

SEMANTIC METHOD OF JEWELRY TERMS PRODUCTION WITH

Pardaeva I. X.

Gulistan State University

E-mail: izzatoy_63@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

In the terminology related to jewelry lexical units in different layers of our mother tongue turn into special terms due to the way of methaporization, in other words they become terms by means of semantic method. Consequently, major part of terms related to jewelry can be derived from other words by means of semantic change method.

Keywords: Jewelry lexical, methaporization

SUMMARY

In the terminology related to jewelry lexical units in different layers of our mother tongue turn into special terms due to the way of methaporization, in other words they become terms by means of semantic method.

Consequently, major part of terms related to jewelry can be derived from other words by means of semantic change method. In jewelry terminology, lexical units belonging to different layers of the lexicon of our native language are

transformed into special terms through metaphor, in other words, terminated in a semantic way. We will try to prove our point with the following arguments.

In the Uzbek language, the lexeme of the eyebrow actually means "a curly hairy line consisting of feathers on the top of the pumpkin." This anatomical term is characterized by beauty in this way, that is, it consists of a "curly hairy line", and therefore, due to the fact that such an appearance creates an aesthetic feeling in jewelers, it is called "rings, earrings". "those who are responsible" for the expression of the concept of "embroidered bow flower ornament." Eventually, the eyebrow lexeme in our native language rises to the level of a special term that represents one of the concepts related to jewelry. For example: Maidens have diamond gold bracelets on their hands, ...necklaces on their necks (J. Sharipov. Khorezm). As you know, the flower is actually a botanical term. It actually has two meanings: 1) the part of the seed plant that serves to germinate, consisting of pollen and pollen; 2) flowering plants that can be planted or self-grown for roses and ornamentation in general. In our opinion, on the basis of the same second meaning of the flower lexeme, first of all, it began to be used in a figurative sense (Add a flower to a flower. Proverb: Both are broken flowers. Oybek, Kutlug qon). It is also true that on the basis of the above second meaning of the flower lexical unit, special concepts will also be expressed in professional terminology. For example, in knife-cutting it means "a set of eyes, nails, and chimpanzees attached to the handle of a knife," and in blacksmithing it means "spots drawn by the edge of a hammer from the rod of a hoe to the throat." At the same time, due to the semantic shift that has taken place in the word flower, it has also become the "property" of jewelry terminology. Because, in this terminology, "copper, iron, silver, gold, and so on. serves as an independent term meaning "decoration, pattern on the face of ore ornaments»... small-domed hairpin or floral hairpin (instead of a tube there is a part called a flower). The flower consists of a garden (silk), cotton, a body and a bell (FShKL, p. 287).

OBJECT AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

To R. Doniyorov's opinion on semantic formation of terms (Doniyorov R. From the history of scientific and technical terms of the Uzbek language.- Tashkent, 1973.270 pages, Doniyorov R. Some issues of technical terminology of the Uzbek language, Tashkent, 1977, p. 76.), as well as scientific and theoretical ideas of S. Ibragimov (professional lexicon of Fergana dialects. Tashkent, 1959, p. 157).

THE RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

R. Doniyorov speaks about the formation of terms by semantic methods: "Not all types of polysemy are equally active in the formation of terms semantically. We emphasize that metaphor plays a special role in this. Other types of polysemy (metonymy, synecdoxa) are almost not involved in the creation of new terms. There are also many terms in the scientific and technical terminology system that are based on metaphorical analogy. Such new terms are formed on the basis of a feature of a particular word in a common or living language, similarity of form, uniformity of color, and so on. "

It should be noted that these words also fully apply to the jewelry terminology of the Uzbek language. Dozens of terms have emerged in this terminology through the same metaphorical analogy. That is why below we turn to the evidence to support this view.

It is known that in all types of folk art - whether it is embroidery, jewelry, carpets, architecture, it does not matter whether the objects themselves or parts of them are in nature, in this or that object or made, sewn, made, etc., like a part of them. The same is true of the names of jewelry or the names of the equipment used to make them.

