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**Hulkar BARATOVA,**

*Teacher of the Department of "Social Sciences and Foreign Languages" TMC Institute of Tashkent*

*E-mail: hulkarbaratova91@gmail.com*

*<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-6561-5318>*

*Based on the review of U.Yuldoshev, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor*

## LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

### Annotation

This study examines the linguistic and cultural features of occupational terms in Uzbek and English, emphasizing how social role hyponyms and professional titles represent cultural values, and linguistic development in both languages. The study compares gender implications, semantic connotations, and cultural significance of the specific language used for professions.

**Key words:** Linguoculturology, occupational terms, hyponyms, professional identity, gender-neutral language, social roles, idiomatic expression.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA KASBIY ATAMALARNING LINGVOMADANIY O'RGANILISHI

### Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kasbiy atamalarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Unda ijtimoiy rolni ifodalovchi giponimlar va kasbiy terminlar orqali madaniy qadriyatlar hamda ularning kki tilda qanday aks etishi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, bunday atamalarning genderga oid ma'nolari, semantik xususiyatlari va madaniy ahamiyati solishtiriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, kasbiy atamalar, giponimlar, genderga neytral til, ijtimoiy rollar, frazeologik iboralar.

## ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НАИМЕНОВАНИЙ ПРОФЕССИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

### Аннотация

Данное исследование посвящено изучению лингвистических и культурных особенностей профессиональной лексики в узбекском и английском языках, с акцентом на то, как гипонимы социальных ролей и профессиональные титулы отражают культурные ценности и языковое развитие в обоих языках. В работе сравниваются гендерные аспекты, семантические оттенки и культурное значение лексики, используемой для обозначения профессий.

**Ключевые слова:** Лингвокультурология, профессиональные термины, гипонимы, профессиональная идентичность, гендерно-нейтральный язык, социальные роли, идиоматические выражения.

**Introduction.** Linguaculturology, an interdisciplinary field at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies, examines the ways in which language both reflects and shapes the cultural worldview of its speakers. In this framework, words are more than communicative tools - they are cultural signs embedded with national, social, and historical meanings. Occupational terms serve as powerful indicators of societal structure, values, and norms. They not only define a person's role or function within a community but also carry connotations shaped by centuries of cultural development. A key linguistic phenomenon relevant to this discussion is hyponymy, the semantic relationship between a general term (hypernym) and more specific instances (hyponyms). In the context of occupational

vocabulary, hypernyms such as "worker" or "professional" may encompass numerous hyponyms like "teacher", "doctor", "engineer", and "lawyer". Each of these hyponyms is culturally loaded and linguistically nuanced, reflecting not only the profession itself but also societal attitudes toward it.

**Literary review.** Prior studies in linguoculture highlight the significance of language in expressing societal values (Wierzbicka, 1997; Karasik, 2002). Research conducted by Uzbek linguists (e.g., Safarov, 2010) concentrates on the pragmatics of culturally significant terms. Recent sociolinguistic research has explored trends in gender-neutral language (Cameron, 2005), although there are few comparative studies on occupational terms in English and Uzbek. This paper

seeks to address this deficiency by integrating both traditional linguistic approaches and contemporary cultural discourse.

**Research methodology.** This comparative research employs a descriptive-analytical approach. A variety of occupational hyponyms in English and Uzbek are analyzed for their semantic, pragmatic, and cultural attributes. The data sources consist of dictionaries, corpus data, proverbs, and idiomatic phrases. Sociolinguistic and cultural analysis frameworks are utilized to understand meaning and usage in each language.

**Analysis and results.** Professional names in English are very specific and imply distinct roles at work. Hyponyms such as “CEO”, “manager”, “engineer”, “teacher”, and “nurse” not only define the position but also often suggest a specific status and set of responsibilities. In recent years, there has been a considerable shift in English toward gender-neutral terminology as well. “Firefighter” (instead of “fireman”), “police officer” (instead of “policeman”), and “salesperson” (instead of “salesman”) are examples of the cultural movement for equality and inclusivity. As society evolves, so will the language, with a focus on more inclusive and equitable description of all professions. In addition, using gender-neutral terms standardizes the language, making it more uniform and

decreasing variations that could lead to misunderstandings or miscommunications. In the Uzbek language, the transition to gender-neutral occupational terms is less prominent but it is happening. Traditional gender-specific hyponyms still exist (for example, “olim” - “olima” (scientist), “shoir” - “shoira”, (poet), “muallim” - “muallima” (teacher) and others), but there is a growing realization of the need for inclusive language. For example, the words “o‘qituvchi” (teacher) and “shifokor” (doctor) are gender-neutral and extensively used.

Here, we will thoroughly examine the hyponyms “teacher” and “doctor” in both languages. In English-speaking cultures, the term “teacher” is associated with education, knowledge dissemination, and authority in the classroom. Teachers are often respected for their role in shaping future generations. It also demonstrates the informal and approachable nature of the teacher-student interaction. Terms like “professor”, “instructor”, “educator” and “tutor” specify different levels and contexts of teaching. For example, “professor” is commonly used in higher education, although “instructor” can be used in a variety of training settings. Additionally, there are some proverbs, idioms and expressions involving the hyponym “teacher”, which often highlight the role and impact of teachers in various aspects of life. Some examples are as follows:

English	Meaning
Teacher's pet	A student who is favored by the teacher and is typically seen by peers as having preferential treatment or privileges.
Experience is the best teacher	Real-life experiences teach more effectively than formal education or theoretical knowledge.
Born teacher	Someone who is naturally gifted in teaching and is passionate about it.
Experience is the teacher of fools	Only fools do not learn from other people's mistakes and continue to make them.

