

STUDY OF PHYTONYMS IN THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the problems of the study of phytonyms in the linguistic picture of the world in English and Uzbek. The **actuality** of the theme is that the study of phytonyms as a part of the linguistic picture of the world is determined by the explanation of the meaning of language of the culture and service to the development of interethnic communication in the process of linguistic but also cultural aspect. The **object** of the article is phytonymic lexical units of English and Uzbek languages in the course of separate lexemes and phytocomponent phraseologisms. The **aim** of the article is to highlight the semantic - motivational nomination of phytonymic lexical units and their common and different aspects in the formation of linguistic picture of the world in English and Uzbek.*

***Methods:** such methods as comparative, motivational-nominative, semantic-cognitive, descriptive method, method of componential analyses were used to prove the informativeness of the topic relied on the studies of well-known scientists in the field of linguistics.*

***Results (Findings):** The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that the practice of analyzing phytonymic lexical units of English and Uzbek languages has been clarified, as well as prospects for the development of comparative study have been defined.*

***Conclusion:** Summing up the results, it can be concluded that the results serve as a category for the conceptualization of symbols, aesthetic benchmarks and information about phytonyms in the linguistic picture of the world in English and Uzbek.*

KEYWORDS: *Linguistic Picture of the World, Phenomenon, Phthonym, Worldview, Method, Conceptualizing, Source.*

INTRODUCTION

The linguistic picture of the world is the Middle world between the Man and universe, in which a person expresses his vision of the world around him through his native language. At the beginning of the XIX century V. von Humboldt had expressed initial thoughts on the phenomenon of the linguistic picture of the world. According to the scientist, languages reflect the original thinking of the nation; they are not a direct reflection of the universe, but the interpretation of existence by man; each language is characterized by a circle of language that

reflects a certain worldview around the nation, the fact of deviating from the border of this circle can only be on the entering the other nation's circle.

LITERATURE REVIEW

On this base, the language forms the linguistic picture of the world known to the same nation. L. Weisgerber, who introduced the term "linguistic picture of the world" into science. argues that in the native language of a particular community, in accordance with the name - the so-called linguistic image of the universe, a treasure trove of knowledge of spiritual content lives and exerts influence [5: 57].

E.Sepir, B.L.Warf's believe that while each language carrier learns the native language receives a certain struggle of thinking, protects the world from the point of view that is connected with the structure of the native language, and captures the linguistic picture of the world reflected in this language [11: 303].

Yu.D.Apresyan believes that since various sources have accepted the world differently, their specific worldview methods of conceptualizing existence can be universal and to some extent have national-specific features [4: 201].

In linguistics, various language tools are used to study the linguistic picture of the world. In this sense, the nominative property of the lexicon is considered an effective tool that reflects the extralinguistic vocality of the language, after all, "the nominative aspect of the lexicon to the being that hits our environment is the human being, and the surges that name the concepts of the inner state of the universe and its various disposition are convergent". The problem of linguistic nomination and representation of the world in the language is solved in the scientific work of Uzbek linguists. Including the scientific research works of A.K. Abdurakhmanova. In the study of, the formation of the linguistic image of the Uzbek and Russian world of nouns, denoting a person is indicated [1: 10].

In a study conducted by M.K.Khalikova, the nominational theory was drawn from the ground up to the pseudonym phraseologisms that various systemic languages are much more effective in revealing the allomorphic and isomorphic properties of the linguistic picture of the world [12: 19].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We note that the nominative lexical units, which have been turned into fields as useful information for learning the linguistic picture of the world, are closely related to the process of naming nonlinear existence. If we draw conclusions from the views agreed upon, the linguistic picture of the world is the reflection of knowledge in the language. The initial process consists in the fact that the knowledge of the universe is recorded in the human mind by means of language.

In the linguistic picture of the world, this knowledge is expressed by various factors (social, historical, cultural, geographical, climatic, biological and etc.), the reflection of which in the influence of which constitutes the content of the second process. This is manifested by the nominative aspect of the lexicon.

Phytonymic lexicon denote to the "... names of the many of the Phytonymic world, that is, the names of trees, include bushes, shrubs, herbs, flowers, vegetables, berries and melon crops and

others. The presence or non-existence of certain names belonging to this thematic class is an important reference for the image of the universe. In addition, the structural elements of the phytonyms of different languages are natural artifacts, the relationship between them and their characteristic features indicate that there is a difference in the imagination of them".

