

Historical and Linguistic Study of the Names of Precious Stones and Metals in Uzbek Linguistics

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Abstract: This article discusses the historical and linguistic significance of precious stones and metals in the Uzbek language. It mainly analyzes stones and metals found and studied in our country as objects.

Keywords: Stone, metal, linguistics, history, khanate, handicraft.

Introduction

In 1917, there were 928 small handicraft workshops in Khiva alone, employing about 2,000 artisans. Of the existing handicraft workshops, 97 are for metal processing, 127 for wood processing, 27 for chemical processing and processing, 247 for food and confectionery processing, 127 for leather processing and cutting, 39 for silk processing, 180 for 49 specialized in sewing, 10 in construction, 10 in clay, and 25 in wool¹. In each village they were engaged in tanning, shoemaking, weaving, poaching, blacksmithing, dyeing, weaving, roosting and dozens of other trades. Ancient stones and metals have a special place among them. The article talks about it.

Materials And Methods

Sources of the article are collections of published documents, manuscripts of Khorezm chroniclers (in the treasury of FASHI UzR), Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Khorezm Regional State Archive, Khiva "Ichan Qala" Museum Reserve, The State National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, the Khorezm Regional Information Resource Center named after Burbon ota Ismailov have rare books and information on Internet sites. The data, collected over many years by researchers, have been critically analyzed and modified based on the ideology of independence.

Results And Discussion

Below we perform the naming, qualities, historical and linguistic analysis of a number of ancient stones and metals.

“Dur”— derived from Chinese and is called pearl. It is found in freshwater shellfish. Dur is spherical or irregular in shape and has different sparks. The most valuable are those that are about the size of a pigeon's egg. Dur is the most valuable material used in jewelry.

“Sapfir” — blue corundum under the action of titanium and iron oxides. Sapphire can range in color from light blue to dark blue.

“Zumrad” — mineral, a dark green type of bershin. It is considered to be the first among gemstones with its beautiful luster, good polish, transparency, beauty of crystal shape. an uncracked, transparent, more than 5 carat type of emerald is more expensive than a similar diamond.

“Akvarin” — the stone is very clear, shiny like strong glass, brittle. Its color can change from indistinct to dark green. Chemically resistant. Edged aquamarine shines brilliantly, usually in the form of diamonds. It has been used in jewelry since ancient times and is attached to various jewelry.

“Olivin” — named after the green-olive color. The mineral is yellowish-yellow in color with a clear, translucent, glassy sheen. Fine-edged stones are mainly used in jewelry. Edged olivine shines like diamonds in the light².

“Xrizolit” (Greek, meaning "golden stone") is a type of olivine that is golden and green in color. Placed on gold jewelry.

¹ Oripov B.N. History of art and architecture of Uzbekistan. Namangan: Heritage, 1999. P.45

² Kayumov A., Ishakov M., Otahojayev A., Sodikov K. Ancient written monuments. - Tashkent: Writer, 2000. P.37

“Uvarovit” is a chrome-limed pomegranate. Due to the presence of chromium, it is green-emerald and dark green. Used in jewelry made of gold.

“Demantoid” (diamond-shaped) - a beautiful group of green pomegranate stones, translucent, translucent, often called Ural chrysolite. It is one of the most beautiful stones in the world. Pomegranate is the softest of the stones. In the form of diamonds, the edged demantoid shines like a very rare green diamond.

“Giasint” can be orange, yellow, golden-brown. It is transparent, shines like a diamond, is heavy and has a high refractive index. It is mounted on jewelry made of precious metals³.

“Xalsedon” is derived from the ancient city of Chalcedon on the shores of the Sea of Marmara, and is white, gray, blue, yellow, blue, and reddish-brown. There are so many types it's hard to say. It is used as an abrasive material, in the manufacture of watch stones and in the manufacture of jewelry. Chalcedony is a type of flint that was used in ancient times to make ornaments. It was easy to process and served for centuries. Craftsmen have been creating original masterpieces of necklaces, necklaces, rings, bracelets and jewelry. The orange and yellow-red color of this stone is considered a symbol of love, a stone that binds men's hearts to women. It is said that this stone protects people from anger and sorrow.

“Feruza” - (Persian - Tajik) means mineral. It looks like a sack that encloses with a drawstring. Turquoise is blue, blue or greenish-blue. It has the largest deposits in Nishapur (Iran), Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Feruza deposits are located in the Central Kyzylkum and Qurama mountains. The best turquoise deposit in the world is Nishapur turquoise, which is of excellent quality. There is a turquoise sandstone from the 9th century AD. Central Kyzylkum turquoise is highly valued in Muslim countries, as it is considered a powerful tumor for stomach and eye diseases, and the best cure for snake bites.

“Aqiq”— is derived from the Russian word agate, from the Greek word onyx, which means "nail". It is one of the types of jewelry used in mineral jewelry, industry and elsewhere. It is also known as a decorative material in ancient Egypt, Assyria and Babylon.

Conclusion

In conclusion, each ancient stone and metal has its own history, geographical classification, linguistic significance. The details we have seen above were mainly of the khanate period.

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³ Abdullaev. T. The art of carving in Uzbekistan in the XIX-XX centuries. Tashkent: "Khiva - the city of a thousand domes", 1997. P.62