



## VOCATIONAL LEXICON IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE OF THE NAVOI REGION

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### Annotation:

The article deals with professionalisms in the language of the Kazakh people in Navoi region. The problem of study of various dialects of the Kazakh language in the lingua-geographic aspect is still the most current one. This circumstance allows the researches to admit a big significance of study of the lexical dialectology of the Kazakhs inhabiting in Navoi area by the lingua-geographic method.

**Keywords:** professionalism, dialect, Kazakh dialectology, dialectological atlas of the Kazakh language, dialectological dictionary.

### INTRODUCTION

Professional words name already-existing concepts, tools or instruments, and have the typical properties of a special code. The main feature of a professionalism is its technicality. Professionalisms are special words in the non-literary layer of the vocabulary, whereas terms belong to the literary layer of the vocabulary. Professionalisms generally remain in circulation within a definite community, as they are linked to a common occupation and common social interests.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Russian Linguistics M.I.Fomina calls professional words «professional jargonisms». She writes: «The borders between semi-formal professional words and professional jargonisms are unsteady, instable and they are distinguished only conditionally» [2; 175-182]. In Karakalpak Linguistics professor E.Berdimuratov says the following about professional words: «In the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language there are words and word combinations connected with certain professions, words naming some objects and actions used by the people of the same profession. Forexample, words and word combinations connected with fishing:

Ийнелик – аўдың жыртылғын жерин жамаў ушын ағаштан исленген тебен; it is a special object made of wood for covering the torn place of a fishing net.

Жер қараў – балық бар жерлерди излеў, балықлы жерди табыў; finding a place with many fish.

Гарбол – кишкене ғана мөңке балық; a kind of fish, a small fish.

Вагон – нәретениң аўзы; the mouth of the net.

Қыйратпа – балық шанышатуғын шанышқы; an object for spiking fish.

Салий – балық жуўатуғын ыдыс; a dish for fish washing.

Қара қус – қайықтың басы, a black bird – the head of a boat [2: 85-90].

Professor E.Berdimuratov states that «Professionalism shouldn't be mixed with euphemisms or factual lexical units, because they don't possess euphemistic or dialectic features. The main difference of



professionalisms is in their limited use» [2: 85]. Another prominent scholar in dialectology professor O.Dospanov in his works proved, that in the vocabulary of professional words there are dialectal professionalisms. He writes, «In the vocabulary stock of the Karakalpak language there are words and word combinations connected with a certain profession used by the people of this profession, denoting objects or actions» [5: 48].

In Kazakh Linguistics the scholar Sh.Saribaev writes the following about professional words: «Taking into account the use of professional words in the literary language and everyday spoken language, we can divide them into two groups:

1. Literary professional vocabulary
2. Dialectal professional vocabulary» [8: 76]

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The vocabulary system of modern Kazakh language is very rich. One of the main layers of the word-stock of Kazakh as any other languages is dialectal professional words that promote to the development and enrichment of the vocabulary.

Professionalisms are special words in the non-literary (colloquial) layer of the vocabulary of a language. Professionalisms are the words used in a definite trade, profession or calling by people connected by common interests both at work and at home. They commonly designate some working process or implement of labour. Dialectal words are those which in the process of integration of the Kazakh national language remained beyond its literary boundaries, and their use is generally confined to a definite locality or region. In the work we use the term «dialectal professionalisms» because professional words may differ in different regions. Thus, dialectal professional vocabulary consists of the words and word combinations of a certain profession that is understandable only for the people living in this area, but naturally they are not comprehensible for the people of other regions. There are the following reasons of such phenomena:

- 1) The distance between regions;
- 2) The people of different nationalities living there;

Dialectal professional words are divided into different thematic groups according to their usage in different spheres of life. For example, they are divided into professionalisms used in the fields of cattle-breeding, farming, handicraft, connected with iron, etc.

The classification of the professional words of the Kazakh language depends on the region where it is spoken, because in different regions people are occupied with different jobs, fields of work and professions. In the western dialects of the Kazakh language there are many professionalisms connected with cattle-breeding, especially camel-breeding, and in central parts of Kazakhstan there are many words connected with certain specialities and professions, for example, we observe the domination of professionalisms connected with water, forestry and wood handicraft. In the eastern dialects of the Kazakh language there are professionalisms connected with gardening and farming.



## CONCLUSION

Professionalisms in different regions differ by their peculiarities. The people living in the regions where professionalisms in fishing are seldom used, cannot understand dialectal professional words from this field. Professional words from the field of cotton-growing in the northern and southern dialects cannot be comprehensible for the people speaking in the northern Navoi dialect dealing with fishing. Dialectal professional words enrich the national literary language. They may have synonymic doublets. Dialectal professional words can be divided into two groups:

1. Dialectal professional words having literary equivalents
2. Dialectal professional words that don't have literary equivalents.

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