

FEATURES, SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF PHYTONYMIC
PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

Plants - create a living environment for a person and provide him with everything necessary for living. That is why flora represents an important part of the linguistic picture of the world. The participation of phytonyms in the formation of the linguistic picture of the world is multifaceted. Linguistic-cultural study of phytonyms allows us to gain a certain understanding of the various linguistic phenomena of a particular nation. So, the phraseological units that we have considered, which have a phytonymic component in their composition, allow us to draw a conclusion about the general concept. In this article, while studying phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages, we will compare them and consider their similarities and differences.

**Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi fitonimik frazeologiyalarning xususiyatlari,
o'xshashliklari va farqlari**

ANNOTATSIYA

O'simliklar - insonning yashash muhitini yaratib, uni yashash uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha narsalar bilan ta'minlaydi. Aynan shuning uchun ham dunyoning lingvistik rasmining muhim bo'lagini o'simlik dunyosi ifodalaydi. Dunyoning lingvistik rasmini shakllantirishda fitonimlarning ishtiroki ko'p qirrali. Fitonimlarni lingvokulturologik jihatdan o'rganish bizga ma'lum bir xalqning xilma-xil lingvistik hodisalari haqida ma'lum bir tushunchaga ega bo'lish imkonini beradi. Demak, biz ko'rib chiqqan, tarkibida fitonimik komponentga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar umumiy tushuncha haqida xulosa chiqarish imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish barobarida, ularni bir biriga taqqoslab o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini ham ko'rib chiqamiz.

Key words: English language, English phraseology, language, phraseological units, linguoculturology, linguistic representation of the world, phytonyms.

Introduction. In world linguistics, phraseological units are interpreted as a multifaceted and multi-layered mental structure showing psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguocultural aspects. In traditional linguistics, language units, including phraseological units, are studied mainly on the basis of language features. The transformation of phraseological units, their renewal features, serve not only as a

source of certain methodological productivity, but also as a factor in the formation of new phraseological units. In this sense, the research of phraseological units from a transformational, semantic-pragmatic, linguistic and cultural point of view and drawing scientific conclusions is of great importance for world linguistics. In most cases, the figurative foundations of stable combinations that have arisen as a result of people's comparison of things and events in nature and society with the animal world, the world of plants, and natural phenomena acquire a symbolic meaning. For example, when people choose a certain animal or bird as a symbol of one or another emotion, they are undoubtedly based on the behavior, appearance and behavior of that animal. In this way, a description of a specific traditional quality, action and state of a certain person or thing and event is created. It is known that the laws of thinking are the same for all mankind, and all languages develop in order to satisfy the need for expressing thoughts as fully as possible. Therefore, the main harmony of people's way of thinking, life experience, their attitudes towards various behaviors and characteristics are similar to each other in most cases, most of the comparative phraseological units in different languages have the same figurative basis. caused them to become

Results. The discovery of English phytonymic phraseology expresses the characteristics of the people's culture, their realities, values, traditions, national mentality.

The relevance of the article is the study of this problem in the field of semantics. That is, it is more difficult to understand when some phytonyms are used in the phraseological picture of another nation. In this work, special attention is paid to semes. Phytonymic phraseological units of the English language include the components of the name of a fruit and the name of a flower; We will focus on some of them in this article because they are of greatest interest.

The most common phytonyms are apple, banana, cherry, nut, daisy, lily, rose, violet are phytonomic units.

Discussion. "Apple" component phraseology is used in Western culture, and especially in English, to denote an outwardly attractive but immoral person: a bad apple (a bad apple) is a bad person in a group of good people. In the English mentality, the phytonym "apple" means deceptive success due to the reflection of biblical traditions in English phraseology. This expression arose because of Adam's expulsion from paradise after eating an apple (Adam's apple). According to the Bible, the apple is known as a symbol of temptation, sin and the fall of mankind, the first rebellion in the human spirit, because Christians believed that the apple was the forbidden fruit that Adam and Eve ate. In addition, there are a number of other apple-related phraseology in English, all of which are used in a negative sense. For example, apple of discord - apple of discord, the apple of one's eye - care like the apple of an eye, he apple of Sodom - nice, but rotten. All these expressions come from the Bible. Potential

meanings of the phytonym are "worm", "rotten", "bad", "enmity". In addition, in Western children's literature, the phytonym "apple" is often found as a symbol of evil. A clear example of this is the fairy tale "White and the Seven Dwarfs". Because in it, after the old witch gave the poisoned red apple to the old woman, the princess fell asleep forever.

