

The usage of professionalisms in the language of fiction (in the examples of poet Tilewbergen Jumamuratov's works)

¹Seytnazarova Injayim Erjanovna

ABSTRACT-- *In the article it's discussed about the professionalisms which are considered to be the limited lexical units of language, which are of great importance in all aspects of the development of the national literary written language and their usage in fiction language. The peculiarities of the usage of professionalism in the language of fiction are discovered in the works of the famous master of the Karakalpak nation T. Jumamuratov. Also, in the article the professionalisms used in the writer's works are learned by separating into thematic groups. Some professionalism which don't have common feature are analyzed, the meaning of them are told. However, there is also discuss about the stylistic services of the professional lexicon used in poetry as a means of various stylistic devices of the language.*

Key words-- *professionalisms, fishing, farming, gardening, jewelry, medicine, art, music, trade works, military branch, hunting, limited lexis.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Any master of words uses the national literary language of the people, language units in the creation of literary works. The artistic value of the poem depends on how the writer used the linguistic units.

Poet Tilewbergen Jumamuratov is a master of words who made a great contribution to the ideological, semantic and formal development of Karakalpak poetry, as well as to the rich development of our literary language in all its aspects.

In the lexicon of any language there are words related to a certain profession, typical of the lexicon of people working in that profession, words and word formation that are used as a term of the subject, action in their daily conversation with each other. For example, in the spoken language of construction professionals, words that are limited and familiar to professionals are also used. For example: *shaytan* (devil) – is met in the language of construction professionals. This word is a tool to determine the straightness or curvature of the wall or corner, when building a door or a window. The term is received as the word *uroven* (level) derived from the Russian. There is a phrase among the builders that says, "If the *shaytan* (devil) does not match, the corner will not match." [1.27]

Thus, the words that have the form of professional use in the spoken language of the professional collective are called professionalisms. Professionalism also plays a significant role in enriching the vocabulary of the nation. This will be due to the increase in their level of usage and activation. With the active use of this or that professional

¹ The docent of Karakalpak state university Injayim.seytnazarova@gmail.com

unit which has limited progress, can gradually expand and become more popular. We can still cite many types of such professional vocabulary. As many professions there are in our lives, as many words related to those professions are used among the workers of that profession.

Professionalism is one of the sources of enrichment of the national vocabulary. They are also found in literary works, despite the fact that they have a limited range of usage. Here, the masters of word, using the professionalisms, emphasize the professional color in accordance with the events described in the stylistic plan, consider to show correctly the language feature of this or that character. Therefore, famous scientist E.N.Serdobintseva wrote in particular in his work related to the functional-style features of professionalisms: «However, artistic speech cannot do without professionalism, reflecting special realities. In them, writers find the possibility of stylizing an artistic narrative, creating a realistic atmosphere, verbal characteristics of the hero, and giving an emotional assessment of the phenomenon. The frequency and characteristics of the use of professional names depend on the nature of the presentation of the material, the addressing of the text and its objectives» [2. 72]

We can see that the poet Tilewbergen Jumamuratov used effectively the professionalisms related to the professional vocabulary in his works. This is related to the poet's own style and his creature ability.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

No matter how many professions we have in our lives, the professional words related to almost all professions are met in poet's works. We studied them by dividing them into the following thematic groups.

The words related to the fishing. In poet's works these words are widely used. One of the main reasons is that he was born in the village Akdarya, in the region Moynak. That's why, poet fully knew the words related to the fishing and effectively used in his works. For example:

Instead of bread saw salmon – Nan ornina shortan boldı kóregim [5.45].

Looked strangely like wild – Jabayıday úrpeyisip qaraydı.

Have the hook and *mesh* in hands – Qollarında *qarmaq* penen *torıbar* [5.41].

Cave stood openly like *catfish* – Úngirler tur awzın ashıp *jayınday* [5.13].

Spread the wings to sky like swan – Aqquwday kókke qulashın jayıp,

Going quickly *sailing boat* – Baratır zırlap *jelqomlı qayıq*. [5.79] Beating the ground like *paddle* – Topıraqtı sabalasıp *eskektey*,

Horses running like *grasshopper* – Atlar shawıp sekirirken shekshektey [5.123].

