

Some Linguistic Features of Professional Communication

Abduvahobovna Abdukakharova

Student of Termez State University Gulnoza, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to some linguistic features of the functioning of professional communication in speech. The process of interaction of people connected by one specialty, or several social groups capable of exchanging information as a result of joint general professional activities provide for a number of basic rules in order to increase the communicative effectiveness of a specialist: firstly, be critical of your speech in a social setting; secondly, when it comes to the practical approval of moral norms, it is necessary to take into account the norms and standards of human behavior.

KEYWORDS: *professional language, communicative environment, specialty, communicative, interactive and perceptual, verbal (speech) means*

A professional language is a set of all language and speech means that are used in a communicative environment in a limited area of specialty. The main features of the use of a professional language is the mutual understanding of people employed in a particular labor area.

Turning to the language of the professional sphere of communication, it is worth noting that it is a language, first of all, a dialogic one, which provides for oral or written speech.

It should be noted that a professional language is, first of all, a scientific, professional spoken language that serves for everyday communication of people working in the same industry and activities of people.

Defining linguistic functions in various situations of professional communication, we can distinguish the following intellectual and communicative functions of specialists, which guarantee the features of speech activity and the situational environment of professional communication.

In any communicative narrowly professional environment, there are a number of relevant linguistic functions that any subject not associated with a particular work activity may encounter. Since any linguistic professional personality manifests its individuality precisely in organizational activities and in professional language.

Features of the functioning of professional communication in speech is the process of interaction between people connected by one specialty, or several social groups that are able to exchange information as a result of joint general professional activities.

Thus, professional communication acts as a way of social life.

The structure of professional speech is classified by three interrelated aspects: communicative, interactive and perceptual.

In other words, the interpretation of unfamiliar special vocabulary is possible only through the functioning of a professional language.

As a result of business communication, any specialist consciously represents professional speech in a situational language environment. As V.P. Egorov writes in his textbook, "Ethics of business communication is concerned with identifying the norms and rules of communication adopted in certain situations and conditions of communication, as well as predicting and determining the line of conduct and studying the factors influencing behavior in the business sphere. The moral side of business communication plays a big role. In the practice of business life, people strive to achieve not only common, but also some significant personal goals" [4, p. 12].

It should be noted that the features of the culture of professional speech in communication provide for a number of basic rules in order to increase the communicative effectiveness of a specialist: firstly, to be critical of one's speech in a communication environment; secondly, when it comes to the practical approval of moral norms, it is necessary to take into account the norms and standards of human behavior.

Considering the functioning of professional speech, it should be noted that the fact and phenomenon of communication, where a professional of a particular profession prefers to veil his speech, in order to cover up a negative speech environment.

So, for example, in the speech of senior officials, minimization of meaning is used, for example, to get a pink sheet to replace being fired, or doctors often use the initial abbreviation (acronyms) "acronyms" AIDS, AIDS (Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome "acquired immunodeficiency syndrome", TB instead of the word tuberculosis, so as not to frighten the patient. In jurisprudence, the word kleptomaniac is often used - instead of having an addiction to theft. A foreign word - from Greek klepto - steal and mania - passion [7]), or sex business, sex- the industry is also in the jurisprudence of the penitentiary (iteka) - instead of a prison. Short for "corrective labor colony". Bich, a homeless person, used instead of a homeless person, a beggar, "one who does not have a permanent place of residence, registration, certain occupations" [7, p. 70]. An abbreviation for "without a fixed place of residence" (an abbreviation adopted by the police as information about passport data); ZEK, ZEK - instead of a prisoner, a criminal (colloquial) [7]. Also, in the speech of lawyers, sentences are used: He went to places not so remote - instead of going to prison, to exile go (go) go (go).

In professional communication, you can find paraphrasing, for example, the competent authorities instead of the FSB, or an ellipsis - stick in the meaning of giving a bribe [2].

In medicine, jurisprudence, in the process of professional communication, generalization of meaning is often encountered - the use of vocabulary of great semantic potential, for example, personal and demonstrative

pronouns this, this, this, that, that, that, nouns of broad semantics, this is a matter, this is an event.

Metaphorization of meaning is also a means of communication in the professional speech of doctors and lawyers, for example, to jump from a branch in the meaning of "die" [6, p. 65].

