

FUNCTIONING OF STABILIZATION OF THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY IN LANGUAGES

Elyor Imomov Abdikarimovich

English teacher of the department of foreign language in preschool and primary education

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Abstract

The article discusses the features of stabilizing the structure of professionalisms, which are primarily lack of definition. Thus, "professional names perform only a nominative function, reflecting a naive picture of the world of a particular profession, in contrast to the scientific picture of the world in terminology." Wherein professionalisms characterize and evaluate the named object, Professional names are unofficial, mainly used in oral speech and cannot be classified as a literary language. Therefore, in their formation, the resources of oral colloquial speech are used, among which a significant place is given to the lexical-semantic method word formation .

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The study of discourse in modern linguistics is defined two aspects - cognitive and communicative. Cognitive explores the processes of encoding and decoding information, and communicative focuses on the functions of communication, communicative activity within the context of its implementation, ways of expressing corresponding intentions and attitudes. The communicative act, being a central component of communication, predetermines the synthesis of cognitive and communicative principles, so how the formation and storage of information occurs according to laws cognitive linguistics and its transmission is carried out according to the laws communications. "As a result of processing generalized communicatively significant information obtained from all previous discursive experience, prototypical cognitive models or schemes of communicative situations are formed in the individual's mind, representing typical relationships between their participants and circumstances. In the process of discursive interaction, these cognitive models are filled with specific communicative content".

Therefore, the study of specific units of language is inappropriate in isolation from the discourse of their existence. Professional discourse is extensive and varied, as includes a whole system of industry discourses. Communication between representatives of various professional industries can be disrupted or not take place at all due to the discursive incompetence of the participants. For example, the following information cannot be correctly decoded by a person who does not know the thesaurus of automotive discourse: "In fact, this is already a known Ibiza hatchback, but with a "tail" in the form of an isolated trunk, the capacity of which is 30 liters more than its predecessor..." An important link in the communicative act is lost - the referent of the professional names hatchback and ponytail. However, all professional industry discourses have common features that make it possible to distinguish them into a separate system. One of the main unifying features is the naturalness of speech, implying more often a spontaneous choice of those linguistic means that provide maximum comfort in communication. Such

means include units with clear semantics, making it possible for a word to stand out among the lexical mass. The semantic brightness of the name attracts attention and makes it easily perceived by the human consciousness.

Therefore, in professional discourse there are a large number of words with connotations imagery and expression (woodpecker - drill hammer - in construction; informer - radio operator - in aviation). The specificity of the described phenomena is explained by the peculiarities of human consciousness - mechanisms of perception, attention, memory, which subjugate the creative necessity of scientific thinking. The terminology that exists in official scientific discourse is created artificially according to predetermined models within the framework of given goals. However, as evidenced by speech the practice of everyday scientific and professional communication, artificial lexis created without orientation to the properties of the human psyche, exist mainly in written texts of an official nature and are not used in the oral speech of communicants of scientific discourse.

The speech situation, as a component of the communicative act, plays an important role in shaping professional discourse. Being the starting point of speech action, it specifies the meaning of information depending on the circumstances in which speech interaction occurs. Professional discourse character- is characterized by the “semi-formality” of the communicative situation, where the main role is played by the rules of speech behavior developed in process of social interaction, and not etiquette norms. This defines the second feature, characteristic of all industry discourses, and therefore common to professional discourse. It is the unofficial nature of the professionalisms that make up professional speech that serves as the main distinguishing characteristic from terms. So, a professional verbal communicative act can be optimal provided that all its components are present, taking into account the interests and traditions of a specific professional discourse that correspond to the speech situation in natural and informal conditions.

The linguistic component of professional communication should fully satisfy the requests of both the sender and the recipient speech, to be “individual” and “universal” at the same time in within one language community. The universal is manifested in nominative professional names (fermentation - fermentation of tea leaves; roller - roller machine; circle - circulation table for sorting bread - in a bakery industry); individual - in professional names that have connotations . The connotative coloring of professionalism helps to realize the goals of imperative speech: the emotional impact on the addressee and the emotional expression of the addressee of the speech. The emergence and existence of professionalisms is due to a social need, namely, the need for communication between production participants in the process of practical activities in specific professional and production areas. Such communication, carried out through spoken language, attracts linguistic units are primarily of a non-bookish nature. It uses stylistically heterogeneous means mainly oral speech: lexis of general use, vernacular, special and dialect words to varying degrees.

Realizing your own semantic-stylistic and word-formation potential, they are rethought and produce new units that begin function as professional nominations. The functioning of linguistic means in speech is the implementation their own functions. By the function of a word we understand the ability (potential) of it to fulfill certain purposes and the implementation of this ability, the result of its functioning in interaction with the speech environment. That is, the function can be potential/linguistic and realized result/speech. Function the word “potential” is transformed into a realized function, being specified in the speech act by interaction with the functions of other means and the situation of professional communication.

Professional lexis, correlating and interacting with the function of official terms, in colloquial speech in a situation of practical production activity acquire a special, professional meaning. Thus, there is a development in professionalism semantic and word-formation potentials. “The potentialities of linguistic units determine their functioning and the implementation of certain goals in specific utterances, and these specific the implementation of functions in acts of speech, in turn, become the

basis for the formation of the potentialities of linguistic units that find more and more new realizations". The concept of "function" may become closer to the concept of "meaning", but they cannot be identical. Every meaning of a word is its function, but not every function can be its meaning, for example, the stylistic and stylistic coloring of words, noted in dictionaries and in studies: "Modern perception forces us to accept the words overthrow, descend, shepherd, in vain, henceforth, army as "high" and "archaic" not only words, but also pauses perform a special function in speech.

Based on this understanding of the function of words, they distinguish scientific, poetic and other so-called "marked" vocabulary, characteristic of a particular field of activity, and corresponding recommendations are given: "The language of the poem is focused primarily on poetic vocabulary", "in scientific texts proper, as a rule; there are no figurative and expressive means". This means that we can say that colloquially professional speech in production does not shy away from figurative and expressive words, although it focuses on the nominative, first just denotational vocabulary.

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