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CHARACTERISTICS OF REPRESENTATION OF PHYTONYMS IN LATIN BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the peculiarities of the manifestation of botanical terms in Latin and Uzbek languages. We have acquainted with the appearance of the expression of phytonym and our great thinkers, who classified and described medicinal plants and their properties. We have tried to study and reveal the components of medicinal plants.

KEYWORDS

Nomenclature, phytonyms, simple names, compound names.

INTRODUCTION

As well as all other languages, the Uzbek language also has various names of plants, which have been occupying an important place in the oral and written literature of the peoples of this nation for centuries. However, within the scope of the topic chosen as the object of research, including Latin and Uzbek languages, research has not been carried out in the comparative-comparative aspect, and this in turn strengthens the need to study linguistic phenomena in

the framework of new scientific laws in the context of linguistic and cultural relations.

The names of plants have reached us through ancient unique works, in particular, "Saydana" by Abu Rayhan Beruni, "The Laws of Medicine" by Ibn Sina, "Kitab us "healing", Babur's "Boburnoma" and a number of similar works are considered invaluable works in which the names of plants are recorded.

The world of plants is as diverse, interesting and miraculous as the world of animals. The world of plants is a gift of nature, and since the earliest times, our people have been studying the properties of plants and using them to treat various diseases. In the following article, we will try to explain the characteristics of phytonyms in the Latin nomenclature and in the Uzbek language. we do Nomenclature is a list or set of names, terms, terms used in a field of production, science, technology, art, etc., and things called by these names.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

World and Uzbek linguists have a significant role in researching issues such as stages of development of medical terminology, national identity, classification and description of medicinal plants. A number of comparative and cross-sectional studies have been conducted on the terminology of medicinal plants within European languages. In particular, U. Kuotrichi, T. Baryshnikova, Ye. Bulakh, K. Gafarova, B. De Foucault, E. Vilailek, K. De Veronik studied the world of medicinal plants in different languages. The study of medicinal phytonyms within the Turkic languages by scientists such as L. Dmitriyeva, K. Musayev, A. Jarimbetov is of great importance.

The word "phytonyms" is derived from the Greek words "phyton" - plant and "onyma" - name, or from the Latin "phytos" - "plant" and "onyma" - "name". 1) This term became popular in Russian linguistics in the

70s of the 20th century, and entered Uzbek linguistics a little later. Today, phytonyms are mainly used to name medicinal plants, plant types, properties, and other information about them. words and names that represent information come to mind, although this name applies to all plants.

Some information about the terminology of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language can be found in H. Dzhamalkhanov, T. Nugmanov, A. Kurbanov, Yu. Ishonkulov, G. Ne'matova, N. Pazlitdinova, M. Khoshimkhojayeva and B. The services of the linguists mentioned above are prominent in Mirsanov's works. (2)

Of course, scientists have conducted research on phytonyms. In particular, by scientifically analyzing the names in the onomastic system, A.V. Superanskaya emphasizes that phytonyms are derived from different names, and mentions in her scientific works that they are named under the influence of various persons, events and similar factors. The phytonyms used in each language are determined based on the natural climate of that region. The reason is that it is difficult to find plants growing in certain climatic conditions in other regions. For example, taking into account that it is almost impossible to find plants growing in the African region in the territory of Uzbekistan, we can say that phytonyms are formed by analogy instead of location.

All medicinal plants have an incomparable place in the terminology of modern medicine. We know that although Latin is a dead language, it is a common language for medical and pharmaceutical workers all over the world. Therefore, it is very important for workers in this field to know the Latin names of plants. Knowing the Latin names of plants is very useful, especially in research matters, and exchanging ideas with experts from other countries will stimulate the development of knowledge in this field.

