



THE ETYMOLOGY OF MINERALOGICAL TERMS AND THEIR STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Currently, scientific research identifying specific linguistic and cognitive, linguistic, and cultural features of the nomination of mineralogical units as the main factors in developing world linguistics is becoming important. A scientifically detailed study of the system of names of precious stones and minerals actively used in a separate terminology system for this industry is necessary to develop mineralogical industry vocabulary. This requires a linguocognitive and linguocultural analysis of mineralogical terms in the context of unrelated languages, determining their characteristics.

KEYWORDS

The names of gemstones, mineralogical terms in linguistics, stylistic functions of mineral names.

INTRODUCTION

In English linguistics, J. F. Kunz, A. J. Dubman, M. Abekassis, R. J. Blanche, A. Cassandra, I. B. Linda, Ch. Morris, J. Boswell, and R. Chambers investigated the linguistic and cultural features of the names of precious stones and minerals.

The names of precious stones and minerals have not been thoroughly researched linguistically in Uzbek linguistics. The amount of research on the semantic aspects of the stone names conducted from a separate monographic approach is



minimal. Some studies conducted on this approach by A. Azam, B. Khasanova, E. Bazarova, and Z. Kadyrova can be listed.

Russian linguists M.N. Nikolashvili, G. Smith, O.A. Metelkina, and N.V. Bubnova conducted scientific research on the names and types of precious stones in Russian. M. N. Nikolashvili presents five monographs on the terminology of this field: "A Beautiful Stone in the Russian Picture of the World", "Nomination of precious stones in the Russian language: etymology, activity, typology", "Physical properties of Russian gemstones from a linguistic point of view", "A beautiful stone in the Russian picture of the world" "Names of precious stones in the Russian language of the XIX–XXI centuries".

METHOD

Today, we observe that the lexical layer of a language has also been impacted by the process of globalization. It becomes clear that there are lexical units from a different linguistic layer as we compare the names of precious stones and minerals to other lexical items. The majority of technical and scientific terminology has Greek or Latin roots, which is well recognized. The majority of these expressions allude to the absorption layer, as we discovered while examining the origin of the names of precious stones and minerals. The names of minerals are derived from Persian (azurite) and Greek (beryl), Latin (garnet), French (turquoise), German (quartz), Arabic (talc), Persian (azurite), and Spanish (platinum).

Based on the results of our research, it is worth noting that the main part of the names of precious stones and minerals in English and Uzbek

vocabulary are lexemes borrowed from other languages. Mineralogical units that are borrowed from Greek and Latin occupy large volumes; there are also samples of Persian, Arabic, and French languages.

The number of mineral names originating from English and Uzbek languages is little. In particular, if we look at the etymology of the word "gold", according to some sources, the word "gold" began to be used in writing in about 725, and this word refers to the Old English language and means "yellow." Other sources, however, write that "gold" comes from the German word "gulba," belonging to the Indo-European language family, which means "to shine, to be yellow."

We all know that all the words present in our language have a certain meaning, but only those words that represent the concept have a lexical meaning. There are several types of lexical meaning, which in linguistics are interpreted as primary meaning and derived meaning, nominative meaning and figurative meaning, primary meaning, and subordinate meaning. Here is the definition given to the word "mineral" in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: MA'DAN-kon, yerosti boyliklari; metal 1. mineral 2. metal 3. ruda

In the explanatory dictionary of the English language, the word "mineral" is defined as 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 can be seen, the primary meaning of the word



"mineral" is "subsoil, metal" in both language areas.

