

Linguistic Study Of Simple And Complex Phytonyms In The Explanatory Dictionaries Of The Uzbek And Russian Languages

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Abstract: Various categories of words can be involved in terminological systems. Since phytonyms represent the names of plants in botanical terminology, all of them belong to the category of nouns. In general, the analysis shows that the majority of simple-derivative words are formed based on the appearance and properties of a plant or its fruit. For example, the phytonym *qizilcha* means "red beet, with red pulp and leaf stalks, used in food; red beet." Many such examples can be found among simple artificial phytonyms.

Keywords: Simple root phytonyms, recipient, donor language, postpositive units, prepositive units, etymology, pakpak, pakpak.

Introduction: In all subsystems of the lexicon, there are many units that are considered artificial in the donor language, but are added to the number of root words in the recipient language. Linguists' opinions on this issue are also divided. Some linguists emphasize that words formed in the donor language should be evaluated as root words in the recipient language. Other linguists consider such words as derivative words. In our view, it is advisable to include words formed in the donor language and thus assimilated into the recipient language among the root words. Because in this case, word formation based on the capabilities of the Uzbek language is not observed. Simply the assimilation of the derivative lexeme occurs. In this sense, it is advisable to include lexemes such as orange, lemon, banana, bamboo, potato, and tomato as simple root words, regardless of their etymological characteristics. For example, the lexeme "картошка" is a modified form of the Russian lexeme "картофель" with morphological indicators. Similarly, the lexeme "tomato" has the etymological meaning of "pomodoro" in Italian, meaning "golden apple." But this lexeme is

also a phytonym in the simple root form in the Uzbek language.

Phytonyms in simple form constitute the main part of industry terms in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Because in explanatory dictionaries, the headword consists of "limited vocabulary": 1) terms that are used and understood by the majority, widely used in textbooks, popular science works, and periodicals; 2) words that many people understand and use from the vocabulary of professions, as well as words denoting the owner of the profession and words denoting the name of the field derived from them. Such lexical units are mainly simple terms. The majority of phytonyms covering words used by the majority are in a simple form, which is explained by the continuity and brevity of the speech process.

Research Methodology

Compound words differ from simple words in that they consist of more than one base. Complex words themselves are divided into types such as paired, repeated, and compound. Although these three types have something in common with the number of bases

being greater than one, there are certain differences between them. In particular, paired words are interpreted as "a word formed on the basis of an equal connection of two parts with independent lexical meaning or without lexical meaning, expressing meanings such as generalization, totality; a paired form of a word." The main part of the compound words included in EDUL are compound words. Phytonyms in the form of paired words were almost not found during the analysis of explanatory dictionaries. Phytonyms consisting of repeated bases such as pakpak, pakpak are extremely rare in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. For example, the plant pakpak means "a group of annual or perennial plants belonging to the tomato family; a vegetable crop." The repetition in the names of phytonyms is also related to the appearance of the plant, the peculiarities of the fruit.

Results And Discussion

Similarly, the plant taktak is included in the dictionary with the explanation: "a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the grass family, the underground part of which forms a small onion-like tuber, a weed; barley." It should be noted that lexemes such as pakpak, pakpak are written in different forms in special and general dictionaries. In the O'TIL, which is the object of our research, these lexemes are included without dashes, written together. This shows that the lexeme is closer to compound words than to repeated words. In fact, the majority of phytonyms formed from more than one base included in the O'TIL are compound words. The abundance of phytonyms in the form of compound words is explained by the uniqueness of plant naming.

In the Uzbek phytonymic system, phytonyms such as arslonquloq, atirgul, ayiqquloq, ayiqmurut, ayiqtovondoshlar, ayiqtovonlar, ayiqot, achchiqmiya, baqajöxori, baqasalla, baqaterak, baqaton, baqayaproq, barginozik, baytqörğöniy, bangidevona, begimsuydi, behigul, bekabarmoq, beklaröti, beshbarmoq, beshuruğ, boldiriqajiriq, boldirqora, botqoqgul, burmaqora, bōribağir, bōrigul, bōriköz, bōritaroq, duxobagul, erkaköt, eshakmiya, echkiichak, boquul, ilonchöp, itkuchaqa, itōgiz, kampirqovun, kampirqursoq, kampirchopon, kapalakqönmas are formed based on the combination of more than one lexeme and the expression of a new meaning. When determining the causes of the formation of such lexemes, two different situations are observed. While a

deep scientific investigation is required to determine how some lexemes were formed, the reasons for the origin of other lexemes are also described in the dictionary article in the O'TIL. For example, in the explanation of lexemes such as kampirqovun, the reason for the origin of the word representing the name of the concept is also explained:

"KAMPIRQAVUN bot." A soft-ripening melon variety with a yellowish-green color, wrinkled on the outside like an old woman's face, and a round shape. There are countless types of melons: white navvat, kokcha, abujamil, Bukhara melon, sherbet, soft, flowing when slaughtered, white melon, black melon, adras melon... N. Karimov, Mirtemir" .

The reason why the lexeme consists of the parts "old woman" and "melon" is reflected in the sentence "sirti kampir yuzidek burishgan" given in the commentary section of the dictionary article. In other words, external similarity (similarity of the skin surface) led to the formation of a compound lexeme (kampirqovun). At the same time, the following can be added to the number of compound words that cannot be found in the explanatory dictionary articles of the specificity of the phytonym name: ayiqquloq, ayiqtovonlar, ilonot. Although the features of the plant are noticeable from the semantic structure of the bases that form the lexemes, this is not reflected in the explanatory dictionary.

Conclusions And Suggestions

An analysis of the structural features of phytonyms presented in explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek and Russian languages shows that they are mainly in the form of words, and partially in the form of compounds. The phytonyms themselves in the form of words can be divided into such internal groups as simple (simple-root and simple-derivative), complex (repetitive, paired and compound). In this case, phytonyms in the form of compound words make up a significant part. Compound words formed as a result of combining several characteristics of a plant (for example, the shape, color, taste of the body or fruit) prove our opinion. This trend is observed in compound words formed in both languages. Our opinion can be confirmed by the examples of Uzbek phytonyms such as "botqoqgul," "burmaqora," "buribağir," "burigul," "burikuz," "buritaroq," and Russian phytonyms such as

"jeltotsvet," "buritsvet," "solnsetsvet," and "zimolyubka." Although compound phytonyms make up a significant part of special dictionaries, only the most important part of them, which is actively used in folk speech, is included in general dictionaries. In the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, such phytonyms are given in places where one of the members forming the compound is the main word, while in the dictionary of S.I.Ojegov, compound phytonyms are almost not found. They are not used as a separate dictionary article, but only as part of the explanation of a specific word.

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