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Annotation: *Linguistic features of the lexicon of jewelry in Turkic languages include the study of how words related to jewelry are used in these languages, and features related to their cultural and historical aspects. By studying these features, we can understand the origins of jewelry-related words, their cultural significance, and their interactions with other languages. These features are detailed below in this article.*

Keywords: *jewelry, features, linguistics, lexicon, Turkic languages, culture, history.*

Introduction: More detailed information about the linguistic and cultural features of jewelry lexicon in Turkic languages can be as follows:

Ethnolinguistic features: Jewelry words often reflect the historical, cultural and social life of a particular nation or people. For example, some jewelry terms used in Turkic languages may be related to the names or customs of old Turkic tribes.

Ancient traditions and customs:

Many jewelry terms are associated with the traditions of ancient Turkic tribes. For example, the Turkic peoples have used many different types of jewelry since ancient times, and these items were an integral part of their cultural heritage.

Jewelry often played an important role in various ceremonies, holidays and everyday life. This is also reflected in their linguistic expressions.

Semantic field: Jewelry lexicon has a wide semantic field. Within this area, different categories can be divided: precious stones (diamonds, emeralds, rubies), jewelry (necklace, ring, bracelet), materials (gold, silver), and production methods (embroidery, engraving).

Extensive vocabulary:

Jewelry lexicon includes precious stones, metals, jewelry, and jewelry manufacturing methods.

Example: "ruby" (precious stone), "bracelet" (jewelry), "gold" (precious metal).

Special terminology:

The terminology used in the field of jewelry is very specialized and is understood only by experts in the field. This terminology includes specific words for manufacturing processes, design styles, and materials.

Historical changes: Jewelry lexicon may change over time. These changes are brought about by new technologies, fashions and cultural connections. For example, there are a lot of words that came from Arabic, Persian, and Russian languages.

Origin of words:

Many words entered the lexicon of jewelry in different periods. For example, words from Persian and Arabic languages, in turn, were enriched with new terms from Russian and European languages.

Example: the word "necklace" comes from the Persian language and means jewelry made with precious stones.

Cultural Value: Some jewelry and related terms have specific cultural value. For example, the word "nishan" (trace) in Turkic languages means not only jewelry, but also a certain ceremony or celebration.

Use in ceremonies and traditions:

Jewelry often takes a special place in ceremonies and celebrations. For example, the jewelry worn by the bride is of special importance in marriage ceremonies.

In Uzbek and Kazakh folklore, jewelry is often described in connection with heroes and their heroic deeds.

Sociolinguistic aspects: Jewelry lexicon can be used differently by different social groups and strata. For example, some words are used only by professional jewelers, while others are used by the general public.

Social Stratification:

Jewelry and related terms are used differently by different social groups. Jewelry that shows wealth and status was often used by people belonging to the upper social class.

Jewelry lexicon differences between different social groups: Vocabulary among jewelers, retailers, and lay consumers.

Reflection in folklore and literature: Jewelry and related terms are often widely reflected in folklore and literature. For example, in Turkish epic works, the depiction of heroes with jewelry shows their status and level of heroism.

Folk art:

Jewelry is widely described in folklore and literature. For example, in folk tales and epics, the jewelry of heroes shows their power and prestige.

Example: In Uzbek folk epics, Alpomish's sword and armor reflect his strength and heroism.

Regional differences: Because Turkic languages are geographically widespread, there may be regional differences in jewelry lexicon. For example, some words used in the Turkic languages of Central Asia may be different in Azerbaijan or Turkey.

Dialectal differences:

As the Turkic languages are spread over a wide geographical area, there are regional differences in the lexicon of jewelry. Some terms used in Turkey may be different in Central Asia or the Caucasus.

For example, if the term "küpe" (earring) is used in Turkey, the word "zirak" is used in Uzbekistan.

Symbolic and Aesthetic Significance of Jewelry

Symbolism:

Jewelry often has different symbolic meanings. For example, gold rings represent permanence and eternity, while silver rings represent purity and pure meanings.

Each item has its own meaning and aesthetic value. Jewelry is not only for decoration, but also contains deep meaning and symbols.

The study of these features helps to understand the richness and variety of jewelry lexicon of Turkic languages. The methods used in this field of research include linguistics, cultural studies, history, and sociolinguistics.

Conclusion: *By studying the linguistic and cultural features of jewelry vocabulary in Turkic languages, we can better understand the cultural heritage, historical development and*

social structure of Turkic peoples. These studies are carried out at the intersection of linguistics, ethnography, cultural studies and history, and they help to further study the lexical wealth of Turkic languages in the field of jewelry.

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