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Onomastic Units Related To Mines In Languages

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Abstract: The article discusses the true meaning of words and phrases related to minerals in English, the history of their creation, and their current functions. Also, their different names in each area and these onomastic units are revealed.

Key words: mining, etymology, context, mine, Latin language, geology, mineralogy, semantics.

Every person encounters various minerals during his life and they play a big role in human life. Many of the natural resources used in the production of products on which civilization and our lives depend are created through underground minerals. The crops we eat are grown in soil made up of minerals. The safety and stability of structures such as buildings, roads and bridges depend on the mechanical properties of the minerals that make up the rocks and soils from which they are built.

In each field, the terms of minerals are different, and their names are also different from each other. In economic terms, it often refers to any valuable material extracted from the earth, including coal, oil, sand and gravel, iron ore or other mined commodities, and even groundwater. Nutritionists use the term minerals to refer to any of a variety of chemical compounds or elements that are important to nutrition. In common usage, anything that is neither animal nor plant can be considered a mineral. However, geosciences use a different definition:

An ore is a naturally occurring crystalline solid with a definite but indeterminate chemical composition. A naturally occurring material is formed without human action or intervention. Many crystalline solids with the same chemical and physical properties as their natural mineral counterparts can be synthesized in the laboratory. These materials are synthetic minerals. The etymology of mines is rooted in different languages and historical contexts. In English, the word "Mineral" itself comes from the Latin word "mineralis", which means "belonging to mines". The term is derived from the Latin word "minera" which means "ore" or "mine".

Many mineral names come from Greek, Latin or other ancient languages. For example, the mineral "quartz" is derived from the German word "quarz", which is believed to be an adaptation of the Slavic word "tvrdy", meaning "hard". quartzum until the middle of the 16th century (Agricola, 1546); quartzum (Wallerius, 1747). The word "quartz" was formed in 1743 and meant a piece of stone that got into the miner's eye. The word probably originated among German miners, because this ore could easily be overlooked unless it was vein-shaped. Before the English language, the name of this mine came with the meanings of quarry, L.Qua'drus, G.Quader, Sw.Quatersten, that is, stone-cutter. Zink is derived from the words "zineho", "zinco" Zincho means a white spot in the eye. It comes from a German or Indo-German word and is directly related to G. Zinn. This metal was first described by Paracelsus in 1528.

Antimony - We know that the classical Greeks and other ancient peoples had antimony sulfide (Stibnite), which was widely used for cosmetic purposes. This substance was powdered and applied under the eyelids, eyebrows and under the eyes, with the intention of making the latter larger and brighter. This classic custom has been preserved to this day. The origin of this word goes back to Egypt or Arabia. The Romans got the modern Latin name of this metallic element, stitbnum. The properties of metallic antimony were first described in 1400 by the priest Basil Valentine. He fed this mineral to his calves, and as a result, they began to gain weight. When he gave this mineral in this amount to his brothers in the monastery, they

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died. After that, it was found that this word comes from the French word, when the word antimony is replaced by i, antimoine means moine (monk) priest in French.

Bismuth (bismuth) - although the origin of this mineral is not very clear, it was used in Germany at the end of the Middle Ages as a bismuth. The abbreviation Wesemot is derived from the words wese, which means meadow. Derived from the German Wiese, a meadow, some old writers say that when the metal cools after melting, the colors are as colorful and beautiful as the flowers of a meadow (16th century). The metal is white in color and often acquires bright colors after melting. The Latin pronunciation is bisemutum (Agricola, 1546) meaning bis-twice and emuto-change. Because when the metal is melted, it changes its true white color.

The Greek word "amethystos" means "not inebriated" and gave rise to the name of the mineral "amethyst" and refers to the ancient belief that the stone could protect against drunkenness. In some cases, minerals are named after the people who discovered them or made a significant contribution to their study. For example, the word "garnet" comes from the Middle English word "gernet", which means "dark red". Perhaps the word was influenced by the Old French word for "grenade" and was associated with the pomegranate fruit due to the similarity in color.

Cultural and geographical factors also play an important role in mineral names. For example, the mineral "jade" derives its name from "ijada", Spanish for "back stone", because the stone was believed to protect the kidneys. Similarly, the mineral "turquoise" derives its name from the French word "turquois", meaning "Turkish", as it was originally brought to Europe via Turkey. Mineral names can have many origins and are often derived from a variety of sources, including: Geographical locations: Some minerals are named for the geographic location where they were first discovered or where they were found in large quantities. For example, the mineral "amazonite" is named after the Amazon River in South America, where it was first discovered. Many minerals are named after famous scientists or geologists who have made significant contributions to the field.

Mountainite is a transparent material named after Edgar Donald Mountain, professor of geology at Rhodes University in South Africa. It is a sharp crystalline aggregate with bright white fibers of pale golden color.

Physical Properties: Some minerals are named based on their physical properties or unique properties. For example, "magnetite" is named for its strong magnetism, while "rose quartz" is named for its pink color and transparent rose-like appearance.

Composition or Chemical Elements: Mineral names can also reflect their chemical composition or the elements they contain. For example, "calcite" is derived from the Latin word "calx", which means lime, because it is mainly composed of calcium carbonate. Similarly, "hematite" derives its name from the Greek word haima, meaning blood, due to its reddish-brown color.

Mythology and history: Some minerals are named after mythological figures, historical events, or cultural sources. For example, "jade" is derived from the Spanish word "piedra de ijada", meaning side stone, because it was believed to have healing properties for kidney ailments.

The names of some minerals can be understood by their similarity to modern English words. In some cases, the names are not direct English words, but many of them share a common origin with corresponding words in languages such as Latin, French, and Spanish. Minerals are named by color: azurite (turquoise blue), carmine (carmine red), greenalite (green) and olivine (olive green). Other minerals are named after other minerals named after them: gummite (glue-like), bronzite (brilliant), and serpentine (the surface often resembles snake skin).

In general, the etymology of minerals is diverse, encompassing linguistic, historical, cultural, and geographic influences, reflecting a rich tapestry of human interaction with these natural substances over

time. It can be seen that the etymology of the names of mines has changed in each period. Although some of their meanings have been preserved today, some of them lost their power by a certain period, and geologists and mineralogists introduced additional mineral names to the science and began to call the old names by new names.

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