

THE EMERGENCE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK TERMS USED IN THE FIELD OF TEXTILES AND LIGHT INDUSTRY AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

In linguistics, the lexical-semantic, structural-semantic features of some terms are explained by their uniqueness. In modern terminology, it is desirable to clarify concepts such as terminological field, terminosphere, and terminological system. Today, technical, scientific and cultural development has created the basis for certain processes, including the discovery of concepts and methods within a certain field, and the continuous creation of a large number of new lexical units.

Key words: Textile looms, light industry, textile production, jacquard loom, manufactory, ancient, pulls, fibers, fabric, silk, flax grown, woolen products, flyer frame, the steam engine, spinning demon, lopped thread.

Introduction

The formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of this particular field, and it acquires its specificity from a field point of view. In this sense, the composition, formation and development of English and Uzbek language Textile and light industry terminology has its own path of development, genetic basis.

Views on the types of textiles, forms of looms, social and economic importance in Central Asia date back to ancient Egypt, Rome, China, and India. V.V. Kasyanov notes that in the following decades, the process of acquiring words in English, although it does not lose its relevance, has become somewhat passive, and this is due to the fact that in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the English language has become “rich” in a certain sense, and the accumulated vocabulary in it needs acquisitions. The fact that it is not is explained by the fact that English has become a source of vocabulary acquisition for other languages due to the fact that in many countries it is used in communication by people whose second or even third language it is¹.

However, the process of word assimilation cannot stop completely, and foreign words continue to enter the English vocabulary despite the reduction in the amount of assimilation. Dj. As Eito points out in the preface to the dictionary, the English language is like a “black hole” that “pulls” words from other languages.²

¹ Kasyanov V.V. Composable analysis of modern terminology of financial accounting in English and Russian languages: Autoref. diss. ... candy. Philol. science - M., 2001. -29 p.

² Словарь новых слов английского языка / Sost. DJ Eito. - M.: Russky Yazyk, 1990. - 434 p.

The main results and findings

Today's modern textile and light industrial technology was gradually formed. Archeological excavations show that spinning and weaving have been known since 2-3 thousand years before our era. At that time, people used spinning wheels made of stone, bone and clay to make yarn. They spun the thread from the available fibers in the places where they lived. Most often, such fibers were wool and lily fibers (textile fibers extracted from the stems of the fibrous plants flax, hemp, jute, ramie, hemp, hemp)³.

We can get detailed information about the Egyptian textile art from the preserved pictorial monuments and gazmol samples. Egypt is the homeland of flax fiber. The natural conditions of the Nile Valley made it possible to grow this plant. Flax was planted in large quantities in the lands of Pharaoh and slave owners. The skill of Egyptian weavers reached a high level. We can get an idea about the characteristics of ancient Egyptian linen fabrics by looking at the fabric samples that have survived to this day⁴. Among the luxurious patterned fabrics, we can include the grainy visson produced in ancient Egypt. This very thin fabric was woven from a special type of flax grown in Egypt (*linum usitatissimum*). Later, visson was woven from a special mixture of linen and cotton⁵.

Clothing, like Roman art, was heavily influenced by Greek traditions. This is evident not only in the fabrics used for dresses, but also in wearing two or three clothes at the same time. At the same time, this similarity is noticeable in the use of fabrics of the same composition and color.

However, Roman dress began to differ somewhat from Greek dress, especially during the Empire period. In Rome, as in Greece, fabrics were woven by hand. Goat wool and linen were considered the main raw materials for fabrics⁶.

The first appearance of the sewing machine in Europe was reflected in the projects of Leonardo da Vinci. At the end of the 16th century, Englishman William Lee invented a single-thread chain-loop sewing machine. In 1755, Carl Weisenthal invented a sewing machine that copied hand-stitched shells⁷.

The textile industry of Great Britain occupies a special place in its light industrial system. This sector of the economy at one time played a special role in the development of not only the British economy, but also the entire country. In England, thanks to the textile industry, all other branches of the mechanical industry began to spread, which became an ideal model of development for the world⁸.

English woolen cloth continues to be produced in West Yorkshire today. Rayon is produced in Silsden. Cotton fabrics are still produced in Lancashire today. There are many small towns involved in textile production. All these textile industries are the oldest branches of British light industry. English woolen fabrics and other woolen products are particularly popular in the country and around the world. The quality of such products continues to be at the highest level for more than several centuries.