In these examples professional words are in their direct i.e. their professional meaning, also in metaphoric: *Instead of bread saw salmon*, simile : – Cave stood openly like *catfish*, hyperbolic: – *Spread the wings to sky like swan*, Going quickly *sailing boat* and used in the function of stylistic devices in abovementioned examples, poet loaded the stylistic content color in his works. As well as, we can meet following words related to the fishing which the poet used them in their direct meaning: *qaza* – knitted from the djingil or cane, tool to fishing, *ushan* – the big cargo ship, *tor(mesh)* – fishing tool, *aqbas (white bass)* – a fish with white head and so on.

The words related to the animal husbandry. The words related to the animal husbandry take certain place in Tilewbergen Jumamuratov's works. For example: *qoy(sheep)*, *tıye(camel)*, *jılqı(horse)*, *biye(foal)*, *qara*

mal(cattle), ğunan(deer), asha tuyaq(hook), jaylaw(meadow), sharwa(cattle), qozı(lamb), baspaq(calf), shopan(cattleman), qoyshı(shepherd), jumır(hat of cattleman), buwra, serke(billy goat), qarakól(karakulsheep), sıyır(cow), eshki(goat), jılqıshı(horseman), pada(herd), otar(mazy) and others. It is no exaggeration to say that the poet used almost all the words related to the animal husbandry in the lexical structure of our language in his works. We saw this through the selection of professional words in poet's poetry. For example:

Both *sheep* and *camel* in Kizilkum – Qızıl qumda *qoyı* menen *túyesi*,

Running both *horse* and foals – Shapqılasqan *jılqı* menen *biyesi*,

Along the lake cattle like ants – *Kól boyında qumırsqaday qara mal*,

One Daukara– the holder of all them – Bir Dáwqara barlıǵınıń iyesi. [5.7]*Riding a horse – At shaptırıp, altın gubbah attırıp,*

Spend a thousand horses, five thousand sheep – Sarp etipti bir mın jılqı, bes mınqoy [5.8].

Took buck aside fast deer – Nar qasına aldı jorǵa ğunandı [5.12].

Clicking deer cub with mark – fast horse – Shertilip turjiyren qasqa – ór tulpar [5.50].

Being sparrow as tied calf – Qarlıǵash buǵanı – baylawlı *baspaq* [5.53].

In these rows poet figuratively used the words related to the animal husbandry which are commonly famous, along with them, some professional words which are used in certain dialect and became dialecticism. Also, in the rows of abovementioned poems: in the examples *Along the lake cattle like ants*, *Spend a thousand horses, five thousand sheep* poet used the words related to the animal husbandry in stylistic aim as a stylistic device of a language by exaggerating the words. It means that poet is master of his craft.

The words related to the farming. It is known from history that agriculture is one of the professions of our ancestors. Our forefathers made a living by farming and cultivating crops. Today, the profession of agriculture has taken a new color and has become a proud and honorable profession of our people.

We can see that the poet Tilewbergen Jumamuratov effectively used the words related to the farming in his works. For example: *egin (crop), qırman(barn), ğunde, ketpen(hoe), oraq(sickle), palız(kaleyard), ańız(field), qawın(melon), Salı(rice), sepzewat(vegetable), sebet(basket), dańgara, atız(field), diyqan(farmer), jer jırtıw(plowing the land), qos aydaw, egis(crop)and so on*. For example: Playing horse in farmers' ground – At oynatıp *diyqanlardınjerine*,Gathered” the barn without scant – *Qırmanlarınayamastan “jıyǵansız”* [5.71].You're farmer, I'm simple poet – *Sen diyqansań, men ápiwayı shayıрман,You've field, I've paper – not separated – Sende atız, men de qaǵaz – ayırmam* [6.41].

In these poem rows the words *diyqanlardın,diyqansań (farmers', you're farmer)* means the man who does farming, the words *atız, qırmanların(field, barn)* means the place related to the farming. As well as:

The horse's hoof crumpled the crops – At *tuyaǵı eginlerdi untadı*,

The wheat barn was covered with dust – *Bıyday qırman toz-toz boldı taǵı da* [5.44].The coast of Jayhun – my country – Jáyhunńıń boyı el – jurtım,There is great crop field – *Jarmışlı egisdala bar* [5.39].

