

The Stylistic-Pragmatic Analysis of Professionalisms in a Fiction (Literary Work)

Asatulloeva Muhayyo Alisher kizi
Master student, Fergana state university

Abstract: The importance of professionalisms in linguistics, their scientific definition and basis, scientific-pragmatic analysis of professionalisms are defined in this article.

Keywords: term, terminology, social dialects, professionalisms, pragmatics.

Introduction

At present, terminology is being highly discussed as other different topics in linguistics all over the world. In fact, terminology is one of the ways of modern linguistic investigations.

Terminology has significance in current Uzbek literary language. There are two theories about the importance of terminology in language lexicology. The first theory states the terminology as an independent and separate branch of lexicology of literary language. However, according to the second theory, terminology is a part of literary language lexicology that is explained as a separate object and it is equalized to the types of speech (dialect, jargon, live communication). [7]

The language of science forms and develops as an integral part of general-literary language of the nations. With that reason, the language of the science is built on the lexicology, word formation and grammar of the general-literary language.

The words in a language are used differently by these language users. Some of the words are used commonly (all users use them) while some of the words can be used by the only people who live in a particular place or who work in a particular field. According to these features, the lexicology of Uzbek language is divided into two groups: limited consumed lexicon and lexicon in use. [1,127-b]. The limited consumed lexicon includes three types such as 1) dialectic lexicon; 2) terminological lexicon; 3) jargons and argots.

Terminological lexicology includes words and word phrases which have transferred from narrow specialty field to general communication and used in nonprofessional communicative context.

When the term moves to general-literal language, it becomes far from its terminological field and system and loses its features as a term. In current linguistics, there can be seen many different ideas about the occurrence of new terms, challenges of applying them in real life, the principles and ways of forming.

Results and Discussions

The terms are divided into two groups according to whether they define profession or science:

- 1) Scientific terms;
- 2) Professional terms [1].

Professionalisms are mono-semantic word which is related to a particular profession and specialty. For example:

- 1) pottery: angob, loya, taqsir (paint used for ceramics);

Published under an exclusive license by open access journals under Volume: 2 Issue: 8 in Aug-2022

Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

2) Shoe-making: bradawl, qolop, shopcho'p, pitchfork, heel, knob.

The term, which are related to a particular science are called as scientific terms. For example:

1) linguistics: phoneme, stress, syllable, syntactics;

2) History: feudalism, capitalism, emperor, ultimatum.

Reformatski defines the terms and emphasizes as “the terms are special words”. Similarly, Kalinin claims that the words, which are used in a particular profession, are “special lexicon”. He divides this special lexicon into two groups:

1) the terms themselves;

2) Professionalism [8].

There are some differences between a term and professionalism. The term is a formal, accepted and legalized word related to a particular science, industry, agriculture or technology. Professionalism is semi-formal word related to a profession or specialty which is not defined scientifically, used in mostly live communications [7].

Professionalism is a word or a word phrase that is related to a particular communication between people who do the same job, can be applied in general literally purpose and used in mostly in oral communication. They are used as communicative equivalent of words which has similar meaning.

However, the terms are legalized forms of notions; thus, professionalism are used instead of terms by the people who does the same job. Mostly, professionalism has local features.

According to the formation, professionalisms are developed by considering the word metaphorically: qizilcha, sariqlik, ko'karish and etc. Professionalism is always definitive and against to the clearness and neutrality of the terms. The professionalisms can be compared to jargons and public lexicon as they are abbreviated and rough.

Conclusion

Being related to a particular social group makes the communication easy for the members of the group. Although other people do not understand the professionalisms, the people who do the profession understand each other well. Therefore, it is important for socio-linguistic analysis that people can use exact pragmatic resources in a work [3]. In literal works, the professionalisms are used to show the social background and world-outlooking of the characters. They also help to connect the writer and the reader as they make the communication easy. In addition, the professionalisms serve to develop new terms in a society. Thus, professionalisms should be investigated by linguists thoroughly.

References

1. A.G'ulomov, M.Asqarova. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili I qism, – Toshkent, 1980.127-b.
2. A. Berdialiyev. O'zbek sinxron sotsiolingvistikasi, – Toshkent, 2019.52, 77, 78, 79-b.
3. Sh.Safarov. Pragmalingvistika, – Toshkent, 2008.
4. Sh.Safarov. Kognitiv tilshunoslik, – Toshkent, 2007.
5. A.Nurmonov. Tanlangan asarlar III jild, – Toshkent,
6. A.Nurmonov. Tanlangan asarlar I jild, – Toshkent, 109-b.
7. Dadaboyev D. O'zbek terminologiyasi.O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent, 2019.
8. Sh.Safarov, Toirova G. Nutqni sotsiopragsmatik o'rganish asoslari. – Toshkent, 2006.