



FEATURES OF THE USE OF GEM NAMES IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN HINDI

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Annotation: This article describes the use of phraseological units made up of the names of precious stones and metals in Hindi and their specific features. During the analysis, 30 phraseological units were selected from Hindi. Most of these phraseological units were taken from Hindi proverbs and sayings. In addition, the diagram clearly shows which phraseological units are included in all the phraseological units that make up the names of precious stones.

Keywords: Jiga, Kalgi, Sarich, Safavi, Karanful, Nath, Mang, Bali, Akbarnoma, Kundan.

Introduction

Bangladeshi folk art, which has always attracted the whole world with its rich cultural heritage, has flourished. From ancient times the processing of precious stones has become an important field and tradition. This country is not only a producer of gold jewelry and jewelry of the highest quality in Southeast Asia, but also in the world.

The jewelry industry of India and Bangladesh, the production of products by hand and machines, and their use in ceremonies are the subject of separate research. In this article, we will look at the names of gemstones used in Hindi, their Hindi translations, and the phraseological combinations that are made with the names of these gems.

In this analysis, we have named 10 gemstones from the Uzbek language. These are: Silver, Rubin, Amethyst, Sapphire, Emerald, Platinum, Diamond, Gold, Topaz

More than two translations of these gemstone names into Hindi have been found.

Rubin- मणिक (manik) चुन्नी (chunni) लाल (laal)

Sapfir – नीलम (Niilam) नीलमणि (niilmaNi) शनिप्रिय (shanipriya)

Diamond – हीरा (hiiraa)

Pearl- मौक्तिक (Maoktik) मुक्ता (mukta) मोती (motii)

Amethyst – नीलमणि (niilmaNi) बिल्लौर (billaor)

Emerald – जमुर्द (zamurrad) मरकटमणि (markaTmaNi)

Topaz- पुष्पराग (pushpraag) पुखराज (Pukhraaj)

Kumush – चाँदी (chaNdi) रजत (rajat) रौप्य (Raopiya)

Gold – सोना (sonaa) स्वर्ण (svaraN) महरजत (maharajat) रजत (rajat)

Platina- प्लेटिनम (pleTinam)

The Bengali translation of the names of these gemstones also contains more than two translations.

Rubin (রুব প থর) [rubo pokhor]

Sapfir (প থর জ) [pokhroj]

Diamond হীরা [hiira]

Pearl একটি মণি [ekTi Moni] চুনি [chuni]

Amitist নীলা [niila]

Emerald পান্না [paaNNaa]

Topaz (ট প জ) [Topoj] পোথরাজ [pokhraaj]

Kumush রূপা [ruupaa]

Gold (সোণা) – [shona] (কনক) – [konok] (সুবর্ণ) – [shuborno]

Platina প্ল্যাটিনাম [pleTinam]

We know that in each language, in addition to the various free combinations, phraseological units are also widely used, and they differ from other units by several features. According to the Uzbek linguist A. Khodzhiev, phraseological units are divided into three types: phraseological compound, phraseological confusion and phraseological integrity.

We have found it necessary to classify the phraseological units formed in the name of precious stones in the Indian languages according to their semantic features. The purpose is to identify the similarities and differences between the many examples. So, before dividing all the examples collected in Hindi into phraseological types, we need to have a full understanding of them.

Material and methods

When we say phraseological confusion, we know that it does not depend on the meaning of the phrase, the figurative meaning understood from the phrase is not explained by the meaning of the words in it, that is, the meaning is derived from the meaning of the words in the phrase. Phraseological confusions are phrasal verbs that do not originate, or even express a contradictory meaning, with no lexical connection between the meanings of the words in them and the meaning expressed in the phrase.

The second type, that is, the meaning of a phrase is interpreted on the basis of the meanings of the words in it, on the basis of which it is possible to interpret the meaning of the words contained in the generalized portable meaning. Phraseologisms are units that belong to phraseological units.

A phraseological compound belonging to the third group, that is, one word in such phrases is used figuratively, while the other retains its lexical meaning. That is, we understand phraseological units in which the lexical meaning of the words is preserved, and one of them acts as a spoken text, realizing the meaning of the connection of the other.