In the lawn melon like honey – Palızında palday qawın,In field there red rice – Ańızında qızıl salı [6.44].

The words *egis dala, bıyday qırman, atız, palızında, ańız* (crop fiels, wheat barn, field, lawn, field) in these rows mean the place where the crops are grown and gathered. Mahmud Kashkariy informed that the word “field” was used in the meanings wide, large in his dictionary.[3.167]. In fact, field is wider than the lawn and erf, but in the

modern Karakalpak literary language, the meaning of the word *atiz* (field) has shortened, and it has become the only professional lexicon related to agriculture. *Ánız* (field) is an old term of the word *atiz* (field).

The words related to the jewelry. Jewelry has been developed in Karakalpaks since ancient times, as well as in other peoples of Central Asia. Numerous jewelry items found during archeological excavations indicate the widespread development of jewelry in Karakalpaks. The word "Zer" is a word from the Persian-Tajik language and means "gold" in the Turkic languages. People who make jewelry out of gold and other materials are called "jewelers". Jewelers, always, made jewelry, decorative items for women. They have created amazingly beautiful, wonderful handicrafts. Words related to this profession are often used in the works of T. Jumamuratov. For example:

Dancing well dancer girl – Oynawı sheber raqıs shekken qızlardın, Holding the wrist with *bilezik* (bracelet)
like wing – Qanattay qalqıp bilezik salğan bilegi [5.140].

Glittering *arebek*, *keikel* moving – Jaltıldap turar árebek, háykel shayqalıp,

When all laughing at funny words – Retli sózge duwıldap hámmе kúlgende [5.139].

Shaking the *onirmonshaq*, *keikel*, *earrings* – Juwdırlap hásem ónirmonshaq, háykel, sırğalar [5.135].

Girl Makarya is beautiful form – Mákarya qızda kelbetli tulğa,

Worn the *ringed earrings* – Qulaqqa taqqan halqalı sırğa [5.15].

The words *bilezik*, *árebek*, *háykel* *ónirmonshaq*, *háykel*, *sırğalar*, *halqalı sırğa* (*bracelet*, *arebek*, *keikel*, *keikel* *onirmonshak*, *keikel*, *earrings*, *ringed earrings*) in the abovementioned poem rows are considered to be jewelry items related to the words of jewelry profession. For example, *bilezik* (*bracelet*) is the jewelry which is worn on wrist used by women since the ancient times. In the Turkic languages, the word bracelet (*bilezik*) is a compound word formed from the combination of the words wrist (*bilek*) and ring (*juzik*). This word is used in other languages like: in Noğay language – *bidezik*, in Bashqurt language – *bilázik*, in Kazak language – *bilezik*, in Turkman language – *bileziq*, in Uzbek language «*bilaguzuk*». Poet also used this word in his poetry to mean a bracelet. *Árebek* - a type of earring, which is made of gold or silver, the outer side of which is round, slender, which is passed through a hole in one side of the nose, i.e. on the right side of the nose of woman. The *haykel* (*keikel*) is an ornament to be worn by girl and bridesmaids' chest which are adorned with precious stones of any material. The face is decorated with a pattern and brows and decorated with all sorts of bells. Earrings – jewelry which is worn on the ears and it has types like *shashaqlı sırğa*, *búrshikli sırğa*, *halqalı sırğa*. *Halqaplı sırğa* – is a decorative item that can be worn on the ears of girls, with a sparkle and a chain that connects the two earrings. *Onirmonshak* is a hemispherical, engraved, a chain with bells attached to the bottom. The *onirmonshak* is attached to the lower part of the chest. All the words related to the jewelry are quoted in poet's works in the direct meaning of the word.

So, the jewelry business is one of the oldest professions. The terms belonged to this profession are often used by the poet. In particular, in his works, he managed to use the jewelry terms associated with the jewelry of our imaginary girls, skillfully and in their place.

