



## Lexicon Is Not Only A Means Of Communication, But Also A Reflection Of A Nation's Cultural Model, Worldview, Value System, And Level Of Consciousness

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides a scholarly analysis of the formation process of specialized vocabulary in linguistics and its functional-semantic characteristics. The communicative functions of specialized units, their functional activity in the speech process, and their stylistic potential are examined. The research findings contribute to determining the role of specialized vocabulary within the language system and its significance in academic, official, and popular discourse.

**KEYWORDS:** Architectural culture, language system, architectural terminology, linguistic analysis, semantics, etymology, linguoculturology, cultural concept.

### INTRODUCTION

Research conducted in sociolinguistics and ethnolinguistics shows that through a language's lexical richness, we can obtain precise information about a people's historical experience, ecological environment, forms of economic activity, and religious beliefs. It is through lexical units that the hidden layers of a nation's culture can be uncovered. For example, in the languages of Central Asian peoples, there is an abundance of lexical units related to water and irrigation: ariq (irrigation ditch), soy (stream), buloq (spring), anhor (canal), arna, sug'orish (irrigation), suv quyish (water supply), yaxob, sho'r yuvish (washing salinity), kanal (canal), muhra, ko'lmak (puddle), zax, mirob (water master), to'g'on (dam), and others. This reflects the lifestyle of the people and their interaction with nature. Archaeological studies show that the most developed period of irrigation networks in the lower Amu Darya region dates from the 6th century BCE to the 3rd century CE. According to preserved historical documents, Khorezm is considered one of the oldest irrigated regions with complex hydraulic engineering systems of its time. This lexical layer serves as an important source for cultural and anthropological research. Many linguists have also conducted regional analyses of specialized vocabulary. In their studies, they compared specialized lexicon across different languages and identified regional and cultural peculiarities specific to each language's lexical system. Such studies are crucial in today's globalized world to preserve the uniqueness of each language, shape language policy, and scientifically guide translation activities.

It is well known that language and its lexicon perform several important functions:

1. Nominative (naming) function;
2. Communicative (interaction) function;
3. Ideative (expression of thought) function;
4. Preservation of cultural and spiritual heritage;
5. Social identification function.



In all these functions, lexical units—especially specialized terms and their systems—play a central role.

Specialized vocabulary is a distinct layer of language. It is an integral, dynamic, and constantly developing component of any language system. This layer includes terminology, professional expressions, specialized metaphors, international units, and abbreviations. The formation of specialized vocabulary is directly connected to various sources, social needs, and communicative demands.

Like other lexical layers, specialized vocabulary forms on the basis of the following linguistic and extralinguistic factors:

1. Through the emergence of new concepts as a result of scientific and technological progress, which introduces new lexical items. New social realities, technological development, innovations in production, advancements in medicine and information technology lead to the appearance of new concepts. For example, terms such as nanotechnology, genetic code, cybersecurity, startup, and bioengineering are products of 21st-century specialized vocabulary.

2. Word formation (derivation). New words are created through the internal resources of the Uzbek language. For example, *elektrlashtirish* (electrification), *raqamlashtirish* (digitalization), *kompyuterlashtirish* (computerization) are formed by adding the affixes *-lashtir-* or *-ish* to base words.

3. Lexicalization of word combinations.

In many cases, expressions consisting of two or more words enter the language as a single term: *modem qurilmasi* (modem device), *ecological monitoring*, *biological security*, *civil society*. Over time, they function as unified semantic units.

4. Through abbreviations.

Abbreviations have a special role in specialized vocabulary and appear in two forms:

MChJ (LLC), YAIM (GDP);

YPX (road patrol service), AKT (information and communication technologies).

5. Borrowed words.

Many terms are borrowed directly or indirectly from other languages.

Scientific-technical terminology, as well as informatics and finance vocabulary, largely come from English: *server*, *compiler*, *marketing*, *leasing*, *blockchain*, *freelancer*.

Structurally, specialized vocabulary is divided into several categories. Such classifications are important for analysis, dictionary compilation, and translation.

Observing the lexical structure of the Uzbek language, we have identified that its specialized vocabulary should be classified according to the following aspects.

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