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LINGUISTIC AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NAMES OF PROFESSIONS IN THE CONTEXT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: The article discusses the professional names from the point of view of sociolinguistics. In the article, subgroups of naming professions are given due to the requirements of the language community. Social factors are taken as the main cause of the appearance and the disappearance of the professional names.

KONTEKSTDAGI KASB NOMLARINING LINGVISTIK VA SOTSIOLINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Annotatsiya: Maqolada professional nomlar sotsiolingvistika nuqtai nazaridan muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada til jamoasining talablaridan kelib chiqib, kasb-hunar nomlarining kichik guruhlari berilgan. Kasbiy nomlarning paydo bo'lishi va yo'q bo'lib ketishining asosiy sababi sifatida ijtimoiy omillar olinadi.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ НАЗВАНИЙ ПРОФЕССИЙ В КОНТЕКСТЕ

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О СТАТЬЕ	
Ключевые слова: социолингвистика, социальные факторы, профессиональные имена, архаизмы, неологизмы, лексические единицы.	**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются профессиональные имена с точки зрения социолингвистики. В статье приведены подгруппы именования профессий в связи с требованиями языкового сообщества. В качестве основной причины появления и исчезновения профессиональных имен рассматриваются социальные факторы.

INTRODUCTION

Appearing in the middle of the twenties century, sociolinguistics is regarded as one of the branches of the modern linguistics and it studies the language in the context of society as well as social factors. Analyzing the works of prominent scholars such as Lyons J (1969) and Hudson R.A. (1996), one may assume that language is evolved, formed and may be disappeared in the society, also each lexical unit of that very language is the indicator of the life of a certain language community. From this point of view, professional names are considered to be the most flexible elements of the evolving language.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Names of professions, their linguistic as well as extralinguistic characteristics have been discussed by scholars such as Jespersen O. (1925), Labov W. (1994) and others, but from the sociolinguistic point of view they have not been sufficiently studied yet. Many scientists believe that the names of professions highlight the historical picture of the formation and development of individual thematic groups, the evolution of which is manifested in the emergence of new business and industry terminological systems, and is reflected in the replenishment of the modern English vocabulary. Random choice of examples of job names (*hairdresser, pharmacist, office worker, tour guide, fighter pilot, make up artist, computer programmer, optician, surgeon*, etc.) demonstrate the variety of the structural, etymological and derivational features.

Based on their object of activity and the way of doing the activity , professional names are combined into two subgroups:

- *"Names of professions related to the production of something",* including the names of specialists who carry out a step-by-step process of manufacturing any materials in order to obtain a finished product or part of it, construction of buildings and structures, breeding of animals, plants for the purpose of food production : *architect, farmer, woodworker, welder, chef (cook), faller, animal breeder, butcher, meat cutter, fabricators, etc.*

- *"Names of professions related to the maintenance of something or someone",* containing the names of persons who are professionally engaged in ensuring the functioning of equipment, devices, structures, processes, carry out the operation, repair of something, interaction with other employees,

as well as the provision of various services to the public: *clergy, marriage therapist, barbers, animal trainer, childcare worker, archivists, teachers, trainers, curators, etc.*

Social factors play great role in subgrouping the names of the professions. These processes are determined by the socio-cultural vectors of social development, confirming the idea that it is "the social factor that determines a set of cognitive entities representing a set of knowledge about the surrounding world and the features of its functioning" (Langacker 1968, 45-69). The connection of language with the peculiarities of the development of society is expressed in the formation of new lexical "layers". The above statement implies the title of this article, the purpose of which is to demonstrate the projection of the sociolinguistic factor on the processes of emergence, acquisition and updating of the industry term system. The relevance of the article is due to the increased scientific interest in research in the field of industry linguistics in recent years and the need to study professional languages in order to develop the theoretical foundations of their functioning in a special field. Today, the constantly changing economic situation leads to a new reality, which, in turn, becomes a referential intermediary, building a phenomenal duality, assuming, on the one hand, the transformation or complete disappearance of one sphere of human activity, and, on the other hand, the emergence as well as rapid development of new areas. The latter fact naturally becomes a catalyst and an extralinguistic determinant influencing the development of the language system.

The world of professional work is constantly changing, but this is happening especially rapidly in the XX-XXI centuries. And if earlier centuries passed before new types of professional labor activity appeared, requiring all new designations, then in the XX-XXI centuries changes in the content of labor activity occur in several decades, and sometimes even in a short time interval of several years. And following the dynamic changes in professional activity, lexical units related to the names of persons by profession are also rapidly changing. So, using the examples presented below, one can observe the changes that have occurred in the field of professional titles in the English language in the XX-XXI centuries: *augmented reality manager* (who understands and excel at this kind of technology will gain a lot of space in the job market), *talent manager* (identifies people's strengths and weaknesses, helping to empower them), *data detective* (investigates and analyses data) and etc.

It should be noted that a relatively small number of lexical nominations pass into the category of archaisms (*telephone operators, watch and clock repairers, door-to-door sales workers*), while much more neologisms appear regarding the names of professions in a certain sector (*shop manager, shop owner, shop assistant, shop-boy, shop-girl, shop-fitter, shoppie*, etc,). This imbalance is caused by the rapid development of production, scientific and technical sphere, socio-political changes in the life of people, as well as cultural relations with other countries around the world, which result in the emergence of numerous neologisms. Scientific and technical, information and computer

technologies, the Internet and telecommunications have rapidly burst into the life of modern man. With their development, numerous new names have appeared related to working on a computer, computer programs, the concept of virtual space: *unity developer, vr game engineer, mixed reality artist, technical 3D artist, etc*. Most of the neologisms-borrowings from the English language are components in the composition of complex nouns. Such a change in content and structure is probably related to the global process of cognitive complication of both the picture of the world and the ways of its cognition. However, the scholar McMahon stresses that it does not happen deliberately : *" we should never lose sight of the fact that languages are spoken by people for purposes of communication; consequently, speakers change languages, although that is not to say that they are necessarily conscious of doing so, or that they intend to make changes*" (McMahon, 1996,p 8).

Modern society is developing rapidly, and consequently, the lexical system of the language is in constant motion, which is the most sensitive among other subsystems of the language to social changes. Representing an open class of lexical units, the names of persons by profession are subject to constant quantitative and qualitative changes that occur over time under the influence of numerous external factors.

Some lexical units come into the language together with new or borrowed objects and phenomena, others, on the contrary, begin to be used less often and gradually disappear from linguistic use, thus reflecting the laws of the existence of human society and its culture. The stability, or, on the contrary, the short-lived nature of these lexical units is different, but at the time of their appearance and use by society, they more or less reflect the nature of the changed situation. For example, today we do not come across with the names of professions such as mirshab, qushbegi, muftiy, pattachi as they have disappeared or replaced by other words.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a comprehensive study of profession names will allow, on the one hand, to penetrate deeper into the social factors that have effect on the evolution of lexical systems and, on the other, to predict tendencies in the development of subsystems of professional names from the point of view of linguistic and sociolinguistic approaches.

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