In the course of our research, we turned to the "British National Corpus" and "Corpus of Contemporary American English" (1990–2019) to determine the extent of the use of names of precious stones and minerals in oral and written English, the result of the analysis showed that "gold," "silver," "diamond," "opal," "emerald," and "iron" are commonly used names of minerals that can be found in oral speech, newspapers, magazines, scientific and non-academic texts, as well as in literary texts. However, the use of gemstone names in a literary text is more productive compared to other styles. It means that the names of precious stones and minerals are not only terms related to geology but also have metaphorical, euphemistic, and periphrastic analogies in a literary text, as well as symbols of evaluation and value.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

During the analysis of literary texts, we noticed that the names of precious stones and minerals were used not only in the meaning of "a valuable chemical substance" or "rare metal" but also in the meaning of wealth, youth, beauty, bravery, courage, and other semantic meanings in both languages:

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed
 Shall come again, transform'd to orient pearl
 As pearls from diamonds dropp'd

In the above examples, the great English writer Shakespeare makes beautiful comparisons with

the names of precious stones: tears are compared to pearls; eyes to diamonds.

Below are some examples from Uzbek literary texts where writers skillfully used metaphors with the names of gemstones: olmos yoshlar – diamond tears; quyoshning oltin ipi – golden threads of the sunshine.

Lovullaydi shafaqlar yal-yal,
 →Nechun hayol qotmish ko'zingda.
 Kipriyingda yosh olmos-olmos,
 Nechun cho'mding uyquga qayta.
 Yomg'ir... gung daraxtlar boshini egar,
 Yomg'ir... anglaganga hamma sirlar fosh.
 Ko'kning juldurvoqi ko'ylaklariga,
 Oltin ipda yamoq soladi quyosh. (Mekhrinoz Abbosova)

There are various manifestations of the use of words with a figurative meaning in speech. The comparison of two things or concepts serves as the basis for transfers, which transfer the name of one to the other to improve imagery, expressiveness, and accuracy. Examples of these connections are similarity, community, and kinship.

In almost all major cases, the means of artistic representation acquire an emotionally expressive coloring in speech. From the means of artistic representation involving the names of precious stones in English oral and written texts, many examples of metaphors, comparisons, irony, and epithets can be cited. The scope of epithets and adjectives involving the names of precious stones and minerals is quite wide. Let's have a look at them in the following examples: diamond eyes, sapphire ocean, sapphire-tinted skies, crystal eyes,



crystal tears, silver-haired, golden hair, golden sun, golden years, ruby wine, emerald island, emerald meadows, amethyst castles, etc. It can be observed that the adjectives in these combinations serve as a figurative description of the properties inherent in a thing, phenomenon, or concept. As written in the Uzbek encyclopedia: "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".

emerald sky, emerald trees, the sapphire ocean, crystal tears, sapphire eyes, amber hair, coral lips, coral ears, pearly teeth, crystal eyes, her eyes diamonds, pearls from diamonds dropped, she is a pearl, golden threads of sunshine are beautiful examples of metaphors with precious stone names, where skilled writers were able to produce remarkable examples of expressive, figurative speech. Here, metaphor is used to show the relation between the dictionary and contextual logical meanings based on the affinity or similarity of certain properties or features of the two corresponding concepts.

CONCLUSION

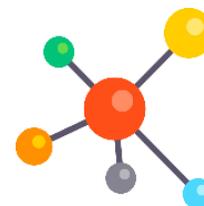
Along with other lexical units, there are units related to a foreign language layer among the names of precious stones and minerals. During the analysis of the etymology of the names of precious stones and minerals in Uzbek and English languages, it was observed that most of these terms belong to the Greek and Latin languages, and most of them relate to the assimilation layer. At first, although units of Greek and Latin occupied

large volumes, many borrowings from Persian, Arabic, and French also accumulated.

The names of precious stones and minerals are most often used in a literary text; therefore, the names of minerals are not only terms related to geology but also expressed in an artistic text as metaphorical, euphemistic, peripheral means of comparison, as well as symbols of evaluation and value. The competent use of means of artistic representation, in the process of which the names of precious stones and minerals are involved, makes 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. In English and Uzbek literary texts authors figuratively employed the names of precious stones and minerals to give particular expressiveness to words. The use of words in a figurative sense, together with their meaning, also serves as an inexhaustible resource for ensuring the expressiveness of speech.

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