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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PLANT TERMINOSPHERE IN UZBEK, FRENCH AND LATIN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of human learning, he strives for perfection and tries to pass on his knowledge to the next generation. Future generations have further developed the science of their ancestors, so we are living in a life where science and technology have progressed like today. Today, we are witnessing growth and development in the field of pharmaceuticals, as in all other fields. In pharmacies, the demand for medicines made from natural herbs is increasing. Training of mature specialists in this field is the demand of the times. In the following article, we tried to explain the names of medicinal plants in Latin, Uzbek and French languages, their components and methods of faster acquisition of Latin terms.

KEYWORDS

Latin language, phytonyms, epithets.

INTRODUCTION

language refers to a complex system of communication or the ability to learn and use that system. Language is primarily a means of communication. The field that studies language is called linguistics. To determine the number of world languages, it is necessary to make a distinction

between language and dialect. Language is a social phenomenon, and people acquire language through social interaction during early childhood and become fluent on average by the age of three.

Although Latin is considered a dead language, it does not mean that there is no way to learn this language.

The first element to learn any language is its vocabulary. Today, Latinisms with different meanings occupy a prominent place in the international dictionaries of many languages of the world. Communication, credit, discredit, decree, credo, course, curator, prosecutor, cadet, competitor, competition, excursion, excursionist, degree, gradation, ingredient, aggression, congress, progress, lawyer, colleague, collection, rehearsal, conservator, reserve, It is difficult to imagine a modern intellectual without currency, invalid, equivalent, monument, illustration and many other such words. Latin wise sayings such as *in via est in medietas*, *via sine lingua Latina* refer to the patient's life, death, health or doctor's work, and have already become the motto of the deontological teaching of medicine.

Since ancient times, mankind has used plants as a healing agent. Information about medicinal plants was spread from generation to generation, from tribe to tribe only orally. After the establishment of trade and other relations between the countries, the types of medicinal plant products increased in these countries at the expense of medicinal plants imported from other countries. Medicinal after the appearance of the record

information about plants began to spread in writing.

Although the Latin language course in medical schools is studied with special goals in mind, it provides

excellent opportunities for broadening the scope of knowledge and worldview. Latin wise words and proverbs with complete meaning in short form are also used. Many wise words are individual phrases taken from the speech of famous ancient writers, philosophers, political figures. The Latin aphorisms related to the scientists of the next new era are also unique and deeply meaningful. It is known that every profession has its own language, which includes terms related to this profession and a system of concepts that represent them. When the owner of the profession masters this system well, he can undoubtedly become a mature specialist of his profession. Modern medical terminology is literally a wide and complex system of terms, which includes several hundred thousand words and phrases. Medical and biological terminology is characterized by the centuries-old use of "traditional" Latin.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In our previous article, we tried to cover as much as possible the characteristics of the appearance of phytonyms in Latin and Uzbek languages. In this article, we will consider the characteristics of the manifestation of the Latin language on the example of the French language. We studied the components of phytonyms in Latin and Uzbek: "Analysis of 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-reed, paper (jungere-to tie), urtica-scorpion (urere-to burn), viburnum-borage (viere-to weave).

We expressed the following opinion about complex words: "In Uzbek and Latin, plant names in the form of compound words are formed by combining two independent words and have their own independent meaning. loses its name. 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 forms noun + noun, number + noun, noun + verb, adjective + noun.

Compound words in the form [adjective+noun] are not found in Latin. The species epithet 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. Studying such adjectives, that is, epithets, helps to remember the Latin name of phytonyms

better than in other languages. Below we will consider the types of these epithets.