In the West, we also find a number of positive characteristics of "Apple". For example, they have a saying "An apple a day keeps the doctor away", i.e. "One apple a day - and you don't need a doctor". This means that they believe that an apple is a symbol of health and vitality. "The apple doesn't fall far from the tree" has almost the same meaning as the Uzbek proverb "An apple falls under an apple". Both nations used this proverb as an allegory. For example, it means that the daughter acts like her mother, has the same characteristics, behaves in the same way.

Phraseologies with the component Banana (Banana) in the English language are used to express a person's emotional state and mental health problem, to lose one's banana - to lose one's control, to go crazy; The potential meanings of the phytonym "Banana" are: "going crazy", "losing oneself", "losing control". These expressions describe a more negative evaluative meaning. That is why we don't often find proverbs related to it. According to ancient sources, the Muslims called the banana palm the tree of paradise, and the Indians deified the banana. In the modern world, the use of banana as a symbol of sexual desire and inability to restrain sexual desire through social networks makes banana known as a negative symbol all over the world.

Phraseologies with the "Cherry" component are motivated by a semantically positive evaluative component. The structure of the phytonym determined by objective features - the cherry on the cake - is delicious, that is, this sentence is very close to the Uzbek "cream of the cake" combination; a bowl of cherries - careless living; a bite of (at) the cherry – opportunity; cherry picking - take delicious bites, the cream of the crop. The phytonym "cherry" is characterized by a number of phraseological units such as "good news", "opportunity", "well-being" with a positive evaluative connotation. In English, a material relationship is conceptualized through this phytonym

"Nuts" - component phraseology is characterized by a very wide range, universal and national character. In a number of phraseological units of the English language, the word nut is used in the figurative sense of "head". In English, in all phraseological units that contain a phytonym, "nut" is used to denote abnormal intelligence. For example, go nuts - go crazy; go off one's nut - go crazy; drive smb. nuts - to drive someone crazy. In English, phraseological units with the phytonym "nut" in the main meaning serve to express the concept of "stupidity". In addition, nut can also be used colloquially to express extreme intelligence: a mind as big as a nut. Potential meanings of the phytonym are "crazy", "stupidity", "madness", "extremely intelligent". In English, the problem of human mental health is conceptualized through this phytonym.

"Daisy" component phraseology is a component that expresses a positive meaning. Phraseologies As fresh as a daisy is used in poetic description of someone's appearance in the meaning of flourishing, shining with health, fresh as a daisy; it can be associated with a phytonym like new. There is also a phraseology expressing the same meaning in the phytonym "rose" - as fresh as a rose. These are two independent transfer schemes. Their semantic meanings are "attractive", "new", "fun". These phraseological units are positive evaluative connotations. In English, this phytonym means a person's appearance and perfect health. "Rose" ('Rose') is represented by a positive evaluative component in the semantic content of the phytonym in metaphorical transfer in component phraseological units. Objective signs - derived from the beauty and pleasant smell of the plant. Analyzing the functioning of the phytonym "rose", which is part of the phraseological units of the English language, we can identify the following themes: "external attractiveness", "well-being", "joy in life" and "happiness". English rose - an English rose, a real English woman; as fresh as a rose - fresh as a rose, light. The following phraseological units can prove this. Come up roses - a very good exit, gather life's roses - picking flowers of pleasure. Health is also associated with roses and, more precisely, means "health". Have roses in one's cheeks - redness of the cheeks; bring back the roses to one's cheeks - the return of redness to someone's cheeks; like a rose - shine like a rose color. The meanings of the phytonym 'rose' are "luck", "easy life", "well-being", "purity", "blushing". These phraseological units are characterized by a positive evaluative connotation. In English, appearance, hierarchical relations and financial status are associated with this phytonym. conceptualized through.

Phraseologies with the component "Violet" express the meaning of shrinking violet - "shameful violet", "shy violet", harmless, quiet, a person who does not know how to behave. To play the shrinking violet - show innocence, show false modesty. The positive evaluative component in the semantic structure is the meaning that the flower "has a pleasant smell." Therefore, in England, violets are a symbol of purity and innocence. Its positive meanings are used to emphasize "shyness", "cowardice", "harmlessness", "action". These phraseological units are largely distinguished by the meaning of neutral evaluation. In English, the concept of character trait is expressed through this phytonym.

Summary. Thus, the characteristics of phytonymic phraseological units that we identified do not fully reflect the linguistic picture of the world, but after studying the national-cultural characteristics of phraseological units, it can be said that the vast majority of phrases also contain phytonyms. Phytonomic phraseological units are made on the basis of their characteristics, such as human character and appearance. Also, phytonyms represent different types of actions, financial and emotional status, mental health problems, hierarchical relationships.

It requires special knowledge to translate phrases from one language to phrases from other languages directly from the original language. Since the meaning of the phrase is not a simple sum of the meanings specific to lexemes, but a new meaning built on top of them, there seems to be a break between the plan of expression and the plan of content in the phrases.

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