

Terminological Words Denoting Concept “Jewelry” In The English And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract. In this article is given the information about the semantic features of jewelry lexicon of unrelated languages, as English and Uzbek. The facts were proved with real facts, as the names of jewelries.

Key words: semantic field, semantic features, interlingual communication, jewelry lexicon, hand jewelry names, feet jewelry names.

Sharply defined extensive semantic fields are found in terminological systems. Terminology constitutes the greatest part of every language vocabulary. It is also its most intensely developing part, i.e. the class giving the largest number of new formations. Terminology of a language consists of many systems of terms. We shall call a term any word or word-group used to name a notion characteristic of some special field of knowledge, industry or culture. The scope and content of the notion that a ‘term serves to express are specified by definitions in literature on the subject. The word utterance for instance, may be regarded as a linguistic term, since Z. Harris, Ch. Fries and other representatives of descriptive linguistics attach to it the following definition: "An utterance is any stretch of talk by one person before and after which there is a silence."

A term is, in many respects, a very peculiar type of word. An ideal term should be monosemantic and, when used within its own sphere, does not depend upon the micro-context, provided it is not expressed by a figurative variant of a polysemantic word. Its meaning remains constant until some new discovery or invention changes the referent or the notion. Polysemy, when it arises, is a drawback, so that all the speakers and writers on special subjects should be very careful to avoid it. The study of changes occurring in a group of terms or a whole terminological subsystem, such as sea terms, building terms, etc. during a long

period of time, can give very valuable data concerning the interdependence of the history of language and the history of society. The development of terminology is the most complete reflection of the history of science, culture and industry.

In developing a theory of translation there are so often a number of wrong concepts that constitute problems for the study of interlingual communication: first, the idea that translation is a science and second, the assumption that translating depends on a theory of language that includes all classes of texts, audiences, and circumstances of use. Translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. Skilled translators must have a special capacity for sensing the closest natural equivalent of a text, whether oral or written. But translating is essentially a skill and depends largely on a series of disciplines, for example, linguistics, cultural anthropology, philology, psychology, and theories of communication. In contrast with the various sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and biology, translation is an activity that all bilingual people can engage in with out special studies of technical procedures. As efficient bilinguals they quickly sense the degrees of equivalence in comparable texts.

So we've discussed jewelry lexicon terminology with their translation form in English and Uzbek languages.

As we work on terminology of jewelry lexicon it is important that terminological system of jewelry lexicon is one of the large system in language. We've known following classification of jewelry lexicon according to the types of wearing jewelry while working on the qualification work. In English language there are following classification of jewelry lexicon:

- Hair ornamentsnames (Соч тақинчоқ номлари)
- Head ornamentsnames (Бошга тақиладиган ёки кийиладиган тақинчоқ номлари)
- Nose jewelry names (Бурун тақинчоқ номлари)
- Neck jewelry names (Бўйин тақиноқ номлари)

- Arms jewelry names (Билак тақинчоқ номлари)
- Hands jewelry names (Қўл тақинчоқ номлари)
- Body jewelry names (Тана тақинчоқ номлари)
- Legs and Feet jewelry names (Оёқ тақинчоқ номлари)

In Uzbek language there are following classification of jewelry lexicon:

1. Бош тақинчоқ номлари.
2. Қўл тақинчоқ номлари.
3. Бурун тақинчоқ номлари.
4. Бўйин тақинчоқ номлари.
5. Тана тақинчоқ номлари.

From these classification we can see there are some differences between classification of two languages such as in Uzbek language the names of head and hair jewelry names are called as a head jewelry (бошга тақиладиган тақинчоқ номлари), the names of arms and hand jewelry in English are called only hand jewelry names (қўл тақинчоқ номлари) in English. There aren't leg and feet jewelry names in Uzbek language and in English has nose jewelry names as Uzbek language.

We know that ring is one of the famous jewelry in English and Uzbek nations. In that case we must explain some important and interesting information about "ring" lexicon in two languages. There are *the Gothic finger jewelry, the Rappers, the Bling Bling* as they like to call it, *the Hip Hop, the Bikers finger jewelry, full finger jewelry, two rings or three rings finger rings, Iolite rings, Tranzanite rings, Aquamarine rings, Garnet rings, signet ring, wedding ring* and their likes. Each design has its own exclusive name, and is oversize; humongous heavy *metal ring or a gigantic ring*, studded with diamonds or flashing gemstones and this form, this air of lavishness gives it a matchless almost peerless status of its own. *Gothic finger jewelry* is worn by Goths. People influenced by the morbid and darker side of life. There are some symbolic rings in both languages such as championship rings, class rings, engagement rings, promise rings, pre-engagement rings, purity rings, wedding rings.

