



SCIENTIFIC VIEWS OF SOME LINGUISTS ON CRAFTS AND CRAFTS TERMINOLOGY

Fatima Vahidova

F.f.f.d, Senior teacher of Bukhara State University

Iroda Urunova Nurullojevna

1st year Masters Student

Abstract. *This thesis analyzes the words of prominent linguists who have addressed crafts and their terminology, exploring their diverse approaches. It examines the application of various linguistic frameworks to decipher the nuances of craft language. It also explores the relationship between language and the practice of craft, highlighting how linguistic understanding can inform the teaching, learning and appreciation of craft skills. The thesis aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of language in shaping and preserving craft traditions, ultimately enriching both linguistic and craft scholarship.*

Key words: *woodworking, technological advancements, terms, terminology, craft, craftsman, semantic approach, morphemic variation.*

The degree of craft development varies across Central Asia, and this process is seen as fascinating and difficult. The quality of work and output produced by global artisans during the Middle Ages varied between cities and villages. We believe that the processes associated with the organization, the level of specialization of the various handicraft types, the conditions of product distribution, technical capabilities and organizational conditions related to technological processes, and others should be taken into consideration if the organization of production in handicraft workshops is regarded as a unique type of organization and the crucial factor determining the city is regarded as a socio-economic phenomenon in certain historical conditions. Belenitsky contends that the number and distribution of manufactured goods are not the only indicators of craft's importance. Its primary function is dictated by the cutting-edge trends that show craft to be a distinct and particular mode of production in the allocation of social labor. The ability of craftsmanship to flourish internally determines how actively it influenced the evolution of medieval towns³⁷.

According to Professor E. V. Sayko, "in exchange for increasing the efficiency of the craft production forces, improving the technologies considered to be an important factor of overall technical development, and increasing the total volume of the production capacity of labor, the possibility of internal development of the craft will be preserved"³⁸.

³⁷ Belenitsky A.M., Bentovich I.B., Bolshakov O.G. *Medieval city of Central Asia*, Leningrad, 1973. p. 269.

³⁸ Saiko E.V. *Craft labor in the development of a medieval city in Central Asia // Medieval urban culture of Kazakhstan and Central Asia*. Alma-Ata: Science, 1983. p. 187.



The growth indicators, specialization in a particular area of production, expansion of economic prospects, and concentration of production capacities—all demonstrate the active role that handicraft played in the development of medieval cities. The organization of production, the type of production volume and the degree of methods employed, the specialization of labor tools, the development and application of technological innovations, the provision of the equipment and materials required for product production, and the functioning of the primary production unit—the enterprise—are some examples of how these changes are expressed.

When considering crafts terminology, we are interested in its formation. Here, approaches considered by some linguists are stated. For example, the *semantic approach*. Semantic and semantic-syntactic techniques are used to create words associated with crafts. A lexical unit that is a "property" of one field's terminology is transferred to another field based on the metaphorical transfer of its meaning in the semantic technique of term formation. In the subject of botany, for instance, the phrase "қовоқ" is employed. The meaning of "wooden clothing installed on the upper part of the door, window, shelf, and altar in woodworking" is likewise conveyed by this lexical unit. "Боз", "қалам", "тароқ", and "тилча" are some more terminology that have been created in the carpentry sector by transferring the meaning.

The lexeme "дум" is used in the B.M. Buglay's manual, whereas the word "қуйруқ" is used in the second component of the compounds to express the above concept in the examples taken from the textbooks of S. Mahkamov and S. Azim. The terms "дум" and "қуйруқ" are used interchangeably in this context. "Дум" and "қуйруқ" are listed as absolute synonyms in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. It was determined that more дум/қуйруқ(tail) lexemes are utilized for birds in oral speech, so we can conclude that using "қалдирғоч дум" is preferable rather than "қалдирғоч қуйруқ".

Compound terms occupy one of the main places in terms of quantity in the terminology of almost all fields," according to terminologist V. P. Danitenko. Based on research on the Uzbek language's sectoral lexicon, it is possible to be certain that this viewpoint is accurate. Regarding the evolution of contemporary technology, significant changes have occurred in the woodworking industry. Because of these compounds and combinations terminology used in this field has been improved.

Regarding the variant, A. Hojiev states: "It is the linguistic unit's form and appearance, which was produced as a result of numerous changes. The Uzbek language has *morphematic variations* in addition to lexical ones. Morphemes that can be used interchangeably in any context are referred to as morphematic variants: хунармандлик //хунармандчилик³⁹. It should be noted at this point that optionism was the term used to describe the process by which options emerged in the two above mentioned cases.

We have seen how language shapes the perception and understanding of craft, from the technical vocabulary used by artisans to the cultural narratives woven into their creations. The scientific lens offers a valuable framework for understanding the complex

³⁹ Hojiev A. Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent, 1985. p. 25.



processes of craft creation and appreciation. As we move forward, further research is needed to explore the nuanced interplay between language and craft. By continuing to delve into the linguistic tapestry of craft, we can better appreciate the profound impact of language on this vital human endeavor.

REFERENCES:

1. Belenitsky A.M., Bentovich I.B., Bolshakov O.G. Medieval city of Central Asia. Leningrad, 1973. p. 269.
 2. Saiko E.V. Craft labor in the development of a medieval city in Central Asia // Medieval urban culture of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Alma-Ata: Science, 1983. p. 187.
 3. Danitenko V.P. Russian terminology. 1977. p. 170.
 4. Hojiev A. Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent, 1985. p. 25.
 5. Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (Vol. 1). Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR (now Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan), 1981.
 6. Saidovna, V. F. (2024). The Cult of Saints in Central Asia. American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769), 2(2), 559-563.
 7. Vakhidova Fotima Saidovna. (2022). Pilgrimage Tour in Tourism. Miasto Przyszłości, 28, 342-345. Retrieved from <https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/651>
 8. Saidovna, V. F. (2022, January). Turizm Atamalarining Shakllanishida Terminologiyaning Roli. In Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes (pp. 59-62).
- Saidovna, V. F. (2022). The Usage of Pilgrimage Tourism Terms in the English Language. International journal of inclusive and sustainable education, 1(4), 66-70.