

LINGVOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF MINERALOGICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

We were sure that lexical units are associated with a foreign language layer when we examined the names of precious stones and ores. It is well known that most technical and scientific terminology have Greek or Latin roots. Even in analyzing the etymology of the names of precious stones and ores, we have witnessed that most of these terms are borrowed. In particular, the names of mineralogical units in English lexicology are borrowed from Greek (diamond, chlorite, beryl, graphite), Latin (muscovite, garnet, sulfur, opal), French (turquoise, biotite), German (goethite, quartz), Arabic (talc, borax), Persian (azurite, cinnabar) and Spanish (*platinum*) languages.[1]

Based on the results of our research, it is worth noting that only a few names of mines originated from the original English words. In particular, if we look at the etymology of stone names like "gold" and "silver", then, according to some sources, the word "gold" began to be used in writing from about 725, and this word refers to the Old English language and means "yellow".[1] Other sources, however, write that "gold" comes from the German word "gulba", belonging to the Indo-European family of languages.

"seolfor" or "siolfor" are old English words that are variants of the modern word "silver", which, in turn, originated from the German word "silubra", belonging to the Indo-European family. We can say that the meaning of the word "silver" is still remaining unknown to science.

As already mentioned, most of the names of precious stones and ores in English come from other languages. We tried to present them in table form as much as possible:

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Name origin (language)</i>	<i>meaning</i>
gypsum	gypos (Greek)	plaster
anhydrite	anhydros (Greek)	without water
Barite	barus (Greek)	heavy
celestite	coelestis (Greek)	celestial
hematite	aematitis lithos (Greek)	blood stone
magnetite	Magnesia, Greece	named for mineral locality
corundum	kuruvinda (Sanskrit)	ruby
Pyrite	pyr (Greek)	fire
cinnabar	zinjifrah (Persian)	lost
cryolite	krúos, líthos (Greek)	ice-stone
fluorite	fluere (Latin)	to flow
Halite	hális (Greek)	sea
Calcite	calx (Latin)	lime
siderite	sideros (Greek)	iron
malachite	molochitus (Greek)	mallows
azurite	lazzward (Persian)	blue
olivine	óliva (greek)	olive fruit
Garnet	granatum (Latin)	pomegranate
Apatite	apatáō (Greek)	deceptive
hydroxyapatite	apatao, hydro- (Greek)	deceptive, water-rich
turquoise	turques (French)	turkish
Gold	gold (Old English)	yellow
copper	kyprios (Greek)	of Cyprus

Silver	seolfor (Old English)	[meaning unknown/lost]
Borax	bauraq (Arabic)	white

We are all aware that every word in the English language has a specific meaning, but only words that express concepts have lexical meanings. There are various categories of lexical meaning, such as primary meaning and derived meaning, nominative meaning and figurative meaning, basic meaning and subordinate meaning. Considering the explanation of the term "mineral" in the Uzbek and English language explanatory dictionary:

MA'DAN-kon, yerosti boyliklari; metal 1. mineral 2. metal 3. ruda

Mineral - 1. a valuable or useful chemical substance that is formed naturally in the ground 2. a chemical that your body needs to stay healthy.

As you can see, in both languages, the main meaning of the word "mineral" is "subsoil, metal". During the analysis of English and Uzbek literary texts, we noticed that the names of precious stones and ores were used not only in the meaning of "rare metal", but also in the meaning of "wealth, youth, beauty, bravery, and courage" and other semantic meanings. In the literary text, you can see that writers used the names of precious stones and ores in a figurative sense to give words a special expressiveness. The use of words in a figurative meaning together with their meaning also serves as an inexhaustible resource for ensuring the expressiveness of

There are many examples of how language is used to convey metaphorical meaning. The basis of transfers is a comparison of two things or concepts, i.e. on the basis of a certain connection between two things or concepts (for example, similarity, community, kinship), the name of one of them is transferred to the other in order to enhance imagery, expressiveness, accuracy.

The means of artistic representation acquire an emotionally expressive coloring in almost all the main cases in speech. From the means of artistic representation involving the names of precious stones in English and Uzbek oral and written texts, many examples of metaphors, similes, irony, and epithets can be cited.

The scope of epithets-adjectives involving the names of precious stones and ores is quite wide in both languages. While “*diamond eyes*”, “*sapphire-Tinted skies*”, “*the chrysolite of sunrise*”, “*crystal eyes*”, “*crystal tears*”, “*silver-haired*”, “*golden hair*”, “*golden sun*”, “*golden years*”, “*Emerald Island*”, “*emerald meadows*” and etc. are frequently observed in literary texts; “*gavhar ko’zlar*”, “*marvariddek tishlar*”, “*feruza osmon*”, “*olmos ko’zlar*”, “*marjondek lablar*” are common phrases in the Uzbek language, It can be observed that the adjective in these combinations served as a figurative description of the properties inherent in a thing, phenomenon, concept. An adjective is not just a means of decorating a sentence or phrase, it is connected with the content and manifests itself in logical, psychological, linguistic, and literary aspects of speech.

Using the names of precious stones in a metaphorical sense, writers were able to create beautiful examples of expressive, figurative speech in their works.

One of the stylistic devices in which the names of precious stones are involved is an analogy. An analogy is similar to metaphors in that it is built on a figurative meaning by which a person and a subject are compared with each other, but unlike metaphors, in the Uzbek language such means as *-dek, -day, -simon, -namo, kabi, singari, misoli, o’xshash* are used. In English, this stylistic device is called “simile”, and in this case such means like *like, as...as, as* are used.

For example:

“*O’tgan kunlar*” – *o’zbek adabiyoti gavhari* (metaphor)

“*O’tgan kunlar*” – *bamisoli gavhar* (comparison)

Or:

A princess without pearls. (metaphor)

”A princess was like a pearl” (simile)

“eyes like carbuncles”, “voice like a bell of Silver”, “she is like a pearl”, “seas like sapphire”, “lips like a ruby”, and “eyes like diamonds” are vivid examples of similes that are formed with the names of precious stone.

The English writer Shakespeare skillfully uses irony in “*Upon her nose, all o’er embellished with rubies, carbuncles, sapphires*“.[3]. To describe the

shortcomings of the hero's face, the writer turns to precious stones, that is, portrays the shortcomings with something beautiful. It was these precious stones that the writer chose to accurately express the shape, hardness, and color of acne on Nel's face, beard and managed to awaken the reader's imagination.

As can be seen from the above examples, stylistic devices in which the names of precious stones and ores are involved, make our speech touching, and attractive. It also demonstrates the artistic and aesthetic abilities of a writer or speaker in front of the reader and the audience.

REFERENCES:

1. <https://www.mindat.org/min-1720.html>
2. Harper, Douglas. "Online Etymology Dictionary". Ohio University. 2003
3. William Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, Act III, Scene II, p.137-138