Words related to the medical profession. Words related to medicine have been used in our language since ancient times. While the usage of some of them is limited and has become obsolete, on the other hand, with the development of medicine, as well as other areas, new words have entered the lexicon of our language, and the number of words

in our language has increased. In the works of Tilewbergen Jumamuratov, we can also meet these professional words. For example:

Smiling looked the *doctor* – Kúlimlep kózin qadadı vrach,
Her face is very young – Kelinshek túri – ele de jap-jas [6.91].
Was a student before war – Studenti edim uristan burın,
Of medical institute – Medicinalıq instituttıń.
Went ahead the *nurse girl* – Aldıma túsip, sanitarka qız,
Pulled the sledge to village – Awılǵa qaray shananı tarttı
Made *injection*, refrained the blood – Bir dári salıp, tıyılıtı qandı,
Gets upset, don't tell anything – Kewil qalar gáp aytpa,
To the ill and oldman – Awırırw menen qartańǵa [6.145].
Stinginess like a *patient* – Ishkirelik degen de bir nawqastay,
Its *medicine* is truth – Haqıyqatlıq emleytuǵın dárısı [8.13].

Here the words vrach, sanitarka qız, dári, (doctor, nurse girl, medicine) are words of medicine, and used in their direct meaning in the poet's works, but, in the abovementioned «Ishkirelik degen de bir nawqastay, Haqıyqatlıq emleytuǵın dárısı» (Stinginess like a patient, Its medicine is truth) rows the words nawqastay, emleytuǵın dárısı (like a patient, medicine) are of the medicine words and poet used them as stylistic device, simile and metaphor. But, they are few in poet's works.

Words used in the field of art and music. In the works of T. Jumamuratov there are also words related to the field of art, culture, music. For example:

Sounds karnay and trumpet – Gernay hám sirnay qıyqıwdı salsa jańǵırıp,
Playing in fingers came *tambourine* – Sawsaqta oynap, dańdara shıqtı taqıldap [5.136].
Being happy the nation's heart – Quwanıp turǵan júregi jurttıń sháwkildep,
Beautiful music sound early from far – Naqışlı sazlar burqıdı erte alıstan,
Sound the *karnay* from the high – Bálentten gernaybılǵajaq attı háwpildep,
Blowing the *trumpet* loudly – Quyqılıp sirnay, qubıltıp sestin jarısqa [5.135].
Rattle the *dutor*, *girjek*, *balaman* – Gúmbirletip duwtar, girjek, balaman,
My nightingale played strong *music* – Ushqır sazlar shalıpkelgen búlbilim [6.99].
A *singer* knows only five *music* – Birbaqsınıń bilgeni tek bes nama,
Didn't interest to other in life – Ómirinshe qızıqpaǵan basqaǵa [8.16].

In the examples given above: gernay, sirnay, dańdara (dáp), duwtar, girjek, balaman - these are the terms of musical instruments. *Baksy* (singer) is a masterpiece of Karakalpak national songs, melodies and epics, which is a source of art and music. The musical instrument of the singer (baksy) is considered to be *dutor*. *Nama*, *saz* (music) is considered the music, that is, is performed by musical instruments.

Words related to trade. In the Karakalpak language, words related to trade and commerce, have been used since ancient times. As a proof of this, we can show the participation of trade caravans on the "Great Silk Road" across Central Asia, and many words have been used related to it. We can also see the use of words related to trade in poet's works. For example, *kárwan*, *pul*, *sawda*, *zat*, *payda*, (caravan, money, trade, substance, profit), sawdager (merchant) are met [4].

In Shin, Greece, India the caravan – Shin, Yonan, Hindstanda kárwani, Rode flashing many horses – Jaltıldatıp súrgen neshe jorganı [5.7].

Money came like spring – Bulaq bolıp kelip turğan zırlap pul,
On other hand managing the trade – ...Bir jaǵınan sawdasın da úlgerip,
On other hand meet new country – Bir jaǵınan tanısadı el kórip [5.8].
Called the city Arzamas – Arzamas deydi sháhardıń atın,
The thing brought by rich Dawkara – Dawqara baydın aparǵan zatın,
Karakul, silk, rice, swan's feather – Qara kól, jipek, gúrish, quw párin, Wheat, Wool, skin-without lefting –
Ǵalı, jún, teri–qaldırmaý bárin [5.15].

Rich sat in his big thought – Bay otır mine ózi úlken oyda,
Despite having much profit from trade – Sawdadan kórgen menen sonsha payda [5.27].
Stood at Makarya's place – Mákáryanıń jayında tur,
Merchant of Arab – Sawdageri arabtıń [5.36].

The word money used in these poem rows is used in the material meaning of trade, and the word *thing* is used in the meaning of good. The word "trader" refers to a person who is engaged in trade.