The names of medicinal plants in all languages are related to the history, development, stages of development, traditions, beliefs, and even dialects of each nation that uses this language. Of course, there is a big difference between the early Latin language and the Latin language that has developed over the centuries. In this case, the expressions in the field of medicine and the names of plants were kept the same as regularly as possible. But it should be recognized that the Greek language has a great influence on terminology in all fields of medicine, including botanical nomenclature. There are many Latinized Greek terms in medicine.

Analyzing the composition of plant names in Latin makes it easier to learn and remember them. Plant names in simple form are formed by the morphological method, that is, they are formed by adding formative suffixes to them. For example: sachratki, monkey, yulgun, sebargi, wormwood, red, nettle, geranium-

geran, medicago Plant names include alfalfa, fragaria-strawberry, festuca-oat, malus-apple, stellaria-star. These plant names are formed by adding a grammatical form to the root word. We can also include plant names made from verbs in Latin. Simple nouns formed from the verb - juncus-cane, paper (jungere-to tie), urtica-scorpion (urere-to burn), viburnum-boragek (viere-to weave).

In the Uzbek and Latin languages, plant names in the form of compound words are formed by combining two independent words and lose their independent meaning. Plant names in the form of compound words can be combined both within one word group and within different word groups. Therefore, their composition consists of two parts. They are found in the form of noun + noun, number + noun, noun + verb, adjective + noun.

Compound words in the form [noun + noun] include: chamomile, marigold, thistle, sorrel, corn, ituzum, myosotis-stalk, dactylorhiza-(dactylo-finger, rhiza-root), dalachoe, chilongjiyda, kashqarbeda, bloodsucker, dandelion, lion's tail, lamb's tail, mushroom, rose, bangidevona.

Compound words in the form of [number + noun] include: plants such as uchbarg, qiqirbogim, beshbarg, mingbosh, and mingdevona. Trifolium-clover (tri-three, folium-leaf)

Compound words in the form of [noun + verb] include the following: sunflower, thistle, kantepar, tussilago-gokiotdoshka (tussus-cough, ago, ere-drive), gypsophila-cloves (gypsos .Greek: lime, chalk, phileo-love) includes plant names.

The compound words in the form [adjective + noun] include: , plant names such as koktikan, akkararak, okkadirmaq, karaandiz, akzira, poppy are included.

Compound words in the form [adjective+noun] are not found in Latin. The epithet of the species, expressed in Latin with a determiner, can show various specific characteristics in terms of flowering period, appearance, color, location, geographical distribution. Such adjectives are used separately after the name of the plant. We will consider this issue in detail in our next article. Some phytonyms refer to a real person or heroes of various mythological works, and some of them have been preserved in Latin as borrowed from another foreign language.

For example: Ribes-Persian, a plant with a sour taste, the Arabs pronounced ribas, and this case was Latinized as ribes. When the Arabs conquered Spain in 711, they did not find the famous Ribes and Latinized its name as Ribes glossularia L.

Taraxacum is a Latinized variant of Arabic "tarakhakan" or Persian "talk hakok" and means dandelion in Uzbek.

Heracleum is the Latinization of the name given to Heracles, the hero of Greek mythology. He discovers the anti-purulent property of the plant. Maybe this name was compared to Hercules because of the height of the plant.

Euphorbia was given by King Numidian Yuboy II in honor of his court physician Euphorba. He used plant sap in medicine for the first time. The Russians discovered it in the 20th century.

Dianthus - carnation, Greek "dios" - divine, "antos" - flower, that is, because the flower is so beautiful, it was called the flower of Zeus, Jupiter.

CONCLUSION

Along with the fact that the Uzbek language's lexicon of phytonyms, i.e., oims, is developing on the basis of external sources, the possibility of enriching this field by acquiring words from other languages is very important. With the rapid development of our time, neologisms entering science, technology, production, industry and linguistics open the door to new opportunities. Also, their systematic study, the formation of the meanings of the concepts of "term", "terminology", finally, their description and classification, the cross-sectional study of the terminosphere of medicinal plants in two languages, the wide coverage of the features of terminology, and enables scientific evaluation.

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