



<https://doi.org/10.70728/b.series.fil.v08.i06.033>

SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abduraxmonov Temurbek Shukurjon o‘g‘li

PhD Basic Doctoral Student at Kokand State University

temurabdurahmomov@gmail.com +99899834324

Abstract This article examines the semantic classification of professional and occupational terms in the Uzbek language. The study analyzes the structural-semantic, functional, and linguocultural characteristics of occupational terminology and explores their historical development. Special attention is devoted to the classification of terms related to professions, occupations, administration, military affairs, trade, science, and social activities. The research also investigates derivational models and semantic groups that contribute to the enrichment of Uzbek professional vocabulary. The findings demonstrate that professional terminology in Uzbek possesses a complex semantic system shaped by both linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Keywords: terminology, profession, occupation, semantic classification, Uzbek language, professional lexicon, cognitive semantics, derivation, stylistics.

Introduction

Professional and occupational terminology constitutes an important layer of the lexical system of every language. In the Uzbek language, occupational terms reflect the historical, social, cultural, and economic development of society. Such lexical units not only denote professions and occupations but also reveal national-cultural traditions, social structures, and linguistic worldviews.

The rapid development of science, technology, economics, and information systems has significantly expanded the scope of professional terminology in Uzbek. Consequently, the semantic classification of occupational and professional terms has become one of the actual issues in modern linguistics. Semantic classification enables researchers to identify lexical relationships, functional peculiarities, and conceptual groupings within the terminology system.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the semantic classification of professional and occupational terms in Uzbek and to determine their linguistic and cognitive characteristics.

Literature Review

Theoretical issues of terminology, stylistics, and semantic classification have been investigated by numerous linguists. Uzbek scholars have paid considerable attention to problems of speech culture, stylistic norms, and terminology formation. Studies in cognitive linguistics and semantic analysis have demonstrated that terminology systems are influenced by both linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Research on ancient Turkic terminology also provides valuable material for understanding the historical foundations of Uzbek occupational lexicon. Terms related to administration, military affairs, trade, religion, and science in ancient Turkic sources reveal the richness and diversity of professional vocabulary.

Moreover, linguists have emphasized the importance of derivational affixes such as *-chi* and *-lik* in the formation of occupational and professional terms in Uzbek.

Methods

The study employs descriptive, semantic, comparative, and cognitive-linguistic methods. Lexical units denoting professions, occupations, social positions, and fields of activity were selected from the provided document and classified according to their semantic features.

The research also applies structural-semantic analysis to determine derivational patterns and lexical relationships among occupational terms. Historical and linguocultural approaches are additionally used to identify the development and semantic evolution of terminology.

Semantic Classification of Professional and Occupational Terms

1. Administrative and Socio-Political Terms

One semantic group consists of administrative and socio-political terminology. These terms denote rulers, officials, social ranks, and administrative positions:

- *qağan* — supreme ruler;
- *tegin* — prince, heir to the throne;
- *šad* — high military-administrative title;
- *tudun* — inspector;
- *tarqan* — governor or chief;
- *beg* — leader or nobleman.

These terms reflect the political structure and governance systems of ancient Turkic society. Many of them functioned as markers of social hierarchy and authority.

2. Military Terminology

Military terminology forms another important semantic category:

- *sübaši* — commander;
- *körüg* — spy;

- *sūniūš* — battle or war;
- *sūnüg* — spear;
- *buyruq* — subordinate soldier;
- *qurg‘an* — fortress.

Such terms demonstrate the significance of military organization in Turkic civilization. Semantically, these lexical units are connected with warfare, defense, and military administration.

3. Trade and Economic Terms

Occupational terminology related to trade and finance includes:

- *satiğči* — merchant;
- *arqiš* — trade caravan;
- *bergüči* — creditor or money lender;
- *baqir* — monetary unit;
- *dinar* — gold coin.

This semantic group illustrates the development of commercial relations and economic systems in Turkic-speaking communities.

