

LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF THE LEXEME “COTTON” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article, first of all, shows the role of cotton in our daily life, its importance in various sectors of the economy. It is also paid attention to the etymology of the words "pahta" in Uzbek and "cotton" in English. In this work, the use of the lexeme cotton in English and Uzbek languages in different meanings is revealed, they are compared in the two languages, attention is paid to their similarities and differences. The meanings of expressions related to the word cotton are explained with the help of specific examples.

Keywords: natural cotton fibers, synthetic fibers, spinning, cotton wool spot, national wealth, phraseological unit, morphology.

Introduction

Cotton is considered the national wealth of the Uzbek people, and it has been serving our people for centuries as a raw material for clothing, food, animal feed, and laundry detergent. The Uzbek people respect cotton and call it "white gold". Because for Uzbek people, cotton is as valuable as gold. Cotton fiber is the largest and renewable source of natural fiber for the world's textile industry. It has several advantages over artificial fibers due to its elegance, air permeability, as well as the fact that it is an environmentally friendly product.

Looking back on history, cotton is certainly one of the oldest natural fibers on earth. The history of cotton goes back to antiquity and dates back to 12000 BC. The oldest cotton items decorated with fur and feathers, found by archaeologists in a cave near Tehuacan, Mexico, date back to 5800 BC.[1] At first, cotton grew in nature as a wild plant. Later, people domesticated it and created several varieties of it through cross-breeding. Currently, there are about a hundred varieties of cotton.

Materials and methods

Materials for the designation of the problem and the present study have become accessible to the general public publications in various social networks targeted at various social groups. In addition, terms which belong to the word “cotton” in Uzbek and English explanatory dictionaries were analyzed, which is constantly updated with new examples. Examples were extracted using the continuous sampling method. As a rule, we focused on the discussion of specific topics that are intended for all participants. In this scientific article, the meanings of the word "cotton" in English and Uzbek languages, this lexeme is remembered from different sides, attention is paid to its mobile and native meanings. So, as we focus on the origin of the word cotton in this article, we use the descriptive method extensively. At the same time, the change of meaning of this lexeme when used in its own and

figurative meanings is compared in two languages, we determine their similarities and differences, and the comparative and analytical methods are used. Word combinations related to the word cotton can be seen as a radical change in the meaning of the word, a play on words in languages using the conceptual methods.

Discussion

If we pay attention to the etymology, the word "cotton" in Uzbek language is taken from the Tajik language and means "a white soft fibrous product formed by sticking to the seed of the cotton plant". [2,3] It can be seen that the word "cotton" is used unchanged in the Turkish and Persian-Tajik languages.

On the other hand, where does the word "Cotton" come from in English? This word entered the English language from Spanish-Arabic languages in the late 600s AD. Etymologically, it goes back to the words "*cotoun*" in medieval English, "*coton*" in ancient French, "*cotone*" in ancient Italian, and "*qutun, qutn*" in Arabic.[4] We can see similarities in the phonetics of these words in all the languages listed above. We can conclude that these words have one root.

Since cotton is the most necessary raw material product serving the daily needs of the Uzbek nation, the word "cotton" in the Uzbek language is widely used in its own and figurative meanings. We can observe several meanings of the word "cotton" in the Uzbek language. The word "cotton" is primarily used in the sense of the white fluff of the cotton plant, consisting of seeds and fibers. "*Eski paxta bo'z bo'lmas, asli dushman do'st bo'lmas.*" ("Old cotton will not turn gray, enemies will not become friends.") [5] Recommendations on the organization of picking cotton without destroying it were approved. (From the newspaper). We can also see this word in the meaning of the cotton product separated from the seed and prepared for fiber. *Vazira is wearing a peach blossom-like, open-breasted silk dress with cotton on the shoulders.* [6] *Yarn spinning, which is carried out in the process of obtaining kalava yarn from the mass of cotton fibers, is called yarn spinning.* (From the magazine). The next meaning of the word "cotton" is used instead of the stem of the cotton plant. *Despite the fact that the sun has not yet risen, young men holding hoes are watering cotton.* [7] In addition, the word "Cotton" in Uzbek means the image of a flower (similar to opened cotton). *Kurbanov took out a notebook from his pocket: on the table are the same things as now - a teapot with cotton flowers, two payolas, half an unbroken loaf of bread.* (Ulmas Umarbekov "Summer rain".[8] The word cotton also refers to the variety of apple, that is, the cotton apple is an early ripening local apple variety that does not have a long shelf life. *The cotton apples were ripe, the shavut was red. We started the third season yesterday.* (G. Gulam). The word "cotton" is the name of a white and light pink soft dessert made by local Uzbek people, as "cotton candy". *The children who dreamed of Khoshimjon's magic cap followed Hudaiberdi as if they were following the cart of a gypsy who could give away jewelry, cotton candy, clay whistle, and all kinds of balloons.*[9].