During the Middle Ages, the wool industry became big business in the British Isles, particularly in England. Due to the climatic conditions, the demand for this light industrial product was very high. From ordinary farmers to large landowners, the fact that sheep herding land was the reason for the development of this industry. The British produced cloth mainly for the domestic market, and very little of what was produced was sold abroad. Instead of cloth, they exported wool to foreign buyers. The best weavers of that time lived in Flanders and in the rich cities of Bruges, Ghent and Ypres, where cloth production flourished, they were ready to pay the highest prices for English wool. From the late 13th century to the end of the 15th century, woolen production became the mainstay and driving force of the English economy and was described as the "jewel of

³ Achilov T.A. Testing textile materials. – TASHKENT-"UZBEKISTAN" 2004.223 p.

⁴ Hasanboeva G. History of textile design. TASHKENT 2006. p. 7.

⁵ Hasanboeva G. History of textile design. TASHKENT 2006. p. 6.

⁶ Rahmatullaeva D. Clothing history TASHKENT 2015. p. 24.

⁷ Olimov Q.T Sewing products production equipment. Tashkent - 2010 - B. 5.

⁸ Rahmatullaeva D. Clothing history TASHKENT 2015. p. 152.

the trade" during this period. As a result, new terms began to enter the lexical layer of the field. For example: *apparel wool* - кийим кечак учун мос жун; *bellies*- қорин жун; *black wool* - қора, жигарранг, кулранг кўйлар жун; *braid*- узун товланиб турувчи жун; *breech or britch*- дагал жун; *carpet*- гиламбон, кигизбон қалин жун; *fleese wool* - бир кўйдан олинган жун; *french comb* - кўй учун махсус фаранцузча тароқ; *pulled wool* - сўйилган кўйлар жун; *range wool* - аралаш чўпон жун; *raw wool* - табиий жун; *scouring* - жунни тезак ва чиқиндилардан тозалаш; *second cuts* - иккинчи қирқмиш натижасидаги калта жунлар; *shearing* – жунни қайчи орқали олиш.

Over time, large landowners developed this industry through direct trade relations with foreign cloth producers, while peasants maintained relationships with traveling wool traders. Obviously, by cutting the middle man out of the wool industry and taking over a large trading system, the landowners got a much better deal. However, King Edward II soon realized that the highly successful wool trade could boost the military and the kingdom's finances by imposing large taxes on the export of wool.

Britain's textile industry has certainly been around since the Middle Ages, but it must be remembered that the industry was essentially a cottage industry - at that time cloth was produced and sold exclusively for the local population. For centuries, the textile industry was considered a way of life for the English people, as it was for other countries in the world⁹.

The Industrial Revolution of 1733 in Great Britain was a movement that brought tremendous creativity, productivity, and innovation to the world. There are two main facts about the Industrial Revolution:

1. The steam engine - a new invention changed the old direction used by the world's manufacturing industry, that is, it allowed to rely on the power of heavy machines in factories through the steam engine, not on hand power;
2. The assembly line - increased the efficiency of time-consuming work such as quick and efficient collection of manufactured products, packaging, besides, the product can be given to the public very quickly and in large quantities.

Dramatic changes saw the textile industry in England become truly the most advanced branch of domestic technological development, and the unprecedented production of cotton, wool, silk, and dyes allowed the products to be exported to regions around the empire. Another revolutionary invention that changed the textile industry was the invention of the "Flying Shuttle" (Учар урчук). In 1733, John Kay invented the "flying machine", which made it possible to weave large fabrics and ensure the speed of production. The reason is that before this invention, spinning threads were passed by hand by weavers. The number of innovations began to increase under the influence of the revolution, including in 1759 Jedediah Strutt invented a device for producing socks from cotton fiber called "Derby Rib", and in 1764 James Hargreaves "spinning demon" discovered. It is worth saying that by improving the quality of the functions of a loom, the number of threads that can be spun in twenty years increased from six to eighty, increasing the productivity of one worker. As a result, the terminological system of the English language has been enriched with hundreds of field terms. For example: *Industrial fabrics* – саноат газламалари, *jacquard loom* – жаккард тўқув дастгоҳи, *jacquard machine* – жаккард машинаси, *flyer frame* – айланма эшиш механизми, *knitting* – тўқмиш, *knitting needle* – тўқув игнаси, *jersey* – тўқима мато, *interlacing* – ўриш, *lopped thread* – маҳкамловчи ип, *manufactory* – мануфактура, *melt spinning* – тола йиғириш, *making of cloth* – кийим тайёрлаш, *garment* – кийим, кўйлак андозаси¹⁰.

We have considered above the stages of development and improvement of the terminological system of the field of textile and light industry of the English language. Now we will present factual-analytical information about the historical-genetic roots of textile and light industry terms that appeared in our country.