Based on the foregoing, as a result of the analysis of linguistic research by Yu.S. Baskova [2] in the field of studying various classifications of ways of forming professionalisms, we can conclude that scientists who have studied this problem attribute their theoretical research not only to a lexical phenomenon, but and to a certain speech strategy. Thus, the ways of forming professional vocabulary are based on a stylistic device, and can be implemented at various levels of the language - phonetic, word-formation, morphological, syntactic and lexico-semantic.

In the communicative environment of a professional, the main rule is unconditional respect for the interlocutor. In most cases, the rules of good manners do not allow discussing money matters, physical defects, illness of the interlocutor or others.

The problem of the interaction of culturally significant information and its iconic display depends, first of all, on the behavior of the person himself, his upbringing, thinking and lifestyle. The vocabulary of professional speech analyzed by us carries the principles of mentality and national and cultural characteristics of the people, which are revealed through the attitude of people to the perception of the world.

The basic rules of professional etiquette are in a specific moral, ethical and aesthetic phenomenon of the speech culture of a highly qualified specialist. For a greeting, a professional uses not only verbal (speech) means of communication, for example, "Hello!", "Good afternoon", but also non-verbal ones - these are gestures: a bow, a nod, a wave of hands, etc. You can indifferently say: "Hello", nod your head and walk past. But it is better to do otherwise, say, for example: "Hello, Vladimir Ilyich!", give him a warm smile and stop for a few seconds.

Thus, in one or another professional environment, certain traditions develop, which over time acquire the strength of moral principles and constitute the etiquette of this group, community. In the practice of business relations there are always some standard situations that cannot be avoided. For these situations, they develop forms and rules of behavior. This set of rules constitutes the etiquette of business communication.

V.P. Egorov offers one of the definitions of business etiquette "this is a set of behavior in business that represents the outside of business communication" [4].

An address without a name is a formal address: whether it is a subordinate or boss, a neighbor on the landing or a fellow traveler in public transport. Calling by name, and even better - by name and patronymic - is an appeal to a person. By pronouncing the name, patronymic, we emphasize respect for human dignity, demonstrate spiritual disposition. Such a greeting speaks of a person's culture and creates a reputation for him as a delicate, well-mannered, tactful person. Of course, people are not born with such qualities. These qualities are brought up, and then become a habit. The sooner such education begins, the better: the sooner it becomes a habit.

The concept of "cultural communication" is much broader than etiquette. Etiquette is always implemented in communication, but not all communication is etiquette. "Etiquette is a twofold phenomenon. On the one hand, it is rooted in moral norms and values and is closely interconnected with them, on the other hand, it manifests itself in forms of behavior" [1]. There are two approaches to the study of etiquette. The first approach allows us to identify the ethical, moral, religious, social foundations of etiquette. The second approach involves comparing the material of different peoples, which are geographically and historically distant from each other, where the conventionality of etiquette signs is revealed.

When addressing the communicative professional vocabulary, we are faced with the process of development of the language culture of the people. And then, already in the typological plan, we determine how closely the language and culture of the national and cultural characteristics of representatives of different professions are closely related.

Adhering to the position of L.P. Krysin, where he sets out the correct judgments on this issue: "Any changes in the language indicate, first of all, that the language is not a fixed system, but, on the contrary, is a developing, constantly changing dynamic whole" [5, p.77], I would like to note that professional speech is a historically developing process. And despite the fact that in our article we adhered to the synchronous aspect of the study of professional speech, in the future, special attention should be paid to the linguistic diachrony of this linguistic phenomenon.

Thus, professional communication, a phenomenon of a certain national language, cannot be an independent language, and is designated only as a separate sublingual system, or as a certain phenomenon of speech culture [9, p. 41].

Professional communication can be characterized by different language and speech levels. The functionality of professional communication implies the distribution of languages in various areas of labor activity of societies. For example, the language of jurisprudence, medicine, pedagogy, tourism, etc., and the division within the professional language regarding the communicative situation, types of texts and addressees.

Common words that are understandable to all native speakers of a given language are included in the dictionaries of the literary language. But, in addition to common words, the language has a huge number of special words that serve different areas of science, technology and culture. Special-professional communication is carried out through the language of science and technology, a special form of natural language that concentrates the collective professional-scientific memory. Special vocabulary - these are words and combinations of words used and understood mainly by representatives of a certain branch of knowledge, profession. However, the special role of science and technology in modern society determines the continuing interest in various problems of special vocabulary.

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