If we compare the Uzbek and English languages, we can see that the word "cotton" is used in the English language in its own and figurative sense. The word cotton is used in English as well as in Uzbek in the sense of a plant that grows soft, fine fibers used to make cloth. *Cotton grows best in very warm climates.* Also, this word is found in the meaning of a type of fabric made of cotton. *In the early 1900s the town produced more cotton cloth than any other in the world.*[10] At the same time, in English, the word cotton is also used in the sense of thread used for sewing, which is not found in Uzbek. *There's a needle and cotton there.* And finally, this word also means a soft cotton mass used to apply liquid or cream to the skin. *She has bought cotton for her too sensitive face.*

In the Uzbek and English languages, the words "pahta" and "cotton" are often found as idioms in addition to their own and figurative meanings. Such idioms are used in both positive and negative meanings. The phrase "pahta qo'ymoq (put cotton)" is used in the Uzbek language in a negative sense, in the sense of "to show someone a superficial courtesy, to be hypocritical."

- ... I put an honest price, right guys?

- It's as honest as mother's milk, - the young men put cotton again[11] The next expression is the expression "Kuzining paytasi chiqmoq (The cotton of the eyes to come out)", which means to open the eyes wide with anger or excitement. *Mukhtar, who was playing on the porch, forgot about the game and stared at his mother as coming*

out the cotton of his eyes [12] The phrase "pahta bulib qolmoq (to become cotton)" is used in the sense of "to become old, to be crushed inside" in relation to fruits or vegetables. *Watermelons that had been left for the winter had cotton inside and were unfit for consumption.*

The expression "pahtani chanog'ida qoldirmay termoq (to pick cotton without leaving it in the groin)" is also widely used in the Uzbek language, the meaning of this expression is "to collect money from everyone, not to leave anyone out of sight". *The dancer danced too attractively and at the end picked the cotton without leaving it in groin and left.* The next expression related to the word cotton is the expression "Pahta yurak (Cotton heart)", which is used for people who are sad and cry for everything. *Nigora's heart is made of cotton, she cries even when she reads a book.* The phrase "sochi pahta bulmoq (to have cotton hair)" means to have gray hair. *Hey boy, if you wait for your dream, your hair will be cotton and your waist will be stiff*".

In English, we can find various phrases related to the word "cotton". The phrase "Cotton to" is used in a positive sense, it means to have a good, friendly relationship with someone or something, to like. *His style of humor was very human, and that's why people cotton to him.* [13] The phrase "cotton on" in the English language means to understand, to realize. *She had already cottoned on to the fact that the nanny was not all she appeared.* The phrase "Cotton mouth" means dry mouth. [14] There are no such phrases related to the word cotton in the Uzbek language. *Mateo had cotton mouth out of fear that people would realize he was lying.* The phrase "Be in tall cotton" means to be in a time or period of great success or wellbeing, to be doing very well. *We were in tall cotton after my wife's uncle left us his fortune*

Results

Today, natural fiber, especially cotton fiber, is one of the most common areas in modern research, but if we approach these objects as a part of linguistics rather than a part of agriculture, we can observe that these lexemes acquire specific meanings in different languages. This is definitely the result of the influence of the ethnic culture, customs, traditions, and religious views of the nation that speaks that language. Observations of the use of the word "cotton" in Uzbek and English languages showed that when the word "cotton" comes in its own and figurative meanings, the meanings in the two languages are extremely close to each other, and there are many similarities.

In the Uzbek language, the word "cotton" appears in the following cases in its own meaning and in figurative meanings:

1. In the sense of a product consisting of white soft fiber and seed;
2. In the sense of a plant that produces cotton;
3. In the sense of fluff cotton separated from the seed;
4. the image of a flower that is similar to opened cotton;
5. as the name of an apple variety that is soft like cotton;
6. as the name of cotton-like sugar.

As a result of studies, it was found that the word cotton is used in several meanings in English, which are as follows:

1. a plant that grows soft, fine fibers used to make cloth
2. the meaning of a type of fabric made of cotton
3. the sense of thread used for sewing
4. a soft cotton mass used to apply liquid or cream to the skin

Phrases related to "cotton" appear in both languages. However, almost no similarity was observed when these words appeared as idioms. Their meanings were used differently in the two languages. As a result of the research, the following phrases related to the word cotton in the Uzbek language were found:

- paxta qo'ymoq (put cotton)
- ko'zining paxtasi chiqdi (cotton wool came out of his eyes)
- ichi paxta bo'li qolmoq (stay with cotton inside)
- sochi paxta bo'lmoq (to have cotton hair)
- paxtani chanog'ida qoldirmay termoq (do not leave the cotton in the groin)

On the other hand, in the English language, there are several word combinations with the participation of the term cotton, which do not mean their own meaning, but are used in meanings that do not apply to this lexeme:

- be in tall cotton
- cotton on
- cotton to
- cotton mouth

Conclusion

The development of all aspects of life in the process of evolution certainly has an impact on linguistics as well. So linguistics also develop with the other branches of life. Along with the development of techniques, various terms are introduced into linguistics.

Agriculture has a long history. planting cotton, obtaining various raw materials from it and preparing ready made products also began from thousands years ago. Along with being the most important part of agriculture, nowadays cotton is considered one of the main parts of culture, literature, and linguistics.

Although the meaning of the word "cotton" in English and Uzbek is very close to each other, when it comes as a word combination, but a big difference can be observed between the two languages. And in the meanings of such expressions, the culture, religious views, customs of the nations have a great place. Such idioms are widely used by writers and poets in literature to express ideas in a colorful way.

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