



## STUDY AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF PHYTONYMS

Artikova Dilnoza Abdushukrovna

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University named after Abdulla Qadiri is a  
doctoral student, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

Undoubtedly, it is the most important task of modern linguistics to identify the units with archetype "phytonym" in the Uzbek language, to study the synonymic, antonymic and other semantic relations of their internal structure elements, thus to determine the place of each unit in the dictionary system. In this sense, the problem of perfect study of the language units that make up the significant, active semantic macrofield in the lexicon of the Uzbek language - "phytonym" archetype units, i.e., identifying their semantic-thematic groups and researching the issue of their presentation in the Uzbek annotated dictionary, shows the relevance of the topic. defines.

**KEYWORDS:** Phytonym, plant names, Explanatory dictionary, linguistics, term.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that as a result of studying the semantic system of words related to a certain semantic field, their valence is determined. Depending on the valence of the word, the sentence pattern is determined. In addition, the study of the semantic system of words included in the semantic field makes it possible to determine homonymic, synonymous, hyponymic, paronymic, gradual, functional and syntagmatic relations between words. Since it is difficult to reveal the internal structure of the lexical system in one way, it is appropriate to start (research) the work from the level of lower levels - microsystems.

I. Kochkortoyev, R. Rasulov, A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, H. Nematov, O. Bozorov, Sh. Iskandarova, R. Safarova, A. Sobirov, S. Muhamemdova, M. Narziyeva, in the study of semantic macrofields in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Scientists such as S. Goyibov, N. Nishonova, K. Meliyev, G. Nematova have made great contributions.

In world linguistics, a number of important studies have been carried out on terminology and lexicography, in particular, on terminology, the importance of general philological and branch dictionaries, their composition, distinguishing the specific aspects of terminological units by field, as well as their inclusion in general philological or special dictionaries, and the interpretation of units. achievements have been made. In our national linguistics, the attention to lexicography as the most important branch of linguistics started from the time of Mahmud Koshgari.

Emphasis is placed on learning the names of plants in sister Turkic languages. In particular, it was studied by Yu. Dmitriyeva, A.S. Efremov, B.K. Kaliyev, G. I. Uyukbayeva, E. S. Kuliyeu, V. V. Nikitin and B. B. Kerabayev, B. Sh. Zagulyayeva.

Lexemes of plant names and their art in Uzbek linguistics were studied by T. Nematova. Also, Y.Eshonkulov's historical and etymological study of fruit names, T.Nomonov's candidate

dissertations on policing terms, M.Saparov's research on policing crops, the appellative lexicon representing plant names were scientifically studied, as well as popular names of plants in the Uzbek language - phytonyms N. Specially collected and researched by Pazlitdinova. Phytonyms are a part of language with a long history. In addition to people's life, culture, history, socio-political views, they preserve the language and ancient traditions of the people who created them. The term phytonym (from Greek phyton - plant + onim - name) refers to the names of plants. Phytonyms also form a unique semantic field in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This field includes "phytonymic" archiseme units - nouns. Lexemes related to plants and trees form one of the largest semantic fields in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. According to Prof. S. Sahobiddinov, there are about 500,000 species of plants in the world, of which 4,148 species are found in Uzbekistan. They make up 1023 generations and 138 families.

First of all, what is included in the scope of the concept of "Plant"? we are looking for an answer to the question. This is explained in the O'zME as follows: "Plants (Plante i.e. Vegetabilia) - the world of living organisms; autotrophic organisms capable of photosynthesis; the cell membrane usually consists of thick cellulose, the reserve nutrient is starch. Heterotrophic nutrition characteristic of some plants (saprophytes, parasites) is secondary. Other features characteristic of plants (specific development cycle, way of formation of organs, survival, etc.) do not apply to all plants. But this set of characters makes it easy to distinguish plants from other living organisms. Bacteria and fungi are now separated into separate worlds. The plant world is divided into three sub-worlds: red algae, true algae, and higher algae. These small worlds contain all the plants of 350,000 species. Prof. According to A. Sobirov, the field "World of plants (phytonymes)" can be divided into semantic microfields as follows:

1) Algae; 2) zamburgs; 3) wild grasses; 4) cultivated flowers; 5) harmful plants; 6) medicinal plants; 7) spiky plants; 8) black crops; 9) vegetable crops; 10) nutritious plants; 11) industrial crops; 12) desert, hill, mountain plants; 12) forest plants; 13) bushes; 14) ornamental trees; 15) fruit trees.

