

The Importance of Floristic Lexicon in The Cultural Heritage of The Uzbek Language

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Abstract: This article explores the development of floristic lexicon in the Uzbek language, its historical roots, and its integral role in the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage. The study examines plant-related lexical units from an etymological, semantic, and ethnolinguistic perspective, revealing how these words function as carriers of traditional knowledge, symbolism, and folk beliefs. The article also investigates the integration of modern botanical terminology and its adaptation within the Uzbek linguistic system. The research applies descriptive, historical-comparative, and semantic field analysis to provide an interdisciplinary understanding of this lexical stratum.

Keywords: Floristic lexicon, ethnobotany, semantics, cultural memory, folk traditions, lexical development, plant symbolism, Uzbek language.

Introduction: The development of language directly depends on the interaction of society with the natural environment and cultural experience. Floristic vocabulary in the Uzbek language expresses not only knowledge about nature, but also the historical worldview, philosophy, religious views, and cultural codes of the people. Linguist Kh. Yuldasheva emphasizes in this regard: "As each language embodies the names of plants specific to its nature in its lexical system, this phenomenon shows the direct connection of folk thinking with nature" [Yuldasheva Kh., 2020: 14]. Through Floristic vocabulary, we learn not only about the names of plants, but also about the ancient worldview, aesthetic taste, and spiritual world of the people through their symbols.

Literature review

Information about the origin and historical formation of Floristic vocabulary can be obtained from very

ancient times. Ancient Turkic written sources play a key role in the formation of Floristic vocabulary. In the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, such units as ot, chopon o't, yabluq (apple) are found [Nasilov D.M., 1960].

In the written literature of the Islamic period, this layer was enriched. In particular, poets such as Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur widely used floral symbols. For example: "The narcissus humiliated others, the tulip tanned itself" (Navoi).

Here, "narcissus" is used as a symbol of arrogance, and "tulip" as a symbol of loyalty and devotion. The names of these plants symbolize the virtues and vices of society.

We can see that the semantic and symbolic load of floral units is reflected in language.

In the oral traditions of the Uzbek people, fairy tales, proverbs, legends, and rituals, many floral units acquire symbolic meaning:

Plant	Semantic load	Areas of application
Pomegranate	Prosperity	Wedding, ceremony, literature
Juniper	Protection, cleanliness	New Year, religious rite

Basil	Purity, faith	Kitchen, family rituals
Tulip	Grief, love	Poetry, folk songs

According to D. Kadyrova: "Floristic lexicon is a symbolic mirror of folk thinking. It is closely related to the environment and belief system of the people" [Kadyrova D., 2021: 57].

RESULTS

Floristic terms are words and phrases related to the plant world, their naming, classification, morphology, geographical distribution, and ecology. In the modern era, as a result of the rapid development of technology, science, and global information flows, many new floristic terms are entering the Uzbek language. This process occurs under the influence of several factors:

As a result of the influence of scientific and technological progress, as a result of the development of such sciences as genetics, biotechnology, ecology, phytopathology, agronomy, new scientific concepts and terms related to plants appeared. For example, terms such as transgenic plants, phytohormones, microclonation, and selection have been actively used in recent years.

In international integration and translation activities, many floristic terms are directly entering the Uzbek language from English (and other Western languages). Some of them are transliterated directly (cloning, herbarium, bioindicator), while others are adapted by finding equivalents:

Botanical garden → botanical garden,

perennial → perennial plant,

deciduous → deciduous.

Based on the role of the media and the Internet, mass media, popular science articles, natural science blogs, and content on social networks contribute to the widespread dissemination of floristic vocabulary among the population. This brings even a non-scientific audience closer to new floral terms.

As a result of linguistic adaptation and normalization, new terms are adapted in the Uzbek language in the following ways:

- Phonetic adaptation (flora → flora, bamboo → bamboo);
- Semantic expansion (use of the word wild in the meaning of wild plant);
- Word formation (plants, flowering, tree-like);
- Synonymization. The coexistence of new and old names: astragalus - camel-eyed.

The introduction of modern floral terms increases the scientific potential of the Uzbek language, especially in the biological, ecological, and pharmaceutical spheres, which is the basis for the development of the lexical level of the language.

The terminological system is expanding based on the fact that each new term enters its field as a systematic concept based on deep analysis and science.

In Uzbek linguistics, the process of adaptation is consistently taking place on the basis of the formation of certain approaches to the standardization of new floral terms, their inclusion in dictionaries, and their use in textbooks and encyclopedias.

Uzbek terminology is being modernized based on the enrichment of national flora names with folklore and dialects. For example, ancient names such as wormwood, black mulberry, and barberry are being reinterpreted in the new scientific classification.

Sometimes unnecessary foreign terms are used without translation or confusion arises with synonyms. This indicates that there is a risk of disrupting the consistency of language and scientific style.

The introduction and adaptation of modern floristic terms to the Uzbek language is a product of the development of natural language, the deepening of scientific thinking, and the process of globalization. However, this process must be managed on the basis of a thorough linguistic approach, state terminology policy, and scientific community control. Only then will the new floral vocabulary become an integral part of the richness and scientific potential of the Uzbek language.

The process of introduction and adaptation of modern floristic terms to the language is rapidly occurring in connection with technology and development. In the development of modern language, new floristic terms are borrowed from other languages:

- International units: lavender, aloe, orchid;
- Units related to science and technology: hybrid, genetic modification;

Marketing names include: "Gulzorman," "Archa World," "Zamin Rayhoni," and others.

This process is explained by the openness and reorganizability of the language. However, it is important to preserve the norms of the national language: "Although language development requires

openness, each new unit must be integrated into the existing lexical system" [Matyakubov O., 2019: 33].

The role of floristic vocabulary in ethnobotany and linguistics is reflected in the following.

Floristic lexicon is studied in the following areas:

- Linguistics: semantic, morphological, etymological analysis;

Ethnobotany: the relationship between plants and folk beliefs;

- Folklore: in rituals, legends and proverbs;

Medicine: ancient medicinal plants.

From this point of view, floristic vocabulary should be studied by linguists, folklorists, and biologists as an important component of language richness.

CONCLUSION

The process of introduction and adaptation of modern floral terms into the Uzbek language is manifested as an integral part of language development. New terms emerging under the influence of scientific and technological achievements, international cooperation, translation activities, and mass media not only enrich the scientific and technical potential of the Uzbek language, but also expand the language's capabilities to meet modern communicative needs.

New terms find their place in the language through phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation. At the same time, the internal resources of the Uzbek language are actively used through the harmonization of ancient names and national terms existing in the vernacular. This situation is important from the point of view of simplifying the language, making it understandable, and preserving national identity.

However, it is important to regulate this process, scientifically substantiate it, and manage it with a consistent approach. Otherwise, there is a risk of terminological confusion, excessive foreignness, and artificiality of lexical expression. Therefore, it is necessary to include new floricultural terms in official dictionaries, textbooks, and scientific and methodological manuals, and to regulate them normally.

In conclusion, the adaptation of floristic terms to the Uzbek language is not only a lexical process, but also a complex linguistic phenomenon that serves the harmony of language policy, cultural heritage, scientific thinking, and folk thinking. In-depth study, analysis, and scientific orientation of this process is an important stage in the development of language.

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