g. pupils, students, athletes, soldiers and others, mainly image of youth groups. Group jargon as opposed to professional sociolects are not generated by the need to name new concepts, but by the desire to give well-known concepts their own a designation characterized by novelty and expression. Jargon vocabulary is a parallel series of words and expressions synonymous with the primary, non-slang row. Since jargon refers mainly to known (subject, quality, state), then here we are dealing with synonyms are not conceptual, but almost exclusively expressive-evaluative.

➤ The third group of phenomena is conditional languages (slang) hunters, merchants and social groups close to them. Conditional languages are lexical systems intended for performing a predominantly conspiratorial function. Need in use of a secret, incomprehensible to the uninitiated language occurs in social groups seeking to consciously isolate themselves from the mainstream parts of society. Conditional languages (slang) are widespread among those who were engaged in waste crafts: artisans (tailors, saddlers, masons, etc.), seasonal workers, etc. in all languages.

➤ The fourth group of phenomena V.D. Bondaletov refers jargon (slang) offers the following classification of social dialects: 1) professional dialects and 2) jargons; which are divided into 1) secret dialects, 2) group dialects, 3) class dialects.

According to the classification of many researchers in the work "Speech in criminalistics and forensic psychology", main properties of professional languages were presented even more clearly: 1) professional languages (nomination only objects and phenomena of the professional sphere), 2) jargon (nomination of actual concepts), 3) conditional languages (slang) (nomination as professional and well-known concepts).

Thus, this type of social dialects is determined practically uniquely and has a number of fundamental properties: all researchers emphasize that professional languages are actually professional lexical systems in

which only objects and phenomena of the professional sphere, respectively professional vocabulary is the name of the professional field of activity.

### **Conclusion**

Professional vocabulary, professional lexical system so far exists in the aggregate of the following terminological doublets: professional dialect, professional language, professional slang, professional jargon. We will continue talking about terminological doublets of professional lexical system in further research articles.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Bondaletov V. D. (1987). Typology and genesis of Russian slang: Textbook.
2. Stepanov Yu. S. (1975). Fundamentals of general linguistics. 2nd ed., revised. –Moscow.
3. Shelov, S. D. Terminology, professional vocabulary and professionalism / 1984. No. 5.
4. Kuldashev, A. M. (2019). On some problems and principles of language change. *Наука и образование сегодня*, (6-2), 32-33.