So, moving on to the analysis of gem names, a total of 30 phraseological units were selected in the Hindi example, and of course they are phraseological units made up of gem names. During the analysis, it was determined that 18 gemstone names belong to the phraseological confusion.

For example:

मोटियों से मुंह भरना – “*Motiyon se muh bharna*” literal translation “**Turn Away From Pearl**”

चांदी काटना – “*Chandi kaTna*” literal translation “**Silver cutting**”

सोने की चिड़िया – “*sone ki chiriya*” literal translation “**Golden bird**”

We can cite such units, but we know that the meaning of these units is completely different, **सोने की चिड़िया** – “*sone ki chiriya*” the original meaning is "a place, thing, etc., where one can make a lot of money," and we may also use the phrase "a golden hen."

Turning to the analysis of examples of phraseological integrity, in the course of the analysis, 3 out of 30 examples in the case of Hindi were found to belong to this group.

For example:

चांदी होना – “*Chandi hona*” literally means “to be silver” and figuratively “to make a big profit” is to make an economic profit.

चांदी की ऐनक लगाना – “*Chandi ki ainak lagaana*” The literal phraseological meaning of "wearing silver eyeglasses" is "to do something with a bribe."

सोने लेकर मिट्टी तक न देना – “*sone lekar mitti tak na denaa*” If we translate the phrase “take gold, do not hang clay, do not give it” into phraseological units, this sentence also belongs to the group of phraseological integrity: to persevere. ”

Finally, the number of units with the names of precious stones belonging to the third phraseological group, ie phraseological compound group, is 10, which are:

सोने का घर मिट्टी करना – “*sone ka ghar miTTi karna*” The literal translation is almost the same as the phrase “to make the house of gold mud,” meaning to destroy the house of gold, in the phraseological unit. The next example is a phraseological compound, which is expressed as follows:

मोतियों के तौल बिकना – “*moTiyon ke taul bikna*” the literal translation is “to be sold in equal quantities to Pearl,” the original meaning being a phraseological unit meaning “very valuable”.

In the course of the analysis, it became clear that in Hindi phraseology, most examples are not only positive, some examples are negative, but also both negative and positive, that is, neutral-looking examples. observed. In addition, they differ from other examples in their specific meanings and meanings.

Result and discussion

The use of the names of gemstones in Hindi in phraseological units can be summarized as follows: When the names of gemstones belonging to the Indo-Aryan language group of the Indo-European language family were studied from a phraseological point of view, we became convinced that the examples in Hindi belonged to the same phraseological form. It should be noted that the majority of the analyzed samples, or more than 55%, belonged to the phraseological group.

It should also be noted that we can observe that most of the phraseologies with the names of precious stones found in Hindi come in the form of proverbs and parables. But it is not correct to approach them in the form of proverbs, because although Indian proverbs are not fundamentally different from phraseologies, it is not difficult to see and understand the changes between them. For example:

कूड़ा करकट में पड़े तो भी सोना सोना ही है – “Even if it stays in the trash, Gold will remain Gold ”

सोने की चिड़िया हाथ से निकल जाना – “Losing a Gold Bird” means not taking full advantage of the opportunity.

Of course, while we feel the similarity between them, it is not difficult to determine which is a proverb and which is a phraseological unit. The analysis revealed that 15% of the remaining examples belong to the phraseological compound and 10% to the phraseological integrity group. So, as a general

conclusion, it should be noted that when the names of the gemstones we are studying are used in phraseological units, it became clear that they are uniquely made and that they have many facets.

Conclusion

Thus, the phraseology that has developed over the centuries is widely used in oral discourse, fiction, and journalism as a powerful visual tool. While making effective use of phraseology in their work, writers partially modify existing phraseology to suit the spirit of the work, thereby creating new phrases. The emphasis on phraseology is growing.

We decided that it would be appropriate to conclude with a list of all the proverbs and sayings of the names of precious stones found in the Uzbek and Hindi languages, as well as phraseological units.

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