Uzbek phytonyms can be divided into the following groups according to their origin:

- All-Turkish phytonyms - these phytonyms have been around since ancient times and are still used: sorrel, sardine, wormwood, frankincense, zubturum.
- Phytonyms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language: cherry, sedana, rose, gulkhairi.
- Phytonyms borrowed from the Arabic language: ginger, namatak, saffron.
- Phytonyms borrowed from the Russian language and through it from other Western languages: cactus, raspberry, ginseng, aloe, aster, currant, etc. • Among the phytonyms there are also those in the form of compound words, among which there are also those formed using two languages: lemon (Russian + Uzbek), carnation (Uzbek + Persian), sunflower (Arabic + Uzbek).

In the process of studying phytonyms in Uzbek language, we were convinced that it is necessary to study the scientific basis of plant names and create a dictionary of their special terms. In the course of studying the phytonyms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek literary language, we witnessed that in some cases differences were allowed in the interpretation of the names of plants in the dictionary. For example, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, Pomegranate [f.1 is a subtropical plant in the form of a small tree or shrub, belonging to the pomegranate family. ..buried pomegranate bushes are lying everywhere. S. Zunnunova, Olov.2 This tree has a round fruit full of red seeds. Bitter pomegranate. Sweet pomegranate.



Pomegranate water. On the third day, Hafiza sent a basket full of apples, honey, and pomegranates to Umid from a girl. Mirmuhsin, Umid.<sup>3</sup> It is given in the form of Anor (men's and women's names). "FIG [f. fig] is a milky succulent plant with flat leaves belonging to the mulberry family. 2. Serug, edible fruit of this tree. When we compare the comments "Anjir peach", although it is given which family of plants both pomegranate and fig belong to, the color and shape of the pomegranate fruit are mentioned, but the fig fruit is called "2. It is described as "serug, edible fruit of this tree". So, there are still many issues that need to be resolved in phytonymy. Although phytonyms are a large group in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, they are not recorded as a separate terminological system. The principle of uniformity is not followed in the comments. For example: BANANA [ucn. banana, banana a. barmoq] bot. A perennial tropical plant with long, large, edible, banana-like fruit and its fruit. In this place, it is said that it is a fruit first, and then it says to which family it belongs, and in the previous places, the 1st meaning is a tree, and the 2nd meaning is not in the form of a fruit, both are given as 1. QUINCE [f. – apple-like aromatic fruit] bot. A tree with fragrant fruits that grows in hot countries and belongs to the rose family.

2 The apple-like fruit of this tree. In Behi's explanation, it is given in the form of an apple-like fruit, and it says in which countries it grows, and such an explanation is not found in previous phytonyms.

The word APRICOT is explained by what kind of flowering tree it is. 1. A large tree with white and pink flowers and yellow, yellow and red fruits. Apricot blossom. Apricot seedling.

2 The grainy fruit of this tree. White apricot. Apricot jam. I carried the meat and oil and went to pick apricots in the net of the yard. M. Ismaili, Fergana t. o. The young man threw three barley loaves and two or three handfuls of apricots on the table. A. Qahhor, Koshchinor lights.

APPLE 1 is a perennial fruit tree belonging to the rose family.

2 The fruit of this tree. White apple. Red apple. The young man took several bites of the apple in his hand and half-chewed it. A. Qahhor, One Thousand and One Souls. Apple juice strengthens the body. "Sadat".

The apple of the throat is the same. bird Apple blossom 1) pink color. Scarf with apple flowers; 2) the time when the olma blooms, the stage. Their wedding was in apple blossom. Apple tea Tea made from roasted apples. Gadoyboy appeared while they were having breakfast with soggy bread and apple tea. H. Ghulam, Feruza.

ОЛЧА [olu + =cha: small plum] 1 A fruit tree belonging to the Ranados family. A bunch of cherries. Although it was still light, the lowland reminded me of a cloudy day, and the clear leaves of the cherry blossoms looked dark. S. Zunnunova, Fire.

2 Round sour fruit of this tree. Cherry jam. In the hottest part of the summer, if you drink the juice of the cherry, it quenches your thirst. K. Mahmudov, Uzbek traditional dishes.

PLUM [f. - plum + edible] 1 A fruit tree belonging to the Ranados family. A bunch of plums. Plant plums. His father cut off all the branches of the plum tree, which was growing blue. S. Zunnunova, Blue lights. 2 The sweet fruit of this tree. Yellow plum. Prune.

If the color is mentioned in the apple fruit, the colors are not mentioned in the examples given in the cherry and plum fruits. Explanation 1 of cherry and plum is the same, explanation 2 describes the shape and taste of cherry.



In general, we believe that it is important to improve the description of phytonyms in the explanatory dictionary, as well as to include phytonyms that are not included in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

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