It can be noted that the motivational study of the comparative aspect, which is devoted to the analysis of the common and different qualities of several languages, reveals the linguistic picture of the world in various systematic languages such as English and Uzbek.

The first step of a motivational study of phytonyms in comparative aspect consists in defining the basic concepts of this analysis. Comparative motivology, which appears on the basis of descriptive motivology, is known to describe the general and distinctive features of two or more languages. On its basis lies the concept of motivation, which contributes to the understanding of the meaning of word and its harmony in the middle of the sound, based on the structural and semantic properties of word, as well as the lexical and structural relationship of word.

The motivational character reflects on itself the anthropocentric associations of broad field, based on the properties of an object or concept found with phytonyms and cultural identity for a given nation. The motivational signs of the phytonyms of English and Uzbek are quite diverse. This fact was known in the process of working with dictionaries (botanists, etymologists) and scientific sources on lexicology (a collection of summaries on the topic, author's works devoted to the lexicon of languages).

On the basis of collected materials, an order was formed to analyze the motive and motivational sign of the phytonyms of each language being leaned: phytonyms were selected from sources; their translation and scientific name from English into Uzbek; the history of the origin of phytonyms was clarified; etymological, historical and cultural information was studied; a botanical description and practical use of phytonyms of each language was investigated in detail.

RESULTS

In the lexical and semantic fields of "artifacts", phytonyms indicate the choice of typical artifacts for everyday life in the national life of the people for association. The British are characterized by associating the form of phytonyms with pairs of artifacts of everyday life: *lock-and-key* - field Maple, while the phytonym's seeds resemble the shape of a collection of keys.

Russian phytonymy is more characterized by artifacts belonging to the host objects that Russian-speaking people use in their daily life. For example: *pugovichnik* (word for word translation is: *button*) - a simple *pijma* (*tanacetum*), a herbaceous plant flowers of which are reminiscent of a button.

In the process of naming the phytonyms in the Uzbek language, mainly nomadic tribes engaged in animal livestock are used on behalf of household artifacts belonging to the activities of their life.

These artifacts are an integral part of the Uzbek ethnocultural society. For example: since the *chupontelpak* - flower of the phytonym has a spherical convex shape, similar to "telpak" (cap), "chupon" is translated into English as shepherd. *Chupontelpak* is the favorite plant of the limbs, the *chupon* – herd can always be interesting with the fact that he leads the limbs and they go to these plants.

In specially ethnomarcerated lexical - semantic fields, the analyses of phytonyms with certain concepts in each language has proved to be bogged down by extralinguistic factors such as history, culture, mentality, social structure, and even the geographical features inherent of the places inhabited by speaking peoples in that language.

DISCUSSIONS

Hence, the national-cultural content of the language units, in particular phytonyms, belongs to the specific features of the cultural-historical development of the people, is manifested in the verbal distribution of existence in the language, and is called the linguistic picture of the world.

In the linguistic picture of the world, such phytonyms as character, behavior, physical state, and mental ability, attitude towards people, offspring, luck, bad luck, quality and competence are expressed in the image of the universe, forward human characteristics as the most common concepts.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Lexical units containing names of phytonyms in the study of the linguistic picture of the world acquires important character. In the process of primary or secondary nomination, phytonymic lexical units involve the National worldview, cultural personnel, mentality and unique experiences of language carriers.
2. The uniqueness of a certain phytonym or the fact that it is abandoned, useful (used in medicine, cooking, ritual) or harmful properties (alien plant, incapacity for consumption, copulation with thorns, toxicity and etc.) laid the foundation for his associative with positive or negative concepts in the folk culture. These associations reflect the attitude of language carriers towards phytonym and constitute the motive of the nomination.
3. The nominative motive, or motivational character, which lies on the basis of the phytonym, is manifested in the anthropocentric associations of broad field based on the properties of an object or concept that has a cultural identity for a given nation.
4. In the cognitive-onomasiological and linguocultural approach to phytonyms, a motivational study reveals universal methods of conceptualization of objects of existence and verbalization of concepts in language. In this process, language carriers rely mainly on the same ones they receive with the help of sense organs.
5. The comparative analyses of the phytonymic lexicon of various systematic languages in motivational aspect prove that there is inter relationship between the Man and the world which is reflected in the language. In this case, phytonyms and its characteristics serve for the human being not only practically, e.g. is a service from a practical nature, but also serve as a category for the conceptualization of symbols, aesthetic benchmarks and information in the environment.

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