

## Diachronic Study of Textile and Light Industry Terms in English and Uzbek

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides important information on the diachronic study of terms related to modern textile and light industry technology. The formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of the industry, and acquires a sectoral specificity. The article examines the composition, formation and development of English and Uzbek textile and light industry terminology on the basis of scientific sources, its development path, genetic basis, content, what lexical units were called in the past.*

**KEYWORDS:** *descriptive means, personage's speech, epithet, simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, Babur's attributive word combination*

To date, the implementation of research on terminology occupies a special place in domestic and foreign linguistics. This is explained by the rapid development of science and technology, the process of expanding the terminological vocabulary as a result of increasing the volume of socio-economic, scientific and technical information. This process has created a need for a scientific study of terms in various fields. It is well known that in our native land grew up great scientists who have made a great contribution to world science and culture. In the VIII-IX centuries in our country the Academy of Sciences called "Baytu al-Hikma" (House of Wise Men), and sometime later, in 1010, the Mamun Academy was established. Great discoveries have been made at this academy that has amazed people all over the world. But the rich spiritual and cultural heritage left by our ancestors has not always been able to be fully and originally preserved due to brutal invasions. As a result, as in all areas, there have been specific declines in the development of linguistics and terminology. Scientific and theoretical knowledge in many fields has been 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 composition of textile species, their content, what lexical units were called in the past on the basis of scientific sources.

The formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of the industry, and acquires a sectoral specificity. In this sense, the composition, formation and development of English and Uzbek textile and light industry terminology have their own path of development, genetic basis.

The study of national costumes, as well as other spheres of people's life, is closely linked with the application of the ethnic history and culture of each nation, its interaction with other peoples.

It is also a criterion among material and spiritual monuments that reflects the national identity and ethnic characteristics of peoples. Clothing has always evolved with man since the early days of human development. The earliest appearances of clothing date back to the time when primitive people lived as a tribe.

Historical sources testify that the emergence of a particular concept of textiles dates back to the first

millennium BC.

The interdependence of the past and the future is the basis for creating an artistic culture. The art of textiles has many possibilities for an objective reflection of nature. Textiles and light industry products are an inexhaustible source of man.

Modern textile and light industry machinery is gradually formed. Archaeological excavations show that spinning and weaving were known 2-3 thousand years ago. In those days, people used hand tools made of stone, bone, and clay wheels to make yarn. The yarn was spun from existing fibers in the areas where they lived. Most often, such fibers were wool and flax fibers.

We can get detailed information about the Egyptian textile art from the preserved pictorial and sculptural monuments and fabric samples. Egypt is the homeland of flax fiber. The natural conditions of the Nile Valley made it possible to grow this plant. In the lands of the Pharaohs and slaves, flax was planted in large quantities. The skill of the Egyptian weavers had reached a high level. We can get an idea of the properties of ancient Egyptian linen fabrics by looking at the fabric samples that have survived to the present day.

Luxurious knitted fabrics include the famous "visson" made in ancient Egypt. This very thin fabric was woven from a special variety of linen (*linium usitatissimum*) grown in Egypt. Later, Visson was woven from a special blend of linen and cotton.

Information about the development of textiles in Central Asia can be found in the works of Arab and Persian geographers and historians Al-Muqaddas, Narshahi, Ibn-Hawkal. Their data was already a definite fact and unique. They stated the following.

In Bukhara, Merv, Samarkand and other Central Asian cities, wool, yarn, silk, and linen fabrics were produced not only for the domestic market, but also for export. For the foreign market they worked composite or, as the Arabs call it, composite fabrics and chimpanzees.

According to al-Muqaddas, the list of goods exported from Central Asian cities reads as follows:

According to Narshahi, special fabrics were exported in Bukhara: white, red, and green were even used in Rome and Egypt. Later, instead of them, zandanachi became widespread.

From Central Asia, ready-made garments (from road fabrics and mavut), light transparent fabrics for women's clothing, scarves, and dyes (ruyon) were exported.

Demonstrative pictorial monuments found in Bolaliktepa, Varakhsha, Panjikent and Afrosiyob fabrics have added serious new information. Early medieval landscapes depict the rich ceremonial attire and other textiles (rugs, horse blankets, oil) of the participants in the banquet, reception, and trips. Thus, there was an opportunity to analyze the fabrics used in the costumes of the Sogdian nobility.

With the development of agriculture in the southern regions of Central Asia, the cultivation of cotton began. The sowing of seeds and the production of cotton yarn and cloth were widespread in Central Asia as early as the beginning of the twentieth century. In an effort to increase spinning efficiency, people created a hand-spinning wheel, the spindle of which was moved by means of a wheel through a spindle.

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