The evidence gathered shows that the naming of jewelry, especially jewelry and their parts, was based on the following objects in nature and being and their names:

1. Many terms have been coined based on the analogy of man, animals, or their body parts. It should be noted that in the terminology of jewelry often lexical units of this group are involved in the expression of their parts, not the jewelry itself (such lexical units consist of a core or are in the form of a lexeme). For example, the original meaning of the body lexeme is "the part of the body consisting of the head and limbs, the part of the body other than the head - jussa." At the same time, it also means in jewelry terminology "the main part of the earring, except for the band and the chocolate": (FShKL, 222).

The following lexical units belonging to the group mentioned in the jewelry terminology of the Uzbek language can be given as an example:

Nail: Saw-saw teeth on the edge of the ring eye.

Tooth: The ring is used in the sense of the nail of the eye.

Eye: 1) a stone or colored glass mounted on a ring; 2) Stone, glass mounted on earrings (including kashkarzirak):... He straightened the gold rings with rubies and emerald glasses in his hand and then started to climb up the stairs (A. Qodiri . Scorpion from the altar).

Kokil: Hanging pieces of jewelry worn on the ears, hair, neck and armpits.

Foot: 1. The cumin's foot is the hanging part of the old -fashioned (kokilli) zirak (earring) - the shoe; 2) leg of the armpit - hanging parts under the armpit.

Beak -The head of the dupoya is called the seal, the beak is called zero or zero or beak, and the part that falls to the ground is called the tail.

However, in jewelry terminology, the name of an animal + the name of one of its body parts is also formed semantically on the basis of the pattern, albeit in small quantities. In contrast to the above examples, such new terms serve to describe jewelry and the tools used to make them. Here, too, we can witness the use of the method of transferring the meaning of a word by metaphorical analogy, which can be

confirmed by the examples given below. Because one of the silver pieces attached to the hairpin will be made to look like a fish's mouth. Jewelry is one of the tools used to make ornaments. - foot), called itoyok.

2. There are also a number of jewelry ornaments made to resemble a plant and its parts. The methods discussed above have also been used in the semantic formation of such terms. For example, one of the ornaments

worn by women on their necks is made of silver or gold, resembling a grain of barley, and lined with string like a necklace, this ornament is called jevak jev. - crown. - barley + white). "A Wisdom for Me: Ranobonuga Jevak"

My mother said, "What do you need?" I'm sorry to hear that. (A. Qadiri, Scorpion from the Altar).

The names of plants or a part of them can also be used as a term in jewelry terminology. It should be noted that such terms are made in the form of "plant name + part name". For example, an almond flower (a pattern carved on the face of the bracelet resembling an almond). There are also names such as willow flower, willow leaf, which are formed on the basis of analogy. In our research object, there are some terms created by the semantic - syntactic method in the form of "plant name + ornament name", similar to the terms of the first group, created by the semantic method. For example, a piece of metal in the shape of a fig is placed on the face of a fig tree, so it is called a fig tree. It is called jiida boldoq because it has 5 shoki like jiyda at the bottom of the body.

3. Terms derived from the analogy of celestial bodies are also found in jewelry terminology, albeit in small quantities. For example, some jewelry items resemble the moon, the star. Consequently, oyboldak (earrings made of the body resembling the moon), star earrings (earrings with a star - like relief on the face of the body), the solar path (a type of jiga - a sultan).

4. Finally, in the jewelry terminology of our native language, some terms are also created through metaphorical transfer of the meaning of the names of various tools, means of production, household items. The following examples show this: a shield (a piece of large hair made of a silver dope), a tube (a tube - like ornament made of silver and worn on a hairpin), and so on. In short, the term jewelry also has the property of being called semantically. It is well known that any portable meaning derived from a word can become widespread in the vernacular and stabilized as the lexical meaning of the word. In our native language, in particular, in its dialects, on the basis of the above principles, the names of a number of jewelry and related objects are also expressed in different terms - compound terms consisting of different words.

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