4. Scientific and Educational Terms

Terms connected with science, education, and intellectual activity also occupy an important place in Uzbek terminology:

- *bilig / bilim* — knowledge;
- *baqši* — teacher;
- *handasa* — geometry;
- *saqiš* — arithmetic;
- *xat* — alphabet or writing.

These lexical units reveal the historical development of scientific thought and educational traditions.

5. Religious Terminology

Religious concepts represent another semantic category:

- *bayat* — God;
- *burxan* — Buddha or prophet;
- *savči* — prophet;
- *bačaq* — fasting.

Such terms reflect the spiritual and religious worldview of Turkic peoples and demonstrate the influence of Arabic, Persian, Chinese, and other languages on Uzbek terminology.

6. Ecological and Agricultural Terms

Certain occupational terms are connected with ecological and agricultural activities:

- *dehqon* — farmer;
- *bog‘bon* — gardener;
- *chorvador* — cattle breeder.

These lexical units indicate the importance of agriculture and environmental interaction in Uzbek society.

Derivational Models of Occupational Terms

The Suffix *-chi*

The suffix *-chi* is one of the most productive derivational morphemes in Uzbek occupational terminology:

- *temirchi* — blacksmith;
- *ovchi* — hunter;
- *sotuvchi* — seller;
- *bombardimonchi* — bomber pilot.

This suffix primarily denotes a person engaged in a specific activity or profession.

The Suffix *-lik*

The suffix *-lik* is also highly productive in the formation of occupational and abstract professional terms:

- *ovchilik* — hunting;
- *jarrohlik* — surgery;
- *mashinistlik* — machinist profession;
- *prezidentlik* — presidency.

Semantically, this suffix may indicate profession, status, activity, or abstract quality.

Discussion

The semantic classification of professional terminology demonstrates that occupational vocabulary in Uzbek has developed under the influence of historical, social, and cultural factors. Many terms originated from ancient Turkic roots, while others entered the language through Arabic, Persian, Russian, and English borrowings.

The study also reveals that professional terminology is closely related to cognitive processes such as categorization and conceptualization. Occupational terms reflect how speakers perceive social roles, labor division, and professional identity.

Furthermore, stylistic and normative factors influence the usage and standardization of occupational terminology. The expansion of scientific and technological vocabulary continues to enrich Uzbek professional lexicon and create new semantic categories.

Conclusion

Professional and occupational terminology in the Uzbek language represents a complex and dynamic semantic system. The classification of occupational terms into socio-political,

military, scientific, religious, economic, and ecological groups demonstrates the diversity of Uzbek lexical resources.

Derivational mechanisms, particularly the suffixes *-chi* and *-lik*, play a central role in the formation of occupational vocabulary. Historical development, cultural interaction, and cognitive processes significantly contribute to the semantic evolution of professional terminology.

The study confirms that semantic classification is essential for understanding the structure, function, and development of Uzbek occupational lexicon and provides a foundation for further research in terminology, cognitive linguistics, and stylistics.

REFERENCES

1. Boldyrev, N.N. *Cognitive Semantics*. Tambov, 2014.
2. Kubryakova, E.S. *Language and Knowledge*. Moscow, 1986.
3. Teliya, V.N. *Theory of Nomination*. Moscow, 1977.
4. Gak, V.G. *Language and Nomination*. Moscow, 2004.
5. Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary (O‘TL). Tashkent.
6. Sarimsoqov, T.A. *Issues of Uzbek Terminology*. Tashkent.
7. Fixtengolts, G.M. *Fundamentals of Mathematical Analysis*. Tashkent: O‘qituvchi, 2010.
8. Popova, Z.D., Sternin, I.A. *Cognitive Linguistics*. Voronezh, 2007.
9. Reformatsky, A.A. *Introduction to Linguistics*. Moscow.
10. Vinogradov, V.V. *Problems of Stylistics and Speech Culture*. Moscow.