

Scientific views of world linguists on terms of craft

Abduvalieva Xulkaroy Lutfulla qizi

Teacher of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

abduvaliyevahulkaroy@gmail.com

Abstract. This article presents an overview of the scientific perspectives among world linguists on the terms of craft. It explores how linguists understand and analyze the terminology used in craft. Through empirical studies and theoretical frameworks, linguists examine the evolution, cultural aspects, and specialized usage of terms in this domain. Furthermore, this article delves into the impact of terminology on communication, cognitive processing, and translation. By shedding light on the linguistic examination of terms of craft, this article contributes to understanding how language shapes and influences various professional disciplines.

Key words: terms, terminology, cognitive, translation, craft, craftsman, handicraft workshop, product, labor, technological innovations, woodworking

In different regions of Central Asia, the level of development of crafts is different, and this process is considered complex and exciting. In the Middle Ages, the level of work and production of world craftsmen was not uniform in cities and villages [1,269].

In our opinion, if the organization of production in handicraft workshops is considered as a special type of organization, and the important factor of determining the city is considered as a socio-economic phenomenon in certain historical conditions, then the processes related to the organization, the degree of specialization of the types of handicrafts, the conditions of distribution of products, technical capabilities and technological processes organizational conditions and others should be taken into account.

According to Belenitsky, the role of craft is not measured only by the quantity of manufactured products and their distribution. Its main role is determined by the advanced trends that indicate that craft is a special and unique form of production in the distribution of social labor. The active influence of craftsmanship on the development of medieval cities also depends on its internal growth potential. [2,269-270].

In the opinion of Professor E. V. Sayko, "in exchange for increasing the efficiency of the craft production forces, improving the technologies considered to be an important factor of overall technical development, and increasing the total volume of the production capacity of labor, the possibility of internal development of the craft will be preserved" [3,187].

The active influence of craftsmanship on the development of medieval cities is manifested in its growth indicators, specialization in a specific field of production, growth of economic opportunities, and centralization of production capacities. Such changes are manifested, among other things, in the organization of production, the nature of the volume of production and the level of methods used, in the specialization of labor tools, creation of technological innovations and their implementation, in providing the necessary materials and equipment for product production and in the operation of the main production unit - the enterprise [4,22].

Semantic method of term formation lexemes related to crafts are formed by semantic, semantic-syntactic methods. In the semantic method of forming terms, a lexical unit that is a "property" of the terminology of one field is transferred to another field based on the metaphorical transfer of its meaning. For example, the lexeme "қовоқ" is used as a term in the field of botany. This lexical unit also expresses the meaning of "wooden clothing installed on the upper part of the door, window, shelf and altar" in woodworking. In the field of carpentry, there are a number of other terms that have been formed by transferring the meaning: *боз, қалам, тароқ, тилча*.

Terminologist V. P. Danilenko wrote: "Compound terms occupy one of the main places in terms of quantity in the terminology of almost all fields." It is possible to be sure that this opinion is correct when referring to the studies of the sectoral lexicon of the Uzbek language. In connection with the development of modern technology, serious changes have taken place in the woodworking sector of the industry. This situation led to the enrichment of the terminology of this field due to

compoun

ds and combinations [5,170].

A. Hojiev writes about the variant: "It is the form, the appearance of the linguistic unit, which was created as a result of various changes. Along with lexical variants, there are also morphematic variants in the Uzbek language. By morphematic variant, we mean morphemes that can be used instead of one another in any environment: хунармандлик //хунармандчилик[6,25]. At this point, it should be said that in both of the above-mentioned cases, the process of the emergence of options was considered to be called optionism.

In the examples given from the textbooks of S.Mahkamov and S.Azimov, the word «қуйруқ» is used in the second component of the compounds to express the above concept, while the lexeme «дум» is used in the manual of B.M.Buglay. Here the lexemes *дум* and *қуйруқ* are used synonymously. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, the lexemes of *дум* and *қуйруқ* are given as absolute synonyms. Taking into account the fact that more *tail/дум/қуйруқ* lexemes are used for birds in oral speech, it was concluded that it is better to use the form «қалдирғоч дум» instead of "қалдирғоч қуйруқ".

Morphematic variation. In morphematic variation, a new lexical unit is created by adding a word-forming suffix or a word with an independent meaning to the basis of a variant lexeme. As a result, two or more variants of the lexeme occur. There is almost no change in their meaning. The work discusses *дурадгорлик //дурадгорчилик* options used in industry sources.

In the Uzbek language, the words "дурадгор" and "нажжор" have been used since ancient times in the sense of "a craftsman who makes buildings and other things from wood". The terms "ёғочсоз" and "ёғочсозлик" began to be used instead of them.

From the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, special attention was paid to the study of terminology as a system in Uzbek linguistics. In the works of M. Narzieva, H. Nematov, R. Rasulov, R. Safarova, G. Ne'matova, Sh. Iskandarova, it was noted that the research of terminological systems from the point of view of "thematic group" can serve to further improve system lexicology and ensure continuity in this regard.