Rings - Anklet and toe ring, A chastity ring, A class ring.

A class ring or high school class ring- (also known as a graduation, graduate, senior, or grad ring) is a ring worn by students and alumni in the United States and Canada to commemorate their graduation, generally for a high school, college, or university.

In Uzbek language there are many types of ring jewelry lexemes too, such as *кўзсизузук* or *румчаузук* (**signet ring**), *балдоқ* or *никоҳ узуги* (**wedding ring**) and others.

In both languages we can meet head jewelry lexicon. Example, a **hair pin** or **hairpin, bobby pin** is a long device used to hold a person's hair in place. We must give some notes the head jewelry lexeme tiara – *тиллақош*, because this lexeme is very ancient and famous for its wearing among brides.

Earing jewelry lexemes are also used more in two languages than other jewelry lexemes:

- **Clip-on earrings** – Clip-on earrings have existed longer than any other variety of non-pierced earrings. The clip itself is a two-part piece attached to the back of an earring.
- **Magnetic earrings** – Magnetic earrings simulate the look of a (pierced) stud earring by attaching to the earlobe with a magnetic back that hold the earring in place on by *magnetic force*.
- **Stick-on earrings** – Stick-on earrings are adhesive-backed items which stick to the skin of the earlobe and simulate the look of a (pierced) stud earring. They are considered a novelty item.
- **Spring hoop earrings** – Spring hoops are almost indistinguishable from standard hoop earrings and stay in place by means of spring force.
- **Ear Hook earrings** – A large hook like the fish hook that is big enough to hook and hang over the whole ear and dangles.
- **The Hoop** – A hoop threads over the ear and hangs from just inside the ear, above where ears are pierced. Mobiles or other dangles can be hung from the hoop to create a variety of styles.

- **Ear Screws** – Screwed onto the lobe, allow for exact adjustment—an alternative for those who find clips too painful.

It is important to mention about the jewelry lexicon that some of jewelry lexemes have right translations but some of them have equivalents or some of their names are kept the pronunciation but written in English letters or Uzbek letters as they translated in transliteration way of translation. For example, necklaces have been an integral part of jewelry since the time of ancient civilizations and predate the invention of writing. The birth of necklaces is believed to be as old as the *Stone Age*, which is around 40,000 years old. The oldest necklaces were made of purely natural materials - before weaving and the invention of string, durable *vines* or pieces of animal *sinew* left over from hunts were tied together and adorned with shells, bones or teeth or colorful skins of human prey animals, bird feathers, corals, carved pieces of wood, colorful seeds or stones or naturally occurring gems, or other beautiful or artful natural elements found nearby. So, the word *necklace*—*bead crochet necklace, multiple necklaces, common necklace* as common in Europe and the Americas, *Choker* has its translated form as *ҳаноант*, Princess necklace has equivalents as *зебигардон, нозигардон* in *Uzbek language*, Matinee necklace, Opera necklace, Sautoir or rope necklace *тумор*, Lariat necklace – *бозбанд, тилла туморча, бўйинтумор, кўкрактумор*, "chains" - занжир, тилла занжир, кумуш занжир, Diamond necklace – *арна жевак*, Pearl necklace, Tooth pendant necklace – *тангажевак, пайконча*, Prayer bead necklace, and others.

Bracelet – allergy bracelets, Sports bracelets as a tennis bracelet, Charm bracelet, Bangles, Slap bracelets, Beaded bracelet, Link bracelets, Karma bracelets and others. *Massive bracelet* – *залворли билагузук, бодомча, япалоқ, бақабоши, росмана, шибирмак билагузук, суқма билагузук, қўчкор шохли росмана билагузук, чоғроқ билагузук, тугмали билагузук*.

Brooch - fibula (brooch), Celtic brooches. Chains- *belly chain or waist chain, navel piercing.*

So, we can meet many lexicon of jewelry in English and Uzbek languages, and they have their translation forms and equivalents. While translating process sometimes we need some explanations also.

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