Epithets expressed with a determiner serve to indicate different characteristics of plants:

1. Epithets indicating the time of flowering:

Adonis vernalis-spring lily-adonis de printemps

Convallaria majalis-May pearl-Le muguet de mai

Colchicum autumnale-autumn saffron-colchique d'automne

2. Appearance, color, body structure and other signs:

Anethum graveolens – fragrant dill

Hyoscyamus niger – mingdevona-la jusquiame noire

Centaurea cyanus - bo'tako'z- le bleuet

3. Epithets denoting the place of growth:

Arachis hypogaea – peanut-L'arachide

Trifolium montanum - mountain clover

Quercus petraea - rock oak - le chêne rouvre

Scirpus lacustris- lake reed-le jonc des chaisiers

4. Epithets denoting the place of geographical distribution:

Acacia arabica - Arabian acacia-l'acacia arabica

Anacardium occidentale - western cashew tree -
l'anacardier

Hamamelis virginiana - Witch virginiana-L'hamamelis
virginiana

Hydrastis canadensis – Canadian golden root -
l'hydrastis canadensis

5. Absence of characteristic signs:

Barbarea vulgaris – simple rape-Herbe de Sainte-Barbe

Artemisia vulgaris - common wormwood - L'Armoise
commune

Hordeum vulgare - common barley - L'Escourgeon

6. An epithet can be represented by a noun:

Carica papaya - papaya tree - Le papayer

Theobroma cacao – chocolate tree – Le cacaoyer

Punica granatum - pomegranate tree - Le grenadier

Salsola richteri - Circassian - La salsala de richter

7. An epithet can be expressed by two words:

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi - bearberry - la busserole

Capsella bursa-pastoris - La bourse à pasteur

Vaccinium vitis idaea – Blueberry – L'airelle rouge

8. Latin words denoting plant color:

Albus - white - blanc, aureus - golden - doré, argenteus
- silver - argenté

niveus - white - blanc, caeruleus - blue - bleu, roseus -
pink - rose

luteus - yellow - jaune, purpureus - dark red - pourpre,
ruber - red - rouge

sanguineus - blood red - rouge, viridis - green - vert.

Above, we got acquainted with the structural structure of phytonyms in Uzbek and Latin languages and with epithets that allow us to describe them from all sides in Latin. In our previous article, we got acquainted with the cases of phytonyms consisting of a simple root word, a simple artificial word, and a compound complex word.

Now let's get acquainted with the component of phytonyms in French. They consist of:

[Noun+adjective]- bouillon-blanc ("white foam"), coque-lourde ("heavy cake"), etc.;

[Noun+verb]- tue-brebis (tuer-kill, brebis-sheep), perce-neige (percer- drill, drag, neige-snow), chasse-taupe (chasser-chase, drive away, taupe-mouse), cailler-lait (cailler-ivitmoq, lait-milk), etc.;

[Ot+en+ot] - fougère en cuir doré ("plant + en + golden skin"); chou en arbre ("cabbage + en + tree"); graine-en-bas-feuille ("seed + en + leaf paste") ; amour-en-cage ("love + en + cage"), etc.;

[Horse+de+horse] - crête-de-coq ("rooster's crown"),
patte-de-lion ("lion's paw"), queue-de-renard ("fox's
tail"), pas-d' âne ("donkey track"), belle-de-nuit
("beauty of the night")...

[Herbe+à+ot] - herbe-aux-écus, herbe à chameau.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the names given to plants are based on different criteria. They can be the external image, in general or a part, especially the leaves and flowers, the season or place where the plant grows, as well as its uses, qualities or toxicity. In general, from the point of view of a broad anthropocentric paradigm, naming based on phytonyms will have properties of an object or concept that are of particular importance to a particular nation.

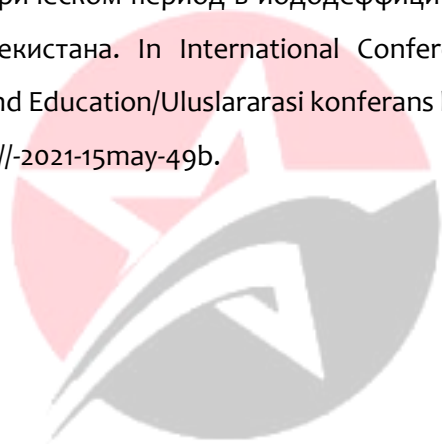
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