

THE PLACE OF CRAFT TERMINOLOGY IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article examines the place of craft terminology in the lexical system of the Uzbek language, its sources of formation, the process of terminologization, and its historical-linguistic features. The study analyzes the interaction of craft terms with common vocabulary, dialectal layers, and scientific-technical terminology. Particular attention is given to semantic narrowing, the acquisition of monosemantic features, and the stabilization of terms in professional discourse. The role of craft terminology in preserving national culture and ethnolinguistic heritage is also explored. The findings confirm that craft terminology represents an essential component of linguistic development and reflects the national identity of the language.

Keywords

craft terminology, lexical system, terminologization, dialectal vocabulary, scientific terminology, semantic narrowing, national culture—

Introduction. Craftsmanship is one of the most ancient forms of human activity. It represents not only a material production process but also a sphere closely connected with cultural values, traditions, and social experience. The linguistic expression of craftsmanship is manifested through terminology. Terminology constitutes a special lexical layer of a language, serving to express specific concepts within a particular field in a precise and systematic way.

Craft terms form such a specialized layer, reflecting professional activity, technological processes, and cultural experience. The purpose of this study is to determine the place of craft terminology in the lexical system of the Uzbek

language, analyze its historical sources of formation, and reveal its linguistic characteristics on a scientific basis.

Craft Terminology in the Lexical System

Craft-related terms form a specialized lexical layer within the national language and occupy an important position in the Uzbek lexical system. They have developed in close connection with the historical experience, culture, and labor traditions of the people and have evolved over centuries.

Terminology is understood as a system of specialized lexical units used within a particular professional field. Craft terminology constitutes a component of this system, distinguished as professional vocabulary. Although these terms often coexist with common vocabulary, they acquire a precise and restricted meaning within a specific professional context and are stabilized in professional discourse.

Craft terminology is characterized by the following features:

1. Field specificity. Terms are used in contexts related to craftsmanship and lose their specialized meaning outside this sphere. For example, words such as *ip* (thread), *naqsh* (ornament), *qolip* (mold), *charx* (wheel), and *chok* (stitch) exist in everyday language but acquire narrower meanings within craft contexts.

2. Semantic precision. Each term expresses a clearly defined concept. Polysemy is minimized, and monosemy predominates, preventing ambiguity in professional communication.

3. Professional integration. Craft terms function actively in professional and scientific discourse. They are transmitted through the master-apprentice tradition and become stabilized in practice.

4. Terminological stability. As the field develops, terms gain normative and standardized status within professional communication.

Thus, craft terminology represents a systematic and stable lexical layer. It is formed on the basis of common vocabulary but distinguished by precision and professional specialization.

The Process of Terminologization

The formation of craft terminology largely depends on the process of terminologization – the transformation of common words into specialized terms.

During this process, general language units acquire specific meanings within a professional field. For example, *ip* (thread) in everyday language denotes a simple sewing tool. In craftsmanship, it becomes the primary raw material in weaving and embroidery. The word *naqsh* (ornament), which generally refers to decoration, acquires the specialized meaning of a predetermined compositional design applied

to an object's surface. Similarly, qolip (mold), originally meaning shape or model, becomes a specialized tool used in shaping objects.

The terminologization process involves:

- Semantic narrowing, where meaning becomes restricted to a specific professional context;
- Monosemantic development, where a single meaning dominates in professional usage;
- Shift to professional discourse, moving from free usage to specialized communication;
- Systematization, forming part of an interconnected terminological system.

Through this process, common vocabulary evolves into a stable and independent terminological system.

The Role of Dialectal Vocabulary

Dialectal vocabulary plays an important role in the formation of craft terminology. Many crafts such as embroidery, pottery, blacksmithing, and woodworking historically developed in specific regions. Consequently, their terminological systems were enriched by local dialects.

Dialectal terms, initially limited to regional use, enter the broader terminological system through professional expansion and written documentation. During terminologization, these words lose their broad or polysemantic character and become precise, stable, and monosemantic terms.

Theoretically, dialectal terms:

- Serve as internal sources for national terminology formation;
- Preserve historical linguistic memory;
- Provide valuable material for ethnolinguistic research.

Therefore, analyzing dialectal vocabulary is essential for understanding the origin and semantic development of craft terminology.

Scientific and Technical Terminology in Craft Development

Modern scientific and technical knowledge significantly influences craft terminology. Terminological systems are dynamic and continuously enriched by technological innovations and new methodologies (Sager, 1990). This process occurs in two main directions:

1. Adoption of new terms. Technological advancements introduce new terminology. For example, materials science refers to the study of materials used in crafts, while composition regulates design structures.

2. Synthesis of traditional and technical units. Traditional craft terms integrate with modern technological vocabulary. Expressions such as “mechanical wheel” or “spinning machine” combine traditional processes with automation.

This integration demonstrates the dynamic nature of craft terminology and its adaptation to modern requirements while preserving national features.

Craft Terminology and National Culture

Craft terminology is not only professional vocabulary but also a linguistic reflection of national culture and traditions. It is closely connected with folk art, ethnography, and folklore, reinforcing the national identity of the language. As noted by A. Hojiyev (2002), terms not only express professional concepts but also preserve the historical and cultural experience of a people. Craft terminology, therefore, serves as a linguistic representation of national heritage. It transmits traditional knowledge, aesthetic views, and cultural memory from generation to generation. Thus, craft terminology enriches not only the lexical system but also the cultural identity of the Uzbek language.

Conclusion. Craft terminology constitutes an essential terminological layer within the lexical system of the Uzbek language. It develops through interaction with common vocabulary, dialectal units, and scientific-technical terminology. The process of terminologization involves semantic narrowing, monosemantic stabilization, and integration into professional discourse. Moreover, craft terminology plays a significant role in preserving national culture, traditions, and historical memory. It reflects centuries of practical experience and aesthetic perception, representing both linguistic stability and national identity. Consequently, craft terminology can be regarded as a stable, systematized, and culturally significant component of the Uzbek lexical system.

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