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Structural Features Of Phytonyms Included In Explanatory Dictionaries

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Abstract: Formal and structural features are also of great importance in the process of regulating linguistic units related to specialized fields and their national improvement. Although some literature emphasizes that terms are not distinguished from other units in the lexical system of the language, they have a certain uniqueness through lexical-semantic, grammatical and formal features. The reason for this lies in the fact that the terms cover a system of concepts related to the fields of science. It should be noted that the system of terms develops in parallel with changes in the fields of science. This is because it is also considered normal for some special lexical units to be examples of the creativity of representatives of the field. In this regard, the following opinion can be cited: "Unlike common words, terms are consciously introduced into scientific and practical circulation."

Keywords: Monosemanticity, lexicography, semantic structure, dendronyms, floronyms, herbonyms, semantic categories.

Introduction: Phytonyms are considered an important object of lexicography in explanatory dictionaries and occupy a unique place in the lexical system of the language. They are mainly described within the general vocabulary and, through the naming of plants, reflect humanity's knowledge of nature, cultural experience, and economic activity. In explanatory dictionaries, phytonyms are typically explained based on their semantic structure, scope of use, and stylistic features. Often, their description is enriched by the plant's appearance, place of growth, ecological characteristics, economic application (for food, medicinal, or decorative purposes), and scientific (Latin binomial) naming. Dictionaries describe phytonyms based on an anthropocentric approach, meaning that priority is given to their practical and cultural significance in human life. Groups such as dendronyms (names of trees), floronyms (names of flowers), and herbonyms (names of herbs) are distinguished as separate semantic categories. The fact that synonymic lines, dialectal variants, archaic forms, and local names are indicated in the explanations clarifies the complex position of phytonyms in the lexical system. Their use in phraseological and paremiological units is provided with specific examples, as such contexts serve as a source of cultural and cognitive information. Special attention is paid to the semantic expansion of phytonyms (symbolic meanings: beauty, strength, renewal) and their metaphorical use in the comments. The inclusion of national-cultural information (folk medicine, customs, mythological associations) gives the dictionary an encyclopedic character. In modern lexicography, improving the interpretation of phytonyms is a pressing issue in the context of ecological consciousness, biotechnology, and nature conservation. However, the insufficient coverage of phytonyms in many explanatory dictionaries (the limitation of certain dialectal or local names) indicates the need to create special phytonym dictionaries. The presentation of phytonyms in explanatory dictionaries not only reflects the lexical richness of the language but also serves as an important means of preserving the

people's knowledge of nature, ethnobotanical experience, and cultural memory. This process is based on lexicographic principles (semantic precision, confirmation with examples, stylistic designation) and ensures an organic connection between language and culture.

Research Methodology

Terms of any field are distinguished from general linguistic units by their structure. This difference is clearly manifested in the fact that terms express scientific concepts, and sometimes one basis is not enough for this. Therefore, compound forms are often found in the units that make up the terminological system, and this is considered a normal situation. In general linguistic units, compound forms are almost never found. When we think about the structural aspects of phytonyms, we cannot bypass botanical terminology. Because all phytonyms are considered units of botanical terminology.

The formation of phytonyms in the Uzbek language occurred in connection with the social, economic, and political changes that occurred in our country. Nevertheless, unlike other terminological systems of phytonyms, the word form predominates in the Uzbek language. This is even more evident in the analysis of phytonyms included in the explanatory dictionary. This is because explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language mainly contain terms in the form of words. Compound terms are given only where necessary. In fact, "on the expressive side of terms, a scientific or technical concept is implied, so it is difficult to express them through simple words ".

However, when it comes to the statistical analysis of phytonyms in explanatory dictionaries, there is no doubt that the number of compound terms will be small. When analyzing the structural aspects of phytonyms, their morphological structure is at the center of attention. In the structural classification of phytonyms, which are part of botanical terms, it is necessary to rely on approaches to the types of word structure.

Results And Discussion

Among the phytonyms included in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, word-form units are leading. For this reason, in the analysis of the type of structure of phytonyms, we considered it appropriate to divide them into simple (one base), complex (composed of more than one base) and compound, as in words. As a result of our analysis, about 600 phytonyms were identified from explanatory dictionaries, the majority of which are simple terms. In structural analysis, the number of bases determines the simplicity or complexity of a unit. "A word that contains only one lexical meaning." Two types of simple words are distinguished: 1) root word; 2) a derivative word ". The use of terms in the form of simple words is more common in cases related to their use as a general linguistic lexicon of a concept related to the field of science. Because laconism plays an important role in the speech use of units of the unbounded layer. Speech constraint ensures the weight of simple terms in the lexicon, including phytonyms. If we consider the phytonyms of the Uzbek language as a small microsystem, in this system, phytonyms included in the explanatory dictionary such as alol, ananas, yanjabor, anjir, anor, anordoshlar, anzur, anğiz, apelsin, arpa, arpabodiyon, archa, aygiz, balx, bambuk, banan, baqlajon, bardi, beda, beh, behi, behishti, behtar, betaga, boshoqdoshlar, beuruğ, besha, beshak, boboyi, bod, bodomiy, bodomcha, boldirğon, boltiriq, boyalich, boyken, burgan, durra, ismaloq, izen, javgazm, kandir, karmak, karmak, kartoshka can be included among the simple words. Simple phytonyms themselves, just like words, can be divided into types such as simple-root and simple-derivative. Among the phytonyms in simple forms, one can include lexemes such as alol, pineapple, fig, pomegranate, barley, juniper, balkh, bamboo, alfalfa, beh, bod, and durra. Lexemes such as apelsin are also among the simple root lexemes in the Uzbek language. From an etymological point of view, it is possible to determine that the lexeme is compound ("Chinese apple," i.e. Dutch "sinaasappel" and French "pomme de Chine ").

Conclusions and suggestions

Among simple phytonyms, we can also find lexical units formed by the affixation method. It is known that the formation of a new word by the affixation method does not complicate a simple word. It can be concluded that phytonyms such as anordoshlar, behishti, boshoqdoshlar, beuruğ, boboyi, bodomiy, bodomcha, qirqma, qizilcha, semizak, sörğich, uruğchi, uchma, xalili, zamcha, ösma, chirmovuk are formed by the affixation method. All the aforementioned synthetic

phytonyms were created based on the specific derivational abilities of the Uzbek language. Therefore, these language units are considered as lexical units belonging to a specific layer. Terminologiya bo‘yicha tadqiqotlarda ma’lum bir soha tushunchalarini ifodalovchi va nomlash funksiyasini bajaruvchi leksik birliklar terminlar sifatida belgilab qo‘yiladi . Although the pattern of formation of the listed synthetic phytonyms is different on the left side, it can be clearly seen through the analysis that the right side, representing the derivative part, is the same.

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