It was determined that the terms in the work consist of the following groups:

I. Terms denoting business owners. Among woodworking terms of the Uzbek language, the names of the person performing the work have their place. Its archetype is represented by the term woodworker. It began to be used relatively later - in the 50s of the 20th century. Its composition consists of terms such as "*аравасоз, жавонсоз/шкафсоз, мебелсоз, панжарасоз, эшиксоз, эгарсоз, элаксоz, сандиқсоз*".

II. Terms denoting job and professions. The number of terms in this thematic group is about thirty and they are *мебелсозлик, дурадгорлик, ёғочсозлик, панжарасозлик*.

III. Terms denoting the work process. The number of lexical units representing the work process in crafts is more than a hundred: *пардозлаш, шакллаш, уяўиши, беламабериши, уяочиши, эритиши, думолоқлаш* and others.

IV Terms denoting product name. Wood industry products include the words such as *арраланган ёғочлар, фанер, шпал, ёғочтўсин, мебель, яшик, бочка, чанги, ёғоч плита, гугурт, шкаф, ички кийимлар шкафи, китобшкафи, кийим-бош шкафи, оишона шкафи, стол, ёзув столи, ўқувчи столи*.

V. Terms representing craft constructions. Construction means the structure of any object, for example, a structure, mechanism, building, and the mutual location of its parts. Construction is also directly related to woodworking. It is difficult to imagine this field without wooden and iron structures. They are expressed by the following terms: *пластинка чўп, михли тўсин, темир деворли тўсин, михли аркавах.к*.

VI. The terms denoting tools used in the craft include the words such as *ранда, апра*.

In order to express basic concepts in craft terminology, we use terms consisting of basics. In the field, the number of basic terms such as *ёғоч* and *хари* is about fifty. Such terms are considered as the main base for creating compound, compound, and compound terms.

It was determined that the following types of term formation were used in craft terminology.

Lexemes related to craftsmanship as a semantic method of term formation: made by purely semantic, semantic-syntactic methods.

In the purely semantic method of forming terms, a lexical unit that is a "property" of the terminology of one field is transferred to another field based on the metaphorical transfer of its meaning. For example, the lexeme "қовоқ" is used as a term in the field of botany. This lexical unit also expresses the meaning of "wooden clothing installed on the upper part of the door, window, shelf and altar" in woodwork: "Пойдеворнинг устига ётқизиладиган ёғоч... Арча пойдевор устига икки қатор қўйилса, қўш арча, қўшчорчўп номини олади".

There are lexical-syntactic methods of forming a term, and it is understood that one component of the compound is the formation of a lexical unit consisting of a word whose meaning has changed as above, and the rest is a term of this field. *Эркакчорчўп, лўлаболор, қулоқочии* are terms made in this way.

There is also a morphological method of term formation, and the following affixes are more involved in term formation in this field: а) -соз: *ёғочсоз, эшиксоз, деразасоз*; б) -и(ш): *улаш, узайтириш*; с) -лик: *дурадгорлик, сарровлик*; д) -к (қ): *курак, қипиқ*; е) -чи: *сандиқчи, саватчи*.

Crafts and related objects play an important role in people's lifestyle and daily life. For this reason, lexemes related to this field are widely used. Therefore, these words should also find their expression in dictionaries as much as possible. However, for example, when it comes to carpentry lexemes made with the suffix -lik, it can be said that two mistakes were made in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language.

1. Some of the main terms formed with the affix -lik are not found in the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language: *жавонсозлик, бешиксозлик, ромсозлик*.

2. It is linguistic evidence that names of places or woodworking workshops, that is, stalls, can also be formed with the presence of the suffix -lik: *кемасозлик, ёғочсозлик*. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, it is noted that they mean a professional specialty, but the meaning of such terms "place" has not found its expression.

In connection with the development of modern technology, significant changes have taken place in the craft sector of the industry. This situation led to the enrichment of the terminology of this field due to compounds. The compounds used in our research facility are of two types according to their composition:

1. Large compounds. Consists of one- and two-component compounds: *ёғочтўқмоҳ, китоб тоқчаси, тахта пол, қўйим қолдириш, линейка тахта*.

1. Extended compounds. These compounds consist of lexemes with three or more independent meanings: а) three-component compounds: *тоб ташлаб қийшайтириш, бўйлама тоб ташлаш, юмалоқ ёғоч хода, даста бет боглаш*; б) four-component compounds: *"қалдирғоч қўйруқ" тирноқли бирикмалар, даста бет боглаш усули*; с) five-component compounds: *узунасигақирқувчи диск аррали станок*; д) six-component compounds: *марказлар ёрдамида тилинган сиртларни хомаки йўниш*.

We will discuss the general analysis of the above compounds in the next chapters of our research work.

REFERENCES:

1. Belenitsky A.M., Bentovich I.B., Bolshakov O.G. Medieval city of Central Asia ... - P. 269.
2. The given work. – P. 269-270.
3. Saiko E.V. Craft labor in the development of a medieval city in Central Asia // Medieval urban culture of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. – Alma-Ata: Science, 1983. – P. 187.
4. Sagdullaev A. From the history of the formation of the foundations of innovative management... - P. 22.
5. Danitenko V.P. Russian terminology. - M., 1977. - P. 170.
6. Hojiev A. Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent, 1985. P. 25.