These expressions clearly demonstrate the diverse perspectives on the concept “teacher” in English-speaking countries, emphasizing the balance of formal education, experiential learning, and the inherent qualities of effective teachers.

In Uzbek culture, “o‘qituvchi” is a highly respected term, reflecting the reverence for education and the pivotal role teachers play in society. Teachers are seen as moral guides and sources of wisdom. Hyponyms like “ustoz”, “murabbiy”, and “muallim” not only indicate a profession, but also a cultural respect for mentorship and guidance, implying a broader cultural value beyond the specific professional description. Term “domla” has two connotations in Uzbek. The first - a person who graduated from madrasa which has religious knowledge and the second - a title and a respectful form of address for teachers or scholars, similar to “Professor” or “Dr.”. Expressions like “ustozga hurmat” (respect for the teacher) and “ustoz otangdek ulug‘” (teacher is as great as your father) illustrate the deep cultural

importance of respect for authority and mentorship in everyday language.

Another hyponym which is important to note is the term “doctor”. The term “doctor” has significant linguistic and cultural connotations in both English and Uzbek, reflecting the high regard and respect for medical professionals in both societies. However, the details of usage and associated cultural settings differ across the two languages, revealing their distinct viewpoints on healthcare and professional standing. Here it is important to note that the word “doctor” in both languages could also be a hypernym for the hyponyms like “surgeon”, “therapist” and “psychiatrist” as it encompasses a broader meaning of healing compared to narrower medicinal occupational terms which provide clarity on the doctor’s expertise. The English word “doctor” originates from the Latin word “docere”, meaning “to teach” and originally referred to a small group of theologians who were approved by the Church to comment on religious issues. The word eventually became more often used to refer to qualified academic

and medical experts. In contemporary English, “doctor” most commonly refers to a medical professional. However, it retains its broader academic connotation, with titles like “Doctor of Philosophy” (Ph.D.) and “Doctor of Laws” (J.D.). The term “doctor” is commonly used both formally and informally. In formal contexts, it is often prefixed to the individual’s name (e.g., “Dr. Cooper”). In informal settings, it can be used without a name to refer to any medical professional (e.g., “I need to see a doctor”).

In English-speaking cultures, doctors are highly respected and seen as authoritative figures in healthcare. The concept “doctor” conveys trust, expertise, and responsibility. There is a cultural emphasis on the achievements of becoming a doctor, reflecting values of education, perseverance, and service. Some expressions and idioms listed below reflect the cultural perception of doctors as crucial to preserving health.

English	Meaning
Doctor's orders	Instructions or advice given by a doctor that should be followed strictly.
Spin doctor	Someone who manipulates information, usually by presenting unfavorable news as positive.
Doctor up	1. To provide medical care for someone. 2. To alter, and maybe falsify, something in order to better it.
Doctor's note	A note from a doctor confirming that someone is ill and cannot go to work or school.
Dome-doctor	A psychiatrist or psychologist. "Dome" is a slang term for "head." The phrase is typically used in a disrespectful way.
Horse doctor	Rude slang. A physician who is viewed as inadequate or unskilled.
Pox doctor's clerk	Someone who is excessively dressed or wears a showy, flashy outfit.

As we can see these expressions show various ways the hyponym “doctor” is used in English, ranging from literal medical advice to slang terms with negative connotations.

The Uzbek word for doctor is “shifokor”. In addition to “shifokor”, there are additional versions such as “doktor” (doctor) and “tabib” (traditional healer), which reflect different aspects of the medical field. Similar to English, the hyponym “doktor” is used as both a title (e.g., “Filologiya fanlari doktori”) and a noun (e.g., “Tez-tez doktorga qatnayapman”) to refer to medical professions. While “doktor” generally refers to modern medical practitioners, terms like “tabib” reflect the continuing respect for traditional healers, indicating a blend of modern and traditional healthcare practices in Uzbek society. Doctors are highly respected in Uzbek culture and regarded as community pillars. The respect for doctors is deeply rooted, with patients and families often showing great deference to medical advice and decisions. The role of doctors extends into traditional practices and community involvement.

Another point to consider is that both English and Uzbek use hypernyms like titles and honorifics to show a higher level of formality and respect in professional settings. English uses hyponyms such as “Mr.”, “Mrs.”, “Miss”, “Ms.”, “Dr.”, and “Prof.” to show respect and denote social standing or professional achievement. They reveal a shift towards gender-neutral and non-marital status-based titles for women, reflecting social changes. In these terms Uzbek employs hyponyms like “aka” and “opa” not only for siblings, but also as respectful ways to address older, unrelated people. Aside from that, patronymics are used to address someone in an official setting and demonstrate respect. This reflects the distinct nature of Uzbek society, in which community bonds are strong. Besides, the Uzbek language makes a clear distinction in addressing people based on respect and formality, with specific pronouns “siz” (you), “ular” (in the meaning of he/she) for different social contexts. English does not distinguish between formal and informal “you”, showing a more egalitarian social interaction style.

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