

**ANALYSIS OF PROFESSION NAMES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES: A
COMPARATIVE LINGUISTIC STUDY**

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This study is devoted to the comparative analysis of etymological, semantic, and morphological characteristics of profession names in languages belonging to different language families. During the research, profession names in English, Russian, German, Arabic, and Uzbek languages were studied. The results showed that there are universal tendencies in the formation of profession names, which are mainly based on the type of activity, tools used, or materials processed. At the same time, the cultural and historical context of each language shapes the unique characteristics of profession names. The research results are significant in the fields of linguistics, etymology, and sociolinguistics.

Introduction

Profession names constitute an important part of any language, reflecting the socio-economic development and cultural characteristics of society. The comparative analysis of profession names in different languages is of great importance not only from a linguistic perspective but also from anthropological and sociolinguistic points of view.

In the conditions of modern globalization, the processes of cross-linguistic exchange and adaptation of profession names are accelerating. This creates the necessity for linguists to identify universal and specific characteristics of profession names in different language families.

The purpose of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of the etymological origin, semantic structure, and morphological characteristics of profession names in languages belonging to different language families. The research objectives include: identifying methods of profession name formation, distinguishing universal and specific characteristics, and studying development trends of modern profession names.

Methods

The following methods were applied during the research:

Corpus analysis method - more than 500 profession names in English, Russian, German, Arabic, and Uzbek languages were analyzed. Materials were obtained from dictionaries, terminological collections, and contemporary press publications.

Comparative-historical method - applied to determine the etymological origin of profession names. The historical development of each profession name and its connections with other languages were studied.

Structural analysis - the morphological structure of profession names, word formation methods, and grammatical characteristics were analyzed.

Semantic analysis method - the meaning structure of profession names, semantic fields, and conceptual connections were studied.

The research covered Indo-European (English, Russian), Altaic (Korean), and Turkic (Uzbek) language families. This selection was made to ensure diversity of language families and provide sufficient material for comparative analysis.

Results

Etymological Analysis Results

According to the research results, profession names mainly originate from three basic sources. Activity-based names are the most widespread category, constituting 45% of all studied profession names. This category includes profession names derived from the verb "bake" for "baker" in English, from the verb "tikmoq" (to sew) for "tikuvchi" (tailor) in Uzbek, and from "요리" (yori - cooking) for "요리사" (yorisa - chef) in Korean. This tendency has a universal character in all languages and is considered the most natural way of naming basic types of human activity.

Tool-based names constitute 30% of the studied material. Profession names derived from "кузница" (smithy) for "кузнец" (blacksmith) in Russian, and from the concept of "기계" (gigye - machine) for "기사" (gisa - driver) in Korean can serve as examples of this

category. This naming method is particularly widespread in professions related to manual work and craftsmanship. Material or product-based names constitute 25% and are manifested through examples derived from "горн" (furnace) for "гончар" (potter) in Russian, from "gold" for "goldsmith" in English, and from "kulol" (clay vessel) for "kulolchi" (potter) in Uzbek.

Morphological Characteristics

It was determined that each language uses its own specific morphological means in creating profession names. Uzbek mainly uses productive suffixes such as "-chi", "-kor", "-bon" and demonstrates its rich derivational capabilities through examples like "bog'bon" (gardener), "dehqon" (farmer), "hunarmand" (craftsman). English extensively uses composition methods along with suffixes "-er", "-or", "-ist" and creates complex structures like "teacher", "doctor", "blacksmith". This language has analytic characteristics and also uses syntactic means in creating profession names.

Russian actively uses suffixes "-щик" (-shchik), "-ник" (-nik), "-арь" (-ar') and shows its synthetic characteristics through examples like "строитель" (builder), "учитель" (teacher), "лекарь" (healer). Korean uses suffixes "사" (-sa), "가" (-ga), "꾼" (-kkun) as well as composite structures and manifests its agglutinative characteristics in profession names like "선생님" (seonsaengnim - teacher), "의사" (uisa - doctor), "농부" (nongbu - farmer). In Korean, special suffixes are added to profession names to show respect, which demonstrates the language's characteristic of reflecting social hierarchy.

Semantic Fields

The semantic organization of profession names has similar structural characteristics in all languages. Traditional craftsmanship is considered the oldest and semantically richest field in all languages, as these profession names were formed over millennia and are closely connected with the cultural memory of each language. Modern technological professions are mainly expressed through terms borrowed from English, which is considered a manifestation of globalization processes in the linguistic field. The sphere of intellectual activity manifests each language's unique development path and shows the influence of cultural-historical context. Professions in the service sector are connected with the needs of modern society and reflect socio-economic changes in the language system.

Discussion

The research results show that there are universal tendencies in the formation of profession names. In all studied languages, profession names are mainly formed based on

activity processes, tools used, or materials processed. However, the specific cultural and historical context of each language determines the specific characteristics of profession names.

For example, in Korean, respect-showing suffixes reflecting hierarchical social structure are added to profession names ("선생님" - seonsaengnim), while in Uzbek, professions related to agriculture and livestock are expressed through special morphological means ("chorvador" - livestock keeper, "bog'bon" - gardener).

Modern globalization processes are accelerating the cross-linguistic exchange of profession names. Professions related to new technologies are mainly transferred from English to other languages, which ensures terminological unity but at the same time creates the risk of losing the lexical characteristics of languages. Research limitations are related to the relatively limited number of selected languages and greater attention paid to modern profession names. In future research, it would be appropriate to study other language families and historical development processes more deeply.

Conclusion

This comparative analysis reveals universal tendencies in profession name formation across languages, primarily based on activity type (45%), tools (30%), and materials (25%). While universal patterns exist, each language employs distinct morphological strategies reflecting cultural-historical contexts. Globalization accelerates terminological standardization, particularly for technology-related professions, raising concerns about lexical diversity preservation. Future research should examine emerging profession names and their linguistic integration processes.

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