As the linguist scientist V. V. Vinogradov noted: "The vocabulary of a language is formed and developed in the process of long-term historical development. It is absolutely impossible to separate the history of the language

⁹ Olimov Q.T. History of textile production 2010. p. 105.

¹⁰ CollinsThesaurus.TheUltimateWordfinderfrom AtoZ.Majornewedition. Glasgow, 2002.

from the history of the people and study it separately. All aspects of society's life are directly reflected in every word of the language".¹¹ In this sense, it is impossible to study the terminology of gazlama and dresses without taking into account the specific customs, values and traditions of the population. Because any profession is an integral part of the character of the nation, and they are closely related to each other. For example, adras master Rasuljon Mirzaahmedov says about fabric colors: "The colors of the fabric have a certain meaning. For example, the presence of red color in the fabrics and patterns of the Turkic tribes, on the one hand, is explained by the easy availability of red coloring agents, and on the other hand, it reflects the vibrant blood and energy, which was the main symbol in the lifestyle and mentality of the Turkic people at that time".¹²

The manifestation of specific characteristics in national clothes and national garments in the peoples living in different regions shows that it is related to the conditions and way of life of that region. Every change that happened in the social, economic, cultural and political life of nations and peoples is reflected in their costumes and types of national costumes. For the history of peoples, historical documents, archeological monuments, as well as sources of national costumes and costumes provide valuable historical information¹³.

We all know that our country has grown up great scientists who made a great contribution to the development of world science and culture. As early as the 8th-9th centuries, the academy of sciences called "Baytu al-hikma" (House of the Wise) was established in our country, and after some time, in 1010, the Academy of Ma'mun was established. In this academy, great discoveries were made that amazed the people of the whole world. However, it was not always possible to preserve the rich spiritual and cultural heritage left by our ancestors, due to brutal invasions. As a result, the development of the field of linguistics and terminology, like all fields, has seen a certain decline. The scientific-theoretical knowledge of most fields was associated with the names of European scientists. To date, life itself confirms the importance of scientific research by studying the history of the formation and organization of textile types, their essence, what lexical units they were named with in the past, based on scientific sources.

The formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of this particular field, and it acquires its specificity from a field point of view. In this sense, the composition, formation and development of the English and Uzbek language textile and light industry terminology has its own path of development and genetic basis.

The choice of the city of Margilon, which was in Ferghana in the past, to build a silk industry enterprise was not accidental: silk cultivation and silk weaving have been developed here since ancient times. In the 1st-2nd centuries BC, the Ferghana Valley was considered the most ancient center of silk cultivation and silk crafts. The introduction of silk into the textile craft of Sogdia is known in history as the Great Silk Road, which passed from China to the west through the cities of Sogdia. In later historical periods, especially in the Middle Ages, cocooning developed again. However, in the second half of the 19th century, cocooning developed further in Central Asia, in particular, in the territory of Uzbekistan. According to some information, in the sixties of the last XX century in Fergana, silk cultivation was a priority in peasant farms. The choice of the city of Margilon, which was in Ferghana in the past, to build a silk industry enterprise was not accidental: silk cultivation and silk weaving have been developed here since ancient times. In the 1st-2nd centuries BC, the Ferghana Valley was considered the most ancient center of silk cultivation and silk crafts.

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¹¹ Vinogradov V.V. Об основном словарном фонде и его словообразующей роли в истории языка. Lexicology and lexicography. - Moscow: Nauka, 1977. - P.47.

¹² Mirzaahmedov R. The secret of natural dyes. - Tashkent: 2007. - B.4.

¹³ Rahmatullaeva D. Clothing history TASHKENT 2015. p. 55.

In general, as for weaving, this craft is one of the oldest professions of the peoples of Central Asia. In historical sources, the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara are mentioned as centers of handicrafts and trade during the conquest of Alexander the Great. Fabric samples found in archaeological excavations in various regions of Central Asia confirm the skill of the craftsmen of these regions, especially the Sogdian weavers.

Conclusion

As a result of the expansion of the silk trade between the East and the West and the availability of silk as a raw material, a new silk (silk) weaving network was created in Sogd. It appeared in Sogd in IV-V centuries. Due to the combination of developing sericulture and silk weaving, a new art appeared - silk dyeing, covering and finishing.

Information about the development of textiles in Central Asia was first found in the works of Arab and Persian geographers and historians Al-Muqaddasi, Abu Bakr Narshahi, and Ibn Hawqal. Their information has already become an obvious fact. The general meaning of the spiritual heritage left by them is described below. In Bukhara, Marv, Samarkand and other Central Asian cities, woolen, thread, silk and linen fabrics were produced not only for the domestic market, but also for export. For the foreign market, composite or, as the Arabs call it, mixed gazlams and kimkhob.

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