However, many trade words besides them can be met in poet's works, we can notice from above given examples that the words related to the trade are used fewer than the words of fishing, animal husbandry and farming in poet's works.

Words related to the military. Since ancient times terms related to military service have been used in the language of our people. The reason for this was that the Karakalpaks had a lot of enemies, and they tried to kill and use weapons to fight them in order to maintain their independence. In our modern literary language, this profession has become the most proud part of the dream of all men, especially young men. As a result, the number of military-related terms has increased and the number of new terms has increased significantly. However, in the works of the poet T. Jumamuratov we can meet archaic military terms. For example:

Glittering on him *steel, gold armor* – Ústinde *polat, altınlı sawıt* jaltıldap,
Flashing in hand *arrow, pearl sword* – Qolında *nayza, jáwhárli qılısh* jarqıldap [5.110].
Here *armor* – bulletproof – Mine *sawıt* – jawdın oǵın ótkermes,
Blade *sword* – doesn't matter the mountain, stone – Almas *qılısh* – tawdı, tastı tók kórmes [5.49].
Opened the march with *soldier* – Júristiń *nóker* menen aldın ashtı [5.20].
When finishing the heroic *war* – Qaharmanlıq *sawash* qurıp júrgende,
Bullet touched in brave girl's body – Batır qızdın denesine *oq* tiydi [8.163].

The words *nóker, sawıt, nayza, qılısh (soldier, armor, arrow, sword)* used in the examples are out of usage and belong to the archaism.

9. Words related to the hunting. In poet's works, the words related to hunting and hunting instruments are met in small amount. For example:

Got in trap harpy, bad wolf – *Qapqanǵa tústi qan isher qasqır haramı* [5.132].
In yoke walking the horses – *Kisende júr atları*,
Riving the crops – *Eginlerdi japırıp* [5.96].
Like a rifleman who got a deer on edge – *Qırdan kiyik tutıp alǵan mergendey*,

Licking, walked warping – Jalaqlasıp, qoqań-qoqań júristi [5.93].

In garden Karakalpak's beauty – Baǵda degen qaraqalpaq gózzalı,
Came holding the *besatar* – Kelgen edi *besatarın* asınıp [7.163].

The words *qapqan*, *kisen*(trap, yoke) used in the examples mean the hunting tools, hunting instruments. The word rifleman (*Mergen*) means the person who is engaged in hunting. *Besatar* is one of the rifles which are used in hunting. However, the most words related to the hunting used in the poet's works belong to the archaism nowadays.

III. CONCLUSION

In short, in the study of the stages of formation and development of the literary language of each nation it's very important to learn the works of the master of word in linguistic branch which has a special place in the cultural life of that nation. Since the works of great talents are not preserved in other branches of language science, the people who speak that language take the rich historical data related to the history of their language for a long time in their vocabulary. Thus, the words that are preserved in the language of fiction and occupy a special place in the lexical structure of our literary language are professional words, that is, professionalism. We have analyzed this on the examples of the works of the famous master of word T. Jumamuratov. These words of professionalism play a special role in defining the language of any literary work, the figurative feature, as well as the individual style of each poet.

REFERENCES

1. Berdimuratov E., Dawletov A. Hazirgi qaraqalpaq tili. – Nukus. «Karakalpakstan». 1979, P27.
2. Serdobintseva E.N. Funktsional'no-stilisticheskie osobennosti professionalnoy leksiki. Penza, 2016. P.74.
3. Mahmud Kashkariy "Devoni luǵat at - türk". Tashkent. 1963, P167.
4. Pakhratdinov Q., Erjanova D. The Lexical Features of I. Yusupov's Poems. International Journal Of Research. 2019, 225-233 p (Volume 06. Issue 04. April 2019).
5. Jumamuratov T. Makar'ya sulıw (novel) –Nukus. «Karakalpakstan». 1973.
6. Jumamuratov T. Tolqında (collection of poems). – Nukus.«Karakalpakstan». 1980.
7. Jumamuratov T. Jurek mukhabbatı (poems and satire). –Nukus. «Karakalpakstan». 1956.
8. Jumamuratov T. Aralga keldim oralıp. –Nukus. «Karakalpakstan». 2015.